A RAGING BLIZZARD.

Many States Experience the Worst Storm in Years.

Great Destruction to Life and Property Reported.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: The late storm was one of the most severe experienced in the Northwest for many years. Advices from Northern Wisconsin the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa, show that it was far reaching and of the same degree of severity in all localities.

After raging with terrific fury for thirty hours the blizzard passed on to the Northwest, leaving in its wake intense cold, the mercury early in the morning reaching ten below, and at nine o'clock being one below.

Damage to property from the severity of the gale is reported at Fargo, Crookston and other places in South Dakota. Crookston's buildings suffered greatly from the breaking of plate glass, as well as being nearly blown down by the force of the storm, and many small buildings were demolished. Many buildings at Fergus Falls were unroofed and

other damage done.

Ellendale, North Dakota, reports the county buildings damaged, and the farmers in that neighborhood have been compelled to postpone their seeding wheat, which was underway. Similar reports of damage to building are coming in from all over Minnesota and the Dakotas.

nesota and the Dakotas. So far as the railroads were concerned the gale and blizzard got in their deadly work when it blew and drifted badly. Snow plows were out on every division.

One of the more serious results of the blizzard was a wreck on the Northern Pacific at Lake Park. A snow plow carrying two engines and running as the first section of the regular train had a head end collision at that point at half-past four A. M. with the first section of the passenger train. George Carr, engineer of the passenger train, was thrown with terrible force against the air brake value in his calcone. was thrown with terrible rove against the air brake valve in his caboose, one leg being frightfully torn and both badly scalded, while his head suffered severe contusions. Several other trainmen were badly snaken

The storm in Duluth was the worst known in Minnesota for years. Duluth was the storm centre of the Northwest. The wind blew sixty miles an hour. The thermometer was six degrees below zero, and nearly fif-teen inches of snow fell. Business was en-tirely prostrated, the street car lines were birely prostrated, the street car lines were abandoned, and the suburban trains made no effort to complete their trips after three o'clock in the afternoon. The damage done was great at West Duluth. The smokestack of the Merrill & Ping saw-mill was blown down.

mill was blown down. F. Cullen, an em-ploye, was instantly killed and the two other men were injured. In nearly all the Su-perior street buildings plate glass was broken and several roofs were stripped of their tin, while on the Metropolitan block the cornice was blown into the street. An vator on the roof was blown off and the false

work badly damaged. An elderly gentleman named Nugent per-

An elderly gentleman named Nugent per-ished in the storm that night three miles from Manze, North Dakota.

William M. Griffin, a farmer, was found frozen to death the other day half a mile from Devil's Lake, North Dakota. Griffin was returning from his farm and was caught in the blizzard. When a mile from town he abandoned his team and started to walk to the city. One ox was found dead near the One ox was found dead near the wagon. The deceased man leaves a wife and three small children. Other abandoned teams are reported.

teams are reported.

A man and his team was frozen between Grafton, North Dakota, and the depot. They were found by the stationman. The man was lying in the wagon-box. A couple married there came near suffering the same fate. They were overtaken by the storm two miles south of the town. Their team fortunately wandered into a warm corner. In the city considerable damage was done. nsiderable damage was done.

During the blizzard in Chicago, a threestory building in course of erection of avenue and Mead street was blown down, and two workmen, N. Nobes and Willis Vallierre, were fataily injured.

A severe rainstorm, accompanied by a cold wind that attained tremendous velocity, passed over Washington shortly after noc Many people were taken off their feet by the wind and some of them sustained injuries. The wife of Senator Palmer of Illinois was approaching the Capitol on foot when the storm broke. She was taken off her feet and thrown against some steps, suffering a deep cut in her head.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR VEST, of Missouri, suffers from

THE King of the Belgians always sleeps on a camp bed. It is the alleged intention of the Khedive of

Egypt to reconquer the Soudan. COLONEL NORTH, the Nitrate King, worked in a boiler factory when a boy.

THE King of Greece is a veritable royal Messofanti, for he speaks twelve languages. AFTER the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh is the richest member of the British royal

JOHN HOGAN, who died in St. Louis, Mo., the other day, laid out the site of Chicago

THE mental powers of De Lesseps, constructor of the Suez Canal, show many signs

of faiting. THE Emperor of Austria's annual income

from his private estates, independent of his Civil List, is about \$10,000,000. GLADSTONE even now takes his regular

six-mile walk every day with as much en-thusiasm, if not with quite as much vigor, as EDWARD H. HARGRAVES, whose discovery

of gold in Australia started the rush of gold diggers to that country, has just died at Sydney, at the age of seventy-five.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, has contributed \$10,600 toward the expenses of an ethnological expedition to Colombia in the interest of the Columbian Exposition.

JOAQUIN MILLER has written to a friend hat the story about a bad son of his "holding up" a stage coach is a pure fabrication. The man is not related to him in any manner whatever. THE oldest follower of Garibaldi, Com-

mander Guiseppe Martucci, died in Naples, a short time since, at the age of 105. He had taken part in every Italian revolt of the cen-tury, and had received twenty-six medals. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is having the plans prepared for a magnificent residence to be erected on the Fifth Avenue, New York to be erected on the Fifth Avenue, New York City. The new house will occupy almost the entire block between Fifty-seventh and

Fifty-eighth stmets. Ex-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is fifty-five, Senator Gorman fifty-three, Senator Allison aixty-three, Senator Cullom sixty-two and Senator Carlisie fifty-six, while Boles, Gray and Sherman are past middle life. Grant, who was inaugurated at forty-seven, was the youngest President.

This Congress has produced some very rapid speakers, but the fastest of them all, it seems, is Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who delivered a long speech in the Craig-Stewart contested election case at the rate of 280 words a minute. The only other man in the House who can approach Johnson in rapidity of utterance is Catchings, of Mississippi, whose usual rate is 230 words a minute.

The citizens of McLean County, Ill., made up and dispatched to the seaboard a train of twenty-eight cars, containing 12,000 bushels of shelled corn, for the famine stricken re-

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate. 47TH DAY.—The Paddock Pure Food bill was discussed—Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of a pos-

tal telegraph service.

48TH DAY.—The calendar was taken up. and bills were acted on as follows: Joint resolution to provide for an international bimetallic agreement. Laid aside without action. To pay to the estate of John Ericsson \$13,930, balance found due by the Court of Claims for Captain Ericsson's ser-Ericsson \$13,939, balance found due
Court of Claims for Captain Ericsson's services in planning the Princeton and her machinery. Passed. Appropriating \$275,000
for the construction of two United States revenue cutters for service on the great lakes. Passed. Fixing at \$19 a month the

lakes. Passed. Fixing at \$19 a month the pay of enlisted men acting as army nurses. Passed. All the bills that were passed—thirty in number—were Benate bills. The time occupied in passing them was exactly one hour—At 4:25, when a message from the House announcing the death of Mr. Kendall was presented, Mr. Blackburn offered the usual resolutions of respect and condolence, which were agreed to, and the Vice-President appointed Messrs. Pasco, Hansbrough, Chilton, Warren and Gibson, of Maryland, to represent the Senate at the funeral. As a further mark of respect, the Senate at 4:39 adjourned.

49TH DAY.—The Paddock Pure Food bill passed without a division being called for—Senate bill appropriating \$187,039 to compensate the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation was passed—Mr. Hale reported back without amendment the Agricultural Dedicators bill—The Senate joint ported back without amendment the Agri-cultural Deficiency bill—The Senate joint resolution to pay West Virginia her share of the direct tax refund was taken up and

discussed.

50TH DAY.—The Agricultural Deficiency
bill was passed—Mr. Washburne introduced a bill to regulate immigration, providing for a Commissioner in Europe and
twelve inspectors, one to be stationed at each of twelve European ports—The bill to provide for the erection of public build-

to provide for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years preceding have exceeded \$3000 annually was taken up and discussed.

51st Day.—The Senate took up Mr. Stanford's Sub-Trasury bill, and Mr. Dolph made it the subject of a tariff speech.—The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed.—Mr. Cullom reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The amount of the bill as it passed the House was \$338,665, and the increase recommended is \$38,162, making the crease recommended is \$35,162, making the total amount \$436,827—The Postoffice Building bill was further discusseed.

In the House.

51st DAY .- Mr. Enloe introduced a resolution for the protection of Government employes who testify before committees of Congress—The bill appropriating \$150,000, from the Committee on Agriculture, for carrying out the provisions of the Meat Inspection law, and \$10,000 for sugar experispection law, and \$10,000 for sugar experiments, gave rise to considerable discussion—The Urgency Deficiency bill, appropriating \$438,000 for certain expenditures, \$350,000 of which was for public printing, paper and binding, was passed.

52D DAY.—Mr. Catchings moved, before the reading of the Journal, that the report from the Committee on Rules for the confrom the Committee on Rules for the con-sideration of the Silver bill on March 23

be taken up, which motion the Chair held to be in order. To this Mr. Tracey objected. He appealed from the decison of the Chair. The appeal was laid on the table by a yea and nay vote of 202 to seventy. The anti-silver mean consumed most of the day in fill. silver men consumed most of the day in filibustering against the motion to adopt the report of the committee, and the final vote did not occur until 5 o'clock, when the resodid not occur until 5 o'clock, when the resoding the state of the committee of the state of the lution was passed—190 to eighty-four— Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was then passed, and the House adjourned, 55p Day.—After a short sitting, an ad-

journment was taken out of respect to the late Representative Kendall, of Kentucky. The Speaker appointed the following committee to take order respecting the funeral ceremonies: Messrs. Paynter, Mansur, Amerman, Bailey, Owens, Wilson (Ky.), and Balkran.

Belknap.
54TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. McMillin the House went into Committee of the Whole upon revenue bills, Mr. Blount (Ga.) being designated as the presiding officer.

Mr. McMillin addressed the House on the tariff question, favoring the free wool clause. He was followed by Mr. Dingley, who spoke

in opposition to it.

55TH DAY.—Mr. Herbert reported the
Naval Appropriation bill—Mr. Pearson offered and the House passed a resolution providing an annual clerk for the Committee on Accounts—The following reports were made: Mr. Outhwaite to establish a military post at or near Helena, Montana; Mr. Crosby to classify and prescribe salaries of railway postal clerks; Mr. Tillman to protect foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair against prescration under United States against prosecution under United States postal laws—The debate on the Free Wool bill was continued.

bill was continued.

50TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Curtis, a bill was passed increasing to \$25 a month the pension of George R. Allen, of New York. Allen is ninety-nine years old and served in the War of 1812—The debate on the Free Wool bill was continued by Messrs. Stevens, Montenary, Ray and Coopile. Montgomery, Ray and Coombs — An even-ing session for pension bills lacked a quorum.

THOUSANDS TO CHARITY.

Munificent Public Bequests in General George W. Cullum's Will.

The will of the late Major-General George W. Cullum, United States Army, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office, New York City. The bequests of a public nature

are as follows:

Woman's Hospital, \$6000; New York Cancer Hospital, \$10,000; St. Thomas Church, \$5000; Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, \$5000; Old Ladies' Home, San Francisco, \$5000; Meadville, Penn., Historical Society, \$5000; are as follows: rille, Penn., Historical Society, \$5000; Redwood Library, Newport, R. I., \$5000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, \$20,000; to the United States Government \$20,000; to the United States Government \$250,000 to erect a memorial hall at West Point; \$20,000 to professors at West Point in trust to have paintings made of the military academy's distinguished graduates to be hung in the memorial hall; Association of Graduation of the Military Academy, \$10,000; also all manuscrips, letters, notes, pamphlets and publications on military subjects of deceased; the sword presented by pamphiets and publications of little y subjects of deceased; the sword presented by the ladies of St. Louis, Mo., to Major-General Henry W. Halleck to Memorial Hall; the American Geographical Society, \$5000.

A HANGMAN RESIGNS.

Berry, the Notorious British Jack Ketch, Resents Interference.

Berry, the British hangman of worldwide reputation, has resigned because he was ordered by a prison doctor to change the length of the drop. Berry maintaine l that his long experience was worth more than all the doctor's theory, and would not obey the order. When informed that he must change the length of the drop or resign he promptly resigned. He says he will travel in the United States and Great Britain, an I give lectures in all the large cities on criminals and their last hours as he has observed them in his many years' experience.

With regard to his professional career there are two points on which Berry especially prides himself. These are, the having secured the abolition of the steps that formerly led to the scaffold, and which he claims inflicted unnecessary sufferings upon criminals, and the addition of a spring to prevent the rebounding of the flaps of the scaffold.

Personally, Berry is a strong opponent of capital punishment, and expresses the hopt that he may live to see it abolished.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Austria will make a fine exhibit of glass, porcelain, bronze, leather, artistic iron and cabinet work.

The grand entrance to the mammoth Manufactures Building will be decorated at an expense of about \$12,000.

A REGOIC statute of Columbus, by Louis St. Gaudens, will stand before the main en-trance of the Administration Building. THE exhibit which Illinois women will

make in the Woman's Building will be a model hospital, conducted entirely by

HAYTI has appropriated \$25,000 for its representation at the Exposition. Fred Douglas has been appointed commissioner to represent that country.

MRS. FRONA WAIT, one of the lady managers of California, has offered to finish in redwood one of the large reception rooms in the Woman's Building. THE "Independent New York Schuetzen," considered the elite corps of German-Ameri-

can sharpshooters, have decided to attend the Exposition in a body. The total amount reported appropriated by foreign nations and colonies for their representation at the Exposition, so far as heard from, is \$3,951,053. Quite a number of those which have decided to participate have not yet made appropriations.

E. SEYDERHEIM, horticulturist to the Emperor of Austria, has written from Buda-Pesth that he will contribute to the Exposi-tion's floral display a collection of the rarest roses, embracing 200 standard, 200 half-standard tree roses and 400 rose bushes.

A CABLEGRAM states that Switzerland will not be officially represented at the Exposi-tion, but that the Government will examine the representations of citizens desirous of exhibiting and will consider the question of granting a subsidy to enable them to do so.

THE Illinois State Board of Agriculture has offered a number of prizes, ranging from \$50 to \$250, for the best exhibits shown at the State Fair, to be held at Peoria, in Sep-tember. From these exhibits the Board will make many selections for the World's

A CHORAL HALL, 160x260 feet, will be erected near the Horticultural Building. There Professor Tomlins, with 2000 trained voices, will furnish rare choral music during the Exposition. The Welsh International Eistedfod will occupy the building for a

M. SERANNO, Mexico's special World's Fair Commissioner, who visited Chicago a short time ago and made a thorough inspection of Exposition progress and affairs, has made made to his Government a report exceedingly favorable to the Exposition. He advocates an elaborate participation by Mexico.

THE Newport (R. I.) Artillery, which celebrated its 150th anniversary several months ago, and claims to be the oldest active military company in the United States, will attend the World's Fair. It visited the Centennial at Philadelphia and attracted much attention much attention.

JACKSON PARK will retain as one of its permanent attractions the building which I apan will erect for its headquarters at the Exposition. The building will be modeled after one of the most famous and architecturally unique of Japan's ancient temples, and with its surrounding garden will cost \$70,000. About 40,000 square feet will be

THE Russian Government has adopted a very liberal policy toward the Exposition. Information has been received at head-quarters that the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Emperor, has decided to pay all freight charges on Russian exhibits for the Fair, to insure the exhibits and to decorate the Russian section. The imperial corcelain factory is making were of imperial porcelain factory is making ware of special designs to be shown at the Fair.

THE Bethlehem Iron Company, of South Bethlehem, Penn., will make an extensive exhibit, including steel rails, a battle-ship shafting 125 feet in length, guns, projectiles, an armor-plate ingot weighing 100 tons, and various naval appliances. The company will also erect a ruil-size model of its famous 125 ton steam harmons, and to be the mous 123-ton steam hammer, said to be the largest in the world. It will span the main o of Machinery Hall, a height of ninety feet.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Onio natural gas is petering out. MAINE's ice crop has been a failure. BRAZIL has 2,000,000 acres of coffee. NEW YORK CITY'S population is 1,800,891.

CHICAGO was fifty-five years old the other GREECE is in a state of great political dis-

THE Philadelphia Mint coined 94,000,000

pennies last year THE Italian Treasury has a deficit of

nearly \$4,000,000. FORTY-SEVEN Mexican Generals have died since February 7.

THERE will be a rate of one fare to the National political conventions. NERBASKA's contribution to the needy of Russia is 2,000,000 bushels of corn.

THE weekly flour output of the country shows an increase of 1000 batrels a day. MORMON colonists have bought two mil-

lion acres of land in Chihuahua, Mexico. THE British Parliament has voted \$100, 000 for the survey of a railroad in Africa. PROSPECTS for unprecedented crops of fruit and grain on the Pacific Coast are

DURING a rabbit drive recently near Carruthers, Cal., 10,000 of the ani

Russia has empowered Poland's Governor to declare a state of siege in that country if

DURING the past three months 620,000 poor persons in Vienna, Austria, have received relief. DURING the past four months more than \$7,000,000 in gold has been brought to this country from Australia.

EXPRESS MESSENGER McINERRY, who was shot by Train Robber Perry, near Rochester, N. Y., has become insane. In some Austrian villages the misery has

been so extreme that the parents have been impelled to kill children they could not THE Massachusetts Legislature has passed bill making it a criminal offense to manu-

facture, sell or expose for sale cigarettes in that State. The new Woodbridge gun, under construction at Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, is expected to throw a 500-pound projectile

tweive myes. Mons. than a million Englishmen have p titioned the House of Commons in favor of arbitration in settling all disputes with the

WARSAW (Poland) dispatches state that soldiers have been billeted in private resi-dences to prevent the further propagation of Free Potand ideas.

THE population of New South Wales is 1,182,234, including 14,156 Chinese and 8280 aborigines. The population of the city of Sydney is 383,386.

THE United States Navy Department has selected the following Indian names for the three new steel tugs just built: Wahneta, Iwana and Narketa.

den alone—an increase of nearly twenty per cent., and the number of bailiffs has had to be considerably increased. THE iron companies organized to work on the Monaba Range, Minnesota, represent tween \$70,000,000 and \$77,000,000 capital.

THE past year has been one of the worst

business years everknows in Saxony. Over 40,000 distress warrants were issued in Dres

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 20.

Review of the Past Quarter-Golden Text: Psalm ci., 1,

REWIEW EXERCISE.

Superintendent-How is Christ's coming

School-There shall come forth a rod out f the stem of Jesse, and a branch shall grow out of his roots.
Supt.—What shall be the condition of His kingdom? School—They shall not hurt nor distroy in

all My holy mountains: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.
Supt.—What will the Lord do for His trusting people?
School—Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee: because

he trusteth in Thee.

Supt.-What woe does the prophet pronounce upon Ephraim? School—Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim. The crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim, shall be trodden

under feet.
Supt.—What charge does he bring against Judah? School-They also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out the way, Supt.-What did Hezekiah do when he

received a threatening letter from the king of Assyria? School—Hezekial went up into the house of the Lord, and spread it before the Lord. Supt.—How did the Lord answer Heze-

kiah's prayer? School-The angel of the Lord went forth and smote in the camp of the Assyrians hundred and fourscore and five thousand. Supt.—For whom did Christ suffer? School-He was wounded for our trans-

ressions. He was bruised for our iniquities the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and with His stripes we are healed. Supt.—What is Christ's gracious call? School—Ho, every one that thirsteth, some ye to the waters, and he that hath no

money, come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and with-Supt .- In what form is the same call

again given?
School—The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.
Supt.—What is the new covenant that the

Lord will make with Israel? School-I will put My law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be My people. Supt.—What did Jehoiakim do when Jere-

miah's prophecies were read to him?
Schoo!—He cut the roll in pieces, and cast
it into the fire until all the roll was con-Supt .- What sentence did the Lord pronounce upon Jehotakim?
School—He shall have none to sit upon the throne of David; and his dead body shall be cast out in the day to the heat, and in

the night to the frost.
Supt.—On what false charge was Jersmiah put in prison? School—He was charged with treason in deserting to the Chaldeans.
Supt.—By whom was he taken from the

prison?
School—Zedekiah the king sent and took him out; and asked him secretly, Is there any word from the Lord? Supt.—What was Jeremiah's reply?

School-Jeremiah said, There is: for thou shalt be delivered into the hand of the king of Babylon.
Supt.—When did Nebuchadnezzar take ool-In the eleventh year of the reign

of Zedekiah.
Supt.—What was done with Zedekiah and his sons?

School—The king of Babylon slew the sons of Zedekiah in Riblah before his eyes, and put out Zedekiah's eyes, and bound him with

chains, to carry him to Babylon. Supt.-What became of the School-The city was destroyed, and the people were carried away captive into

Babylon.

Bupt.—What promise of cleaning did the Supt.—What promise of cleansing did the Lord make to the captives in Babylon? School—Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean. from all your filthiness, and from all your idols, will I cleanse you.—Westminster Question Book.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

A United States Naval Officer Kills an English Banker.

George Gower Robinson, a well-known resident of Yokohama, Japan, was shot and killed by Lieutenant J. H. Hetherington, of the United States steamer Marion. The latter, it is alleged, was jealous of Robinson's atten-tions to Mrs. Hetherington. The Lieutenant surrendered himself and was confined aboard

the Marion. Robinson, the young man killed by Hetherington, was a banker. He was born in Yokohama and educated in England. He was handsome, and moved in the best society, and being a well-known man-about-town was extremely popular. Some time ago he began paying attentions to Mrs. Hetherington and was so devoted that their intimacy became the gossip of the town. Hetherington told Robinson that he must refrain fro Mrs. Hetherington, and that he had better leave town. Robinson promised to obey and went away. In two weeks he returned and became more devoted than ever to Mrs.

Robinson with a friend named Paris was out driving, when some one on the road called out for him to stop. Robinson pulled up his team, when immediately two shots were fired from a pistol. The first one missed, but the second took effect in Robinson's groin and he fell out of the buggy dead. Public sympathy is largely with Hetherington.

dead. Public sympathy
Hetherington.
Lieutenant Hetherington was appointed
Lieutenant Naval Academy from Iowa in to Annapolis Naval Academy from Iowa in 1874, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in October, 1889

BREAD ENOUGH FOR ALL.

Largest Reserve of Wheat in Farmers' Hands Ever Reported.

The March report of the distribution of wheat and corn by the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the stock of wheat in growers' hands 171,000,000 bushels, twenty-eight per cent, of 171,000,000 bushels, twenty-ngar wheat, and the crop—63,000,000 of spring wheat, and 108,000,000 of winter wheat, much of the latter in States which have practically no commercial distribution, but entering into local consumption for bread and seed. This is the largest reserve ever reported.

The exports from July 1 to March 1 were 164,000,000 bushels, the fall seed 36,000,000, the consumption apparently 200,000,000 bushels, but a larger proportion is taken for consumption in the fall and winter, and the actual consumption is proportionally greater than in the spring and summer.

The assumed consumption from March 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, is 300,000,000 bushels for a population of 64,300,600; the exports 206,000,000 bushels; the seed 56,000,000 bushels.

The estimated quantity of corn in farmers' hands is \$60,000,000 bushels, or 41.8 per cent, of the crop. This is the largest proportion ever reperted, that of 1889 excepted, which was 45.9 per cent., or 970,000,000 bushels, he seven principal States have a surplus of 546,000,000 bushels, or 41.5 per cent. of their product, against 667,000,000 irom the great crop of 1889.



PEAS FOR FODDER.

Peas are always sown with oats when they are intended for fodder. The Canadian peas are preferred, as the seed is not injured by the weevil, and there is but the main root, which is usually from no loss by this damage. Weevil-eaten peas will not germinate when the germ ing about three-quarters of a pound. is injured, as is generally the case, and if not, the substance of the pea being partly destroyed, the strength of the young plant is lessened for the want of nutriment that is furnished to it by the seed. One and one-half bushels of the peas and two bushels of the oats are chosen, as they hold up the peas better than the weaker kind. It is advisable

A SOILING EXPERIMENT.

The indications from this experiment are: The average cow will eat about eventy-five pounds of green feed a day, kept in the stable with grain ration ad-

That cows feed on oats and peas, clover and corn, fed green in the stable in midsummer, will give more milk than when feeding on a good blue grass pas-

That a cow fed on green feed in stable darkened and ventilated will gain in weight more than she will in a wellshaded pasture.

That the cow responds as promptly to well-balanced ration of grain while eating green feed as she does on dry feed. An acre of peas cut green weighed 13.5 tons.

An acre of peas and oats cut green weighed 24 tons. An acre of corn cut green weighed

33.6 tons.

The second cut of clover in a drought was 3.1 tons. It is not necessary to cut green feed oftener than twice a week, if it is spread

to avoid heating.

Articles on "Time of sowing grass seeds, winter wheat and oats."-James Wilson, Director Iowa Experiment

SWEET VERSUS SOUR CREAM.

Still another of our old cherished beliefs knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite. It has always been a settled fact with butter-makers that when cream was allowed to stand until it became very sour, the acid developed in some way destroyed part of the butter rats, so that such cream would produce less butter than the same cream would have produced had it been churned while in a milder state of acidity. However, we inside are told by Professor W. W. Cooke, of lice. the Vermont Station, that his experiments have proven that this acid does ure whatever destroy the butter fats. He says: "We have followed a good many lots of milk all the way from the cows to the butter-tub, both when churned sweet and when churned sour, and the results check out the same in either case. A great many figures on this subject were published in the last report of this station, and many more on a large scale have been obtained since then, all pointing unmistakably to a non-destruction of fat during the process of souring." Perhaps this is another case of non-churnability. It may be that while the fat is there the churn can't get it, but we will probably know more about this by-and-by.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BITTING.

Where bitting is done properly it has many advantages, while the improper use of the bitting machine often leads to serious "consequences. Many horsemen believe that if a colt has no style born in him he never will acquire it. However true this may be, it is possible, with the bitting machine, to greatly improve the style that a colt naturally possesses. Besides, it teaches him restraint that he would not learn otherwise. The machine consists of a bridle checkrein, girth, crupper and two side straps. Use a common straight bit, and, preferably, a side check, fastened high up on the bridle. The back pad of an old harness is good if the terrets and check-ring are taken out, so the colt can roll over if he throws himself. Put the back piece or girth on, and buckle it tight; fasten the check to it, and bring the colt's head up where he carries it naturally. The side straps are fastened about half way down on each side of the girth, and the loose ends buckled into the bit rings. These are to prevent the colt from turning his head to either side, and should be light enough for this, but not to pull his nose in much. Put this on him every day for an hour, and turn him in a paddock, or loose box. Gradually take up the checkrein, until his head is brought where it is wanted. It may take two or three months. If the training is pushed too fast, or the check is taken up too much at one time, or the machine is left on too long, it may do irreparable barm. When done thoroughly this strengthens the muscles of the neck so the colt will always carry his head up. It will also help to improve his knee action, -American Agriculturist.

CULTIVATION OF HORSERADISH. It is estimated that between five and ix hundred acres are devoted to the cultivation of horseradish by what are

called the market gardeners in the immediate vicinity of New York, and perhaps as much more near other large cities. The author of "Gardening for Profit," gives explicit directions for the for with them it is always grown as a of the fact.

second crop, as follows "In preparing the roots for market during the winter all the small rootlets are broken off and reserved for planting, leaving nothing The rootlets or sets are cut into pieces of from four to six inches in length, and are from one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter; these are tied in bundles from fifty to sixty, the top end cut square and the bottom end slanting, so that in planting there will be no danger of setting sown. The strongest kind of oats are them upside down. These sets when prepared are stowed away in boxes of sand, care being taken that sufficient sand is to cover the seed with a cultivator or a put up between each layer of bundles to harrow, as three inches of covering is prevent their heating. They may either necessary.—New York Times. in the open ground." The above directions for preparing and storing the cuttings are as given by the author of the work named, and are those generally practised by market gardeners. The sets are left undisturbed until the early planting of cabbages, cauliflowers and similar vegetables is finished, then the horseradish sets are planted between the rows and at about the same distance as the cabbages. When the crop of early cabbages, cauliflowers or whatever it may be, is removed, the horseradish receives thorough and frequent cultivation up to the time the roots are ready for digging late in autumn. But if you do not care to plant horseradish as a second crop, then put in your sets as early as convenient in the spring, planting them in rows two or three feet apart and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows. If set three feet by one foot, you will need 14,-520 for each acre. The richer the ground the larger the roots, and while stable manure is the best, you can use almost any good commercial fertilizer as a substitute, applying from one-half up to one ton per acre. The yield of roots, for what may be considered a good crop of horseradish should be about five tons per acre.-New York Sun.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

How many acres do the fences on your farm waste?

How is the road along your farm? Can it be improved? How? When the fowls get too fat an exclusive

feed of oats will reduce them. There is no advantage in hatching out goslings until grass gets a good start.

Damp quarters and stagnant water

often proves fatal to turkeys and chick-

Thorough whitewashing the hen house inside and out will aid in killing out the

Potatoes are best kept in a cool place -just above freezing is a good tempera-

Until the weather gets warmer whole corn can be given to the fowls at night with benefit. Poor roads are the heaviest tax most

proving the roads. Properly fed, a duck at nine or ten weeks old should weigh four pounds, a

farmers bear. Reduce the tax by im-

chicken two pounds. Hens should be killed when three years old, as they lay less eggs every year after the third.

Good roads, clean culture and few fences will help on the day when farming will be more profitable. Bantams may be a thing of beauty, but

for practical poultry keeping for profit generally they are a nuisance. In fowl-culture, nothing can take the place of a "keen eye" and a "quick

mind" to see that "all is well." What did your fence corners produce last year? Are they going to be used the same way the coming season?

corn you could raise on the land used in fences and the waste land they make? Milk, sweet or sour, is the best poultry food. It may be fed in several different

Did you ever figure on the amount of

ways. It is excellent for laying hens. Turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas can be hatched in the incubator as well as chickens, and can be raised in a brooder. The best cross for sitting hens is a vig-

orous pet game cock with good partridge Cochin hens, this also makes a good table-towl. You should never give your fowls a bad fright, as it injures them, and it will cause a falling off in the number of eggs

for a few days. The early chicken is the largest and strongest, and will never be overtaken by the ones that are hatched out late; push the early hatching.

feed after the chickens get old enough to eat it than either fed ground fine and made into a mush. When it is especially desirable to secure the largest size with geese crossing

Cracked wheat or corn makes a better

the Toulouse gander with Embden greese will secure this the most readily. Gather your eggs as soon after laying as may be. They are liable to become broken in the nests and eaten by the hens, thus laying the foundation of a

very bad habit. When you receive a basket of eggs for hatching let them rest from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before being set, and they will recover from the jarring received while traveling.

It costs no more to raise the best breeds of poultry than the common barnyard fowl, while the returns are cultivation of this crop, or at least how | double. Get a setting of eggs from some it is cultivated by our market gar leaves, reliable bre eder and convence yourself