SORGHUMS FOR DRY SEASONS.

It has been found that some of the
non-saccharine sorghums are among the
nest of drought-resisting grasses. These
orghums will compare favorably with
norn in the amount and quality of the
need they will produce. German millet
gives a good yield of hay in Kansas,
where it has been tested, and following
t closely are the Hungarian, broom corn
and Wonder millet.—New York World.

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Silver

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The Scotch or English practice of stacking hay and then subjecting it to pressure by weights or by windlasses, drawing together chains or ropes attached to cross-timbers under and over plank doorings, seems to be successful there, but it is not adapted to this country with its variable climate and extremes of temperature. Experiments made in this State and Massachusetts showed much loss in spoiled enslage—in one case mearly two-thirds of the stack; and this wastage, even if much less, will doubtless offset the cost of a good silo.—Country Gentleman. ENSILAGE IN STACKS.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN OATS,

Steeping seed cats in hot water is a method by which the greater portion of the loss from smut may be prevented and is the result of last year's investigation at the Ohio Experiment Station. Briefly, the method is as follows: Have two vessels, in one of which the water is warmed to about 120 degrees and in the other kept as near 185 degrees as possible. Have a basket of wire netting or loose splints covered with cloth, of the right size, to be put in the cold water both and in this immerse the seed in the cooler bath, keeping it there and stirring around until all the grains are warm, then lift out and plunge in hot bath, where it should remain from eight to ten minutes, being stirred all the time. Then remove it and dip into cold water or spread the grain out and throw cold water over it, letting it dry sufficiently for sowing. The effectiveness of this method depends on having the water hot enough to destroy the sant germs which adhere to the outside of the oats, but not so hot as to destroy the oat germs. Two vessels are used because the water in the warmer one would be cooled too much if the grain were placed in it immediately, or it would have to be heated so warm as to destroy the vitality of the seed.—New York Observer.

There is too much nonsense written by ignorant persons about the character of milk and cream and the effect of churning, and many persons are led astray thereby. The butter globule is too small for any mechanical injury to happen to it. The average size of these globules is one two-thousandth part of an inch in diameter, and, consequently, taking four per cent. as the average proportion of butter in the milk, there will be not less than 100,000,000,000 of these globules in the cream of one quart of milk of average quality. The smallness of these particles is such that they cannot be broken up or changed in any way by the mechanical effect of the churning or any other process through which the cream is put. The only ill result on the butter is by improper working, and this does not in any way change the form or character of the fat globules, but if may press them together more closely, just as clay is made sticky and adherent by working it when it is wet. And when the butter is plastered by drawing the ladel over it, instead of simply pressing this on it the effect is not to break these globules but to draw them together and squeeze out the moisture, and so make the butter salvy and sticky, instead of preserving the grain of it.—New York Times. DOES CHURNING INJURE THE BUTTER?

other process through which the crosses in part. The only I must not the bester of the king points of the crosses and the part of the part of distributed over them, and covered with another cloth. If the reader can cover the plate with glass he should do so, as this will retard evaperation and protect the cloths from floating germs. Under these conditions and a temperature of seventy to eighty degrees Fahrenheit, good seed will germinate within ten days. Seeds of little vitality may germinate after ten days, but they should not be counted in the test, as they would probably fail to germinate under field conditions. Seed should not be used when more than ten per cent. fails to germinate, if better seed can be procured in time for testing and sowing.—American Agriculturist.

RAISING PEKIN DUCKS.

The Pekin duck is comparatively a new variety in this country, as the first specimens were landed in Now York in 1873, after a voyage of 124 days from Shanghai.

prolific as any of the domesticated ducks, and their bodies are so large and heavy and wings so short that they are readily kept in yards or other enclusives. This variety of the duck can be raised where ever other lowls succeed and with the same care, except that they need more water for drink than hem. As soon as the ducklings are out of the shell remove them, with the mother, to a coop set on fresh grass, and keep them confined in a small pen, say ten feet square, until they are two or three years old. Keep a shallow pan of water constantly in the pen, in which the ducklings may wade at pleasure. The water should be changed frequently in order that it may be kept pure. For the first food give the yolks of hard-boiled eggs, and if these cannot be had then give boiled liver chopped up fine. This food will answer for the first week, then gradually change to scalded Indian meal, wheaten grits, or rice. Bread crumbs and sour milk may also be given. As the ducklings get older give them more liberty, when they will get a greater variety of food, such as insects and angle worms; also vegetables, or at least fine grass and clover. If you do not have a pond filled with weeds, or good high land pasture, give choped onions, cabbages, lettuce, and other green and succulent vegetables. Always have your ducks kept in a yard at night, and let this be their home, for when they get enough to lay you will want to gather their eggs, and as they are usually dropped early in the morning, and almost anywhere on the ground, you have only to look about the yard to find them. If the ducks are allowed to roam at will they usually seek some secure spot for hiding their nests and eggs, and this is why they should be placed in a yard at night, and not lef out until about the middle of the forenoon each day during the laying season. In feeding the old ducks it is a good plan to scatter the corn, oats, wheat, and other grain given them in shallow water, and let them pick it out as it becomes soft.—

PARM AND CARDEN NOTES.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Have at least one low wagon on the

Frosted food soon loses its nutritive qualities.

Land too steep for cultivation may be made good pasture.

There is not enough attention paid to the selection of seed.

A cow was not made to trot. The cow gait is a walking one.

Calves should have a yard where they can exercise themselves every day.

The manure of a well-kept animal goes far toward paying for winter keep.

After calves learn to be held it does not take long to teach them to lead.

Have everything ready for work as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Under all conditions young animals make the gain in proportion to the food

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

ring Courtship—A Bore's Reception

—A Living Example—Defined

—Something to Spend

—Next Best, Etc.

bosom:
Of yearning fond for some maiden fair,
And is mopes and plues, and we must excuse him,
For he cannot help it, it's in the air,
And the maid, it is meet for the bard to say,
is affected herself in a similar way,
By some occult law they are brought together. is affected used to be seen a second to the seek to please and attract each other.

He tries to win har by verse or somet, She him, by a gorgoous Easter bonnet.

New York Press.

smithson—"Anything I can do for you, Brown?" Brown—"Yes, call again."—Yankee Blade.

DEFINED.

She—"Do you not consider a lap-dog a luxury?"

He—"Goodness me, no! More of a nuisance."—Puck.

Mrs. Chillun—"What do you suppose the poor baby is crying about now?" Chillun—"Hayen't kept track; should say about all the time."

A LIVING EXAMPLE. Hicks—"There's a good deal of humbug in this world."
Wicks—"And will be as long as you live."—Boston Transcript.

SOMETHING TO SPEND Flossie—"Did your mother give you nything to spend?"
Bessie—"Yes, she said I might come nd spend the day."—Yankee Blade.

MARKED ELSEWHERE, "Has your old mule a star in his fore

"Mas your old mule a star in his fore-head?"

"No; but you can sometimes see them in the vicinity of his heels."—Truth.

"NEXT BEST.

He—"Will you marry me?"
She (emphatically)—"No!"
He "(undismayed)—"Then will you promise not to marry Bob Sawyer?"— Puck.

A PRACTICAL POET.

Poet—"I am going to write a poem

Wife—" Have you an inspiration, Poet—"No; but I need three dollars,"
-Puck.

ENJOYS HIMSELF.

"Young Siggerly enjoys a good income, doesn't he?" said Mabel's father.

"Oh, yes, father," she answered; "Ym sure he does. I don't know of any one that would be likely to get more enjoyment out of one than Charley is."—

Washington Star.

THE BEST PART GONE.

Kind Son (back from the city)—"I didn't know exactly what to bring you, mother, but here is the material for a new tilk dress."

A MEAN TRICK.

He—"That was a mean trick of Brown, Jones & Co., that large dry goods concern."

She—"What did they do?"

He—"Advertised 'circulars given away to-day,' and all the women within ten miles went down to get one. When they got there they found the circulars were printed ones, and not cloaks."—, Cloak Review.

A HORSE TRADE.

The man had a horse for sale.

"I'll give you fifty," proposed the

dealer.

The man laughed.

"I guess," he said, "you take me for about as big a fool as I took you for.

You can have him for a hundred dollars," and the horse was sold.—Detroit Free

NEW TERRORS FOR SCHOLARS.

Thoughtful Pupil—"Is it true, professor, that nothing is every really lost?"

Professor (of mathematics)—"Such is the opinion of our most advanced students and thinkers. The indestructibility of matter, the sensitiveness of the all-pervading medium we call ether in responding to the slightest impression, and the infinity of space all point to such a conclusion."

Thoughtful Pupil (in consternation)—
"Then those lost books of Euclid will turn up some time."—Chicago Tribune.

NDIGESTIBLE.

Young Farmer Medders (at supper)—
"Ouch! Wourk! Kah! Jeeminy-jeeswax! What in Heaven's name is the
matter with the cake, Gloriosa?
Bride (a city gir)—"Why, darling,
there can surely be nothing the matter
with it. I followed the recipe exactly."

"Tastes as if it was made of clam
shells. Kah!"

"Oh, dearest! May be it was the
fault of the eggs. I always thought eggs
were soft and yellow inside; but these
were white and brittle all the way
through, and I had to powder them with
the flat-irons, and—"

"Where did you find them?"

"In the hen-house, darling. There
was only one egg in each nest, and—"

"Gloriosa, you have used my new
china nest eggs."—Puck.

HIS ULTIMATUM.

HIS ULTIMATUM.

"Madeline, will you marry me?"
His voice had a husky, appealing sound, his heart thumped audibly and his knees had got beyond his control, says an exchange.

"No, Horace, I will not."

"This—this is your final answer, is it Madeline?"

"It is, Horace. I am sorry I cannot—"

"It is, Horace. I am sorry I cannot—"

"This is the end of all my fond hopes, the waking from the dream I have been dreaming, and the winding up of the fool's paradise in which I have dwelt for the last three months, eh?"

"I—I suppose at is, Horace, but do not be utterly cast down," said the young woman, soothingly. "Time softens all our griefs and turns sorrow into joy. In the future, Horace, when the pain of this refusal shall have—"

"Miss Shuckers," he exclaimed, rising with dignify, as became a man who had received a temporary backset, but had not to moral temporary backset, but had not to moral temporary backset, but had not to moral temporary backset, but had no

Man-Hunting for Gold.

Imagine a man whose specialty is

Imagine a man whose specialty is giants.

He supplies them for the dime museums of New York City. He is a little hump-backed man named Snover, has only one eye and usually walks with a cane. But he can see more with his one eye than most of us can with two, especially when it comes to the matter of finding giants. He is a German by birth, but has been in America now about ten years. He says the business pays well. He was telling all about it last night.

To avert Wrinkles.

To avert wrinkles the nervous and overtaxed must rest and eat nourishing food. The neuralgic would better eat rosst fat and make food tempting with condiments, adding to their fare the sound, coarse bread which contains phosphate to feed their starved nerves, and is the great regulator of nutritive function. Too often the trouble is not so much what people eat, as what they don't eat, and do not get provided for them at the table. Leanness and wrinkles go together. We seldom see a florid, plethoric woman with them, as the plentiful supply of blood keeps the skin repaired.—New York Advertiser.

GRAND ARMY COLUMN.

THE 26 TH. N. Y.

Reminisences of Service With That Regiment in Virginia.

After chasing Jackson from Goose Creek to the Rapidan, where we found him, the meeting being named the battle of Slaughter Mountain, we rehim, the meeting being named the battle of Slaughter Mountain, we returned to the banks of the Rappahannock River. It is needless to state that our commanding General from orders issued, was of the opinion that a battle had been won, but we of the rank and file doubted it. We had a pleasant camp upon the banks of that historic river, fronting upon its turbid waters, on the flank one of those clear creeks so inviting in the hot sun of a Virginia July. Upon the bank of that creek, shaded by trees, the Sutler had erected his tent, but from repeated marches to the front and rear, the stock of merchandize most prized by the patriotic volunteer was depleted So after visiting Gen. Ricketts, commanding the division, the Sutler deemed it safe to return to Washington for supplies. As he was leaving the camp I said; "Major, do not fail to bring back with you some apples. I have dreamed of the orchards In the Genesse Valley; and no matter for the expense, let us have some." In the Genesse Valley, and no matter for the expense, let us have some." He said he would do his best. In a few days he returned with his wagon loaded with choice supplies. I was Officer of the Day when the wagon came into camp, and I saw the barrels on it. I said to the Major (all Sullers bore that rank): "What are in those barrels?" "Apples," said he. "Grown within 20 miles of Rochestor; but I tell you they cost a big price. I purchased them for the officers, not enough of them for a promiscuous sale."

"All right; as soon as you are unloaded we will be down." I notified the Colonel and other officers.

There had been an alarm on the picket line, which we ascertained was of no moment, so it was perhaps not an how with or its anytherite and the officers.

ket line, which we ascertained was of no moment, so, it was perhaps not an hour until quite a number of the officers leisurely wended their way to the Sulter's tent to purchase a few of the apples grown so near our homes. Sure enough, resting upon the bank of the creek were the barrels of apples, the original marks upon them, fresh from the peaceful valley of the Genesee. The Colonel said: "I am half ashamed to preempt these apples; how the boys would relish them." But the answer was, "Not enough for a bite for the regiment." "Hello! Blackall, why do you not open up those barrels? Hurry up." "Well." he said, "I thought I would wait until you came." "Have them open in a minute."

How our mouths did water; many a day had passed since an apple had

How our mouths did water; many a day had passed since an apple had passed our lips. The Suler's assistant, hatchet in hand, proceeded to open the barrels, but at the first had there was hollow sound; the first blow of the hatchet let out the secret. They had been unloaded on a the bank of the creek. It was considerably higher than the water, and situated on a curve so that the water had excavated the ground, leaving an overhanging bank. Someone had cut the soit to the bottom of each barrel, then bored a hole

Someone had out the soil to the bottom of each barrel, then bored a hole in them large enough to let the apples out. There were some long faces. The Colonel said to me: "Captain, you will arrest the men who committed this theit. By the Gods, I will make those sour apples to them." But there was no clew; not a peel or seed to show that an apple had ever been in camp. At a Reunion three years ago at Utica, N. Y., Lasked if any one of those present knew how those apples were stolen? An old gray haired man rose. "Captain, those apples were the best that I ever ate. I can taste them yet. Your Co. C stole them. While all of you were at the Colonel's tent, we let them out at the bottom. They fell in

Upon clearing ar abandoned well at Nogent Sur Marne, France, there was found an underground gallery in which were discovered the body of an officer sitting at a table and the body of a private leaning against the wall, both in uniforms of the national guards of 1870. It is supposed that the men took refuse there from the Germans and that the walls fell in and suffocated them. ed them

the Leadingt Couply Star.

Col. J. B. Hart, of Aberdeen, S. D., has been elected Department Commander of the G. A. R.

COTTON—ITS OVER PRODUCTION— Edward Atkinson, in "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly," contributes by far the ablest article that has yet appeared onthe ever-production of cotton. The cheapness of cotton is such as to alarm the creat southern planters, and, insacheapness of cotton is such as to alarm the great southern planters, and, inasmuch as cotton, before the spread of wheat growing, was king of products, this article must attract the attention of all classes of men. The letter press for this week's issue also comprises a very spirited illustrated story entitled "A Game of Two." There is also given a very interisting interview with Editor William D. Howells, of the "Cosmopolitan." If you have not seen a copy of this much changed "Frank Leslie's Weekly," cut out this paragraph and send it to the Arkell Weekly Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

It makes the devil mad for his

Ir makes the devil mad for his children to find out that they look like their father.



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