

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Samuel, Mother of Jesse James, Will Exhibit Her Log House.

Tueson, A. T., will enforce the Sunday law.

A \$10,000 monument to Victor Hugo is to be erected in Jackson park, Chicago.

The proposed electric road between Jersey City and Newark is likely to be built.

The Monterey, Mexico, and Gulf railway will be inaugurated at Santa Cruz on September 16.

Connecticut last year took out more patents in proportion to population than any other State in the Union.

Mr. Armour of beef-packing fame has been in Europe endeavoring to secure the raising of the embargo on pork by Germany.

President Harrison and party will arrive at Mount Macgregor, N. Y., on August 18 for a week's stay as guests of W. J. Arkell.

General Dix is to have a monument for saying: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

The World's Fair Directors have leased a right of way that will enable every railroad in Chicago to enter the Exposition grounds.

No less than 20,000 gallons of apple and peach brandy will be made this year on the Delaware peninsula because of the heavy fruit crop.

Mrs. Samuel, mother of Jesse James, has received an offer from Chicago to exhibit their one-story-and-a-half log house at the World's Fair, and she has accepted the offer.

The Alliance men in Minnesota find their contemplated act of withholding grain from market is unconstitutional, and as they would be liable to criminal prosecution, they will abandon the scheme.

London investors in the Inuri mines in Socorro county, N. M., claim that they have been deceived, that the mine was not as rich as they were in sight, represented to be worth \$2,000,000, is not worth \$50,000.

The Northern Pacific passenger train ran over and killed two drunken Crow Indians who were lying on the track near Billings, Mont., and their bodies promptly made demand upon the railroad company for indemnity.

The enlistment of Indians as soldiers is said to progress to the satisfaction of the War Department. Six companies have been organized, and four more are wanted. But all the young bucks want the cavalry, and it takes much persuasion to get them into infantry commands.

There has been a large increase in the volume of immigration into the United States during the last fiscal year. The total number arriving was 535,455, as against 419,277 in the corresponding period of 1904-5. This increase is largely from the following countries: Italy, 25,354; Austria-Hungary, 14,861; Germany, 21,122; Russia, including Poland, 28,245.

During the nine months since the new tariff went into effect of the total value of merchandise imported into this country 46.96 per cent. came in free, while during the corresponding period of 1890 31.92 per cent. was admitted free. It appears that the value of merchandise imported free during the last nine months of the past fiscal year was greater by \$30,000,000 than the value of such merchandise admitted during the whole of 1890, and nearly \$40,000,000 greater than during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

The Russian Jews detained at Boston by the requirements of the new immigration law say that the final act of persecution which drove them from Russia was the burning of their village, containing eighteen houses, near Veila. A crowd of men came from Veila in the night time and set the place afire. Fourteen Jews were burned to death and others badly injured. To the surprise of the Russians, who were accustomed to see the Jews submit passively to outrages, the inhabitants armed themselves with stones and sticks and pursued the Russians. In the flight which ensued a youth, whose mother had been burned to death, killed three Russians with a crowbar. Officials from Veila came to the scene, and arrested this young man and several other Jews, who will probably be sent to Siberia.

SPORTING NOTES.

Jim Corbett Will Locate Permanently in the East.

Jim Corbett in a letter to his brother Harry says he does not think he will return to San Francisco, but will locate permanently in the East. He has several long engagements with theatrical companies, which he thinks will pay him better than anything he might undertake in that city. He has signed with Parson Davies for several exhibitions in Eastern cities, including Chicago and Milwaukee. Jim Hall will be his sparring partner.

In the House of Commons Henry Peyton Cobb, Liberal, referring to the fight between Jim Smith and Ted Fritchard, urged the government to take stringent steps to stop the revival of illegal prize fights under the pretense of glove contests. Home Secretary Matthews said the courts had already laid down the law as to what constituted an unlawful fight. It evaded should be forthcoming to show the illegal character of such contests, whether the fight was with or without gloves.

"Old Stationary" is dead, aged 47 years. He was the fastest trotter in Bridgeport, Conn.; so his owners named him years ago "Pass Everything Stationary." He used to trot at Sherwood park, and beat every horse that tackled him. He was perfectly white, and when he sailed down the homestretch at full speed in a cloud of dust he was no poor imitation of the all-conquering horse that finally knocked him out. "Old Stationary's" death was painless and due to old age. He was the oldest horse in Connecticut.

If Guido and Oregon Eclipse can be got to go against each other, there would be a great race. It is said that both Mr. Foster and Mr. Perkins have expressed themselves as anxious to meet their opponent. Of course, nothing can be done now towards a match. Guido is in St. Paul, Mr. Perkins is in Portland and Eclipse is in Montana. The most likely race for them to agree on is a three-quarters and repeat. Mr. Perkins is reported as mentioning a half mile, three-quarters mile race would be better for the fast son of Donbroccos. Guido is expected to be in Montana this fall, and would undoubtedly go to Portland if a match could be made.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Maggie Mitchell of Oregon is One of the Belles of Paris.

Prince and Princess Bismarck have left Friedrichsruhe for Schonhausen.

Secretary Foster grows so enthusiastic when he sees good baseball play that he throws up his hat like any boy.

It is said that the Princess Clementine, the youngest daughter of the King of the Belgians, will enter a nunnery.

Mrs. J. S. Holloway of Springfield, Mo., has fallen heir to \$1,000,000 left by her uncle, Sir James Baxendale, an English knight.

Jay Gould turns the scales at 107 pounds, but he has often turned the scales on Wall-street men of more than twice his weight.

President Lyon G. Tyler of William and Mary College is engaged upon a political history of Virginia, for which he has accumulated a vast amount of material.

M. Cabinet, the French portrait painter, says that Miss Maggie Mitchell, the daughter of the Oregon Senator, is one of the most beautiful women ever seen in Paris.

Andrew Lang is tall, thin and dark, and has a laugh without music. He has also a Mark Twain drawl, is nearly 7 years of age and is one of the hardest workers in England.

Miss Virginia Knox of Pittsburg, who married the bogus Count di Montevole, is going to try her matrimonial luck again—this time with John F. McKenney, a Baltimore newspaper man.

General Greeley has been invited to attend a meeting of the International Political Conference in Munich September 7. The other eleven nations represented in the co-operative observations of 1881-3 will be represented.

Lord Stanley, the Governor-General of Canada, is a jolly good fellow and a popular and easy-going nobleman, enjoying life to the utmost. He enters into Canadian sports and pastimes with great vigor and heartiness.

Ex-Senator Ingalls has solved the question which everybody is asking by consenting to become one of a party which is to make a tour through Southern Europe and the Holy Land. The party is to consist of twenty-five persons.

The World's Fair Commissioners are meeting with splendid welcome in London. Sir Cunliffe Owen, who has represented England at every world's fair for the last quarter of a century, tells them his countrymen intend to make a great show.

James Gordon Bennett's recent gift of \$4,000 to the omnibus or stage drivers during their late strike has made him extremely popular with the French working classes and led them to regard him as a benefactor to whom they can appeal in an emergency.

Ed Stokes is not only one of the best-looking and best-dressed men in the New York contingent summering at Saratoga, but he is the best mounted. His horse is a noble black Kentucky charger, and he sits it as if he had been trained to saddle in the blue-grass region.

Hubert Howe Bancroft, the historian of the Pacific Coast, commenced life as a clerk in a book store. His attention was drawn to historical literature by being asked by his employers to aid in the preparation of an almanac of the Coast. He has collected one of the most valuable historical libraries in the world.

George A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis has endowed the Pillsbury Academy of Minneapolis with \$5,000 for five free scholarships at the new University of Chicago, to be awarded to five students of the academy who have attained the highest grade in scholarship. Charles L. Colby has endowed the Beaver Dam Academy of Wisconsin with five similar scholarships.

William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, will soon be elevated to the peerage. Mr. Smith is the leading news agent in England, and the friend of William H. Smith & Sons controls every book and news stand on all the principal railway lines in the country. An appropriate title for his peerage would be Lord Newsstands.

Count Holstein-Holsteinburg, Chief Court Marshal of the King of Denmark, whose recent marriage with a singer of dancing hall created such a sensation in Copenhagen, has been placed under guardianship. The sportive Count, who was successful in the spirited contest among the jenneise doree of Denmark for the young woman's hand, enjoys the respectable age of 80 years.

It is believed that Alexander Dumas will portray some gambling scenes from Monte Carlo in his new comedy, as he spent several weeks last winter at that resort, closely observing the play, but never staking even a sou. Dumas has persuaded M. Fevre of the Comedie Francaise to withdraw his resignation and remain another year in order to create the principal role for this comedy.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Convicts Working on the Yuma Levee Attempt to Escape.

John Eppert, manager for the Western Union at Norfolk, Va., has been assassinated. The fatal shot was fired from a cluster of bushes.

Convicts working on the Yuma (A. T.) levee attempted to escape, and one of them, Francisco Lopez, a Mexican, was shot in the back by a guard.

The sum of \$75,000 is missing from the express office at Kouze, Tex., a big saw-mill center. Officials are making an investigation, but are very reticent.

Thomas Burke, a San Francisco expressman, formerly a fireman on one of the Nainaimo colliers, has been caught smuggling. Opium valued at \$3,000 was found in his possession.

An attempt was made at Hacceton, Pa., to lynch Giuseppe de Cornali, accused of the murder of Katie Gorgano. An Italian society asked the Sheriff to deliver the murderer over to it.

George Crotte, a well-known business man of Orleans, O., was shot dead by Harry Willey, a real-estate agent. It is said the murder was the outcome of a trial over a lawsuit.

Captain Joseph A. Thompson of the ship K. F. Chapman, which left San Francisco in January for Liverpool, was arrested in New York for cruelty to his crew on the high seas.

A sensation has been caused in Berlin, Germany, by the discovery of forgeries on the Deutsche bank to a large amount. The forger, who is one of the clerks of the bank, has escaped. The loss is \$230,000.

Of the 63 negroes lynched in the South this far this year 20 were killed for rape, 18 for murder, 10 for stealing, 8 for being drunk, 3 for incendiarism, 2 for alleged murder and 2 as accessories in murder cases. The last four were lynched upon suspicion.

John Winder (colored) is under arrest at Atlantic City, N. J., for committing a murderous assault upon Joseph McRea. McRea was talking with Winder's wife in the mansion alley, when Winder suddenly appeared and struck him on the head with a blunt instrument, knocking him senseless.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Prof. Koch Resigns All Public Offices.

RUSSIA PURCHASING CORN.

Cannibalism in the Free Congo State Leads to an Expedition Against the Offenders.

The Imperial Bank of Melbourne has failed.

Emperor William will return to Berlin August 17.

Duties on petroleum and ice in Argentina have been reduced.

The French squadron was enthusiastically welcomed at Cronstadt.

The educational bill has passed the third reading in the British House of Lords.

The proposal to construct a canal from the Tyne to the Solway, with a depth of fifteen feet, is again revived.

The czar of Russia will celebrate his silver wedding next November in a modest fashion near Copenhagen.

There is talk in Paris of an elevated railway, but the project does not find favor with the press of the city.

By the will of the late Peter Carmichael the Established Church of Scotland is to receive no less than £100,000.

Models of the Lloyd steamships are features of the nautical part of the German Exhibition now open in London.

A lively agitation is going on at Cologne for the purpose of making the Rhine below the city navigable for ships of the largest size.

A ship canal is proposed to connect Venice with the Gulf of Spezia. It would be 170 miles long, 240 feet broad and cost \$52,000,000.

The area flooded in Moravia and Silesia has increased. In the Tyrol Alps avalanches have fallen into the valleys and caused great damage.

The gas companies of Paris have in the last ten years paid over \$40,000,000 into the city treasury for the privilege of supplying gas to the city at cost.

Agents of Mr. Parnell, so it is rumored, have been buying up Mrs. O'Shea's picture as exposed for sale in London shops and endeavoring to arrange to stop it.

The Labor Exposition soon to open to the public at Paris will be very interesting to visitors. The history of trades and manufacturers from the fourteenth century will be a feature.

The total population of France is 38,095,180. This is an increase since the last census of 208,000, and this is entirely in the urban population, the rural population having decreased.

Queen Victoria has conferred upon Earl Cadogan the title of Knight Commander of the Order of the Garter, thus filling the vacancy in the order caused by the death of Earl Granville.

A boy delivering bread in Berlin entered a yard where there were two bloodhounds loose, and before the people of the house could reach the boy the beasts had literally torn him to pieces.

Russia has made large purchases of corn, and the government is storing large quantities of grain supplies. The rise in the price of cereals in Germany is partly due to Russian buyings.

Prof. Koch has resigned all public offices held by him in Germany. This step is associated with his supposed disappointment over the unsatisfactory results of his discovery of "tuberculin."

Visitors in sufficient numbers to make the Eiffel tower in Paris pay once more on Sunday, when all the elevators are run, whereas only one is operated on week days.

English shipping papers are agitating for the formation of a volunteer naval cadet corps to be recruited chiefly from fishermen and fishboys as a volunteer naval reserve and a feeder to the active naval forces.

The Berlin National Zeitung announces that a genuine brotherhood of Frenchmen and Russians is unattainable, holding that Russia is uncivilized and France has "few points of sympathy with barbaric Russia."

The Vatican is absolutely decided in spite of the threats and persuasions of the monarchists to continue in France the policy of adhesion to the Republic in order to restore that country to union and to religious and political pacification.

Cannibalism among the natives in the Free Congo State has led to an expedition against the offenders in which numbers of the natives were killed. The Bukamas at Stanley Falls are reported to be returning to human sacrifices and feasts.

In the British House of Commons Sir James Ferguson said that the government had reason to believe that satisfactory arrangements would shortly be made with the United States in the matter of arbitration in the Behring Sea question.

It is claimed by Canon Rintledge that St. Martin's, Canterbury, England, is the oldest church in Europe. He asserts that it is the oldest edifice which was built originally as a church during the first four centuries and has remained a church until the present day.

There is much excitement at Adrianople over the killing of a Greek girl. A Greek butcher charged Hebrew butchers with the murder, and subsequently the body of the Greek was found, filled with stabs. The feeling became so great that martial law has been found necessary in the district.

Mrs. Maybrick's solicitor says that he has been advised by Charles Russell that her case can be reopened and a new trial had, grounded on the refusal of the insurance company to pay the policy. The solicitor intends to carry out this scheme. Much new evidence has been collected in America. Mrs. Maybrick, who is still in prison, suffers much from ill health.

The London Chronicle takes Sir George Baden Powell, one of the English Behring Sea Commissioners, to task for utterances not in the line of his duties. Sir George asserted at Victoria, B. C., that the McKinley law is a final effort of the United States to compel Canada to yield her independence, and the Chronicle suggests that Lord Salisbury give him a timely hint.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that Captain Schmidt of the Russian navy, who was reported as having been executed secretly last April for selling the plans of the Cronstadt fortifications, has just been sentenced to banishment to Siberia. It was proved in his examination that he fell into the hands of usurpers and was induced by them to sell his plans to a man who betrayed him.

A Romance Blighted. Young Clergyman (taking his fair paragon by the hand)—My dear Miss Amanda, I feel that I can no longer conceal the smother of my heart. I must speak to you now of the hopes I have long cherished, the deep desire.

Parrot (having in head out of music in cage over piano)—Cut it short, parrot! Cut it short! You make me tired!

Young Clergyman (Stiffly)—Resuming our conversation of some moments ago, Miss Jackson, my opinion concerning "A. B. C.," "History of the Reformation," etc., etc., Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND MARKET.

A Resume of the Condition of Its Different Departments.

Trade has been unusually brisk. In the line of fruits large receipts and equally large shipments were the rule. In the produce market receipts were only fairly liberal. The grocers did a heavy trade, and jobbers in other lines report business good. The market is well supplied with every variety of summer fruit, and the quantity of tropical fruit on hand is large enough to supply the demand. Melons are plentiful and cheap. The quality is good, and the demand is consequently heavy. A large stock of plums is being carried, and the fruit is a drug on the market. Peaches are not so plentiful as they have been, Blackberries are in good supply, and the demand is strong. Vegetables are in sufficient quantity to satisfy the demand. Receipts of eggs do not increase. Poultry receipts are fair, and the same may be said of butter. There is but little doing in oats. The staple grocery trade is generally steady. Coffee is firm. Rice is firmer, and an advance is looked for.

PRODUCE, FRUIT, ETC.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1.42½; Walla Walla, \$1.32½ per cental.

FLOUR—Standard, \$4.85; Walla Walla, \$4.60 per barrel.

OATS—Old, 50¢@52½¢; new, 48¢@45¢ per bushel.

HAY—\$15@16 per ton.

MILKSTUFS—Bran, \$22@23; shorts, nominal, \$25@26; ground barley, \$10@12; chop feed, \$25@26 per ton; barley, \$11@12 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 30¢; fancy dairy, 27½¢; fair to good, 22½¢@25¢; common, 15¢@20¢; California, 22½¢@24¢ per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon, 12¢@12½¢; California, 12¢ per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 18¢@20¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Old chickens, \$3.00@3.50; young chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$4@6; geese, nominal, \$8 per dozen; turkeys, 15¢ per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, \$1.50 per cental; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; Onions, 1¼¢ per pound; beets, \$1.50 per sack; turnips, \$1.00 per sack; new potatoes, 70¢@75¢ per cental; tomatoes, 60¢@1 per box; lettuce, 12½¢ per dozen; green peas, 35¢@40¢ per pound; string beans, 30¢@40¢ per pound; rhubarb, 4¢ per pound; artichokes, 40¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 31¢ per box; carrots, 1¼¢ per sack; corn, 25¢ per dozen; sweet potatoes, 4¢@4½¢ per pound.

FRUITS—Riverside oranges, \$2.50@3.50; Sicily lemons, \$7.50; California, \$4.50@5 per box; apples, \$1.25 per box; bananas, \$3.50@4 a bunch; pineapples, \$5@6 per dozen; cherries, \$1.25 per box; strawberries, \$2.00 per bushel; raspberries, \$7@8 per pound; peaches, Alexander, 65¢@68¢ per box; California Crawfords, \$1.25; blackberries, 6¢ per pound; plums, 25¢@70¢ per sack; watermelons, \$2.50@3 per dozen; cantaloupes, \$1.75@2.25 per dozen, \$2.50@3.00 per crate; grapes, 50¢ per box; pears, \$2 per box.

NUTS—California walnuts, 11½¢@12½¢; hickory, 8½¢; Brazil, 10¢@11¢; almonds, 16¢@18¢; filberts, 13¢@14¢; pecans, 17¢@18¢; peanuts, 8¢ per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 21¢; Rio, 23¢; Mocha, 20¢; Java, 25¢; Arabuck's, 100-pound cases, 26¢ per pound.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 4½¢; granulated, 5½¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6½¢; confectioners' A, 5½¢ per pound.

BEANS—Small white, 3½¢; pink, 3¼¢@3½¢; bayos, 4½¢; butter, 4½¢; limas, 4½¢@5¢ per pound.

HONEY—18¢@20¢ per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, \$16.50@17; stock, \$11@12 per ton in carload lots.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, \$1.65, 2½¢; peaches, \$2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.85; plums, \$1.37½; strawberries, \$2.25; hickory, \$2.50@2.60; blackberries, \$1.80; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.50@3; apricots, 75¢. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.35@1.65, according to quality; tomatoes, \$1.10@1.25; sugar peas, \$1.25; string beans, \$1.10 per dozen. Pie fruit: Assorted, \$1.50; peaches, \$1.65; plums, \$1.25; blackberries, \$1.65 per dozen. Fish: Sardines, 85¢@1.05; lobsters, \$2.30@3.50; oysters, \$1.50@2.25 per dozen. Salmon, standard No. 1, \$1.25@1.50 per case; No. 2, \$2.55. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, \$5.10; Crown, \$7; Highland, 67.75; Champion, 67; Monroe, 67.75 per case.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 47¢@55¢; half-barrels, 50¢@58¢; in cases, 55¢@60¢ per gallon; \$2.25@2.50 per keg. California, in barrels, 30¢ per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.

DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 10¢@12¢; Petite and German, 10¢ per pound; raisins, \$1.75@2.25 per box; plums, dried, 10¢@11¢; sun-dried and factory prunes, 11¢@12¢; evaporated peaches, 18¢@20¢; Smyrna figs, 20¢; California, figs, 18¢ per pound.

RICE—\$3.25 per cental.

THE MEAT MARKET.

BEEF—Live, 3¢; dressed, 5¢@6¢.

MUTTON—Live, sheared, 3¢@3½¢; dressed, 7¢.

HOGS—Live, 6¢; dressed, 8¢@9¢.

SMOKED MEATS—Eastern ham, 12½¢@13¢; Oregon, 10¢@12½¢; breakfast bacon, 12¢@13¢; other varieties, 8¢@11¢ per pound.

LARD—9¢@11½¢ per pound.

HIDES, WOOL AND HOPS.

HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 8½¢@9¢; less for cuts; green, selected, over 65¢ per pound; under 65¢ pounds, 3¢; sheep pelts, short wool, 30¢@50¢; medium, 60¢@80¢; long, 90¢@125¢; sheepskins, 10¢@20¢; tallow, good to choice, 3¢@5¢ per pound.

WOOL—Willamette Valley, 17¢@19¢; Eastern Oregon, 10¢@16½¢ per pound, according to conditions and shrinkage.

HOPS—Nominal; 20¢ per pound.

Gazing at the Stars.

By M. Hermitte concerning the number of stars, he shows that the total number visible to the naked eye of an observer of average visual power does not exceed 6,000, and of these the southern hemisphere contains somewhat the larger number. In order to see this number of stars the night must be moonless, the sky cloudless and the atmosphere pure, and here the power of the unaided eye stops; an opera glass will bring out 30,000, while a small telescope will bring out at least 150,000, and the most powerful telescopes yet constructed will show more than 100,000,000. M. Hermitte concludes from his various observations that the light emitted by all the stars upon the visible surface of the globe is equal to one-tenth of the light of the full moon.—Chicago Herald.

A New Fat Cure.

St. Agordore—It is the easiest thing in the world. De Mascus—What, to reduce a man's weight?

"Yes, to reduce a man's waist. The one thing needful—always be punctual!"—St. Joseph News.

If the pies eaten every day were heaped one on top of another they would make a tower thirty-seven miles high. If laid out in a line they would reach from New York to Boston.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Proper Application of Manure.

HAYING IN WET WEATHER.

Manuring and Enriching Properly the Soil is the Foundation of Successful Farming.

To successfully keep up the fertility of a farm while cultivating it is something that lies very near the foundation of scientific agriculture. And farmers who understand this principle best and practice it most are other things being equal, most prosperous.

Properly manuring and enriching the soil is the foundation of successful farming, and is deserving of the farmer's careful attention. The time once was when there was an abundance of rich virgin soil, when farmers could with some excuse neglect the saving and manufacturing of manures with which to fertilize their fields, and crop failures were seldom heard of. But such a condition of things, especially with much of the country in the past; there is a greater or less extent of crops is almost sure to follow, unless the very best modes of fertilization and cultivation be adopted. We advocate full manuring where it is to be served to land by broadcast, if over a firm soil and fairly level land, but not till in the spring if on very porous soils and hillsides. Neither is it a waste to manure thus or in excess of crops, unless on open or sandy soils. But it is not usually the best economy to make heavy applications, except to be brought up exhausted lands, in excess of the demands of the crop. For with the farmer, as with the tradesman or merchant, he wants quick returns on his investments; therefore, he should apply just what he thinks the crop needs, and this over as much ground as can be well cultivated.

If too much fertility be gained by excessive manuring and the season be moist and favoring large growth, grain crops especially may be injured by this overfeeding of the plant. There is forced an extra growth of stalk or straw, which usually falls down, and the seed is thus prevented from properly filling and maturing.

We once sowed to wheat a small field, which before clearing had been the feeding place for stock of various kinds for many years, and the soil, and which was cleared, the ground well prepared and sown; the result was an extraordinary crop of straw—the stalks in many places grew to the height of seven feet—and not over twelve bushels of medium fine wheat to the acre. The field was afterwards taxed with the growth of two crops of tobacco, then again sown to wheat, and finally cut for stock. He had himself per acre. We attributed the first result to too great manurial stimulant in the soil.

An excessive quantity of rich manure put in the hill—for instance, say a peck of hen manure in the hill for melons—and if a moist season follow, an excess of vines with little or no fruit is likely to be the result. But the manure well intermixed with the soil in the fall, or even very early in the spring, then the result will be not only thrifty vines, but fine fruit as well.

As manures made on the farm are of very unequal values, they should be thoroughly mixed together before applying to the land or crops. Some manures are very rich in one element, and some in others, and for the most part the richer the elements contained the less bulky they are, as, for instance, hen manure, and so on. Besides, the more bulky the less value in fertility. For this reason it is difficult to apply the less bulky, rich manures economically to land; hence it is advisable to compost them with the more bulky, such as barnyard manures; the rich elements will soon leave the entire heap, and thus the richer manure can be evenly distributed over a larger surface than it could be if in the smaller bulk; otherwise, too, the less rich manure might be cast upon the most sterile soil, where the best is needed.

As to applying manure in the hill, this method according to our experience is not safe as a rule. It is better that the manure used on all crops should be thoroughly mixed with the soil rather than in the hill, especially if in quantity or in lumps, for it soon dries out when rains stop, then it injures rather than benefits the crop. Besides, some manures are too strong for young plants. They do not need so much nourishment at the start; but when they have attained some size and have sent out rootlets all through the soil, then they demand plant food in abundance, and if it has been well incorporated with the soil, it will be found and taken up.