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Lieut. Col. Delamere, of the Queen's Own Rifl-s, has received through the Governor General a cablegram from Lord Roberts in answer to the request that he should accert the honorary colonelcy of the Q O R. The message stated that with Her M-jesty's approval he would gladly accept the proffered honor.

The Farm.

More About Buckwheat

Less buckwheat is raised in the United States than any other cereal, and the slow increase of production has not kept pace with the increase of population, nor the increased production of other grains. There has been no falling off in demand, farm price or profit in raising. The cause of the lessened acreage can only be found in the fact that buckwheat does not fit well in any rotation of crops desirable to be raised, and consequently buckwheat is sometimes raised after buckwheat in succession for several years. It is peculiarly a Northern product, 97 per cent of the entire acreage devoted to its production being in the North and West, and only 3 per cent in the Southern States.

The crop is chiefly grown in the cooler parts of the country, in the regions that are hilly and mountainous. New-England, the Middle States, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin produce about 94 per cent of the whole crop of the country. Relatively a larger proportion of buckwheat grows at higher altitudes than any of the other grains, and a larger proportion grows with a lower temperature than any other grain except rye. It seems naturally to belong to the cooler and rougher regions, with hillsides and thin soils. Fifty-nine per cent of the crop grows between latitudes 41 and 43, and nearly 81 per cent between 40 and 44 The time for sowing buckwheat degrees. extends from the month of May to August -the usual time in Nothern Pennsylvania is the latter part of June and the first of July. The later it can be sown and get Fuly. The later it can be sown and get ripe before frost the better will be the yield. It. is especially liable to injury by frost coming before it is ripe. The ground is prepared by ploughing and harrowing, the ame as for wheat and rye, and should be prepared as well, though buckwheat will endure clods better than any other grain. From three to five pecks of seed are sown per acre, and it is better sown broadcast, as thereby it shades the land quicker and prevents rapid evaporation

It does not tiller like wheat and rye, a kernel throwing up only a single stalk, but branches like an apple tree when not sown too thickly. It is greatly injured by a hot sun, and dry weather coming at the time the kernels are forming. Some farmers sow late, preferring to risk an early frost to a scorching sun when the kernels are green. It is cut with either a cradle or machine, and set up in small conical bunches usually without binding, as the intertwining of the branches will hold the ounches together for handling, and they will dry out better standing loosely for the air to circulate through them. The most popular variety with us is the silver hull, or gray. A few years ago the Japan was introduced. The kernels are black, and larger than those of any other variety. It was hoped that it would prove a valuable acquisition, but it has not met with the favor expected, and most farmers have abandoned it and raise the native varieties. It does not branch much, and the kernels are chiefly found in a bunch on top of the main stalk. It sprouts more quickly if there come warm rains after it is ripe whether cut or uncut. It does not make as white flour as the gray, and millers will not pay

so much for it.

Buckwheat blossoms are very sweet and full of honey and in Georgia and Tennessee it is common to sow fields of buckwheat solely for bee pastures, and never harvest the grain at all. Sheep will eat a little buckwheat straw in the winter if well taken care of, but it is considered of less value than any other straw, and is too often left in a pile in the field where thrashed, to slowly rot down, while furnishing a harbor for woodchucks, rats and reptiles of every description.

Buckwheat is sparingly used as a bread plant in the Old World outside of Russia, and is nowhere regarded with as much favor as in America. A little is raised in England, chiefly as a food for poultry and game, particularly pheasants.-(J. W. InDrugs Injurious in the Dairy.

The more preservatives are investigated the more objectionable they are found. In England as well as in America they are being looked after. From things that have come to light it caunct be doubted that during the last few years especially the use of preservatives in milk, cream and other products has caused a large amo of sickness and many deaths, especially among invalids and children. Last year the British parliament appointed a committee to investigate the use of preservatives in food Its investigations have brought to light a good many things of interest. One distinguished physician said that he had been experimenting with boric acid on himself and friends. In small quantities the kidneys could dispose of it, but it had a tendency to accumulate, He used it in larger quantites on himself and it had the effect of causing a loss of appe-tite and lassitude. It should never be used in milk, as it especially effects the digestive powers of weak children and babies

Dr. Voelcker, consulting chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, said that boric acid should not be used in milk and cream. Dr. Walford, health officer of Cardiff, said that boric acid is injurious in the quantities in which it is used in milk. Dr. Hill, health officer of Birmingham, said that the people who put boric acid in milk know nothing of its medicinal properties. It is a drug and requires regulation. The use of boric acid is being discarded and a more dangerous chemical put in its place—formaldehyde. This latter hardens the albuminous matter in the food. Dr. Cameron, health officer of Leeds, said that for some years diarrhoes among children had been on the increase in Leeds, and this was probably due to the use of chemicals in milk, as some of these preservatives have the property of inducing ich a condition. Dr. Mann, health officer for Manchester, said that no preservatives of any kind should be permitted in milk. -(Farmers' Review.

Keep Gutters Open.

Stone roads should be frequently scraped so as to remove all dust and mud. Noth ing destroys a stone road quicker than dust or mud. The hand method of scraping with a hoe is co sidered best. No matter how carefully adjusted the machinery built for this purpose may be, it is liable to ravel a road by loosening some of the stones.

The gutters and surface drains should be kept open, so that all water falling upon the road or on the adjacent ground may promptly flow away.-Ex

The recipe for long life, given by Virchow, the famous doctor, is summed up about as follows: Be born with a good constitution, take care of it when you are young, always have something to do, but be resigned if you find you cannot accomplish all that you wish. Work is the great preservative in life, according to the patriarch of modern medicine. Worry is the thing that kills.

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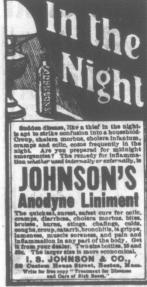
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