with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and, lo, I must die."—I Samuel xiv, 43.

The honey bee is a most ingenious architect, a Christopher Wren among insects; geometer drawing hexagons and pentagons, a freebooter robbing the fields of polen and aroma, wondrous creature of God whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for any lover of nature.

Do you know that the swarming of the bees is divinely directed? The mother bees starts for a new home, and because of this the other bees of the hive get into an extement which raises the least of the hive some four degrees, and they must die unless they leave their heated apartments, and they follow the mother bee and alight on the branch of a tree, and cling to each other and hold on until a committee of two or three bees have explored the region and found the hollow of a tree or rock not far for from a stream of water, and they here set up a new colony, and ply their aromatic industries, and give themselves to the manufacture of the saccharine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the very life of the each of heat of the woods of Bethaven during the industries, and give the mesters to the manufacture of the saccharine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the very life of the each of the woods of Bethaven during the time of Saul and Jonathan. Their army was in pursuit of an enemy that by God's command must be exterminated. The soldlery were positively forbidden to stop to eat until the work was done. If they disobeyed they were accursed. Coming

The inference of the control of the

His Interpolated Prayer.

In the new Polychrome Bible the name of the Delity is given as Jhvh, this vowelless form being as near the original Hebrew as the English alphabet can express it. This reminds a writer in the Rochester Post-Express of a story told of the famous professor, Ewald, who once inserted a parenthetical footnote to a prayer. Ewald was in the thick of a fight (such as scholars wage the one with the other) with the eminent Gesenius when he arose to pray in his classroom. And he began thus in slow, solemn voice: "O thou great, omniscient, infinite 'Jah,'" and then added, half to himself, "not Jehovah,' as that fool Gensenius says."

OUR INDUSTRIES.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

The Total Production of Fig Iron in 1887

Amounts to Almost 10,000,000 Tons.

An advance sheet of the Bulletin's
the American Iron and Steel Assectation gives the total production of pig
iron in 1897 as 9,652,680 gross tona
against 8,623,127 tons in 1896, 9,465,300
tons in 1895, 6,657,388 tons in 1894, 7,124,
502 tons in 1893, 9,157,000 tons in 1893,
5,79,870 tons in 1891, and 9,202,703 toni
in 1890. The production in 1897 was
1,029,553 tons more than in 1996, an increase of almost twelve per cent. The
increase was almost wholly in the lass
half of the year. The production of
Bessemer pig iron in 1897 was 5,795,588
tons, against 4,654,955 tons in 1896, and
5,622,695 tons in 1895. The increase ir
1897 over 1896 was 1,140,629 tons. The
production of 1897 was distributed as
follows: New York and New Jersey,
79,041 tons; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania,
26,5548 tons; other counties in
Pennsylvania, 84,520 tons Maryland,
Virginia and Alabama, 97,562 tons, and
Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missourl
29,720 tons.
Negotiations are now in progress by

28,720 tons.

Negotiations are now in progress by which the large plant of the Pottstown Iron Company at Pottstown, Pa., will resume operations in full at an early date. It is understood that by the new arrangement the plant will be run indefinitely. The plant is now idle, as the lease of George B. Lessig, of the Ellis & Lessig Steel and Iron Company, expired on January I. When the Iron Company plant was in its best days between 1500 and 2000 men were employed and its operation means a great deal to the industrial welfare of Pittstown.

town.

The large iron furnace at Hackettstown, N. J., may be purchased by a company which expects to operate it on a large scale. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is the largest stockholder in the old company. The American Sheet Iron Works, at Phillipsburg, N. J., resumed last Monday after a month's idleness with 100 employes.

Shimbershurg, Pa. Will soon have

sumed last Monday after a month's idieness with 100 employes.

Shippensburg, Pa., will soon have two new industries. The buildings for a large canning factory are about completed and the engine and machinery are being placed in position. Work has also begun on a large creamery and emilk shipping station, which will be completed in a couple of weeks.

The Youngstown, O... Steel Roofing Company, which started with a capital of \$10,000, has decided to increase the stock to \$50,000 and make a number of important improvements to increase its capacity for preduction. The company reports an abundance of orders, and will increase its working force.

The Old Meadow rolling mill, Scott-

and will increase its working force.

The Old Meadow rolling mill, Scottale, Pa., has let the contracts for the rolls, housing and sheet mill attachments to the Frank-Reeland Machine Company of Pittsburg, and to the Lloyd Beoth Company of Youngstown, O., the contract for building shears and lathes.

The sawyers and boxmakers at the Chambers & McKee window glass factory of Jeannette struck against a reduction of 28 per cent. Twenty-five men are out.

J. C. Atkins, president of the Wy

J. C. Atkins, president of the Wyoning Valley lace mills of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has purchased the lace mill at Mattingham, Tex., which he will remove to Wilkesbarre. They employ 300 hands.

The Wilkes rolling mill, Sharon, Pa., which has been idle for three years, resumed operations last week.

Charles Miner, a 12-year-old West Brattleboro (Vt.) boy, threw a stone at some hogs the other day, but it went wild and hit a pet dog. When he saw the dog bleeding from a wound in its head he though it would dre, and Demorse and grief so overwhelmed him that he mixed up a dose of paris green and took a large quantity. He was hurried to a doctor, who gave emetics freely and the boy was soon declared out of danger.

nsas City has a cable road of h the driving power is an electric

MARKETS. PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.		
WHEAT-No. 1 red\$	92@	91
	90	91
CORN-No. 2 yellow, ear	35	36
No. 2 yellow, shelled	32	31
	31	3:
	28	25
No. 2 white	28	21
	53	51
FLOUR-Winter patents 5		16
Fancy straight winter 4		71
Rye flour		50
HAY-No. 1 timothy		21
	00 7	
Clover, No. 1		5(
FEED-No. 1 White Md., ton. 15	50 16	
Brown middlings		56
		2:
		25
Oat: 5		
	50@ 3	
Timothy, prime 1	35 1	50
Dairy Products.		
BUTTER-Eigin Creamery	21	25
	17	18
Fancy country roll	13	14
CHEESE-Ohio, new	9	10
	10	11
Fruits and Vegetables.		
		15
	70	75
	90 1	00
ONIONS—per bu	80	84
Poultry, Etc.		
	35@	45
	10	11
EGGS-Pa. and Ohio, fresh	19	20
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR\$ 4 :	20@ 4	40

Poultry, Etc.		
CHICKENS, P pair small \$	35@	45
TURKEYS, & b	10	11
EGGS-Pa. and Ohio, fresh	19	20
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR\$	4 200	4 40
WHEAT-No. 2 red		93
RYE-No. 2	46	47
CORN-Mixed	28	25
OATS	23	24
EGGS		15
BUTTER-Ohio creamery	14	20
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR	1 65.0	
WHEAT-No. 2red	93	99
CORN-No. 2 mixed	32	33
OATS-No. 2 white	29	30
BUTTER-Creamery, extra		20
EGGS-Pa. firsts		18
NEW YORK		
FLOUR-Patents \$	5 55@	5-80
WHEAT-No. 2 red		1 05
CORN-No. 2		35
OATS-White Western		29
BUTTER-Creamery	14	20
EGGS-State of Penn	18	20
LIVE STOCK.		
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LI	BERTY.	PA.
CATTLE.		
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs\$	4 45@	4 65
Good. 1.200 to 1.300 tbs	4 35	4 55
Tidy, 1,000 to 1,150 tbs	4 25	4 35
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs.	3 75	4 25

| Heos. | 3 80 3 85 | Heavy | 3 65 3 70 | Roughs and stages | 3 00 3 25 |

| SHEEP. | Prime, 95 to 105 lbs, wethers. | \$4 60@ 4 50 600d, 85 to 90 lbs. | 4 40 4 54 61 Fair. 70 to 80 lbs | 3 90 4 10 Common. | 3 25 3 75 Culls | 1 00 2 50 | Pair to good lambs. | 4 25 5 80

THE FARM GARDEN

Care of the Garde

If the garden is thoroughly under drained, as it always ought to be, it should be fall plowed in ridges and the surface left rough, so as to expose the soil as much as possible to freezing. This is the more necessary because the garden is always a sheltered spot, where snow lies much of the winter, so that there are few times when the soil freezes very deeply. The garden is always the richest spot on the farm. It often is what the Scotch farmers call "much midden" or heavy with manner. It needs the or heavy with manure. It needs the winter's freezing to lighten the soil and make its fertility available. It needs the

There is no crop grown so easily and with so little cost as late-grown turnips in a field of well-cultivated corn. The shade of the corn will keep corn. The shade of the corn will keep the turnips from growing much until the corn is cut. Possibly also their growth will be checked by the demand of the corn roots for plant food. But in the Indian summer that follows the first frost the turnips will make rapid growth, as they will then have all the land for their own use. The turnip will endure a prefty heavy frost, and grow again if warm weather follows it. But in our climate turnips cannot be left in the ground all winter as they are in England.—American Cultivator. Cultivator

Cherry Trees Standing in Grass. Cherry Trees Standing in Grass.

Our experience with cherry trees is that they do not require cultivation. Those we had in the garden were always more liable to rot and to be affected by insects than the trees that stood in dry places and surrounded by grass. It may be that it is the extra moisture in the cultivated soil that predisposes cherries to rot, or it may be the manure annually applied to the garden and to which the cherry tree cherry tree does not do well with wet feet. On high, dry land its roots will run deeply enough to find all the moisture it needs, and on such land in grass is the best to plan cherries for profitable fruiting.

Value of Hog Manure.

Hog manure is popularly supposed so be very rich, partly because hogs are always fed on grain or other very concentrated food, and also because they are so neat that they always de-posit their excrement by itself un-mixed with bedding, as will animals that are generally supposed to be much more cleanly than the hog. Yet hog manure is generally slow to heat, though after fermentation has once begun it progresses very rapidly.

One reason why manure from the hog s richer than from other animals is because the hog uses more of the car-bon in his food to turn into fat, and ess of the phosphate and nitrogen to change into bone and lean meat. No domestic animal when fattened has so arge a proportion of bone as compared with its total weight as has the hog.

Apple Pomace as Feed.

There is considerable nutriment in

There is considerable nutritient in pomace as it comes from the mill. Stock will eat it quite readily if fed before it begins to ferment. This, however, it does very soon if exposed to the air. Consequently it is best to place the pomace in air-tight barrels, where the read of the or hogsheads, so as to keep air from t, and cover the pomace with somet, and cover the pomace with some-hing that will hold down the carbonic acid gas and prevent its escape as it forms. This is really ensilaging it. The pomace itself has not nutritive value to make this worth while. Its chief value is its succulency, and it should be fed with grain, hay or meal, so as to give the proper proportion of nutrition. When put up in air-tight barrels and kept slightly below freez-ing temperature there will be no more ermentation in the pomace than there s in the silo, and it can be used till ate in the winter.

Turnips are the latest crop to be harvested, and as they continue to grow after light frosts, there is not much chance to put in a later crop after them. Of course nothing can be grown and mature the same season after turnips are off. But winter rye has more to do in making fall-sown grain ripen early than does its growth the preceding fall.

Linseed vs. Cotton-Seed Meal. While fully grown animals with strong digestive organs can eat cotton-seed meal properly diluted with straw or hay without serious injury, our lives."

it is doubtful whether it is advisable to make this part of their ration. Linto make this part of their ration. Linseed meal can be purchased at about the same price as cotton-seed meal, and has equal nutritive value. The new process meal is the kind generally used. It is not so fattening as the old process meal, because more of its oil has been expressed. Flaxseed whole is a very rich feed, and if boiled so as to swell it out all that hot water can do it may be given to cattle, sheep or horses with safety. Only a very or horses with safety. Only a very little should be given at a time, as the oil in it makes it very laxative, and a small amount daily is better than more. There is nothing better for an animal's hair than a little flaxseed daily. It will insure the shiny coat which in either cow or horse is always a sign of thrift.—American Cultivator.

Banking Earth Around Trees.

As it is often done; the banking of soil around trees in fall to prevent mice from barking them does more harm than good. If any sod, weeds or other rubbish are included in banking up the tree, the object is not only defeated, but the liability to injury is ingressed. The purpose should be to increased. The purpose should be to oblige the mice to climb up above the snow line and expose themselves to their enemies while gnawing the tree. This they will rarely do, for much of this work is done at night when their this work is done at hight when their natural enemy, the owl is most watch-ful. But if the mice find vacant spaces around the tree, as they surely can if sod or rubbish are used, they can work under this protection with greater safety than if the tree were not banked at all. Still it is better to bank young apple-trees, at least as high as the snow line usually comes. The warmth from the tree makes a vacant space in the snow all around it, and it is under this protection that most of the destructive work is done.

Warning to Dairymen.

Warning to Dalrymen.
The Country Gentleman, under the heading, "Beware of Aniline Butter Color," publishes a column of affidavits to prove that a little child about two years old got hold of a bottle of one of the fashionables makes of butter color, got some of it in its month. ter color, got some of it in its mouth, and in a few hours died from plain symptoms of poisoning. Later a healthy grown cat was made to swallow a spoonful of the coloring matter, and was a dead cat in twenty-four hours, with all the signs of poisoning. The Country Gentleman says this brand of coloring matter was condemned by the Pennsylvania experiment station, but does not name it. I suppose the best one can do under I suppose the best one can do under the circumstances, says a writer in home and Farm, is to require a written statement from the maker that there is no sulline in the article offered for sale. There are some brands free from this objectionable article, and the makers should make haste to the buttons have who they and the makers should make haste to let the buttermakers know who they are. Would it really make much dif-ference to the makers of fine butter if coloring matter was forbidden by law? I think it would be a good thing. is a horrid stuff at best.

Dehorned Cattle Sell Better.

A circular issued by a cattle commission company that is in no way supposed to be prejudiced on the subject beyond making more money for both buyer and seller says: "Dehorned both buyer and seller says: "Denorned cattle sell better than horned cattle for all purposes. They are preferred by shippers, feeders and packers. They look better, feed better, sell better, kill out better. The man who feeds horned cattle is handicapped from 10 to 25 cents per hundred weight in most cases."

This is all in relation to beef cattle.

This is all in relation to beef cattle, and when we come to consider the dairy the man who cultivates horns is still further on the wrong side of the fence. Why a herd of cows should be ever and eternally on the move, each cow trying to get behind the other cow to get away from those ever present spikes on a cow's head, surpasses human comprehension, when an hour's work would take them off and give each cow in the herd a lifetime of rest. That is one objection to handling thoroughbred Jerseys; the fashion requires horns on their heads, but I have seen quite a number of dehorned Jersey cows of late, to say, nothing of lots of bulls.—Home and Farm.

The Church Bell.

The church bell is another one of the relies of barbarism with which civili-zation could readily dispense. Since the general introduction of clocks and watches, the bell has really lost its significance. Certainly it can be classed among the 'needless noises." In the days of Paulus of Nola, in the A. D. 400, when the custom first had its origin, the ringing of bells may have been necessary to call people to places of worship—and this was the sole purpose of the first church bell—but in this present year, so near the beginning of the twentieth century, there is surely no need of such an alarm as is sometimes sounded from the iron throat of the average church the iron throat of the average church bell to summon people well supplied with timepieces to their chosen place of worship.—American Medical Month-

A Dublin lawyer, writing of an estate he has just bought, said: "There is a chapel upon it, in which my wife and I wish to be buried if God spares