

#### WHAT INSECTS COST.

Damage Caused by Gar Pigmy Population Amounts to \$300,000,-000 a Year.

The amount of the destruction done annually in this country by insects of various sorts is enormous. The chinchbug caused a loss of \$30,000,000 in 1871, upward of \$100,000,000 in 1874. and in 1887, \$60,000,000. The Rocky Mountain locust, or grasshopper, it 1874 destroyed \$100,000,000 of the cropof Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska : Iown, and the indirect loss, says Dr. H. C. McCook, in Harper's Magazine, was probably as much more.

For many years the ention enter pillar caused an annual average tess in the southern states of \$15,000. while in 1868 and 1873 the loss reaches \$20,000,000. The fly-weevil, our mas destructive enemy to stored grain particularly throughout the south, in fliets an annual for on the whole contry of \$40,000,000. The coulling moth the chief ravager of the apple and pear crops, destroys every year from adned at \$10,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The damage to live stock inflicted by the ob-dot, or ox-warble, amounts to \$10

These are fair examples of the enormous money losses produced in one country by a few of the many pigmy captains of pernicious industry whose hosts operate in the gramaries fields, stock farms and the stockyards of our country. What is the grand total? Mr. B. D. Walsh, one of the best entemologists of his day, in 1867 estimated the total yearly loss to the United States from insects to be from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000, In 1898 C. V. Riley, long chief of the division of entomology, estimated the less at \$300,000,000, Dr. James Fletcher in 1891 footed up the total to be about one-tenth of our agricultural pred nets-\$330,000,000! In 1899 E. Dwight Sanderson, after careful consideration of the whole field, put the annual loss at \$309,000,000.

#### SURVEY MADE EASY.

How a Plat of Land of Any Shape Can Be Measured Easily with Reasonable Accuracy.

Measure the boundary line of the land; then draw a plat on thick eardboard exactly the shape of the piece of land, making a proportion of say one-quarter inch to the rod. Now cut out of the plat inside of the lines and fill



HOW TO MAKE A SURVEY.

the space with small shot, smoothing down until they fit closely in the space Cut out another piece of cardboard in a rectangular shape and fill it with the same shot, and mark the place where they extend. Now multiply the length by the breadth and make a proportion and you have the area of the land. The diagrams above give some explanation of what is meant by the survey .- J. J. Zuccerelle, in Epitomist.

Harrowing on Wet Ground. Ground should not be harrowe when it is too wet. Only the skilfu farmer can tell when it is too wet One farmer follows the practice of taking a handful of soil and work ing it into a ball. If the ball holds together he considers the soil too we to be worked. The harrowing should be done, when there is sufficient moisture in it to keep it from being very hard on the surface, but should also be dry enough so that when harrowed the particles of sall will fall away from each other. The time during which ground is just right for har rowing is of short duration. This is especially true of clayey land. On sandy soil there is little trouble in harrowing at any time, especially if the soil be-very sandy. Farmers' Re-

Sound Financial Advice.

The farmer's tailde says: "We are asked how much debt a man with quarter-section farm should carry That depends. Voluming his farm t be worth \$12,000 and the man a hustler turning his attention wholly to the production of next products on hi form and not marky a steat thrasher, he mist to wing a delit . \$7,000 at five pursuer. Still this will make him sweat and great before hi gets it paid. We believe it is a mighty good time to shorten sall in the mat ter of indebtedness during these dayof agricultural prosperity and not lead up to the limit, as so many are doing. The money leaners will have their innings again some day."

Yields of Winter Wheat, The department of agriculture has compiled a report showing the average yields of wheat in bushels per acre. It is as follows: New York, 16.8; New Jersey, 16; Pennsylvania, 15; Delaware, 16.5; Maryland, 14; Virginia, 5.7; North Carolina, 5.3; South Carolina, 5.6; Georgia, 6; Alabama, 6; Mississippi. 8; Texas, 9; Arkansas, 9.1; Tennessee, 6.6; West Virginia, 7; Kentucky 9; Ohio, 16; Michigan, 17.4; Indiana, 15; Illinois, 16.6; Wisconsin, 18.1; Iowa, 17.5; Missouri, 18.2; Kansas, 8.7; Nebraska, 22; Idaho, 26.4; Washington, 25.7; Oregon, 22; California, 15; Oklahoma, 11.6; Indian territory, 12.3. Average for the states and territories

## OWNERSHIP OF ROADS.

Improvement Will Remain an. Idie Dream.

At a meeting of the highway alliance

in New York state recently, the following questions were considered: 1) "Some would have the state take control of all the highways." (2) "Others would have the state control the roads which it has improved and improve the most important roads; the county such roads as are market roads and important local highways; the town the balance of the roads." (3) "Many think the county should control the roads." It seems odd, considering our boasted enlightenment at this stage of civilization, that such important questions should remain unsettled. For a hundred years the farmers of this country have worked out their road tax by meeting in gangs along their respective highways under the supervision of local pathmasters. The work on such occasions consists in telling stories and lounging in the shade. To vary the monotony, however, they occasionally plow certain portions, of the roadway and dump scraper loads of muck, sod and stones in heaps here and there without any evident purpose. The recent movement for better roads has met with a great deal of opposition from farmers who wish, for some onaccountable reason, to continue this ancient practice. Where better reads are built through the working of the new good roads laws this same class of farmers are trying to destroy them. They insist on their right to drive heavy loads over these expensive roads with wagons having knife-edge tires, and they object to proper maintennnce. In certain districts the idea seems to prevail that an expensive readway should be allowed to take care of itself. These things will probably adjust themselves in time, but the mills of eternity grind slowly, There are roads in New York state hat cost from \$4,000 to \$8,000 per mile that are being ruined for lack of sensible care. The highway alliance has done a great deal to bring this question forefully before the people, but through the ignorance of some, the fleres opposition of others and the indifference of the masses, reforms are a long, long time on the way .- Agricultural Epitomist.

#### GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

They Are Without Any Doubt the Most Important Crops the Farmer Can Raise.

Grass, which includes the grain plants, the millets and the well-known forage and pasture varieties, is the most Imp -- nt crop on the farm, as hay bring and prices and is the most for stock, says a writer in the Philip balla Record. All true grasses represented by slender stems w requent solid joints or nodes.

The stears are usually hollow bete case of corn. Sedges or march grasses grow in

wet land, which is also preferred by red top fowl meadow grass, etc. The clovers belong to the pea fam-

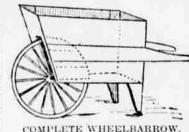
ily, which also includes beans, peas, vetches and locust trees. Red clover has leaves and stems decidedly hairy white has smaller smooth leaves. Alsike has smooth leaves, the stem being erect or inclined, but not creeping.

All grasses are not valuable, as some ceeds, but grasses rye are grasses and that clover is not and is three feet in circumference.

### VERY EASY TO PUSH.

Homemade Wheelbarrow Which Is Reasonably Sure to Satisfy the Average Man.

A homemade wheelbarrow shown in the accompaning illustration is a very simple affair and is much easier to push than the ordinary wheelbarrow. The wheel is so far back that there is



much less weight on the handles. The construction of the wheelbarrow is perfectly plain from the drawing. The

hox is three feet long, 21/2 feet wide and 11/2 feet deep. I used a 24-inch corn plow wheel and a few fence beards. The result was very satis factory and the wheelbarrow quits durable,-D. W. Rice, in Orange Jude

Export of Summer Apples,

Some weeks ago we published an item to the effect that a trial consignment of summer apples had been sent to England. It was questionable at that time if they would arrive at their destination in a condition to warrant their sale, as the steamers on which they went were not provided with refrigerating plants. One lot arrived on the Oceanic and sold on the dock at \$3.87 per barrel. The other lot was shipped to Glasgow by the Columbia. It sold for a price that netted the shippers \$3.72 per barrel in New York. This means that the trade in summer apples is to be a good one and very profitable to American growers, who generally find it easier to raise summer apples than any other.

The milker should wear a clean outer garment, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.



#### HOW TO HANDLE APPLES.

Abstract of an Address Delivered by O. R. Pierce at a Shippers' Convention,

I believe the buyers are to blame to a large extent for having so many poor apples on the market, by being too greedy to purchase all apples that grow. After we have bought a lot of common and poor stock we plan to gather all we can from the orchard, and pack what is called or chard packing, that means, face the end with No. 1 stock and then fil the balance with poor truck. If I could have my way I would never allow a No. 2 apple to be packed, for if ever a buyer has trouble it is from poor stock and small barrels It costs the same to transfer a smal barrel as it would one that is ful. size, and the same apples to storage when we want to hold through the

I feel a little proud of a small bronze medal I received from the Paris exposition as a reward for un derstanding how to pack apples and have them come out good. My way of packing is to first buy good stock I go into the orchard after the ap ples are picked, pack as soon as possible and get them under cover. In packing apples, or pears, I always commence by taking the best head of the barrel, turn it and clean the cooper's chips from it. Then I do what many of the dealers do not like, that is, place a neat paper in the bottom head with my name on ht. The name goes only in No. 1 barrels. After placing the paper, I select an even-sized lot of apples to face it. When the barrel has one bushel it should be gently shaken not too hard to displace the facings and repeat the same after each basket is emptied until filled to about one inch about the chine. Press in the head with a screw or lever presand you will never have slack or shaky apples.

There are several ways of handling apples from the trees. Some packers use a sorter where the apples are placed and rolled along, the smaller ones dropping through the slats and the larger in baskets, Others pretend to sort from the trees. This I believe to be a poor way, as you will always have more or less twigs and leaves that go In with the apples. I believe the best way to get a bright, clear barrel of apples American wheat erop." when packed is to pick from the trees and put the apples in small piles on the ground. Then you have them before you in good light and can readily see the imperfect apples. n the joints, like oats and tim- Do not be ashamed to have your y, but sometimes are solid, as in name in every barrel of No. 1 apples, and do not disgrace your name by having it in a barrel of No. 2'c.

#### LOOK AT THIS MELON.

Measured Five Feet in Length, Weighed 386 Pounds and Was Three Feet in Circumference.

King of watermelons is that which has been grown at Rocky Ford, Col. This agricultural wonder measures to success. That corn, oats, wheat and five feet in length, weighs 386 pounds

By experiment it has been found will not change their value, fixed by their service extending over centuries. By experiment it has been found that the soil of that section of the state is unusually adapted to the



growth of melons. The giant melon was first exhibited at the annual watermelon day fruit festival, which is held each season at Rocky Ford.

The Rocky Ford growers claim that the watermelon industry has not yet reached its maximum, and that the next season's product is likely to bring forth a record breaker of six feet, surpassing even the present one.

### Benns in United States.

Important as are beans, as an an ticle of diet, they play but a small part in the crop totals of the country. It is certain, however, that the census bureau fails to get reports of millions of bushels of beans raised and consumed on the farms. These are never recorded as entering into commerce. On many farms the farmers raise only enough beans for home use. The last census report gives the crop of 1899. It shows Michigan and New York to be the leading bean producing states. The yields in bushels for the most important bean raising states are as follows: Michigan, 1.806,413; New York, 1,360,445; California, 658,515; Florida, 176,304; Wis-consin, 143,182; Maine, 137,290; Virginia, 56,189.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year. Use land plaster in the manure

# Gelnett Bros.,

A lot of Yoths' overcoats, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

# Reduction Sale

# A Special Reduction in all Glothing.

Men's all wool Suits that sold for \$5.50, \$7.00 and \$10., now \$4.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00.

Youth's Suits, regular Price, \$3.75 and \$6.00, ard now \$3.00 and \$5.00. Childrens' Suits, regular price \$2.75 now \$2.00

3.50 " 2.75 Overcoats " 3.00 " 2.50 5.00 " 3 59

Horse Blankets, were 2 now 1.75. " 2.25 " 1.85 Lap Robes " " 1.40 n w 1.00. " 2.25 " 1.80

All prints reduced to 5c. Lanea-ter Girghams 5 tc. Amoskeag Ginghams now oc. A lot of white and cream Flannels regular value 50c. Now .40c.

All Flannelettes reduced to 9c. RUBBER GOODS.—Men's Rupber Boots regular \$3 now 275 Boys Rubbers were 75 now 65c. Boys Rubbers were 55 now 50: Ladies Rubbers were 50 now Men's Arctics, were \$1.25 now \$1.00.

Groceries.—Best A Sngar 5c. Granulated Sugar 5je. Arbuckles Coffse Lico Coffee, '9c. We sell the celebrated Levi Smith Coal Oll, noted for its brilliant lights.

Bargain Days to Commence January 19th to January 31st.

# **GELNETT BROS.,** MIDDLEBURG, PA.

Tenant-See here! That house you rented me is infested with rates. Every sight we are waked up by the racket.

Agent-That's very strange. The last tenant never said a word about

"Well, then, of course you are not to blame."

"No. The people who lived there before never complained of anything except ghosts .- N. Y. Weekly.

When George Got Gay. George III. bad just been informed

of the British loss at Trenton. "At any rate," he remarked, "that

fellow Washington has mained the "How so, your majesty?" inquired

an unwary courtier. "Because," snarled the savage mon-

arch, "he made the Hessian fly."--N. Y. Times.

A Fly in the Qintment. "Reg pardon," said the plain young woman in the throng of matinee girls aurrounding Mr. Boothington Strutt.

"Ah!" interrupted the popular actor, graciously, "and I suppose you want my autograph, too?"

"Yes, at the Bottom of a check, if it's worth anything. I'm trying to collect this little bill of Goodman, the tailor." -Philadelphia Press.

Down and Out.

Mrs. Henprek-Where did you say

you were last night? Mr. Henpeck-Why, my dear, I told you when I got home where I had

Mrs. Henpeck-But I've forgotten what you told me. Mr. Henpeck-Great Scot! So have I.-N. Y. Journal.

Admirable Scheme.

Jorkins-There's. Perkins - you know Perkins?-entered into agreement with his wife soon after their marriage, 20 years ago, that whenever either lost temper, or stormed, the other was to keep silence.

Bob-And the scheme worked? Jorkins-Admirably. Jerkins has kept silence for 20 years.-Tit-Bits. Rita-Why is Mr. Kodak so glum

looking? Nita-He and Eleanor have just came out of the dark room, where he

Princeton Tiger.

Washington Star.

had evidently developed a negative,-

A Vengeful Thought. "In time," said an alarmist, "the rallroads will own everything." "I don't care," answered the stolid

kicker. "When they own all the trunks may be they'll do something to the bag-gage bandlers who try to smash 'em."

Willing to Ald. Tramp-Please, mum, I ain't had a

full stummick for three weeks. Housekeeper (benevolently) - Too bad! Well, you go somewhere and beg a meal of dried apples and I will furnish the water .- N. Y. Weekly.

Now They Are Strangers. Edyth-Jack proposed last night and after I accepted him I thought he would never stop kissing me. Mayme-How nice of him! But then that's the way he always does.

Chicago Daily News. Usually the Case. "She says she is always willing to

listen to reason." "Indeed?" "Oh, yes; but she insists upon deeiding for herself what is and what ord-Herald.

s not reason."-Chicago Post. Ill-Considered.

way to be relieved from my debts.

of something else)-Pay them.-Chi- Weekly. cago Tribune.

"Can any little boy or girl tellime the meaning of the word widow?" asked the teacher. "Well, Willie?" to an urchin who waved his hand vigor-

"A widow," said Willie, breathlessly, "is a man's wife that's lost her husband."-N. Y. Herald.

His Only Comment.

"That man boasts that his election didn't cost him a cent. What do you W. W. WITTENMYES, Vice! think of that?"

"It strikes me," said Senator Borghum, gloomily, "that his constituents must be a mighty improvident lot."-Washington Star.

Their Meaning to Him. "You don't mean to say you believe

in signs." "I do, indeed. That's part of my very existence.' "Nonsense!"

"Fact! I'm a house and sign painter."-Philadelphia Press.

Forced to It. "You ought not to beg," she said.
"No, ma'am," admitted the tramp.

"Why: do you do it?" "Welf, ma'am, I wouldn't if I could git people to give me money by jest

lookin' sad."-Brooklyn Eagle. Experience. She-It is not my usual custom to

let any man kiss me unless we are en-He-But, you know, engagements.

nowadays are so expensive.-N. Y. Ham..... 15 Flourperid

At Outs.

"Yes, sir, I acknowledge it. I am an out-and-out reformer, and I'm proud of it." "I've noticed that you're always

out at the elbows and always out of temper."-Chicago Tribene.

With Distinction. "We treat our cook just like one of the family," said Mrs. Gilfoyle, "We don't," added Mrs. Poindexter,

"We don't dare. We are polite toour cook."-Harper's Bazar.

L IN A QUANDARY,



Teacher (after the first lesson)-Now, I don't know, shall I kiss my pupil, or if that's only done in the comie papers .- Fliegende Blatter.

Something Equally Good. Teacher-Johnny, have you been vaccinated?

Johnny-No'm, but ma made me put new flannels on this morning, and they itch just as much.-Chicago Rec-

Had Seen Better Days. Wearie William (crawling into a Caller-Mr. Sharpe, I have come to drain pipe for a night's rest)-This ask your advice as to the quickest ain't quite so warm as a palace car. Moldy Mike (crawling into another) Lawyer (thinking for the moment -No; but ther's more room.-N. Y.

Comforts, regular price \$3. now \$2.00

of Middleburg, Pa.

Capital, - \$50,000 Surplus, - 850,000 G. Alfred School, Pres.

JAS. G. THOMPSON, Cashier. -DIRECTORS\_

G. Alfred School, W. C. Pag W. W. Wittenmyer, A. K. J. N. Thompson, Jas. G. Thompson.

Accounts of Individuals, Firs Corporations Solicited

MIDDLEBURGH MAKE Butter..... 24 Wheat

Eggs..... 26 Rve.... Onions..... 60: Corn.... Lard ...... 12 Oas.... Tallow ..... 31 Potatoes ... Chickens.... S Bran per 100

Side..... 10 Middlings

Shoalder ..... 12 Chop

An to Shape.

"The shape of my new winter complained May.
"Is not what I want; I can't best I wonder how I could improve if Fay:
"You might let some other ghit
"Philadelphia Press.

A LUTTLE MISTAKE.



the people in the restaurantle me so. I put on my wife's wigh of my own.-Meggendorfer Blat

Here lies a maker of mirres.
His loss—how we deplore if
He spent his days behind the
While you spend yours beid
—Chicaga Daily News.

A MARVELOUS INVESTIGE Wonders never cease. Am has been invented that will cot and hang wall paper. The finyentions and decoveries see be unlimited.

be unlimited. No table among discoveries is Dr. King's Nest covery for Consumption. If d ne a world of g od for west and saved many n life. Thous have used it and conquered Bronchitis, Pneumonia and sumption. Their general is: "It's the best and most a medicine for throat and loos." medicine for throat and long bles. Every 50c and \$1.00 be guaranteed by Middleburg Co., Graybill & Garman, Ra Pa., Dr. J. W. Sampsell, Pen

Professor-Now His Epitaph.