THE ANNUAL HOTBED.

ash the Most Important Item of Expense-Directions For Making It.

Few people who have a garden make any attempt to secure vegetables earlier than may be done by sowing seed outside after spring is far enough advanced to avoid frost. Occasionally some early tomato or cabbage plants are grown in a sunny kitchen window, but the range of season and variety of garden products that can be had by the skillful use of hotbeds or cold frames and sash seem little appreciated. Yet their use is advisable as a means of profit, a healthful addition to table resources and a source of great interest and pleasspecies of gardening. The deterring item is usually the sash, which is expensive. While the sash can be bought ready glazed at any sash or door factory they can be homemade after the following plan, originally given by the Kansas experiment station in one of Kansas experiment station in one of the bulletins of its horticultural depart-

The usual size of such sash is 6 by 3 feet, holding three rows of 10 by 12 inch glass, six lights to the row. Double strength glass of "A" grade will be found the most profitable to use in the long run, as it does not break as readily long run, as it does not break as readily as the lighter and cheaper grades. The best grade of sash is made from first class southern cypress lumber, though redwood or good white pine will answer a good purpose. Stock 1½ inches thick when dressed gives the best weight. Make the stiles 21/2 inches wide and the rails 4 inches. No cross mountings are sed, but two bars 11/4 inches wide run the length of the sash. These with the stiles and top rail are rabbeted onequarter of an inch wide and one-half of an inch deep to receive the glass. The glass laps like shingles, and the lowest light projects over the lower rail, which is only an inch thick. In pinning the sash the holes should be bored from the underside not quite through, so as not to allow the leaking of water from above. Through the middle of the stiles and bars a five-sixteenths of an inch stay rod is run just beneath the glass, for the double purpose of preventing spreading and the sagging of the bars. If the lower portions of the stiles and bars are chamfered away as much as strength will allow, less light will be There is always a risk to the general

The lights of glass should be firmly set, with large points and a short brad at each lower corner to keep them from slipping down, and then well puttied.

The sash should receive two good coats of paint and be repainted as often

One of these sash complete weighs 43 pounds, and it is believed that it will last enough longer than a cheaply made one to well repay the extra cost.

To make a stationary hotbed dig s pit about 21/2 feet deep, board up the sides and ends to about one foot above ground at the back and three inches above in front. The width and length vary according to the number or size of the sashes to be used, slides being placed across, as in the case of the cold frame, that the sashes may be moved to give air. Into this pit place leaves or coarse litter to the depth of one foot and fermenting stable manure to the depth of 11/2 feet, this being trodden down quite firmly and then covered with from three to six inches of soil. Be sure that the manure is trodden in firmly at the sides and corners or it will sink unevenly. The manure is usually too coarse and it gives too rank a heat when it first comes from the stables. It should be thrown in a pile and worked over several times before using. The bed should stand two or three days after making, before planting, to allow the strong heat to subside. The Rural New Yorker, authority for the foregoing, also de scribes another style, generally called a movable hotbed, made by excavating 11/4 feet deep and two feet larger, in length and width, than the size of sashes. One foot of leaves or litter and one foot of heating manure are placed in this pit, the manure being press lightly down, but not tramped hard. Plank frames are placed on this one foot from either end and one foot from back and front. Three inches of soil should be put over the manure and the sashes put on. The sides and ends are then banked with coarse manure. The object in making the pit larger than the frame is that it may all sink evenly

Alfalfa In the East. Advising a correspondent of Rural New Yorker in regard to alfalfa on heavy clay soil underlaid with rock, Dr. I. P. Roberts says Alfalfa is at its best in the deep, porous, fertile, dryish soils of the west and the Pacific slope. A beavy clay soil is not well adapted to alfalfa, yet I have known it to do fairly well on such soils, although not unlerdrained. Since the ground tends to heave or swell when frozen, care should not try this experiment on a large area of land, since it may not succeed. It may be said that it hardly pays to sow alfalfa if it is to be plowed up in one or two years, as it seldom gets to its best matil two years from seeding.

Select a sheltered, warm position for

the hotbed and one that is naturally

PREPARATION OF FEEDS. Experiments With Grain Cooked and Machine-The Results.

1. There is no appreciable difference in the number of pounds of grain required to produce a pound of increase in the live weight of swine, when it is fed steamed and warm, as compared with it when fed and warm, as compared with it when fed type has become established by careful

the grinding; and in every case swine fed on the ground grain have shown stronger legs and better health generally.



NOTED ENGLISH GUERNSEY COW, NORMAN'S

This cow was awarded a first prize at the recent English dairy show and the Lord Mayor's cup in the miking contest. She is a good cow of good size and length, with a large capacity for assimilating food. She is a typical Guernsey and much admired.

There is always a risk to the general health of the pig from the feeding of whole grain only, unless the swine be full grown before they are put up to be fattened. It has also been found profitable to have the ground grain soaked for an average period of about 30 hours before it is fed. When ground grain is fed dry the hogs fatten up without developing in length and depth.

From feeding experiments extending over three years in the fattening of 112 swine upon grain, it appears that:

A Silo Door.

A Rural New Yorker correspondent offers what he evidently finds a pretty

1. On the average 4.38 pounds of grain (barley, rye, pease, wheat, frosted wheat, and wheat bran) was the quantity consumed per pound of increase in the live

2. In the feeding of grain, consider quantity of feed consumed, and the general health of the animals, it is profitable to feed the grain ground and soaked in water for an average period of about 3

8. It is profitable to add about three to five pounds of skimmilk or buttermilk per head per day to the grain fed to fattening swine.

tening swine.

In the feeding of frosted wheat to swine, it is found that according to the condition and quality of the swine to which it was fed, from 9.01 to 15.46 pounds of increase in the live weight of the swine were obtained per bushel of ground wheat consumed. The following see the conclusions from two series of the conclusions from two series of

tests:
Conclusions—From tests with heavy swine, it appears that:

1. When the frozen wheat was fed, ground and soaked for 12 hours, 11.3 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat.

2. When the frozen wheat was fed un-2. When the frozen wheat was led unground and soaked for 12 and 42 hours, 9.1 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat.

3. When the frozen wheat is to be fed unground, it should be soaked for at least 42 hours.

4. Leaving out of the reckoning the weeks during which the frozen wheat

weeks during out of the reckoning the weeks during which the frozen wheat unground, and the mixture of wheat, barley and peas unground, were soaked for only 12 hours, 5.24 pounds of frozen wheat were consumed per pound increase, and 5.22 pounds of the mixture of wheat, barley and pease were consumed per pound of increase in the live weight.

of increase in the live weight.

From other tests with swine weighing an average of 61 pounds each in one pen, and an average of 104 pounds each in another pen, it appears that:

5. When the frozen wheat was fed ground and soaked for 12 hours, 14.18 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per hystel of wheat and were obtained, per bushel of wheat, and 6. In the feeding of swine from an

When swine are fetching five cents per pound live weight, with an allowance of five per cent. for shrinkage, frozen wheat and consequently gives quicker returns. fed under the least favorable ordinary

CAULIFLOWER CULTURE.

How to Make It Pay-First Sowing of Seed In Hothed In March. There is a good profit in growing cauliflowers for market if the conditions Experiments have been conducted to discover the relative value of grain when steamed and fed warm as compared with grain when fed raw and cold. The grain crop. In growing cauliflowers for sale, steamed and fed warm as compared with grain when fed raw and cold. The grain in both cases was ground. The pigs on the steamed warm grain increased in weight more rapidly than those fed upon the same grain raw and cold. The grain used was a mixture of equal parts of pease, barley and rye, ground and fed mixed with water. When fed steamed and warm 4.16 pounds of grain were consumed for every pound of increase in live weight; but when fed raw and cold 4.25 pounds of grain per pound of increase in live weight were consumed. The following are the conclusions from the experiment, says the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture:

1. There is no appreciable difference in the case was ground. The grain used was a mixture of equal parts of pease, barley and rye, ground and fed mixed with water. When fed steamed and warm 4.16 pounds of grain were consumed for every pound of increase in live weight; but when fed raw and cold 4.25 pounds of grain per pound of increase in live weight were consumed. The following are the conclusions from the experiment, says the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture:

1. There is no appreciable difference in the standard forms and them, they are not a reliable crop. In growing cauliflowers for sale, the first thing to be considered is a market for these luxuries. The crop is not a staple one, like some which are considered necessaries of life, and you must find people who want them and are able to buy them. In most large villages there is a sufficient number of people who want them to make a market for a few thousand heads. In some seasons, and at some times in the cities, but the most money is made by retailing them in villages where no one is growing

and after the average live weight exceeds 100 pounds.

3. It is economical to market swine to be slaughtered when they weigh about 180 pounds, live weight.

4. The consumption of feed per day is greatest at or near the period of their fattening, when the quantity of feed consumed per pound of increase in weight is smallest.

with the leaves trimmed nicely around them attract the eye, and people buy them because they "look nice." The Early Snowball is the standard with many people and probably more extensively grown than any other variety and is usually very satisfactory. I make the first sowing of the seed in March. A little later I sow more seeds in a cold frame and sow at difference of the constant of the seed in March. smallest.

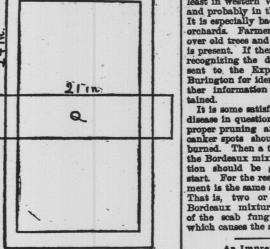
In feeding grain in the ground state and in the whole or unground state, it has been found that swine consumed about ten per cent. more of the unground of increase in live one time, for the leaves will soon grow through the heads if they are not marthrough the heads if they are not mar-keted at the right time.

A deep, moist clay soil is the best for cauliflowers, although good crops can be grown on any good garden soil. I cover the ground two or three inches deep with stable manure and plow it Then harrow and furrow two and one-half feet apart. If I have well rotted manure I scatter it in the furrow and mix it with the soil with the cultivator, or, if the manure is not at hand, I set the plants and in a few days apply around them a little commercial fertilizer that is rich in nitrogen. Vegetables of which the leaves or stalks are the edible parts need plenty of nitrogen in an available form. The plants are transplanted at different times from May until June. Cauliflower plants from the hotbed should not be set too early unless they are well hardened, for they are more easily injured by frosts

offers what he evidently finds a pretty

good plan for a silo door: Ours is bevel ed and about 17 by 24 inches. I bored

17 in



FASTENING A SILO DOOR. a 5-16 inch hole in the center, drove a three-eighths of an inch bolt from inside, put a 5 by 21 inch hard wood strip bored in the center, on the tolt, then put on nut. When the door is being placed, let the strip be lengthwise of the door; then, when placed crosswise, screw up the nut. No injury will result to the door from nailing, and no injury to the cows from nails dropped in the ensilage.

Shallow Covering of Manure. Farmyard manure should be kept as near the surface of the soil as possible. The rainwater as it percolates through the soil has a tendency to carry the soluble plant food downward and out of the reach of plants. Consequently an attempt should be made to delay the 6. In the feeding of swine from an average weight of 61 pounds each until they reached an average weight of 145 pounds each, 15.46 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel most active near the surface of the soil. Therefore, manure kept near the surface is under more favorable conditions for

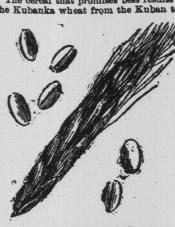
fed under the least favorable ordinary conditions may realize 43 cents per bushel. At the same prices for swine, frozen wheat fed under very favorable conditions in the quality and age of the heave or swell when frozen, care should be taken to cover the surface as far as possible with plants, and they should not be grazed close in the fall, but left as a protection. In this case I would sow in April four quarts of clover seed per acre of a mixture of three parts of medium clover to one part of alsike. A little later you might sow five pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, if possible just before a rail; then roll the land at the first opportunity. In any case I would not try this experiment on a large area. essential to the getting of much value from the feeding of roots to young growing hogs. For that purpose the hay may be cut on the green side before the heads are ripe or the stems have become woody.

Shallow covering of manure also increases the humus of the surface soil. As a result, the soil does not bake and crack in dry weather. It absorbs and retains water much more satisfactorily and works up into a fine tilth more assilt. easily. - New England Homestead

Brought Here for the Benefit of Farmer

in This Country. Prof. Mark A. Carleton has just re turned from Russia. He is confident that some of the seeds he secured will prove of benefit to farmers in this country. He mentions a winter rye which is grown at Ust-sisolsk, which is in about 60 degrees north latitude. The climatic conditions are similar to those of Labrador. It is believed that this rye will do well in

The cereal that promises best results in



NEW GIANT WHEAT.

ritory, in the Volga region, says the report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. While this is a spring wheat in Russia, it is believed it can be changed to a winter wheat here. It is hardier than any of our wheats, and is the great bread wheat of the Volga region. This wheat needs a warm climate. It does best in Russia, where the annual rainfall is only 15 inches.

ceedingly hard, but is not a bread wheat. Its use is in pastry and as a macaroni wheat. The Polish wheat needs a warm

Several varieties of broom millet are to portation is from this selected seed. The other variety is from Tobolsk, in the northern part of Siberia, where it is dry and cold.

The total importations amount to about 30 varieties of cereals and forage plants, besides vegetable seeds and melons.

THE APPLE TREE CANKER. Is Coping With the Pest.

There is a new apple tree disease in the There is a new apple tree disease in the country. Or, if the disease is not exactly new, our knowledge of it is.

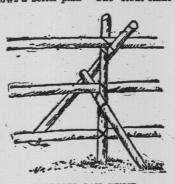
Many persons have doubtless noticed large black diseased spots on the trunks and branches of apple trees, looking somewhat as though the bark had been burned. In many instances the bark rots

entirely away over a larger or smaller area, or even quite around the branch. Sometimes the whole branch is killed, and the entire tree may be destroyed in extreme cases.
This disease, which has been called the apple canker, is reported by the Vermont Experiment Station to be common, at least in western Vermont and New York,

and probably in the neighboring States. It is especially bad in old and neglected orchards. Farmers will do well to look over old trees and see if any such trouble is present. If there is any doubt about recognizing the disease samples can be sent to the Experimental Station at Burington for identification, where fur-ther information can doubtless be ob-It is some satisfaction to know that the

It is some estimaction to know that the disease in question can be eradicated by proper pruning and spraying. All the canker spots should be pruned out and burned. Then a thorough spraying with the Bordeaux mixture or blue-stone solution should be given before the buds start. For the rest of the year the treatment is the seme as for the seah fungus. ment is the same as for the scab fungus.
That is, two or three sprayings with
Bordeaux mixture will stop the work
of the scab fungus and of the fungus which causes the apple canker.

The plan of setting stakes X-fashion, and of laying the rails in the angle between them, is unwise, for the reason that the rail is not properly supported. If the ground is soft the stakes are pressed downward constantly. The cut shows a better plan One stout stake is



IMPROVED RAIL FENCE.

set firmly in a perpendicular position where it has strength to support any weight. It is braced from each side by shorter stakes, which are spiked to the upright. These support the rails, the whole being firmly held in place by a binding of plain fence wire that is now so inexpensive. Such a fence cannot settle, be pressed over to either side, nor pulled apart. It has to "stay where you nut it."—Orange Judd Farmer.

Where dairying is general you find good houses and good barns. The dairyman gets his cash every month instead of twice a year. He is able to pay cash for what he buys, and consequently is able to buy where he can buy the cheapest and get the lowest prices. He is a desirable customer to have.—Wallace's Farmer.

Money Value of Cleanliness.

NEED WHOLESOME FOOD.

Those Who Cannot Afford to Take Good Care of Mares and Colts Should Sell Out.

Brood mares should have all the well-Brood mares should have all the wellcured hay that they will eat when fed
regularly three times a day, says The
Horse Breeder. If, in addition to this,
they are fed not less than six quarts of
the best cats, there will be but little
danger of getting them too fat. Where
there is one brood mare in the country
injured by overfeeding, there are many
that are actually suffering from lack of
nourishment. Those who cannot afford
to feed liberally had better reduce their to feed liberally had better reduce their stock or go out of business altogether. What has been said of brood mares is equally true of foals of all ages, from weanlings to maturity. Most farmers who raise only a few foals feed too sparingly. raise only a few foals feed too sparingly. There is little danger of colts eating too much, either of hay or oats, provided they have plenty of pure air and a chance to exercise in the lot every day. The feet of the youngsters need particular attention during the winter months. If not looked after carefully and often they are likely to suffer from thrush, which, if not cover will result in contracted, feet likely to suffer from thrush, which, if not cured, will result in contracted feet. The practice of allowing colts to stand in filth to keep their feet soft has ruined the feet of many a promising foal. The feet should be levelled and dressed with a rasp at least every month to keep them in proper shape. A sharp lookout should be kept during winter for lice and worms, either of which will cause a promising colt to become unthriffy in a very short.

I know of townships that once were colt to become unthrifty in a very short time. The former can generally be easily detected by examining the skin on the neck and around the fore shoulders. of our wheats, and is the great bread wheat of the Volga region. This wheat needs a warm climate. It does best in Russia, where the annual rainfall is only 15 inches.

A variety called Polish wheat, which was obtained, has the largest grain of all wheat in the world, the average length of the kernels being about five-sixteenths of an inch. Like the Kubanka, it is exceedingly hard, but is not a bread wheat.

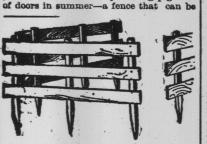
WATER IN ABUNDANCE.

Absolutely Essential to the Most Perfec

Milk Preduction. Several varieties of broom millet are to come. These are for cold, dry climates. They are grown in Russia for the seeds principally and are used for food in the way of soups and gruels. It is possible that we may thus add something desirable to our dietary. Two varieties of cats, the Swedish and Tobolsk, are expected to be the thing needful in the dry, cold regions of the west. The Government importation is from this selected seed. The other variety is from Tobolsk, in the water summer and winter, so that the cow will drink large quantites, as, within reasonable limits, an increase in water consumption brings an increase in the milk yield. Some dairymen are obliged to water their cows in summer from artificial ponds. When this is the case the pond should be fenced and the water drawn off inte a trough by a pipe controlled by a float valve, so that the trough will always be full of clean water. When cows are allowed to stand in a pond the water becomes indescribably filthy and the cows will not drink enough to maintain a full milk yield. Such water is liable to taint the milk, and some of the filth which collects on the cow's body while standing in the water is very apt to fall into the pail at milking. This summer we saw dairy cows drinking from ponds in which they stood and in which pigs wallowed. Milk from a single herd of cows watered in this way might In winter dairy cows which have poor shelter and are obliged to drink ice water from a creek dread the chill and often do

not drink as much water as needed. It will often pay to warm the water, using one of the cheap heaters on the market. On stormy days if cows are exposed while drinking the milk yield will be reduced sometimes as much as 25 per cent, and when the weather is bad it will pay either to have the watering trough under a shed or else carry water to the cows and let them stay in the

A Moyable Fence for Pigs. The illustration shows a kind of fence panel with which either small or large yards can be made for pasturing pigs out



MOVABLE FENCE FOR PIGS. when it is desired to move the occupants of the pen to new ground. The posts of each panel of fence extend about 20 inches below the lowest board, and are sharpened. If desired, hooks and staples sharpened. If desired, hooks and staples can be placed on each end part, so that two panels can be hooked together at the corners. Unless the ground is very loose, causing the stakes to be insecure, this will, however, hardly be necessary.—

American Agriculturist.

A Strictly Cash Business. Work on the dairy farm, when conducted as it ought to be, is confining and

everlasting. The dairyman must be at home night and morning every day in the week. The cows must be attended to just right. Close attention must be given to every detail of the business. But the pay is commensurate with the work. The dairy districts are the prosperous districts. Where dairying is general you find good houses and good barns. The dairyman

Runners of Strawberries.

Whether early or late runners on strawberry plants are to be used for the succeeding crop is a question worthy of consideration. E. A. Riehl says that the early runners should be allowed to grow, and then there will be few if any late ones to cut off. Some varieties of grawberries have the habit of bearing the next year's crop only on the early runners are not allowed to grow there will in such cases be a will be accordance of the succeeding crop is a question worthy of consideration. E. A. Riehl says that the carly runners should be allowed to grow, and then there will be few if any late ones to cut off. Some varieties of grawberries have the habit of bearing the next year's crop only on the early runners, and if these early runners are not allowed to grow there will in such cases be a will be accordance of the illinois Station, says: Milk, as ordinarily produced, sells at six cents a quart, while milk so carefully handled that it is known to be free from dirt and disease germs sells at from eight to 12 cents per quart. To produce really clean milk requires great care. Some experiments were made at the following collections resulted: Dust from contact. It should be inclosed in paper or straw or in a box, so that there will be no chance for soil to touch it. Nor extending the fruit in ground in pits, such as they use for storing potatoes and roots. These fing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots in ground in pits, such as they use for storing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots in ground in pits, such as they use for storing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots in ground in pits, such as they use for storing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots in ground in pits, such as they use for storing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots. These ing potatoes and roots ing potatoes and root from brushed cows, 869; under unwashed udder, 2,023; under washed udder, 90. and if these early runners are not allowed to grow there will in such cases be a udder, 2,023; under washed udder, 90.

There total failure of the second year. There are other varieties that will bear fruit ne are other varieties that will bear fruit ne matter how late runners are used.

If no brushed cows, 869; under unwashed to the no chance for soil to touch it. Nor should the fruit be placed where water leading through the soil can readily reach it, as that will spoil it as would the soil itself.

DEADLIEST OF WEEDS. Broom Sedge, of the South, Is Gotting

Close to Ontario. There is a weed far more deadly than

any yet discussed, that is the broom sedge. Andropogon scoparius, the "grass" of the worn soils of the south. of the worn soils of the south.

All southern farmers know this pernicious weed, that creeps into their pastures and meadows, rooting out timothy, rooting out blue-grass, rooting out all useful vegetation, covering the abandoned fields with a reddish brown and waving in the wind like the grass of a western prairie. They know, too, that animals will starve to death when broom-sedge grows up to their eyes. It seems to have grows up to their eyes. It seems to have some nutritious qualities when green and fresh, and in the arid west it is a common grass on some ranges and is there esteemed, though unworthy even there of the esteem in which it is held, I have

no doubt. Of late this weed is creeping north-ward. It has invaded West Virginia. It ward. It has invaded West Virginia. It has crossed the Ohio River and is seen in Ohio and Pennsylvania and doubtlesseastward. It comes first as a single tuft of yellowish red grass, standing above the other grasses. It has a light, cottony seed and feathery top. The seed blows about and the clumps increase. Sooner or later all the valuable grasses have disappeared and the sedge reigns supreme.

I know of townships that once were excellent grazing countries that are now practically worthless because of having



THE BROOM SEDGE.

been overspread with this vile weed. It is

Total Yearly Cost of Wagen Freigh Gen. Roy Stone figures out that there are 1,500,000 miles of public road in the United States, over which 500,000,000 tons of freight are hauled every year.

Putting the average haul at eight miles Putting the average haul at eight miles—though this is probably an over-estimate—he figures the cost of carting at two dollars the ton, or \$1,000,000,000 the year. The proportion will probably hold

good in Canada.

With uniformly good roads the cost of moving this freight would be only \$400,000,000, saving \$600,000,000 to the public annually. This is equivalent to the year ly interest on \$20,000,000,000 of three percent. Government bonds.

One-half of this almost inconceivably that the property would rebuild expert miles.

vast sum would rebuild eyery mile of road in the United States at an average cost of, say \$6,166 per mile, and the other half would furnish a yearly income of \$200 per mile for their repair and

At present the people spend the vast-sum of \$20,000,000 each year in repairing their worthless roads. This sum would build 4,000 miles of thoroughly good macadam road, sufficiently wide for rural

Experiments made in the Misse Experiments made in the Missouriagricultural experiment station show that
in nearly all road conditions broad-thred
wagons pull easier than those with narrow tires. On macadam road a load of:
2,518 pounds can be hauled on broad
tires with the same draught as a load of 2,000 pounds on narrow tires. On graveling, except when wet and sloppy on top, the draught of the broad-tired wagon is the draught of the broad-tired wagon is much less than that of the narrow-tired wagon; a load of 2,483 pounds can be hauled on broad tires with the draught required for 2,000 pounds on narrow tires. The trials on dirt roads give varying results. When it is dry, hard and free from dust 2,530 pounds can be hauled on broad tires with the draught required for 2,000 pounds on narrow tires. When the surface is covered with two or three 2,000 pounds on harrow tires. When the surface is covered with two or three inches of dry, loose dust, the results are unfavorable to the broad tire. In general, the better the road the greater the advantage of the broad tire. On turf it is much easier of draught.

EXPENSIVE BAD ROADS

Two Important Damage Lawsuits De-

In Clair County, Snyder township will be mulcted out of \$2,000 as the result of a defective public highway. Mrs. Bessie-Davis and her brothers, Edward and Davis and her brothers, Edward and Harry Kockler, instituted a sult against the township to recover damages for injuries sustained on a highway a short distance from Tyrone. The three were driving along the road in a carriage, when the horses plunged over an ugly embankment. The jury awarded Mrs. Davis \$2,000 for the bodily injuries she sustained, and \$20 to each of her brothers for the damage done to the vehicle. for the damage done to the vehic

It is rather surprising that more farmers do not winter their apples under-ground in pits, such as they use for stor-