FACING COMB HONEY.

What Some Commission Men Have to Say on This Subject.

The question of facing comb honey is one of so much importance to beekeepers that The American Bee Journal has taken the trouble to ascertain the views of a number of commission men in regard to it. A New York firm in a vigorous reply says: How can it be to the interest of any beekeeper to face or mix his honey? Would any man with common sense think for one momennt that he would gain by such a practice, whether he shipped his honey on commission or sold it? He might just as well face the crate with buckwheat combs and put the white honey in the center of the crate, for the result would be the same. He would only realize the price of buckwheat, or, in other words, the lowest merchantable value for all of it. Facing or irregular grading will depreciate the value of the entire shipment.

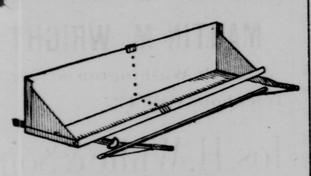
A Boston firm expresses the following opinion: As large handlers of honey on commission we have at all times tried to impress on our regular shippers the absolute necessity of grading their honey honestly. In this way, and this only, is it possible to secure results satisfactory to the shipper and give the purchaser what he may desire, and what to our mind should be the aim of every producer—the building up by careful grading of a demand for a brand, because it is always what it is represented to be and what it appears to be.

While it might not be dishonest in the strict sense of the word to mix fancy, No. 1 and No. 2 comb honey in the same case provided it was so understood by the purchaser at the time of the sale, yet the result would without doubt be disastrous to the shipper, for the reason that the purchaser would at once decide that a large share of the honey was second grade and only buy at a very low price. Then again such a practice would most certainly destroy confidence in brands, and as a result prices would not and could not be such as to equal that realized from honey sold strictly on its true grade value.

Our opinion, after many years of experience, is to grade very carefully, marking each case in such a way that we can keep it separate, placing your full name and brand on the fancy and No. 1 grades, but use only initials or a different brand on the No. 2 and dark. In this way you will be able to keep your brand A1 in every respect, as it should be, and thus create a demand and reputation which will be your best capital in the future.

Destroying Grasshoppers.

The "hopper dozer" is a much used device for killing grasshoppers. As described and figured some years ago by Professor Riley it is a sheet of ordinary sheet iron, such as is used for making stovepipes, turned up 1½ inches around the edges and riveted at the corners. This makes a shallow pan about 8 feet long, 2 feet broad and 1½ inches deep. To the bottom of this are riveted six small strips which can be fastened to the three runners on which the pan rests. To the rear side of the pan is screwed a light, wooden frame, as long as the pan and 1½ feet high. Over this frame a piece of canvas is stretched. This frame serves the important office



A HOPPER DOZER.

of throwing back all those grasshoppers that otherwise would jump clean over the pan and throws them into the oil.

The runners are made from saplings or small pieces of board. The front ends are screwed to a crosspiece which is drawn by two ropes fastened to a singletree. Just in front of the pan a rope sweeps the ground to stir up the hoppers and make them jump into the pan. In the pan is laid a piece of cloth which is first saturated with water. About a pint of kerosene is then thrown in and the upright sheet or sail of canvas moistened with oil. The machine is then drawn over the pasture or wherever the hoppers are thickest. The slightest touch of kerosene, either from the pan or from the canvas sheet, means death to the hopper.

New Ideas About San Jose Scale.

Professor Webster of the Ohio station is reported as advancing the idea that Japan is the home of the San Jose scale, and that it has not been destructive there as in other countries because it is kept in check by some native parasite. Professor Webster is planning a trip to Japan to ascertain if his ideas are correct, in which case it would be an easy matter to import and breed the Japanese parasite enemy and turn it loose upon the scale in this country.

News and Notes.

Complete fertilizer is one which contains the three essential fertilizing constituents—that is, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Don't let the teams suffer for want of water.

The wonderfully fine quality of English Wiltshire bacon has been ascribed to the fact that the hogs in that district are fattened on whey and barley meal.

Crown gall of the peach is a disease that has recently come into prominence, especially on nursery stock.

Among the newer varieties of asparagus the Mammoth White and Columbian have met with favor.

Some of the experiment stations are working on the problem of how to reduce the great amount of hard hand labor required in thinning sugar beets. A successful solution would mean much to sugar beet culture.

GRAVE OF PATRICK HENRY.

Not In Richmond, but In Charlotte, Where He Lived.

Every now and then we see in some newspaper the query, "Where is Patrick Henry buried?" and tourists in Richmond constantly ask to be shown his grave, with the mistaken idea that it is in that city, where much of his public career was passed. Few people comparatively know that the man who acquired the title of "The Tongue of the Revolution" lies in a quiet grave on the estate in Charlotte county where he formerly lived. Over it is a marble slab inscribed with one line, "His fame his best epitaph."

The estate lies on Staunton river, 38 miles from the town of Lynchburg, near the border line which separates Charlotte and Campbell counties. It derived its name of Red Hill from the peculiar color of the soil in that vicinity. When Patrick Henry bought the place, it comprised about 3,500 acres. The land is rich—there was a saying in the neighborhood that poor land and Henry could never be mentioned together—corn grows there as high as a man on horseback; there is a general air of smiling fields and abundant prosperity. Its situation in early times was very remote. Neighbors were few, one of the nearest being the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, who lived in his chosen solitude 15 miles away.

Red Hill is now owned by Henry's grandson, William Wirt Henry, a clever, cultivated gentleman of the "old school." He has in his possession some most interesting relics of his celebrated grandfather, including the desk he always used, which still contains his letters from Lafayette, Washington, Madison and other great men of early days; the large, round backed chair in which Patrick Henry died and a portrait of him by the elder Sully, under which hangs a yellowed slip of paper, signed by Chief Justice John Marshall and several others of his friends, testifying to the faithfulness of the likeness.—Philadelphia Press.

READING SEALED LETTERS.

A German Scientist Shows How This May Be Accomplished.

It is not generally known that sealed letters may in many cases be read without opening the envelopes or doing them the least injury. It was discovered by a German physiologist by the use of an embryoscope, or egg glass, that the shells of eggs were of very unequal thickness.

It occurred to him to make experiments in order to ascertain how many leaves of ordinary letter or official paper must be laid above and below a written leaf in order to make it illegible to a highly sensitive eye in the direct sunlight. He found that after he had rested his eye in a dark room for 10 or 15 minutes he cold read a piece of writing over the mirror of the embryoscope that had been covered with eight layers of paper.

He called in other observers to confirm this. The letters, however, that could thus be deciphered were written in dark ink on one side of the paper only. If four written sides were folded together, and especially if there had been crossing, it was hard to make out the drift of the writing, and there are some kinds of writing which, when folded twice or thrice, admit too little light for the purpose of decipherment.

In this way possibly many of the performances of "clairvoyants" may be explained. By means of the egg glass it is, as a rule, easier to make out the contents of letter or telegram without the slightest tampering with the envelope than it is to detect the movements of the embryo in the egg.

Suppose the writer of a billet, the contents of which are known only to himself, lets it out of his hand and loses sight of it for five minutes. It may be readily carried either into the direct sunlight or into electric or magnesium light and be read by the aid of the egg glass. The placing of a piece of cartridge paper in the envelope or the coloring of it black is a means of defense at hand.

A Burmese School.

The uproar was like that of a runaway engine tearing through a tunnel. The floor was littered with youngsters lying on their stomachs, and all bawling with an energy indicative that somebody was hurting them. Long, slim, scratched upon slips of palm leaf, the equivalent of books in Burma, were spread before the scholars. Making the lads shout is the approved method of elementary instruction. When the master discovers any lagging in lung exercise, a long switch begins to sing through the air. Quiet, serious study is exploded. The Burmese educationists argue that so long as a boy is shouting his mind is occupied. When he is silent, he is certain to be scheming mischief. Therefore the best shouters are the best pupils.—Travel.

Cruel Spaniards.

Spanish officers as well as men generally incline to cruelty and treachery. Here is a story in point, told by an excellent authority:

"In Alcala, the Guardia Civil—that is, one of the crack troops—was after a robber band. One of the robbers was caught. Being promised a full pardon, he gave away his comrades. This man had no sooner signed the paper that served as his death warrant for his late friends when the officer in charge said, 'We will begin with him.' The robber was immediately shot in the back of his head."

In 1870 Japan was visited by a terrible epidemic of smallpox, which almost decimated Yokohama. Vaccination was made compulsory in 1896. The Japanese are said to have been struck with the fact that pockmarked foreigners were rarely seen in Japan.

In the Bank of England there are many silver ingots which have lain unbuched for nearly 200 years.

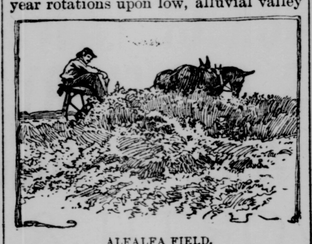
FARM AND GARDEN

ALFALFA.

One of the Best Forage Plants Grown In the United States.

Of the numerous forage plants grown in the United States alfalfa is one of the best. It requires clean ground and should never be sown on weedy or poorly prepared fields. The seedlings are very susceptible to changes of temperature and are more tender than those of red clover, so that they are more liable to be crowded out by weeds or a nurse crop.

In Louisiana alfalfa is grown in two year rotations upon low, alluvial valley



ALFALFA FIELD.

lands, and may there be cut at intervals of from six to eight weeks throughout the season. In the northern states three crops per annum is perhaps the average.

The merits and demerits of alfalfa are summed up in the year book of the department of agriculture, which is the source of the facts and illustrations here presented as follows:

Altogether alfalfa is one of the best forage crops grown in the United States, and is adapted to cultivation in a greater range of latitude than red clover. It has succeeded as far north as central New York, southern Michigan and Montana, and as far south as southern California, Louisiana and Florida—a wider range than that of any other of our forage plants, except Indian corn. Its points of superiority over other legumes are that when once well rooted it withstands



ALFALFA PLANT, SHOWING PART OF ROOT.

drought, it may be cut oftener, thus yielding a larger amount of hay or green forage per acre in the course of a year, and the hay is richer in muscle making crude protein than any of the clovers.

Its disadvantages are that its tough, woody roots make it difficult to plow under, it requires better drainage than red clover, is more liable to cause bloating of cattle and sheep, is not as well adapted to pasturing, and is more tender while young, so that it is more difficult to get a stand.

Spontaneous Combustion of Hay.

In the west a large number of cases of spontaneous combustion in hay have occurred during the last decade, many of them being thoroughly well authenticated. Almost invariably the hay that takes fire spontaneously is clover hay that has gone into the mow rather green, and it is noteworthy that while in some seasons no cases would occur at all in others fires that almost certainly originated spontaneously would be comparatively frequent.

As a matter of hypothesis, though of not direct evidence, it is probable that the danger is great or small accordingly as the season is favorable or unfavorable to the rapid growth of grass and clover and to the multiplication of fungous parasites, the combustion being believed to be due to the rapid multiplication of a certain kind of fungus. If this theory be true, then the present season will be one during which spontaneous fires in the clover hay mow should be particularly guarded against.

The Iowa Homestead, which takes the foregoing view of this interesting question, thinks, however, that there is practically no danger except with clover and other fodder plants that are similarly hard to cure. Nor is there much likelihood of spontaneous fires in clover that has been quite thoroughly cured. It is only when it goes into the mow in large masses comparatively green that the danger seems to exist. The deeper the hay, too, the more probability there is that fire may spontaneously arise in it.

Remedies For Cabbage Worm.

Cabbages are often much injured by so called cabbage worms, which feed upon the leaves and if undisturbed may destroy the heads. They often appear early in the season before the heads have begun to form, and at that time can be readily killed by the use of paris green or other arsenites at the rate of one ounce to 15 gallons of water or with plaster or flour at the rate of one pound to 100. Care should be taken not to use these poisons after the heads have formed, as the danger increases as the time of ripening approaches. Should the worms appear late in the season pyrethrum or saltpeter at the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water can be used with good results and without danger. The worm can also be destroyed by pouring hot water upon the leaves.—Michigan Station Bulletin.

YELLOWSTONE PARK AND OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Yellowstone National Park is unquestionably one of the most interesting regions on the globe, for within it is displayed the greatest collection of nature's manifold wonders. Indeed, this mountain-bound plateau, high up on the summit of the everlasting Rockies, is a veritable playground for the world's giant forces.

The personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves New York on September 1, affords the most satisfactory plan of visiting this wonderland and viewing its marvelous features. A stop of two days will be made on the return trip at Omaha, affording an opportunity to visit the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman smoking, dining, sleeping and observation cars in each direction. Eight days will be spent in the Park. A stop will also be made returning at Chicago. The round-trip rate, $235 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, covers all necessary expenses.

For detailed itinerary and full information address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
t8-27

No over crowding, every comfort. Low rates from all stations on the B. C. & A. Railway to Ocean City. Pack your lunch and enjoy a day at the seashore. tf

A few pieces of Hydrant Hose left, to be closed out at cost.
NEVIUS & FRAMPTON.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the summer and early autumn of 1898:—

To the North (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 26 and August 16. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two-weeks' trip. Proportionate rates from other points.

To Yellowstone Park and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, observation, and dining cars, allowing eight days in "Wonderland" and two days at Omaha, September 1. Rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 21, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15, and 29, at rate of $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins on the return trip.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 19. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and further information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Dr. Councell's Pharmacy. 2-5-1y.

TO ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS.

The Southern Railway Offers the Best Service and Quickest Time.

Leaving Broad Street Station, Philadelbhia, at 6.55 p. m. daily, the "Southwestern Limited" of the Southern Railway reaches Atlanta at 3.55 p. m. the following afternoon, and arrives at New Orleans the next morning at 7.40. All meals en route are operated through without change not only to both of the above points but also to Asheville, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Birmingham and Memphis. For Pullman reservations and all information write to Jno. M. Beall, District Passenger Agent, 828 Chestnut Street, Phila.

GUIDETO UMMER HOMES

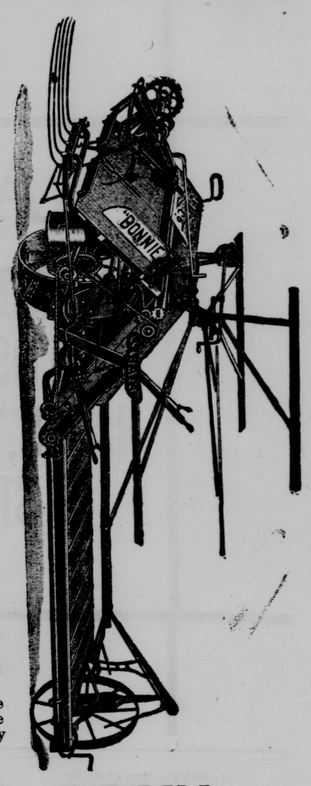
On Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Rwy. Co.'s Rail andSteamer Routes.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company's book, "Guide to Summer Homes on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and Eastern and Western Shores of Virginia," is now ready for distribution. This book gives a complete list of all Boarbing Houses and Hotels along the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Combany's Lines, and a great deal of other information. You should not be without a copy. Sent free to any address upon application to T. MURDOCH, G. P. A. 111 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Largest stock in town, and very lowest prices. Just come and see them. Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Company. 3t

Johnson Binders & Mowers.

I have the agency for the above machines, which are of the very best manufactures and will give perfect satisfaction, being light and easy running. Also Cultivators and Disc Harrows.



Birdsall Threshing Outfits.

None superior and the machines are giving the best satisfaction.

Steel STAR Windmills.

Can be erected cheaply, all steel and galvanized, and the best machines for power purposes.

COLUMBIA INCANDESCENT GASLIGHT.

The finest and best gaslight on the market. See it, and you will have it. Great gas saver. Adopted by Johns Hopkins Hospital.

ISAAC R. PIPPIN,

FOUNDER and MACHINIST,

NORTH WASHINGTON ST. - - EASTON, MARYLAND.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Builders : Supplies.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mantels and full line of Mill Work kept in stock always. Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Framing and Finishing Lumber of all kinds.

WRIGHTSVILLE LAND LIME

TEXAS ALUM LIME FOR BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING PURPOSES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

Robt. B. Dixon & Co.

Call at this office and see prospectus of

'Land of Legendary Lore.'

Klondike

Alaska! Why not get your share of the great fortunes to be realized from the wonderful discoveries already made and to be made in this New Klondike—Alaska—Eldorado? THE WASHINGTON GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION COMPANY under its charter is authorized to prospect for and acquire Mining Claims and Properties in those wonderful gold fields of Klondike and Alaska. Immense fortunes have already been realized and millions more will be made there. Will you allow this golden opportunity to pass you by? A few dollars invested in this undertaking may be the foundation to your fortune. The rush to this wonderland necessitates immediate action. The first in the field the first in fortune. No such opportunity has ever been presented to the people of the present generation as is offered in the Klondike—Alaska Gold Fields. All shareholders get their full proportion of all profits. No dividends are made on stock remaining unsold. Send your orders enclosing One Dollar for each share of fully paid-up and non-assessable stock desired direct to the WASHINGTON GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION COMPANY, Tacoma, Washington.

The following Tacoma dealers in supplies for the Klondike and Alaska trade are Stockholders in the Company and will inform you regarding the reliability of its officers: Monty and Gunn, Groceries; A. F. Hoska, Harness Co.; Morris Gross Co., Dry Goods Clothing; W. G. Rowland, Outfitter; Hugo Felitz, Tents; Tacoma Hardware Co. 10-30-1y

Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality will always follow its use. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Professional Cards.

T. J. SMITHERS,
Dentist. *Easton, Md.*
Office cor. Washington and Cabinet sts

DRS. W. T. KELLEY & BRO.
Dentists, *Easton, Md.*
Office in Shannahan Build'g Dover, st.

LEWIS BUFFETT, M. D., D. D. S.,
Dentist, *Easton, Md.*
Office in Masonic Temple.

R. RASTALL WALKER,
Attorney-at-Law, *Easton, Md.*
Office on Dover street in Building formerly occupied by R. B. Dixon & Co.

J. C. & C. MULLIKIN,
Attorneys-at-Law, *Easton, Md.*
Office cor. Dover and Washington sts

J. S. GARRISON, M. D.,
Homeopathist.
Office and residence corner Dover and Hanson streets. Office hours—8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4. 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone No. 86.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GROCERIES

A complete line of specialties. Call and be convinced. We have a stock that will surprise you for quantity and variety. Prices low. E. H. FURNESS & CO.
No. 9 S. HARRISON St

Livery, Feed & Exchange Stables

John W. Seemer, Harrison St., Easton.

Omnibus meets all boats and trains. Spec attention given to the transfer of baggage.
5-22 **Edward Gay, Manager.**