[After one of the late catties in Natal, an old Boer was found badly wounded, propped to among some rough boulders upon a kopie side; his rifle was laid idly by him, and the old man appeared to be waiting for death, and was quietly reading his Bible.]

It was out in the rain and the wind and the I tended the wounded, foe and friend:

I thought with myself that the very stones
Of the grim veldt-side,
If they could, would have cried,
"Doctor! don't touch them; let death make an end!"

And presently, propped by a boulder gray,
A gray and grizzled old Boer I saw;
His whole right hand had been blown

away;
But, quiet and calm.
From a blood-stained book of the ancient law.

"Make haste and help me," the old psalm ran,
"Deliver me! haste to help me, Lord!
Let those who seek my hort to a man
Be put to shame,
That so Thy name
Be great upon all who trust Thy word,

"Poor am I. Lord: Thou knowest how poor;
This hand shall never hold sickle again.
Lord, succor me!" groaned the gray-beard
Boer;
"Tarry not! come
To take me home!
Lord, haste Thee, and help me out of this
pain!"

And there, as he prayed in the rain and the

To the the gray old Boer from the Orange Free State— The man who had fought for cattle and kind

With his sons, and sons' Sons less than their guns To free his land from the men of their hate-

There came to his call the God of the psaim
The Helper of helpless after the fray,
And his face grew pale with a wonderful
calm,
And the psaim-book dropped,
And the blood-jet stopped.
And the pain and the sorrow had passed
away.

H. D. Bawesley.

-H. D. Rawnsley.

***** **Besieged by Panthers** On a Canyon's Ledge.

EXPERIENCE OF A DISABLED HUNTER.

there were signs in the air of a coming snowstorm, I left camp on my own hook and wandered away for three or four miles. After an hour or two, as I stood resting beside a tree, buck, and he walked into the open as never thirsted for his life. I ought to have dropped him dead at that distance, but he fell at my fire, to get up and limp away, and, believing him be wounded mortally, I followed at my best pace. The ground was rough and covered with young cedars, and, being a bit excited, I paid little heed to what was under foot.

Of a sudden I found myself falling, and, as I went down, I dropped my gun to clutch at the nearest branches. I went down 12 or 15 feet over the edge of a ravine, struck on my feet. and then plunged forward and brought up on a ledge or shelf about four feet wide by ten feet long. This shelf he lost the scent, and then he stood overhung a depth so black and dismal stock still and uttered continuous that I dared not wonder how far down it was to the tiny stream flowing over the rocks at the bottom. The ravine was about 15 feet wide, and directly opposite me, in a mass of rocks, was an opening which I knew at first glance the den of some wild animal.

I did not take note of these things at once, for in the fall I had broken two ribs and been badly bruised, and was almost unconscious for a quarter of an hour. When I railied a bit I me, and as for the ravine in front, I could not have crossed or descended into it even bad I not been injured. I had just taken in the situation when the sky grew dark, the wind swept up the ravine with a long-drawn moan, and snowflakes whirled thickly around my head. I could not tell at first how badly I was hurt, as most of my body seemed to be asleep, and I naturally hesitated to find out, remembering that I was miles from camp and could expect no help. I was lying quiet and hoping the pain soon would become easier, when I got such a shock

great dignity, appeared the largest I could tell that by his continuous panther I ever had seen. He stood growls, by the ears laid flat back on snuffing the air and looking full at his head, as you have seen in an angry me, and when I realized how helpless in despair. It was only a fair leap for the beast across the ravine, and I expected him to make it at once and attack me; but as the minutes passed away and he still hesitated I began to wonder over his actions. He turned to the left and trotted along over the ground a distance of about 20 feet. Then he wheeled and passed the den by about the same distance the other When he had gone over this beat two or three times I discovered what was the matter. As he came toward me I got a clear view, and saw that he was stone blind. There was a white film over each eye, and he

could not have seen a tree in his path. A blind panther out for exerciseblind death trotting along in front of me, so helpless that he could not have made his eyes keep him from starva-You have seen the panther confined in a cage, his limbs stiffened, his teeth broken and his savage nature the sight of humanity until he scarcely snarls at the cane thrust to stir him This one despite his misfortune, was lithe, supple, vigilant—a combi-nation of strength and fierceness pos-sessed only by the lion or the tiger. Disease or accident had blinded him, but he possessed every other power nature gives to the dreaded beast. Instinct had taught to him the lay of the ground. He may have passed over it a thousand times. His move-ments were as regular as the pendulum a clock. Just so far down the ravine and return. and return. In going down he ad a stunted cedar growing in a tect path. Grace, lithenesss, strength, ferocity. The lower jaw was down, and I had a fine view of the fangs which could rend the hide of a horse. At every move the terrible claws elicked and grated—claws which would sink to the bone of a man's leg and then strip the quiver'ng flesh off in the blind beast. Some taint of my

WERE hunting for big | bloody fragments. There was a game among the Black rious fascination in watching the beast Hills, and one day, when as he took his promenade. I forgot my pains as I rejoiced over his blindness. Had he been possessed of his natural vision—could he have but seen ever so little-he would have sprung upon me, fastened those yellow fangs a deer broke cover in front of me and in my throat, and in 30 seconds all only a pistol shot away. It was a fine would have been over. But he was blind, and I hoped he could not discool and unconcerned as if hunter had cover my presence if I remained quiet.

Of a sudden there was an alarm. The snow was falling more thickly, but the beast was so near that I could catch his every movement. As the wind whirled up the ravine it created an eddy, and from one of the circles of this eddy he got my scent. Stopping midway in his promenade, he reared up and sniffed the air with savage growls, and my heart beat so hard that it seemed as if he must surely hear it and follow the sound until his hot breath was on my face. Sniff-snuff-growl! To the right, to the left, straight ahead. After a minute stock still and uttered continuous growls as he waited to catch it again, No, not like a statue. His long tail swept the ground in a half circle, and his ears worked swiftly back and forth. Blind death waiting to rend and bite and tear and kill! After a minute he got the scent again. He reared up, whirled about three or four times as if on a pivot, and then he pointed full at me. A tape line 15 feet long would have covered the ground between us between where I lay helpless and he found a wall 15 or 20 feet high behind | half crouched for a spring. If the film could be torn from those sightless eyes, how they would glint and glitter and blaze! There was something in the sound of his low growling which chilled my blood—a menace, a warning of what was to come, which forced me to shut my eyes and utter a last prayer. Why does he hesitate? What delays his spring? He waited so long that I argued it out that his blindness reasoned against his ferocity. He had been blind for a year or two perhaps. He had never left the cave alone except to move up and down over that one route, and he probably feared a fall into the ravine if he ven-Directly in front of me, across the tured a spring. But he finally made ravine, coming out of his den with up his mind to try it if the scent held. cat; by the click of his claws on the I was things turned dark, and I grouned | flinty rock as he sought a foothold for a spring. As he was on the point of taking the leap the capricious breeze played him a trick. He suddenly lost

the scent and walked slowly down the shelf to pick it up again, perhaps reasoning that I had moved my position. Ten feet to the right he got it, and with a fierce snarl he crouched and

made the leap.

Did the heast know the lay of the ground before losing his eyesight, or was it the subtle instinct given to the feline tribe? It was a clear leap of 15 feet-maybe a foot or two more. Only at that spot could be strike the shelf on which I stood. He rose in the air like a bird taking flight, described a graceful half-curve in air, and landed so lightly that I felt rather than heard him. He was ten feet away from me, and he reared up and snuffed at the air in every direction. Up to that instant my broken ribs had given no pain. All of a sudtoned down by long imprisonment and | den it seemed as if knives were cutting into the flesh, and I had to clench my hands and shut my teeth bard to prevent a scream from passing my lips. But for the wind and the snow beast must have got my scent so close at hand. There was such a swirl that he was at fault, and he did not walk along the ledge. On the contrary, after about two minutes, he leaped back across the ravine and disappeared into his den. Then, with many a groan and half-suppressed ejaculation. drew myself back until I rested against the cliff. I knew that my vine and return; just so far up the ribs were broken, and that unless discovered by accident I could never leave that ledge alive. It certainly crevice in the rocks; in going up he had set in for a snowstorm, and it took avoided a bush which was in the dionly a few moments almost to hide me from sight under the white mantle. This was my salvation again. As the

presence must have been in the air, even though so faint they could not locate me. They snarled in anger and sniffed at the air, and it seemed to me as if both looked directly at me for several seconds. If they did so I was so buried under the snow that they failed to make out what sort of an object I was. They finally turned and disappeared in the cave, but were out of sight only a moment. When they reappeared the blind panther was with them, and the three scrambled up th rocks and disappeared in the forest, There had been a killing somewhere, and they had come to conduct him to the feast. Perhaps they brought to him food now and then, but he must have had to go with them for water.

It mattered little to me whether the panthers went or remained. Had I been free from injury I believe I could have made my way up the cliff, though it was a dangerous climb, but with broken ribs I could do nothing but wait. Would they set out in search when I did not return to camp at dark? Of what use, as the falling snow had blotted out my trail until the keenest bloodbound would have been baffled? It was 1 o'clock of a November day when I fell over the cliff. Had it been a cold day I should have frozen to death on that exposed spot within an hour. Fortunately for me it was scarcely freezing weather, and the pain was so great that I never minded the cold.

I was waiting for I know not what when the end of a strong bark rope with a noose in it suddenly was let down in front of my eyes. No one had come in search of me. Peter, our Indian guide, had discovered the pauther den the day before, and had come back on this day in hope of getting a shot. Indian like, he had taken a close survey of things while waiting, and after a time had discovered me on the shelf below. Few men would have tried what he did. As soon as I had slipped the noose over my shoulders and drawn it tight he began pulling, and though I weighed 15 pounds more than he did he finally succeeded in landing me on the edge of the cliff. The rough usage I received made me faint away, and it was while I was unconscious that the three panthers returned. As they scrambled down the rocks and stood for a moment the Indian fired and killed the female. She dropped dead in her tracks, and he fired again and killed the cub.

Then something like a tragedy occurred. The blind panther could have saved himself. In fact, he did dash into the cave, but, as if realizing that those he depended on for food and drink were dead, and that without them he must perish, he reappeared, sniffed at their bodies, and then, with a scream in which there was more lament than anger, he leaped into the ravine and vanished into the darkness to be mashed to a pulp on the rocks

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Poisoning from overcoats is an ununexpected danger, but no less than 60 cases have been reported among the street cleaners of Birmingham, England. On being wet the cloth, in the dyeing of which chloride of zinc had been used, gave off poisonous vapor, producing painful swelling of hands and arms.

A novel way of illuminating a railway tunnel has been devised in Paris. Reflectors throw the light from many electric lamps 16 feet above the rails to the sides of the tunnel, where it is again reflected by burnished tin, a soft and agreeable light. The trains automatically turn the current on and

One of the most remarkable laker on the earth's surface is situated at Tar Point, on the Island of Trinidad. and bears the suggestive name of Pitch lake. At first view the surface of the "lake, which is not a lake," gives one the impression that it is a large body of placid water, but a closer examina tion proves it to be a vast plain covered with hard and hardening pitch.

Some years ago the dwellers of Cape Cod saw a remarkable sight-a party of men going fishing on horseback. A large school of black fish had run in shore, and to catch them the men mounted their horses, rode out into the shallow water and drove the demoralized fish up higher and higher until the beach was strewn with them. The fishermen made big profits on this

Professor Hutchinson, F. R. S. reports the case of a lady who could not take tea because it made her feet icy cold and wet with perspiration, She thought that the soles were chiefly affected, and that the hands were also made cold, but not so markedly as the feet. Mr. Hutchinson had long been familiar with the fact that ten made the feet of some persons cold, but did not know that cold perspiration at-tended it. He believed the coldness to be caused by contraction of the arteries, inasmuch as the feet shrank.

In China the natives train certain birds to catch fish for them. The birds are taught to sit on the edge of a boat, each bird having a ring about its neck, and when a school of fish are seet they are released and immediately begin to fish. The speed with which these birds move under water is remarkable, and they destroy large numbers of fish. One of the most remarkable methods of fishing is seen in the Hawatian Islands, where men go under water, net in hand, and, clinging to the rocks, scoop up the fish. This requires much endurance. Some of these fishermen, it is said remain under water a minute and half at a time.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS GONDENSED

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Washington County Will be the First in the United States to be Completely Covered by the Free System.

Post Office Inspector F. F. Hutches, who is employed in two rural free mail delivery divisions, has arrived in Washington and says that he has instructions to remain until all the petitions filed from Washington county are actfiled from Washington county are acted upon. The following places have applied: West Middletown, Independence, Mt. Hope, Jeffeson township, Florence, Houstonville, Eighty-Fout, Venetia, Finleyville, Scenery Hill, Monongahela, Union township, Charleroi, Fallowfield township, Roscoe, Coal Center and for an additional route to Burgettstown, which already has three routes. It is estimated that it will take 70 or 80 carriers to serve all the farmers of the county with their mail once per day. The county will be the first in

of the county with their mail once per day. The county will be the first in the United States to be completely covered by the rural free delivery system. The new Somerset county hospital for insane was dedicated Friday afternoon. It is a brick building, costing \$12.162 and will accommodate 100 patients. The county is now maintaining 60 indigent insane persons at State institution at Dixmont, Harrisburg, Wernersville and Polk, at a cost of more than \$2,000 a year. Under an act of Assembly passed in 1897, the county will now receive \$2.50 per week for each indigent insane person maitained, and it is estimated the gain to the county under the present system will be \$7,000 a year.

The following pensions were granted last week: David Eberts, New Mahon-. \$6: James Shirey, Green Castle John Gibson, Freeport, \$12: Pete Stein, Duquesne, \$12; William J. Mann, Jeannette, \$8; William Ehrhardt, War-ren, \$17; William Colpetzer, Bellefonte, \$8; John L. Royer, Johnstown, \$12; Andrew J. Knipple, Johnstown, \$14; Ir-Andrew J. Knipple, Johnstown, \$14; Irwin H. Pile, Somerset, \$8; Minnie Saxton, Walkers Mills, \$8; Teresa McMacken, Butler, \$8; Sarah J. Little, Altoona, \$8; Joseph A. Mason, Counellsville, \$8; James H. Dewalt, Monongahela, \$8; Michael Miller, Mount Jewett, \$12; Evan Evans, Mahanoy City, \$8; George Landis, Latrobe, \$8; Samuel A. McNutt, New Florence, \$8; Elizabeth Kleinmeyer, Johnstown, \$8; Mary J. George, Vandergrift, \$8; Augustus H. Wetzel, Mt. Carmel, \$6; Uriah W. Tiley, Mahanoy City, \$6; Andrew ah W. Tiley, Malbanoy City, \$6; Andrew P. Crain, Altoona, \$50; Isaac E. Myers, Meadville, \$50; Scott Sprague, Geneva, \$17; Richard Suster, Stewarts' Station, \$14: Aaron J. Davis, Clarion, \$6: Charles S. Carter, Waynesburg, \$24: Abraham Coffman, Blairsville, \$6: John West, Washington, \$8: Timotle Gowin, West, Washington, SS; Limotle Gowin, Freeport, SS; John F. Sprangle, Punssutawiey, Sio; James K. Hooker, Monessen, SS; Maggie K. Rike, West Elizabeth, SS; Arthur R. Johnston, Shippensville, St2; F. F. Clark, Soldiers and Sailors' home, Erie, S6; W. P. Delaney, Turtle Creek, S6; John Saunders, dead, Linia SS; Exc. Irwin, \$8; Frances Saunders, Irwin, \$8; Mary Anderson, Darlington, \$8; Melissia A. Wells, California, \$8.

Martin Parobek was run over by a Martin Parobek was run over by a wagon in the Washington run mine, near Uniontown, Friday and killed. A strange fate pursued the Parobek family. They are Slavs and worked at the ly. They are Slavs and worked at the Braznell mine at the time of the big ex-plosion on December 23. Andy and Mike Parobek, brothers of Martin, were killed in that explosion and Marthe would not work in the mine where they met their death, but secured work at Washington mines and had been at work but five days when the fate he tried to escape came swiftly

The marriages of George W. Beveridge and Charles Cozad, two prominent young men of New Castle, will be the young men of New Castle, will be the sequel to a pretty romance of the Spanish-American war. The two boys were members of the Fifteenth regiment, P. V. I., and with their regiments were stationed in Georgia for some time after the close of hostilities. While there the two coldies made the secondary the two soldiers made the acquaintance of two charming Georgia girls, and after the soldiers were sent north and mustered out they corresponded with the young women. In this correspondence he girls agreed to accept the two New Castle soldiers as their protectors through life, and a double wedding will

be the result early in March.

Owing to the fact that certain mining regulations have been visually, where mines in Washington county, where threatened the lives of the miners, and where the superin-tendent of the mines resumed work in spite of the notice of the mine inspec-tors, the state bureau of mines and mining have authorized the inspectors to ask the court for an infunction to restrain the owners from further operations. The mines affected are the Black Diamond and Ivill, in

Washington county.

A fight has broken out in the lower part of Lawrence county between the children of two district schools, and already arrests have been made. Ther are two district schools in a radius of two miles, one located in the village of Wurtenburg, the other at Burnstown. Whenever children of the two districts

whenever children of the two districts meet there is a pitched battle, and recently some of them have been injured. At one of the fights the children of John Rutter were badly hurt.

It is given out by officials of the Cambria Steel company that improvements costing \$2,000,000 will be made to the works at Johnston. These imto the works at Johnstown. These im provements have been contemplated for some time and will consist mainly of new open hearth furnaces, about 25 of which will be erected. This will increase the force of employes here several thousand

At the meeting of the trustees of the new college in process of erection at Sandy Lake, ex-County Superintendent L. R. Eckles was unanimously chosen principal at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

A cow infected with tuberculosis was discovered in the herd of Samuel Showalter, residing near Terre Hill, and it has been killed. Sometime ago a dozen cows belonging to Wenger brothers, of Weaver land, were killed after having been pronounced infected by a

expert. Charles Conway, of South Union township, near Uniontown, has been awarded \$2,800 for the loss of his right arm. Conway got his arm crushed off while feeding a corn husker for Brownfield Bros. The matter was heard before arbitrators, who decided in Conway's favor.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

The financial debate in the Senate has reached its climax. Two speeches, one in favor of the pending Senate substitute measure and the other in opposition to it, were delivered. The first was delivered by Mr. Allison, of Iowa, the ranking member of the finance committee. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, made CONGRESS

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Throughout its session the Senate

Throughout its session the Senate had the financial bill under discussion. After 2 o'clock the debate proceeded under the 10-minute rule, and at times became spirited.

Late in the afternoon a test vote, in-

Late in the afternoon a test vote, indicating approximately the majority on the passage of the bill, was taken. Mr. Chandler offered an amendment, to authorize the president to appoint commissioners to any international bimetallic conference that might be called, and it was defeated by a vote of 45 to 25.

The Senate Committee on Pensions reported the pension appropriation bill. The committe increased the total appropriation as made by the House bill to the extent of only \$15,000, and struck out the House proviso making it discretionary with the Commissioner of Pensions to refuse to pay the fees of attorneys in pension cases.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorized a favorable report on the bill providing for the punishment of violations of the treaty rights of aliens.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY. The Senate substitute for the House currency bill passed the House by the decisive majority of 46 to 29. Prior to the final passage of the bill amendments were considered under the ten-minute rule. Only two of these amendments were adopted, viz.: One offered by the finance committee, keeping the door open to international bimetallism, and one by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, providing for national banks with \$25,000 capital in towns of not more than 4,000 leachtrage. inhabitants.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs decided to report adversely the bill introduced by Senator Turner, giv-ing travel pay and commutation of subsistence to officers and soldiers of the volunteer army who served in the Phil-ippines beyond the termination of the Spanish war and afterward were trans-ported to the United States and mustered out in this country. The com-mittee was informed that about \$7,000.

iered out in this country. The committee was informed that about \$7,000,1000 would be required to make the payments provided for by the bill.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

When the House session opened announcement of the receipt of the currency bill from the Senate was made, and by unanimous consent the Senate amendments were disagreed to. The speaker appointed Messrs. Overstreet (Pop., Ind.), Brosius (Rep., Pa.) and Cox (Dem., Tenn.) conferees.

Cox (Dem., Tenn.) conferees.

The House Committee on election of president and vice president submitted a report in favor of a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment disconstitutional amendment disconstitutional a report in layor of a joint resonation for a constitutional amendment disqualifying polygamists for election as Senators or Representatives in Congress, and prohibiting polygamy and polygamous association between the sexes. The report says this amendment to the Constitution is designed to all doubtful constructions of the remove all doubtful constructions of the law and to effectually provide a means of extirpating the evils of polygamy by

making it unlawful in any place.

The House indulged in its annual joke of striking from the legislative appropriation bill the provision for the

appropriation bill the provision for the civil service commission.

Republican Senators claim that the colony measures are too urgent to be displaced by the Quay case. Senator Stewart, in a lengthy speech, advocates the administration policy as it follows lines laid down by the earlier expansionists, who vastly increased the national wealth. tional wealth.

The House Committee on Commerce decided, by a vote of eight to one, to report a Pacific cable bill along the lines f the Sherman bill, defeating the Cor proposition for government owner-p. The Sherman bill authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with an American cable company for the payment by the United States of not to excced \$400,000 per year for 20 years for the transmission of government mes-sages from the Pacific coast to Hono-lulu, Guam, Manila, Hong Kong, and such points in Japan as the contractor, with the approval of the government of Japan, may select.

The House Committee on Military Affairs completed the army appropria-tion hill. It carries \$111,700,364, against \$80,080,104 in the bill for the current year.

In the Clark case McDermott testi-In the Clark case McDermott testi-fied that he spent \$22,000 on the legis-lature and senatorial elections, for le-gitimate expenses, most of the money being received from Clark's son, and after the election Clark gave him \$5,000

Progress of the Cause.

In no department of human thought and In no department of human thought and endeavor has the temperance cause made more notable progress in recent years than in that of medical science. Alcoholic liquors, instead of being regarded as a panacea for all human lifts, as they were years ago, are fast being excluded from medical practice generally. Almost without exception, all great London physicians, and all great surgeous, are in favor of total abstinence. Some surgeous will not undertake to perform operations upon persons who have been allituted to drink; they value their reputations too highly te tak fathers.

None of us really fluish anything in our short life. We only begin things, and then leave them for others to take up and carry

Life's Uncertainty an Incentive,

on. It is better, therefore, that we should work as for the longest life, though our days be but lew. Hence it is better we should not know the time we are to live. It keeps in our beart all the while the element of expecuation and hope, for we may live to reach fourseors. At the same time it halds upon us perpotually the pressure of urgoney and haste, for any day may be our last.—J. E. Miller, D. D.

Christ Died for Our Sics.

"Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures." That sentence sums up the whole Bloic. The four goepels teach us that Christ died, and the rest of the New Testament that he died for our sins. And the Scriptures—1. e., the Old Testament—were in some mysterious fashion, by type, by allegory, by chical and spiritual teaching, designed to prepare the human race for the truth which in the New Testament was revealed, that Christ died for our sins.

FARM TOPICS

The shepherd who feeds to produce good mutton and good lambs will not only get good wool in addition thereto, but will increase his production. It is the well-fed sheep that grows a good fleece. Careless feeding or irregular feeding produce wool uneven in fibre, or with weak places in it, so that we have heard an old wool buyer say that by looking at the wool he could tell about at what stage of its growth the sheep had been poorly fed or had been sick. This then is a better way to increase the wool crop than to change the breed to something that will not have as good lambs or make as good mutton. -Boston Cultivator.

Preventing Freezing in Cellars,

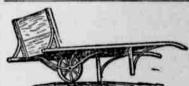
There are times when it seems almost impossible to prevent vegetables from freezing in the cellar. Of course, having doors and windows tight and a banking around the walls on the cold banking around the walls on the cold sides does much to prevent this, but when that "coldest day since we can remember" comes unexpectedly, as it does so many times, the chances are that many are not well prepared for it. A small oil stove, or even one or two lanterns, lighted and burning, will do much to give a warmer tem-perature, and one or two tubs of water. perature, and one or two tubs of water put down there will do nearly as much. The first throw off an active heat and the water a latent heat. Not until the water is frozen will anything else freeze there. Set the stove or lanterns on the bottom of the cellar, as heat rises, and see that they cannot set fire to anything.

Food For Young Pigs.

While there can be no better food than skim milk with shorts or middlings mixed in it for young pigs which do not get enough milk from the sow, if the milk is scarce water may be used instead, and if it is given about blood warm, they will grow all the faster in cold weather. At first the slop should be quite thin, that they may suck it down as if it were clear milk, but as they grow older it may be made thicker. We would not add cornmeal to it unless we wanted them to stop growing and be-gin to fatten. This extra feed not only helps the growth of the pigs, but makes it much better for the sow, and she will be in fair breeding condition when she weans them. Never allow the slop to get sour or even stale, and feed no more than they will eat up clean. The trough should be placed for the pigs where the sow cannot get to it. Even though there is room enough at her trough for them to eat at, it is better that they have a separate trough. It should be low enough so that they can easily reach the food, and there should be a platform of two or three planks for them to stand on. Clean the trough each time before putting the feed in.

Getting the Load Over the Wheel.

To make a wheelbarrow's load by ance itself have a somewhat smaller, wide-tired iron wheel and put up in position beneath the barrow, as shown in the cut. The body can be raised a trifle higher than usual, thus giving more room below, and therefore a larger wheel. Here the load can all be placed on the wheel, making the



VERY CONVENIENT WHERLBARROW.

work much easier for the user, for in the ordinary barrow the load is all between the two points of support—the wheel and the man's hands. large load is taken in the ordinary barrow the man will have to lift about half of the load. In the case of the implement shown herewith almost the whole of even a larger load, when the the handles are raised, will be bal-anced above the wheel. -New York Tribune.

Simple Ways to Success.

Successful management does not consist in the kind of feed nor in the particular method of feeding, but the main point is to keep the hen busy and comfortable. The exercise of scratching will keep them in the best condition to produce eggs. In winter the floor of the poultry house should be kept covered deep with litter, and oats or wheat scattered. This litter, of course, must not be allowed to remain too long in the house, but should be renewed, as cleanliness is the best

The roosts should be made as near the floor as possible, say one and s balf feet, and be removable, so as to be easily cleaned and washed with some good insect preventive, such as oil of tar, or even lime whitewash. Keeping hens in small flocks pays best, say sixteen to twenty-four in each house; good, warm houses are, of course, nece sary. Most farmers lose more than they gain by being too economical with their fowls, especially in winter. Oats fed to laying hens, managed right, will bring the farmer in eggs sixty cents to seventy cents. and wheat ninety cents to \$1 per bushel, but clover, scalded, fed to hens will save bushels of grain and make more eggs. In cold weather parch or boil corn or wheat when feeding to the poultry. Milk, lean meat and cut green bone are egg producers. Have regular hours to feed and in Have regular hours to feed, and in winter give them water. Peach trees should be planted within the poultry. inclosure, and running water fur-nished whenever possible. -J. G. Allshouse, in American Agriculturist.