

### EUGENE CITY GUARD.

**L. L. CAMPBELL**, Proprietor.  
**EUGENE CITY, OREGON.**

#### THE ROCKIES.

Around the camp fire glow.  
Wild, dreamy, clear and slow,  
Starts the gay song from fragrant  
Along the mountain side,  
Through still and new remembrance,  
Deep voices with the river's  
By laughing waves best,  
The shore's velvet pebbles  
While the bright stream, its  
In rippling play  
Around each rocky isle,  
Then slips away into the  
Now, as our forest words  
Through merry gleam and  
A thrush sang on every leaf  
Comes clear, calm, profound.  
Saw for some forest  
The grey elk's soft cry, or, in  
The lonely elk's low note,  
New near and new remote,  
Like word-sounds in distance  
Sweet as a lover's lips,  
Soft as a love-lashed flute,  
The cooling echoes from the  
Who would not ever be  
Thin careless, wild and free,  
All life is gay, through long  
As trustfully we rest  
On loving Nature's breast,  
Fanned by the night wind  
How lovely is night's moon,  
Lil' by the silver moon,  
Through leafy waving branches  
While the calm stars  
Like bright eyes looking  
Gaze penitently down  
—G. L. Blood in Overland Monthly.

#### A DEMORALIZED "DOG CORPS."

**The Joke Played on French Military Men by an English Officer.**

An amusing story is told in connection with an English officer, who recently passed through Belfort, a well known fortress in France. Provided with letters of introduction to the officer in command, he was treated with great distinction, and among other interesting experiments he was invited to witness the efficiency of "the dog corps," their training quarters being at that stronghold. The dogs are huge animals, mainly of the St. Bernard and collie breed, crossed with the English bulldog. They are trained to very ferocious attacks, and are expected to fight them, being at first withheld by a strong chain. This lesson being thoroughly learned the dogs are taken to the outposts near one of the small redoubts that environ the city, and each one is attached to a sentinel. Sometimes a sham German creeps up or saunters along. The dogs fly after him with such zest that, as a rule, the soldier has to take to the nearest fort for safety.

The English officer appeared to be much pleased with the result, but was very much shocked when the Frenchmen claimed that they could send the dogs from the outposts to advanced posts with messages and receive an answer in due course of time. The Englishman doubted the statement to such a point as to lead to an animated discussion, and a wager for a punch and cigars, the experiment to be made on the following morning. The French officers came to the rendezvous in cars especially constructed for the transportation of the dogs and wrote their messages and attached them to the collar in a small pocketbook. The Englishman looked on with a quizzical smile and appeared highly amused, when, under instructions, the dogs started off at a run to various points on the advanced line where were stationed the patrols.

The bounds ran true for a couple of hundred yards, when, to the astonishment of the Frenchmen, they all broke off at a tangent and began running round in a large circle in a state of furious excitement. The instructor went to investigate the matter, but could see no reason for the dogs' strange movements. After some trouble and delay they were brought back to the starting point and were again released, with a similar result. The Englishman went away by riding in the car especially constructed for the transportation of the dogs and wrote their messages and attached them to the collar in a small pocketbook. The Englishman looked on with a quizzical smile and appeared highly amused, when, under instructions, the dogs started off at a run to various points on the advanced line where were stationed the patrols.

**Negroes of New Orleans.**

The negroes are instinctively polite, and in Creole families, especially, many have attained a degree of polish not unworthy American imitation. They are fond of copying the customs of the whites, and at their commencement, for example, their speeches are apt to be at least as long and their florid tributes as profuse as in similar assemblages of the lighter race.

In New Orleans, at least, there is no department of labor for which they are fitted into which they are not allowed to enter. The men are coachmen, house servants, letter carriers, carpenters, masons, shoemakers, chimney sweeps, gardeners, carpet layers, upholsterers, mattress makers, furniture movers, and they enjoy a monopoly of the organ grinding business, while the women who are not engaged in strictly domestic service pursue the occupations of seamstresses, hair dressers and vegetable and fruit vendors. One is in great demand when a fashionable dinner or lunch is pending, for she is not only a cunning artificer of the old time dishes, but she understands, besides, their proper arrangement upon the table. Another, who was formerly herself a slave owner, drives about the city in her little cart selling sausage meat and household choices of her own manufacture, and she owns several little houses whose foundations have been laid in her jars of pickles and preserves. As a rule, however, the negro population is unambitious.—New York Post.

**Country People of India.**

One can scarcely realize, when passing through such of this country, that it is thickly peopled. One sees large areas of cultivated lands, but apparently no houses. But every now and then, half hidden among trees, one sees a small walled town, with high and thick covering, say, from a 100 feet or 500 feet square. This small walled town contains a farm homestead or village, and has within it little hovels and cow yards for a dozen, twenty, or more families. Women and children constantly ask for "bakshish" (presents). They do it most good naturedly, and never get angry when we drive them off with a good humored thrust from our cases. About the large cities the old ruins cover many miles more or less cultivated. Along the roads in these children by the dozen run by our carriage crying "bakshish" in all the tones possible to youngsters from 2 or 4 years old up to 10 or more. Boys half naked girls with rings in their ears and noses, and bracelets and anklets jingling. All beautiful teeth, and grin and laugh and put their stomachs to assure us they are quite empty. Some are poor that they do not put rings and bracelets on the girls. I had women beg of me today, and yet she may have had on a dozen or more of those ornaments. Much of the wealth of a family is carried on the female. When necessary, punches they sell or pawn them. The women are thus the bankers of the men.—Carver Harrison in Chicago Mail.

Again the reproachful news comes from abroad that Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, now blind and old, is living in wretchedness and poverty in Turin. Forty years ago, when he visited America, the simple mention of his name, the fact that he had been in our midst, would have brought forth a hundred offers of assistance.

**Men in Extreme Distress.**

Who are these who stand on bleak corners handing circulars, programmes? Who are these who come to the house door when the shades of night have closed comfort and domesticity within, and, ringing, ask enough with which to buy a night's shelter? Who are these that timidly and with faint heart, late at night, side up to passers along the streets and ask for help?

Sometimes they are dead beats. Sometimes they are condensed offense, stomachic and infamous, but oftener, and indeed oftener than you think or imagine, they are men driven by extremity of distress, and by a perfect regiment of woe, to that last resort, their wits. They are at their wits' end for a fire, for a bath, for a bit of bread, for an unbroken shoe for a moment's comfort. You turn them from your door. The police move them on, the societies with long names and deep pockets take time "to consider" their cases.

Who wonders that the prisons are full?—Joe Howard in New York Graphic.

The highest salaried freak now traveling in this country is Mlle. Christine, the two-headed mulatto girl. She is paid about \$750 a week, and has a white maid in constant attendance upon her. She is 26 years old, and has saved enough from her salary to buy a fine farm and a mansion in South Carolina.—New York Evening World.

**One Opinion of the Cruise.**

The health journals and the doctors all agree that the best and most wholesome part of the ordinary New England country doughnut is the hole. The larger the hole, they say, the better the doughnut.—Our Dumb Animals.

### FOREIGN LANDS.

**Pritchard Imitates John L. in Brutality.**

**SCURVY AND TYPHUS FEVER**

**Rage in the Wake of the Famine in Russia—The Carina Gives an Immense Sum.**

Berlin's debt is \$56,000,000. Austria wants Germany to admit her hogs, too. American cars will be used on an English road. Government management has reduced railroad fares in Saxony. Three thousand people in London have the influenza or grippé. A co-operative home for single women is to be started in Vienna. The first consignment of American bacon has arrived in Berlin. London theaters issue something like 50,000 free passes every year. The sarcophagus of the Emperor Frederick has been placed in his tomb. It is reported that Italy has decided to abolish the decree against American pork. The German interior press is showing considerable hostility to the Chicago World's Fair.

The Carina has given 20,000,000 roubles to the Russian famine sufferers from her private purse. A unique present by the British war office to the Salvation Army was 30,000 worn-out helmets. An English doctor at Simla, India, has succeeded in discovering, separating and neutralizing a special microbe of leprosy. Russia is experimenting very extensively with the idea of using metal sleepers upon the railroads in that country.

The time limit of the Russian loan which is being taken up in France has been extended from October 31 to November 4. It is estimated that no fewer than 70,000 girls are employed in the public houses and drinking bars of the United Kingdom. There are said to be nine inmates of the Camberwell (England) workhouse who have reached ages varying from 103 to 108 years.

Ted Pritchard, the London pugilist, was last week sentenced to a month's imprisonment for a cowardly assault upon a barkeeper. A new method of torture has been discovered by Siberian jailers, whereby prisoners are compelled to subsist on salt herring alone.

The endeavor to strengthen the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy by commercial union is not progressing very favorably. The fishing fleet of Yarmouth, England, have returned to port, and give fearful descriptions of the effects of the recent storms on the coast. In Vienna the Prefect of Police has ordered an investigation of whether the long, sweeping skirts of ladies tend to spread contagious diseases.

A Judge in Glasgow has decided that the amount of copper used in tinned green peas was not dangerous, and that the process need not be stopped. Until recently the Royal Palace at Berlin has been lighted only by candles. Emperor William has had gas put in, and is now arranging for electric lights.

The civil authorities of Leipzig, Germany, have struck a crushing blow at the sausage industry in that country by deciding that it is illegal to use dog meat in sausage. The latest report from Turkestan indicates an abundant crop of cotton. The cotton grown there is from American seed, and the development within a few years has been wonderful.

The English Conservatives have been prematurely jubilant over having escaped the leadership of Goschen. Telegrams from Balfour deny that he had been offered the leadership. Forty-three of the leaders of the revolution in Uruguay are in prison at Montevideo. Dr. Pantoleon Perez was shot while trying to escape from the barracks. Martial law prevails.

Peat fuel has been found very successful in Russia. It is preferred to a patent process, and is cheaper than coal, has more weight and bulk, and contains scarcely any sulphur. The Pope in a note to the powers says the recent diphtheria disorders were of extreme importance, and insists it is impossible for both the Italian government and papacy to remain in Rome.

An agrarian lawsuit in the Caucasus, in which the plaintiff is the Prince of Mingrelia, has so many people concerned with it, the witnesses amounting to 2,000, that the court is sitting in the open air. The British and Portuguese, having settled their quarrel in Mashonaland, are amicably working together to construct a railroad from the Indian Ocean to their adjoining possessions in the far interior.

Some estimates of the wonderful value of the fishing industry of Great Britain can be gained from the statement that the total catch of fish on the coasts of England and Wales in 1890 was 35,500 tons, exclusive of shell fish. Hon. John A. Steicher has been appointed editor-in-chief of the New York Mail and Express, to succeed the late Major J. M. Bundy. Mr. Steicher retires from the editorship of Frank Leslie's Weekly.

One of the successful lawyers of the Pacific Slope, a son of the famous John C. Breckinridge and a brother of the Kentucky Congressman, bears the curious name of "Owen County" Breckinridge. He was born the day, 1853, that his father was nominated for Congress over ex-Governor Fletcher, and as that result was brought about by the vote of Owen county, the grateful candidate bestowed the name on his new-born heir.

General Booth, the Salvation Army Commander, whose authority extends over 1,000,000 soldiers, is a loose-jointed and rather awkward man of medium height. He is angular and narrow-chested, but the possessor nevertheless of great physical vigor. His eyes are dark and piercing, and an iron-gray beard falls in profusion over his chest. His hands are large, and remind the observer of the typical horny hands of the son of toil. General Booth is now 62 years old, and for forty years he has been preaching the gospel. He is a man of great earnestness and force, and seems entirely devoid of sham and pretentiousness.

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### PORTLAND MARKET.

Produce, Fruit, Etc.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1.50@1.52; Walla Walla, \$1.40@1.42; per cent; per cent; Flour—Standard, 44.80; Walla Walla, \$4.60 per barrel.  
OATS—New, 40¢@43¢ per bushel.  
HAY—\$1.12@1.13 per ton.  
MILKSTEPS—bran, \$18@19; shorts, 23¢@21; ground barley, \$22.50@25; chop feed, \$20@22 per ton; feed barley, \$20 per ton; brewing barley, \$1.15 per cental.  
BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 55¢@57¢; fancy dairy, 50¢@52¢; fair to good, 25¢@27¢; common, 15¢@22¢; Eastern, 25¢@31¢ per pound.  
CHEESE—Oregon, 12¢; Eastern, 14¢@15¢ per pound.  
EGGS—Oregon, 5¢; Eastern, 25¢@27¢ per dozen.  
POULTRY—Old chickens, \$4.50@5.00; young chickens, \$2.50@4.00; ducks, \$5.00@6.00; geese, \$9.00@10.00 per dozen; turkeys, 15¢ per pound.

**VEGETABLES**—Cabbage, nominal, 75¢@80¢ per cental; cauliflower, \$1.25@1.50; onions, 75¢@81¢ per cental; potatoes, 40¢@60¢ per sack; tomatoes, 40¢@50¢ per box; sweet potatoes, 15¢@20¢ per dozen; California celery, 75¢ per dozen bunches; fancy Oregon celery, 50¢ per dozen bunches.  
**FRUITS**—Sicily lemons, \$8.50; California, \$5.50@6.50 per box; apples, 50¢@80¢ per box; bananas, \$3.00@3.50 a bunch; pineapples, \$4@6 per dozen; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per box; grapes, Tokay, 41¢ per box; muscat and black, 75¢@80¢ per crate; pears, 65¢@85¢ per pound; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box; strawberries, \$10@11 per barrel; Oregon cranberries, \$9.50 per barrel; Smyrna figs, 20¢ per pound; citron, 27¢ per pound.  
**NOTES**—California walnuts, 11¢@12¢; hickory, 8¢; Brazil, 10¢@11¢; almonds, 16¢@18¢; almonds, 13¢@14¢; pine nuts, 17¢@18¢; pecans, 17¢@18¢; cocoa nuts, 8¢; hazel, 8¢; peanuts, 8¢ per pound.

**STAPLE GROCERIES.**  
HONEY—17¢@18¢ per pound.  
SALT—Liverpool, \$14.50, \$15.50@16.50; stock, \$11@12 per ton.  
RICE—Japan, \$5.00; India, \$5.75 per cental.  
BEANS—Small white, 23¢; pink, 23¢; hays, 33¢; butter, 35¢; lima, 35¢ per pound.  
COFFEES—Costa Rica, 20¢@21¢; Rio, 21¢; Mocha, 30¢; Java, 25¢; Arabica's, 100-pound cases, 25¢ per pound.

**SUGAR**—Golden C, 45¢; extra C, 45¢; white extra C, 45¢; granulated, 55¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6¢; confectioner's A, 55¢; maple sugar, 10¢ per pound.  
**SURF**—Eastern, in barrels, 47¢@50¢; half-barrels, 50¢@55¢; in cases, 55¢@60¢ per gallon; \$2.25@2.50 per keg. California, in barrels, 30¢ per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.  
**DRY FRUITS**—Italian prunes, 8¢; Raisins and German, 7¢ per pound; Raisins, \$1.20@1.50 per box; plummer dried pears, 8¢@9¢; sun-dried and factory plums, 9¢; evaporated peaches, 9¢@11¢; Smyrna figs, 20¢; California, figs, 7¢ per pound.

**CANNED GOODS**—Table fruits, \$1.65@1.80, 23¢; peaches, \$1.80@2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.80@1.90; plums, \$1.37¢@1.50; strawberries, \$2.25; cherries, \$2.25@2.40; blackberries, \$1.35@1.90; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.25@2.80; apricots, \$1.60@1.70. Pie fruit: Assorted, \$1.06@1.20; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1@1.10; blackberries, \$1.25 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.25@1.45; tomatoes, \$1.00@3.00; sugar peas, \$1.00@1.15; string beans, 90¢@1.00 per dozen. Fish: Sardines, 75¢@1.05; lobsters, \$2.30@3.50. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, \$3.10; Crown, \$7.00; Highland, \$6.50; Champion, \$5.50; Monroe, \$6.75 per case. Meats: Corned beef, \$2.00; chipped beef, \$2.15; lunch tongue, \$3.10 to \$4.00 2¢; deliquescent, \$1.35@2.65 per dozen.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, \$3.00; steel, \$3.00; wire, \$3.50 per keg.  
IRON—Bar, 35¢ per hundred.  
STEEL—100¢ per hundred.  
TIN—C. C. charcoal, 14x20, prime quality, \$8.00@8.50 per box; for crosses, \$2 extra per box; roofing, 14x20, prime quality, \$6.75 per box; C. C. coke plates, 14x20, prime quality, \$7.75 per box, \$8.50 per hundred; bar, 6½¢.  
SOLDER—12¢@16¢ per pound, according to quality.  
SHOT—\$1.85 per sack.  
SHOEHOSES—\$5.

**NAVAL STORES**—Oakum, \$5 per bale; rosin, \$4.80@5.00 per 280 pounds; tar, Stockholm, \$12.50; Carolina, \$7.00 per barrel; pitch, \$6.00 per barrel; turpentine, 60¢ per gallon in carload lots.

**The Meat Market.**  
BEEF—Live, 2½¢; dressed, 5¢@6¢.  
MUTTON—Live, sheared, 3½¢; dressed, 7¢@8¢.  
HOGS—Live, 5¢; dressed, 7¢.  
VEAL—5¢@7¢ per pound.  
SMOKED MEATS—Eastern ham, 12¢@13¢; other varieties, 12½¢; breakfast bacon, 13¢@16¢; smoked bacon, 11¼¢@11½¢ per pound.

**LARD**—Compound, 10¢; pure, 11¢@13¢; Oregon, 10¼¢@12½¢ per pound.  
**Hides, Wool and Hops.**  
HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 8½¢@9¢; ½¢ less for culls; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4¢; under 55 pounds, 3¢; sheep pelts, short wool, 30¢@50¢; medium, 60¢@80¢; long, 90¢@1.25; shearings, 10¢@20¢; tallow, good to choice, 3¢@5¢ per pound.

**Wool**—Willamette Valley, 17¢@19¢; Eastern Oregon, 10¢@17¢ per pound, according to conditions and shrinkage.  
**Hops**—Nominal, 12¢@15¢ per pound.  
**Bags and Bagging.**  
Burlaps, 8-oz., 40-inch, net cash, 6¢; burlaps, 10½-oz., 40-inch, net cash, 7¢; burlaps, 12-oz., 45-inch, net cash, 7½¢; burlaps, 16-oz., 60-inch, 11¢; burlaps, 20-oz., 70-inch, 15¢. Wheat bags—California, 22¢@30¢; iron, 3¢; three-bushel oat bags, 8¢. Centals (second-hand wheat bags), 8¢.

**Purely Technical.**  
Magistrate—What is the charge against the boy, officer?  
Officer—He stole five cents, your Honor.  
Magistrate—Well let him go. That is merely a take-nooked offense.—Yonewine's Weekly.  
Customer—Have you any link sausage?  
Young and Enterprising Market Man—Sorry to say we haven't sir. Lixx are very scarce this season, and the nearest thing we have to it is oat.—Lowell Citizen.

**Not New.**  
Papa—Come here, children, and give this lady a kiss. This is the new mamma I promised you.  
Dr. Kleine Karl—But, papa, she isn't new.—Pilegades Blatter.

**Probably.**  
Gossip—I wonder why you put in a hyphen between the names of man and wife in announcing marriages?  
Old Bachel—To keep 'em apart.—Munsey's Weekly.

**Twelve Ounces to the Pound.**  
Ed—You're late! Did you miss the train?  
No.—No; but we had to wait three hours at Troy.  
Ed—I see. Troy weight, eh?—Lowell Citizen.

### AGRICULTURAL.

**A Column of Valuable Information.**

**HOW TO MAKE FARMING PAY.**

Quite a Number of Important and Essential Conditions Should Not Be Omitted.

In order to make farming pay there are several important or essential operations which must not be omitted. They may be combined as a whole without interfering or clashing. The following are some of the requisites:

1. Control of the land by drainage and convenient access to the fields. If the owner is kept off from working the soil in spring for weeks or a month by water in the soaked ground, he is losing one of his indispensable means for success. In such cases good tile-drainage has often doubled the value of the land, and, when done in a proper manner, has a great advantage over other improvements, because they are durable and permanent. Unlike wooden structures, they are not liable to destruction by weather or fire. They admit of being finished in portions in different years, conferring their benefits as fast as completed. They enable the farmer to plant his crops early in spring and to harvest them before the onset of mud and frost in autumn. They give him a good deal of soil to work through the season instead of encountering crusts and clods. Besides this ready access to his land by a soil in good condition, the additional aid should not be overlooked of a convenient entrance to every field by means of a good farm road and well-laid-out premises. Each field is to have a separate entrance and not be reached through some other field or on another crop.

2. The land must be made rich by fertilizers. In most cases the barn manure will be the most important and valuable. No material for its manufacture should be neglected. Absorbents should be sufficient to hold all the liquid parts. When applied it should be well diffused through the soil and not thrown on and half-covered in clods and lumps. Besides this manure commercial fertilizers may be purchased and used wherever a careful trial on the land has proved any of them to pay their cost and labor of applying in the increased growth of the crops. Plowing in clover and other green crops should not be neglected. It sometimes proves the most efficient means of enriching the land and increasing its products. An advantage frequently results from alternating the clover crops with rye and buckwheat, and when used for this purpose the rye should be turned under as soon as the heads appear and before the grain is formed in order to prevent it from becoming so hard and woody as not to mix well with the soil.

3. A constant attention to clean seed and in procuring and improving the varieties will sometimes make all the difference between an encouraging profits and disappointing failure. Various grades of success will result between the two.

4. Convenient tools and convenient buildings will be essential in all good farming. The labor of horses will be better and cheaper than hard work by hand. Costly and complex machines are not wanted; a few simple and efficient implements may accomplish a great deal. A spacious toolhouse and shelter for all when not in use may keep them in smooth running order and double their durability. Plows, harrows, and cultivators, and all implements, should be cleaned and varied hand tools will often make the difference between clean, mellow land with growing, luxuriant crops and weedy, slumped premises.

5. Domestic Animals.—The most profitable breeds or grades are obviously of much importance, the rapid increase of fine animals at large years giving opportunities all through the country for securing what may be desired. Poor animals are not wanted by purchasers, but good ones pay better in several ways.

6. Raising Fruit.—The farmer who has established a good routine of work for the season cannot have this series broken in upon by work of a different character, which the marketing of perishable small fruits would require. If he carried on his thrifty farm efficiently, he would be led to give imperfect attention to the berries and not attend properly to the work of cultivating, picking, assorting, selecting market and other essentials; and it is this attempt to carry on at once two unlike kinds of business that has given the farmers of the poorer fruit in the markets of the country at large. Orcharding winter apples, however, is not liable to same objection, where the delay of two or three days may not destroy the chances of a whole crop, as with perishable fruits. The farmer may make the raising of winter apples a part of his farm routine. The required pruning of the trees need not check his other operations; the application of fertilizers to the soil need not interfere with their application to other crops, and the spraying of the trees would be as easily done as the work on the potato bug. The careful assorting of only the best for barrel and shipping might properly form a part of the autumn work. This extension of perishable fruits from the business of marketing should never prevent the moderate farmer from raising a family supply, requiring but a small portion of the care and labor of select marketing. Strawberries, cherries, raspberries and currants, which would do their own marketing on the farmer's table, and a sufficient supply of peaches, pears and grapes need not require any sacrifice of the growth of other crops.

7. Vigilance, temperance and established order will be absolutely necessary to make farming pay in the best manner. The farmer must not spend his hours in idle talk at the blacksmith shop, tavern or saloon, nor make his reading of frivolous publications. The young farmer who has not succeeded in making farming pay to his satisfaction must not expect a sufficient supply of peaches, pears and grapes need not require any sacrifice of the growth of other crops.

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### AGRICULTURAL.

**A Column of Valuable Information.**

**HOW TO MAKE FARMING PAY.**

Quite a Number of Important and Essential Conditions Should Not Be Omitted.

In order to make farming pay there are several important or essential operations which must not be omitted. They may be combined as a whole without interfering or clashing. The following are some of the requisites:

1. Control of the land by drainage and convenient access to the fields. If the owner is kept off from working the soil in spring for weeks or a month by water in the soaked ground, he is losing one of his indispensable means for success. In such cases good tile-drainage has often doubled the value of the land, and, when done in a proper manner, has a great advantage over other improvements, because they are durable and permanent. Unlike wooden structures, they are not liable to destruction by weather or fire. They admit of being finished in portions in different years, conferring their benefits as fast as completed. They enable the farmer to plant his crops early in spring and to harvest them before the onset of mud and frost in autumn. They give him a good deal of soil to work through the season instead of encountering crusts and clods. Besides this ready access to his land by a soil in good condition, the additional aid should not be overlooked of a convenient entrance to every field by means of a good farm road and well-laid-out premises. Each field is to have a separate entrance and not be reached through some other field or on another crop.

2. The land must be made rich by fertilizers. In most cases the barn manure will be the most important and valuable. No material for its manufacture should be neglected. Absorbents should be sufficient to hold all the liquid parts. When applied it should be well diffused through the soil and not thrown on and half-covered in clods and lumps. Besides this manure commercial fertilizers may be purchased and used wherever a careful trial on the land has proved any of them to pay their cost and labor of applying in the increased growth of the crops. Plowing in clover and other green crops should not be neglected. It sometimes proves the most efficient means of enriching the land and increasing its products. An advantage frequently results from alternating the clover crops with rye and buckwheat, and when used for this purpose the rye should be turned under as soon as the heads appear and before the grain is formed in order to prevent it from becoming so hard and woody as not to mix well with the soil.

3. A constant attention to clean seed and in procuring and improving the varieties will sometimes make all the difference between an encouraging profits and disappointing failure. Various grades of success will result between the two.

4. Convenient tools and convenient buildings will be essential in all good farming. The labor of horses will be better and cheaper than hard work by hand. Costly and complex machines are not wanted; a few simple and efficient implements may accomplish a great deal. A spacious toolhouse and shelter for all when not in use may keep them in smooth running order and double their durability. Plows, harrows, and cultivators, and all implements, should be cleaned and varied hand tools will often make the difference between clean, mellow land with growing, luxuriant crops and weedy, slumped premises.

5. Domestic Animals.—The most profitable breeds or grades are obviously of much importance, the rapid increase of fine animals at large years giving opportunities all through the country for securing what may be desired. Poor animals are not wanted by purchasers, but good ones pay better in several ways.

6. Raising Fruit.—The farmer who has established a good routine of work for the season cannot have this series broken in upon by work of a different character, which the marketing of perishable small fruits would require. If he carried on his thrifty farm efficiently, he would be led to give imperfect attention to the berries and not attend properly to the work of cultivating, picking, assorting, selecting market and other essentials; and it is this attempt to carry on at once two unlike kinds of business that has given the farmers of the poorer fruit in the markets of the country at large. Orcharding winter apples, however, is not liable to same objection, where the delay of two or three days may not destroy the chances of a whole crop, as with perishable fruits. The farmer may make the raising of winter apples a part of his farm routine. The required pruning of the trees need not check his other operations; the application of fertilizers to the soil need not interfere with their application to other crops, and the spraying of the trees would be as easily done as the work on the potato bug. The careful assorting of only the best for barrel and shipping might properly form a part of the autumn work. This extension of perishable fruits from the business of marketing should never prevent the moderate farmer from raising a family supply, requiring but a small portion of the care and labor of select marketing. Strawberries, cherries, raspberries and currants, which would do their own marketing on the farmer's table, and a sufficient supply of peaches, pears and grapes need not require any sacrifice of the growth of other crops.

7. Vigilance, temperance and established order will be absolutely necessary to make farming pay in the best manner. The farmer must not spend his hours in idle talk at the blacksmith shop, tavern or saloon, nor make his reading of frivolous publications. The young farmer who has not succeeded in making farming pay to his satisfaction must not expect a sufficient supply of peaches, pears and grapes need not require any sacrifice of the growth of other crops.

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