OCEAN TRAMPS.

Steamships That are the Guerrillas of the Sea.

Sailors Lead Cheerless Lives Aboard the Dirty Nomad.

There is but one very peculiar feature in the maritime life of every country about which very little is generally known and that is the tramp steamship, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Every year numbers of steamers, some large, some small, often ugly and dirty to look at, and commonly called tramps from their readiness to go anywhere and take a hand in trade that happens at the moment to promise a profit, arrive at and leave our shores. These ocean footpads are generally worn out hulks, discarded by the companies who own them, and belonging to no regular line and identified with no particular class of cargo, and are sent out as a matter of speculation to pick up what freight they can from port to port, like an old and worthless horse turned out of the regular pasture to find a living by the roadside. They are guerrillas of the sea. Some of them leave their native countries England, Norway, Germany and Spain a few months before their annual tickets of inspection expire, and remain away sometimes for years without undergoing a new survey and inspection. On such ships the boilers may be on the point of explosion, the machinery may be a dangerous condition, inadequate in power to propel the ship against great stress of weather; the steering gear may be warranted to jam at some critical moment; their hulls may be in the last stage of decay, and perhaps their boats are not fit to float when lowered from the davits, yet so long as the vessel holds together and after leaving one port arrives safe at another, no one grumbles except the crew, whose arrangements are oftentimes such that they cannot leave the vessel if they would, for care is taken to ship, if possible, only married men, and with an offer of allotment notes, leaving half pay to their families, these seamen must invariably find sureties that they will not desert the ship during the period agreed upon in the ship's articles. There can be nothing worse in the way of cheerlessness and discomfort than life aboard such craft, and the hardships and grievances of these seafarers are peculiarly great.

After having been laid up at Liverpool or Glasgow for some time, orders will be given to prepare the tramp for sea. Off she will start on a voyage that will be extraordinarily zigzag. Perhaps to commence with she goes to Cardiff for a cargo of coal to one of the West Indian Islands. Arriving at destination orders are given to proceed to Rio, where the Captain finds a cargo of coffee for Cape Horn, from whence he proceeds to Shanghai or Foochoo for a shipment of tea to San Francisco or New York, if to the latter port, perhaps there is another trip to Rio, thence a journey to Antwerp. Eventually the ship gets back home, more or less the worse for her journey round the globe, and then, with a coat of paint and a polish to such metal as she may, this tramp is made to appear to the landsman's eye a staunch and good ship. Besides being able to carry cargoes and freight at much lower rates than the ships of regular companies, the fact of their being able to carry on other business gives them a still further opportunity to unfairly compete with established lines.

The operating expenses of these ocean tramps are reduced to a very low level. The coal consumption is small, in many cases not over twenty-five to forty tons a day; the crew is as small as possible, and the other general expenses are kept at a minimum.

On the sea the tramp steamer is but little liked. Blundering along with a bad look-out, perhaps none at all, the tramp is a terror to the owners of small sailing craft—yachts, fishing and coasting schooners—and, taking no notice of their lights, often crashes into them, remorselessly sending some of the occupants to a watery grave. The officers of mail steamers, also, profess great dislike to the tramp, which may be partly assumed and partly real, for they greatly dread a collision with some badly steered, carelessly managed vessel heavily laden with coal or iron or grain. The question is, what becomes of all the ocean tramps? Some are sold for coasting and up-river trade on the African coast and other out of the way places; many are broken up for old iron, but the majority of them probable end their career, so far as any record of them is concerned, by being chronicled in the daily papers as missing, which means that they have finally succumbed to some peril of the sea.

Wars Caused by Trifles.

Many times it has happened that a great and costly war has been brought about by an incident trivial and even ridiculous, says Answers. Thus the war of the Spanish succession is said to have been caused through a glass of water. A lady, Mrs. Masham was carrying a glass of water, when she was obstructed by the Marquis de Torey. A slight scuffle ensued and the water was spilled. The Marquis thereat took offense and bad feeling ensued between the English and French courts, with the ultimate result that war was declared. The campaign cost France many severe battles, vix.; Blenheim, 1704; Ramillies, 1707; Oudenarde, 1708, and Malplaquet, 1709.

Quite as absurd in its origin was the war that took place during the commonwealth at Modena. A soldier stole a bucket from a public well belonging to the State of Bologna. Although the value of the article did not exceed a quarter, its annexation was the signal for a fierce and prolonged war. Henry, the King of Sardinia, assisted the Modenese to retain the bucket, and in one of the subsequent battles he was made a prisoner. The bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the cathedral of Modena.

A third instance of a war resulting from a trifling cause was that between Louis VII of France and Henry II of England. The Archbishop of Rouen decreed that no one should wear long hair upon his head or chin. Louis submitted to the decree, whereupon his wife Eleanor, rallied him upon his appearance. A quarrel ensued, which resulted in the dissolution of the marriage and Eleanor's marriage with Henry. By this marriage the broad domains in Normandy, formerly belonging to Louis passed into the possession of Henry. Louis, hotly incensed, made an attack on Normandy, and henceforte, for nearly 300 years arose those bloody and devastating wars, which cost France upward of 3,000,000 of lives.

The Adhesive Plaster.

In one family where there are numerous sideaches, backaches, bruises and sprains, the porous plaster has come to be a recognized institution. Its putting on is generally accepted with delight, but when it comes to the taking off, the "oh dears!" "don'ts!" and cries of pain are many and emphatic. Even after the plaster is pulled off, there is a layer of adhesive gum on the skin that is struggled with in all sorts of ways. Sometimes the razor is employed for scraping; sometimes a sharp knife is brought into use, and again a soft warm cloth is pressed over the spot, and when this has firmly attached itself the peeling process goes on. Those who have occasion to use the application will find immediate relief from their annoyance, if they will, after raising one side of the plaster, wet the surface of the skin with alcohol, allowing it to run down as the plaster is pulled a little. If any of the gummy substance remains, a bit of rag wet with alcohol will cleanse the surface immediately. This, also, has another advantage in that the stimulating effect of the alcohol prevents any possible cold that might be taken on account of the removal of the warm plaster. This is but a trifle, but it makes easy something that has always been a bugbear, especially to children, and it is well worth trying.

How To Warm Cold Hands.

The passenger on the front platform of the crowded car was blowing energetically on his gloved hands.

"They 'pear to be cold," said the driver, sympathetically. "Well, I'll tell you how to warm 'em. Don't keep your gloves on when your hands get cold. Take 'em off right away. Then double up your fist as tight as you can -just as if somebody was tryin' open your fingers an' you wouldn't let 'em -an' then ram your hands down in your coat pockets. It'll s'prise you, sir, how quick they'll get warm."

The passenger immediately put the suggestion into effect. In a minute or two he looked pleasantly at the driver.

"It is wonderful," he remarked. "My hands are as comfortable now as I could wish."—Washington Star.

The Green Girl.

"I told her," she said, "to put some thyme in the breast of the turkey on the first occasion of our having such a fowl after her arrival, at the same time handing her a bunch of the herb sufficient to last all the winter. Chancing to enter the kitchen later, I saw the bird ready 'for the oven,' as the girl told me. It was not drawn, and in the breast she had cut a hole, and inserted the entire bunch of thyme as a corsage bouquet."—New York Mercury.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR "THAT TIRED FEELING" IN POULTRY.

A tonic for general weakness and moping about may be given with good results by dissolving a teaspoonful of tincture of iron in a gill of water, adding a teaspoonful of quinine, and the same each of spirits of camphor, brandy and tincture of red pepper; shake well and give four or five drops on a small piece of bread to a chick and half a teaspoonful to an adult. For diarrhoea add a drop of laudanum to the dose for a chick and three drops to that for adults. This season after or during molting most fowls droop and look sick; a tonic of this kind is essential in bracing up their run-down condition which comes largely from the painful molt they have just passed through.—New York Independent.

FEEDING WHEAT.

The practice of feeding wheat to horses has grown rapidly, but there is considerable dispute as to the best method of using the grain, so that the following instructions from Armour & Company will be read with interest: Ground wheat should be fed dry, the same as oats. Mix half-ground wheat with half whole oats (care should be taken to weigh and not measure this, as wheat is heavier than oats). Three and one-half pounds to three and three-fourths pounds mixture ground wheat and oats to a feed is a fair feed for draught horses; five pounds would be a full feed, and equal to seven or eight quarts of oats. Two and one-half pounds to two and three-fourths pounds to a feed for light draught horses or driving horses; four pounds would be a full feed. In feeding wheat and oats mixed, it would be well to feed bran mash twice a week.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

There is a disease common among sheep, and especially among lambs, known as trembles, really inflammation of the spinal cord, by which the animal is paralyzed. Its head is drawn back and its neck is stiff, the whole body trembles, and soon the animal falls, lies on its side, the muscles trembling and quivering until it dies of starvation. It is the reflex action of the disordered digestive functions on the nervous system, of which the spinal cord is the center, and the connection between it and the brain. It is due to the indigestion of the food, either by reason of too rich or too poor feeding; it often appears on a flock fed on limestone land, and on the luxuriant herbage of this kind of soil. There is scarcely a remedy for this disorder, unless at the first occurrence of it, when a dose of two ounces of castor oil to free the bowels be given. On the occurrence of the spasmodic action of the nerves, a teaspoonful of aromatic ammonia soon after, repeated every hour, has been found to afford relief. The ammonia is given in some warm oatmeal gruel, and this food may be usefully continued for some days.—New York Times.

DEFECTIVE FEET OF HORSES.

Speed is so necessary a part of a horse's work, that his feet are all important, and it can well be said that a horse is no stronger than his weakest foot. The commonest deformities in horses' feet are flat feet, club feet and crooked feet.

Dull, heavy horses raised on marshy soil often have flat feet. The weight of the horse falls upon all the under surface of the hoof, as these flat feet have no arch and therefore very little elasticity to break the sudden jar upon the ground. Usually only the front feet are affected, being low-heeled and broad.

In club feet the heels are high, with a nearly perpendicular wall. The fetlock joint is thrown forward so that the toes have to bear the whole weight of the animal.

Many horses interfere because they are pigeon-toed with crooked feet, one side of the wall being higher than the other.

There are many kinds of injuries to the horse's foot, such as cracked hoofs, stone bruises, broken hoofs, punctures, frost bites and corns.

Whenever the slightest limp or irregularity appears in the gait, the hoof should be carefully examined, and if the injury is found there the proper treatment should be applied and the horse no longer worked, though it is not best to tie him up in the stable.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

BETTER PORK.

English returns show an increase of over twenty-five per cent. in the pig population of that country. A marked improvement in the quality of the stock is also reported. This latter point is the most important to Americans. It shows us the necessity of striving to better our hog crop so that it may compete with the highest European grades.

That we are beginning to realize that the demand is for medium rather than large hogs is shown by the fact that the November average of weights at Chicago was only 235 lb., and 219 lb. at Omaha, against 263 lb. a year ago. There has been no falling off in the Chicago receipt of hogs, which during the same month numbered almost 1,000,000.

The substitution of wheat for corn as a hog food has doubtless improved the quality of the product. An exclusive corn feed is a great mistake. Not merely has it been a prolific source of disease among the hogs of the country, but it has produced hard flesh and a super-abundance of fat, all of which have tended to lower it in public esteem. The depression of wheat and the failure of the corn crop may yet prove blessings if they teach us a more rational system of feeding and caring for our swine.—New York World.

REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The New York State Tuberculosis Commission appointed last May has submitted its report to the Legislature. Its investigations showed that tuberculosis is, under certain conditions, congenital, but that its general diffusion is due to contagion, and that a very small proportion of tuberculosis is disseminated by hereditary transmission. In many cases the udders of cows were found to be the seat of extensive disease, and in some advanced cases of this nature, pus was seen to exude from the teats.

As a means of diagnosis, the commission believe that tuberculosis is so accurate that a competent veterinarian can now point out any diseased animal. In corroboration of this the experiments made by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington and those of Prof. Law are cited. The commission had experimented with the imported Koch's tuberculin and that made at Washington, and found them equal in value.

During its existence the commission examined 2,417 animals, of which 405 were slaughtered. Madison and Schenectady Counties together contributed 149 diseased animals. Of the total number slaughtered, 287 were common stock, 53 Jerseys, 41 Holsteins, 15 Guernseys and nine Ayreshires. The report also contains exhaustive and interesting papers on the history of the disease, contagion and modes of infection through the blood, through milk and flesh and bowel discharges, and closes with remarks on the state suppression of tuberculosis, which the commission considers unwarrantable if not thorough.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

All barns should be kept as clean as possible.

In fair weather cattle should be in the open air as much as possible.

A lump of stone lime kept in the poultry house will absorb the moisture and do much towards avoiding dampness.

When the cow is dry and is expected to come in fresh, do not feed her too heavily. It is of no advantage to have her in a very fat condition, as milk fever may result.

In consequence of the irritating and infectious character of the dust of stables in which tuberculous animals have been kept, sweeping should always be done while the cattle are in the yard.

In consequence of the danger to cattle from consumptives expectorating in and around barns, no consumptive person should be allowed to have charge of or come in contact with dairy cattle.

By clearing out the underbrush and rufuse, not only from the fences and other places, but where piles have accumulated in the forest, there will be less liability of forest fires. Green trees do not take fire quickly. It is dry material that causes the damage.

Pure air and abundant sunlight are essential to the preservation of health in animals. Windows hinged at the bottom and dropped slightly inward at the top may be utilized for light and ventilation. In this way the air is directed upward, thereby preventing a current of cold air on the cattle.

Sow the pansy seed now, in a small box, so as to have large and thrifty plants for transplanting when the spring opens. They are very hardy, and when once they get started, will be able to grow right on. When they begin to bloom keep the flowers plucked off so as not to allow the plants to seed.

ARMY RECOLLECTIONS

BOUND TO GET THERE.

Incidents of the Fourth Maine Regiment Recalled By Old Soldiers.

E. B. Haskell, principal owner of the Boston Herald, discussing the First Bull Run fight, in which the Fourth Maine Regiment figured, relates the following:

"I was along with the army as a reporter; there was quite a party of us, all young fellows. We had passed through many and various scenes during that battle, had witnessed the first attack, the advance and the repulses, had taken note of the flankings and the charges, and the artillery duels. The rush and roar of battle was new, strange and wonderful. But we were destined to see that which is still more wild and fearful thing to see, the confusion, the bedlam of a panic stricken army.

A short time before this disastrous point of the battle came, I was fortunate enough to contribute to the service of my country a horse. With several others I had been observing the advance from the rear of a single horseman coming on at a furious gallop, his horse covered with foam and dust, he was a noticeable figure even in that time of immense excitement. When a few rods away the horse stumbled, made one last mighty effort and fell forward, dead. In a moment I was by the rider's side; no questions were needed, no time given us to conjecture. The young fellow's words were all sufficient: 'Oh what will I do!' he exclaimed, and he covered his face and wept like a child: I am the bearer of dispatches to Gen. ——; I must get there.' There is not time for me to reach him on foot!' 'No need,' said I; 'you can have my horse.'

"In an instant I had dismounted and the courier was in my saddle, and thus I contributed a horse to my country's cause. Soon after came the panic. I was making the best of circumstances possible on foot and along. Everyone was for himself. Amid the flying soldiers, the onward avalanche of horse and foot, the wild-flying, terror-stricken artillery horses, the rumbling, ungainly army wagons, the shouts, and curses of drivers and riders—amid all this one was alone. To the right and left, to the rear and front, as far as the eye could see all was confusion, like an open sea in wild and fearful storm.

"In the midst of all the wild movement towards Washington there came plunging, leaping, swaying right and left, but always towards Richmond, four horses, four frantic, foaming horses attached to an army wagon, and on the canvas cover of that wagon were the letters, '4th Maine Regiment'—and the driver? Setting bolt upright, streams of prespiration running down his brown and hardy face, eyes aflame and voice pitched to discount all the confusion, the man from Maine was stemming the onward flood to the national capital. I halted him, got up on the seat with him and asked him where he thought he was going, all in a moment, and got an answer just as quick, and forcible enough to be in fashion with the times: 'I am under orders to go forward and meet my regiment,' he cried, 'and by gosh, I'm goin' if I have to run over the whole d—d confederate army!'

"I soon explained the situation to him. We succeeded in turning the team about, and thus we went with the balance of the mob toward Washington. The driver was dead tired and almost exhausted for want of food and sleep. I insisted on his lying back in the wagon, and letting me drive for him. I would like to know who this Fourth Maine man was who, when everybody was on the wild retreat, insisted on driving his wagon right up into the teeth of the confederacy."

SOUVENIR OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Chickamauga has often been referred to as the most fiercely contested battlefield of the war. Considering the numbers engaged it was the bloodiest. Commander Henry H. Adams, of Lafayette Post, No. 140, who was there with his regiment, the 125th Ohio Volunteers, has received a unique souvenir of that desperate fight. It is the section of a tree about eight feet long, cut from the battlefield. The wood is well covered with pieces of shell, grape and cannister, now pratially grown over since the battle of thirty-one years ago, but still sufficiently visible to be reminders of the artillery duel which took place on the spot where the tree stood. The 125th Ohio was commanded by Colonel Emerson Opdyke, and called by General "Tom" Wood, who led the division, the "Opdyke Tigers," after the stubborn stand made by the regiment which went into two days' battle with 314 officers and men and left 107 of them on the field. The regimental monument marking the place of conflict, and just erected, is of dark Quincy granite, surmounted by a tiger's head cut out of Maine granite. On the face of the monument is a bronze medallion of General Opdyke and a battle scene. The four sides are inscribed with the records of the regiment, among which is the following memorable conversation between General George H. Thomas and Colonel Opdyke:

General Thomas—Colonel, you must hold this position at all hazards.

Colonel Opdyke—We will General, or go to heaven from it.—New York Tribune.

AN UNPLEASANT SOUND.

"I was certainly more or less scared a number of times when I was in the army," said an old soldier, "in fact I think soldering in time of war is a more or less harrassing occupation any way, but I was never more scared than when I was on picket in Virginia The post was in a piece of woods. It was bad enough in the daytime; but at night, when you couldn't see anything at all, it was worse. It seemed as though it got darker and darker and stiller, and it seemed as though it would never end.

Suddenly it was bursted wide open by the awfulest sound I ever heard. Scared? Well!

If you've ever felt the feeling that a man has before he actually gets under fire; when he's layin' back somewhere in reserve, and pretty safe, but hearing the crackle up ahead thinking that pretty soon he's got to go in himself, why you know what it is to have one of the most unpleasant feelings a man ever had; but there you know what's coming, this came with a shock. I think it was the worst scare I ever had. It came right out of the air square overhead and close, too, where I hadn't been looking for anything—the frightfullest, most unearthly sound I ever heard; and all I could do was to stand there in the black dark and wait. A minute latter it came again. What a tremendous relief! A screech owl! I'd never heard one before, but I know what it was.

Practical Philanthropy.

A novel experiment is is about to be tried in New York by the Charities Conference. They are preparing to give the destitute poor an opportunity to earn their living by truck farming. Unoccupied lots are to be plowed, fertilized and prepared for seeding, and families will be allotted patches of one-third of an acre each. One-half of each plat is to be planted in potatoes, and the other half in beans and cabbages. It is calculated that each of these patches will comfortably support a family of five persons.

Silesian Mine Disaster.

Forty-three bodies have been recovered from the Hohenegge mine, the scene Saturday of a disastrous explosion of fire-damp. Only six of the miners are unaccounted for Archduke Frederick, the owner of the mine, will pay a pension of $35 a year to each widow. The widows and orphans will also receive pensions from the Miners' benevolent fund

Striking shoe workers at Haverhill, Mass. voted to continue the struggle.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATUR

Important Measures Considered by O Lawmakers.

MONDAY.—Representative Tillbrook, of Mc Keesport, introduced a bill this evening re lating to the government of cities of the second class and the election of heads of de departments.

Representative Mackrell, of Allegheny presented a bill providing for the erection of a state asylum for the chronic, epileptic and criminal insane of western Pennsylvania, and making an appropriation of $500,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of the buildings. The Governor is to appoint five commissioners, one to be an attorney, one a business man, one a farmer, one a civil engineer and another a physician. The site shall contain not less than 500 or more than 1,000 acres, conveniently accessible from all the counties western Pennsylvania.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Tillbrook, to authorize any veteran soldier or sailor to bring suit against any county, borough or township, being a military sub-district, to recover the amount of money which he became entitled to by reason of his being accredited to such county, borough or township, or his re-enlistment to fill the quota of men then or afterward called for from such county, borough or township.

TUESDAY—In the Senate the bill of the newspaper publishers changing the libel law and providing that a retraction may be published in mitigation of damages, passed finally. The senate spent the remainder of the session passing bills on second reading.

In the house the Clarency bill, relating to the manner in which the reports of building and loan associations should be made, passed finally. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to regulate contract of insurance of buildings and structures, which was defeated last Wednesday, was made, and this occassioned a discussion which lasted nearly an hour. The motion was agreed to, and the bill postponed for the present. The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY—Consideration of bills on second reading was the order to-day the in house. The vote was reconsidered by which the bill to set apart school funds for the establishment of school libraries was defeated on second reading. The measure was amended so as to leave the matter to the discretion of the school directors and then read the second timd.

The state custodian bill passed finally with only 17 votes in the negative. It now goes to the senate for concurrence in the house of amendments changing the title of the office from "custodian" to "superintendent."

A bill was introduced by Mr. Nickell amending the act to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy and sale on execution and distress from rent so as not to include debts for food.

THURSDAY—Senator Walton, of Greene county, has introduced a bill which will be a great benefit to the property holder. It will lift some of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the granger and the workman and make the wealthy corporation share a part of the load. The measure provides for the taxing of corporations and includes money at interest, bonds and stocks for all purposes except public schools. Corporations pay no taxes for local purposes now and only four mills to the state. Under Mr. Watson's bill they will be assessed at the real estate rate and the mileage of the district will apply. Senator Brown's road bill passed the senate finally.

BUYING SOUTHERN FARMS.

Movement of Agriculturists from the Northern States.

The Southern States Magazine of Baltimore has recently had reports from a number of real estate agents in different parts of the South. These reports show that the southward movement of population is very great.

One firm in Atlanta has sold, in ninety days an aggregate of 27,000 acres of farm property for $80,000 The same firm has an order for a tract of 50,000 to 100,000 acres for colonies of Swedes, and similar orders from Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Ohio for smaller tracts for colonization.

A Memphis firm has sold, since September 1, 21,625 acres of farm lands in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana for $195,350, the purchasers, who were in part from Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska and Illinois, buying for immediate occupancy and cultivation. A Chattanooga firm reports having sold, in the last twelve months, thirty farms, aggregating 4,300 acres, to northerners. A company in Western North Carolina reports the sale of a 5,000-acre tract and a number of farms.

An agency at Lynchburg, Va., sold 9,187 acres of farms to northern farmers in 1894. An agent at Columbia, S. C., has sold several large farms since January 1, including one of 1,280 acres, to a New Yorker. An agent at Cambridge, Md., settled in 1894 twenty families of Germans from the West, and says that many others have come in and rented farms with privilege of buying. In Haroldson county, Ga., over 3,000 acres have been bought in small tracts for orchards and vineyards by over 200 persons from other states. At Centerville, Miss., twenty-two farms were sold to buyers from Illinois Kansas and Pennsylvania.

HARD ON FAITH CURE.

An Autopsy Shows Lilah Mead Might Have Recovered.

At Dayton, Ohio, the autopsy upon the body of the little girl, Lilah Meade, who is believed to have died in the hands of so-called Christian science healers, was performed by the coroner, who found that the child died from tubercular menigitis. He states that with proper medical treatment the child might have recovered. T. R Hatten and wife, the Christian scientists, who are charged with manslaughter in this case, are out on bail of $1,000 each and are to be arraigned in police court.

Good Times Ahead.

A vast amount of money will be expended in Pittsburg and vicinity during the present year, and this fact is cited as an encouraging feature of the business outlook. In addition to the large sums of money to be expended by the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, amounting to $11,000,000, the adjacent towns will expend considerable for public improvements. The railroads are expected to disburse much money in and around Pittsburg for supplies and in making improvements, and other large corporations as well. A number of new enterprises will be started during the summer, among them the Suburban rapid transit system, which has behind it men of large capital.

Wide Tires on Wagon Wheels.

The Agricultural Department has issued a bulletin compiled by Roy Stone, special agent in charge of the road inquiry, containing information concerning the use of tires on wagon wheels. Mr. Stone regards it of special importance in the maintenance of public highways that the vehicles used on them shall have tires of greater width than are now in general use.

Every School Ground a Park.

The bill to throw open school grounds as small parks and places of public recreation passed the Pennsylvania Senate finally. It provides for the opening, improvement and enlargement of school and other lands in cities and boroughs by the joint or several action of School Boards, municipal authorities, corporations and individuals. The Boards are authorized to hold donations of ground for this purpose.

An Anti-Trust distilling company has decided to erect a large distillery at Terre Haute, Ind.