OUR NEW NAVY.

Secretary B. F. Tracy Files His Last Annual Report.

Forty-two Ships Built or About to be Built.

Secretary of the Navy B. F. Tracy has sent his annual report to the President. The most interesting portion refers to the growth of the navy.

On the 4th of March, 1839, the fleet of the United States Navy, apart from a few old ships long since obsolete and fast going to decay, consisted of three modern steel ves-sels, of an aggregate tonnage of 7863 tons, and mounting thirteen six-inch and four eight-inch guns.

They were: Dolphin, 1485 tons; Atlanta 3189; Boston, 3189. During Mr. Harrison's administration During Mr. Harrison's administration the following vessels will have been added to the navy; Chicago, 4500 tons; Yorktown, 1700, Petrel, 890; Charleston, 4040; Baltimore, 4600; Cushing, 116; Vesuvius, 930; Philadelphia, 4324; San Francisco, 4083; Newark, 4083; Concord, 1700; Bennington, 1700; Miantonomoh, 3990; Bancroft, 838; Machias, 1050; Monterey, 4138; Naw York, 8150; Detroit, 2000; Montgomery, 2000.

This makes a total of nineteen vessels of

This makes a total of nineteen vessels of the new navy put in commission during this administration, of an aggregate tonnage of 54,832 tons, mounting altogether two twelve-inch, six ten-inch and eighty-two six-inch, guns, all of which, with the exception of five of the earliest, have been manufactured in this country. Three new steel tugs have also been constructed and put in service during this period.

There are also under construction the fol lowing vessels, on which rapid progress is being made: Oregon, 10,200 tons; Indibeing made: Oregon, 10,200 tons; Indiana, 10,200; Massachusetts, 10,200; Columbia, 7350; Minneapolis, 7350 Maine, 6648; Texas, 6300; Puritan, 6060; Olympia, 5500; Amphitrite, 3990; Monadnock, 3990; Terror, 3990, Cincinnati, 3183; Raleigh, 3183; Ram, 2183; Marblehead, 2000; Castine, 1050; Torpedo Boat No. 2, 120; making eighteen vessels in progress of construction and certain to be completed, should their armor be delivered within the next year, of an aggregate ton. within the next year, of an aggregate ton nage of 93,497 tons, and mounting altogether twelve thirteen-inch, six twelve-inch, six-teen ten-inch, thirty eight-inch, thirty-two six-inch, thirty-eight five-inch and thirtyfour four-inch guns.

During this period twenty-five vessels will have been launched, thirteen of them, including the three tugs, during the current year, and of all the new ships the construction of which has been begun during the present administration only two will remain

on the stocks on the 4th of March next. Our new navy, including all vessels built or authorized, now consists of the following vessels: One seagoing battle ship (first-class), Iowa. Three coast-line battle ships (first-class): Massachusetts, Indians, Oregon. Two battle ships (second-class): Maine, Texas. Six Gouble-turnette battle ships (second-class): Maine, Texas. turretted harbor defence vessels: Puritan, Monterey, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Terror, Amphitrite. Two armored cruisers: New York, Brooklyn. One ram. Two protected cruisers of extreme speed Columbia, Minneapolis.

Fourteen cruisers. Olympia Raltimore.

lumbin, Minneapolis.
Fourtoen cruisers. Olymoia, Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Newark, Charteston, Boston, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Detroit, Montgomery, Marblehead. One dispatch vessel, Dolphin.
Six gunboats: Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Machias, 'Castine, Petrel. One dynamite vessel, Vesuvius. One practice vessel, Bancroft. Two torpedo boats: Cushing, No. 2, Making a total of forty-two vessels.

The report also contains interesting statistics regarding the experiments made with smokeless powder, rapid firing guns, armor and armor piercing shells. id armor piercing shells.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1894, for the Navy and the Marine Corps, including those for public works and for increase of the navy, amount to \$24,-471,495.21, being \$2,713,141.59 less than ose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The estimates for the running expenses of the Navy and the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amount to \$14,767,841.21, being \$135,943.59 less than the essenates for the fiscal year ending June

The estimates for the increase of the navy ing June 30, 1894, and are \$2,577,198 less than those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Russia's peasants are again starving. THE cold all over Europe has been in-

A six weeks' drought in Texas has been PETROLEUM has been discovered at Belle-

CHICAGO has at last established a milk in-NEARLY \$10,000,000 is owing to Texas for

lands sold on credit. New anthracite coal fields have been discovered in Pennsylvania.

CABINET crises are thicker in Europe than even war rumors just now.

THOUSANDS of head of cattle are dying from the drought in the Southwest.

THE Mediterranean flour moth is causing great damage among Pacific Coast mills. It is claimed that diamonds have been found on Snake River, near Boise, Idaho.

BRADSTREET'S trade summary reports unexampled prosperity over almost the entire

MEXICO says it is not revolutionists but cattle thieves who are making trouble on the border.

THE British Government has practically decided to a lopt two-cent postage through out the Empire. Both Colorado and Nevada have been

seriously affected in their trade and commerce by the depression in silver. Sixteen hundred immigrants in one day recently arrived at New York. A large majority of them were ignorant and un-

A LARGE number of immigrants are locating in Western Kansas. They are buying land in large quantities, and will make wheat culture a specialty.

ARIZONA is suffering its greatest gold fever, and the railroads are being crippled by their employes rushing for the new placer grounds in San Juan River.

THE Argentine Government has decided to increase its army to 15,000 men. Au inventory of the military arsenals shows that

20,000 rifles have disappeared. SEVERAL officers and privates of the Salvation Army have been imprisoned in Basic, Switzerland, for holding public religious services contrary to law. The sentences range in length from fifteen to twenty-one

The annual report of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees shows that last year 41,672,895 persons were carried in the bridge cars. The total receipts were \$1,801.621. There were fifty-six runaways on the bridge in the

THE Civil Service Commission has more requisitions for both male and female physicians in the Indian service than it can fill. There is also a dearth of teachers for that service, especially in the extreme Northwest and Southwest.

TELEGRAPHIC communication has been established between Manitouin Island and the Canadian mainland, thus giving about 15,00) people communication with the outside world. They had hitherto been isolated during the winter season.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

5TH DAY.—Mr. Vest's resolution to open the Indian Territory was discussed——The Anti-Option bill came up but went over till next chay. Numerous petitions for and against the bill were presented—The certificates of election of electors for President and Vice-President were presented from New Jersey, Colorado, Connecticut and Ohio and were placed on file—Mr. Vest, by request, introduced a bill to encourage the construction of electric activations. struction of electric railways, It was re-

6TH DAY.—The Indian Territory matter was discussed—The Anti-Option bill was further debated—The House amendments to the Senate printing bill of last session were of last session were non-concurred in and a conference was asked —Among the bills introduced and referred were these:

By Mr. Gallinger—For the suspension of immigration under certain circumstances.

By Mr. Mitchel:—Fo provide for a National ncamoment of militia at the Chicago Fair. 6TH DAY.—The McGarrahan claim bill was discussed — Further argument was made in the Anti-Option bill — Mr. McPherson reported back, without amendment, House bill (passed May 27 last) for the sale of Navy Yard lands in the city of Brooklyn, and it was placed on the calendar.

was placed on the calendar.

7TH DAY.—A speech in favor of the claimant in the famous McGarrahan case was made by Mr. Hunton, of Virginia—Mr. George then finished his three days' speech favor of the Anti-Option bill—These in favor of the Anti-Option bill—These bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Powers—An amendment which he pro-poses to offer to the pending bill defining options and futures, adding silver bullion to the list of articles the dealer in which must obtain a license, By Mr. Cameron—To allow naval officers on shore duty not provided with Govern-ment quarters commutations for quarters in the same manner and at the same rates as they are allowed to officers of the army. By Mr. Quay—To provide an American registry for the steamer Oceanic of Phila-delphia.

In the House.

6TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp was cheered when he took his place—The Army Appropriation bill was introduced—Mr. Cummings introduced a resolution providing for the investigation of the charges wade that the trade investigation of the charges made that trade journals are legally excluded from the mails— Scott introduced a bill providing that hereafter the tax on distilled spirits be fixed at \$1.25 per gallon. The present tax is ninety cents—A bill was introduced by Mr. An-

drew which provides for the suspension of silver coinage under the Sherman law.

7th DAY.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Abbot on the Committee on the District of Columbia, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Fellows—Mr. Catchings reported back favorably the resolution offered by Mr. Wilson abiy the resolution offered by Mr. Wilson directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into and report upon the present condition of the Treasury and the nuture probable revenues under existing law. Alopted—The Weil and La Abra claim bills were passed.

Str Day.—The time of the House was

consumed in the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the first of the regular appropriation bill, the first of the regular appropriation bills to be reported, and it was passed after a short debate. The bill carries an appropriation of \$24,202,749, against an appropriation of \$24,285,459 for the current fiscal year.

nscal year.

9TH DAY.—The House agreed to a resolution for a holiday recess from Thursday, December 22, until Wednesday, January 4—The floor was then (under the special order) The floor was then (under the special order) accorded to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The first bill called up was one authorizing the Secretrry of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury \$48,800 of the appropriation for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Fassed—A bill was passed to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Okiohoma Territory—Mr. Antony intro-Okiahoma Territory—Mr. Antony introduced a bill repealing the act of June 27. granting pensions to soldiers and sailors and to widows, minor caildren, and deent parents of soldiers and sailors. The bill also provides that all pensions granted under the act shall be discontinued

MEXICANS REPULSED.

Garza's Revolution Costly to the United States.

Further particulars of the battle between Garza's followers and the Mexican troops near St. Ignacio are to the effect that a band of 300 followers of Garza crossed the Rio Grande and attacked the Mexican barracks, just over the border, in the Republic of Mexico. The Mexican troops came out to meet the revolutionand at the first fire several were killed and the soldiers were driven back. revolutionists pushed on and captured the barracks, with its guns an I supplies. After stripping it entirely, the place was burned and all of the soldiers dispersed and the revolutionists then returned to their abode on this side of the Rio Grande.

The invaders are under the direct leadership of Entrigo Ramon, the right hand man of Garza. Ramon was slightly man of Garza. Ramon was slightly wounded. Just after the fight, the Mexican authorities rushed out two companies of cavalry from Neuvo Lareto, but the barhad been burned and the revolution sent several companies North, and Uncie Sam's men are now hurrying through Masquite to head off the returning insurgents. A courier from west of Laredo, Texas, says that Garza can get 8000 men together at a call. Disz has ordered Mexican troops massed at the corder.

The expenses to the United States Government on account of the so-called Garza revenue. ists fled. The authorities this side of the line

ment on account of the so-called Garza revment on account of the so-saired Garka revolution will amount to over \$200,003. This includes Federal Court expenses, United States deputy marshal fees, the cost of military scouting expeditions, etc. A large number of alleged revolutionists are still to be tried, although the last two terms of the Federal Court have been almost exclusively devoted to disposing of the cases. The expense of the four weeks of the present term of this court has been

A RIVER OF BLAZING OIL.

Trees Destroyed and Limestone Ledges Reduced to Chalk,

An immense quantity of oil escaped from a break in the Crescent Oil Pips Company's line in Manor township, Pennsylvania, flowing into Miller's Run, Several hunters, to have some fun, set fire to the oil, and the surface of the creek was a mass of flame in an incredibly snort time. The entire run bore the appearance of a furnace, the flames mounting up fifty to a hundred feet.

Large trees along the banks were destroyed

Large trees along the banks were destroyed in a few minutes, and the heat was so intense that limestone ledges were reduced to a chalky mass in a short time. To prevent the blazing oil from reaching Conestoza Creek, a large quantity in the upper part of the stream was dammed and set on fire, explosions following which could be heard over a mile. Considerable blazing fluid managed to get into the Conestoga, but was prevented from doing much damage. Pipe line employes finally smothered the flames and repaired the isak in the pipe. The loss is large.

BECAUSE of the recent deaths in the President's family it was decided that the official Cabinet receptions and Cabinet days should be omitted during the holidays, and that there should be no regular New Year's reception at the White House.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Annual Report Shows It to be Making Great Progress.

Captain B. H. Pratt, Superintendent of the Carlisle (Penn.) Indian Training School, has completed his thirteenth annual report of that institution. It shows the school to be in a flourishing condition and greatly in advance of any previous year. The average attendance for the year has been 779, and the results of the year's work have been very satisfactory in every respect. The technical work of the institution has been more effective, and the outing system has yielded better

The earnings of the pupils amount to \$21,-868.98. Of this the boys earnal \$16,688.83 and the girls \$5170.15. During the year 101 boys and 68 girls were returned to the agencies. The present attendance is 751—450 boys and 301 girls. Three boys and three girls died during the

year.

The liberal appropriations by Congress have led to greatly increased facilities at the school. The girls' dormitories have been school, or the girls' dormitories have been the school. enlarged, so that now from 600 to 650 pupils can be easily accommodated and by free use of the outing system this could be increased

COMMON SCHOOL PUPILS.

Annual Statement of the United States Commissioner of Education.

The annual statement of W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. for the year 1890-91, shows that the number of pupils earolled in the common schools of the country is 13,203,170, and the average daily attendance 8,-404,228. There were 363,922 teachers, 122,551 being males and 241,301 females; and the total expenditure for the support of the public schools was \$148,173,-487. The progress of education among the colored people, chiefly those residing in former siave States, is presented in the following statistics: Number of pupils, 1,322, 251; teachers—male, 13,567; female, 10,497.

A NEW YORK woman has brought suft for breach of promise, alleging among other things that the pangs of love unrequited had caused her to lose forty-two pounds of her 160. The surmise is natural that this statement will weaken her case. Other women, have been driven to banting and to anti-fat compounds with results not half as satisfactory.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.

BUTTER. Creamery-St, & Penn, extra 27 St. & Penn. firsts..... Western, firsts..... Western, seconds..... Weish tube, extras..... Welsh tubs, 1sts..... 240 W. Im. creamery, 24s... W. Im. creamery, 34s... 21 Western Factory, fresh, firsts W. Factory, seconds.... 16 @ W.Factory and dairy, 3ds 15 @

CHEESE. State factory-Full cream, white, fancy.... Full cream, colored, fancy 10% @ Full cream, good to prime 814@ 5 @ Part skims, choice..... Part skims, good to prime Part skims, common Full skims..... EGGS. State and Penn-Fresh.....

Western-Fresh, fancy..... Limed-State,.... FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Apples—Red sorts, bbl. 3 00 @ 4 00 Baldwin, per bbl. 1 50 @ 3 00 Greening, per bbl. 2 00 @ 4 00 Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb. — @ — www.N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb. 9 @ 13 W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb, 5 @ 12 Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. 8 00 @10 00

HOPS. State-1892, fair to choice ... 1891, common to good.. 18 @ 5 @ 21 LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn.

10 10 @ 11 | Ducks | Duck

Pigeons, per pair DRESSED POULTRY-ICE PACKED. 9

@ 131 Squabs—Dark, per doz.... Light, per doz.... VEGETABLES.

Potatoes-State, per bbl 2 12 @ 2 25 Jersey, prime, per boi . 2 0.9 (d 2 2.5)

Jersey, inferior, per bbl. 1 25 (d 1.75)

L. I., in bulk, per bbl. 2 25 (d 2 5.9)

Cabbage, L. I., per 100...... 5 0.9 (d 7 0.9)

Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl. 2 25 (d 2 7.5) Eastern, red, per bbl 2 25 State, per bbl........ 2 25 Squash-Marrow, per barrel, 2 03 (2 50 Long Island, per 1000....

Tomatoes, per crate..... Lima beans, fair to prime, bag Egg plant, Jersey, per obl.. — @ — Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl. — @ — South Jersey, per bbl.... 3 00 @ 4 00 Celery, near by,doz. bunches 1 00 @ 1 50 GRAIN, ETC. Flour-City Mill Extra 415 @ 425

70

SABBATII SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 25.

Lesson Text: "The Birth of Christ," Luke ii., 8-20-Golden Text, Luke ii., 10-Commentary.

8. "And there were in the same country shepherds, abiding in the field keeping watch over their flock by night." The fulness of time had come and God sent forth His Son made of a woman, made under the law (Gal iv., 4). In the quiet town of Bethlehem the greatest event in the history of the world had just transpired, not on some cold winter's night, as many a child has been taught,

but at such a season as that in which shep-herds abide all night in the field.

9. "And lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid." Possibly these men, whose occupation is suggestive of Abel, and the patriarchs, Moses, David, Amos and others, were of the number of those who, like Simson and Anna, were looking for a Redeemer for Israel.

Israel.

10. "And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people."

How comforting that the word of God and the said of of angels should so often be "Fear not?" Note them from Gen. xv., 1, to Rev. i., 17, but remember that there is none for you un-less you have received Him of whom the angel brought goo i tidings. Though Christ in Bethlehem a thousand times be born, if in Bethlehem a thousand times be bell. He's not born in thee thy soul is still for-

11. "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ, the Lord." Unto each of those shepherds, unto the nation of Israel, unto you who read this. unto all people—and there is none other (Acts iv., 12; Isa. xliii., 11). Angels, prophets, God the Father and the Holy Spirit, His own words and works all testify that Jesus, the Son of Mary, is both Lord and

"And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes lying in a manger." There was no room in the inn, a manger is His cradle (verse 7), the cattle are about Him; how low He humbled Himself and how poor He became (Phil. ii., 7, 8; II Cor. viit., 9)! And

came (Phil. ii., 7, 8; II Cor. viiz., 9)? And all to save me. Others tell how to save ourselves, but He saves. You will know Him by His poverty and humility and lowilness.

13. "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying." First one angel and soon a multitude, all of one mind, all doing one thing, glorifying, God. Compare ing one thing, glorifying Gou. Compare Isa. vi., 3, and Rev. iv., 8, the songs of Seraphim and Cherubim, and may we have their spirit now and cease extolling this or that church above some other, or this or that man instead of Jesus. Let us unite to mag-nify the Lord.

14. "Giory to Gou in the highest, and on earm peace, good will toward men." Well might they so sing, for He of whom they sang pleased not Himself, did not His own. will, sought not His own glory, and His testimony when speaking to His Father in His last great praver was, "I have glorified Thee on the earth" (Rom. xv., iii. John vi.,

38; vii., 50; xvii., 4).

15. "Let us now go and see this thing which has come to pass, which the Lord bath made knowa unto us." To come to earth and return to heaven as the angels did will be our privilege in the next age when we shall with Jesus subdue all things unto Him. Note the faith of these shepherds; they did not say, "Let us see if this is really so," but they believed that it was just as the angels said. Like Paul they could say, "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii., 25). See also

16, "And they came with haste, and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger." It always has been so, and always will be so; they found it just as toe Lord had told them by the angel. Search the Scriptures through and observe where anything has come to pass that the Lord said should come to pass, and notice how literally and exactly all was fulfilled just as had been foretoid. See Gen. xv., 43; Ex. xii., 40, and 1 Kings xiii., 2; II Kings xxiii., 15-17, and every prediction concerning the bumiliation of Jesus. So we conclude that every word of God which is as yet unful-filed shall in due time be fulfilled to the

letter.

17. "And when they had seen it they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this child." That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you. We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard (I John i, 3 Such are the testimonies of those who have seen and known this one who is called Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everasting Father, the Prince of Peace, the Child born, the Son given, of the increase of whose government there is to be no end upon the throne of David (lss. ix., 6, 7). We have not to preach ourselves, but Jesus Christ, the Lord. We have only to make Him known and the

things concerning Him and the Holy Spirit will honor such testimony. 18, "And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds." Compare toe wondering peo-ple of chapters iv., 22; ix., 43; xi., 14, and notice that merely wondering does not ac-complish anything. The word preached does not profit if it is not mixed with faith in these that hear it (lieb. iv., 2.) But it is to be feared that the majority of gospel hearers do not get beyond wondering if these things are so, wondering if they should not

things are so, wondering if they should not give heed to them, wondering about the result if they do or do not give heed to them.

19. "But Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart." See also verse 51. Pondering is better than wendering. Daniel kept the vision in his heart. Ezekel was to receive the word in his heart: and the command is to let the word of Christ dwell in us richly (Dan, vii., 28; Ezek, iii., 10; Col. iii., 16.) Not fully comprehending all that it might possibly mean. Mary had said to theangel, "Be it unto me / coording to the word" (chapter i., 38), and /s days passed on and events developed she / puld only ponder and trust while her soul wagnified the Lord (chapter i., 46.)

and trust while her soul vagnified the Lord (chapter i., 46.)

20. "And the shepher's returned, glorifying and praising God for all things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them." Revelations of God and His glory are not intended to anfit us for daily duties, but rather to see us to our work glorifying and praising god all the more. If every preaching service, prayer meeting and Bible reading does not enable us to glorify God more in the daily routine of life, we have not heard or read with profit. To know Jesus and to make Him known is the summit of life, and if we may go from this year into the next more fully believing (Jer. ix., 26) and living (I Cor. iv., 11) all will be well.—Lesson Helper.

THE wonderful growth of Western cities since the war has developed a new quality of wealth and educated a new school of financiers that are as permanent and as potent factors in the nineteenth century civilization as its make-up. Croakers call the men | with a little corn and bran, will make a themselves boomers and their calling speculation. But men who know them and their value recognize them to be pioneers of prosperity and their vocation to be to lay out the lines of future trade and open new highways along the route.

Some restaurant table-cloths are like a country fair; they display a little of everything.—Binghamton



TILLAGE IN MANURE.

It is practically, although not technically true, that "tillage is manure." But tillage with mannre is a safer rule, if you are after big and paying crops. In the same line of thought, science is a valuable aid to agriculture. But "science with practice" is the combination that must unlock the secrets that lead to the highest agriculture and the most profitable farming -American Agriculturist.

DANGER IN PEAS.

Peas will kill cattle. The reason is that the cattle eat them and then drink water. The peas swell and distend the stomach of the animals until they burst. There is nothing in the peas themselves; it is the swelling produced by the water. Dry corn acts in the same way. It has been suggested by competent agricultural authorities that the famous or infamous loco-wood, which is a variety of the pea family, may cause the death of animals which eat it in the same way. There is nothing harmful in the weed itself .-Courier-Journal.

FEEDING VALUE OF BRAN.

Bran, whether of wheat or rye, is of itself a perfect food, that is, it contains all the elements of animal nutrition, and in such proportions as are needed for every animal product, with the sole exception of sulphur. It is rich in bonemaking materials, as lime and phosphoric acid, and has a ratio of nitrogenous to carbo-hydrates exactly fitted for complete nutrition. This is 51 of the latter to one of the former. Its relative value as compared with othur foods in money is \$1 per 100 pounds, and it has three per cent, of fat. But it is not quite so digestible as the whole grains from which it is derived. Consequently it should be fed with other kinds of food that are richer in starch and fat. Thus the best way of feeding it is when mixed in equal proportions with oatmeal, which is better than any one of the oil meals. Four pounds of each of these two foods is a usual quantity for a day's feeding for a cow. For sheep, which require more sulphur than other animals, on account of the quantity of this that is contained in the fleece, some linseed meal may be added, and clover hay or roots, which, being rich in sulphur, may be fed with bran to advantage.-New York

MAKE THE FARM BUILDINGS COMPORTABLE

as possible. Use steel wire nails long and straining while drinking. should not be made so close as to be uncomfortable during the pleasant days of may be cheap, but nails and boards are cheaper, whereas feed is gone in a single season, while buildings are a permenent investment. Provide suitable racks and mangers to feed the stock from, and do not feed from the ground or snow bank. Keep the different kinds of stock in a provide an adequate supply of fresh water .- American Agriculturist.

TEAMS IN WINTER.

After the corn is cribbed and the fall

plowing done there is not a great deal of team work to be done during the winter. There will be some feed to haul, more or less manure to haul out and some fuel to haul. Usually one team, if they are kept in good condition, will will do all that is necessary. It will be best to have this team well shod and well fed so that they can readily do what is less cattle are dehorned, when penned required of them. It is always an item up, they will use their horns in a disto keep them thrifty, feeding and grooming well and regularly. It does not pay to allow any of them to run down, and while with those that are not at work it portunity. Colts should be halter is always an item to winter as economically as possible, at the same time the cconomical wintering should never be done at the expense of condition. Close confinement is not good for horses. They need exercise and they should be allowed to run out every day that the weather will permit. It may not be advisable to turn them out into the pastures, but they condition, and gives the stock a nest, can have the run of a lot to good advantage. If well sheltered and given plenty ist. of roughness very little grain will be needed, but they should have some. Unthreshed cats run through a feed cutter, with a small quantity of brau, makes one as draughts. of the very best feeds for the idle teams any other elements that enter into in winter. But hay and corn fodder, good ration. Oace a week give all the horses a bran mash. This will have a tendency to keep the bowels open and will serve also to make a variety. Never feed more of anything than

they will cat up class. Even with straw rose colored and emits a delicate odor, or corn fodder only what they will eat clean should be given. This is necessary if they have a good appetite.

teams that are not at work as much as those that are at work will need, yet it will pay at all times to supply enough to keep them thrifty, as in the end it will cost less than to allow them to run down and then be obliged to feed up before the season for work opens. The best way is to begin in good season increasing the rations as it may seem necessary. -St. Louis Republic.

reasonable care to keep them comfort-

able, as in this way it is much easier to

While it is not necessary to feed the

keep them thrifty.

WINTER CARE OF LIVE STOCK. If any of the farm stock are a little thin during the winter, they should receive extra attention and food. If sheep, separate those in poor flesh, or the old ones from the young, and feed according to their condition, for even if there is plenty of rack and trough room, the strong will crowd away the weak, and obtain the lion's share. If each is allowed only the food actually needed, the results will be different. It does not look well to see a flock of sheep in which some are so feeble as to be hardly able to rise slone, while others are plump and strong. Neither does it indicate good management for a farmer to sell each year, during the spring, a half dozen or more sheep pelts, taken from animals that died from neglect. It is worse than neglect to take the sheep from the pasture in the fall in good condition, and in four or five months allow them to gradually fall away in flesh, and die. With old sheep that are allowed to become thin, it will require good management to bring them through alive, especially if they are to raise lambs. Those in this condition should have a little ground feed four or five times a day, and be so isolated that others will not crowd or worry them. Give bright clover hay, pure water, au occasional apple or potato and they will soon be in good condition. The cattle should have warm quarters

at night, and spring calves should not be allowed with the older stock. Some cows that are very gentle and kind in the summer season, are very tyrannical in the winter season. If there are no accommodations to keep such ones isolated, they should certainly be dehorned, or at least have the tips of their horns provided with knobs. In fact all cattle that are confined should either be dehorned, or have their horns thus protected. The knobs prevent injury from A farmer should never attempt to win- hooking, improve their appearance, and ter more stock than he can furnish with cost but a few cepts. If you do not do comfortable shelter. Many farmers have this, remove the tip end of the horn large farm buildings but they soon get with a fine saw, rounding up with a out of repair, a board off, a door hang- sharp knife, but knobs should be ating by one hinge, or leaky roofs. Such tached if possible. If the cattle are buildings are not comfortable. The onliged to go to the creek or pond for openings allow snow to continually sift | water, the approach should be carefully in, or give free and uninterrupted access | shoveled out, and if ice covers the surto drafts of cold air. In such cases a face, it should be roughened so that the pound of nails and a few hours' time in cattle will not slip. This can be done repairing often saves a ton of hay in one in a cold day by throwing on snow, and winter. A building which is simply dashing water on it, or cut in the surboarded up should have the cracks bat- face with an axe, as much stock is tened and thus made as tight and close seriously injured each winter by slipping enough to be clinched. This takes a cattle are protected by an open shed, little longer but the battens will then there is occasionally one animal so illyalways remain close fitting, which means disposed, that all the rest are driven out a warmer room and stock in better con- from the shelter, and the others dare dition with less fodder. The building enter only when the boss if lying down. Either confine such a one separately or fit for market at the first opportunity. spring, but there should be free and Nail up a small box somewhere under thorough ventilation when the higher shelter, in which to keep salt at all temperature may require it., Fodder times. This is better than simply salt.

ing them at odd times. Ry confining the cattle in stanchions during the night and allowing them to run at large during the day in pleasant weather, a full grown cow or steer can be kept in better condition on half a ton less of hay, than by the old out of door separate inclosure. Feed regularly, and rough and tumble plan. Of course this makes a little more work, but the manure, if piled up under shelter or drawn to the field during the winter, will well pay for the extra time; besides most farmers have leisure time during the winter season, and may thus turn it into

money.

If possible never allow colts and horses to run loose with cattle. Colts, certainly have their play spells and race the cattle about at a fearful rate. Uaastrous manner, and especially seem to have a grudge against horses, and will, if possible, injure them at the first opbroken, led about and tied up during the day; treat them kindly so they will come to you at the call. This is easily taught the a by giving a little sugar, corn, or other food, when they approach you. Use the curry com's freely on both colts and horses, whether they are at work or not. It keeps the skin in a good healthy trim appearance .-- American Agricultur-

TARM AND GAREEN NOTES.

No vectilation is as injurious to fowls

Young chickens have small crops and must be fed frequently.

"Ivory" is considered one of the best of the white chrysanthemum . It does not pay to raise onions on the

same land for a succession of years. The "Mrs. W. C. Whitney rose" is

The geranium is an excellent window bloomer and requires comparatively little care.

Coru can nearly always be fed with Hens that are kept quiet and tame will enefit when the weather is very cold on nearly always made texter layers and count of its heating qualities. Use all mothers.