

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Easy Tricks You May Teach a Dog With a Little Care.

Jumping is the easiest thing to teach your dog. First, put him in a corner and hold a cane before him so that he cannot get out without leaping over it.

Another easy trick is sitting up. Begin this in a corner. Place the dog in a sitting posture with his back against the walls, and keep him in that position by tapping him lightly under the chin; he will soon understand what you want.

After you have taught him to "sit up" you may easily make him stand erect on his hind legs. Reward him after every trial, and you will have no trouble about it.

One important thing in teaching a dog is never to allow him to come to the end of a trick without orders from you; you must not let him stop when he pleases.

Players stand in two or more lines, single file, players about two feet apart. The leader throws the ball backward overhead to the player behind.

Game of Arch Ball.

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"Don't Mind Me."

Mary was a very conscientious child. One day she was allowed to go and spend the day with some little cousins about her own age.

A Future King.

His royal highness, Prince Edward of York, the great-grandson of the late Queen Victoria, will, if he lives, reach the throne of an em-



PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK.

pire on which the sun never sets. He is 6 years old and a very interesting boy.

He has blue eyes and luxuriant hair. Prince Edward rides a pony with great skill. He salutes those who salute him in a very dignified manner, and is very indignant if his salute is not returned.

An Awakener.

A preacher, raising his eyes from his desk in the midst of his sermon, was paralyzed with amazement to see his rude son in the gallery pelting the hearers in the pews below with horse chestnuts.

"You tend to your preaching, daddy. I'll keep 'em awake."



BABY BEEF.

In the production of "baby beef" rather richer grain rations are generally used and a maximum grain ration fed, which generally contains some oil-meal, says E. A. Burnett of Nebraska in Prairie Farmer.

Our feeders are largely appreciating the fact that the cost of producing gains on any animal increases with each month of his age, and that the more rapid the gains the cheaper they will be on the average.

If the calf can be made to weigh 400 pounds at six months, it should certainly weigh 700 pounds at 12 months, 1,200 pounds at 18 to 20 months and 1,400 pounds or upward at two years, if kept until that age.

Dried blood is not only good for a weak calf, but is an excellent remedy for any calf subject to scours. The Kansas experiment station has just purchased 20 young calves.

Recently a test was made with five calves that happened to be scouring at the same time. With two of these dried blood was fed after reducing the regular feed of milk.

In feeding dried blood a teaspoonful at a feed is a great plenty. This should be continued until the scours disappear. In case of a weak calf the allowance may be gradually increased to a table-spoonful at a feed.

Since dried blood is such a cheap and effective remedy, it will pay any one who raises young calves by hand to have a little available whenever a calf shows signs of disorders in its digestive tract.

CHEAP BREEDING SIRES.

Many a man has thought he would like to improve his live stock, but he didn't want to pay much more than bed prices for a bull or pork prices for a boar or scrub prices for the service of a good stallion.

The excessive drain upon the supply of horses for military purposes in the last few years has practically depleted this country's number of good horses, and there exists today an actual shortage which cannot be made good for several years.

Good roads will be a feature of Broome county. Not all our roads will be made at once, but a start has been made, and it will be kept up.

The coming fall a good roads law will be submitted to the voters of Kansas which proposes to levy a tax of not more than 2 mills on a dollar for a period of not less than five years upon all real, personal and mixed property.

It is not always because a cigar is badly made that the wrapper curls up and works off," said a tobacco dealer.

At the Missouri Agricultural college they found by actual test that on blue grass sward the same draft that pulled 2,000 pounds on a wagon with 1 1/2 inch tires would pull a load of 3,248 pounds on a wagon with three inch tires.

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He Was No Hog.

"Well," said the doctor, peeping into the room where Wellington Frash, the great poker expert, was waiting for the returns, "I suppose you will regard this as a mere formality, but I must congratulate you nevertheless on the fact that you have a fine boy across the hall."

"That's good! Come in and take something," the doctor replied. Presently he returned, put his hand into Mr. Frash's den and said: "Let me congratulate you again. You have two fine boys across the hall."

Mr. Frash opened his mouth as if to respond, but before he could do so the doctor was gone again. Presently he bounded in the new father's presence, saying: "By George, you have three fine boys across the hall!"

He was starting back when Mr. Frash hurried forward, grasped him by the shoulder and in excited tones cried: "Say, doc, hold on. Three of a kind are good enough for me. I stand pat."

—Chicago Herald.

The Earthquake.

To the average resident of the temperate zones an earthquake is a rare and terrible event, creating more consternation than any other visitation of nature. In the tropics, however, particularly in Central America, it is wonderful how easily the residents become accustomed to these shocks, which do not come, however, wholly without warning.

You are sitting on a piazza on a hot afternoon chatting with your friends when suddenly the sky seems to grow hazy and the crows stop cawing. There is a general rush, and, though you may not know what is the matter, you cannot help feeling uneasy.

The old natives say, "We're going to have a little shake," and then the house begins to rock, the tumbler fall off the table, you feel deathly sick at the stomach, and the thing is all over. The sky clears, the crows begin their noisy screams, and things are soon put right again.

The Chances in Policy.

The retired "poke" shopkeeper was explaining to his interested hearers some of the mysteries of his former business.

"The chances of winning at the policy game," he said, "are about like this: You take a bushel basket and fill it with small white beans. Then you put one small black bean into the basket and shake the lot up. After that go to some 'skyscraper' building, say one about 29 stories high, and place a penny on the sidewalk in front of it. This done, shoulder your bushel of beans and take the elevator to the roof of the building. Then lean over the edge of the roof and, aiming at the cent on the sidewalk below, dump out the beans in the basket all together. Then hurry down on the elevator and rush out to the sidewalk. If you find that the black bean has fallen upon the penny, you win."—New York Times.

The Silliest Birds.

Dodo is the Portuguese name for simpton, and it is given to the silliest bird that ever lived. Three hundred years ago, when the Portuguese first visited the island of Mauritius, they found a large number of these birds. They were about the size of a large swan, blackish gray in color and having only a bunch of feathers in place of a tail and little, useless wings.

The pasture field for sheep should be cultivated and handled with about as much care as the grassland intended for dairy cows. On a sheep farm or wherever many sheep are kept let good grass be the first consideration, and then in their order let corn, wheat, rye and oats follow.

SHE LIKES "HOT STUFF."

May Irwin thinks she is more of a success as a cook than she is as an actress. During her summer rest at her pretty home among the Thousand Islands she spends many hours in the kitchen concocting new and delightful dishes. When asked what cookbook she swore by, she laughed and said:

"Now, there's a hard question to answer. A recipe is just like a play. Perhaps there's a line or situation that I can see a chance of improving. I change it a trifle, just as I do a recipe. The recipe may be too sweet, or too hot, or too sour, so I add something or take something away, just as I do in a play. I try the play on the dog for a few nights till I get it right. I try a new dish on my friends half a dozen times. Before I have served it six times it's about to the queen's taste. Still, I buy every cookbook I can find."

Grade Sheep.

It is doubtful if a pure bred sheep makes a more desirable butcher's sheep than the cross bred or high grade in these days of light, handy weights, says Wool Markets and Sheep. We of course do not advocate decreasing the number of pure breeds. Nevertheless we will always want more and better pure bred rams to improve our common stock.

How to Re-establish a Pasture.

Possibly the best plan is to imitate nature. Give up trying to crop the land and sow a half dozen or more varieties of grass seed in extra liberal amounts. Choose the kinds which have proved themselves best adapted to your soil and climate, which will probably include red top, Kentucky blue grass and alsike clover.

Wide Tires and Good Roads.

At the Missouri Agricultural college they found by actual test that on blue grass sward the same draft that pulled 2,000 pounds on a wagon with 1 1/2 inch tires would pull a load of 3,248 pounds on a wagon with three inch tires. The narrow tires cut ruts that could be seen all the season, and if running down a hill might be well adapted to start a gully or ditch in which the fertility of the surface soil would wash away, while the three inch tire with the heavier load made no marked impression on the sward land.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Points of Excellence in This Favorite Red Breed.

The most popular breed of pig hogs is the Duroc-Jersey. Originating in New Jersey about 50 years ago, the main foundation stock was probably the Tamworth, Berkshire and old African hog. Nearly all of the leading breeds of swine have been used in developing the Duroc, so that today these popular red hogs are of good size and compact in form, with moderately smooth bone, says The New England Homestead. In the early days of the breed the individuals were very large boned and consequently rough in appearance. This quality has been bred out, so that they now dress a large percentage of meat.

They are excellent grazers, rather active and hardy, and while they do not fatten as quickly as some of the



TWO-YEAR-OLD DUROC-JERSEY SOW.

other breeds, the Duroc-Jerseys can stand a heavy ration. They are especially valuable for crossing upon the more refined and delicate breeds, giving these stronger constitutions, better frames and a greater capacity for consuming and assimilating feed. Being compact in form, they are not as good bacon hogs as the Berkshire or Yorkshire, but are more like the Poland-China. The illustration shows a typical Duroc-Jersey sow owned by O. Walter & Co. of Ohio. This animal was two years old when the photograph was taken and was fresh from the contest at the St. Louis fair, where she won first premium in her class. She belongs to the smooth type of Durocs, with short legs, fine bone, especially heavy quarters and a large barrel. She is a very fine representative of the breed.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Some farmers expect almost too much of sheep. They turn them out in the summer on a pasture of mullens and thistles and expect them in the fall to yield good mutton and wool, says G. T. Plumb in Prairie Farmer. Sheep will do their share in increasing the profits of the farmer, but they demand in return some little intelligent care and attention. The mutton breeds require better attention probably than the wool in summer, for their diet must largely determine the actual weight and quality of the mutton. If they do not get good pasture, they cannot produce good mutton, nor can they lay on sufficient fat and bone to increase their weight to a respectable standard.

A little more attention to the sheep just now may return more than so much care and worry for the corn and wheat crop. Have the sheep good pasture and good drinking water and comfortable shelters from the heavy storms that may come up and from the heat? In this series of questions are embodied about all that a farmer need answer. If he can give an affirmative reply, he need not worry more about the sheep. They will take care of the profits.

The pasture field for sheep should be cultivated and handled with about as much care as the grassland intended for dairy cows. On a sheep farm or wherever many sheep are kept let good grass be the first consideration, and then in their order let corn, wheat, rye and oats follow. But we need first to get a good grass farm, where pasture can always be depended upon for the sheep or dairy cows. Grass has done more to enrich farmers and cattle and sheep owners than any other crop.

The Hampshire Sheep.

My knowledge of the Hampshire as a range sheep and as a feeder in the feed lots comes from an actual experience, and therefore what I write is not at all theoretical, says J. G. Massey in American Sheep Breeder. My experience in breeding for crosses on range ewes has led me to believe the Hampshire cross to be the best of all down sheep. For a sire I prefer a well grown ram lamb. I find him very prolific and quicker in action and service than an older ram. By all means feed your ram before, during and after service. Keep him growing and vigorous. Use at least three rams to the hundred ewes. The strong point claimed for the Hampshire cross on any range ewe above all other breeds is mutton. He crosses well on any class of ewe and produces a lamb of rapid early maturing qualities and great vigour, birth, ordinary cold and stormy weather not affecting him in the least.

Good Roads for Arkansas.

More miles of good roads will be built in Arkansas in this the first year of the new century than in any ten years of the last. The reason is plain—the people are taxing themselves for the money to build the roads.—Arkansas Democrat.

Mississippi Awakened.

Thus far 21 counties in Mississippi have adopted the system of working roads by contract as snapped out in a bill passed at the last session of the legislature.

SPORTING GOODS.



J. K. JOHNSTON'S IS Headquarters

for anything and everything the sportsman may need during the hunting season.

Imperial Single Shot Guns—both 12 and 16 gauge, breech loading, 30-inch barrel \$4.90.

Double barrel, breech loading, shot guns, 12 and 16 gauge, top lever, extension rib, rebounding back action locks, pistol grip, patent fore-end, 30 inch barrel, left barrel choacked \$9.50.

Colt's rifles, octagon barrel, thirty-two center fire, 15 shot.

Hunting coats, 75c; Leggins, 50, 75, and \$1.00; Loading Tools and Cleaning Rods.

We have just received 2400 loaded shells—this year's goods—all of Hazzard powder.

Shells—loaded with smokeless powder—cheap.

Shot, 8c a pound; best black powder, 20c; gun caps, (waterproof) 5 to 8c a box.

Cartridges for pistol and breech loading rifles.

J. K. JOHNSTON, McConnellsburg, Pa.

TERMS OF COURT.

The first term of the Courts of Fulton county in the year shall commence on the Tuesday following the second Monday of January at 10 o'clock A. M.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. W. A. West D., Pastor.

Sabbath school, 9:15.

Preaching service—each alternate Sunday morning counting from Aug. 12th, at 10:30, and every Sunday evening at 7:30.

Junior Christian Endeavor at 2:00.

Christian Endeavor at 6:30.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. A. D. McCloskey, Pastor.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Preaching every other Sunday morning, counting from June 16th, at 10:30 and every Sunday evening at 7:30.

Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. L. Grove, Pastor.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and every other Sunday evening counting from August 19, at 7:30.

The alternate Sabbath evenings are used by the Young People's Christian Union at 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. A. G. Wolf, Pastor.

Sunday school 9:15 a. m.

Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30.

REFORMED—Rev. C. M. Smith, Pastor.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

TIME TABLE—May 27, 1901.

Table with columns for Leave, No., and various station names like Winchester, Martinsburg, Hagerstown, etc.

THE FULTON COUNTY NEWS

Covers the Field.

In every part of the County faithful reporters are located that gather the daily happenings.

Then there is the State and National, News, War News, a Department for the Farmer and Mechanic, Latest Fashions for the Ladies. The latest New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia Markets. The Sunday School Lesson, Helps for Christian Endeavorers, and a Good Sermon for everybody.

THE JOB DEPARTMENT IS COMPLETE.

SALE BILLS, POSTERS, DODGERS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, CARDS, &c.

In fact anything and everything in the best style along that line.

Sample copies of the NEWS sent to any of your friends on request.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. S. McC. Swope.

Associate Judges—Lemuel Kirk, David Nelson.

Prothonotary, Geo.—Frank P. Lynch.

District Attorney—George B. Danna.

Treasurer—Theo. Sipes.

Sheriff—Daniel Sipes.

Deputy Sheriff—Max Sines.

Jury Commissioners—David Rots, Samuel H. Hooker.

Auditors—John S. Harris, W. C. Davis, S. J. Garton.

Commissioners—H. K. Malot, A. V. Kelly, John Fisher, Max Sines.

County Surveyor—James Lake.

County Superintendent—Glen Chasnet.

Attorneys—W. Scott Alexander, J. Nelson, E. C. Thomas, F. Stone, F. M. Johnson, M. R. Shaffer, Geo. R. Danna, John Sipes.

ADVERTISE IN The Fulton County News.