

MISCELLANEOUS.

—There seems to be a general fitness about the fact that "boom" rhymes with "doom."
—A calf at West Fallowfield, Can., ate nineteen young turkeys and wanted more.—Toronto Globe.
—At Yuma, Cal., eggs are hatched by natural heat, if put in a shady place. If left in the sun they cook.
—Teacher—"Have animals a capacity for affection?" Class—"Nearly all." Teacher—"Correct. Now, what animal possesses the greatest affection for man?" Little Girl—"Woman."—Oma-ha World.
—The Illinois Humane Society, organized at Chicago in 1870, has a good record. During the last six years it has investigated 13,744 complaints, extended help to 5,463 children, and saved from abuse over 8,000 horses.
—A Kentucky sheep-breeder advertises that, living near three towns, he has concluded to discontinue his contest with dogs, and therefore offers the remnant of his flock of thoroughbred Southdowns for sale.
—There is a mending bureau in New York City where bachelors and neglected husbands take their shirts, socks, cuffs, and whatever is in tatters, and can have them made whole again. The only way it used to be possible to get this work done was to fee the washerwoman for the purpose, or to take the work to one of the charitable institutions that still make a specialty of employing their inmates at this work.
—A watch has been invented by the Swiss watchmakers solely for the use of blind people. A small peg is set in the center of each figure. When the hour-hand is approaching a certain hour the peg for that hour drops when the quarter before it is passed. The person feels the peg is down and then counts back to 12. He can thus tell the time within a few minutes and by practice he can become so expert as to tell the time almost exactly.
—A most remarkable imitation of black walnut has lately been manufactured from poor pine, the quality and appearance of the article being such as to defy detection, except upon very close examination. To accomplish this, one part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and with this solution the wood is coated. When the material is half dry, a solution of bichromate of potash with water is rubbed on it, and the made walnut is ready for use.
—"A colony of rats," says the New York Sun, "were driven out of their resting place in the cellar of No. 53 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Tuesday, by the collapse of the foundation of one of the pillars of the Kings County Elevated road. With bale-sticks and bung-starters the occupants of the saloon overhead managed to exterminate nearly one hundred. It will cost the railroad about two dollars a rat to pay the damage done by the water which flowed in the cellar."
—"I should think you would adopt safety couplings for your freight trains," remarked a gentleman to the superintendent of a railroad, as a brakeman with a leg mashed off was carried by on a shutter. "Why so?" asked the superintendent. "Because you cripple so many brakemen by the old method," was the reply. "Not much," said the superintendent. "This railroad only pays an eight per cent. dividend, while my stock in a cork-leg factory pays a dividend of forty-two per cent. Do you think I want to go to the expense of purchasing safety couplings in order to throw the cork-leg factory into bankruptcy? You must be crazy!"—Newman Independent.
THE TERRIBLE APHIS.
A Little Insect That Could Stare Out the Human Race in One Year.
—"Do you see that speck on this slide?" The reporter closely examined the glass slide of the microscope. The eye, unaided by the lens, could distinguish absolutely nothing.
—"Now look through this tube." The reporter gazed through the long tubes of the big binocular microscope. On the slide there was plainly to be seen, instead of a single speck, a collection of monsters, who were crawling around on the glass uneasily, as if out of their natural element.
—"See their long legs, peculiar eyes and ferocious appearance," observed the entomologist in whose up-town office the research was being made. "These are aphides or plant-lice. The aphis only weighs one one-hundredth of a grain. Its life is short and its habits are destructive in the extreme to all kinds of plants, particularly those which are reared in-doors."
—"What is so remarkable about them?"
—"I was coming to that. They are among the most ferocious creatures in the world. They breed with almost miraculous rapidity. I will illustrate. A heavy man will weigh in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 grains, two billion times as much as an aphis. Well, in ten broods, if nothing were done to destroy them, how much do you suppose the offspring of one of these minute creatures would weigh?"
—"I have no idea."
—"Of course we have no way of absolutely determining that matter, but judging from the increase of a single aphis in a given length of time, and estimating what would be accomplished in ten broods, we estimate that they would weigh as much as 800,000,000 men weighing 280 pounds each—or one-third the human population of the globe."
—"Lucky their increase is checked."
—"I should say it was. They would destroy in one year every particle of vegetable matter in the world, and create a famine equal only in its destructiveness to the deluge itself."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

CURIOS CEREMONIALS.

Amusements That Savor Much of Another World Than Ours.
The curious philosophical views of life which appear to be common to the races of the Chinese stock, and the elaborate ceremonials by which they are symbolized and emphasized, give a rare interest to all that relates to the manners and customs of those peoples, whatever may be their particular nationality. Nowhere are these features more marked, or do they savor more of another world than ours, than in Annam. We are indebted to certain French writers, whose military and political events have given rare opportunities to observe, for some fresh and original accounts of the inhabitants of this country, and of their characteristic beliefs and usages. M. Henry M. d'Estrey has given, in the Revue Scientifique, descriptions of the principal ceremonies prescribed in the rites to commemorate the most important events in life, which are six in number, viz.: 1. *Gea Ke*, or the imposition of a pin in the hair-dressing of a maiden on her reaching puberty; 2. *Gea Quan*, or the imposition of the virile bonnet on the head of a young man when he reaches adult age; 3. *Quan*, or the feast in celebration of obtaining a first employment; 4. *Hon*, or the marriage ceremonies; 5. *Tauy*, or funeral ceremonies; 6. *Te*, or the ceremony of ancestral worship.
The first two ceremonies are celebrated by the relatives, in the family. When a maiden has reached the age of fifteen years, the father and mother adorn the two altars erected to the ancestors of their respective families, invite the near relatives, and select, as president of the ceremony, an aged lady, of high repute for virtue and good sense. While the lights are burning among perfumes, two masters of ceremonies, one at each end of the altar, call off the order fixed by the rites. The father and mother then come up to the altars, and say in a low tone: "It is our duty to inform our ancestors that our daughter is, according to the rites, marriageable from this day, and that the age of fifteen years, which she has reached, gives her the right to wear the pin." They then prostrate themselves four times, and the other relatives follow, imitating them. Next, the maiden is brought up to the altar, and the lady who presides over the ceremony, or sometimes the mother herself, takes the pin from off the altar and places it in the hair of the maiden, when, after having saluted the altars four times, she takes her back into the house. At any time after this the maiden may marry. The ceremony is followed by a festival, which is attended by the participants.
The ceremony of the imposition of the virile bonnet upon the young man who has reached the age of twenty years is performed with similar observances; but the father or an old man takes the place of the mother or aged lady in making the investiture.—Popular Science Monthly.
POWER OF ROBORITE.
An Explosive Which Destroys Dynamite in Its Dreadful Work.
Some interesting experiments have lately been made in Westphalia with the new German explosive known as roborite, for the purpose of showing its advantages over dynamite. The statement that the former compound is stronger than the latter has been declared to be a gross exaggeration of facts, and the possibility of their being any thing like equality between them has been pooh-poohed as unreasonable and absurd. But if the reports which I have received are worthy of credence—and they come with apparently unquestionable authority—roborite has made good its claim of equality, at least.
The first experiments undertaken were to demonstrate the superiority of the new explosive in its ability to stand friction and heavy blows. Small quantities laid upon an anvil and struck with a sledge hammer stood the test very satisfactorily. Afterward a large quantity was burned to show that even when a thick mass no explosion occurs when merely ignited by the application of flame. In the trials for strength a 2½ ounce cartridge of dynamite was laid upon a rolled steel rail of English manufacture and covered with a sod turf. When fired by an electrical fuse, the rail was bent and rifts were opened in the metal at the place where the cartridge lay. A roborite cartridge of the same weight, exploded under the same conditions, broke a similar rail asunder.
Next a charge of 3½ pounds of dynamite was laid upon a Siemens-Martin steel armor plate, covered with earth and fired. The effect was to slightly bend the plate. The same charge of roborite completely shattered a similar plate. The value of roborite in blasting down coal is testified to by numerous engineers and colliery managers in the Westphalian district. It is said to give little or no flame, and to shatter less than dynamite. This latter statement is not so easy to reconcile with the violent action exerted upon the rail and the plate in the experiments described. The writer of the testimonials alluded to denies that products of combustion are more injurious to health than those resulting from the explosion of dynamite.—Colliery Engineer.
—About seventy-five per cent. of the exports of this country during the last fiscal year were agricultural products, against twenty per cent. of manufactured articles, including refined petroleum.—Christian at Work.
—The question of agricultural education continues to attract attention of journals devoted to the farm East and West.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

PULVERIZED COAL.

A Method of Heating That Assures a Great Economy in Fuel.
Improved methods for obtaining artificial heat are always a subject of interest, and experiments in this direction are being made all the time to get heat at as low a cost as possible. The manufacture of water gas has been very successful, and, as it can be produced at a low price, without the nuisance of ashes and smoke, it is growing in favor and efforts are being made to run it into houses to be used for heating as well as for lighting purposes.
Another method of heating, which is rapidly making its way, if the promoters of it are to be believed, is the pulverized coal process. The claims made for the method are many, and if one-half of them are well founded, there can be no doubt of its success. One of the promoters said: "In this country there are about 20,000,000 tons of coal annually wasted, being too fine for use. Of the total coal mined, it is estimated that one-eighth per cent. of waste is made by blasting and handling; and that six and one-quarter per cent. is wasted in the breaker. Many attempts have been made to utilize this immense amount of wastage, and until now nothing has been successful.
"Until now only a very small quantity of this fine dust has been used. The requisites for success are, first, simple and efficient machinery to reduce the coal to dust at a very small cost; second, reduction to an impalpable powder; third, an automatic supply of coal dust and air, each capable of being regulated at will; fourth, the reduction of the coal and the simultaneous feeding of it with air into the fire-box by the same machine; fifth, the intimate mixture of the fine particles of coal dust with air, so that each particle shall be surrounded by air as it enters the fire-box, thus insuring complete combustion.
"These conditions have been completely fulfilled by a new process. The method of using the dust is as follows: The coal, no matter what size it is, is fed into a pulverizer, by which it is ground to an impalpable powder. This is done by means of the friction of the particles, one against the other. After the coal is ground it passes through the pulverizer, and on coming out it is met by a current of air from a blower, which sends it through a nozzle into the combustion chamber underneath the boiler. This combustion chamber has to be specially constructed, and will last about as long as the ordinary one where coal is used. The arch will last a year, and the side walls two years. The supply of coal dust and air is automatically regulated, and complete combustion is the result. No smoke escapes from the chimney, and there is no loss of heat in that way. We feel confident that at least thirty-five per cent. of fuel will be saved by using the machines.
In Philadelphia, experiments have been made with this process in the Harrison Safety Boiler Works, and the engineer made the statement that where 1,000 pounds of coal per day were used under a small boiler, at a cost of \$3 per ton, 900 pounds of dust were used at a cost of about \$1 per ton. The machine for that boiler only costs about \$165, and he thinks there is a saving of at least 50 per cent. The cost of repairs to the machine will not exceed \$10 per annum. One result of using the refuse coal will be that the price of ordinary coal will have to come down."—N. Y. Post.
GENERAL.
In the island of Sumatra a flower grows which is nine feet in circumference and weighs fifteen pounds.
—"What wonderful patience those fishermen have!" exclaimed an idler to a passing friend. "Here I have been watching that fellow for three whole hours, and he hasn't yet had a bite."—French Fun.
—There lives in Troy, Mo., a little girl about eight years old whose head is almost an iron gray, and it is steadily and perceptibly growing grayer, and the present indications are that long before she reaches womanhood her once raven black hair will have become snow white. Fright caused the change in color.
—A young financier, aged four, who was given five cents for every mouse caught in a small trap, finally asked leave to spend the proceeds. The nurse was told to go wherever he led her, to see what he proposed buying. He passed all the toy and candy shops, but paused before a hardware store, and pointing to the window exclaimed, triumphantly: "I buy more mousetraps, Fanny!"
—The marriage of Herman Goldstein to Rosa Gruenberg, both Russian Jews, in Grand Forks, D. T., Tuesday evening, called together about one thousand people. The couple, headed by a cornet band and followed by two hundred people, marched through the principal streets, the walks on either side being thronged with spectators. After the ceremony about three hundred people partook of supper, after which wine and beer were dealt out freely.
—Krupp's great gun for the Italian navy weighs 118 tons, is 45 feet long, and its internal caliber is nearly 16 inches, rifled with 92 spiral turns. It throws a steel projectile weighing nearly a ton, with a charge of 6 cwt. of brown prismatic powder, having an initial velocity of 614 yards in a second and a range of nearly 8 miles; the shot can penetrate a steel armor-plate 36 inches thick immediately at the mouth of the gun, and a plate 29 inches thick, it is estimated, at a distance of a mile or more.—Public Opinion.

A DOUBLE MIND.

An Expert Stenographer Who Can Write and Speak Simultaneously.
—"How long have you lived here?" The lawyer was taking the deposition of a witness in his office in the Mills Building, New York. The pencil of the stenographer was moving rapidly over his paper, leaving behind it a string of pothooks and other absurd symbols of speech.
—"You say that you have known the defendant for the past ten years? Now, I want to ask you whether at any time during that period you ever noticed any symptom of insanity in his behavior?" continued the lawyer.
At the instant the lawyer began his query the stenographer turned to the reporter, who was seated by his side at the table, and, without stopping his writing for a second, whispered: "Wait a moment and I'll be through. This won't last much longer."
The reporter looked anxiously at the notes, expecting to see the pencil stop its travels, or at least at the end of the questions, retrace its steps to revise some phrases incorrectly transcribed. But it made no such break. When the lawyer ended his inquiry the pencil stopped.
—"Now, sir," continued the lawyer, "you may tell me whether you were well enough acquainted with the defendant to know whether he showed any weakness of mind or not?"
Before the stenographer had completed the second line of his report he again whispered to the reporter not to be in a hurry, and, as before, concluded his work without a particle of apparent interruption. This was the last question, and after the papers were gathered together and the witness had left the office, the reporter asked the stenographer whether he had written correctly all that was said verbatim or had only epitomized what had been spoken.
—"I wrote exactly what was said. Why do you ask?"
—"Can you read it without difficulty?"
—"Of course I can, otherwise I should not be here; but why do you ask?"
—"I didn't see how you could write down what was being spoken and speak to me upon another subject at the same time."
—"That is easy enough to do," responded the stenographer with a laugh, "when you only know how and practice long enough. Shorthand writing is very much like playing the piano or repeating something from memory. It is mechanical. I found years ago when I was reporting in a Western court, that it was extremely useful to be able to hear and think of other things transpiring in the court-room than the evidence itself. I then began practicing so that I could train myself to do two separate things at the same time. I would mentally make note of every thing occurring around me and keep on with my writing. At first I would make a mistake or two, but gradually I got so that I could hear every thing that was said, and I understood it, too, notwithstanding the fact that my pencil was moving all the time."
—"I should think that when you began to speak it would have thrown you off your track?"
—"It did at first. I learned that by committing to memory some poem and repeating it while I was reporting, until at last I could carry on a conversation on almost any subject and write from dictation upon one entirely different. It's a very useful accomplishment, but I wouldn't advise you to learn it unless you intend to become a professional stenographer, and I wouldn't advise that unless you have nothing better to do than to break stones in the street."—N. Y. Post.
HYSTERIC & L. EPIDEMIC.
Outbreak of a Queer Convulsionist Mania in the Province of Rome.
A curious outbreak of convulsionist mania, analogous to those which occurred from time to time during the Middle Ages, has shown itself at Agosta, in the province of Rome.
For some weeks past the country people have been laboring under the delusion that the district is under the immediate government of the Evil One, and before retiring to rest they carefully place on the threshold the broom and the salt, which are accented with the power of keeping off evil spirits. Many of the younger women have epileptiform attacks, during which they utter piercing screams and are violently convulsed. So serious had the condition of things become that the syndice of Agosta found it necessary to inform the prefect, who sent detachments of soldiers into the district in order to calm the apprehensions of the inhabitants.
As a natural consequence of this condition of mental perturbation, the country is overrun with quacks who claim to possess the only infallible remedy for the seizures. One of these nostrums, the vendor of which was making a rich harvest from its sale, was found on analysis to consist of earth, snuff and borax. Three medical men who were commissioned to investigate the cause and nature of this extraordinary affliction came to the conclusion that it was an epidemic of hysterics.
They examined a number of the sufferers, mostly young women, some of whom were alleged to have vomited nails, horse-shoes, and other equally indigestible substances, while others barked like dogs. Several of them were removed to Rome for treatment in the hospitals there, and measures have been taken to check the spread of the mischief.
In a milder degree this contagious form of hysteria is not infrequent, especially in places where ignorance and superstition favor manifestations of nervous disorders. The worst excesses of popular outbreaks, like the French revolution, have been attributed to similar influences, and with every appearance of justice.—British Medical Journal.

AMONG THE T-LINKITS.

The Rights of Women Among the Aboriginal Tribes of Alaska.
Every time a man wants to undertake a business transaction he takes his wife along with him to ratify or veto the bargain, and should she be absent at the time she may afterward put in an appearance and upset the whole affair. Fullest of all, the same equivalent transactions of the women are not subject to the same supervising power of the men, who have nothing to say regarding the bargains of their wives and daughters, except to foot the bill, if any compensation is promised by the squaws that the men are expected to fill, as work, utensils they can make, or even money, where they can get it from white men and understand its value. I have known several instances where the men have closed certain bargains, only to find them opened again when the absent wife put in an appearance. As white men are not very liable to undo a bargain which they think is to their advantage, they seldom acquiesce in the demand of the women in canceling the contract, and some of the worst personal misunderstandings between the two races have occurred on this account. I, of course, do not know how the T-linkit man fared after he got home from such a bargain; but I think we can all imagine pretty well. Nothing was more exasperating to me, at times, upon my expeditions into Alaska—in 1883 and 1886—when I came across some man from whom I wanted to buy some trifling article or to employ for a short time than to have to start out for the Indian village, probably a mile or two distant, to consult his wife about it, or to bring her to me to talk the matter over.
Then the succession to the chieftainship of the tribe is a most singular one, based also on "woman's rights," or something akin to it. Neither the eldest son of the King and Queen nor the chief and his wife nor, in fact, any of the sons and daughters succeed their father to the head of the tribe when he dies, but some one of the nearest male relatives of the Queen is made chief when her husband dies. It is easy to see that this curious and roundabout method of handing down the scepter may transfer the crown to anybody in the tribe, and that there can be no such thing as a true royal succession or hereditary descent of the chief's power.
When the parents, or either of them, have died all of the effects that they possessed descend by inheritance on the mother's side, none of the descendants of the father receiving any thing out of the estate. One would think that it would lead to some curious muddles, but somehow they manage to keep it straight.
The same as among all savages, the men have often two or three wives, and in rare cases even more; but the women, not to be outdone in the matrimonial line, have in a few instances—two or three of which I know of personally—two husbands. They are nearly always rich women, who have had a great deal left them by inheritance, or who had made a large amount themselves—for, as I have said, the women do nearly all the business. One T-linkit woman, a Sitka woman, who went by the name of Mrs. Tom among the white people, and who had already one husband, bought another, a slave, for about a thousand dollars in goods and chattels, and when I saw the two together afterward I think he was the best-looking one of the pair. When a man and woman marry they try and adopt a boy and a girl. If the man dies the boy becomes the woman's husband, and if the woman dies the girl becomes the wife of the man.—Lieutenant Schoatka, in N. Y. Independent.
Wanted to Chop It.
Customer (to waiter who has just filled his order)—Did you say this was a chop?
Waiter—Yes, sir. Any thing the matter with it, sir?
Customer—Nothing much. But say, when you are coming 'round this way again please bring the axe.—Life.
A Writer for the Press.
—"What are you doing, Thomas?" asked the minister, patronizingly.
"I am a writer for the press," said the lad, proudly.
—"Indeed, you are quite young for that. What do you write?"
—"I direct wrappers."—Washington Critic.
—One of the probable effects of rapid transit in Brooklyn will be the lowering in value of residence property in New York City. Real estate owners are closely watching events. Those in Gotham are apprehensive of a decrease in their holdings, and those in Brooklyn are expecting a boom in all the unimproved lots of the City of Churches. Another result that is likely to come from Brooklyn's elevated roads is an unusual development toward the ocean.
—There is in Connecticut savings banks over \$75,000 which has remained without claimants for over twenty years. Of this \$21,000 is held by the Society for Savings in Hartford, \$17,000 by the New London Savings Bank, \$12,500 by the Norwich Savings Bank, \$7,000 by the Bridgeport Saving Bank, \$4,000 by the Middletown, and not far from \$4,000 by the Newalk.
—The women of New York have been granted more patents than their sisters in any other State. The women of Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin rank next in order.

VARIETY OF FOOD.

An Exclusive Corn Diet Unfavorable to the Vitality and Health of Hogs.
That raw corn fed out on the ear is the cheapest material that can be used for making pork in the Western States appears to be demonstrated beyond a doubt. Several farmers in Central Illinois have reported that they are able to make a pound of pork from ten pounds of corn, or six pounds from every bushel fed to their hogs. If they raise 70 bushels of corn on an acre of land they obtain 420 pounds of pork, worth at 5 cents per pound \$21. This is more than can be realized for any kind of small grain. The fertility of the soil is soon exhausted when successive crops of small grain are raised on it. Such is not the case, however, if corn is raised, fed to hogs on the place, and the manure they make applied to the land. A crop of corn can be raised and harvested without the necessity of paying out much money. The seed costs but a trifle, and there is no bill for the use of a harrower or a thrashing-machine. A corn crop can be produced by the use of the labor and implements that almost every farmer has. Pork can be sent to market much cheaper than small grain.
A prairie farm chiefly devoted to raising corn and feeding it to hogs is very cheaply fitted up, stocked and managed. It costs but little to make shelter for hogs that will keep them dry and warm. A fair crop of corn can be raised on new breaking. Old ground intended for producing corn can be plowed in the fall or the following spring. Almost any kind of manure is beneficial to a corn crop. The planting of corn can be delayed much longer than the sowing of small grains. The work of cultivation can be performed by a variety of implements. Hands that are less skillful than those required to raise many crops can plant, cultivate and harvest corn. But few fences are required on a farm devoted to raising corn and feeding hogs. Hogs multiply so rapidly and mature so quickly that it does not take a long time to stock a farm with them or to realize money from them. In these respects they possess great advantages over cattle and horses. A farmer who has but small means can not engage in most kinds of stock-raising. But he can raise hogs by producing the corn for feeding to them.
Still it has become obvious that raising hogs on a diet of corn has been productive of unfavorable results. An exclusive corn diet does not produce the requisite proportions of bone and muscle in animals. It contains too much carbon and not enough nitrogen. Breeding-sows that eat little or nothing except corn are poor mothers. They generally produce small litters of pigs, and they give but little milk. Pigs brought up on corn alone appear to have little vitality. They are not as lively as those that enjoy the privileges of a free range and eat a variety of food. They appear to be more likely to contract disease. The hog has become more delicate since it was kept in pens and has had corn brought to his trough. During the past few years diseases have been more common and more generally fatal among hogs than among horses, cattle, or sheep. On this account many farmers have abandoned pork-raising or keep only enough hogs to supply their households with meat. They do not dare take the risks that attend keeping large numbers of hogs and feeding them the corn they raise.
The most successful hog-raisers now advocate the substitution of other grains, fruits and vegetables for half the corn they formerly fed, and they rely chiefly on corn for making fat, but they give their hogs bran, shorts, ground rye, oats and barley, boiled potatoes, roots, apples and pumpkins or squashes. They find the health and general condition of their hogs better when they are allowed a change of food. They are better breeders, and the sows give more milk. The pork produced is not as fat as that made from corn, but it is generally preferred. There is less leaf-lard, but more meat that is suitable for making bacon. The hogs are more active and take more exercise. For this reason their circulation and digestion are better. If they do not mature as quickly, the risks of keeping them are less. It is admitted that the cost of feeding them is somewhat greater, as it costs considerably to grind the small grains, and to cook the potatoes and other vegetables. A more diversified system of farming is required if many hogs are kept on a place, and corn only furnishes half the food that is given them.
It is obvious that some substitute for corn must be found in many portions of the country that are now being settled up. Much of the territory adapted to the profitable production of corn is already in the hands of individuals who have improved it. What is known as the "corn belt" is somewhat narrow, and it does not reach nearly across the continent. There are extensive regions in the district north and west that are well adapted to various kinds of products, but in which little or no corn can be raised. The farmers who make homes in these regions will find it difficult to get along without raising hogs. They will at first miss corn, but they will at length discover that they can make the production of pork profitable without it. They will follow the example of farmers in Canada, Great Britain and Germany, who make pork by raising rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and roots and feeding them to hogs. Should a general drought continue many more years in portions of the "corn belt," the farmers who live in it will be obliged to give up keeping hogs on an extensive scale or to find a kind of food for them different from what they have been accustomed to use.—Chicago Times.