

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Look well to the house drainage and see that it and the water supply are kept apart.

Do not be tempted into keeping more sheep than you have first-class arrangements for keeping—food and other necessary accommodations.

When skim milk or better milk can be secured at from two to three cents a gallon, it is one of the cheapest foods that can be given to chickens. It may largely take the place of flesh, and will induce them to lay early and often.

Take a small can of machine oil, or any other very liquid oil that is not corrosive, and pour a small stream of it on the cat's back from head to rump; then pour a little in the hind and rub it on the skin between the hind legs, and you will find that it will rid the animals of lice.

Boiled potatoes with a little bran or cabbage placed within reach of a flock, or a liver cooked and rubbed up fine, or put through a sausage mill and then mixed with mill feed, are all good to keep chickens in good health and make the hens lay at this season of the year.

During the past season it was found that corn cobs, dipped in coal tar and placed among the plants or squashes, proved beneficial in preventing injury from the squash vine borer. The attack of the insect, however, was not very vigorous. Possibly in some seasons much damage would result in spite of this preventive.

Many persons are prevented from using petroleum on woodwork by fear that it will make the wood more inflammable. This is not the case. The oil enters the pores and so fills them that the wood is harder and less likely to ignite than before. Coal oil or crude petroleum, with something to give it body, makes a cheap paint for all wooden implements.

The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is acknowledged. The method of putting it before them, however, is not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. Corn burnt on the cob and refuse, which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, if placed before them, they eat greedily and with a marked improvement in their health, as shown by the bright color of their combs and their speedy productions of a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.

After the cabbage begins to head lay enough dry soil at the base of the plant on the center of the plant. Repeat this after a heavy rain at the next harvest, should the worm again attack the plant. Flirting the dirt upon the cabbage at the time of hoeing has long been practiced by some with variable results. Some plants would escape while others would be destroyed. The reason is evident. When the soil happened to fall upon the heart or center of the head the worm was driven away, and a healthy plant was the result. Little harm can be done to the coarse outside leaves, even by the larger worms, while the younger part of the head must have the tender leaves of the cabbage for feeding ground. When this is made impossible the worms alert on the plant will naturally desert it, but the butterfly will no longer deposit eggs upon the cabbage.

The season of the year will soon arrive when the careless class of farmers will be troubled with scratches and similar diseases among their horses are here to, and especially the one referred to above, are the result of carelessness on the part of those who have charge of the animal, and the man who wishes to escape from the annoyance of the malady should take extra precautions during the muddy weather of Spring open road.

Trouble and cost of preventing scratches is very small if compared with that of curing them after a horse has once contracted the disease. Cleanliness in the stable, and everywhere else will prevent it. Try it, and be convinced.

If that iron are rough and snaky, lay a little fine salt on flat surface and rub them well. It will smooth them and prevent sticking.

The American Cultivator says that if a heap of manure be placed on one side of an apple tree the branches on that side will produce fruit while other parts of the tree may be barren, which confirms the belief that the plant takes up by certain roots is devoted to maintaining corresponding parts of the tree rather than going into a common stock to be drawn upon alike by all, which may account for dead limbs on trees.

Often has it been known of a cow eating poisonous substances without injury to herself, says the Farmers' Magazine, but her milk was impregnated with the poison or disease germs, injuring the human consumer. Milk is much more tenacious in receiving impurities than water, as it seems, according to some writers, that the impurities of the animal's system are unloaded into the lacteal ducts and pass off into the milk-pail to impregnate the system of the consumer, and for this reason the cow should not be compelled to breathe foul air in the stables, or use food or drink which will injure the milk.

A rat-proof corn-bin may be made by lining the inside of an ordinary bin with No. 4 wire.

"It takes 250 bushels of potatoes to make a ton of starch." Costly starch with potatoes at 90 cents per bushel.

It has been determined that 8,100 pounds of corn products, including grain, cobs and stalks, is equal in nutritive value to 9,613 pounds of hay.

A decaying shuck is a steady strain upon the roots for although growth has ceased, evaporation takes place as long as the limb remains, attached to the tree.

In a good crop of corn not planted too thickly the weight of grain and cob will exceed that of fodder when both are dry. In drilled corn the reverse of this is true, mainly because corn in drills is usually too thick and there is too large a proportion of stalks without ears.

Most crops, excepting clover, derive their food mainly from the first five or six inches in depth of the soil. If we can keep the surface fertile nothing more is needed. Pulverizing the subsoil by the subsoil plough is useful mainly to enable it to hold more moisture and to open it so that roots may go down in search of it.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED AND SEATED Lands and Lots

Cambria County, 1886.

L. Alexander Stuchess, Treasurer of Cambria County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby give notice that the following described tracts of unseated lands and lots of ground in the said County of Cambria or such parts thereof, as may be necessary to pay arrearages of taxes due thereon for one year or more, will be offered for sale at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg on the second Monday being the 14th day of June next and continue by adjournment from time to time until the whole is sold for such arrearages of taxes and costs necessarily attending thereon.

UNSEATED LANDS 1884 and 1885.

Names of Owners or Warrantees.

Adams Township.

Blair Township.

Cambria Township.

Carroll Township.

Chest Township.

Clearfield Township.

Commonwealth Township.

Conyn Township.

Down Township.

Liberty Township.

Madison Township.

Northampton Township.

Portage Township.

Stonybrook Township.

Summerhill Township.

SEATED LANDS 1883 and 1884.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ALBANY TWP.

BARR TWP.

CAMBRIA TWP.

CHEST TWP.

CLEARFIELD TWP.

COMMONWEALTH TWP.

CONYN TWP.

DOWN TWP.

LIBERTY TWP.

MADISON TWP.

NORTHAMPTON TWP.

PORTAGE TWP.

STONYBROOK TWP.

SUMMERHILL TWP.

TAYLOR TWP.

TUNNELHILL BOR.

WASHINGTON TWP.

WHITE TWP.

WHITE TWP.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ALBANY TWP.

BARR TWP.

CAMBRIA TWP.

CHEST TWP.

CLEARFIELD TWP.

COMMONWEALTH TWP.

CONYN TWP.

DOWN TWP.

LIBERTY TWP.

MADISON TWP.

NORTHAMPTON TWP.

PORTAGE TWP.

STONYBROOK TWP.

SUMMERHILL TWP.

TAYLOR TWP.

TUNNELHILL BOR.

WASHINGTON TWP.

WHITE TWP.

Antiquity of Wheat.

President Charles Barnard, in an article in the Century for January, says that the wheat plant is one of the oldest in cultivation. The Chinese recorded its culture 2700 B. C., and it is one of the prehistoric plants, remains of wheat seeds being found in the ruins of the lake dwellers. While there are several races of wheat, and while these have been crossed, producing hybrids, it has retained its true character, and other plants, entirely independent of other plants, since its culture began. Compared with rice, wheat is a modern plant. It is not figured on any Egyptian monuments, and seems to have been first cultivated in the Roman empire about the beginning of the Christian era, though it may have been known somewhat earlier in Russia and Tartary. While these two commercial plants have been cultivated side by side for centuries, the first plants appearing to be true hybrids between them bore seeds this year in this country. Wheat and rye may have been crossed before, yet there appears to be no record of anything like results here obtained.

Productiveness of the Banana.

The most prolific of all fruits of the earth is the banana. Its produce is enormous; one thousand square feet, planted with thirty or forty bananas will yield as many clusters, with from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty fruits on each, and each cluster weighing from forty to eighty pounds, so that one thousand square feet will produce four thousand pounds of nutritive substance; whereas the same space would in Europe only grow thirty or forty bushels of wheat or ninety pounds of potatoes. The produce, therefore, of the banana is in comparison to wheat as one hundred and thirty-three to one; and to the potato as forty-four to one. It is not as nourishing as wheat; but an acre of bananas will support twenty-five times as many people as an acre of wheat. The sweet orange, too, is wonderfully productive. One tree at St. Michael's, in the Azores, has been known to bear twenty thousand marketable oranges in one year, besides four or five thousand through away as not marketable. The cocoa palm will annually bear as much as a ton weight of nuts; the date palm will, when in full bearing, produce a yearly crop of from one to four hundred weight.

"Rough on Rats."

"Rough on Corns."

"Rough on Cuts."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Catarrh."

"Rough on Water Bugs, Roaches."

ONE DOLLAR

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

Harrisburg, Pa.

Agents in every Township in this County to solicit subscriptions to the WEEKLY PATRIOT.

THE PATRIOT, Harrisburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

CONSULT DEBUTTS

DR. BARNUM'S

I CURE FITS!

WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED MEN and Women seeking health, strength and energy, should avoid Drugs, Secret Medicines, etc., and send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a large Illustrated Journal, published entirely for their benefit.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH REGAINED.

COPIES FREE.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and debilitated health, should send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a large Illustrated Journal, published entirely for their benefit.

LADIES!

Are you reduced enough to require a course of medicine to restore you to health? If so, send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a large Illustrated Journal, published entirely for their benefit.

QUINEPTUS

ROYAL ELIXIR

ROYAL PILLS

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

VINEGAR BITTERS

YOUR NAME

THE GREAT CHINA TEA CO

THIRTY YEARS A DETECTIVE

AGENTS WANTED

SELLERS LIVER PILLS

ENGINES, VIBRATORS, ECRIN DRILLS, OLIVE MILLS

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON

LADIES!

TO INTRODUCE

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. Cabbage and cauliflower are forwarded by frequent and deep hoeing.

Keep clear potatoes well cultivated, and on first appearance of "the bug" apply Paris green.

Early kinds of sweet corn should be planted as soon as the weather will allow, and followed by weekly plantings.

Sow celery seed in rows eight or ten inches apart; roll or pat with the back of a spade to bring the soil in close contact with the seeds.

Late sown garden seeds will come on rapidly, and as various vegetable plants may be purchased, but little will be lost by the late beginning.

Corn planting time may be advanced as that space for planting the seeds of squashes, melons and all that family, and for beans and other tender plants.

Lima beans usually fail if sown before follows planting, and must be replanted. Sow successive crops of beans, peas, spinach, and others to keep up the supply.

Egg plants make little if sown when the weather is warm. If set out too early they get stunted. The end of May is quite soon enough; if set them a week later.

"All growing peas" must have been in the ground for some time before they can be expected to occupy places from which crops have been cleared.

Success with squashes depends largely upon early weeding. The cultivator may be used between the rows and the hoe quite close to them, but there is no substitute for the thumb and finger for weeding in the rows. Weed twice, and so many times more as necessary.

The squash, though of a tropical origin, perfects its fruit because it lies on the bare earth, where it cannot grow in warmer latitudes, are hung upon tall poles. Why not give the grape the same kind of training for a change? A correspondent says: I have an old Delaware which, allowed to grow somewhat wild, has sent branches along the ground, overspreading the broad flag stones that cover the well. On July 15th the mass of the grapes on the trellis were still in flower, and those on the stems were a quarter of an inch in diameter. In 1894 they ripened nearly or quite a month sooner than the others, besides being greatly larger and finer in every way.

The cat is pre-eminently the food for the growing horse, and always should be used when obtainable, if you want to get the best results from him. A cat should be fed and handled as always to be kept growing and thriving, without any checks either from want of food, food of poor quality or unsuitable to his needs, or from sickness. Another extreme should always be avoided, and with as much care as poverty of food, and that is excessive fatness, which usually occurs from too much fat-producing food, excessive feeding or want of exercise. Fatness in any animal means disease, not health, and the worst of all places is to find it on the horse. Lay on all the muscle you can, but never allow yourself to be debilitated into the folly of mistaking fat for strength. The best of all places to raise a horse is in pasture with running water, with a comfortable stable where he can go in and out at pleasure, with such feeding in kind, quality and quantity, regularly given, as will keep him in growing condition at all times. If not so situated as to command the above conditions, you can modify them to suit your case. -Dunbar's Monthly.

The Great June Frost of 1893.

In order to preserve the principal friends in regard to this great calamity a friend has prepared the following statement, which will be found of interest at this time on account of some resemblance between this season so far as it has advanced, and that of the year named.

The area of the frost extended from the centre of Pennsylvania westward to the centre of Ohio, and from the lakes on the north to the line of Maryland on the south. On the eastern and western edges its severity was greatly softened, and only in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio was the full force of the blow felt.

The early part of the season was genial and growing, causing the crops to make wonderful progress. Wheat and rye were in full head, early potatoes were in bloom, tomato plants were in bloom, the apples were as large as hickory nuts, and all vegetation gave evidence of the most luxuriant growth.

On Saturday, June 4, a sudden change occurred in the weather, and a light cold wind sprung up from the north, which continued until evening. At that time the clouds cleared away with the mercury at the freezing point. On Sunday morning the mercury showed twelve degrees of frost. Ice half an inch in thickness was formed, and the ground was frozen to the depth of an inch. That was a black and dreary morning. Everything was killed down to the ground, and all hopes of a crop of corn, wheat and other crops were off. Men were stunned and wandered listlessly over their fields, apparently facing starvation for themselves and their stock. It was a time to try one's faith in a Divine Providence, and not all were able to trust implicitly to the hand that chastised in mercy. Some, however, the people rallied and commenced to work again. Corn was replanted, potatoes and beans were planted. The farmers sent to New Jersey and secured seed buckwheat, of which a large acreage was sown.

The wheat and rye were harvested as fodder for the stock, and men took active measures to help themselves as best they could. A sudden speculative demand for flour grew up and the price advanced to \$10 or \$12 a barrel. In a short time, however, it became known that the crop supposed, and the price gradually declined to say \$5 or \$6 a barrel, which nettled some of the speculators a handsome loss. The latter part of the season was growing and prosperous. Corn, although not entirely ripe, was far enough advanced for stock; potatoes and beans were a fair crop. Buckwheat yielded plentifully, and with the supply of old wheat on hand there was abundance for all.