RUSSIA'S FAMINE

Fourteen Millions of People Absolutely Destitute of Food.

Pestilence Adds Its Horrors to Hunger and Cold.

United States Minister Smith has reported to the State Department at Washington these facts concerning the Russian famine, obtained from eye-witnesses and most trustworthy sources:

The famine is general in thirteen provinces of European Russia, viz.; Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, Orenburg, Oufa, Pensa, Riazan, Samara, Baratof, Simbirsk, Tam-bov, Viatka, Toula and Norenege; partial in the five provinces of Kursk, Olonetz, Orel,

In the five provinces of Kursk, Olonetz, Orel, Perm and Tauride, and one or two others, like Kharkov, have suffered to some extent, but are not included in official reports. The first thirteen provinces equal in area the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Ver-mount, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Con-necticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-vania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, and have a popula-tion of about iwenty-seven million. The tion of about twenty-seven million. The five provinces in which the famine is partial equal in area the States of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and half of Ohio, and have a population mearly double that of the eleven States. This vast section is agricultural and ordinar-ily the most fruitful soll of Russia. It is officially estimated that 14,000,000 persons in these provinces are without food or means of support, and this estimate is probably below the true number. For three years the crops have fallen short of the average, and the deficiency of the past season left the storehouses well-high empty. With the increased failure of this year it is positive, Minister Smith says, that unless North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

positive, Minister Smith says, that unless adequate relief can be supplied the great present destitution and suffering will grow worse as the season continues. The peasants present destitution and suffering will grow worse as the season continues. The peasants make no savings generally, but live wholly dependent upon yearly crops, hence long continued and widespread drought leaves them subject to outside relief. The scarcitr of provisions is not the only misery of this people. When crops fail the Government loses revenue and the peasants, while taxes and protect continue look all the

while taxes and rental continue. lack all the necessaries of life, clothing, firewood, farm-ing implements, the subsistence of horses and cattle, all depend upon this one resource-

the crops. It is as difficult to get fuel as food in some tis as difficult to get fuel as food in some sections, and cold as well as hunger causes terrible suffering. In some neighborhoods large numbers of persons huddle together in some houses most conductive to warmth. Barns have been torn down and the boards used for firewood. Even thatched roofs are used for freewood. Even that ched roots are torn off and the straw burned for fuel. Cloth-ing is given away for bread; horses and cat-tle are sacrificed at a tithe of their value; fodder is /as scarce as burnan food, and in some cases horseflesh has been sacrificed for sustenance. During the winter there is no wors, and frequently fathers have left their wives and children to fight the battle of want alone, because they could do nothing and their absence would leave fewer mouths to feed at home. The bread which many are eating is com-

posed of wild arrock, potatoes, chaff and leaves, and these terrible conditions inevitaby produce disease. Within the radius of one mile there are 120 cases of typhus fever; pestilence and hunger are daily gaining ground, and pestilence is decimating the peo-

In January, February and March the roads are good, and all energies should be directed to pouring provisions into the suf-fering provinces at once. The rivers are frozen. Two or three railroads run into the famine-stricken region, but there are no branches of these railroads, and all provisions must be carried for long distances on sleds. In the middle of March, or first of April, the winter will break up, the roads

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

25TH DAY.—The Mexican Claims bills were passed—Among the bills introduce 1 and referred were the following: To de velop and facilitate the interstate commerce of the whole country, and more especially of the twenty-two States and two Territories that are in whole or in part drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. To re-turn to the Republic of Mexico certain bat-tle flags captured in the War of 1846— Mr. Failkner offered a resolution, which was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement as to the the Interior for a statement as to the moneys received by the United States Patent Office from inventors from the establish-Office from inventors from the establish-ment of the Patent Office to the present time

time. 267H DAY.—The Printing bill was taken up, the Fure Food bill being postponed—— Mr. Mitchell made a report in the case of the Claggett-Dubois contest for a seat in the Senate from the State of Idaho. The reso-lutions declare Mr. Dubois entitled to retain his seat. Mr. Vance gave notice of a mi-pority report.

his seat. Mr. Vance gave notice of a mi-nority report. 27TH DAY.—The Public Printing bill was discussed—Mr. Kyle spoke on the divorce laws—Mr. Dolph reported adversely a number of new Chinese immigration re-strictions and prohibitory bills. 28TH DAY.—The chair was occupied by Mr. / Manderson, President pro tem— Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the follow-ing: To constitute Newark, N. J., a port of immediate transportation; allowing thirty immediate transportation; allowing thirty days' leave of absence annually to the emthirty ployes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing-The New York Bridge bills were unfavorably reported by the committee.

In the House.

24TH DAY .- Mr. Oates offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the charges preferred against the Hon. Alex-ander Boorman, Judge of the District Court for the Western district of Louisiana, who vas charge i with high crimes and misde-meanors ---- Mr. Reed asked that unanimous consent be given for the introduction of bills and resolutions by handing them to the speaker for reference. The motion to lay on the table was adopted by a vote of 181 to twenty-nine-Public business was then sus-pended and tributes of respect were paid to the memory of the Hon. L. C. Houk, of

Tennessee. 25TH DAY.—Some further debate was had on the proposed rules.—The State-were called for the introduction of bills and resolutions for reference. The following were referred: To reduce taxation and in-crease the volume of currency. To permit State taxation of National bank notes and United States notes. To promote and encourage agriculture. For a constitional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States. To restrict the rights of aliens to our land in the United States. For the appointment of a commission to represent the United States at the Columbian Historical Exposi-tion, to beheld in Madrid in 1893. To cretion, to be held in Madrid in 1893. To ate an executive department of mines and mining----Mr. Arnold introduced a resolu-tion demanding the recall of Minister Egan from Santiago so that cordial relations be-tween this country and Chile could be reestablished.

267H DAY.-Mr. Grady introduced a bill o reduce the President's salary from \$50, 000 to \$25,000 a year ---- The discussion of the rules was continued.

27TH DAY.—The consideration of the re-port of the Committe e on Rules was re-sumed—The "Holman Rule," in regard to riders, was adopted. 2STH DAY .- The House adopted the rules

with a few unimportant amendments, as re-ported by the Committee on Rules-Mr. Sayers reported a bill carrying an approiation of \$200,000 for continuing the work

priation of \$200,000 for continuing the work of the Eleventh Census. 207H DAY.—Speaker Crisp being sick Mr. McMillin took the chair—The Census De-ficiency bill was passed—The Pennsylvania Border Raids Claims bill was reported. It appropriates \$3,447,945—Mr. Bunting in-troduced two tariff bills. One placed a duty of one cent a pound on tin-plate or taggers' tin, and 1 2-10 cents a pound on terne plates, with a drawback cent. of the duty paid-Mr. Outhwaite re-ported a bill to establish lineal promotion throughout the artillery, cavalry and infantry.

MADAME CARNOT.

The Generous and Popular Wite of the President of France.



Mme. Carnot, wife of the President of the French Republic, is known to her friends as

a woman of tact and ability. Socially, too, reports the Chicago Post, she is brilliant, reports the Chicago Post, she is brilliant, gracious and charming. Her career as "Madame la Presidente" has been a social triumph. She is popular with the French people, whose esteem she has won by her womanly ways and her active in-terest in matters that concern their welfare. Mme. Carnot devotes much of her time to charitable work and is a liberal patron of all worthy schemes to sid the roor and discharitable work and is a liberal patron of all worthy schemes to aid the poor and dis-tressed. She is highly accomplished and, unlike most French people who have a na-tional contempt for foreign languages, she speaks English fluently. It is said, too, that she has a great admiration for Americans and enjoys meeting them and talking about the United States. Mme. Carnot is not only a generous woman, but she has a delicate way of ministering to the needs of those who are chosen as the recipients of her generos-ity. She and the President set aside \$60,000 to be distributed among 300 lately made widows-mothers of at least three young children-at Christmastide. This sum is divided into two parts, one-half is the gift of divided into two parts, one-half is the gift of M. Carnot, and the Mayors have the bestowal of it, the number of women to be relieved in each arrondissement varying acrelieved in each arrondissement varying ac-cording to the amount of poor it contains. Mme. Carnot's offerings consist of bundles of clothes, carefully suited to the require-ments of the poor families for which they are intended, and to save any loss of time and also to avoid exciting the curiosity of neighbors, the bundles are distributed by reacting the curi parcels post.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

JAPAN operates its railroads.

INDIAN soldiers are a success.

JAPAN uses American made street cars. DANGER of civil war in Samoa has passed. THERE is no money in the Argentine treas-

ENGLAND has a claim of \$50,000,000 against Chile

THE United States have 1797 distinct railroads.

A LARGE increase of area in flax is reported

PARIS, France, has eighty-seven daily LAST year's tomato pack was the largest

on record. NO SHIRT is the new chief of the Oregon

COLD weather and the influenza are killing off the Indiana

THE revolt in North China has been virtually suppressed.

State-1891, choice, per Ib... 26 THERE are 466 saw-mills running in the

A Schooner Sunk by the Savannah The steamer City of Savannah, Captain Lewis, from Boston for Savannah, with merchandise and passengers, and the schooner Lucy Jones, Captain Gross, from New York for Buckport, Me., collided near Cross Rip Lightship, Mass., about midnight. The Lucy Jones sank almost immediately. At the time of the collision one man was asleep in the forecastle. The remainder of the crew were on deck.

REPAIRS OF OLD WAGONS.

For two or three years with proper care a well-made farm wagon will need no repairing. It must be housed, and possibly painted, during that time. When it begins to need repairs it will probably sell for more than it is worth. as the repairs required will be twice or three times the interest on a new wagon. It was once a remark of a country blacksmith that the wagons of some of his neighboring farmers added as much in cost of repairs as did the expense of preciate the importance of having some place where all wheeled vehicles and not in use .- Boston Cultivator.

KEEPING STABLES WARM.

Farmers sometimes make the mistake of supposing that artificial heat must be given to keep stables warm in winter. A well-built barn, well filled with its stable occupants, will keep itself warm. The heat given off by the animals, although not so high in temperature as a steam radiator, is so vastly different in extent that water will not freeze nor approach freezing. A single cow presents a warm surface from her body of about forty therefore the benefit of 800 square feet of warm surface constantly presented to keep his spartments warm. A wellbuilt structure, well kept, with a full number of animals, will not be likely ever to freeze; and the water for them, brought under ground in a pipe from a spring, will not be reduced in tempera-Times.

BOILED GRAIN FOR FOWLS.

French poultry raisers cook grain for fattening fowls. They boil it until soft. It is claimed that this method not only increases its bulk but its nutritive value as well.

Four pints of oats boiled will fill pint measure seven times.

Four pints of barley bonea will fill a pint measure ten times.

Four pints of buckwheat boiled will fill a pint measure fourteen times.

Four pints of corn boiled will fill a pint measure fifteen times.

Four piats of when boiled will fill pint persoure ten times.

Four pints of rye boiled will fill a pint measure fifteen times.

There is a diversity of opinion with prefer cocked foods, and that for fatten. cided that if they can tell the amount

when winter sets in, they are turned into a field of reserve pasture composed principally of blue grass or June grass which has been previously set apart for them about July 1. They are very fond of this feed and keep in good condition on it. This reserve pasture is located near timber in which the mares find their principal shelter.

Briefly stated, they usually remain here until the snow becomes so hard and crusted that they cannot get to the grass. They are then taken into large yards in horseshoeing. The more a farmer thinks which are located common open sheds. about these wastes the better he will ap- In the middle of the yards are covered mangers, each of which holds one good load of straw. These are filled as often farm tools generally can be housed when as required with oat straw and supplemented with corn fodder. Towards the latter part of the winter ground oats and bran are fed freely.

When near fcaling time each mare is removed to the breeding barn, which is centrally located to three or four small fields or paddocks. Here they receive their daily exercise, with soft, nourishing food, until their foals are about two weeks old. They are next turned into a field adjoining the railroad, where the foals become car-broken before they are a month old. Colts should be thoroughly handled before they are a year old, halter square feet, and the farmer who keeps twenty cows in his well-built stable has be pleasant and tractable always afterwards, and right here is one of the chief secrets of having gentle horses .- New York World.

MILK TESTERS.

The new milk testing machines are creating quite a revolution in the dairy. ture to a point near freezing. It will The chief item of change 18 in the hardly be necessary, with such treat-ment, to warm the water artificially factories whether the milk is to be made which they are to drink .- Chicago into butter or cheese. Formerly it was the custom to pay by the pound of milk without regard to the percentage of fat or solid contents, but under the new: system the rule is to pay according to the proportion of butter-fat found in the milk. When butter is made from the milk it is easy to see that the pound of milk which produces the greatest amount of butter is the most valuable, and should be paid for accordingly. With cheese as made in this country, though the rule does not hold good in Europe, the more milk fat is worked into the cheese the more valuable it becomes, thus computing the price of milk at the cheese factory upon the same basis as at the creamery. The struggle to discover some simple and reliable method of testing milk has been going on with vigor for years. At first it was thought all the milk solids would have to be deterreference to feeding ..., and cooked mined in order to make a fair test of its grain. Our experience is that fowls value. But practical dairymen have de-

for use by express messengers when at-tacked by train robber. The coat of mail is made of perforated iron, and has a con-trivance by which the wearer can discharge agun at the robbers while his hauds are held up.

THE MARKETS.

The man in the forecastle rushed on deck. succeeded in climbing into the rigging and caught the captain just as the vessel sank, thereby saving his life. The other men, consisting of the mate and two seamen, were washed overboard and drowned.

HOWARD MURPHY, a Missouri Pacific en-gineer, running between Kansas City, Mo., and Hiawaths, has invented a coat of mail

THREE DROWNED.

Near Cross Rip Light.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice.\$ -

@12 15 @ 180 @ 1821/4 @ 2 50 @ 2 05 @ 300 @ 190 @ 1 95 @ 1 70 @ 1 30 @ 120 BUTTER. Creamery-State, fall, tubs. 20 a 27 Penn, extras..... 33 Elgin, extras..... Other West, extras..... State dairy—half firkin tubs, fall ends, extras..... 324 33 @ 31%@ 33 25 688 $\frac{23}{20}$ 24 22 26 24 23 (0) Welsh tubs, 2ds..... 20 Tubs, thirds. Tubs, thirds. Western-Im. creamery, lsts. Im. creamery, 2ds..... Factory-Fresh, extras..... 26 22 24 10 20 18 23 24 Fresh, 1sts.... Fresh, 2ds... Fourths to 3ds, per 1b... 21 18 16 20 17 -Fresh, extras..... $\frac{21}{16}$ 0 20 Fresh, 2ds to 1sts..... CHEESES. State factory-Full cream, fall, fancy...... Full cream, fall, tine.... Full cr. good to prime...

Common to fair..... Part skims, choice.....

Part skims, good to prime Part skims, com. to fair.

EGGS.

FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

HOPS.

Full skims..... Pennsylvania-Skims.....

State and Penn-Fresh.....

Western – Fresh, fancy.... Fresh, fair to good..... Southern-Fresh, per doz.... Western-Ice house.....

Limed, per doz.....

11%@

9%@ 10 @

10 @ 8%@

2%(0)

28 @ 26%

26 23

 $\frac{25}{15}$

20

16%00

11%

105 105 95

90 18

23

18

12

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14

14

will become heavy, and the horses now available for transportation will be needed for spring farming. Time is therefore a most important factor in the work of relief.

Every week is vital. One hundred and eighty million pounds of food are necessary. Fifty carloads should arrive every day in these stricken provinces, but only eleven carloads per day were received Christmas week. The Imperial Govern-ment so far has appropriated \$42,500,000 from the public treasury for the work of re-But the work must still go on. lief.

The Russian Emperor has personally given enormously and all classes are giving according to their means. The loss to the Government revenue will be \$100,000,000 or more, while a conservative estimate of the loss to Russia in view of alt consequences is place at not less than \$500,000,000. Up to the present there have been few contributions from abroad, but the Government and the people of Russia are deeply sensible of intaneous offers that have been made in various parts of the United States and the Emperor's Ministers, as well as others, have manifested such to Minister Smith m their expressions of approbation.

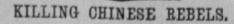
THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Commissioner's Report of Business During the Year.

Commissioner Simonds, of the United States Patent Office, at Washington, has submitted his annual report to Congress. The report recommends amendments to the Patent and Trade Mark laws.

The following is a summary of the busi-ness of the office during the last calendar year: Total number of applications re-ceived, excluding applications for the registration of trade marks and labels, 40,552; total number of patents granted, 23,244; total number of registrations, 1899, total recents, \$1,271,233; total expenditures, \$1,-139,713; leaving a surplus of \$131,573; mak-ing a total balance in the treasury to the cred/ of this patent fund of \$4,004,317.

Patents were issued to the residents of the several States and Territories as follows: Alabama, 82; Arizona Territory, 9; Arkan-sas, 103, California, 622; Colorado, 199; Con-necticut, 733; Delaware, 34; District of Columbia, 210; Florids, 52; Georgia, 124; Idaho, 14; Illinois, 1968; Indian Territory, Idaho, 14; Illinois, 1068; fndian Territory,
6; Indiana, 570; Iowa, 427; Kansus,
263; Kentucky, 195; Jouisiana, 122;
Maine, 142; Maryland, 294; Massachusetts, 2122; Michigan, 752; Minnesots,
252; Mississippi, 63; Missouri, 756; Montana,
42; Nebraska, 191; Nevada, 10; New Hampshire, 144; New Jersey, 960; New Mexico, 14;
New York, 3907; North Carolina, 76; North
Dakots, 29; Ohio, 1513; Oklahoma, 6; Oregon, 71; Pennsylvania, 2197; Rhode Island,
290; South Carolina, 49; South Dakots, 58; Termessee, 161; Texas, 330; Utah,
25; Vermont, 55; Virginia, 165; Washington,
74; West Virginia, 74, Wisconsin, 526;
Wyoming, 3 United States Army, 5; Utata
States Navy, 8, Total, 21,225. The total number issued to foreigners was 1295. ed to foreigners was 1295.



The Troops Carrying Out the Orders for Total Extermination.

The latest details of the suppression of the Chiness rebellion on the border of Manchuria show that the Imperial troops are carrying out their orders to exterminate the rebels. Several thousand in-surgeots were slain at Kon Tse, and those in the intrenchments close by were sur-rounded and slaughtered to a man. At Sam Shap Katse, where the rebels made their last stand, the Commander-in Chief of the bandits was captured with 300 followers.

THE APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

Secretary Blaine Replies to Chile's Note of Regret.

The following is the reply sent by Secretary Blaine to the Chilean note of apology: "DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }

"WASHINGTON, January 30.

"WASHINGTON, January 30. "Egan, Midister, Santiago: "I am directed by the President to ac-knowledge the receipt of Senor Pereira's dispatch. It has been commu-nicated to Congress, and has given great pleasure to the people of the United States and to the Executive Department, as it restores the correspondence between the two Republics to a basis of cordialality and makes, as he believes, a full and honorable adjustment of all unsettled matters easily attainable

"The President notes with gratification the expression of regret for and condemna-tion of the assault upon the saliors of the Baltimore offered by Mr. Pereira, and con-gratulates the Chilean Government upon the frank and ample withdrawal of the Matta circular, and upon the spirit of of justice displayed toward Minister Egan. You will assure the Chilean Government that the President will be glad to meet in the most friendly spirit these friendly overtures.

"Believing that the subject of reparation for the assault upon the seaman of the Baltimere is now capable of adjustment be-tween the two Governments by the usual diplomatic methods, the President post-pones for the present any discussion of the suggestions made by Senor Pereira, as to the use of other methods postto the use of other methods, not doubting that the sense of justice of Chile will enable the two Governments to speedly and honorably make a full end of the whole mat-BLAINE." ter.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Emperor Frederick's Physician Dies Suddenly in London.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, the distinguished physician, died with bronchitis a few days ago in London, England. Sir Morell's attack of bronchitis followed an attack of induenza. He was attended by his brother. His death was quite sudden. Only his wife

His death was quite sudden. Only his wife was present when it occurred. Sir Morell Mackenzie was born in Leyton-stone, Essex, England, in 1537, and was educated at the London Hospital Medical College and in Paris and Vienna. He founded the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat in Golden Squara aded the Hospital for Diseases the Throat, in Golden Square, don, in 1863. In the same r he obtained the Jacksonian Prize London, in 1863. In the same year he obtained the Jacksonian Prizy from the Royal College of Surgeons for his essay on diseases of the larynx. He was soon afterward elected assistant physician to the London Hospital, becoming in due course full hybridian and was assumed between a physician, and was appointed lecturer on diseases of the throat, an appointment which he held to the time of his death. Dr. Mac-kenzie was the author of numerous publica-

kenze was the author of numerous publica-tions on laryngological aubjects. He was in attendance on Frederick III, the German Emperor, during the latter's last illness. He was knighted in 1887. He pub-lished in 1883 "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble." At the close of that year he re-signed his connection with the College of Physicians.

MONTANA and Wyoming horse raisers have organized to punish horse-thieves oper-ating in the Yellowstone country.

State of Washington.

MAILS may be shipped by electricity from Brookiyn to New York. CHILE'S site on the World's Fair Grounds

will be seventy-five feet square. RAIN fell heavily in Arizona the other day,

the first since February 15, 1891. THE rates for cable dispatches to Santiago, Chile, are estimated at \$3 a word.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has issued

a special prayer against influenza. NEW YORK papers may hereafter publish

full reports on electrical executions NEW YORK capitalists have bought \$3,-

000,000 worth of World's Fair bonds. THE London newspapers give a tongu. lashing to the United States over the Chilean

affair

THERE are 1,187,854 Lutherans in this country, an increase during the past year of 14.642

INDIANA has barred out a score or more nsurance companies from doing business in that State.

CHILE will build a railroad between Iqui que and Valparaiso, a distance of one thou and miles.

ENGLISH has been recognized as the official anguage of the Imperial University of To kia, Japan.

THE grand total of charitable bequests is England last year, excluding Baron Hirsch's. was \$15,000,000.

A LATE return gives the enrolled strength of the Salvation Army in all countries al over 500,000 solaiers.

THE wool product of 1891 shows a larger weight of fisece than usual. The estimated product is 285,000,000 pounds.

ACCORDING to one estimate there wer! 300,000,000 feet of timber cut in the Adiron-dacs (N. Y.) forests during 1891.

LAKE ERIE froze from the American to the Canada shore for the first time in six years. Lake St. Clair also frozs solid from more to shore, and the ice was so thick that race courses were laid upon it, and races held daily

RABBITS are being shipped to market in carload ots from Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee. Over one hundred thousand rab-bits were sold in Memphis, Fenn., in one week, and they sold as low as three cents

THE Peary Relief Expedition will prob ably cost \$10,000, and the Academy of Nat-ural Sciences of Philadelphia solicits outside aid from those interested in the fate of Lieu tenant Peary and party now in the Arctic regions.

THE coyotes have become so annoying near Wheatland, Cal., that the sheepmen and others offer a bounty of \$10 for each coyots scalp in addition to that paid by the State. This makes a reward of \$15 for each of the animals killed.

A FARMER'S LUCK.

He Inherits \$5,000,000 From an English Estate.

A dispatch from English, Ind., says: Thomas Melrose, a poor farmer, near-Grantsburg, has received letters of credit from the Bank of England, calling for any sum less than \$5,000,000, accompanied by an urgent call from London solicitors that he report in London at once and claim a large estate in Northern England.

GERMAN village life will be shown at the Columbian Exposition by a comprehensive exhibit that will cost about half a million dollars. All the crack military bands of the Germany Army will be in attendance. Every German province will be represented.

1891, common to good... 1890, choice, per lb..... 1890, common to prime.. 13 @ 7 @ Old olds..... LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn., 11%@ Western, per lb..... 11%@ Chickens, Western..... 10%@

11 Roosters, old, per lb..... Turkeys, per lb..... Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn., 9 00 10

DRESSED POULTRY-DRY PACKED.

Turkeys-Jersey and Md., lb 14 @ State and Penn., per lb., 12 @

State and Penn., per lb... Chickens-Phila., per lb.... 12 @ 12 @ Jersey, per lb..... State and Penn., per lb.. Fowls—State and Penn., lb..

 $\frac{10}{10}$ 688 12 11 Western, per lb..... 10

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes-Jersey, bulk, bbl.. 75 @ 125 State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb. 1 25 State, other kinds, 180 lb. --@ 1 87 L. I., in bulk, per bbl... — Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl.. 1 50 Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl 2 25 (d) 1 50 (d) 8 00 @ 2 25 Orange County, red, bbl. 2 00

LIVE STOCK.

GRAIN, ETC. Flour-City Mill Extra 4 90 @ 5 10

Patents	5 25 6	\$ 5 30	ł
ieat-No. 2 Red	1 013/66	2 1 02%	ł
e-State	90 6	88 15	ł
rley-Two-rowed State	63 6	g 65	ł
m-Ungraded Mixed	44 6	0 51	ł
ts-No. 1 White	- 6	3914	ł
Mixed Western	(3416	ł
y-Good to Choice	75 6	2 85	ł
aw-Long Rye	15 6	3 70	ł

6 00@ 7 00 5 00@ 3 50@ 4 50 2 50@ 1 50@ 2 00 1 00@ 6 00 Beaver, medium. 3 50@ 4 50 2 50@ Beaver, small... 1 50@ 2 00 1 00@ Mink, dark, fine. 1 50@ 2 50...@.. Mink, brown.... 60@ 1 00 40@ Red tox..... 1 50@ 16 0 1 25@ Gray fox..... 80@ 1 00 50@ Raccoon, each... 50@ 70 30@ Skunk, black... 90@ 1 00 75@ Skunk, black... 90@ 1 00 75@ Skunk, stripsd... 25@ 35 20@ Skunk, stripsd... 12@ 15 10@ Skunk, white.... 12@ 15 10@ Opossum, large. 25@ 35 20@ Opossum, and ... 11@ 13 9@ Muskrat, winter. 10@ 12 9@ Muskrat, fall.... 7@ 9 6@ 1 50 60 1 40 59 80

ing purposes it is much more rapid in its effects than dry foods .- Ladies' Home softle its value so far as they are con-Companion.

CORNSTALK BORER.

A new enemy to Indian corn is slowly working its way to the Northern States. It is an old enemy of the sugar cane and to a limited extent of Southern corn.

It was known in the West Indies, where sugar cane was first cultivated in America. In 1855 it was first noticed in limited localitics in Louisiana. It was probably introduced by shipping in cane from the West Indies.

From Louisiana the borer slowly spread into Mississippi, Georgia and northward, until now it is reported as far northward as the Maryland border.

Its life history was easily made out. In spring the eggs are laid on the leaves of the young cane near the axles, and the young borer enters the stalk and commences to tunnel, usually upward. When ready to transform it burrows to the surface, making a hole for the exit of the future moth, and transforms to the pupa state. There are several generations in the course of a season, and the insect hibernates in the larval state within the stalks.

Occasionally whole fields are nearly ruined, but there has been no general complaint from farmers. It is only the first brood that materially injures corn. If the corn be vigorously attacked when it is young the stalk will be stunted and sometimes killed. The borer is often at work doing considerable damage when its presence is not even suspected.

On July 24, 1891, an examination of twenty-seven fields in King George County, Va., showed twenty-five per cent, of the stalks to be infested. Most of the larvæ were found below the secend joint, and the number ranged from one to twelve to a stalk.

The Government entomologists exand thorough methods of cultivation and ruin. that are in vogue in the North, this insect will have no chance for its life. Plowing the stalks under in the fall, burning, or a constant rotation of crops | itself is injured by freezing. will destroy the insect, as it lives through the winter in the dry stalks-New York Herald.

THE CARE OF BROOD MARES.

Some points from an experienced breeder on the proper care of brood mares may be of interest to many. In the proceedings of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, A. O. Fox, of Oregon, Wis., is reported as saying, among other things in regard to them, that too much concentrated food, too nice and comfortable stables and too generous keep are the sure foreruoners of disaster to brood mares. The plan which in his experience Then, instead of taking them up by frost, withstand severe frost. it

of available fat in the milk that will cerned. There may come a time when cheese-makers can produce as fine cheese from part skimmed milk as the Dutch now do. In such an event makers will have to look more sharply after the caseine than the fat in the milk.

The new machines for determining the fat have suggested a new industry. Students from the various experiment stations are now going about the country testing herds for pay. They charge so much per cow. When the herd is large the fee is only a few cents each, but sufficient to pay for the services of the testcr. Of cours one test does not determine the full value of the cow, but the student can establish a clientage, and by making periodical visits keep the dairyman thoroughly posted as to the value of the cows he wishes tested. It is to be hoped that this new industry will be found to pay its promoters. It is difficult to conceive of any point in dairying of greater importance to the dairymen of the country, and shrewd, energetic men will give it full support. Those who do not will soon find themselves forced to the rear .- American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Twenty-five hens are as many as should be confined in one yard.

More than half of early maturity in poultry is in good feeding.

Winter is a time for the farmer and gardener to read and to plan for the next year.

One queer thing about law is that it requires a man to keep all animals under restraint, except dogs.

If you worry or ill treat the cow in any way the milk pail will tell you of your sins and the profits fail to appear.

"Blood will tell," but it must be carefully watched or it will tell stories of press a beliet that, with the more careful disaapointment, discouragement, loss

> It is a mistake to allow milk or cream to freeze. Butter from frozen milk or cream lacks in flavor. Indeed, butter

General experience makes it appear that rose plants when dry at their base will stand almost double the amount of frost that they will when wet.

Wash out the buttermilk, mix in the salt, press it together, and you will have much better butter in every respect than the average housewife makes with all her weary toil and trouble.

Stove palms include some of the finest varieties in cultivation. Given a fairly large house, particularly a span roofed one, with good head room, and these palms are splendid objects.

Roses planted with a good protection has given the best net results is to turn on their north and northeast sides, so as the marcs out early in the fall, so that to prevent the disastrous results so often they may get thoroughly accustomed to following any drying winds accompanied

Beaver, large.... Beaver, medium.

FURS AND SKINS. Kastern & Northwestern

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