

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.

Gerald McCarthy, M. S., Says It Gives a Yield Surpassing Any Other Hay Crop.

Alfalfa Medicago Sativa is one of the oldest cultivated crops. It has been cultivated for 25 centuries. Its native home is supposed to be that of the primitive Aryan stock from which all the European nations are descended. Mr. Gerald McCarthy, M. S., says that alfalfa is a very long-lived perennial plant of the pulse or leguminous family. Its roots very deeply going from 6 to 30 feet deep, and as a consequence is practically drought proof when once well established. It requires a rather dry soil, rich in lime. The plant is tender and feeble when young and requires a mellow surface free from weeds with plenty of soluble plant food at hand. On worn lands this crop usually fails to catch unless the soil has been given a good dose of stable manure or bone meal just previous to sowing the seed. Once started a sowing lasts from 10 to 20 years. The dry valley and mountain lands of the Rocky mountains seem to be the home of this plant in America. It also succeeds well on the Pacific slope and in the Mississippi valley. It does well on the lighter soils of the Atlantic coast and gulf states, but requires great care to get it started. It is usually sown broadcast in early fall using about 20 pounds of seed per acre. No nurse crop is desirable. When well cared for the yield of this crop is enormous, exceeding any other hay crop.

In New Jersey four cuttings per year are obtained; in the gulf region eight cuttings are the rule. The yield is one and a half to two tons of air dry hay per cutting, giving a total yield for the year of 6 to 16 tons per acre.

One ton of this hay contains the following amounts of plant food:

Nitrogen	43.8 lbs.
Phosphoric acid	10.2 lbs.
Potash	23.6 lbs.

As with all other leguminous the nitrogen comes from the air. The potash and phosphoric acid come from the soil and to keep up the yield an annual dressing of these substances equivalent to that which has been carried off in the hay must be given. Taking the average yield at six tons per acre we obtain:

Nitrogen	262.8 lbs.	worth	\$31.53
Phosphoric acid	61.2 lbs.	worth	2.47
Potash	141.6 lbs.	worth	8.09

Total fertilizing value, \$42.09

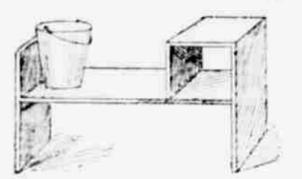
To replace the above amounts of potash will require 403 pounds of muriate of potash. To replace the phosphoric acid requires 425 pounds of superphosphate. But where the growing season is long and the temperature favorable the yield may be larger and the fertilizer must be increased proportionately. A good normal fertilizer for alfalfa is as follows:

Muriate of potash	500 to 1,000 lbs.
Superphosphate	500 to 1,000 lbs.
and	

MILK STONE AND PAIL.

The Combination Here Described is Found in High Esteem by All Who Have Used It.

We have tried several kinds of stools and have seen all styles in operation in various parts of the country, but nothing suits us so well as the style shown here, says a Michigan farmer in Hoard's Dairyman. We made the first one when we commenced dairying. The cut shows how to make it. The board A should be about 22 inches long for a tall man and about eight inches wide. The two end pieces, B and C, can be cut and adjusted to suit each milker. We made the stool so as to have the seat D about ten inches high.



MILK STOOL AND PAIL.

All pieces are unvarnished and wide. It is a pleasure to use this stool. One can sit comfortably without bracing. No need of hugging the pail; simply let it rest between the knees. The pail should be tilted slightly, and thus arranged a good, rapid milker will spout very little milk. This stool keeps the pail off the floor and thus keeps it clean. We prefer a heavy iron pail, slightly tapering and of good depth. A flange at the bottom is a protection and strengthens the pail.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Do not change the feed suddenly. Salt should always be accessible. Read current dairy literature and keep posted on new ideas. Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian. Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding. Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose them to cold or storms. Feed liberally, and use only fresh, palatable feed stuffs; in no case should decomposed or moldy material be used. Observe and enforce the utmost cleanliness about the cattle, their attendants, the stable, the dairy and all utensils. Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially tuberculosis.—Farmers' Review.

Feature after feature of the old south is passing, and plantation life as it was before the war will soon be a memory, at the current rate of change. It might be supposed that so long as cotton remains the staple in Dixie one feature at least of antebellum days—the daisy cotton picker—must survive. But even this time-honored and jovial, if hard-driven, relic of the past, it appears, must go. A cotton-picking machine has been put on the market, after ten years of experimenting and adjusting, and a contract has just been closed through which the new machinery will be put in operation in Mississippi on a large scale on a Washington county plantation next fall. The inventor of the machine, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, admits that it can be used only on the level uplands, low valleys and prairie grounds, but success, which seems reasonably assured, within these limitations, will revolutionize the cotton-picking industry in the south. The inventor, it is needless to say, is a Yankee. Thus one Yankee, Whitney, devised the cotton gin, which helped fill the southern plantations with negroes by making their labor enormously profitable; now another Yankee comes forward with a contrivance which bids fair to reverse the process.

The London Lancet warns people not to open their letters at the breakfast table. They are pretty sure to be laden with germs—the letters, of course—and it isn't well to mix these germs with the ordinary articles of food. The flaps of the envelopes that have been moistened by the human tongue, as well as the stamps that you stick with a lick, may be bristling with contamination. The envelope itself is quite likely to have picked up a lot of infection while on the way, and if by chance it has dropped in the mud, it probably is loaded to the rail with all sorts of contagion from tetanus down to septicaemia. This knocks out about all the romance that was left in letter writing, complains the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Think of it! The dear girl who writes to her lover: "I have pressed a kiss on the page right here," must understand that she may be sending him in addition a half hundred germs and almost any number of bacilli. It's quite too bad of the Lancet. Instead of trying to make life worth living they seem determined to make it such a tremulous struggle against its enemies, that it really doesn't seem worth the effort.

Government postal cards which are enameled, bronzed or in any way decorated, may lose their luster. If they water as postery and by scientific methods after and become subject to ordinary letter postage when they bear a written message, or to third-class postage when they are all in print. This ruling is contained in the latest edition of the postal regulations. The ruling is thought to be the result of the recent disclosures regarding the ease with which such cards are counterfeited. Though the department had not discovered the maker of these bogus cards when this order was drawn, it has been known for a long time that such work was made possible because persons were permitted to enamel unenameled cards and thus use them, though they had been printed before. Postmasters have been instructed to enforce this rule strictly.

Minnesota has been designated the "North Star State," of which expression two or three explanations have been given, one on account of its geographical position; another that the north star appears in its coat of arms; it has also been called the "Lake State," from the great number of small lakes within its limits, and the "Gopher State," because the early settlers found these animals in such abundance that they proved a serious nuisance. Even a careful rider passing over a plain where gophers abounded was in danger of being thrown by his horse accidentally stepping in a gopher hole.

Crematory companies would do well to note the statement of a chemist who has determined, by painstaking analysis, that a human body of average size, contains three pounds and 12 ounces of calcium. The current quotation of calcium is \$300 an ounce, which would give us each a value, in the report, of \$18,300, or one-fourth of our weight in gold.

The British press has revived the ancient sneer about "diplomacy in shirt sleeves" as a descriptive of American official conduct in relation to foreign affairs. The flout has lost its sting, however, observes the Chicago Chronicle, in the unflinching supremacy of American industry in shirt sleeves.

A leading Philadelphia society woman says: "The women who make up Philadelphia society know nothing of swearing." This speaks well for the habits of the men of Philadelphia when they are at home.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX.

His Legal Training Makes Him an Able Prosecutor of the Alleged Chicago Beef Trust.

Attorney General Philander C. Knox, who has won the distinction of starting the prosecution by the federal government of the great Chicago packers for their alleged violation of the "trust" law, is an interesting man personally, and a capable man professionally. Somewhat below the middle stature, he is yet impressive and possesses vital and nervous energy in a high degree. He is called an intellectual dynamo by the people who know how his mind works when it is busy with some intricate question of



ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX. (He is Directing Government Investigation of Beef Trust.)

law. His talents were the subject of common talk among the lawyers of Pittsburgh before he came to the capital, and although a comparatively young man, he had earned the reputation of one of the cleverest and quickest legal minds in Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox is a graduate of Union college, of Alliance, O. He went to Pittsburgh soon after he finished his law studies in 1872 and was soon practicing in partnership with James H. Reed. The firm was very successful and ultimately were appointed counsel for the Carnegie company. His long study of corporation law in all its phases endows Mr. Knox with peculiar fitness for the very work he has now undertaken to do. His masterly presentation of the Great Northern Securities case disclosed what that knowledge and experience could do when roused to action by sufficient motive. Mr. Knox is happily married and has a family as clever in its way as himself. He is a member of half the prominent men's clubs of Pennsylvania and likes to feel the motion of a sulky drawn by a pair of fast trotters. This is his principal recreation.

COL. CHARLES PARSONS.

Just Appointed by British War Office to Take Command of Regular Troops in Canada.

Col. Sir Charles Parsons, of the law, has been appointed colonel of the 1st Battalion of the regular troops in the Dominion of Canada. The new major general, as he will locally be called, was born in 1855, and educated at Rugby and at the royal military academy. He served in the Gaika and Zulu campaigns, and later in the Transvaal war, where he was present at Laing's Nek and Ingogo, and was severely wounded. In the Egyptian campaign his horse was shot at Tebel-Kebir; and in the Dongola campaign he had com-



COL. CHARLES PARSONS. (Appointed to the Command of All Regular Troops in Canada.)

mand of the Egyptian artillery. In 1896 he was appointed governor of the Red Sea littoral, and was afterwards employed on a special mission in Eritrea when Kassala was handed over to the Egyptian government. In 1898 he commanded at the capture and defense of Gedaref; and in 1898 became assistant adjutant general at Woolwich. Two years ago he went out again to South Africa, this time as assistant inspector general of the lines of communication.

Goats' Milk as Medicine. A diet of goats' milk and daily exercise on the mountains of Arizona cured Robert Williams of consumption. He had the disease in a bad form when he went to Arizona, two years ago. Now he is a well man, and has doubled in weight. Every day he drank a pint of goat's milk at breakfast, and the same quantity for supper, with a half pint of the same beverage every two hours during the day. He abstained entirely from meat, but ate plentifully of vegetables.

Damage Caused by Mice. A shoe firm in Toledo, O., has traced to the depredations of mice losses in greenbacks and other paper money, which have amounted to \$50,000 in four years.

Another Thing.

Old Rocksey—I doubt, my dear, whether this young minister is able to support you. Miss Rocksey—Why, pap, his salary is \$7,500. Old Rocksey—I know it, my dear, but does he get it?—N. Y. Sun.

And Crescendo.

"I presume your wife makes life for you one grand sweet song," said the old friend. "Mostly recitative," answered Mr. Henry Peck, with just a tinge of sadness, "mostly recitative."—Baltimore American.

Knew His Man.

Green—Why are you always trying to avoid Brown? You certainly don't owe him money? White—No; but I'm afraid he wants to owe me some.—Chicago Daily News.

Not So Plain.

Mrs. Hunter—Well, Norah, are you a good plain cook? Applicant—O'm as good as anny wan, mum; but O'm kov yez know there are some as don't consider me so turrible plain, mum.—Judge.

And It May Go.

If your story is too gauzy To tell to the marines, Just wrap it up and send it To the monthly magazines.—Chicago Tribune.

SO IT WOULD SEEM.



Ethel—I must confess that I like to have a nice man around me.—Chicago Daily News.

Read It in His Newspaper.

George Schaub, a well-known German citizen of New London, Ohio, is a constant reader of the "Dayton Volkszeitung." He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife said to me, 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will bear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for the Middleburgh Drug Store.

Two New Yorkers were remarking how persistently up to the times the city was. "Even these dirty scraps you see flying around the streets," said one, "are to-day's papers." "And the last edition at that," replied the other.

The first Tagalog-English grammar and English-Tagalog dictionary has just been completed. It is the work of Dr. Stomple, of New York, who worked the Tagalog grammar before our war with Spain.

There never was a time which presented more serious and important questions for the consideration of the school commencement essayist.

How to Avoid Trouble.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the big, hot or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by the Middleburgh Drug Store.

An Important Occasion.

Uncle Ebony—I'm glad you're in, sah, 'cause I want to borrow youah cyclopedias, and a few dictionaries, and any other nice big books you can spare, sah.

Employer—Goodness me! And you've brought a wheelbarrow, I see. What on earth do you want of them?

Uncle Ebony—Very impo'tant occasion, sah, very impo'tant. Dinah and me wants to hunt up a name for the baby, sah.—N. Y. Weekly.

Stand and Deliver.

Mrs. Helpem—This is lovely! How did you manage to collect so much money for the cause? Miss Sharpnose—It was simple enough. I threatened to get up a charity concert, and set all the girls practicing for it.—N. Y. Weekly.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
Genuine Stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something but as good."



Headache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but SURELY. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

What does a bad taste in your mouth remind you? It indicates that your stomach is in bad condition and will remind you that there is nothing so good for such a disorder as Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets after having used them one. They cleanse and invigorate the stomach and regulate the bowels. For sale at 25 cents per box by the Middleburgh Drug Store.

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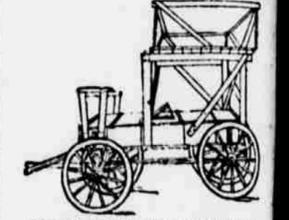
HORTICULTURE

IDEAL SPRAY WAGON.

It Has Been in Successful Operation for Several Years in a Large Apple Orchard.

Insects and fungus diseases have become so numerous their destruction or prevention is absolutely necessary if a high grade fruit of any kind is to be produced. This can be done largely by spraying, and this practice is now generally regarded as essential by the more successful fruit growers. There are many kinds of spraying machinery on the market, from large power machines down to small hand or force pumps. For the small power, the knapsack spraying machine is most satisfactory; the commercial grower needs a large wagon and other material for doing the work on an extensive scale. The numerous illustrated spraying machine catalogues can suit the wants of anyone as to machinery and equipments.

The spray wagon portrayed here with is in use in one of the largest apple orchards of the country. The tank is of 1 1/2-inch pine, grooved and



ORCHARD SPRAYING OUTFIT.

put together with white lead to be water-tight. It is 12 feet by 19 by 20 inches and holds 300 gallons, being held together by six hard-wood bands, 2x2 1/2 inches on top and under bottom, which are bolted together by long bolts running up the outside of any tank. The manhole in top is large enough to admit a boy to clean the tank thoroughly. The so-called driver's seat is used as a support for the pump, the driver standing just behind and doing all the pumping as well as driving the team.

The platform is 6x7 feet, supported by four standards 8 feet by 10 inches of 1 1/2-inch hard pine. The cut shows how the platform is made. A broad-tired wagon should be used, as plowed orchard fields can be traversed more easily. Two leads of one-half-inch rubber hose, each 25 feet long and supported on bamboo fishing poles are used. By using a Y on each lead, two nozzles on each pipe will handle the work. An agitator may be put at work in the tank by means of sprocket wheels and a chain attached to the spokes of the rear wheel, and forward end of the tank should be a little lower than the rear, that the pump may pump it more nearly level.—Farm and Home.

True Love. When Poverty enters the portal Love flies from the window, the staff of Love were the right sort of mortal. He'd go out and hunt for a job.—Philadelphia Press.

The Youthful Feminine Idea. "What kind of a society is your father asked her father. "A secret society," she replied. "But what is its object?" "Oh, just to have secrets from other girls."—Chicago Post.

No Pleasure. "Why did you leave your last job?" "It was so dull," replied the man. "The master and mistress agreed perfectly, and never a thing came up for the servants to gossip about."—Chicago Post.