

WARM QUARTERS PREVENT DIS-EASE.

No farmer will burn corn or hay in a stove, in order to keep his animals warm in winter, but he burns extra quantities of such materials in the bodies of the animals when he does not provide warm quarters. Heat must be procured from fuel of some kind, and the animals must have the fuel or fall off in weight and production. Warm quarters save food and prevent diseases.

FAT HOGS VS. LEAN HOGS.

of hogs with less fat and more lean est and best way is to cut it out and are correct, so far as market prices burn it. If there happens to be a poor, are concerned; but where a farmer worthless tree in the orchard, it is a has plenty of corn, it will pay him to good plan to girdle it in midsummer to sell fat hogs, for the reason that fat induce the beetles to lay their eggs in can be produced at less cost than mus- it, and then cut it down and burn it cle, and also because a fat hog re- before the beetles emerge, which is moves less fertility from the farm than said to be about the middle of June. a lean one. Much depends upon the Several broods of insects are matured corn crop, however, as well as the in one season. market price of corn.

CARE OF YOUNG STOCK.

glected. It is looked upon as some- bers gave a description of his method thing of little present value, but to of keeping apples. His cellar is 80x40 be of value bye and bye. Hence, it is feet, and about eight feet deep, built, left to shift for itself, and this, too, of stone. He sets the barrels (withduring the very period in its existence out heads) one on the other, three when it should be most cared for and high. The cellar has a large double when its future value can be most en- door in the end and regular temperahanced. When young stock is left ture is maintained by opening and to pick up its food here and there, closing this. He opens at night to adjust as it can get it, it fares badly; mit cool air and closes in the day time, and this is a chance when it is fed and by this process a comparatively with older stock. A common result uniform temperature is maintained. is stunted growth. Good shelter The upper story cannot be kept as should be provided during the winter | cool as the lower, and in this he keeps months, and separate from that of the apples that are to be sold before older stock, or at least so arranged the holidays. In building such a that the young things may not be an- structure he advises the use of stone noyed, for continued fear preys upon in the lower part, but wood for the the young animal's system and inter- upper, as it can be kept cooler. feres with growth.

CORN A PROFITABLE CROP.

In the eastern states, where dairying is a large industry, more land may be devoted to corn, not for sale or exportation, but to feed on the farm from the silo, or as to grain to the cattle and hogs and thus save purchasing. For the protein needed to balance the ration, clover or alfalfa may be grown for roughage, and soy beans will give the protein concentrate required.

These crops should make the dairy farmer almost independent, as little bran would be required. Then let him weed out his dairy, keeping no cow that does not give over 6,000 pounds of milk, or make 300 pounds of butter in a year. Corn, in my opinion, cannot be grown in the middle and eastern states in competition with the great west, for shipment. The

grain and stover must be utiliz d on

away from the brood chamber and continue until they attain their full size, when they go a little deeper and pupate, coming out in time through holes bored to the surface, as adult, winged beetles. The effect on a tree of a number of these borers usually leads to its death. The beetle itself

is little more than one-sixteenth of an inch long, somewhat cylindrical, almost black in color, and is covered with minute punctures or pits. It belongs to the family of scolytidae or bark borers. The insect seems to prefer to work on trees that are in an unhealthy condition, hence one shou! I strive to keep all trees healthy and vigorous. When a tree is but slightly attacked, the bark may be pared out where the tunnels are, or the trees coated with a whitewash mixed with paris green or arsenic. This wash is said to be an excellent preventative. Those who advocate the advantages If a tree is badly attacked, the cheap-

KEEPING APPLES OVER WINTER.

At a meeting of the Missouri Valley Young stock is often too much ne- Horticultural Society, one of the mem-

Another member reported that in his cellar he could keep from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of apples. He first sprinkled a solution of coperas, then piled the apples in bins as high as possible. Upon being asked for his opinion on ventilation, he said that they did not want too much; that it was his experience that the apples exposed to the air, rotted worse than those in the middle. Apples left in piles have a greasy coating formed on the outside, and if they once reach this stage they are comparatively free from rot. This coating is formed in from six weeks to two months, and most of the rotting is done during this period. The cellars should be sprayed frequently to stop all fungus growth. He also advocated building storage houses over springs, as the flow of water will keep the house cool and also give sufficient ventilation.

FARM HINTS.

TIME LOST IN LIFE.

Three-Eighths of One's Existence is Practically Lost.

"I read the estimate prepared recently by the British Government with reference to longevity among men in the army," said a gentleman recently who is fond of mathematics, "and I do not care how much men may figure on the lengthening of life's averagethe fact is, a fellow doesn't live so long after all. Life is very short when we come to think of it. It is, indeed, a fitful fever, to borrow the simile of the poet, and the distance between the cradle and the tomb is the span of one's hand. How much of a man's life is devoted to the actual work of accomplishing whatever his highest aim may be? Did you ever think about figuring on this problem? I have, because, I guess, I happen to have a penchant for mathematics. But it is interesting for other reasons. Of course, a fellow does nothing until after his twenty-first birthday. He must attain his majority before he enters upon the serious duties of life. Before this time he is passing the preparatory stages of life, and, theoretically, is equipping himself for its serious battles Fifty years is the life of the average man, although life's general average figures down to a

point much below this. "Give the average man thirty years beyond the period when he becomes of age. I guess it would be safe to assume, even in this rushing age, that the average man will spend one hour and thirty minutes in eating, allowing for the time it takes him to go to and from his meals and in preparing for the table. We might safely figure that he spends an average of one hour and thirty minutes out of every twentyfour in other minor ways-in exchanging pleasantries with his friends and chatting on topics unrelated to his business, in winding his watch and in other indulgences of an innocent and harmless kind. This would make a total of nine hours out of every twenty-four that a man spends in doing things that are unrelated, in a strict sense, to his business. This amounts to three-eighths of the life that is before him. He has thirty years in which to do his work. He would devote eleven years and three months to sleep and to other things, as indicated, and would have nineteen years and nine months in which to do his little do.

"Twenty years looks like a good bit of time, but, when we come to this fearful thing of living for a purpose, expecting to endear ourselves to our countrymen and to accumulate a little money besides, the time does not seem long. The time is really much shorter than this when we allow for Sundays and social gatherings and prayer meetings and things of that sort, but as these functions do not figure in every man's life I have left them out." -Philadelphia Enquirer.

ERA OF HIGH SPEED.

Examples of the Strenuous Life on Transportation Lines.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Condensed Special Dispatches From Many Points.

Pennsylvanians received these pen sions: John Ludwig, Sizerville, \$12; Henry Harmon, Pittsburg, \$6; Vin-cent Amos. Scenery Hill, \$10; Frederick Berthel, Washington, \$12; William Morlock, McKeesport, \$12; George Coy, Den Run, \$10; Michael P. Dick, oaring Spring, \$8; Joseph B. Milburn, Bristol, \$12; Oliver Staley, Claysville, \$12; Orion W. Miller, Tepleville, \$12; Alfred M. Gorley, Uniontown, \$10; Nancy Holmes, Millvillage, \$12; Alfred Walton, Dicksonburg, \$12; William H. Robinson, Pittsburg, \$6; John H. Camp, South Oil City, \$6; Martin S. Potter, Altoona. \$10; Philip Johnson, Oil City, \$6; Hiram Davis, Saegertown, \$8,50; Johnson H. Crick, Rimersburg, \$8; Daniel Simmons, Braddock, \$12; Charles W. Smith, Dugall, \$12; Samuel A. Morse, Leroy, \$24; John Kelly, Sandy Lake, \$10; Rhoda A. Adams, Russell, \$8; Rachel Hilty, Pittsburg, \$8; Mary H. West Vandergrift, \$8; Lydia A. Cox, Wellsboro, \$25; Sarah A. Fruit, Transfer, \$8; Julia A. Sourwine, Rockford, \$8.

Amos A. Hassler, a 15-year-old son of George Hassler, of Ephrata, was found dead at the home of George Harman, at Penryn, Hassler retired in apparently good health, but investigation by the coroner's physician showed that pneumonia developed during the night and the boy was smothered to death.

When the kitchen fire at the home of Harry Sigafoos, at Pittston, would not burn, Mrs. Sigafoos poured kerosene or The can of oil caught fire and exploded, setting fire to the woman's clothes. Her husband rushed to her assistance and his own clothes caught fire Both are seriously burned. The house was destroyed by the fire that ensued.

Owen McLain, aged 73 years, a watch-man on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Girardville, on leaving for home in the evening fixed the fire in his watch-box and locked the door. Next morning he found the door open and the fire out After making preparations to kindle a fresh fire, he was about to apply the match when he discovered in the bottom of the stove a fuse to which was attached a cap and three sticks of dynamite.

Judge Harry White, who sat in the court appointed for the Barker-O'Connor judicial contest, in Blair county, has received three threatening letters. While attending the session of the court he received two letters saying that if Barker were seated, there would be trouble for him. A third letter was found by Judge White at his home. was mailed at Jefferson and declared: "The people here are not, going to take any fooling. You Judge, are safer at ne. It has been remarked that a Yankee was as safe at Gettysburg as you are at Ebensburg. Barker will never be Judge-there will be some one The contest drop before it is over." concluded a few days ago by the withdrawal of Barker.

Charters were issued by the State Department to the following corporations: Steelton & New Cumberland Bridge Co., Harrisburg; capital, \$1,000. The Farmers & Mechanics' Trust Co., Mercer; capital, \$125,000. The Scran ton "Journal" Publishing Company, Scranton; capital, \$6,000. Davies Tex-Sweets-Eastern Shore Virginia, kilntile Company, Frankford; capital, \$100.dried, per brl., \$1.75a2.25; do do, do, per 000. Standard Connecting Rod Comflour brl., \$2.00a2.50; do do, do, per brl., pany, Beaver Falls; capital, \$10,000. frosted, 50ca\$1.00; Eastern Shore Mary-Pittsburg & Brady's Bend Railroad Co., land, per brl., fancy, \$2.0022.25; Anne Arundel, per brl., No. 1, \$2.0022.25; Richmond's, per brl., No. 1, \$2.0022.25; to build seven miles of road in Clarion. Armstrong and Butler counties; capital, \$70,000; president, Edward Wilkins North Carolina, per brl., fancy, \$2.00a Dewey, New York. 2.25 Under the order sent out by officers Dressed Poultry .- Turkeys-Fancy, of the American Steel & Wire Company head and feet off, 13a14c; do., good to of Pittsburg, a pension department has choice, head and feet off, 12a13c; do., been created in that organization. Its poor to medium, -atoc. Ducks, head provisions retire from active service and feet off, 12a13c. Chickens-Young, head and feet off, choice, -allc; do., and under pension all employees who attain a certain age or whose physical conmixed, -atoc; do., poor to medium, dition necessitates a relief from duty. The new order went into effect January Furkeys-Fancy, head and feet on, 13a The company has about 20,000 cm-131/2c; do., good to choice, head and feet ployees. A fixed fund, the amount of on, -a12c; do., poor to medium, -a10c. Ducks, head and feet on, good to choice, which has not yet been announced, has been set aside by the Company. It will 11a12c. Chickens-Young, head and feet on, choice, -a101/2c; do., mixed, do., do., be placed in charge of a committee of disbursement. A board of arbitration, 3a91/20; to be announced hereafter, will be ap-Geese-Head and feet on, good to choice, -atoc. pointed to frame regulations. Eggs .- We quote : Western Maryland State Treasurer Barnett reports that and Pennsylvania, per dozen, 26a-c; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia) at the close of business on December 31, there was \$4,390,631.57 in the general per dozen, 26a-c; Virginia, per dozen, fund of the State Treasury. Philadel-26a-c: West Virginia, do., 25a2bc; phia banks held the following sums Farmers and Mechanics' National, \$156,-560.11; Quaker City National, \$630,-Western, do., 26a-c; Southern, do., 22a 23c; guinea, per dozen, -a-. Cold storage, choice, at mark, per dozen, 18a19c: 256.02: Corn Exchange National. \$75. do., do., loss off, do., 20a21c. Jobbing prices 1/2 to 1 cent higher. 000; National Bank, Germantown, \$30, 000; Ridge Avenue Bank, \$20,000; Sixth Butter .-- Creamery separator, 26a27c: National, \$30,000; Southwark National, creamery gathered cream, 22a23c; cream-\$30.000. ery imitation, 19a20c. Auditor General Hardenbergh will Cheese .- New cheese, large, 60 pounds, proceed against a number of corpora-1034a11c; do., flats, 37 pounds, 11a114c; tions which have not complied with the picnics, 23 pounds, 111/4a111/2c. law passed by the last Legislature requiring them to pay to the State treasury a bonus on their authorized increase of capital stock. It is alleged that in a7.75; poor to medium, \$4a6.25; stockers many instances this increase has been and feeders, \$2a4.25; cows, \$1.25a4.65; made and not reported, and the law heifers, \$2a5.25; canners, \$1.25a2.30; bulls, \$2.25a4.65. Calves, \$3a6.50; Texaspunishes such delinquents to the extent of forfeiting their charters. fed steers, \$3a4.90. Hogs-Mixed and Having read of the action of the Maybutchers, \$6a6.60; good to choice heavy, \$6.35a6.70; rough heavy, \$6a6.35; light, or of McKeesport in offering to acknowledge total abstinence oaths on New \$6.10a6.40. Sheep steady to strong Year's Day free of charge, Alderman Alexander M. Snyder, of Lebanon, anlambs strong to 10c higher; good to choice wethers, \$4,25a4,85; Western choice wethers, \$4.25a4.85; sheep, fed, \$4.2544.60; native lambs, \$3.50a6.10; Western lambs, fed, \$5a5.00. nounced that during this whole year he will administer swearing-off oaths with-out price. He has added the stipulation East Liberty .- Cattle-Choice, \$6.20a that all violations of the oath are to be 6.40; prime, \$5.85a6; good, \$5.35a6.35. punishable with thirty days in jail. Alfair, \$4.30a4.50; common, \$2.75a3.75 ready a large number of persons have Hogs-Fair to prime heavies, \$6.55a6.65: best mediums, \$6.43a6.50; heavy Yorkers, \$6.30a6.40; light do., \$6 10a6.20; pigs, taken the oath. Dairy and Food Commissioner Cope \$5.30a0.40; ngh? do., 50 loa0.20; pigs. \$5.90a0.00; roughs, \$5a6. Sheep-Best wethers, \$3.90a4.15; good, \$3.40a3.75; mixed, \$2.50a3.25; culls and common, \$1a2; yearlings, \$3a4.50; lambs, \$4a6.10; has turned over to the State Treasury \$1,600 collected from violators of the oleo" and pure food law. Of the sum \$735 was paid by dealers convicted in veal calves, \$7a8 Westmoreland county. The lower public school building in the Second Ward, Allentown, was dam-There are 25,000 union clerks. aged by fire to the extent of \$2,000. The Canada has a department of labor. fire occurred before any of the pupils were in the building. The old part of China is to have an American bank. Journeymen tailors have 240 unions the schoolhouse was one of the two Frisco blacksmiths enjoy the nine buildings in which the first homeopathic hour day. medical college in the world was started. Bakers announce seventy-two new this being the institution out of which unions the past year. Hannemann College in Philadelphia Laundry union label is used in twentygrew. It has been used for public school two cities. Musicians issued forty-three charters purposes many years.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions. Bradstreet's says: Satisfaction with

the old and confidence in the new year are the dominant features of the entire industrial, commercial and financial situation. The week has naturally been quiet to the verge of dullness as regards started; but we do not want too large new business, the main attention being concentrated in gathering up the threads of old business, in stock taking and in preparations for the future.

A conspicuous exception to the general quietness is found in the iron and steel situation, which gains rather than loses activity.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,818,471 bushels, as against 4,291,543 last week and 3,914,301 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (twenty-seven weeks) aggregate 149,746,561 bushels, as against 06.866.545 last season.

Corn exports aggregate 270,236 bushels, as against 424,336 last week and 4,470,521 last year. July 1 to date corn exports are 20,820,751 bushels, as against 97,648,865 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 270, as against 219 last week, 268 in this week last year, 229 in 1900, and 237 in 1899, 333 in 1898, and 488 in 1897.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour. -- Best Patent. \$4.75: High Grade Extra, \$4.25; Minnesota Baker's, \$3.20a3.40.

Wheat.-New York No. 2, 891/20; Philadelphia No. 2, 841/2a85c; Baltimore No. 2, 853/4c.

Corn .- New York, No. 2, 707/8c; Philadelphia No. 2, 661/2c; Baltimore No. 2, 681/41

Oats .- New York No. 2, 52c; Philadelphia No. 2, 54c; Baltimore No. 2, 531/20

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. There is much room for improvement in the sale of the various lines of fruits and vegetables quoted under this head. The market has holiday appearance throughout and transactions are confined mainly to small lots for immediate wants. Prices, in the main, firm. We quote: Apples-Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per brl. \$3.00a3.75; do. New York, assorted, per brl. \$3.50a4.25; do. No. 25, all varieties, per brl. \$2.50a 3.00; do. Fancy Eastern, per brl. \$4.00a 4.25; do. Fancy Kings, per brl. \$4.25a 4.50; do. New York Gills, per brl. \$4.50 a5.00; do. No. 1 Baldwins, per brl. \$3.75 a4.25; do. York Imperials, per brl. \$4.00 a4.25; do. Fancy Rambo, per brl. \$4.00 14.25; do. Western Ben Davis, per brl. 3.75a4.25. Cabbage-New York State, er ton, domestic, \$8.00a9.00; do. Danish, per ton, \$10.00a11.00. Carrots-Native, per bushel box, 35a40c; do. per bunch, 1a11/2c. Celery-New York State, per dozen stalks, 20a5oc.; do. native, per bunch, 21/2a3. Cranberries-Cape Cod, per brl. \$7.00a7.50; do. Jerseys, per brl. \$6.00a7.00; do. Cape Cod and Jerseys, per box \$2.0022.25. Kale-Native, per bushel box, 121/2a15c. Lettuce-North Carolina, per basket, \$1.00 a1.25; do. New Orleans, per brl. \$3.50a 4.00; do. Florida, per half-barrel basket \$1.00a1.50. Onions-Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu. \$1.25a 1.35; do. Western, yellow, per bu. \$1.25 a1.35; do. Western, white, per bu. \$1.40 Potatoes .- White Maryland and Pennylvania, per bu., No. 1, 80a85c; do do, to, seconds, 65a75; New York, per bu., best stock, 80ago; do do, do, seconds, 55a75; Western, per bu., prime, 80a90.

Oats For Hay.

We have found oats for hay to be an easy and profitable crop; but to be a success, they should be planted in the fall. The quality of the soil must determine largely the time of planting. We want to get the oats well a growth before real cold weather sets in; for if they have begun to run up, they are more liable to be killed back badly. On the other hand, if the cold comes before they are firmly, established, the freezing and thawing is likely to throw the plants out of the ground, especially on clay land, for such land expands and contracts very, much more than loamy or sandy soil under the action of cold and moisture. The Georgia Experiment Station has adopted a system of drilling their oat seed in the bottom of small furrows, which places the bud of the oats below, the general surface, thus making the soil give it a partial protection. But their method of planting only two rows at a time is rather laborious, and until some better tool has been found for putting in the seed than the drill they, use, the practice will not be generally, adopted. If the oats are planted at the right time the danger from winter killing is not great, and only in a very exceptionally cold time will your stand be destroyed. Also, if the winter grazing or Turf Oats are sown instead of the Rust-Proof, the chances of success will be still greater; while if your object is hay, these Turf Oats are decidedly preferable, as the straw is more tender and stock eat it up clean, where

they leave a large part of the stiff Rust-Proof straw. We had one exceptionally fine acre of these Turf Oats last spring, from which we gathered ten big two-horse wagon loads of excellent hay. The oats stood from four to six feet high all over the field, and, were cut just as the top grains began to reach the dough state, and while the straw was green. We have been feeding our nine head of horses and mules on this hay all summer, with the addition of a small feed of corn once a day, and they have kept in fine condition, doing

heavy work all the time. The land on which these best oats were grown was a stiff clay loam, and had been manured the year before; the land was in tomatoes at the time we broke it up for oats. Where land has been well broken in the spring we do not usually rebreak for oats; but in this case we had had some very hard rains, and the land had run together and become hard, making its physical condition so poor that a replowing seemed necessary. It was rather dry at the time, and the land broke up lumpy, necessitating considerable work to make it fine; but we worked it down, replowed, and worked it down again before sowing two bushels of seed to the acre.

If land is broken deeply for any winter grain crop, great care must be taken to work it down until the seedbed is fine and firm, otherwise the grain roots cannot get a good hold and will be more liable to suffer from the cold. The unusual success of this acre of oats was undoubtedly due to the extra work put on the seed-bed, for we had other oats on equally good land planted at the same time whose yield was not much over half as large. Oats are strong feeders and very, large users of potash and nitrogen; the analysis of oats in bloom about the time they are cut for hay, show them to contain ammonia, 1.19 per cent.; phosphoric acid, .67 per cent., and potash, 2.54 per cent. If your land is strong and you have a good pea-vine stubble to sow your oats on, your soil Geese, head and feet off, 101/2a11c. will probably contain a sufficiency of ammonia; if it does not, it will be shown by the oats themselves by their light green or yellowish appearance, and this can be corrected in the spring by an application of about 100 pounds do., poor to medium, -a8c; of nitrate of soda to the acre. The main thing to concern ourselves about now is the phosphoric acid and potash. Now, if we wish to obtain the best results, the proportions of these ingredients should vary according to the texture of our soll; of course, no iron-clad rules can be laid down, but general experience has shown us that light, sandy soils are more deficient in potash than red clay soils; I would. therefore, recommend for light soils a fertilizer analyzing ten per cent. phosphoric acid, and ten per cent. potash, made by combining 1600 pounds acid phosphate with 400 pounds muriate of potash to make a ton; for heavy clay soils a fertilizer analyzing about twelve per cent. phosphoric acid and five per Chicago .- Cattle-Good to prime, \$6.50 cent. potash, made by combining 1800 pounds acid phosphate with 200 pounds muriate of potash. This fertilizer applied at the rate of 300 or 400 pounds to the acre should insure a find crop. You can apply it broadcast after the oats are plowed or worked in; or better still, harrow it in about two weeks before planting .- Professor F. J. Merriam, Battle Hill, Ga.

the farm and marketed in live stock or dairy products, to make the corn crop profitable to the farmer of the Ohio valley or the older eastern to have a hand separator. states .- Orange Judd Farmer.

HANDLING SHEEP WITH PROFIT.

I have a flock of about fifty ewes and keep them in a house 24x36 feet. quired. This house is well ventilated, dry and I never allow my sheep to get wet during the winter, if I can help it. I have best results with lambs born during January and February. If the temperature is low all this time, so much the better. My single lambs average ten pounds apiece. When dropped I am on the lookout and transfer ewes and lambs to a basement pen with a should have gentle treatment always. temperature of thirty-five to forty and above.

The ewe gets a quart of oats per day and when the lamb is seven days it. old it is docked, and if a ram is castrated. I provide a box stall with a creep and in this I keep a supply of oats, so that the lambs can get at mit. it when desired. I continue feeding them oats after grass comes. By this treatment January and February lambs sell at five cents a pound when six months old. They generally average 100 pounds per head. My ewe lambs kept over are sheared in July. During the season of '98 I reserved twenty ewes. These were sheared in July, the smallest one producing two and one-half pounds of wool. My flock was sheared the last of March in 1899. a few of the lambs at twelve months shearing eleven pounds. I keep Shropshires and like them .--- P. B. Dietes in New England Homestead.

THE FRUIT BARK BEETLE.

Considerable interest has been aroused in not a few fruit growing localities over the depredations of what is known as the shot-hole borer. The following extracts taken from a report on this pest by Professor R. H. Petit. State Entomologist for Michigan, will probably be of interest and valuable to many who have or are llable to come in contact with this pest. The first intimation of the trouble is the discovery of numbers of small drops of gum exuding from punctures in the body or limbs of peach, plum, cherry or apple trees. A closer examination reveals a small round hole a little less than one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter under each drop of gum. If the outer bark around the hole be removed or pared away, a small burrow will be found to extend for a longer or shorter distance in the layer between the wood and the bark, sometimes branching considerably.

These burrows or galleries usually exhibit a definite arrangement when at Mikhailovsk, another at Arkhancarefully examined. There is an egg chamber, along the sides of which the eggs are laid. When the young grubs ace at St. Petersburg. The latter is hatch they commence boring a tunnel especially rich in historic stones,

You cannot keep the poultry house too clean. If you keep six cows it will pay you

There is not much profit in fattening pigs for spring porkers.

Don't neglect to give the pig-pen a coat of whitewash as often as re-

Avoid churning cream at a too high temperature. lest you injure the flavor and grain of the butter.

Keep the stables free from foul odors and filth of all kinds. Milk absorbs these things very readily.

Each cow should be milked by the same milker so far as practicable, and Don't, dear dairyman, think of allowing any one to touch the butter by hand during the process of making

Milk at the same hour every day, and milk clean. There is more in this than some farmers are willing to ad-

Warm quarters must be provided for pigs in winter, or there is a waste of food to keep up the warmth, and growth is checked.

Is any one prepared to deny the statement that a ton of well cured and well kept corn fodder is not worth as much to feed as a ton of hay?

Don't try to keep any more hogs than you can properly care for. A few well kept are more profitable than a large number improperly kept. A very good substitute for skim milk for pigs in winter is fine wheat middling, with a tablespoonful of linseed meal to each quart of the por-

ridge. A gallon of petroleum and a gallon of machine oil will make a mixture that will kill the lice on hogs. Mix it thoroughly and apply in a thin spray on the infested animals.

Breeding ewes should be fed at all times so as to keep themselves and their lambs in healthy growing condition and the early lambs should be forced by means of extra food given to the ewes.

Corn stalks, well cured, are a good roughage for cows, but where they are the principal feed, corn or corn meal should go with them. Give a ration of carrots and mangels, with a sprinkling of meal. It will pay.

A Wealthy Russian Magnate.

Prince Yousupoff, a Russian magnate of great wealth, has a most magnificent collection of diamonds, which is one of the most valuable in Europe. One of the collection, valued at 2,500,-000 roubles, is kept at his fine estate gelsk, near Moscow; but the most valuable of all is at the Yousupoff pal-

This is an era of high speed. The feat of attaining a speed of 105 miles an hour on the electric railroad between Berlin and Zossen is the latest manifestation of the tendency of the age. This particular railroad has been built under the direction of the kaiser as primarily a military line, he having made up his mind to test the value of electric traction in war. Presumably its success will induce the country to be gridironed with electric lines as "first aids" in mobilization. The results of the speed trials are, however, commercially valuable, as indicating how important a factor electricity may become as a transportation agency, though we must know more than we know now of the conditions under which the German experiment was made before conclusions are absolutely safe as to the utilization of forces. A vast amount of knowledge remains to be attained before we can figure the commercial value of electricity as a motive power on a scale more extended than its present use.

But it is not alone in Germany that speeding up is the order of the day. Here in the United States the transcontinental lines are virtually being rebuilt, the reconstruction being pointed toward speed. The trip between Boston and the Pacific coast, which only a few years ago "spoiled" a week can now be made in four days and four hours. This time will be sharply cut when the improvements between Ogden and San Francisco, now in progress have been completed. Benton, we believe it was, who in the discussion of the Pacific railroad project was wont to point to the setting sun and say: "There is the east." The speed race on this continent is Westward, to gain the markets of the east. At the Pacific coast the fast-speeding trains will shortly be met by steamers much faster and much larger than any heretcfore known in our China-Japan service.

All railroads tributary to the transcontinental system-and most lines are now-feel the influence of this expansion and are placing big orders for rolling stock. The entire output of American Locomotive Company for next year has been contracted for in advance when its capacity will be 2,000 locomotices per annum. For through business, for long hauls, the iron horse still more than holds its own. Nor can it be expected that it will be stabled for good until the doubts as to the cost of electricity for the same business have been resolved to the point of demonstrating that it is a cheaper agency than steam .--- Boston Transcript.

A sea anemone taken from the Firth of Forth in 1828 lived and flourished in captivity until 1887.

Ida, the 5-year-old daughter of Henry Urban, of Lancaster, was burned to Los Angeles death, the result of playing with Label League. matches.

At Stockton, Cal., no union men in any line of trade.

during last year.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Live Stock.

A Polsonous Tree.

One of the most extraordinary trees in the world is found in Madagascar. It is known as the tangen tree, and because it abounds in poison the name tanghinia venenifera has been given to it by botanists. In the criminal records of Madagascar it has played a notable part until cuite recently. Whenever an accused person was brought into court, fruit from the tree, about the size of an apple, was handed to him by an attendant. Thereupon the judge, who was surrounded by several witnesses, bade him eat the fruit, and assured him that if it produced no ill effects he would deemed innocent of the charge which had been made against him. On the other hand, if the poison in the fruit killed him, he would be considered guilty. Many unfortunate persons, I is said, lost their lives in this way,

Los Angeles has a Woman's Union