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REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY
OF THE
Massachusetts Horticultural Society,
ADOPTED 1861.

ARTICLE I.

All Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Engravings, Paintings, Models, Furniture, and other articles appertaining to the Library, shall be confined to the special care of the Committee on the Library.

ARTICLE II.

When any Books or Publications are added to the Library, a list thereof shall be posted up in the Library Room, and all such additions shall be withheld from circulation for the term of one month.

ARTICLE III.

The following Books of Record shall be kept:—

- No. 1. A Catalogue of the Books.
- No. 2. A Catalogue of the Manuscripts, Drawings, Engravings, Paintings, Models, and all other articles.
- No. 3. A list of all Donations, Bequests, Books, or other articles presented to the Society, with a date thereof, and the name and residence of the donor.

ARTICLE IV.

Rare and costly Books shall not be taken from the Library Room. A list of such works as are to be withheld from circulation shall be made out from time to time by the Library Committee, and placed in the hands of the Librarian.

ARTICLE V.

No more than two volumes shall be taken out by any member at one time, or retained longer than three weeks; and for each volume retained beyond that time a fine of ten cents per week shall be paid by the person so retaining it. And a fraction of a week shall be reckoned as a whole week in computing fines.

ARTICLE VI.

Every Book shall be returned in good order (regard being had to the necessary wear thereof with proper usage), and if any Book shall be lost or injured, the person to whom it stands charged shall, at the election of the Committee on the Library, replace it by a new volume or set, or pay for it at its value to the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

All Books shall be returned to the Library for examination on or before the first Saturday in July, annually, and remain till after the third Saturday of said month, and every person neglecting to return any Book or Books charged to him as herein required, shall pay a fine of twenty cents per week, for every volume so retained. And if at the re-opening of the Library, any Book shall still be unreturned, the person by whom it is retained shall pay for the said Book or set, as provided in Article VI, together with any fines which may have accumulated thereon; and a notice to this effect shall be forthwith mailed to him by the Librarian.

ARTICLE VIII.

No member shall loan a Book to any other person, under the penalty of a fine of \$1.00.

ARTICLE IX.

When a written request shall be left at the Library for a particular Book then out, it shall be retained for the person requiring it, for one week after it shall have been returned.

ARTICLE X.

Every Book shall be numbered in the order which it is arranged in the Books of Record, and also have a copy of the foregoing regulations affixed to it.

PRESENTED

TO THE

Massachusetts Horticultural Society

BY

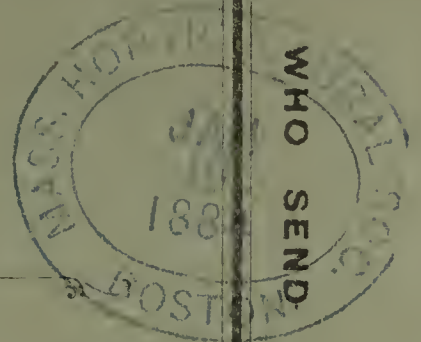
A. F. Tillinghast, Publisher,

1884 and 1885.



\$500.00 in CASH to the persons

1884.



Seed-Time and Harvest,

JANUARY.



An Illustrated Monthly

MAGAZINE,

Devoted to Rural Affairs.

PUBLISHED BY

Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

For particulars, see next page.

CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN

2002

DEACIDIFIED

THERE WILL POSITIVELY BE AWARDED AND PAID WITHOUT DISCOUNT OR DRAWBACK

WHO SEND THE MOST SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS MAGAZINE BEFORE MARCH 1, 1884.

NOW FOR BUSINESS!

A Premium for the Subscriber,

A Premium for the Club Agent, and

\$500.00 in CASH

To the persons who send the greatest number of
Subscribers before March 1st, 1884.

The great favor with which SEED-TIME AND HARVEST has already been received, has instilled in us the belief that if more widely known, its circulation might rapidly rise into the hundred thousands with the Metropolitan journals.

To induce every one of its present readers to show it to all of his neighbors, we have decided to offer the most liberal premiums and prizes ever yet combined on any American journal. And we have arranged these so that all who engage in the work must be well repaid for every hour's time spent in our behalf.

Our plan is briefly as follows: At the bottom of the third cover-page of this issue, will be found a Seed Certificate, which will be countersigned in the first copy sent to a new subscriber, thus giving each who pays 50 cents a premium worth 25 cents in cash. This ought surely to be inducement enough for any person who is at all interested in gardening, to subscribe if asked. The club getter may then keep 10 cents cash commission from each, remitting us 40 cents each, or, if preferred, send us the whole amount collected, 50 cents each, and take premiums from our list to the value of 25 cents for each name sent in, or one-half the whole amount sent us. This will give good pay to all who will work. Ten subscribers per day would be a very low estimate, but it will give the agent One Dollar in cash, or \$2.50 worth of his choice of our premiums, which are all well worth the price named for them.

Then as an additional stimulant, to induce all to make their lists as large as possible, we offer \$500 in cash to the persons who send the largest number of subscribers between this date and March 1st, 1884.

This money is offered in good faith and will positively be paid in exact accordance with the terms on which it is offered. It will be divided as follows:

To the person who shall send the largest list of yearly subscribers to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST before March 1st, 1884, will be paid cash.....	\$200.00
To the person sending the second largest list	100.00
To the person sending the third largest list.....	75.00
To the person sending the fourth largest list.....	50.00
To the person sending the fifth largest list.....	25.00
To the person sending the sixth largest list.....	20.00
To the person sending the seventh largest list.....	15.00
To the person sending the eighth largest list.....	10.00
To the person sending the ninth largest list.....	5.00

In previous offers of this kind, we have been surprised at the small number required to take a cash prize. We firmly believe that any person, now out of employment, who will work faithfully at this business, during the specified time, will receive better pay than he would ask if engaged to work on salary.

Continued to Third Cover Page.

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DON'T BUY Small Fruits until you send for my Price List. E. Van ALLEN, Bethlehem Centre, N. Y. 1b*

AGENTS WANTED. Fastest selling books. Largest profits to canvassers. Circulars free. COBURN & NEWMAN, PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill. 1-b

DON'T BE A FOOL! Art of money getting—one book free.
1-b R. L. WOLCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We will send **'BOSS TOPS'** by mail, post-paid, for only **Ten Cents.** They are all metal and will not break. We want agents to sell them. Send for one.
A. A. DAVIS & CO., Nashua, N. H. *

\$5 Rubber Stamp OUTFIT FREE. AGENTS WANTED. Address, Rubber Stamp & Novelty Agents' Supply House, 5 Siegel Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 1-b*

5 CENT SHEET MUSIC 5 We have over 2000 pieces, Vocal and Instrumental. Send for Catalogue free.
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EVERY GROWER OF SMALL FRUIT that reads this advertisement will learn of something greatly to his interest by sending address on postal to the undersigned.

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THE LUMINOUS MATCH SAFE. Shines all night. Absorbs the light in the day and gives it out at night. Not only curious but useful, as it can be seen in the darkest night. Made of Metal, 17 inches in circumference. Handsomely Ornamented in Gold. Sample by mail for 30 cts. in 1-ct or 2-ct. stamps; Two for a 50-cent postal note.
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BERRY Plants by mail or express at one-half Agents' prices. **BIG** Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Blackberries and the splendid **MRS. GARFIELD.** New Strawberry **MRS. GARFIELD.** A perfect flowering Seedling of Crescent, which in far surpasses in form, size, firmness and high flavor. Full description in free catalogue.
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS and GRAPE VINES Raspberries, &c. Eggs from choice P. Rock fowls \$1.50 per 13. Send for others' price lists then send for mine.
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979 898 PLANTS James Vick, D. Boone, Mrs Garfield, Manchester, Old Ironclad, & 50 others. HANSELL, best early Raspberry, E. Harvest and Early Cluster, Wilson Jr. and other Blackberries, Trees, Vines, &c. Catalogue Free. J. W. HALL, Coulbourn, Som. Co., Md. 1

20,006 PEACH TREES, 4 to 7 ft., 7 cts. each, \$6.50 per hundred, \$60 per 1000. 2 1/2 to 4 ft., good, stocky trees. 5 cts. each, \$4.50 per hundred, \$40 per thousand. Send in orders early.
ISAAC RIDGWAY, Greenwich, New Jersey. Correspondence solicited. 1-b*

2020 BERRIES BY ACTUAL COUNT grew on one Plant of the **Blue Ridge Raspberry** in 1882. The Blue Ridge is a new Berry found growing wild on the Blue Ridge Mountain in 1879. I have a few hundred Plants for Sale at 50 cents each. \$3.00 per dozen. Cash with order. Mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. Address, JNO. W. MARTIN, Originator.

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How to breed and manage Hens, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese for Eggs, Markets and Exhibitions. Colored Plates of Fowls, Diagrams of Poultry Houses. Incubators and how to make them. Capons and how to produce them. Diseases and their remedies.

The New York Weekly Tribune says of it: "We have examined the Poultry Book sent out by G. M. T. Johnson, of Binghamton, N. Y., for fifty cents. It is a thoroughly practical little work, finely illustrated, up with the times, well calculated for the person who keeps fowls for pleasure or profit, and just what every one needs who keeps a dozen fowls."

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Advertisements.

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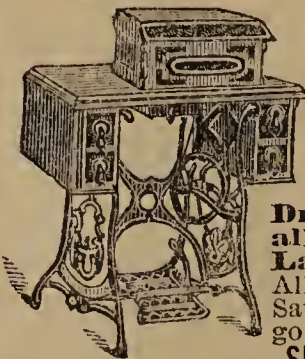


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Weight, 130 lbs.,

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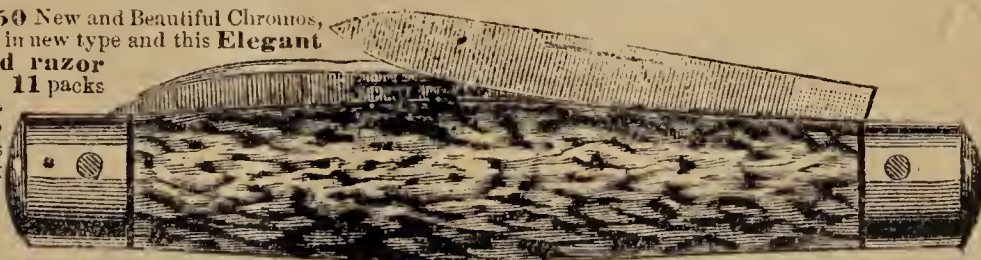
tortoise shell which none can distinguish from the genuine, of very beautiful and stylish pattern. 5. **Artificial Flower Brooch**, a beautiful little bouquet of fine French artificial flowers, leaves and grasses, attached to a pin—a most stylish and handsome breast-pin or brooch for a lady. 6. **Malachite Locket**, very stylish and handsome, holds one picture, and is suitable for lady or gentleman. Remember, we send all the premiums above described, six in number, securely packed in a nice box, by mail, post paid, also our four papers for one year—all upon receipt of only one dollar. By taking advantage of this offer you will get a good Story Paper, a good Agricultural and Household Paper, a good paper for your Children, and a good Humorous Paper, all for one year, likewise six splendid premiums that will please and delight every member of the family—all for only one dollar! Our premiums are all warranted first-class and genuine, and just as represented—we offer nothing cheap or worthless. You cannot fail to be delighted with them, as well as with our four splendid papers. Take advantage of this wonderful bargain *now*! You may never again have a chance to obtain so much for so little money! We guarantee that you shall receive fully three times the value of money sent, and if you are not perfectly satisfied that you have received such value, we will cheerfully return your money. We are an old-established, well-known and reliable house, and cannot afford to do otherwise than please and satisfy all our patrons. For \$5.00 we will send six copies of the four papers for one year and six sets of the premiums; therefore, by getting five of your friends to send with you, you will secure your own free. Address, **F. M. LUPTON, Publisher, No. 27 Park Place, New York City.**

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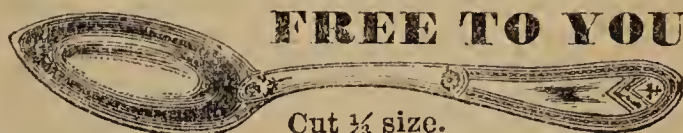
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GRAPE

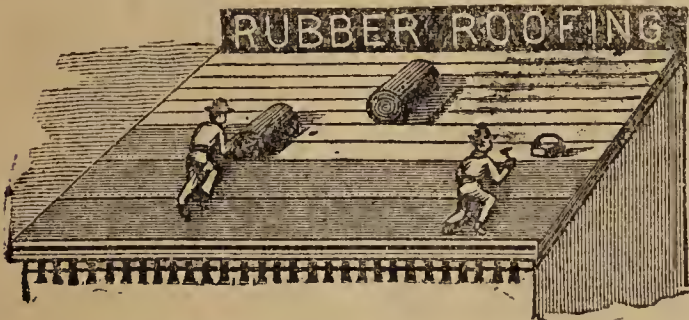
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1-6

SEED POTATOES. SECOND CROP.

1 barrel worth two of Northern grown seed. Circular Free.

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

— FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED OR TILLS A PLANT. —

SUBSCRIPTIONS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

:0:

ADVERTISING SPACE \$3.00 PER INCH.

VOL. 5.

JANUARY, 1884.

NO. 1.



SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

THE MORTGAGE.

We worked through spring and winter, through
summer and through fall,
But the mortgage worked the hardest and the stead-
iest of them all;
It worked on nights and Sundays, it worked each
holiday;
It settled down among us, and it never went away.
Whatever we kept from it seemed a'most as bad
as theft;
It watched us every minute, and ruled us right and
left.
The rust and blight were with us sometimes, and
sometimes not;
The dark-browed scowling mortgage was forever
on the spot.
The weevil and the cut-worm, they went as well as
came;
The mortgage stayed forever, eating hearty all
the same.
It nailed up every window, stood guard at every
door.
And happiness and sunshine made their home with
us no more,
Till with failing crops and sickness we got stalled
upon the grade,
And there came a dark day on us when the interest
wasn't paid;
And there came a sharp foreclosure and I kind
o' lost my hold,
And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm
was cheaply sold.
The children left and scattered, when they hardly
yet were grown;
My wife she pined and perished, an' I found myself
alone.
What she died of was a "mystery," an' the doctors
never knew;
But I knew she died of mortgage—just as well as
I wanted to.
If to trace a hidden sorrow were within the doctor's
art,
They'd ha' found a mortgage lying on that woman's
broken heart.
Worm or beetle, drought or tempest, on a farmer's
land may fall,
But for first-class ruination, trust a mortgage 'gainst
them all.

—Selected.

The Mistakes Farmers Make.

An exchange, published in the interior of
the State, speaks of the departure of an old
settler for Dakota, where he will take up a
quarter section of land and start in life
again at the age of seventy. The case of
the man is so near that of thousands of
others, that a few comments may not be
out of place. The man had a nice farm

near a splendid town where he had lived
and brought up a family. He got tired of
farming, sold the farm for six thousand
dollars, moved to town and went into the
livery business, and in three years went
through everything except a team and a
lumber wagon, and now he has packed up
and gone to Dakota, with a heart heavier
than his pocket-book, and he will die out
there. The number of farmers that decide
to go to town to live every year, and go
into business, is appalling. Every town
has them, and nine out of ten become poor.
They get an idea that town business men
are the happiest people on the earth, and
have an easy time, and they get to brood-
ing over their hard life, and they think
anybody can run a store, a grocery, or a
livery stable, and they sell out the farm
and go into business, because it seems so
easy to weigh out sugar and tea. They
can always find a grocery man who will
sell out the remains of a sick stock of
groceries for ready cash, and when the
farmer first sees his name over the door of
a grocery, he feels as though he was made,
and puts his thumbs in the arm-holes of
his vest. He uses his money to stock up,
pays cash, and his credit is good, and he
buys everything that is shown him. The
commercial traveler who first strikes the
farmer grocer has it all his own way, and
pretty soon the grocery is full. It generally
takes a farmer two years to go through a
500-acre farm in the grocery business.
Instead of the business being an easy, run-
itself sort of lay out, it requires the best
management of any branch of trade. The
profits are small, and the waste is terrible.
A grocer has got to be sharp as tacks. The
farmer's girls and boys soon realize that
they are merchant's sons and daughters,
instead of farmers, and they have to keep
up with the procession. There has to be
lots of things bought as merchants that
would never be thought of as farmers. The
farm house furniture is not good enough,
the democrat wagon gives place to a car-
riage, the old mares give place to high
steppers, and the girls dress better, and do
not work. The family lives out of the
grocery, the boys play base ball, and the
girls go to big parties. The farmer is a

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good fellow and trusts many other good fellows who can't pay, and in some cases he gets to drinking. Bills begin to come in, and he can't collect enough to pay rent. Friends that would help him out with money when he had a farm, will now tell him money is mighty scarce, and he will have to give a chattel mortgage on the stock.

The stock runs down until there's nothing left but a red tin can of mustard with a bull's head on it, some canned peaches and some oysters on the shelves, a few boxes of wooden clothes-pins, six wagon loads of barrels with a little sugar in the bottom, a couple of dozen wash-boards, a box of codfish of the vintage of 1860, which smells like a glue factory, a show case full of three-cent wooden pocket combs and blueing, hair pins, and shaving soap, some empty cigar boxes that the boys have smoked the cigars out of, and a few such things that do not bring enough at an auction to pay for printing the auction bills. Then the farmer breaks up and goes west, leaving a lot of bills in the hands of a lawyer for collection, who manages to collect enough to pay his commission, and the family that was so happy on the farm, and so independent becomes demoralized; the girls marry chambermaids in livery stables, rather than go west, the boys go to driving hack or working a threshing machine, or tending bar, and refuse to go west, and the old folks go to Dakota alone, and wish they were dead, and will be quick enough. This is the history of thousands of farmers who get tired of the old farm. If they would but realize that they are better fixed than nine-tenths of the merchants in towns, and that they cannot become successful merchants any more than merchants can become successful farmers, they would learn something that would be valuable to them.

SHALL IT BE SAID that the person who got the \$200 prize, on SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, received twice as much money as he sent the publisher, besides all the papers and premiums for nothing? Such was actually the case in the award made by a Philadelphia paper recently. Can you keep quiet and let it go so this time? We hope you'll not, but we will wait and see.

Telling a Story.

"Oh! that puts me in mind of a curious thing I heard when I was in New York."

Everybody becomes quiet to hear Mrs. Wobble's story.

She continues—"No, 'twasn't in New York, either—yes, it was—no—but it must have been; it was the time I bought my black grenadine, father," turning to her lord and master.

"It was in Philadelphia you bought your granydine, Maria."

"Oh, la! yes; where was I? Oh, as I was saying, when I was in Philadelphia—but it does not seem as though it was in New York—When I was in Philadelphia in—in—Strange. I can't remember when it was! Father, what year was it we were in Philadelphia?"

"Somewhere in the fifties, Maria: fifty-six I believe."

"Are you sure it was fifty-six, father? Seems as though it wasn't so long ago as that. Dear me sus! how time does fly! However, it doesn't make any difference when it was. Let's call it fifty-six, though I still think it wasn't so far back's that. Well, as I was saying, when we were in Philadelphia (if it was Philadelphia, in 1856,—can it be possible!) I heard a very curious story. It was about a Mr. Whats-hisname—I never could remember names, but you know him, father. That man with the red face and gray beard—no, twasn't him; the man with the red face and gray beard was the man we met at Hulda's. Couldn't have been him. Why, father, you ought to remember. 'Twas the man who lived down on—dear me! what was the name of that street?"

"Never mind the man's name mother: give us the story."

"Of course it's nothing to do with the story; but it makes me so mad that I can't remember nothing. Now, there's your sister Sarah, father; what a memory that woman has! She always has the day and date right at her tongue's end, and you once give her a person's name and she'll never forget it to her dying day. But me! it puts me all out of patience. When I go

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to tell anything. I can't remember the first thing."

"But the story, mother?"

"How vexatious it is to be sure, that I can't remember such a little thing as that! Well, one day when he was traveling alone—no, there must have been somebody with him, because he told me what he said to somebody or other, and of course he couldn't have said something to somebody if somebody hadn't been there to hear it. And yet he must have been alone. At all events he was traveling. Oh! I have it now! no—I wish I could remember his name! Sounds something like 'Hickory,' but of course that wasn't it."

"Perhaps it was Shagbark," ventures "father," facetiously.

"What do you want to frustrate me with your nonsense for, father? I declare you've put me all out, and I can't remember for the life of me what it was that happened to him. But I know it was something awfully funny."

"Father" has no doubt of it, but breathes a prayer of thankfulness to know that Maria has run down at last.—*Boston Transcript*.

The Man in the Moon.

Oh, The Man in the Moon has a crick in his back:

Whee,

Whimn!

Ain't you sorry for him?

And a mole on his nose that is purple and black;
And his eyes are so weak that they water and run
If he dares to dream even that he looks at the sun;
So he just dreams of the stars, as the doctors advise,

My!

Eyes!

But isn't he wise—

To just dream of stars, as the doctors advise?

And the Man in The Moon has a boil on his ear—

Whee!

Whing!

What a singular thing!

I know! but these facts are authentic, my dear—
There's a boil on his ear and a corn on his chin—
He calls it a dimple—but dimples stick in—
Yet it might be a dimple turned over, you know.

Whang!

Ho!

Why certainly so!

And The Man in the Moon has a rheumatic knee—

Gee!

Whizz!

What a pity that is!

And his toes have worked round where his heels ought to be.

So whenever he wants to go north he goes south,
And comes back with porridge crumbs all 'round
his mouth;

And he brushes them off with a Japanese fan.

Whing!

Whang!

What a marvelous man!

What a very remarkably marvelous man!

Eight Acres Enough.

There are no doubt many farmers in this country whose large estates are a positive damage to them. The following account, written by a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, shows what can be done on a small farm:

When I acquired title to the old homestead and the great barns of the hundred-acre farm, now whittled down to eight, doubts appeared as to the ability of succeeding on a small surface, where a former proprietor had acquired a much larger area. Beginning with a retail route to a neighboring city, I commenced to sell vegetables and supplied a steady and growing demand for "fresh goods right from the garden." This finally took the form of fancy gardening, in my determination each year to add to my list of products such new varieties of vegetables as the popular taste demanded, and which were unsupplied in the home market. This necessitated learning a great deal in experiments, both by success and failure in raising the articles called for; but as the articles raised were new, and I held all the supply, my trade grew apace.

Some things were dropped from the list as unprofitable, by reason of the very limited demand; for I have found that if a market can be created any vegetable can be sold at a remunerative price. I determined on uniform and medium prices, which would insure confidence in the customers, and deter competition while it ensured a safe and steady market for my products. My greatest trouble was in lack of ready money to buy what I imperatively needed in the prosecution of such a form of gardening; these were sashes for hot beds, and a place to store in a half-growing condition such crops as I wished to market.

in a fresh state, such as cauliflower, lettuce, endive, parsley, leeks, celery, etc., but time has last overcome those difficulties and I have now, after twenty years of labor, secured a business in my nearest city, four miles away, which has so far distanced all competition.

Now, what is the moral? simply this, that where the right conditions exist a man can support a family of six persons and sometimes more on eight acres, and do it year after year. Besides, I keep three, and sometimes five cows, and always one horse; all this on eight acres. The land grows richer, the buildings are in as good repair as at first; and the working force, besides myself, is equal to one man eight months, and one boy twelve months. I have lately added a hot-house; have fifty pear trees and twenty-five grapevines in bearing, with a fine young orchard coming on; all fruit I have set with my own hands. I thought at first eight acres was too small, but now I find it land enough. I have had to work hard, too hard some of the time, but I have found leisure to read, enjoy life and keep up with the times.—*W. H. Bull, in N. Y. Tribune.*

The Building of the House.

I have a wondrous house to build,
 A dwelling, humble yet divine;
 A lowly cottage to be filled
 With all the jewels of the mine.
 How shall I build it strong and fair,
 This noble house, this lodging rare,
 So small and modest, yet so great?
 How shall I fill its chambers bare
 With use, with ornaments, with state?

My God hath given the stone and clay;
 'Tis I must fashion them aright;
 'Tis I must hold them day by day,
 And make my labor my delight;
 This cot, this palace, this fair home,
 This pleasure house, this holy dome,
 Must be in all proportions fit,
 That heavenly messengers may come
 To lodge with him who tenants it.

With three compartments furnished well,
 The house shall be a home complete;
 Wherein, should circumstances rebel,
 The humble tenant may retreat.
 The first, a room wherein to deal
 With men for human nature's weal,
 A room where he may work or play,
 And all his social life reveal
 In its pure texture, day by day.

The second, for his wisdom sought,
 Where, with his chosen book or friend,
 He may employ his active thought
 To virtuous or exalted end.
 A chamber lofty and serene,
 With a door-window to the green,
 Smooth shaven sward, and arching bowers,
 Where lore or talk, or song between,
 May gild his intellectual hours.

The third an oratory, dim
 But beautiful, where he may raise,
 Unheard of men, his daily hymn
 Where he may revel in the light
 Of things unseen and infinite,
 And learn how little he may be,
 And yet how awful in thy sight,
 Ineffable Eternity!

Such is the house that I must build;
 This is the cottage, this the dome.
 And this the palace, treasure-filled,
 For an immortal's earthly home.
 O noble work of toil and care!
 O task most difficult and rare!
 O simple but most arduous plan!
 To raise a dwelling-place so fair,
 The sanctuary of a man.

—CHARLES MACKEY.

—ARE you going to try for that \$200 prize?

A cynical old bachelor says that "lovers are like armies; they get along well enough until the engagement begins."

Look at Reed's advertisement of Concord Grapes on page 25. Every reader of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST should send a trial order for a dozen. You are sure to be pleased. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Jones says that the clouds of his early childhood were no bigger than a woman's hand, but a squall always followed them.

HALF THE MONEY sent us on subscriptions will be applied to paying for any premium desired from our list on page 17.

It is humorously put among the virtues of the late Czar of Russia that "he never lectured in this country."

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10c. to Dr. R. C. SYKES, 181 Monroe St. Chicago, for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

Soft soap in some shapes pleases nearly everybody, notwithstanding its basis is "lye."

"He's filling his last cavity," said the dentist, as he saw a fellow creature lowered into his grave.

—WE WANT an agent in every neighborhood to collect subscriptions for this magazine. See our unprecedented offers on second cover page.

—IF you don't get the \$200 prize you may get \$100.

Some Hardy Annuals for Farmers' Gardens.

WE HAVE been asked to name a half-dozen of the most beautiful, and showy and most easily cultivated hardy annual flowering plants, something in fact which will grow and bloom abundantly in any farmer's garden. It is urged that those who plant and care for new and rare varieties already understand what they want and how to take care of them, but those who have but little time to devote to flowers simply wish a few which will make a fair show under adverse circumstances.

With this idea in mind we have made a few selections, and present cuts of some which will always be popular, simply to show the general form or type of the variety. It is true they are all "common," in one sense, and yet nothing can ever be more beautiful or popular than the improved strains of these same old favorite flowers.



PANSIES are worthy of cultivation by all who attempt to cultivate flowers at all, not only on account of their brilliant flowers but from their durability and long constant bloom. They are among the most

hardy of all flowers, it being not at all rare to pick flowers at all times of year. The seeds may be sown at any time of year in rich, moist earth, which if partially shaded by a fence or building will be all the more suitable. Pansies are now grown of almost every shade and color from pure white to jet black, and with many admixtures which always make them interesting. The illustration we give is of the exact size of a specimen just picked under our window, a little over two inches in diameter.



ASTERS are perhaps only second to Pansies in multiplicity of color as well as popularity. Although the most common of flowers some of them are the most rare, and surely nothing can exceed them in brilliancy. They grow easily in any garden soil, and if a few plants be started early in the hot bed and transplanted when the cabbages and tomatoes are, they will supply cut flowers for bouquets all through the summer and fall. Our Grandmother's China Aster would hardly be recognized among the German and French strains of the present day, so marked has been the improvement in them.

VERBENA.—Can the Verbena ever become too common to be loved and appreciated by all who care for flowers at all? What can be more beautiful in all of Flora's realm than a bed of Hybrid Verbenas, ranging in color from the purest white to the brightest of scarlet and clearest of blue? The trailing plants are thickly covered with clusters of flowers as shown in our engraving. If sown early and transplanted in beds as soon as hard frosts are passed,



they will give rich profusion of bloom throughout the entire summer and until very severe frosts in autumn. The Verbena also makes one of the finest of greenhouse or window-garden plants.



PETUNIAS are another class of plants which will grow anywhere the seed may chance to drop and produce a profusion of bloom which is simply wonderful. The Petunia does not produce flowers of so many colors as some of its rivals; but for massing in beds on the lawn, or where it is desired to produce a general show of "an ocean of flowers," scarcely anything can rival them. The double varieties are more rare and are chiefly used as pot-plants, fre-

quently continuing in bloom throughout the winter.



PHLOX.—If we had not already said that some of the above were unsurpassed in brilliancy and duration of bloom we should surely make that claim for the Drummond Phlox. They include the greatest imaginable variety of colors and the greatest profusion of bloom. The seeds may be sown under glass in April or in the open ground in May, and will in either case produce a magnificent display throughout the whole summer until late in autumn. The single colors are used to good advantage in bedding, as almost any design may be wrought by making a combination of them. But for most uses a selection of the fine mixed varieties will give greater satisfaction.



TEN WEEKS STOCK.—The annual or Ten Weeks Stock presents nearly or quite all the requisites of a perfect flowering plant: good habit, fine foliage, beautiful flowers of almost every desirable tint. The seeds may be sown either in the open ground or

in a hot-bed or cold-frame, but if transplanted it should be done when the plants are quite small. We have found that the little flea beetles which attack young cabbage and turnip plants are also fond of the seed leaves of the young Stocks, and would recommend sowing where they can be protected from these voracious enemies. If the plants which are not too far advanced be taken up carefully in autumn and potted they will flower elegantly in winter.

ADVICE TO A BACHELOR.

BY W. B. DERRICK.

You asked me, sir, to write for you
 A poem or a song:
 I'll now comply, if this will do,
 But will not make it long;
 For, if I should let loose my thoughts,
 Which close their vigils keep,
 You would, I fear, to grief be brought,
 Or else—would fall asleep!

You are quite fair, (the ladies say!)
 And I presume you're human,
 But why, dear sir, do you delay
 To get yourself a woman?
 Just think of all the pretty girls,
 And of their lovely charms,
 And of their switches, bangs and curls,
 And—clasp one in your arms.

From top to toe, I do declare,
 You might, my darling lad,
 Possess one of those ladies fair,
 And two in one make glad;
 And this the scriptures bade you do,
 As sure as you're a sinner,
 So now proceed to win and woo
 Some one to cook your dinner.

You're going to a western state
 To seek your fortune there,
 But first, you should select a mate
 Your joys and griefs to share.
 I've now advised you for your good,
 And hope you'll profit by it;
 To do so, it is understood,
 The best way is to try it.

Baileyville, Ill.

From the Depths.

BY W. B. FOX.

A thorough, moral and religious training in youth, is the true foundation stone of every human life. It matters not how humble that life may be, or in what land it has its existence, if the pure and holy influence of the religion of Christ come

into it, ameliorating and lifting it up from the debased plane of existence to which the animal proclivities tend, it will be a shining light to guide the weary fainting souls around it, and as a rock planted in the midst of the sea. Upon such a foundation you may build and the structure will stand firm and invincible, no matter how fiercely the waves of worldly strife and adversity dash around it. And yet, when we look around us we are pained to note how few young persons there are who are building upon this foundation. How many are turning away from the path of virtue and true man and womanhood, to barter the wealth of their souls away for the paltry enjoyment which the world and its evanescent pleasures afford them. How many, to stifle the voice of conscience and satiate depraved appetites and passions, are seeking the companionship of those whose corrupt natures and influence can not fail to contaminate and blight all the pure and noble aspirations of their lives, and pave the pathway to eternal dissolution. And how many parents, by encouraging and allowing such associations, are opening the flood-gates of ruin upon their children. Mammon is steadily strengthening his outposts and the damning degradations are sweeping wider and wider over our land. Parents are asking themselves—perhaps in vain—how they may shield the sacred precincts of their family circles from the sacrilegious presence and ruining influence of that dread enemy to society—The Human Wolf. The man who has no other vocation in life than to prey upon and defame his own species, who uses the talent and ability which God has given him, to seduce and entrap the unwary, leaving them scorned and loathed and cast as wrecks on life's tempest tossed ocean; and who, if need be, will not hesitate to drape about him the holy mantle of Christ, to accomplish his fiendish aims, and think it is no sacrilege.

Take up any current newspaper of the day, that you will, and its columns teem with details of the inroads and encroachments that lust and crime are making upon society every day. Each hour, almost, is rife with the fall of some high official in

the affairs of the state or clergy, and the wail of the lost and ruined is bourne upon every wind.

O, thoughtless man! Do these wailing cries of heart-broken anguish find no echo in your heart? Will you, still unmindful of them, continue in the banquet hall of Pleasure, offering your own, and the souls of those poor young beings, whom you have dragged from the path of virtue, a willing sacrifice at the seeking shrine of debauchery and ruin? Beware! you are treading the path that many have trod, but all have fallen. Think not the cleansing sword of justice will be stayed, or, that He who marks the sparrow's fall will suffer the blood of those poor young souls, made in His own likeness and image, to cry out in vain.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In a wagon made of willow
 Wheeled I once a little maiden,
 Ringlets shining on the pillow,
 Rolling homeward treasure-laden,
 Like a boat upon the billow.

Ten years fled. Ah, how I missed her
 When we left the village school!
 But she said she'd be my sister
 As we lingered by the pool,
 And I passionately kissed her.

Ten more fleeting years renew it,
 Little wagon made of willow;
 Loving eyes are bent to view it:
 Loving hands adjust the pillow,
 And we've fitted rockers to it.

A New and Superb Cantaloupe.

Mr. Wm. B. Chairs, of Anne Arundel presented that popular restaurant,—the Green House—with a cantaloupe grown by his young friend and neighbor, Mr. Hancock, this season with great success. It is called the "Banana Cantaloup," deriving its name from the general similitude to that tropical fruit. Mr. Wagner, of the Green House, gave it to us for testing. We found it rich and aromatic in meat and perfume. Its aroma was delightful; flesh firm, dark orange and eatable close to the rind or bright green ring; that shows just before the outer skin. It was just two feet long and seven inches in diameter, tapering to both ends like the banana. Resembles

a cross between a gourd and a cantaloup. Delicious to the taste, and as a lady said 'convenient to cut, and arrange with picturesque taste on a platter.' One chief characteristic is that it keeps like a watermelon after being ripe for a week or ten days. It is a new thing in our markets and only wants to be known to be at the head of all cantaloupes. Mr. Hancock has a bonanza and should treasure it as he lives in the great fruit and vegetable region of Anne Arundel close to Baltimore city. We candidly say we never eat a better cantaloupe than this, although we profess to know what a prime nutmeg is when well grown on the light soils of Anne Arundel. It may be proper to state that Mr. C. got the seed last year from Delaware, and gave it to Mr. Hancock. It is, therefore, no freak of nature, but a well-defined species, all coming true to the seed, Mr. H. having this year raised hundreds from the same seeds, and all proving fine and true to characteristics, but varying more or less in length. None are short, but some of course are longer than others. After awhile we hope to see this variety a standard in our markets, as it is a valuable acquisition to the cantaloup tribe—a fruit we delight in as do many others.

The above appeared as an editorial in the *Maryland Farmer* for October, 1883. We are pleased to secure enough of these seeds for trial, and have added the variety to our list.

WHAT I KNOW.

I thought I knew I knew it all,
 But now, I must confess,
 The more I know I know I know,
 I know I know the less.

—W. B. DERRICK.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will pay for 200 subscriptions to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST for one year, give them \$50 worth of seeds—and good ones too,—give the person sending them a brand new Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machine, worth \$50, and will stand an excellent chance to take the \$300 cash prize. Who shall be the lucky man to do this? Why not you?

Have you seen Reed's advertisement on page 25? Look at it and order at once and you will not regret it. He will do just as he says he will. Send you 12 choice Concord vines for \$1.00. A good crop, second year. Order now.

—Every subscriber gets a premium under our prize offers, and the prizes are a FREE GIFT.

Testing New Varieties.

BY THOMAS D. BAIRD.

I have this season planted several new varieties of fruits and vegetables to see their value and to test their comparative merits. Among all that I am testing the *Golden Dawn Mango* is pre-eminent. The first ripe pod was found and taken off August 6th. Its color is a bright golden yellow, quite large and handsome. Its productiveness surpasses any variety I ever grew. There were 30 fruits besides blooms on the plant when this pod was taken off.



NEW GOLDEN DAWN MANGO.

Wherever there is a market for mangoes this would be found quite valuable, for there could be 14,000 plants set on an acre, and I feel certain my plants will average 25 ripe fruits by frost, and wherever market can be found that will give \$1.00 per hundred fruits, as some claim, the profit would be quite handsome. To set in rows three feet apart and one foot in the row would give about 14,000 plants which would net \$3,500. Would advise a trial of a few hundred plants. Some of my neighbors who raised it say it is the most fiery they ever raised. I got my seed of Mr. Tillinghast and could chew a whole pepper without shedding a tear. It is entirely free from any fiery flavor.

—If you don't get the \$200 prize you may get \$100.



The Best Peas.

OPINIONS OF AN OLD MARKET GARDENER.

I will give you my impression about some of the newer peas, also some of the older sorts as far back as I can remember them, as I have tried almost all the new kinds as soon as offered for many years.

Bliss's American Wonder. I think this is one of the finest dwarf peas we have in cultivation, not only on account of its fine flavor, but from its dwarf habits. A great amount of peas can be grown on a small plot of ground. I find it quite hardy. I sowed it last year same time as my other early peas and all came up. No trouble from seed rotting as some of the other wrinkled peas do.

McLean's Little Gem. A fine little pea not so early as American Wonder but a fine cropper, and as they may be all gathered at one picking they are soon out of the way. Rows may be 15 inches apart. This is good where ground is scarce. These dwarf peas require the richest soil to give the best results.

Now about the last novelty I may mention is the *Telegraph*: a grand tall pea, immense long dark green pods well filled with large peas, a splendid cropper, and one you can quickly fill your basket from, but I can see nothing of that double row in the

peas that seedsmen love so much to delineate in their catalogues. They are about five feet tall and must be bushed to do well,

Telephone. Similar to telegraph only not quite so tall, and I think larger pods yet than the above; must be bushed about four feet high to do well, and like the Telegraph not double rowed.

Challenger. A fine heavy cropper, the haulm thickly set with large curved pods, scimeter shaped; a bushy grower; peas first quality, and quite an acquisition to our late peas. Height about three feet; better with brush.

Day's Early Sunrise was sent out with a flourish of trumpets two years ago. It is not early enough to be of any use as an early pea. Some defect in fructifying; only two or three peas in a pod. I have dropped it.



PREMIUM GEM.

Stratagem. One of the finest peas I have ever seen. Grows about 18 inches high and produces large dark green pods well filled up. Can be grown without brush, at least I think so. They were brushed last year, as I was not acquainted with them, but this season they will have to try on their own hook. They are really worth a little extra trouble and they would pay for a little brush.

Pride of the Market. Very similar to the above. I am afraid the raiser has made a distinction without a great difference.



MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.

but anyway it is a very grand pea, and if it is not much different from the other the consolation is we cannot have too much of a good thing, especially in green peas. I may mention a few of the older sorts that I find good for general crop.

Dan O' Rourke, when you can get a good strain, is an excellent early pea, if it is a little old fashioned.

Philadelphia Extra Early is good, but with me not so early as the preceding.

Kentish Invicta. Very early, but small. Either of the last two will give better satisfaction. They may be cleared off at one picking, which is somewhat in their favor.



CLEVELAND'S FIRST AND BEST.

Alpha. A fine wrinkled early blue pea. Good cropper; fine flavor; about 2½ feet; needs brush.

McLean's Advancer is one of the very best second early peas I know of. Grows about 2½ feet. I do not bush it and always have good results; large pods and large peas; good flavor, and fills the basket quickly.

Champion of England is so long and so well known that it needs no word of praise from me. I grew it nearly forty years ago in England. I had it here last year, and I am certain it holds its own. I almost think my last year's Champion peas were better and finer than I had in the days long ago.

I might have mentioned a great many more. I will however mention one I got once from a New York seed store, *Laxton's Superlative*, at the superlative price of \$1.50 for a quarter of a pint. Well, I brushed them about five feet high, and they went to the top, doubled down again, came to the ground and doubled up again, so I dropped them. Those peas and Compton's Surprise potatoes at \$3.00 per pound were the worst investments I ever made in seeds. I may tell you here that I am an old man. I have been a gardener over fifty years, and at present am engaged in raising vegetables for the New York market, my son and son-in-law doing the active part of the work. As you are young and seemingly well started in business, I wish you every success. Yours Truly,

JOHN MARSHALL.

Bergen Co., N. J.

REMARKS.—The ideas of our correspondent coincide very closely with our own observations in regard to the "best peas." We have this season endeavored to offer only what we believe to be the very best, and we think our list a more select one than can be found elsewhere. The pea which we offer as "Cleveland's First and Best," we are told by Mr. Cleveland, the grower, is identical with that which he grows for Peter Henderson & Co., as "Henderson's First and Best," for D. M. Ferry & Co., as "Ferry's First and Best," for Landreth, as "Landreth's Extra Early," for James Vick, as "Vick's Extra Early," for Sibley & Co., as "Sibley's First and Best,"

for Buist, as "Buist's Extra Early," etc. Why these gentlemen do not unite in calling it by one name, instead of multiplying varieties without a distinction, we do not know. We think our strain of Philadelphia Extra Early preferable to Dan O'Rourke, and as they are very closely allied we do not care to catalogue both.

Though not in our list, we can supply the *Telephone* at same price as *Stratagem* and *Pride of the Market*. All three of these new peas are undoubtedly real acquisitions. We do not think the two latter identical as our correspondent implies. Of the older sorts we think the *Alpha*, *McLean's Advancer* and *Champion of England* worthy of all the praise he bestows upon them, and more, and the *Yorkshire Hero*, *Blue Imperial* and *Premium Gem* are worthy to have received a good word with the others, for they are all excellent.

Few people sow enough peas. Instead of a 2-oz. packet, try putting in a quart or even a peck of a kind and see if it don't pay. As quarts are supplied by express at peck rates, the seed is of small expense compared with the pleasure and profit which is sure to come from a liberal planting.

I. F. T.

Mixed Vegetable Seeds.

The idea of mixing together different varieties of the same species of vegetable seeds originated with us, and we are, so far as we know, the only seedsmen who offer such seeds. The plan has met with such favor during the two years in which we have given it a trial we shall continue it. These seeds are not mixed in growing, but equal quantities of different varieties of pure seeds are mixed before being put up for sale. These mixed seeds are calculated for small private family gardens, and not for the use of Market Gardeners, who, of course, would consider it a great damage to have his seeds mixed. Few private gardens are large enough to afford room for more than two or three kinds of cabbage for instance, and as they ripen and are used the succession is short. But if a single packet or ounce of our mixed cabbage seed be sown the result will be eight-

een varieties, some of which will mature very early, others medium, and still others very late, so that a supply may be had at any time during the season. And so with other vegetables, Those who are rightly situated will be well pleased with our "mixed seeds."

A Revolution in Seed Growing.

SUPERIOR CABBAGE SEEDS.

It is now pretty generally admitted by all experimenters that it is very much preferable to have vegetable seeds of most sorts grown as far north as possible. The result of this practice is perhaps more readily observable in planting seed potatoes and cabbage seeds than any others. Cabbage seeds grown in the Southern States and planted in the North, do not, as a rule, produce good crops; while those grown in the far North, when planted in a more southern locality, have in many instances, produced results which were really remarkable. They show more vigorous, hardy and healthy plants from the day they first break through the ground, and invariably produce more uniform and solid heads, which mature in less time and keep better after maturing, than those from southern grown seeds of the same varieties. We have been for more than ten years carefully experimenting upon this subject, with invariable results as here stated, and have been so thoroughly convinced of the truth of these statements that we have established a seed-farm at about 48 degrees North latitude, which is 550 miles farther north than the city of Philadelphia, and over 200 miles farther north than St. Paul, Minnesota, which has been called the most northern seed garden in the Union. Our establishment is located in Washington Territory in the very north western county of the Union. The limited amount of seeds which we have produced there during the past ten years have been planted with such really remarkable results, that we have never as yet been able to supply the demand for them: for a large portion of our trade we have been forced to look elsewhere for supplies. We are pleased to announce that we shall this season be able

to supply a larger quantity than ever before, and as we expect to produce a full supply next season, we earnestly request that every cabbage grower in the Union who buys his seed will procure a sample of our "Puget Sound Stock" which is all carefully grown from *perfect heads* and of the *very best strains obtainable*, and compare it with the very best seeds to be procured elsewhere. We will risk the result, as we believe that it will in future be used in preference to any other by all who test it. Labor in that country is very high and for that reason we cannot quite compete in price with Eastern grown seeds, but believe our patrons will find them much the cheapest in the end at any price. We shall this season fill all retail orders for *Early Jersey Wakefield*, *Fottler's Early Drumhead*, *Late Flat Dutch*, *Late American Drumhead*, *Early Bleichfield*, *Berkshire Beauty* and *Marblehead Mammoth* from Puget Sound Seeds, and earnestly ask our customers to observe and note the results. To those who desire Eastern stock in quantity we will sell, at much lower rates than our quotations on this choice stock, as may be seen by a reference to our price list.

A more extended description of the Puget Sound Country may be found in the December Number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, which will be sent free to any one applying for it.

New Vegetables.

As our old subscribers and patrons know we never add new names to our list of select vegetables until we are quite sure they possess much more than ordinary merit. We constantly strive to keep our list down rather than to enlarge it. However when a really good thing does turn up we desire to give it a place. Few novelties have recently been introduced which have given so general satisfaction as the *Golden Dawn Mango* of which we were the original introducers. Nearly all the new vegetables which we added to our list last season have proved all that was claimed for them. Among the recent introductions which have proved to be genuine acquisitions we

may mention Lemon Pod Wax Bean, Amber Cream Corn, American Wonder Pea, Eclipse Beet, Lackawanna Cauliflower, Early Favorite, Berkshire Beauty and Early Bleichfield Cabbage, La Plume Chestnut Celery, Nest Egg Gourd, Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce, Bay View, Nettle Gem and Montreal Green Nutmeg Musk Melon, Boss and Japan Sculptured-Seeded Water Melon, Southport Yellow Globe Onion, Golden Dawn Mango, Essex Hybrid Squash, Livingston's Perfection and Favorite Tomatoes, New Egg Turnip and Brill's American Yellow Rutabaga.

This season we shall add a new sweet corn, Rose's Improved Evergreen, two new Bush Beans, the Golden Prize and Canadian Wonder, a new Pole Bean, the Golden Butter, three new Peas, Telephone, Stratagem, and Pride of the Market, and a new Musk Melon, the Banana. Others may be added before Spring but the above are the most decided acquisitions which have come to our notice within the year so far as we can judge. We hope our patrons will give all of these a trial on a small scale, and report the result for publication in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

How Farmers Keep Poultry.

This is a small matter to most farmers, but it would repay them if they would take more care of their fowls. They let them sleep out in the cold winds on trees, etc., and they have to steal their feed. Then they say poultry does not pay; they do not lay! It is no wonder they do not lay the way they are kept. The feeding has much to do with making poultry pay. The time of feeding should be regular. Certain hours should be fixed upon for that purpose. But there are very few breeders who thus systematically feed their fowls. In cold weather they should be fed on warm feed in the morning and evening. Whole corn and a change of grains occasionally, and fresh and clean water should be kept in presence of poultry at all times. The roosting place should be warm, and the small leaks here and there are not regarded a dangerous matter by the average breeder. The prevention of damp-

ness in the house avoids roup which is a terrible scourge in a flock. Even the construction of the roosts has more or less tendency to affect profits. The roosts should be level. These things are seemingly small matters which are usually overlooked, but they are important to success. When fowls are fed sparingly, being kept short, they become an expense; for there is no stock that pays so poorly if neglected, or as well if extra care is taken of them. Why poultry should be expected to prove profitable without more care than other stock is what I do not understand; and the fact that a profit is often derived from a flock that has been neglected is a strong proof that poultry raising can be made to pay well when conducted by thoughtful, attentive persons.

J. B. G.

Leacock, Pa.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

—O—

All Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Answers and original contributions solicited from all.

ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER GARNERINGS.

19.—"November take flail
Set ships no more sail."

20.—P A G A N	21.—Z E S T
M A G I C	E A S E
S E T O N	P A L M
D E V I L	H E L P
R E P A Y	Y O R E
	R E A R.

22.—C O N D O R	23.—Q
O N I O N	G U N
N I C E	G R O A T
D O E	Q U O N D A M
O N	N A D I R
R	T A R
	M

24.—THANKSGIVING.

25.—Bean, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Apple, Pear, Melon, Tomato, Potato, Beet, Peas, Okra, Corn, Grape, Radish, Kale, Currant, Date, Fig, Turnip, Orange, Carrot, Parsnip, Lemon, Salsify, Pepper, Celery, Peanut, Egg Plant, Onion, Endive.

[This was the proposer's answer, although many "wise heads" found several more that were perfectly allowable. The more they found the more they were credited with, as they were not aware of the exact number required, or what Lamp's solution was.]

Answers to November skeins were received from Ruthven, Cassbet, Undine, Lulu Butler, B. M. H., Jeane, John F. Merriam, Kuri O. Sity, N. L. Van Deusen, A Pelton, Mrs. M. D. McNaughton, Volney

P. Johnson, Greenhorn, E. Blanche Blood, James W. Gilmor, Polly Anthus, H. E. C., and Robert Mullen.

Prizes were awarded as follows: Dictionary to Bertha M. Holgate; Pocket Magaifier to John F. Merriam.

JANUARY GARNERINGS

No. 1. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The whole, composed of 12 letters, is a flowering shrub.

The 1, 7, 8, 6 is to locate

The 2, 11, 3, 9 is to cover.

The 4, 10, 5, 12, 7 is a sluggard.

RUTHVEN.

No. 2. DOUBLE DIAGONALS.

1. A flower. 2. Urgent. 3. Seriousness. 4. Weapons. 5. Vicious. 6. Warlike. 7. A word which has the same meaning as another word.

DIAGONALS: Left to right; A kind of puzzle. Right to left; Species of puzzles.

WILLIE WINKLE.

No. 3. CHARADE.

The sky, with clouds, was overcast.

The dust and leaves went sailing past,
With rush and roar the *first* came down,
And led it destruction to the town.

When boating on the the water wide,
You wish to go against the tide,
My *second* you will have to do,
To get your boat to travel through.

Maud Muller, on that summer day,
When in meadow, raking hay,
With all her muscle, heart and soul
Could only get it into *whole*.

LAMPS.

No. 4. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of five letters.)

1. To balance. 2. To slacken. 3. Beyond. 4. To delight. 5. To furnish. 6. Danger. 7. A topic.

Primals: A mandate.

Finals: A Pattern.

UNDINE.

No. 5. CHARADE.

My *first* is a man, yet always a boy,
Sometimes a baby—a fond mother's joy,
My *second* is, simply, to mix or to boil,
In which you can see nothing but toil.
But all must confess, in this "day and age,"
To do this is a sin, yet men in it engage.
So the business by all should be accursed,
For it worketh great ruin, though slowly at first.
My *whole* is a language used of old
I think at the time Joseph was sold.
Jacob, himself, with his sons, three and nine,
Was sire of the whole of this nation you'll find

B. M. H.

No. 6. DELETIONS.

1. Take a letter from double, and leave to deceive.
2. From silent, and leave to confer a title. 3. A giver, and leave an entrance. 4. Right, as opposed to the left, and leave to prevent. 5. Progress downward, and leave becoming. 6. To deduce from, and leave to urge on.

ANN O. TATOR.

ANSWERS in March number.

PRIZES.—For best list of answers: *The American Rural Home*, weekly for one year.

For second best list: SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, monthly for one year.

Awards subject to usual regulations.

Answers must be received before February 13th to receive attention

OUR COZY CORNER.

Jeane: You would have received the first prize; but as you specially requested not to be entered into the competition, you were counted out.—*B. M. H.*: We can think of no better way: cannot you suggest one? We should be pleased to receive any suggestions.—*K. O. S.* Glad you have not deserted puzzledom. You do not seem to have lost any of your former skill in solving puzzles. Please to report every month.—*Undine*: Many thanks for birthday card and for kind interest taken in the Garnerings; hope you will never lose that interest.—*Ruthven*: We have done the best we could and if you were to take a peep into the record books you would at once see how just was the decision. This is not in answer to any complaint you have made, (as you have never made one) but in case you should deem us in fault.—*Jeane*: There is not much sense to weather proverbs; but they are useful in their way in puzzling people, and we have used a few on account of their quaintness.—*M. D. M.*: Please to send answers to the puzzle editor whose address you will find at the head of this department. Pleased to hear you enjoy working out puzzles.—*Myself*: Your answers for November reached us too late to be credited. More next month, as we have exceeded our limits. F. S. F.

CHILDHOOD'S YEARS.

BY W. B. FOX.

O, Fleeting Time! Give back to me
The joys of childhood's happy years!
Give back the hours from anguish free
And **take** these bitter sighs and tears!
For I am weary and would fain,
Forget the dreams that round me cling;
Of hopes I cherished, crushed and slain,
That o'er me now their shadows fling.
Slowly the pain-frought years go by.
Watching life's flowers fade and die.
I count them not, howe'er they flee,
For life is but a dream to me.
Long, long ago with trust betray'd
I saw from life the sunshine fade,
And earth grew drearer, day by day,
As all that cheer'd it fled away.
Love's holy vows I've found untrue,
And soon forgot for a face that's new.
If honor and wealth fills the offer'd hand,
It matters not for the heart's demand.
Low, at the gilded shrine of Fame,
I've seen the faithless heart bow down,
To win the praise of a favor'd name,
Which paltry greatness gave renown.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE.

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 30 CENTS PER LINE.

Entered at the post-office as second class matter.

VOL V., NO. I. WHOLE NO., XXVII.
LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., JANUARY, 1884.

"Hushed now the tired heart, and set now is the
sun;

'Tis Winter-time, the stars gleam out, the new life
is begun.

Calm is the sleep, and long and deep,

But bright will the waking be;

The cross has been borne, the crown will be
worn

Through all eternity."

—Every subscriber gets a premium under our
prize offers, and the prizes are a FREE GIFT.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

We will send SEED-TIME AND HARVEST regularly
for one year to any Editor or Publisher in America
who will give it a notice (favorable or otherwise) and
send a marked copy of his paper containing the
same.

Special Club Offers. By special ar-
rangement with the publishers of the fol-
lowing excellent papers, we are enabled to
make remarkably low club offers, as fol-
lows:

For **One Dollar** we will send SEED-
TIME AND HARVEST, the *Farm and Gar-
den*, the *Western Plowman* and *Green's
Fruit Grower*, each for one year. At reg-
ular prices they amount to \$2.00. Or, we
will send the *New York Weekly Tribune*,
with any one of the above, for \$1.25; with
any two for \$1.50; any three for \$1.75, or,
with all four for \$2.00, which has for years
been the price of the *Tribune* alone.

Our Retail Catalogue of "Reliable Seeds
at Honest Prices," for 1884, will be issued in
January and sent to all of our old customers without
application. All others desiring it may obtain it free
by making postal card application. It will contain
descriptions and illustrations of many of the newer
Vegetables and Flowers, with complete price list of
all the several hundred varieties of Vegetable and
Flower Seeds which we supply. If not on our books as
a customer of 1883, you should send for this catalogue.

One Hundred and Thirty-nine
Reams of paper are required for this edi-
tion of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. This is
66,720 sheets. The type is set, stereotype
plates made, and printing all done in our
own office, on a farm where a post office has
existed but seven years.

We do not intend to give any infor-
mation which will let any one person know
how many subscribers any other contestant
has sent in, but as some are half-hearted
about beginning at this late day, we deem
it not unfair to state that at this date (Christ-
mas day) no large clubs have been received
from any one in competition. Any active
person can go out unaided and collect sub-
scribers enough in one day to place them at
the head of our list. Our first prize, \$200,
will pay for 800 subscribers at 25 cents each,
and we have no idea that we shall receive
that number from any one person. Kind
friends, are you going to let this money go
without an attempt to win it, when you
may easily do it by a few days active work?

We want some person in each town
to act as agent for the sale of seeds as well
as to collect subscriptions for SEED-TIME
AND HARVEST. Have you not a half dozen
or more neighbors who would give you their
orders if asked? Well, write us for terms
and we will pay you well for all the time
you use in our interest.

How to send us money. La Plume
is a Money Order office and probably money
orders and Postal Notes are as convenient
and safe as any method for those of our
friends who are themselves at money order
offices. There is no cheaper or better way
than to send Bank Checks or Drafts if you
are doing business with a bank. We accept
personal checks without discount. If nei-
ther of the above are convenient for you,
enclose currency in a letter and register it,
using postage stamps for fractional parts of
a dollar only.

A correspondent asks: Where can I get a
hundred or a thousand cuttings of the Wor-
den Seedling Grape, pure and true to name?

You can get them of Daniel Conger, pro-
prietor of the Wayne County Nurseries, at
Wolcott, N. Y. Write to him for prices.

OUR PREMIUMS TO CLUB-GETTERS.

NONE of our readers will fail to notice the unprecedented offers which are fully explained on the inside cover pages of this magazine. Although we shall endeavor to make SEED-TIME AND HARVEST well worth Fifty cents alone, we give each subscriber who pays that sum a seed premium worth one-half the money paid. This is so liberal that it may be hard to believe that we then give the club-getter a premium worth one-half the money sent again! But such is the fact. All who send us clubs are at liberty to select from the following list of premiums any article desired to the amount of one-half the money sent us for subscriptions at fifty cents each. Understand, club agents will be allowed to take a cash commission of 10 cents each (when at least two names are sent) or, remit the full amount of 50 cents each and apply 25 cents for each name sent to the purchase of any of these premiums. They cannot take *both* a cash commission and a premium. The \$500 cash prizes are above and independent of all premiums and commissions. The persons who send the largest lists by March 1st, regardless of terms of subscription or premiums received, get the cash prizes. So all will get well paid, and those who exert themselves most will receive the greatest reward.

The premiums are as follows:

1. One Grand Square Piano, manufactured by Horace Waters & Co., New York, Style 53, Catalogue price \$725. The finest instrument made..... \$125
2. One Horace Waters & Co's., Popular Home Organ, Style 82., a superb instrument. Catalogue price at Factory ... \$210
3. One Estey Organ, Brattleboro, Vt., Style 2, (see catalogue) Price..... \$90
4. One Royal St. John Sewing Machine, No. 6, richly veneered, and machine silver plated; has six drawers, drop leaf and cover. An elegant machine. Factory price \$75
5. One Wheeler & Wilson Improved Sewing Machine, latest style, price.... \$50
6. One Silver Hunting Case Watch, \$20
7. One Elegant Quarto Family Bible, latest improved edition. Publishers cash price..... \$10

8. One Ladies' Premium Watch, stem winder and stem setter; half open face, a durable time-keeper, price..... \$10
9. Gents Premium Watch, stem winding and stem setting, open face, white metal case and Swiss movement. As good for practical use as a \$25 watch, price.. \$8.00
10. Six Best Silver Plated Tablespoons, price..... \$7.00
11. Six Best Silver Plated Teaspoons, price..... \$3.00
12. "In a Nutshell," the latest work of Dr. Dio Lewis, price..... \$1.00
13. New American Dictionary... \$1.00
14. Premium Pocket Magnifier.... .55
15. "Farm and Garden", a Philadelphia monthly, very cheap at..... .50
16. "Tillinghast's Manual" a 100-paged work on Gardening, by the editor of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, price reduced to.. .25

During the next few months over Two Hundred Thousand copies of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST will be printed and mailed to the most independent and progressive farmers and gardeners in all sections of the Union. As advertisements are still inserted at the old rate of \$3.60 per inch for each insertion, less 25 per cent. on four, or 33½ per cent. on six consecutive insertions, this will afford a rare chance to secure

The Best Bargain

recently offered in advertising.

If you have nothing of any length which you feel sure it will pay you to place with us, you should at least order your address in our Business Directory under an appropriate heading. The charge for this is but Two Dollars for a whole year, (including a copy of the magazine) and in coming before the eyes of but a single one among the Twenty times Ten Thousand who will receive it may pay you if that one happens to want what you have for sale.

Remember always to send "copy" by the 20th of the month preceding the date of issue. Address,

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

THE POET Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper, and, by writing a poem on it, make it worth \$65,000. That's genius. Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000. That's capital. The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "eagle bird" and make it worth \$20. That's money. The mechanic can take the material worth \$5 and make it into a watch worth \$100. That's skill. The merchant can take an article worth twenty-five cents and sell it for a dollar. That's business. A lady can purchase a very comfortable bonnet for \$10, but she prefers one that costs \$100. That's foolishness. The ditch-digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for \$2. That's labor. A railroad conductor gets \$1,200 a year salary from his company, and lays away \$2,500. That's economy.—*Merchant Traveler*. A western paper adds: We could write a check for \$79,000,000; and it would not be worth one cent. That's rough.

We furnish SEED-TIME AND HARVEST for a whole year, and your own selection of the best seeds in the world, all postpaid, for half a dollar. That's what we call

The Best Bargain

The Best Combination Yet.—Are you acquainted with the *American Rural Home*, of Rochester, New York? If not you ought to be. It is one of the nicest, brightest, cleanest and best Agricultural and Literary Weeklies that comes to our office. At its regular price, \$1.00 per year, it is a marvel of cheapness, and yet by special arrangement with its publishers we are enabled to furnish it together with SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, both for one year to new subscribers, for only **\$1.00**. We ought to receive thousands of subscribers on this offer. Address as above for sample copies and judge for yourself. Get your friends to take the two at \$1.00, and you may count them in competition for our prizes.

—ARE YOU GOING TO TRY FOR THAT \$200 PRIZE?

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We will send SEED-TIME AND HARVEST and any of the following publications, *both*, for the amount named opposite the publication desired, which, in many cases, is less than the publishers price for the paper named alone. After you have taken SEED-TIME AND HARVEST with any one, or subscribed for it in any other way, you will be entitled to order from us, and we will send you any paper named at 25 cents less than the price quoted. If you desire to see sample copies, address a card to the publishers for them. The address we give is sufficient. We particularly desire our agents to send for sample copies, and solicit subscriptions for those marked *.

*American Agriculturist, M. New York, N.Y.	\$1.25
*Am. Rural Home, W. Rochester, N.Y. [new]	1.00
*American Reformer, W. New York.	1.00
American Bee Journal, W. Chicago, Ill.	2.10
Arthur's Magazine, M. Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Atlantic Monthly, M. Boston, Mass.	3.75
American Farmer, M. Baltimore, Md.	1.75
Babyland, M. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.	.75
Chicago Tribune, W. Chicago, Illinois.	1.25
Country Gentleman, W. Albany, New York,	2.25
Chicago Inter Ocean, W. Chicago, Ill.	1.25
Century, M. New York.	4.00
*Cottage Hearth, M. Boston, Mass.	1.25
Continental Magazine, M. Baltimore, Md.	.75
*Farm and Garden, M. Philadelphia, Pa.	.60
*Farm Journal, M. Philadelphia, Pa.	.60
Farm and Fireside, S. M. Springfield, O.	.75
Fruit Recorder, M. Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Floral Cabinet, M. New York,	1.25
Fruit Grower, Q. Clifton, New York,	.60
Farmers' Review, W. Chicago, Illinois.	1.50
Gardener's Monthly, M. Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Godey's Lady's Book, M. Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Golden Days, W. Philadelphia, Pa.	2.50
Golden Rule, W. Boston, Mass.	1.25
*Golden Argus, W. New York,	1.25
Harper's Magazine, M. New York, N. Y.	3.75
Harper's Weekly, W. New York, N. Y.	3.75
Harper's Bazaar, W. New York, N. Y.	3.75
Harper's Young People, W. New York,	1.75
*Housekeeper, M. Minneapolis, Minn.	.75
*Household, M. Brattleboro, Vermont.	1.20
*Ladies' Home Journal, M. Philadelphia, Pa.	.50
*Mechanical News, 110 Liberty St. N. Y.	1.00
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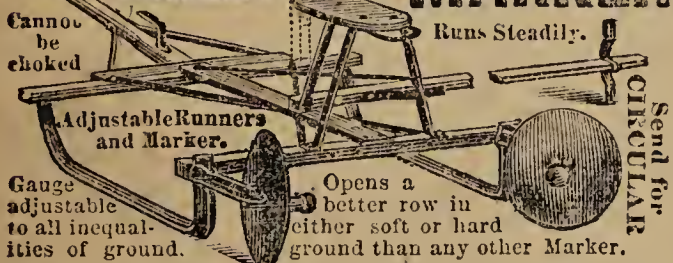
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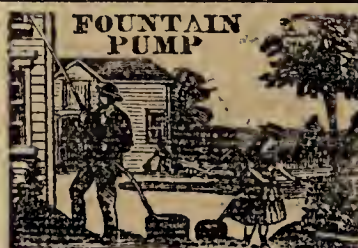
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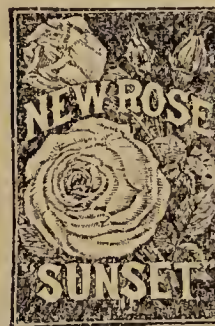
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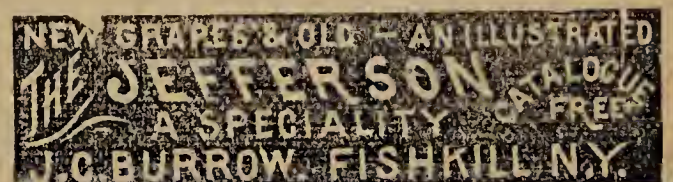
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It is the best hand Sheller made and I warrant it for 5 years.

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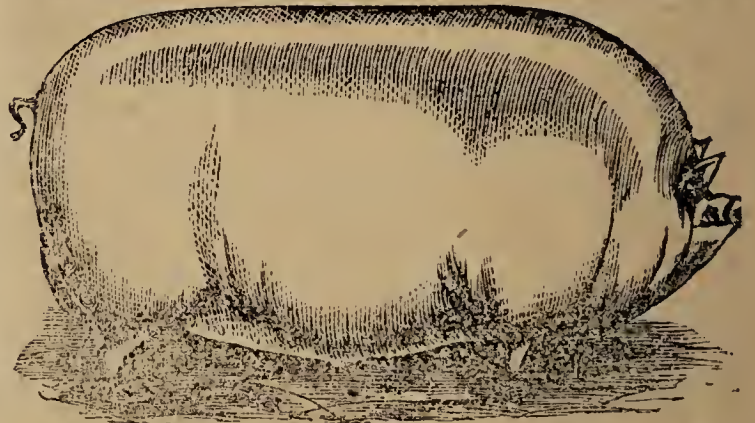
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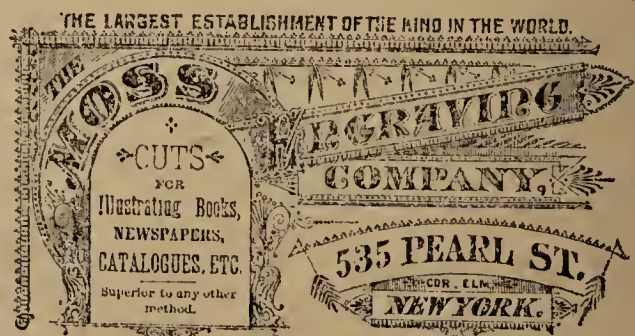
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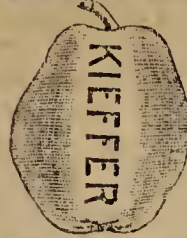
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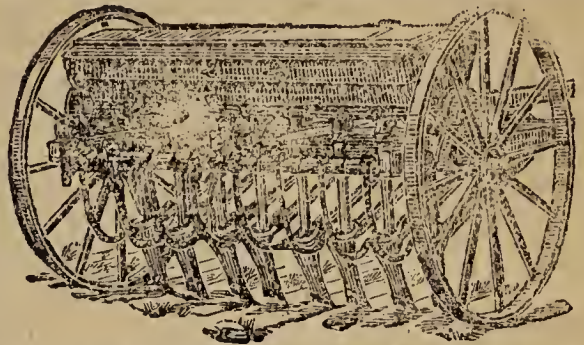
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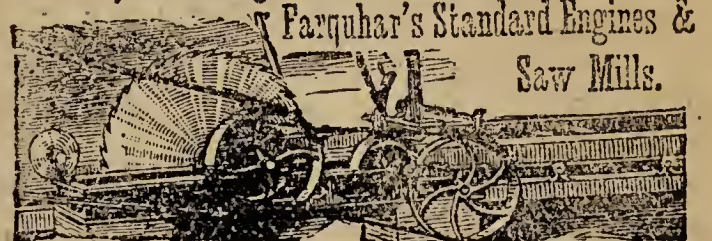
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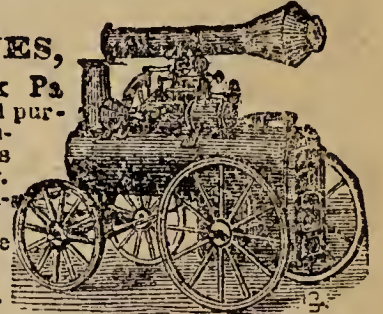


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Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong and durable. SAW, GRIST MILLS AND MACHINERY generally. Inquiries promptly answered. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.



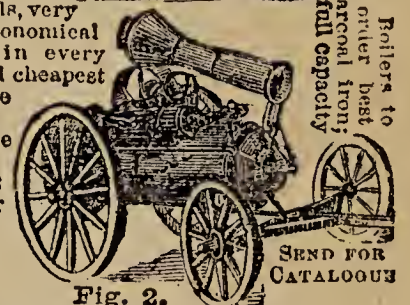
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Fig. 2 ready for use.



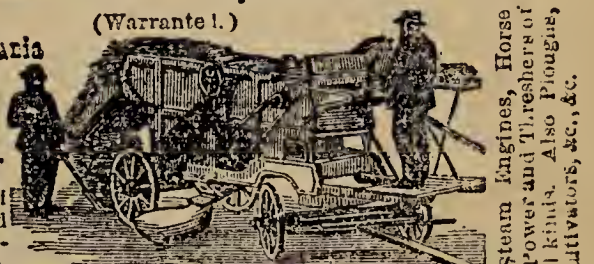
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1 U. S. Government Bond.....	25 Ladies' Chalme Watches.....	300
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10 U. S. Greenbacks of \$500 each.....	5 Elegant Silk Dress Patterns.....	200
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40 U. S. " " \$50 ".....	500 Photograph Albums, \$2 each.....	1,000
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10 Beautiful 7 Stop Cabinet Organs \$100 each	500 Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Knives.....	500
1 Pair Beautiful Matched Horses.....	250 Sets Silver-plated Tea Spoons.....	250
1 Brewster Road Wagon and Pole.....	1000 U. S. Greenbacks, \$1 each.....	1,000
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1 Elegant Suit Parlor Furniture.....	2000 SOLID GOLD & PLATED RINGS, LOCKETS,	
5 Gents' Elegant Solid Gold Watches.....	CHAINS, PINS, SETS & BRACELETS.	
10 Ladies' " " ".....		500

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THE HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE is IN ITS SEVENTH YEAR. The Magazine is one of the FAVORITE FAMILY STORY PAPERS of America. It contains twenty large pages, with elegant tinted cover, bound, stitched and cut. It is replete with beautiful illustrations and choice literature. No expense is spared to make this publication one of the finest in the world. It is ably edited, and contains an *Illustrated Fashion Department*, *fashion letters and notes*. It contains *stories, poems, sketches, statistics, useful information, household notes, the kitchen, garden, toilet, children's department, Sabbath reading, etc., etc.*, in fact every thing that can be done to make this publication worth more than the subscription price.

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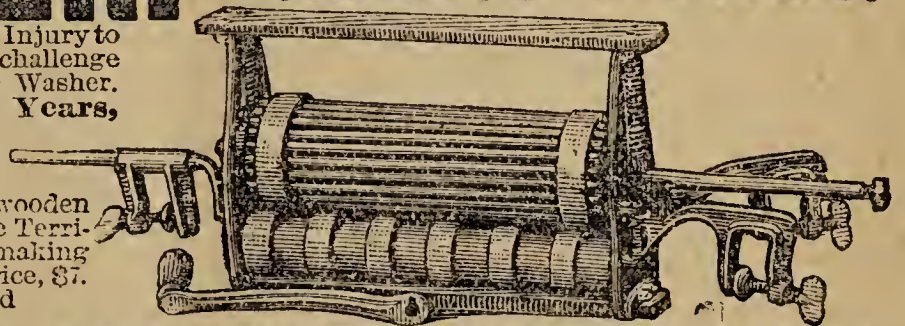
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and death of each. No. 5. Ladies' Pen-Knife; a nice little knife with nickel-plated and engraved handle and a good blade. No. 6. Pair of Sleeve Buttons, nickel plated, neat and durable, and suitable for lady or gentleman. Remember, we send packed in a box, all the above named premiums to every one who sends one dollar for a year's subscription to THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH AND COTTAGE AND FARM. We will guarantee that this is the most valuable premium combination ever offered by any publisher in the world. All are warranted first-class, genuine goods. All who have ever dealt with us know that we do not deal in articles of a cheap or worthless character. Our two papers are among the largest, handsomest and best published. THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH is a large 16-page, 64-column, Illustrated Literary and Family Paper, devoted to pure, entertaining Literature, Romance, Useful Knowledge, Poetry, Wit and Humor, Reading for the Young, etc. COTTAGE AND FARM is a large 8-page, 32-column Illustrated Paper, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Household Topics, Practical Recipes, Ladies' Fancy Work, Stories, etc. These papers are just what is needed in every family for amusement, entertainment and instruction. This is the greatest and most liberal offer ever made by any publisher in the world! None should fail to take advantage of it. The regular price of a year's subscription to our two papers is \$1.50, whereas we now offer a year's subscription for only \$1.00, and give six magnificent premiums free. We guarantee every one Twice the Value of Money Sent, and to all who are not perfectly satisfied, the money will be cheerfully returned. As to our reliability we refer to any publisher in New York, and to the Commercial Agencies, as we have been long in business, and are well-known. Now is the time to secure this unparalleled bargain! To any one who will show this advertisement and get up a club of five, we will send an extra subscription, with the premiums, free! Address, S. H. MOORE, Publisher, No. 3 Park Place, New York.

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Do Your own Stamping for EMBROIDERY with our STAMPING PATTERNS for Kensington, Arasene, Outline, Braid-work, &c. Easily transferred to any fabric and can be used over a hundred times. Ten full-sized working Patterns of Flowers, corners, borders, outline figures, initial letters, &c., with powder, pad and instructions for Stamping and working, all for 60 cts. post-paid. 15 Patterns, powder and pad, with Ten skeins of Embroidery silk, extra, \$1.00. Outfits for Dealers, \$5 to \$20.

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A FREE BOTTLE OF A SPEEDY AND PERMANENT REMEDY FOR THIS DISORDER, WITH VALUABLE TREATISE WILL BE SENT TO ANY SUFFERER GIVING NAME, POST OFFICE AND EXPRESS ADDRESS. TO DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 PEARL ST. - NEW YORK.

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TAKE YOUR CHOICE of these beautiful rings at \$1.00 each, with a pair of patent collar or cuff buttons thrown into the bargain, **ON CONDITION** that you will send us the names of at least **TEN** of your friends who may likely prove our customers, and to whom we will send our **MANMOTH CATALOGUE**.

The **GOOD LUCK** and **JEWEL CLUSTER** rings are solid rolled gold rings, handsomely set with various colored stones, as above mentioned.

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CUT OUT this advertisement and send it with your order, and mark the ring you select so we may make no mistake. Send measure of your finger also.

ANY INITIALS you desire will be engraved in these rings free of cost.

Send money by registered letter, P. O. Order, or by mail. Address, **K. CRUGER, Successor to G. W. PETTIBONE & CO., 25 Maiden Lane, New York.**

SOLID ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY ONLY \$1.00



\$50,000 IN PREMIUMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

This Offer good till March 1st, 1884, only.
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10 Cash Gifts of \$100 each.....	1,000	500 Beautiful Album Clocks.....	1,000
20 Cash Gifts of \$50 each.....	1,000	500 Elegant Photograph Albums.....	1,000
5 Elegant Upright Pianos \$300 each.....	1,500	500 Floral Autograph Albums.....	1,000
10 Elegant Cabinet Organs \$100 each.....	1,000	500 Silver Fruit Knives.....	500
10 Beautiful Silver Dinner Sets, 7 pieces.....	1,000	500 Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Knives.....	500
20 Elegant Full Silk Dress Patterns, \$50 each..	1,000	500 Sets Silver Plated Tea Spoons.....	500
25 Ladies' Solid Gold Watches \$20 each.....	500	500 Sets T.ble Forks.....	500
25 Gents' Solid Gold Watches, \$40 each.....	1,000	700 Oil Pictures.....	500
25 Ladies' or Gents' Diamond Rings, \$50 each..	1,250	1000 Ladies and Gents' Russia Leather Pocketbooks	1,000

Together with 94,547 useful and valuable articles worth from 50 cents to One Dollar, making a total of 100,000 valuable and useful articles to be given to our Subscribers on March 1st, 1884, so that each and every one who subscribes before that date will receive **THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL**, six months and a beautiful Present besides. The Premiums will be awarded in public at our **GRAND CARNIVAL BALL AND WORD CONTEST GIVEN MARCH 1st, 1884, IN NEW YORK CITY.** Subscribers who cannot attend can have Presents forwarded to any part of the **United States or Canada.** Printed lists of the awards will be forwarded to all subscribers, and also published in **THE JOURNAL** immediately after the award. Persons living in Texas or California will have as good a chance to get \$10,000 as a person living in N.Y. City.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is in its SEVENTH YEAR, and is one of the most BEAUTIFUL & POPULAR MAGAZINES OF THE DAY. It contains **Twenty Large Pages**, size of "Harper's Weekly," and has an elegant, engraved, illustrated and tinted cover. It is replete with beautiful illustrations and choice literature. No expense is spared to make this publication one of the finest in the world. It is ably edited, and contains an **Illustrated Fashion Department, fashion letters and notes. It contains stories, poems, sketches, statistics, useful information, household notes, the kitchen, garden, toilet, children's department, Sabbath reading, etc., etc.,** in fact every thing that can be done to make this publication worth more than the subscription price, without regard to Premiums.

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Ferry's Golden Wax, <i>mottled</i> ,	10	35	2.00
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Lemon Pod Wax, <i>white, late</i> ,	10	40	2.50
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Conover's Colossal.....	05	10	0.75
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Newark Early Flat Dutch....	10	25	4.00
Large Early Oxheart,.....	05	20	3.00
Early Wimmingstadt.....	05	20	3.00
*Fotter's Early Drumhead....	05	25	4.00
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*Late American Drumhead....	05	25	4.00
*Marblehead Mammoth.....	05	25	4.00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy..	05	25	4.00
Red Drumhead,.....	05	25	4.00
Red Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
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Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	4.50

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Early Short Horn.....	05	10	1.25
Improved Long Orange.....	05	10	1.50
Danvers Orange.....	05	10	1.25
White Belgian.....	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.00

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Golden Hartwell, New.....	15	40	—
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New Golden Dwarf.....	10	25	3.00
Dwarf White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Boston Market.....	10	50	—
Sandringham.....	05	25	3.00
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Celeriac, Turnip Rooted,.....	05	25	—
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Water Cress.....	10	60	—

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Early Cluster.....	05	10	1.50
Early Russian.....	05	10	1.50
Peerless Early White Spine..	05	10	1.50
Green Prolific.....	05	10	1.50
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Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50

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Green Curled.....	05	20	2.00

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21

Egg Plant.			Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.	Pumpkin.			Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.	
Long Purple	10	50	—	—	—	Mammoth Tours	05	10	85	—	—	
Improved N. Y. Purple	10	60	—	—	—	Large Cheese	05	10	85	—	—	
Very Early Dwarf Purple	10	50	—	—	—	Sugar. (Fine for pies)	05	20	—	—	—	
Striped Gaudalupe	10	60	—	—	—	Connecticut Field	05	05	45	—	—	
Long White China	10	60	—	—	—	Radishes.						
Above Varieties Mixed	10	60	—	—	—	Early Scarlet Turnip	05	10	1.00			
Gourds.						Early White Turnip	05	10	1.00			
New Nest Egg	15	50	—	—	—	Long Scarlet Short-Top	05	10	1.00			
Kohl Rabi.						Early Scarlet Olive	05	10	1.00			
Large Purple	10	35	5.00				French Breakfast	05	10	1.00		
Early White Vienna	10	35	5.00				Grey Summer Turnip	05	10	1.50		
Above Varieties Mixed	10	35	5.00				Golden Yellow Summer (New)	05	10	1.50		
Lettuce.						Summer Varieties Mixed	05	10	1.25			
Black Seeded Satisfaction	05	20	2.00				China Rose Winter	05	10	1.00		
Royal Summer Cabbage	05	20	2.00				Black Spanish Winter	05	10	1.00		
Black Seeded Simpson, New	05	20	2.00				California Mammoth White	05	15	2.00		
Hanson	05	20	2.00				Winter varieties Mixed	05	10	1.50		
Victoria	05	20	2.00				Rhubarb.					
Early Curled Simpson	05	20	2.00				Linnæus	05	10	1.60		
True Boston Market	05	20	2.00				Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.					
White Seeded Tennisball	05	20	2.00				White French	05	15	1.50		
Black Seeded Tennisball	05	20	2.00				Spinach.					
Drumhead, or Malta	05	20	2.00				Round Leaved	05	05	0.50		
Above Varieties Mixed	05	20	2.00				Monstrous Viroflay	05	10	1.00		
Leek.						Squash.						
Large Scotch Flag	05	30	4.00				Perfect Gem	05	20	2.50		
Musk Melon.						Cocoanut	05	20	2.50			
Banana	05	25	4.00				Low's Essex Hybrid, New	05	10	1.25		
Nutmeg	05	10	1.25				Early White Bush	05	10	1.00		
Skillman's Netted	05	10	1.25				Summer Crookneck	05	10	1.00		
Improved Yellow Cantaloupe	05	10	1.25				Hubbard	05	10	1.25		
Green Citron	05	10	1.25				Marblehead	05	10	1.25		
Pine Apple	05	10	1.25				Rutman	05	10	1.25		
Jenny Lind	05	10	1.25				Mammoth	10	30			
Surprise, New	05	15	2.00				Tobacco.					
Bay View, New	05	15	2.00				Connecticut Seed Leaf	10	30			
Montreal Green Nutmeg, New	05	20	3.00				Spanish Long Leaf	10	30			
Netted Gem	05	20	3.00				Tomato. $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. at ounce rates.					
Hackensack	05	10	2.00				Livingston's Favorite, New	10	60	8.00		
Christiana Orange	05	10	2.00				Livingston's Perfection	05	30	4.00		
Above Varieties Mixed	05	10	1.50				Essex Hybrid, New	10	50	5.00		
Water Melon.						Ford's Alpha, New	10	50	5.00			
The "Boss," New	05	20	3.00				Acme	05	30	4.00		
Japan Sculptured-Seeded	05	20	3.00				Mayflower, New	10	50	5.00		
Cuban Queen, New	05	20	3.00				Red Currant	05	50	5.00		
Phinney's Early	05	10	1.25				Paragon	05	30	4.00		
Striped Gipsy	05	10	1.25				Canada Victor	05	30	4.00		
Ice Cream	05	10	1.25				Trophy	05	30	4.00		
Mountain Sweet	05	10	1.25				Island Beauty	05	50	5.00		
Ferry's Peerless	05	10	1.25				Golden Rural, New	05	50	5.00		
Citron. (for preserving)	05	10	1.25				Above Varieties Mixed	05	30	4.00		
Above Varieties Mixed	05	10	1.25				Turnip.			Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Mustard.						New White Egg	05	10	.75			
White French	05	05	60				Early White Dutch	05	10	.75		
Black American	05	05	60				Purple Top Strap Leaf	05	10	.75		
Onion. Five pounds or over of those sorts marked * will be sent by express at \$1.00 per pound.						Long White Cow Horn	05	10	.75			
Southport Yellow Globe, New	05	20	2.00				Large White Globe	05	10	.75		
Southport Red Globe, fine	05	20	2.00				Yellow Aberdeen	05	10	.75		
Early Red Globe	05	20	2.00				Yellow Globe	05	10	.75		
* Yellow Danvers	05	15	1.60				Golden Ball	05	10	.75		
* Red Wethersfield	05	15	1.60				Above Varieties Mixed	05	10	.75		
* Large Yellow Dutch	05	15	1.60				Rutabaga, or Swede Turnip.					
White Globe	05	20	2.00				White French, or Sw't German	05	10	.75		
White Portugal	05	20	2.00				Skirving's Purple Top Yellow	05	10	.75		
New Queen	05	20	3.00				Brill's American Yellow	05	10	.75		
White Italian Tripoli	05	20	3.00				Shamrock Swede, Yellow	05	10	.75		
Giant Rocca	05	20	3.00				Above Varieties Mixed	05	10	.75		
Parsnip.						Herb Seeds.			Pkt.	Oz.	Pkt.	Oz.
Smooth Hollow Crowned	05	10	.75				Coriander	05	20	Dill	05	.25
Early Round	05	10	.75				Horehound	10	50	Sage	05	.20
New Maltese	05	10	1.00				Summer Savory	10	30	Saffron	05	.25
Parsley.						Sweet Marjoram	10	40	Lavender	10	.25	
Extra Fine Curled	05	15	2.00				Caraway	05	15	Sweet Basil	10	.40
Pepper.						Sweet Fennel	05	20	Thyme	10	.50	
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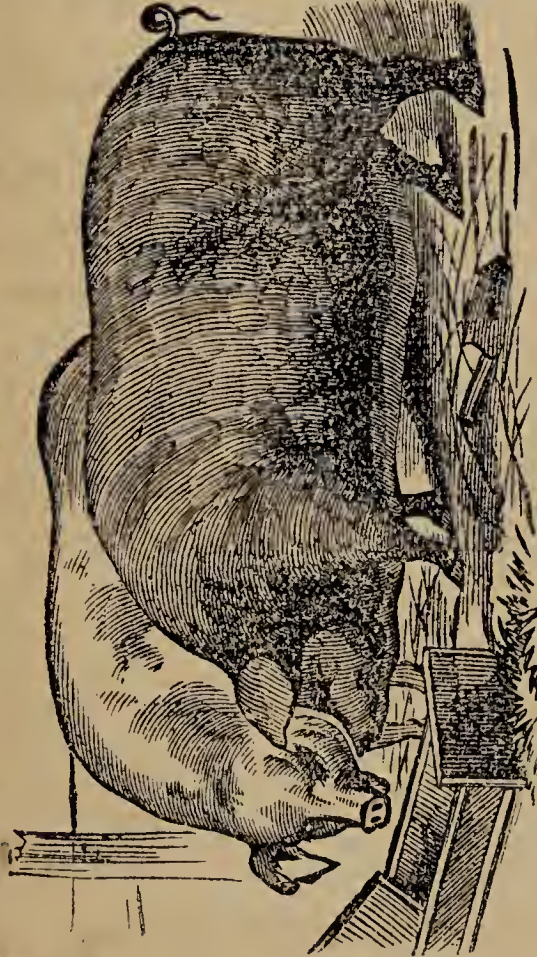
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Continued from 2d Cover Page.

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1. Each subscriber must pay 50 cents for one year's subscription.
 2. Each subscriber will receive a premium certificate for 25 cents worth of seeds of his own choice or selection from our list.
 3. No commission will be allowed unless at least two names are sent.
 4. The club raiser may take a cash commission or a premium, as he prefers, but not both.
 5. All lists intended for competition for the Cash Prizes should be marked "For Competition."
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1884.

Seed-Time and Harvest,

FEBRUARY.



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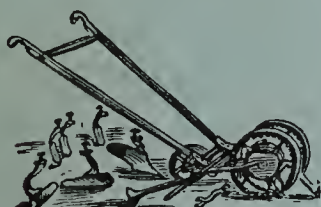
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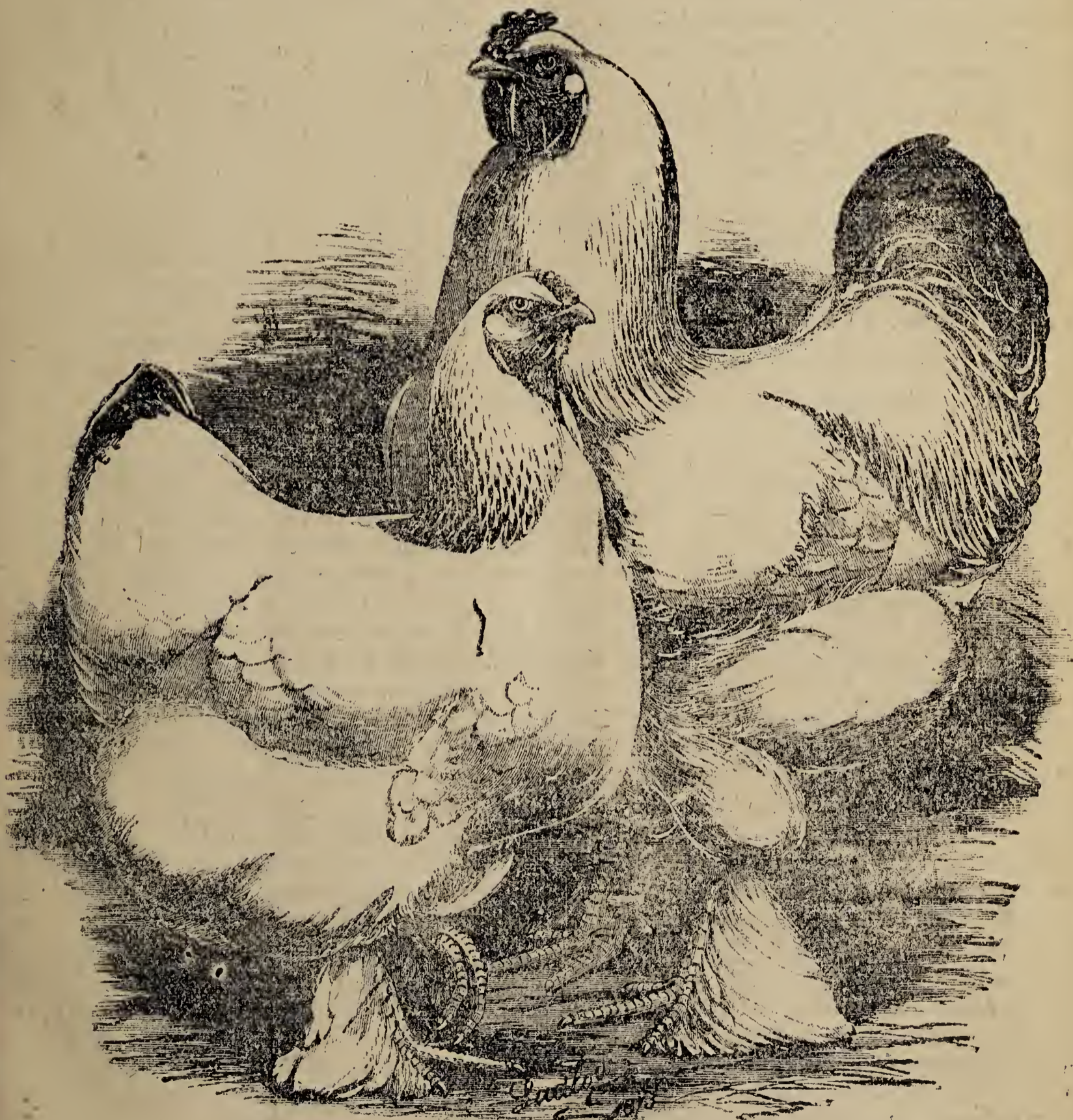
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NO. II.



Light Brahmas.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

UNCONGENIAL WORK.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

Hard wrought is uncongenial work;
 And, as we plod our daily labors through,
 We often feel that fortune gives
 Not always unto each his due.

The fickle Goddess seems to shower
 Her worldly favors, prized and sought,
 Of riches, fame, and power,
 On those who've earned them not.

And, unto those who most have worked and striven,
 These glittering baubles to possess,
 Oftimes the least is given.
 Or, perhaps, 'tis the bitter portion of distress.

What, though the brave heart nobly strive,
 It's own to reach and hold,
 The fates perverse are sure to drive
 From the eager grasp the glittering gold.

Learn then the lesson, old and true;
 And by it's teachings gain new heart:
 That while unearned fortune comes to few,
 The humble worker, bears the nobler part.

Here lies our work; and as we fill
 The places unto us assigned,
 Let us feel that never till Life's work is done,
 Can the world a true verdict find.

TWO SCENES.

A New Year's Story.

BY J. W. V., MILTON, PA.

"Oh, papa, did you buy me that doll—the one that sings so sweetly—for a New Year's gift?"

"And if I haven't, May, what then?"

"Oh, I'll think you are too awful for anything!" And May perched herself upon her father's knee almost before he was seated.

Mr. Bell gazed into the eyes of his daughter, and thought what a spoiled little darling she was.

"Tell me, papa—quick! Did you buy it?" said May, putting her arms around his neck.

"Do you think you need it, May? Look what I have bought you for New Year's."

"Why, only a cap, a tea-set, a ring—oh, I do want the doll so badly; it sings so sweet."

"Yes, but I bought you an organette. Isn't that music enough for one time?"

"Oh, so you did—I forgot the organette, papa. But I know you have the doll, I see it in your eyes! Where is it, papa?" And May jumped down from her seat, and danced around.

"Go, ask mamma; she—"

But May started off before her father's sentence was finished; returning shortly, bearing aloft, a large, beautiful doll.

"Oh, isn't it a beauty, papa! Listen how she sings!"

"It is very nice, May; you must not spoil it."

"I'll not, papa. I'll be just—just as careful as anything!" And May was soon lost in admiring her last present.

Mr. Bell was the owner of several large mills, and employed many hands. He was overbearing in his business—giving no thought for the feelings of others—but just the reverse in his domestic relations. May was his only child, and he fairly worshiped her, and her every wish was gratified. "Not a care shall she know if I can prevent it!" he said.

* * * * *

"Mamma, I am so cold—hungry!"

"Hush, Minnie, mamma has nothing for you to eat!" And the woman's voice broke into sobs, as she wrapped the thin shawl more closely around the quivering form, and pressed her to her breast.

"Oh, mamma, then we will starve—starve; won't we, mamma?" And the little sufferer, weak though she was, sat up—a wild terror in her eyes.

"Father, guide me, I know not what to do!" moaned the poor woman to herself.

"Don't cry, mamma," implored the child. "I'll be patient and wait. You have told me I must be patient. Maybe some one will yet give us something."

"Alas, my child, I fear not. I know not where to go for aid."

"Won't Mr. Bell give something? You have worked for him a good while, you know, mamma." The child brightened up as she spoke. She thought she had solved the problem at hand.

"I went to see Mr. Bell, yesterday, Minnie, and he bade me not to come again. Even when I told him that we had no food, no coal, and that you were sick, he said it was no fault of his. He does not care for such as you and I, Minnie."

A sigh was the only sign the child made that she understood, as she nestled her head more closely against her mother's breast.

Ah, the child did not know that a few weeks before, the poor woman, worn out by hunger and fatigue, had fallen asleep at her work, and was mercilessly discharged, for laziness, as Mr. Bell, who had caught her in the act, told her. And when she begged his forgiveness, and told him her child was sick, and that she would starve unless he would give her work to do; begged him for her child's sake to forgive her for this once, he said he could not afford to employ people to sleep.

Every minute since, when she could leave her child, she devoted to find work, but found none to do. Yesterday she summoned courage to again visit Mr. Bell, but all entreaties prevailed not with him. Heart-sick she returned to her room, only to find Minnie worse. Cold and hunger had done their work. The end was near.

Weak from the want of food, and without hope, she wrapped the child in the one remaining covering saved from the pawn, and took her upon her lap.

The time wore on. It was near midnight, when Minnie started up, as from a dream, with the cry of:

"Mamma, mamma, I am so cold! Take me to the fire. Do, oh! mamma, do!"

Can you, who have warm, comfortable rooms, picture the feelings of this lonely, starving woman, as her child's cry smote her ears, knowing, as she did, that she was helpless to grant the appeal; or the child's next words, which pierced her like a knife?

"Forgive me, mamma, I forgot we have no fire."

"Minnie, mamma would die to save you. Oh, my little darling, why must we suffer when others have so much!"

Her voice was so unlike her own, that even the child noticed it, and asked:

"What ails you, mamma? Don't you get sick, too!" she sobbed. "Mamma—" but the child's head fell back on her mother's breast—done with cold and hunger—a harsh unfeeling world.

The next morning the bright sun shone through a narrow window, upon the faces of mother and child—both at rest.

And Mr. Bell is generous—a benefit to the city in which he lives! Bah! generous, like many others, only when it gratifies

his own tastes, and adds to his wealth.

Deeds of men will remind us

That the world is full of sin;

But with mis'ry ever crying,

Shows us what it might have been.

Will I Be Like You, Papa?

A gentleman who for years had been more or less under the influence of liquor, and whose red nose and bloated figure stamped him as an inebriate, had gone home to his wife and children in this condition. He was not unkind in acts or words. It was his delight to play at games with his little ones, as he was able, and to entertain them with wonderful stories.

On this occasion the family were all together in the sitting-room, and the usual games having been played, little Freddie, a lad about six years of age, had climbed upon his father's knee, and was asking all sorts of boyish questions. He talked as a child will talk—of what he would do when he was a big man! asking if he would be like papa then; and finally, after a long and serious look into his father's face, with every shade of childish curiosity in his face and glance, put to him this bewildering query:

"Papa, when I grow up to be a man, will my nose be red like yours, and my face swelled?"

Ah! why should that poor swollen face grow redder than it was wont to be? Why should his arms so quickly draw the boy to his breast! And why should tears flow and voicetremble as he replied in words and tones that made his mother's heart glad:

"No, Freddie, please God you won't be like me when you get to be a man; and neither will your father, my boy, for from this hour he will lead a sober life."

"Be like him!" he had never thought of that before, and the bare possibility staggered him. All the love of that father's heart cried out again to him.

That boy! His pride! Going about with a bloated face and poisoned breath! No, no! He was not prepared for that! Never before had he seen his own looks so clearly; they were reflected in the boy's—the boy grow

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

to manhood; and honor, affection and reason came to the rescue. The child had preached a sermon no orator could deliver; and innocence and ignorance had accomplished what learning and logic had aimed at in vain. Those words went home.—*Official Organ.*

"Gwine to the Pos' Office."

One of the oddest sights in the South is to see the negroes hang about the post offices. They are the first ones to call in the morning and the last ones to leave at night, and it is by no means rare to have them inquire for mail ten or fifteen times a day. I was in the office at Marietta, Georgia, when an aged darky limped in and inquired:

"Am dar fo' or five letters heah fur June-broke Duke?"

"No, sir," replied the postmaster, after taking a look.

"Well, den I'll take one."

"There are no letters for you."

"Isn't dar a newspaper?"

"No."

"Hasn't I got nuffin' 'tall?"

"Not a thing."

"Dat's curus—very curus," muttered the man, as he walked out.

I followed after and when I asked him if he expected an important letter that day he replied:

"Sartin I does. Dat's why Ize walked fo' miles dis mawning."

"Where was the letter coming from?"

"I dunno."

"Did you expect news or money in the letter?"

"Deed I did, sah. I 'spected dat letter might hab \$20 into it."

"Who from?"

He then told me that he could neither read nor write, had no friend to write to him, had never mailed a letter nor received one in his life, and yet he had inquired for mail at least five hundred times a year for the past ten years. In fact, it wasn't an hour after I left him before he circled round to the office again and said:

"I reckon I must hab some mail by dis time."

"No—nothing for you."

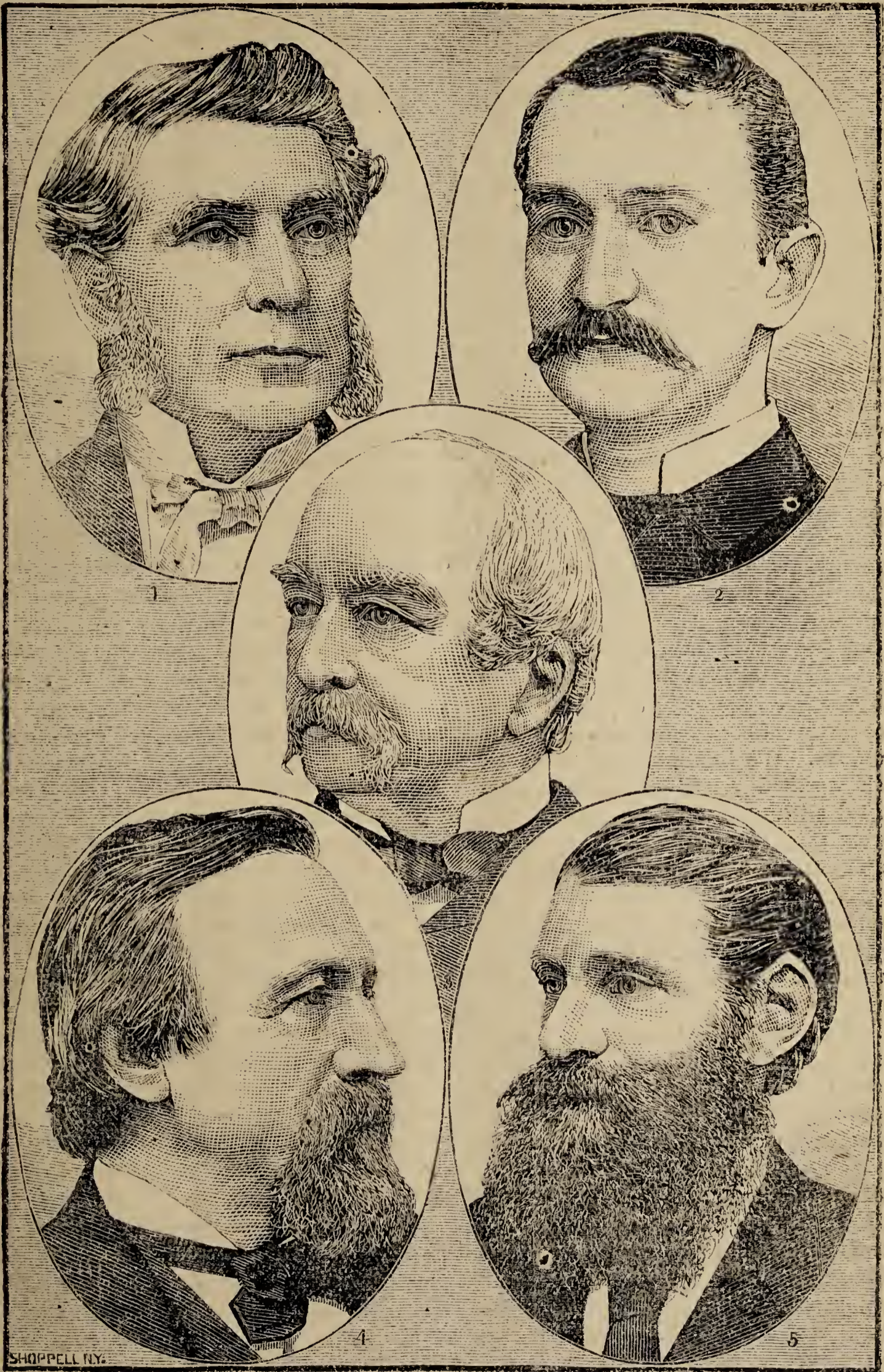
"Wall, if dat han't curus—very curus! Reckon I'd better wait fur dat 1 o'clock train."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Castor Oil for Shoe Leather.

There is one simple article, says the *London Field*, which will render any decently made boot thoroughly impervious. It is nothing more nor less than cold-drawn castor oil, "pure and simple." It is best applied before a moderate fire. The boots to be dressed should be quite clean and dry, and special care should be given to the welt and the tongues and their stitching to the upper leathers. I generally begin by pouring the oil from the bottle all round the welt, so that the angle between the sole and upper leather is quite filled with oil, and then proceed all over the boot, including the edges of the soles, rubbing it with the hand. When one is done, have a turn at the other, and so alternately till you have got in a table-spoonful and a half to each boot. The tongues, being thinner leather, should be quite saturated. Subsequent dressings will not require so much oil. I have never found anything to touch this as a waterproof dressing; the gelatinous oil seems to effectually stop every pore in the leather. There is another advantage for those who are natty in such matters; the boots will soon take a good (common blacking) polish—so much so, that a man may if he likes, waterproof his ordinary walking boots for bad weather without spoiling their appearance. With a common walking boot of ordinary thickness, apply the oil over the sole. Shooting, I wear boots so treated, over thick woolen socks, from eight to twelve hours a day, or more, without feeling the slightest inconvenience in any way; but they have the chilly feel inseparable from all boots that are oiled in that way.

Have you seen Reed's advertisement on page 23? Look at it and order at once and you will not regret it. He will do just as he says he will. Send you 12 choice Concord vines for \$1.00. A good crop, second year. Order now.

—GET A FEW of your friends to help you and you can easily secure one of our cash prizes. See our Great Offer on second cover page.



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Remedies for Vermin on Cattle.

Some one makes an inquiry in the *Rural* for a remedy for lice on cattle. Many years ago mine were troubled exceedingly. They were covered with lice. I used a great many remedies—washed them in tobacco water which was disagreeable to apply, and did not do its work effectually. Oil and grease were also used, but not with satisfactory results. Mercurial ointment was effectual, but was dangerous, as I lost one or two animals by its use. About this time by the purchase of some animals, a fresh importation was made of blue lice, and something had to be done forthwith. I saw in some paper that ground plaster would kill them. We dusted it on the backs of the cattle and it killed about the whole of the pests. The plaster must be ground very fine, and be dry, or it will not destroy them. It is well to dry it in a pan, on the stove, before applying it.

When animals have been badly infested, lice will live a long time in the barn, and find their way on to any cattle which may be kept there. We whitewashed the inside of the cattle stalls and after a time got the barn clean. We had animals afterwards which we had purchased, which were troubled with vermin. We treated them with carbolic suds. We bought the carbolic crystals, which may be had at almost any drug store, and which should not cost more than eight or ten cents per ounce. One pound of common bar soap should be put in a dish with some water and melted down; then add one ounce of crystals, stirring well. This, when cold, makes a strong soap—cheaper and better than we are able to buy. A strong suds made with it is sure death to all insects which infest our domestic animals, and is safe and pleasant to use. It is also a good remedy for all skin diseases, and a good application to cleanse any wound or sore. A wash of the suds will benefit any animal which is hide-bound or out of condition; it is a cheap, useful, and effectual remedy for many things, and should be kept on every farm. In killing lice, two or three applications are necessary as the nits keep hatch-

ing. Many fail by not observing this; it is a mistake to suppose that fat cattle do not have them, but no animals can long remain in good condition where they are abundant. People who are negligent in the care of their animals, will not discover and exterminate the pest until their animals are over-run with them. Those who card their cattle daily are seldom much troubled with them. It is a mistake to suppose that filth will generate them, as many suppose. There must be life to beget life. With a little care, and the free use of carbolic suds, no one need be troubled with them long. Where the barn is once clean, by a little watching we may easily keep clear of them.—*W. Brown, in Rural New-Yorker.*

Onions for Market.

BY EDGAR J. HOLLISTER.

When I first began the cultivation of onions I tried to raise them by dressing the land with unleached ashes at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre; my experiment proved a failure, and I adopted the following mode of cultivation, and have been rewarded with success. Choosing a piece of sandy loam free from stones, I prepare the land in the fall on account of being able to work it earlier in the spring. In October I put fifty two-horse loads of good horse manure on an acre, and plough about six inches deep, taking pains to cover the manure well and leaving the ground lying up loose so that the frost may act upon it. In the spring, as soon as the soil can be worked, we spread on fifty bushels of unleached ashes and then harrow thoroughly; then we have what we call a leveler) which is made out of four pieces of three-inch plank, 12 inches wide and eight feet long; the first piece is lapped over the edge of the second and nailed; the other two are fastened together by leather straps and attached to the second in the same manner, a hole is then bored in the center of the first to attach a chain to and the leveler is ready for use,) which will crush all the small lumps. If after going over both ways the ground is too rough we put the harrow on again, and repeat until the field

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

is in good shape to sow, which is done with a "Planet Jr. Improved Drill," sowing four pounds to the acre, in drills one foot apart. Next comes the weeding, which needs to be strictly attended to, as the success of the crop depends greatly on how the onions have been kept free of weeds. As soon as we can see the rows we go through them with a Rhulman's Wheel Hoe, which will work them all out nicely within one-half inch of the row, then in about three days we commence the hand weeding which is done by boys armed with an ordinary table knife bent at the point. The wages paid these boys is from 40 to 60 cents per day. It takes from forty to fifty minutes to weed across the field which is 28 rods in length. After resting five minutes all hands begin work and come back again, and so on, taking five minutes rest at each end. In this way we weed an acre of onions in a day, at a cost of \$6.00. We have to weed them five times, the last weeding being done with hoes in the middle of July. In August the tops begin to drop and the onions make buttons very rapidly. When the tops are all dead, which usually is the first of September, we pull them throwing four rows together, and the next day if the weather is dry, we put them in piles of five bushels in a place, and leave them to sweat for four or five days when they are topped, using sheep shears for the purpose.

The next in order is to sell the crop. We find from past experience that it is better to sell from the field at 50 cents per bushel, than to store for higher price, for, like everything else, there are always plenty who have onions and imagine theirs are the best, and want more than the market price; consequently the later market is worse than the early. I know of several lots that could have been sold for 60 cents in September, but were held for more, that are now looking for buyers at a much lower price.

My crop has averaged for a single acre from two to three hundred bushels the second year on the same ground. I find that the land is improving very much, also the onion crop both in quality and quantity. I have helped work one-quarter of an acre

of onions for a friend of mine, whose land is lighter, that produced the first year from one pound of seed, one hundred and thirty bushels of fine onions; and this year from the same ground and same quantity of seed, one hundred and seventy-five bushels of extra onions. I pay no attention to thinning, as I think they do best where they grow the thickest. The cost of my crop was as follows:

50 loads of manure,.....	\$25.00
Ploughing one acre,....	1.50
Spreading manure,.....	1.50
50 bushels of unleached ashes, at 6c.	3.00
Fitting land,.....	3.00
Sowing seed,.....	1.00
4 lbs. Danvers seed, at \$2 lb.....	8.00
Weeding and cultivating 5 times,..	30.00
Pulling, 6 boys, 1 day,.....	3.00
Topping, 300 bushels,.....	9.00
Carting,	1.50
Total,	\$86.50
I sold 300 bu. at 70c.	\$210.00
Making a balance of profit of.....	\$123.50.

In conclusion, I would add a little friendly advice to the amateur, which, I trust, will be favorably considered. If you are not able to cultivate more than one rod of ground thoroughly, why be satisfied, and let that be the extent of your onion patch; on the other hand, if you are prepared, I would advise not more than one-quarter of an acre, which may be increased as you get experience. In all I have written, I trust some one may be benefited. I look anxiously each month for the coming of this great help to the gardener—"SEED-TIME AND HARVEST"—which I read with pleasure, feeling that each number is worth more to me than a whole year's subscription.

In addition to the onions I cultivate tomatoes and early cabbage. I find the Alpha Tomato the earliest of all, so far, and the Early Essex next, and a very fine cropper also, it is not affected with rot like Perfection or Acme. I would like to hear from some one on the cultivation of early tomatoes and early cucumbers. Come, now, my friends, don't be timid, but let us help the Editor of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST all we can. Will some one please inform me what variety of onions to cultivate that will yield as well as Yellow Danvers, and be ready for market two or three weeks earlier.

Tecumseh, Mich.

Letter from Washington Territory.

Having received so many calls for information concerning Puget Sound, I thought a description of Washington Territory in general, and Puget Sound in particular would prove interesting and instructive to the numerous readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, I will therefore try to furnish such facts as an acquaintance of over ten years has enabled me to gather concerning this country.

Situated in the extreme north west corner of the United States, north of Oregon, on the Pacific Coast (until recently isolated by distance and the barriers of the Rocky Mountains) lies Washington Territory, the Corner Stone, if not the Key Stone of the Republic. Possessing many great natural resources in many respects a wonderful country, having within herself all the elements for a great Empire, until lately she has been little known to the East. Settlements having been made here upwards of thirty years ago, progress has been slow, owing to their inaccessibility. Practically, it might as well have been an island a thousand miles west of San Francisco in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, for, until last September, the easiest manner of reaching it, and the only way by steam, has been by a sea voyage of nearly a thousand miles up the coast from San Francisco. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad marked an important era in the history of this country, and we are to day as near the East as is California. Heretofore hampered and crippled by having to pay tribute to her southern neighbors, California and Oregon, henceforth she is to have commercial dealings directly with the East. Not alone will this newly opened country be the gainer by the railroad connection, but the East will also be enriched by the abundant valuable products Nature has held here in reserve for untold centuries. Bounded on the north by the British line, on the south by the Columbia River, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean this great Territory is naturally divided into two widely different parts, the Eastern and the Western, by the Cascade Range.

The Eastern part is a vast valley, drained by the Columbia River. It is a prairie country, suited to the production of wheat and stock. A grainery and a pasture field, furnishing room for homes for millions. Having a fertile soil, by means of irrigation can it be made to produce all the fruits and vegetables, and other products indigenous to the North Temperate Zone. A vast plain surrounded by a fringe of innumerable fertile sheltered valleys, that reach like radiating spokes up into the surrounding hills and mountains, where timber, rains, and grass are more plenty. Railroad outlet to the world will soon transform this now sparsely settled region into a hive of industry, teeming with wealth, herds, and millions of prosperous people.

The Western portion, known as the Puget Sound Region, is an entirely different country. Almost exactly the opposite in every respect. Here we find that wonderful inland sea, Puget Sound; breaking in through the Straits of Fuca, it ramifies like a great hand, with fingers extended right into the heart of a vast forest; the numerous canals, bays and channels, giving the largest ships easy access to the enormous supply of timber. Thickly clad (from the mountain tops, down to the water's edge) with giant trees of fir, spruce, pine, and cedar, this is a lumberman's paradise. Not alone has Nature been lavish by covering the surface with lumber, but under these everlasting evergreen forests, lie inexhaustible stores of coal, limestone, and also gold, silver and copper. The whole Sound region is a vast coal field. Here we find the happy combination of coal, iron, limestone and lumber, navigable waters in close proximity, and a mild and healthy climate. The presence of each makes all more valuable. What more could be wanting to insure the prosperity of this favored country? And who will doubt that here will rise great manufacturing and commercial industries? It needs but time with the magic wand of labor and brains to transform all these natural resources into material wealth. Much has already been done. Many great saw mills have been built on the shores; numerous mines have been opened, and there are continually pass-

ing out of the Straits vessels of all sizes, loaded with lumber and coal, carrying the raw materials to all parts of the world.

Nor has agriculture been neglected. The soil and climate are favorable in a high degree to the development and production of grain, grass, fruits and vegetables. It is somewhat difficult, where the soil is nearly all either covered by heavy timber, or by water, to obtain cultivatable fields, and the settler is forced to the alternative, to either cut, grub, and burn off the huge trees and stumps, or to reclaim land from the sea. Both sea and forest strive for possession, and it is a hard battle to master either.

Thus far it has been found to be most practicable and profitable to reclaim the salt marshes; but there is going on a warfare with the woods, with axes and fire as weapons, and a fight with the sea, with the spade and eternal vigilance. The lands when subdued by the plow are wonderfully productive. The principle products now raised are oats, hay, hops and potatoes. Oats yield from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre, average sixty bushels, and bring about fifty cents per bushel. Hay yields two to five tons per acre, averages three tons, and brings \$10 to \$15 per ton. Hops yield from 1000 to 2000 pounds per acre and bring from fifteen cents to one dollar per pound. Potatoes yield 100 to 700 bushels per acre, average 200 bushels, and bring fifty cents to one dollar per bushel. Grass grows so luxuriantly that it is a splendid stock country, and beef is made cheaply, and in time this will be a great dairy country.

The climate is nearly that of England. Unequaled by any country in summer, but too damp for health or comfort in winter. There is no very hot, and no very cold weather during any part of the year. I have never seen the thermometer above eighty degrees or below zero. Mosquitoes rule in summer and ducks in winter. There are no poisonous reptiles, but fleas are quite plenty.

The past summer was an exceptional one here, the driest one ever known on the Sound. We had no rain to wet the ground for three months, from June 5th to September 8th. In almost any other country such a drouth would have withered vegetation and destroyed crops. Of course

crops suffered here, but made a wonderful growth without any rain or any irrigation. It seemed like a miracle even to old settlers who knew something of the marvelous capabilities of the soil. Think of it, farmers of the East, three months, the whole summer, without rain enough to lay the dust, and yet the yield was three, and in some cases five tons of hay—fifty, and in some cases one hundred bushels of oats to the acre. I can only account for it by considering the deep soil, the moist air, and one other cause—fires in the woods filled the whole country with a dense smoke for weeks at a time, shielding the thirsty crops and soil from the heat of the sun. In July farmers were praying for rain. The rain did not come, but the crops grew, the fields were green, and the farmers reaped a bountiful harvest, and realized as never before the possibilities of this soil and climate to withstand drouth.

Lands under cultivation sell for from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, and are worth more, owing to the yield and good markets, and the fact that it costs so much to make farms here.

The business center of the Sound country is Seattle, which is growing rapidly. Everything points to show that a large city like San Francisco will be built up on the Sound somewhere. Whether it will be at Seattle, or at one of the half dozen other equally eligible sites, time alone can tell, but thus far Seattle takes the lead in business, and everything seems to center there. Olympia, the Capital; Tacoma, the railroad terminus; Port Townsend, the port of entry; Whatcom, on Bellingham Bay; La Conner, the agricultural center; Anacortes, the new candidate for *the City*, and the one nearest the ocean; they are all lively, enterprising, growing towns with great futures before them. And a man could do much worse than invest in either of them for speculation in building lots.

This country offers enticing inducements to capitalists and to poor men who are able and willing to work. I would not advise a man to sacrifice a good home in the East to come here, nor would I advise an invalid, or person not strong and robust in health to come. Wages are good and work abundant, but it is hard, rough work, and persons not used to labor had better stay at home unless they have plenty of money. Seattle, the largest city on the Sound, has six or seven thousand population, and the Territory has nearly one hundred thousand population. By a late act of legislature the women are eligible voters, and serve on jury. We are knocking loudly at Washington for admission as a State, and hope soon to become one of the United States.

A. G. TILLINGHAST,

Wash. Ter., Jan. 10, 1884.

Trifles.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

Trifles, are those things which, of themselves, are of little moment. Therefore, it is but natural that men in the rush of business and work should sometimes slight these comparatively small matters, in their anxiety for the main issue. With many, this is very apt to become a confirmed habit, and they grow into the way of habitually disregarding any little piece of work, that of itself, is trifling, and fail to look to the little wastes that are constantly going on around them in consequence.

Such is the case on the farm, especially; very few farmers are given to considering how much these little things amount to in the course of a year. Although quite insignificant, when considered individually, these trifles count up amazingly, directly and indirectly, in a twelve-month.

A little mouse-hole in the grain-bin is not particularly alarming, and the farmer thinks, that, in his hurry, it is hardly worth noticing, but before the year has closed, several shillings will have crept out there. A little leak in the roof is so common, and, of itself, such a trifling affair that it very seldom gets proper attention in the way of repairs, yet the constant dropping of water upon the plastering below, may cost several dollar's worth of work to be expended in repairs, when a few minutes of time on the roof would have prevented it. A little pile of earth or rubbish has accumulated around the sills of the shed, but as it is such a trifling matter it is not noticed until the timber begins to rot away and the shed to sag, then it will take a few more dollars to put things up into sightly shape again. Perhaps it is a broken hinge on the gate that needs a few minutes labor to mend; but failing to get this little attention, the gate is thrown around, run against, and racked, until a whole day's work must be given to the job, thus uselessly adding to the farmer's burdens.

Whatever it is, and however trifling it may appear, it will surely save much after loss and vexation to attend to any little matter about the farm, similar to the ones

above mentioned. If not attended to they will absorb the profits, or perhaps prevent any from accruing.

Keeping Apples.

BY SAM LAWRENCE.

With the apple the first thing is to get it; the next to preserve it.

There are many ways to obtain apples. Some people buy them. Some, raise them. Others, are more fortunate, such as editors and pomological judges, who are presented with them. At the present time we take delight in raising apples, and so have a plentiful supply without either purchasing or having them presented to us. Getting fruit of ones own is nice. But the method adopted by small boys of getting that which belongs to some one else, perhaps sends the greatest amount of feeling, bordering close to felicity, to the boys' innermost heart, if it does not to his stomach. In our green-clover days the object was to get apples, and they did not spoil by being kept.

Different ways of keeping apples are also in use. They may be put up in many forms, in all of which they lose more or less of their originality. Give me the natural form. In Nature's state only can the real genuine apple taste be had. How to take care of the apples does not receive enough attention on most farms. The fruit is put in a heap in the cellar and often receives no more attention, with the exception of banking around the cellar walls with manure to keep out the frost. This manure barrier in most cases does more injury than good. Fruit and vegetables give off steam, and if this dampness is confined it will soon react on that which produces it, causing a souring to quickly take place. Too much heat is another decay increaser. If the effects of heat and dampness can be lessened apples will keep longer. To obviate these should be the aim. Put away therefore in shallow layers as the air will then have a better chance to dry the fruit. The soundest and nicest apples should be put by themselves, as they will keep the longest. In damp cellars packing in sawdust may be beneficial, but I do not find

this necessary. My way of dispersing damp vapors and over-heating is to admit fresh air each day. This must be done to preserve fruit, and should be done to preserve health. Reflect and try this simple plan.

Quincy, Ill.

Seeds, North or South?

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

The experience of last year has convinced many farmers that in one particular crop, at least, it is not profitable to plant seed grown from a section farther south than where the crop is to be raised.

Many farmers in the great corn-producing states found last spring that their corn would not do for seed; hence dealers shipped large quantities of corn from Kansas to plant. Although they had a late fall yet the larger part of their corn failed to mature; and the same farmers will again be forced to purchase their seed corn. The time between planting and frost in the fall was too short for this corn to mature, and the consequence is a very serious loss to the farmers in those states. Those who have tried this corn that was raised south of them, where the climate is so different and the season for maturing so much longer, are convinced that it will not answer the purpose.

My experience is that corn is not the only kind of seed that should not be purchased from the South; in fact, my plan is if possible to always try to secure seed of most varieties of crops from the North in preference to the South. Of course this is not always the case, but nearly so, not only so far as affects seeds but also affects fruits.

The recent letters of I. F. Tillinghast's, in several of the agricultural papers of the country, in reference to the country around Puget Sound as a seed raising section, shows that he is aware of this fact and is already in a condition to take advantage of it.

Often, by taking care to protect at first, some kinds of seeds from the South can be acclimated beyond their lines in the North, as also seeds or plants from the extreme North can be made to do well in the ex-

treme South; but we are speaking now of the larger number of plants and seeds. My rule always has been that if I wanted to shorten the time in which I desire plants to mature I always get seed considerably north of me; while if a longer time is desired get them from the South. Of course in all cases this rule will not hold good, but in the great majority it will. Reliable seedsmen know this and therefore do not attempt to have all their vegetable or garden seeds raised at one place, knowing that such a plan would not give them the best results. But have some kinds grown at one part of the country and others at other parts. No one cares to purchase seed, prepare his land, and sow and then be at the expense of cultivating to find that the crop will not mature, hence some regard must always be had to this point. Of course in many cases where the farmer is only seeking to raise a sufficiency of one variety of vegetable for his own use, this failure may not be very serious, only disappointing, but where the crop is sown with the expectation of marketing the larger portion, the loss is often a very serious one. And often the cultivator, instead of blaming himself for not knowing better, blames the seedsman who sold him the seeds, thus doing an innocent man injury for what he could not help. Of course some vegetables or plants are acclimated to a larger section of country than others, but there is also a difference in maturity; as corn in the North will mature in ninety days, while in the South it takes twice that length of time, showing at once what a great difference there is between the same plants north and south.

Eldon, Mo.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will pay for four hundred subscriptions without premiums, and would certainly take the first prize of \$200 if no one else sends more.

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10c. to Dr. R. C. SYKES, 181 Meade St. Chicago, for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

HALF THE MONEY sent us on subscriptions will be applied to paying for any premium desired from our list on page 17.

Look at Reed's advertisement of Concord Grapes on page 2. Every reader of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST should send a trial order for a dozen. You are sure to be pleased. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A Confidence Man's Story.

The Fleecing of a New Jersey Clergyman In a Bowery "Dive."

"I don't mind telling you how I took in a Jersey preacher the other day," said a Bleeker street crook to a New York reporter. "I saw his name on a Broadway hotel register. It had 'Rev.' before it. The same sign was to be seen in the cut of his coat and the cast of his countenance. When a man writes that handle to his name in a hotel register he's good plucking every time. When he came on the street I was dressed like a plain business man. I grasped him cordially by the hand, and, calling him by name, told him how glad I was to see him. Of course, he said he didn't know me. I said to him:

"I am not surprised at that. I met you the second Lord's day in August, after service, at your church. Mr. H——, the banker, introduced me to you. You meet so many people under such circumstances that you cannot be expected to remember a tenth of them."

"Just how did you learn that Mr. H——, was a banker in that village?" was asked.

"Got it from the directory. It costs \$100 a year to get the list, its revisions, and business standing of each man in it. As I was saying, the dominie brightened at once and began to apologize for not remembering me. I shut him off by asking if a well-known merchant there had tided over his financial difficulties, and whether the new grocery firm was prospering. Then I clinched him by saying that it required some assurance on my part to address him, especially when so many sharps and bunco men were around, but I thought he might be in the condition of the man who, on meeting a neighbor in a strange place, said: 'I'm mighty glad to see you; I'd be mighty glad to see a dog from Jintown.'"

"We laughed and talked very comfortably after that. I told him I was a leather merchant in the Swamp, and was going down to my office. If he wasn't busy would show him what a business we did down there. Then I suggested that we should walk down, so as to see the sights along the route, and that we might go over through

the Bowery, where he would be able to see just how black the ways of Satan were in New York. I assured him that it was perfectly safe, that the Bowery contained many respectable business houses, and that he could see the dens and dives without danger.

"Of course, he went along. We passed through Houston street and out on the Bowery. 'Here my brother, is the reef on which the waves of sin meet and break'. I said as we did so. I rather think that was a beautiful poetic flight; don't you? He replied with a pious remark, that I have forgotten. On the way down I showed him the doors of the various concert halls and told him stories suggested by the gay pictures. When I got to the right corner on the Bowery I told him I was thirsty and that the man inside made excellent lemonade. I did not like to be seen in a Bowery place of any kind, but here was one of the most respectable houses there. Drinks were sold, but no gamblers nor any evil people were allowed in, there if the proprietor knew it. The barkeeper made us each take a long drink of very good lemonade, putting a stick in each glass. Near by us was a pal having a drink, too. The pal was apparently tipsy. We all finished at once. I pulled out a ten dollar bill. So did the tipsy man. The bar-keeper picked them up.

"'I'm sorry, gentlemen' he said, 'but I have only change enough to break one of these.'"

"'Take 'em all out of mine,' said the tipsy fellow, with a flourish.

"'No take them out of mine,' said I.

"Then we disputed a bit, and the dominie took out his wallet and said, smilingly; 'I'll settle it by paying,' and he showed that his book was well lined. But the tipsy man was excited, so the bar-tender said; 'shake for it.' We all agreed, and the leather box and three dice were produced, and the bar-keeper went to the other end of the room. 'Now I said, taking the box, 'we'll count top and bottom of the dice, won't we?' The tipsy man agreed. Of course I counted up twenty one. Then the tipsy man became excited again.

"'I'll bet you \$50 you can't do that again,' he said.

“ ‘I don't want to bet. I would win,’ I said.

“ ‘Bosh! I'll bet you \$500 you can't, and here is the money.

Out came a big roll of bills. Money always looks tempting. He laboriously began counting, but suddenly stopped, and saying, ‘wait till I get a bite to eat,’ he went to the lunch table. Then I turned to the dominie, and said; ‘A fool and his money are soon parted.’ Some one will get that all away from him: We'll just bet with him to teach him a lesson, for you see the dice count twenty-one however you turn them. Then when we have won the money, we'll give it back again—or we might make him give a donation for a fresh coat of paint for your church, to pay for the lesson.’ My pal got back at just the right time, and again began to count his money. I took from my pocketbook what seemed to be a certified check for \$1000 on the Park Bank, and laid it down, and then counted out \$300. I turned to the parson and shoved over the check to him. ‘Hold that and give me \$200. We'll make him pay us a hundred out of his five, anyhow,’ I said. The parson brought out the money and then the barkeeper came up.

“ ‘What the ---- are you two suckers doing? Gambling, eh! trying to fleece a man in my place? I'll fix you!’ he said, as he began to press a button over which the words ‘Fourteenth Police Precinct’ were painted.

“ ‘You'd have thought I was scared to death if you'd seen me grab up the spondulix and skip. The tipsy man and the clergeman followed. Some way the clergyman missed us outside.’

“ ‘Did he call on the police?’ was asked.

“ ‘I belive so. Ask the Sergent in the Fourteenth precinct.’

A pleasant-faced, slightly bald man sat behind the desk in the police station. To a question he said:

“ ‘A preacher? Yes a few weeks ago one got caught betting on a sure thing on dice over there. He wanted to know if we could recover it. I told him I could, but when he found that he would have to appear in Court against the boys he said he guessed he'd let it drop.’—*Phila. Record.*

ODDITIES.

The world is like a see saw, never balanced for a day;

Your salary is always low just when you need the pay.

The fellow at the ladder's top, to him all glory goes.

While the fellow at the bottom is the fellow no one knows.

No good are all the “have beens,” for in country and in town

No one will care how high you've been when once you have come down;

No one will ask about you, for you never will be missed,

And the mill will only grind for you while you supply the grist.

One day you're worth a penny, next day you're worth a pound;

One day you're at the ladder's top, next day you're on the ground.

Life is nothing but a lottery, each day we clearly see;

Such is the way the world wags on, at least for you and me.

Market Gardening.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture the subject of Market Gardening was brought up for discussion. The following were among the most interesting sayings as reported by the *New England Farmer*:

Capt. Moore gave statistics showing that Massachusetts in 1875, produced more than three and a half millions of dollar's worth of garden crops, exclusive of potatoes and beans raised on farms, and some minor crops not enumerated in the census. The amount has increased greatly in these last eight years, and it is not improbable that the present yield reaches \$5,000,000. How to cheapen the production of these crops is a vital question both to the gardener and to the consumer. Location is an important factor, proper soil another. A warm, sandy loam with a slightly southern exposure, if within reach of an unlimited supply of manure and water, will produce more than any other kind of soil in the State. Deep tillage must be secured; next in importance is heavy manuring. Fifteen to twenty cords of rich stable manure supplemented with a liberal scattering of commercial fertilizer would both start the crops out to the end. Large crops pay far the best

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

profits. Stable manure is chiefly relied upon, on account of the vegetable matter contained, which keeps the land light and friable. A five year's rotation with grass one year, was recommended for filling the soil with decaying roots and stubble.

Prompt action in spring, and the most thorough preparation of the soil is another requisite. The surface must be stirred often after the young plants come up, and the weeds must be subdued. So much depends upon pure seed that it is better to grow one's own when practicable. The roller is often necessary to compact the soil after planting seeds, and as the outlook now is, irrigation must soon receive far more attention than it has done. Gardeners work harder than farmers, as they keep right along, regardless of weather, particularly when contracts have been made for delivery of crops in the markets.

Asparagus is a leading crop in Concord, where half the amount produced in the State is grown. It is a good crop for dry land, as it roots so deeply that it seldom suffers from drought. His method is to plough very deep, twelve to eighteen inches, manure bountifully, plant in furrows eight inches deep, gradually filling up level as the plants grow. Rows should be four feet apart, and plants from twelve to twenty inches. Thick setting brings in a full crop sooner, but thinner setting gives quite as good results in the long run. A bed is in perfection at from eight to twelve years old. The fourth year's growth will be of full market size, but the third will give a median crop of medium sized stalks. An old bed is hard to kill, but constant and late cutting up to August, with subsequent cultivation, will do it. Salt is of no use whatever. This old idea of asparagus being a marine plant is not well founded in fact, but has been handed down from one author to another for more than a hundred years.

W. W. Rawson of Arlington, the largest gardener probably in the State, then followed the speaker, giving some of his own experience. Mr. Rawson is purchasing 1500 cords of manure a year, and is doing everything upon a similar scale. Expended \$2000 this season, in works for irrigating his gardens in dry weather, and made enough

from the crops watered to pay all the cost the first year. His manure costs him from six to seven dollars per cord, delivered in piles on the fields, but it is old and well rotted down. Fresh manure costs less.

Mr. W. D. Philbrick of Newton, spoke briefly of the necessity of controlling the condition of land in dry weather. Low, wet land, if well drained, makes excellent garden land, especially for cultivation in such seasons as the past. If the water line is near the surface, the drains must be nearer each other, perhaps not more than a rod apart. A field in his town was watered this year, by flushing the drains from a hydrant of the public water works, sending the water in exactly the opposite direction from that of its usual flow. Garden work is very much harder than ordinary farm work. There is a great deal of night work, driving into the city to sell early in the morning, and sitting up nights to watch the thermometer in the greenhouses.

Mr. George Hill of Arlington, said marketing, like other industries, is constantly changing, and to succeed, one must keep up with the demands of the times. Southern competition is so severe that our old gardeners will have to turn over a new leaf, must look deeper, and know more. Nearness to market is still in our favor, but taxation is too high on all our farm lands, and the valuation near cities is too fictitious. He would not recommend a young man to run in debt for a farm to grow garden vegetables, unless he had first thoroughly learned his business by several years of service for others. He should begin small, and grow up his business with caution. Knows of no better opening now, than the seed business, provided one will grow *better* seed than can now be bought. It is often said with truth, perhaps, that the smartest boys leave the farm for other kinds of business, and that it is those who are too weak minded to get away who remain. He had sometimes thought as he looked abroad, and saw how few of his old boyhood companions who had left the farm, have ever made a decent approach to success, that he was thankful he had been one of those silly ones who did not know enough to get away.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO DECEMBER GARNERINGS.

26.—"Sow well, reap well."

27.—C U S T O M
H A G G A I
R E M I S S
I N V E N T
S W I V E L
T H R O N E
M A R M O T
A L O N Z O
S T R I V E

28.—L I L A C
H E A T H
L E V E L
W H E A T
T A N S Y
E L D E R
B E E C H
B I R C H

29.—FORTUNE.

30.—CHRISTMAS.

31.

1.—TROUBLESOME.

2.—GARNERINGS.

3.—BURDENSOME,

4.—TEMPERAMENT.

FEBRUARY GARNERINGS.

No. 7. NOVEL NUMERICAL PUZZLE.

The whole, composed of 7 letters, is one of the processes of farming.

The 4, 3, 2 is a vegetable, which, if the 1 be added to it changes it into a fruit.

The 7, 5, 6 is a liquid, into which, if the 3 be properly introduced, the result is that for which many are striving.

C. A. W.

No. 8. GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

When I saw you *begin* this department, I at once looked forward with *much pleasant anticipation* to the *large circle* of solvers and contributors who would soon, through its agency, become a *company* of *amicable* acquaintances. Success to your *craft!* May she make an *extended* voyage, and have the good *luck to meet* but little *stormy weather*. May her cargo of figurative nuts rank *highest* among its kind, and be served to the nut-crackers with the pleasant *seasoning* of kindly rivalry.

MELROSE.

Each word in italics in the above is the definition of a geographical name. What are the places and where found?

No. 9. RHOMBOID.

Across— 1. A post office in Pike County, Illinois. 2. Egress. 3. A mighty hunter of old. 4. Watery. 5. Unsound. 6. Verse.

Down— 1. A consonant. 2. Toward. 3. To flow. 4. A masculine name. 5. A post office in Barnwell County, South Carolina. 6. Fear. 7. Part of the head. 8. Tax. 9. To place. 10. The abbreviation of one of the United States. 11. A numeral.

SALLY.

No. 10. A DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. A short convulsive sigh. 3. Coverings for the feet. 4. A certain statute. 5. Beneath. 6. Witnessed. 7. A consonant.

J. F. M.

No. 11. DROPPED LETTERS.

-I-T-C-N-O-M-V-A-O-I-N-G-N-

Supply every other letter to form a quotation from Shakespeare.

FANCHON.

No. 12. A SQUARE.

1. An agriculturist. 2. To turn the affections of. 3. A sieve with coarse meshes. 4. Mean. 5. To embellish with work resembling lace. 6. Vacillated.

ODOACER.

ANSWERS in April Magazine.

PRIZES.—For best list of answers to this month's puzzles we offer one year's subscription to *Our Young People*, Springfield, Ohio, which has an excellent Puzzle Department edited by "Ruthven."

For second best list we will award one year's subscription to the *American Young Folks*, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Answers should be received before March 14.

Answers to the December garnerings were received from Bertha M. Holgate, Lulu Butler, Cassbet, Volney P. Johnson, Undine, Odoacer, John F. Merriam, William Brown, Jeane, N. L. Van Deusen, I. T., Little Buttercup, W. H. Dick, O. O. Van Deusen and G. Wilkinson.

Lists closed on Jan. 12.

Prizes were awarded as follows: "In a Nutshell" to Odoacer; Order for seeds to N. L. Van Deusen.

The following sent answers to November "Garnerings," but too late to be credited in our last issue: Melrose, Alice Spangenburg, W. Brown and D. O. T.

OUR COZY CORNER.

It will be seen that we, this month, introduce six new candidates for public favor. We know not if this is their first appearance in print, but we are sure it is their debut in this column as puzzle makers. *Polly Anthus*: Your garnerings would be just what we want but for two defects. The key-words in the Cross Word Enigma are not all of the same number of syllables, and we think you have not quoted the proverb in the Numerical Enigma correctly. Please send something else.—*I. T.*: It is customary, and some puzzle editors demand it, for puzzlers and solvers to send their full names for private reference; but *noms de plume* and initials will be given in print when their owners so desire.—*Jeane*: You mistake. It was the plain unvarnished truth without the least mixture of "taffy" with it.—*S. B.*: Glad to hear from you. We can use all your puzzles but the Square which is almost too short. Five letter Squares are the smallest we can accept. We will make room for you in the next number.—*B. M. H.*: Thanks for pleasant note and suggestions; the latter will be duly considered and, probably, acted upon.—*Little Buttercup*: Be kind enough to send answers each month and keep striving for one of the prizes.—*G. W.*: Your solutions came to hand just as we were closing the lists. There are some rich treats in store for you next month.—*Omny*: We have plenty of room for more solvers' names. Hope you will have "lots" of valentines.

F. S. F.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE.

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 30 CENTS PER LINE.

Entered at the post-office as second class matter.

VOL. V., NO. II. WHOLE NO., XXVIII.
LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., FEBRUARY, 1884.

*"There's silence in the harvest-field
And blackness in the mountain glen.
And cloud that will not pass away
From the hill-tops for many a day;
And stillness round the homes of men."*

We want some person in each town to act as agent for the sale of seeds as well as to collect subscriptions for SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. Have you not a half dozen or more neighbors who would give you their orders if asked? Well, write us for terms and we will pay you well for all the time you use in our interest.

How to send us money. La Plume is a Money Order office and probably money orders and Postal Notes are as convenient and safe as any method for those of our friends who are themselves at money order offices. There is no cheaper or better way than to send Bank Checks or Drafts if you are doing business with a bank. We accept personal checks without discount. If neither of the above are convenient for you, enclose currency in a letter and register it, using postage stamps for fractional parts of a dollar only.

*"Up rose the wild old winter-king,
And shook his beard of snow;
'I hear the first young hare-bell sing,
'Tis time for me to go!
Northward o'er the icy rocks,
Northward o'er the sea,
My daughter comes with sunny locks:
This land's too warm for me!"*

Our Retail Catalogue has been somewhat delayed, but will soon be ready and will be sent, without application, to all whose names are upon our subscription books, or list of customers for 1883, and to all others free upon application. It will contain prices and descriptions of all Vegetable and Flowers, Seed Potatoes, Implements, &c., which we supply.

\$500,00 IN CASH

Has been offered by the publisher of this Magazine to the persons who send the largest lists of subscribers by March 1, 1884. This offer is made in good faith and the money will be *fairly and honestly* paid to the persons who are entitled to it on that date. The terms of subscription are as follows: First, the Magazine alone is supplied at 25 cents per year, and those who receive and remit subscriptions at this price get no commission, premium or pay, whatever, except their chance for one of the cash prizes. Second, for fifty cents the Magazine is sent with a certificate good for the subscriber's own choice of 25 cents worth of seeds, to be selected from our whole list, and mailed postpaid whenever wanted. Agents who take subscriptions upon these terms may retain a cash commission of 10 cents on each, remitting us 40 cents each, net, and count every name in competition for our prizes. Or, if the agent prefers, he can remit the whole fifty cents on each, and in lieu of a commission, select a *premium* from our premium list, amounting to one-half of all the money sent, or 25 cents on each name. The premium list was published in our December and January issues, and will be sent free to any one desiring to examine it. We also club "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST" at a low rate with other publications, and all such names may count in competition.

This Great Prize Offer was made in November last, and many canvassers are half-hearted about beginning the competition at this late day. For their benefit we will say that although we have received a large number of small clubs, *no one person* has, at the date of this writing, (Jan. 22,) sent in as many subscribers as we could go out and get, and in fact have more than once raised for other publications in *a very few days*, so we should not be at all surprised if the persons who take our largest prizes have yet to begin the work. When you consider that our first prize (**\$200 00 in cash**) will pay for **800** subscriptions at 25 cents each, and that should any *less* number than 800 win that prize, it would afford a profit in addition to all that the agent received for his subscriptions you will see that you

can afford to show more enterprise than any agent has yet exhibited in collecting subscriptions.

The Prizes Offered are as follows, and will be paid to the persons sending the largest clubs in the same order: 1st, \$200; 2nd, \$100; 3d, \$75; 4th, \$50; 5th, \$25; 6th, \$20; 7th, \$15; 8th, \$10; 9th, \$5.

The Premiums offered to those who remit 50 cents for each subscription are given at length in our December and January numbers, and a copy will be sent to any one requesting it without charge. As this is our last issue before the award is to be made, we will here say for the last time, personally, to you, kind reader, that if you let this opportunity pass with no attempt to help yourself by helping us, you will, in our opinion, regret it exceedingly, when you read our awards and see "what might have been."

Look at Reed's advertisement of Concord Grapes on page 25. Every reader of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST should send a trial order for a dozen. You are sure to be pleased. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Parties who contemplate visiting Europe will do well to correspond with Dr. E. Tourjee, Boston, the leader of so many pleasant trips over the ocean; who will send a descriptive pamphlet free to all applicants. The *Christian Union* says: "Dr. Tourjee's excursions are the most satisfactory, the best planned and conducted and embrace a wider range of travel than any other of the excursion tours."

Extra Early Peas. Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co., desire us to say that the statement made by us in our last number, regarding their Extra Early Peas is a *mistake*, and that theirs are entirely different and distinct from Cleveland's First and Best. In correcting this statement we will say that we now regret having "called names" at all in making it, as it may lead to hard feelings, when no unkindness was intentional on our part toward *any one*, and a second thought would have kept back the whole statement even though we knew it to be true. It is *just possible* that Henderson's name was not mentioned in the long list of "leading seedsmen," a part of which we thoughtlessly quoted, and we beg the pardon of any who may think themselves injured by our statement.

WE ADD to our clubbing offers the following publications with SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, at prices given.

Ballou's Monthly Magazine, Boston.	\$1.50
North and South, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
Farmers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.	.50
Farmers' Magazine, Parkersburg, Pa.	.50

IN OUR NEW CATALOGUE will be found three entirely new Potatoes, three new Beans, a splendid new Sweet Corn, four new Peas, one new Cabbage, a new Melon, a new Celery, a new Tomato and new prices on many standard vegetables. Please reserve a portion of your Seed Orders for us. Catalogue free upon application.

Light Brahmas.

SEE FRONTISPIECE.

Among the Asiatic breeds of fowls the Light Brahmas hold a high rank. They are of large size, good mothers and fair layers of large eggs. Some claim them to be the best winter layers there are, but we presume almost any of the large breeds will lay well in winter if they have warm and comfortable quarters, and plenty of suitable and stimulating food. Our engraving represents a typical pair of these excellent fowls. We have known a flock of one year old fowls of this breed to average from nine to twelve and a half pounds in weight, as they run, and we found a cross of them and the White Leghorns to make a most desirable general utility fowl.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Leesburg, La., Oct. 1, 1883.

Mr. Isaac F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, I was the only person who raised any cabbage in this section last season. Others tried but failed. All who saw my cabbages said they were the largest they ever saw. I sold two thousand in Galveston; the retailers said they were the best lot of cabbages ever came to their market. They sold the largest for 50 cents each. And all whom I conversed with wanted your address, which I gave with pleasure, from which I suppose you have received hundreds of orders before this time for the same kind of seeds as those cabbages, (Marblehead Mammoth and Premium Flat Dutch.) Send me the same, I want no other.

I omitted to state that one of those cabbages weighed 56 pounds, which was the boss cabbage ever raised here acknowledged by all.

Yours Respectfully, CHESTER H. ALDEN.

Krumroy, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1883.

Mr. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—Will drop you word as to how the potatoes yielded which I bought of you. From the 1 pound of Blush, I harvested 77 pounds of nice potatoes, and from the Red Elephant I harvested 60 pounds, and that too, with only common field culture; no fertilizer of any kind was used whatever.

I am much pleased with "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST" and will endeavor to keep it a regular visitor at our house, as I consider it indispensable to any one stirring the soil for a sustenance. Yours Respectfully,

C. H. WELCH.

Freeport, Wash. Ter., Nov. 5, 1883.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—I thought I would let you know that I am well pleased with the seeds I bought of you. When I wrote to you for them, I told you if you could send me seeds that were not mixed and just as represented, I would hereafter give you my orders. I must say that the Tree beans did splendidly, and all that saw them said they never saw such a lot of beans on a single stalk before. And the cabbage can't be beat. The Jerseys are true and fine; the Mammoths are the largest I ever saw. When they had been set out two months, the largest one measured 4 feet and 9 inches across from tip to tip, and at ten weeks was 5 feet 2½ inches across and 28 inches high, and now is heading up nicely. I have over 200 fine, large heads in the patch and every plant will make a good head.

I like SEED-TIME AND HARVEST the best of any thing of the kind I ever had. I will send you another club soon. I want to ask you a question, if you think it worthy of an answer. I saw the accounts of some raising cabbage that weighed from 50 to 60 pounds. I want to know if they weigh the whole cabbage or just the head? If it takes the whole cabbage to weigh 60 pounds, I think I will weigh some of my largest ones, and if any one ever raised one so large that the head weighed 50 to 60 pounds I will never say any more about large cabbage. I have weighed several heads after the loose leaves were all trimmed off, which weighed from 18 to 25 pounds, and I thought they were of good size. I should like to see the reports of the largest cabbage raised this year by any of the readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, and let us see who has the best.

After I get a club of four to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, at 25 cents, then may I add to the club at the same price? Yours as Ever,

H. G. CRONK.

ANSWER: We shall be pleased to receive reports of large cabbages, as proposed by our correspondent, and hope those making them will state whether they were trimmed or not.

Additions may be made to a club of four, in any number at same price.

Montezuma, Oct. 31, 1883.

Isaac F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—I have been reading a great many good pieces in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, so I thought I must give you my opinion in regard to the seed and magazine. I think it is well worth the money and more too, and as for the seed, I got well repaid for the money I paid you. I got Livingston's perfection tomato seed of you. They are the finest I ever saw. And the Crystal White Wax bean was just what you represented them, and, in fact, all the seed I got of you. Our onion seed paid us well, and our parsnips are the largest I ever saw. I pulled up one this evening that measured twelve inches in circumference and two feet and two inches long. I will be on hand when the time comes for seed again, and I will get some subscribers for you also. I look for SEED-TIME AND HARVEST as much so as my County paper. Yours Truly,

JOSEPH HUNTZ.

Davenport, Ia., Nov. 18, 1883.

Dear Sir: We are having plentiful crops this year of most all kinds of produce, and also pretty fair crops of fruits of different kinds. The way I use my judgment about crops for the coming year is this: I look at the crops and

their progress and quality, then I watch the month of August and notice what kind of weather it was through that month, then I will pass my judgment by it for the next season, and it will come pretty close to my calculations. Last August was pretty favorable for the fruit buds to form aright according to the weather. This is my guide and God is the giver and ruler.

Yours Respectfully, S. H. KAUFFEMAN.

Nicholasville, Ky., Nov. 9th, 1883.

Mr. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—I am a young man just starting in life and want to start as near right as possible. I want to put in five acres of potatoes next spring. The ground is very good, it will yield about 60 bushels of corn under favorable circumstances. If you can, I would like you to give me all the information you can on potato culture. The main thing I would like to know is what is the best fertilizer for a beginner with little money, and also the best kind of potatoes to raise in this climate? I have been raising Early Rose, but raised some Burbanks last year, and for some cause did not do quite so well as Early Rose. I guess I will plant mostly Burbanks and Early Rose, but I would like to try some other kinds if they are better. Please send price of kind you recommend, and any other information you can give will be highly appreciated. I have been taking SEED-TIME AND HARVEST for nearly two years and am very much pleased with it.

Yours Truly, A. B. PIPER.

Pittston, Nov. 7th, 1883.

Sir: I have bought seeds of you for the last six years. They always gave good satisfaction. I bought four kinds of potatoes of you last year. They were good first quality of seed. I planted them in the garden side by side. They came up and looked well, having good healthy vines. When I came to dig them there was a good crop of large potatoes. We got 6½ bushels from the 16 pounds, but the potatoes all rotted so we could not use them. They were not even fit to give to the pigs.

The ground was a sandy loam. I put on about four inches of manure all over the ground, and put manure in the drills with the seed, and gave a good sprinkling of Mapes's No. 1, A. Brand, Manure in the rows with the seed. I put on considerable salt and lime previous to the rest. Will you give me your opinion of why they rotted so badly?

GIDEON CADMAN.

ANSWER: I think they were "killed with kindness." Too much of the strong and highly concentrated manure was used. As "Dow, Jr."

expressed it in one of his "patent sermons:" "Plum pudding is most an excellent thing to wind off a dinner on, but all plum pudding would be worse than none all." Probably the old garden was already rich enough for potatoes.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

HAVE YOU NOT a rich muck bed on your farm which can be opened up this fall, and a large heap thrown up where it will dry and make an excellent absorbent for your stables? Try it once. It is worth more than you may think.

THERE IS NO QUESTION but there is money in Quinces if properly attended to, for they yield largely and sell for high prices. But it is useless for a careless person who cannot watch them to try to get either profit or pleasure from them. The borers are bound to destroy them unless constantly watched and protected.

AS MANY PERSONS are fond of cabbage who cannot digest them cooked in the ordinary way, I give the way in which they meet with the most favor upon our table: Boil a firm head of cabbage, and when half done drain off the water and pour on more from the boiling tea-kettle and slightly salt it. When tender, set aside until thoroughly cold; chop up fine, and add one-half teaspoonful butter, pepper, two eggs, well beaten. Mix all well together, and bake until brown in a pudding dish. Serve hot.

"KATE" SENDS THE FOLLOWING RECIPE for making a potato pie to the Minneapolis Tribune: Peel and grate one large white potato into a dish, add the juice and rind of one lemon, the beaten white of one egg, one teacupful of white sugar, one cup cold water; pour this into a nice under crust and bake. When done have ready the beaten whites of three eggs, half cup powdered sugar, flavor with lemon, spread on the pie and return to the oven to harden. It is delicious.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES to the Country Gentleman that not long ago he noticed among a flock of ducks that some were so paralyzed as to lose all power of locomotion and lie flat on the ground with both feet thrown up. On examination he discovered that the ones thus affected were literally swarming with vermin which infested their heads and necks. He at once applied lard to the affected parts, and in less than an hour the ducks were on foot, and to all appearances sound and well.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

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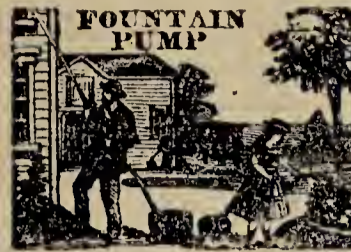
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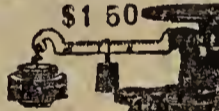
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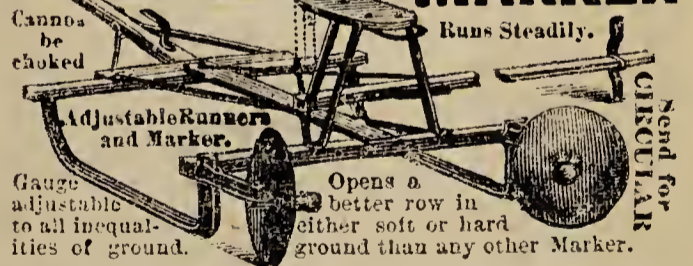
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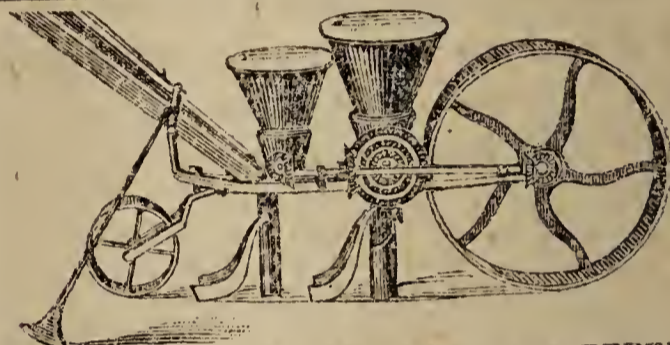
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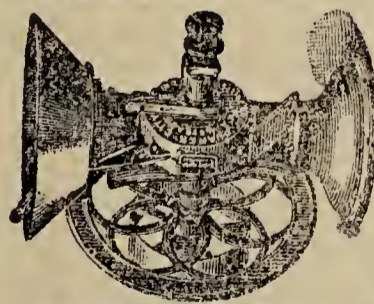
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LARGE STOCK OF PEACH

and Apple Trees, and other Fruits, among which can be found varieties suited to all sections. A large list of long-keeping Apples, Kieffer and Leconte Pears, Grapes, Raspberries, and Strawberries, in large or small lots. I also offer a full line of Nursery Stock at low rates. Apples, Peaches, Kieffer and Leconte Pears sent by mail. Special rates given when large lots are wanted. Catalogue, showing how and what to plant, with much valuable information, mailed gratis to all who apply for them.

RANDOLPH PETERS, Great Northern and Southern Nurseries, Wilmington, Del.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

RELIABLE SEEDS —AT— HONEST PRICES.

I wish to call the attention of seed buyers to the following **POINTS** in deciding where to place their orders: All seeds sold by me are **WARRANTED**

Positively Reliable, to the extent that I re-fill all orders which prove otherwise. I sell

Ounces of the most costly seeds at pound rates. Most firms charge 25 to 60 per cent. more than they admit their seeds are worth, because you don't need a pound!

PREPAY POSTAGE on all seeds sold by weight and deliver free to any post office.

No seeds are sent out on commission to be returned and sold in after years!

The expense of registering letters containing \$1. or more, may be deducted from the bill.

Seed-Time and Harvest, an illustrated Monthly Magazine, will be sent one year free to all who purchase from this list to amount of \$2. or \$1.00, if **packets only are taken**.

All **PACKETS**, and all seeds which are quoted by **WEIGHT**, are sent by mail post-paid, at prices quoted. Those quoted by **MEASURE** must be sent by **express** or freight, at purchasers' expense, or postage added at the rate of 25 cents per quart.

Single quarts by express at peck rates.

Beans, Bush.	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
Golden Prize Bean,	20		
Ivory Pod Wax, <i>white</i>	10	35	2.00
Crystal Pod Wax, <i>white</i>	10	35	2.00
Ferry's Golden Wax, <i>mottled</i>	10	35	2.00
Early Black Wax.....	10	35	2.00
Lemon Pod Wax, <i>white, late</i>	10	40	2.50
New Prolific Tree.....	10	40	2.50
Early Feejee.....	10	35	2.00
Large White Marrowfat.....	10	25	1.60
Dwarf Horticultural.....	10	40	2.50
Canadian Wonder.....	15	50	4.00
Pole Beans.			
Golden Butter.....	15	50	4.00
Concord.....	10	30	2.00
Large Lima.....	10	30	2.50
German Wax.....	10	30	2.00
Dreer's Improved Lima.....	10	30	3.00
Corn.			
Early Marblehead.....	10	30	1.60
Amber Cream, New,.....	10	30	1.60
Early Minnesota.....	10	30	1.60
Crosby's Extra Early.....	10	30	1.60
Stowell's Evergreen.....	10	30	1.60
New Egyptian.....	10	30	1.60
Red and White Rice Pop-Corn.....	10	40	—
Wauhakum Field.....	10	30	1.00
Longfellow's Field.....	10	30	1.00

Peas.

Those **Peas** marked * are wrinkled sorts. Those marked *a* are extra early; *b*, medium; *c*, late.

<i>b</i> Cleveland's First & Best, 2½ ft. 10	35	2.00
<i>a</i> *Laxton's Alpha, 3 ft. 10	35	2.00
<i>a</i> Philadelphia Extra Early, 2½ ft. 10	30	1.60
<i>a</i> *Bliss's American Wonder, 1 ft. 10	40	2.50
<i>b</i> *McLean's Advancer, 2 ft. 10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> *McLean's Little Gem, 1 ft. 10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> *Carter's Premium Gem, 1½ ft. 10	35	2.00
<i>b</i> *Stratagem, 2½ ft. 15	50	4.00
<i>b</i> *Pride of the Market 2½ ft. 15	50	4.00
<i>c</i> *Yorkshire Hero, 5½ ft. 10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> *Blue Imperial, 3 ft. 10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> *Champion of England, 5 ft. 10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> Tall Gray Sugar, 5 ft. 10	40	2.50
<i>c</i> Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 5 ft. 10	25	1.00

Asparagus.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Conover's Colossal.....	05	10	0.75
Early Purple Giant Argentineil	05	20	1.50

Brussels Sprouts.

Carter's Perfection.....	05	25	—
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	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Beets.			
New Eclipse, <i>true</i>	10	25	—
Early Egyptian.....	05	10	.75
Bassano.....	05	10	.75
Dewing's Red Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Long Smooth Blood.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75
Mangel Wurzel Beets.			
Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.75
Norbitan's Giant.....	05	10	.75
Webb's New Kinver.....	05	10	.65
Imperial Sugar.....	05	10	—
Broccoli.			
Early Purple Cape.....	10	60	—
White Cape.....	10	60	—
Walcheran.....	10	60	—
Cauliflower.			
Lackawanna (New).....	20	2.00	30.00
Early Snowball,.....	20	2.00	30.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.....	20	2.00	—
Early London.....	15	75	—
Nonpareil.....	20	1.25	—
Lenormand's Short Stem.....	20	1.25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	20	1.25	—
Cabbage. All retail orders for those varieties marked * will be filled from our celebrated "Puget Sound Stock" which have given the greatest satisfaction of any seeds we ever sold. Eastern grown seeds of these varieties will be supplied at 25 per cent. lower rates in quantity if wanted.			
Hartwell Early Marrow.....	15	50	8.00
Very Early Favorite.....	15	50	8.00
Early York.....	05	15	2.00
*Berkshire Beauty, New,.....	10	25	4.00
*Early Bleichfield.....	10	25	4.00
*True Jersey Wakefield.....	10	25	4.00
Henderson's Early Summer..	10	20	3.00
Newark Early Flat Dutch....	10	20	3.00
Large Early Oxheart,.....	05	15	2.00
Early Winingstadt.....	05	15	2.00
*Fottler's Early Drumhead....	05	25	4.00
*Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
*Late American Drumhead....	05	25	4.00
*Marblehead Mammoth.....	05	25	4.00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy..	05	25	4.00
Red Drumhead,.....	05	25	4.00
Red Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
Early Dark Red Erfurt.....	10	35	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	4.50
Carrot.			
Early Short Horn.....	05	10	1.25
Improved Long Orange.....	05	10	1.50
Danvers Orange.....	05	10	1.25
White Belgian.....	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.00
Celery.			
Golden Hartwell, New.....	15	40	—
La Plume Chestnut, New,....	10	25	3.00
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	05	25	3.00
Carter's Dwarf Crimson.....	10	25	3.00
New Golden Dwarf.....	10	25	3.00
Dwarf White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Boston Market.....	10	50	—
Sandringham.....	05	25	3.00
Giant White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Celeriac, Turnip Rooted,....	05	25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	—
Chicory.			
Large Rooted.....	05	10	1.25
Cress.			
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	05	10	1.25
Water Cress.....	10	60	—
Cucumber.			
Tailby's Hybrid, New.....	05	20	2.00
Early Cluster.....	05	20	1.80
Early Russian.....	05	20	1.80
Peerless Early White Spine..	05	20	1.80
Green Prolife.....	05	20	1.80
Long Green.....	05	20	1.80
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	1.80
Endive.			
Green Curled.....	05	20	2.00

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Egg Plant.			
Long Purple	10	50	—
Improved N. Y. Purple	10	60	—
Very Early Dwarf Purple.....	10	50	—
Striped Gaudalupe.....	10	60	—
Long White China.....	10	60	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	60	—
Gourds.			
New Nest Egg	15	50	—
Kohl Rabi.			
Large Purple.....	10	35	5.00
Early White Vienna	10	35	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	35	5.00
Lettuce.			
Black Seeded Satisfaction	05	20	2.00
Royal Summer Cabbage	05	20	2.00
Black Seeded Simpson, New,..	05	20	2.00
Hanson	05	20	2.00
Victoria	05	20	2.00
Early Curled Simpson	05	20	2.00
True Boston Market	05	20	2.00
White Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00
Black Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00
Drumhead, or Malta	05	20	2.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	2.00
Leek.			
Large Scotch Flag	05	30	4.00
Musk Melon.			
Banana	05	35	4.00
Nutmeg.....	05	10	1.25
Skillman's Netted.....	05	10	1.25
Improved Yellow Cantaloupe	05	10	1.25
Green Citron.....	05	10	1.25
Pine Apple	05	10	1.25
Jenny Lind	05	10	1.25
Surprise, New,	05	15	2.00
Bay View, New,	05	15	2.00
Montreal Green Nutmeg, New,	05	20	3.00
Netted Gem	05	20	3.00
Hackensack	05	10	2.00
Christiana Orange	05	10	2.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50
Water Melon.			
The "Boss," New,	05	20	3.00
Japan Sculptured-Seeded	05	20	3.00
Cuban Queen, New.....	05	20	3.00
Phinney's Early.....	05	10	1.25
Striped Gipsej.....	05	10	1.25
Ice Cream	05	10	1.25
Mountain Sweet	05	10	1.25
Ferry's Peerless	05	10	1.25
Citron. (for preserving,)	05	10	1.25
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.25
Mustard.			
White French.....	05	05	60
Black American	05	05	60
Onion. Five pounds or over of those sorts			
<i>marked * will be sent by express at 75 cts. per pound.</i>			
Southport Yellow Globe, New	05	20	2.00
Southport Red Globe, fine,....	05	20	2.00
Early Red Globe.....	05	20	2.00
*Yellow Globe Danvers.....	05	10	1.00
*Red Wethersfield	05	10	1.00
*Large Yellow Dutch.....	05	10	1.00
White Globe	05	20	2.00
White Portugal.....	05	20	2.00
New Queen	05	20	3.00
White Italian Tripoli.....	05	20	3.00
Giant Rocca.....	05	20	3.00
Parsnip.			
Smooth Hollow Crowned	05	10	.75
Early Round.....	05	10	.75
New Maltese	05	10	1.00
Parsley.			
Extra Fine Curled	05	15	2.00
Pepper.			
New Golden Dawn	10	25	4.00
Sweet Bell or Bull Nose.....	10	25	4.00
Large Sweet Mountain.....	10	25	4.00
Red Cayenne	10	25	4.00
Spanish Monstrous (New)	10	40	—

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Pumpkin.			
Mammoth Tours	05	10	.85
Large Cheese.....	05	10	.85
Sugar. (Fine for pies,).....	05	20	—
Connecticut Field	05	05	.45
Radishes.			
Early Scarlet Turnip	05	10	1.00
Early White Turnip	05	10	1.00
Long Scarlet Short-Top.....	05	10	1.00
Early Scarlet Olive	05	10	1.00
French Breakfast.....	05	10	1.00
Grey Summer Turnip.....	05	10	1.50
Golden Yellow Summer (New)	05	10	1.50
Summer Varieties Mixed....	05	10	1.25
China Rose Winter	05	10	1.00
Black Spanish Winter	05	10	1.00
California Mammoth White..	05	15	2.00
Winter varieties Mixed	05	10	1.50
Rhubarb.			
Linnaeus	05	10	1.60
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.			
White French.....	05	15	1.50
Spinach.			
Round Leaved	05	05	0.50
Monstrous Viroflay	05	10	1.00
Squash.			
Perfect Gem	05	20	2.50
Cocoanut	05	20	2.50
Low's Essex Hybrid, New,....	05	15	1.50
Early White Bush	05	10	1.00
Summer Crookneck	05	10	1.00
Hubbard.....	05	15	1.50
Marblehead	05	10	1.25
Butman,	05	10	1.25
Mammoth.....	10	30	—
Tobacco.			
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	10	30	—
Spanish Long Leaf.....	10	30	—
Tomato. ½ Oz. at ounce rates.			
Livingston's Favorite, New,	10	30	4.00
Livingston's Perfection,	05	30	4.00
Essex Hybrid, New.....	10	50	5.00
Ford's Alpha, New,	10	50	5.00
Acme,	05	30	4.00
Mayflower, New,	10	50	5.00
Red Currant	05	50	5.00
Paragon	05	30	4.00
Canada Victor	05	30	4.00
Trophy	05	30	4.00
Island Beauty	05	50	5.00
Golden Rural, New,....	05	50	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	30	4.00
Turnip.			
	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
New White Egg.....	05	10	.75
Early White Dutch.....	05	10	.75
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	05	10	.75
Long White Cow Horn	05	10	.75
Large White Globe.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Aberdeen	05	10	.75
Yellow Globe	05	10	.75
Golden Ball.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75
Rutabaga, or Swede Turnip.			
White French, or Sw't German	05	10	.80
Skirving's Purple Top Yellow	05	10	.80
Brill's American Yellow	05	10	.80
Shamrock Swede, Yellow.....	05	10	.80
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.80
Herb Seeds.			
	Pkt.	Oz.	Pkt. Oz.
Coriander	05	20	Dill..... 05 .25
Horehound.....	10	50	Sage..... 05 .20
Summer Savory... ..	10	30	Saffron.... 05 .25
Sweet Marjoram.. ..	10	40	Lavender . 10 .30
Caraway	05	15	Sweet Basil 10 .40
Sweet Fennel.....	05	20	Thyme.... 10 .50

Isaac F. Tillinghast,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

—ESTABLISHED 1868.—

N. D. BATTERSON,

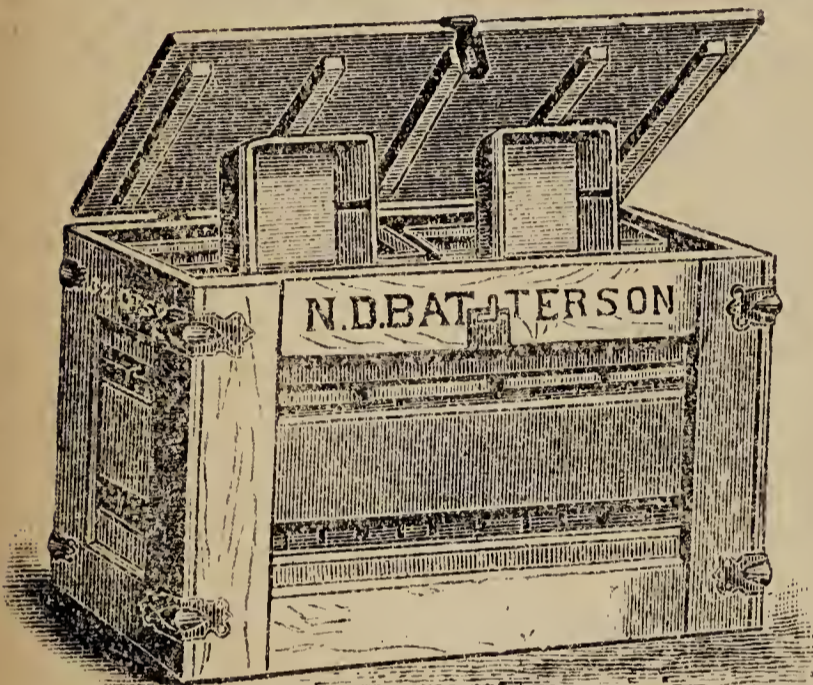
MANUFACTURER OF

The Most Celebrated and Unquestionably
The Best and Cheapest

Berry Crates & Baskets

—AND—

**Fruit Packages
IN USE.**

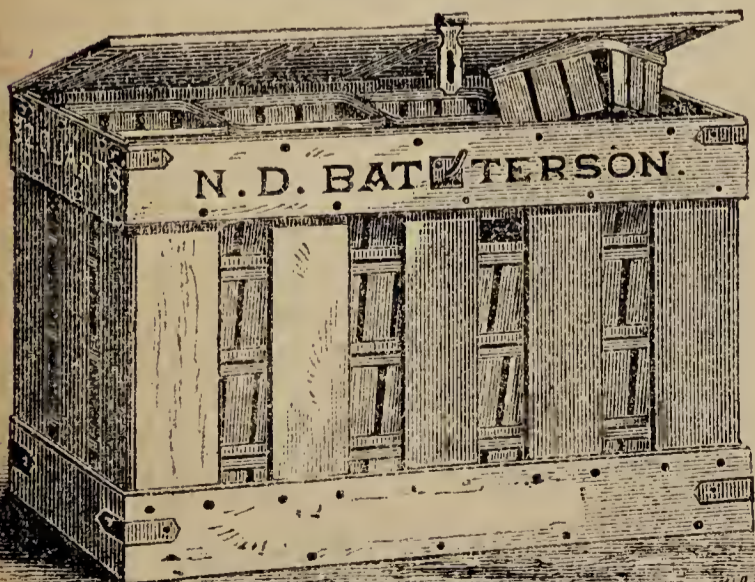


MT. JEWETT, MCKEAN CO., PA.

EXPLANATION

of my moving to Mt. Jewett, Pa.

For years my timber has not been of a satisfactory quality, and being determined to suit all, near as in human power, and compete with any and all competitors I have moved my entire works here. I am among oceans of timber adapted to my business, and with this immense advantage, together with my many years experience and every known facility, I am sure of pleasing my customers better than I ever yet have done. Therefore, I feel that orders entrusted to me will be *satisfactorily filled every way*. I earnestly desire you to read all this matter slowly and duly consider it, because every bit of it is to every grower's interest.



I can show some of my Crates that have been in use every season for six or eight years, and are now in good order, and still being used.

Read Every Word, Berry Growers.

I OFFER YOU MY NEW AND IMPROVED BERRY CRATES AND BASKETS

with the utmost confidence of their giving THE GREATEST POSSIBLE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT: Long experience has learned me much, and *I know* I now offer twice as good a crate as I ever made before. Growers make the greatest mistake in their business in using poor packages. The finest fruit is often ruined by shipment in poor crates and baskets, and the most successful growers admit these facts, and use only the very best procurable. Having secured the unprecedented low rates of third and fourth class freight, NONE can find ONE REASONABLE OBJECTION to buying my crates and baskets.

IMPORTANT.

Remember, that ALL RAILROADS charge on any number of pounds below 100 same as they do on 100, therefore, as my crates and baskets weigh but twenty pounds, you can get 5 crates for the same amount of freight you can any less number, hence it is a great saving to order not less than 5; however, I will send what is ordered, if but one. Growers cause themselves severe losses and inconvenience by ordering their crates and baskets TOO LATE, and in consequence often receive them too late for use. Every grower should certainly have his crates on hand, stenciled and all ready for use, fully three or four weeks before actually needed, and should order them early enough to positively insure their due arrival.

FACTS!

One of the very greatest and strongest proofs of the superiority of my packages is: I have received VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS from the leading growers and horticultural writers throughout the United States, who have used and sold them for ten years. The testimonials herein should certainly satisfy every grower in this country of the perfection of my crates and baskets without my own testimony. So positive am I that all purchasing my crates and baskets will be abundantly satisfied, I agree to promptly refund the money paid for them if they are not; which leaves no room for loss or disappointment. As I have without doubt THE BEST CRATES AND BASKETS IN USE, AND BEING DETERMINED to have them the cheapest in use as well, I have reduced my prices, so they now are lower than any other manufacturer, affording me but a narrow margin, and I hope for adequately increased sales in consequence. I give all but my narrow profit to the grower.

The crates always include the proper number of baskets for each crate. Extra baskets 75c. per 100. A 32-qt. crate will hold 100 quart baskets nested.

My crates and baskets are now in use in every State of the Union and most of the territories. I would say, unselfishly, and with positive knowledge from ten years, large experience in handling fruit, that all berry packages made of paper are a failure, and growers lose much and destroy the nice appearance of their fruit by using them. If not for my unsurpassed facilities, cheap labor and materials, I could not sell my crates near as low. Any customer that has not always received the best satisfaction will please write me at once, and I'll endeavor to make it so. If I have suited growers so universally heretofore, I am satisfied my packages this year will give so much better satisfaction my business should continue increasing.

NOTICE that I have reduced my prices again, while other manufacturers have advanced them.

MY CRATES

I have so greatly improved, that they are certainly as strong again as the old style: made of much better quality of wood and NAILED TWICE AS WELL WITH DOUBLE THE QUANTITY OF WROUGHT NAILS. The covers are one piece and whole, and so strongly cleated with clinched nails they cannot split or warp.

They are far better and perfectly ventilated, and berries cannot get dusty in them. The corners are iron bound and very strong. They have the very best quality of three inch strap hinges well put on, and will wear as long as the crates. Also the celebrated Delaware HINGED crate hasp—the very best in all respects invented. The bottoms are very strongly nailed in. I make mostly 32 quart size this year, because nine-tenths order 32 qts. instead of any other size. They are 24 in. long, 12 in. wide, 15½ in. high. The partitions are best I ever made, and will wear well.

My pint crates are identically same style and quality as 32 quart size, only smaller in proportion—ar very pretty little crates indeed.

Always order some extra partitions, as you will need them. In addition to all the above, I may safely say my crates are the handsomest in appearance of any in use.

MY QUART BASKETS



Are equally well made as the crates, and of the best material in use. They have neat and strong round corners, and the bands well nailed; are two or three splint, or staves, as shown in cut. Being smallest at the bottom, the sides help support the fruit, and can be nested close, and thereby save very much freight. They fit nearly all the crates in use, and therefore can be used by probably eight out of ten who have crates and merely need baskets. There can be no doubt but they will outwear any basket in market. The freight on 1,000 is but a trifle, and often no more than on 500 or less—*bear this in mind.* They are so firm and stiff, the berries not only carry perfectly safe, as they would in a tin dish, but make them appear so much fresher and brighter, grocers prefer them to any other. Berries do not settle down in my baskets the way they do in other makes. I COULD NOT GIVE YOU ANY BETTER BASKET EVEN FOR \$10 or \$12 per \$1,000.

I make pint baskets that will fit almost any pint crate, best quality.

Heretofore, I have not used as long or heavy tacks as I should, hence this season I have used long tough tacks that make the baskets far more strong than ever before. Besides I have used better and tougher wood for bands—birch, which makes smooth, strong corners that will seldom break. I have made the size so perfect that neither seller or buyer can find fault as to measure. I make the 2-stave basket mostly, now being preferred by nearly all; but buyers may have their choice. When orders do not state which kind, the 2-stave will be sent, and cannot fail to suit.

I also now make best baskets more flaring, so they nest much closer and do not crowd, thereby protecting and preserving the bands better.

1000 best baskets weigh 125 pounds.
Remember the freight on 25 pounds is as much as on 100 pounds—so order accordingly.

REVISED PRICES.

Best Crates & Baskets

MADE UP.

- 5 to 10 32-qt. crates, 32 qt. baskets, complete, 90c. each.
- 15 to 25 32-qt. crates, 32 qt. baskets, complete, 85c. each.
- 30 to 40 32-qt. crates, 32 qt. baskets, complete, 80c. each.
- 50 to 100 32-qt. crates, 32 qt. baskets, complete, 75c. each.
- Quart baskets, per thousand, \$7.00.
- Pint baskets, per thousand, \$6.00.
- Extra partitions, each, 5 cents.
- No charge for boxing or carting.

Price Crates without baskets—deduct 70c. per 100 for baskets and will tell you.

Best Crates and Baskets in Flat,

Some growers desire to save much freight, and \$2.00 or more per thousand on their baskets by purchasing in flat. I put them up in 2,000 lots in flat, at \$1.50 per 1,000, with bands. Best crates in flat, 60 cents each, but not sold in lots of less than 10, with nails and corner irons to make up, *with partitions already made up.* Either best baskets and crates can be made up easily and well by any one who can nail a box together properly, but I don't advise it unless one has enough knack and interest to do it neat and well. I will furnish the material in a strictly first-class manner, at above prices, and if properly made up cannot fail to please and be No. 1. On all my best packages in flat, I will prepay freight to Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee, west, or New York, Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, east, when orders amount to \$20.00 or over.

Forms to make on free when 4,000 to 5,000 baskets are bought, but for less number forms will be 25 cents each.

GROWERS

Having cheap crates that require a little different shape, cheap baskets, smaller, larger, higher, or lower, and want 3,000 or over, I will cut them exactly the size they want, to order. I can cut out any order in from three to five days from the time received, up to May 15th or June 1st. When I get very busy, it may take sometimes longer, but all possible effort will always be made to fill orders promptly. Growers are certainly wrong in not sending orders when manufacturers are not busy, in December or January.

My Grape Baskets.



- 8 lb. size, with wood covers, per doz. baskets, 70c.
- 12 " " " " " " " " " " 60c.
- 8 " " " " " " " " " " 50c.

Admitted by all who have used them to be the best made, strongest, neatest and most durable and cheapest they ever used, and I guarantee all who may buy them in the future will find them what I represent them to be. They will make several trips if desired. They cost no more freight to ship anywhere than any other basket; at my extremely low prices I believe it to the interest of growers everywhere to use them. I have furnished growers who commenced using them every ensuing season, and my customers are located from Maine to Texas, for all my packages.

Do not buy your baskets before seeing what I can do for you. My Grape Baskets this season will be made so as to nest, and will have bales sent loose, so I can ship to any part of the United States nested, same as quart baskets, and freight will be very low; this will give growers, beyond all possible doubt, the best and cheapest Grape Baskets in the world. Will allow good commission to sell for me.

NOTICE!

I want an agent in your place for my celebrated Fruit Packages, and if you will act for me, will allow you 10 to 15 per cent. on quart Baskets, and will allow 10 per cent. on Crates. It is only necessary to keep them to sell them, as they invariably sell themselves by their superior style and quality. Some of my agents makes \$200 to \$400 during the three spring months. Try it, and I am sure you will be pleased with the result. You take no risk, as, if the goods do not suit, they may be returned, and the money will be refunded without delay or parley. I AM CERTAIN I CAN PLEASE YOU EVERY WAY. If you can't act for me, will you please have the kindness to hand this to a good party who would like to make some-

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

thing easy and surely. If you will send me the names of all the berry growers in your place I will send them circulars; and if you will order of me, I will amply reward the favor by sending you an extra number of baskets. Growers will often pay an extra price by having the goods where they may be seen and examined easily. Please answer this and very much oblige.

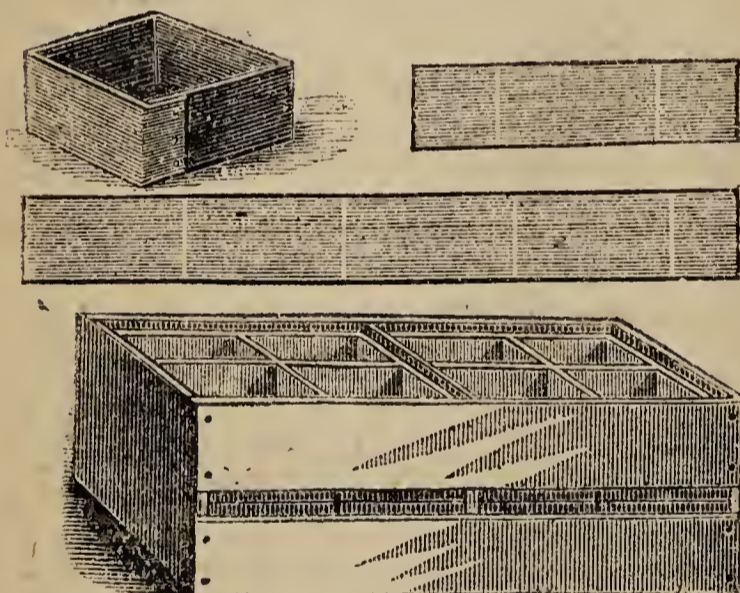
Remember, if any baskets are offered you less than I offer them, they are a cheap, sleazy and poor basket. unfit for use. I make immense quantities, with extensive machinery, and well know I sell as cheap as any responsible concern can sell strictly first-class baskets, and do as they agree every way.

Cheap Crates and Baskets.

Many growers, everywhere *will* ship in cheap or gift crates, despite any reasons or argument to the contrary.

As I can make these cheap crates and baskets as well as can be made, having every facility, I make them of same style, size and quality, used about Cobden, Ill., and all fruit centres of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, and equal, if not superior to those made in Michigan or elsewhere, and the standard size and style. I make the honest qt. size baskets, and 16 qt. and 24 qt. crates, all out of very best timber, and handsome in appearance, and I guarantee them to suit whoever wants this style of crates. I ship them only in flat, and identically same way as others who make same style. Are light, strong and awful cheap. The reputation I have on my best packages is sufficient guarantee of the quality of these. A sample order will convince you. When material becomes too dry to make up well, soak it in hot water, or better, steam it.

These cuts represent the baskets in flat and made up.



16 qt. crate.

24 qt. crate is same style and appearance.

Use 1½ oz. Swede's iron tacks. I furnish forms to make the basket on free. Tacks at cost 60 cents per pound. Quart baskets in bales of 500 and 1,000 each. No less than 500 sold.

The crates are made of 3 pieces, for ends and centre, and good stuff for sides. Be careful to get centre piece in centre in making up; use 3-penny nails. I give full count, so all should run over, and not short.

The standard quart measures 5 inches square, 2 11-16 in. deep; the bands 3 7-16 in. wide, and hold an honest quart and *no more*. A man or smart boy can make up 1,000 quart baskets in a day. Order so you can make up at your best leisure time, winter or spring.

PRICES.

One bale, 500 quart baskets, in flat,.....	\$1.50
One bale, 1,000 " " " "	2.85
One bale, 100 16-quart crates in flat,.....	6.00
One bale, 100 24 " " " "	8.00

Directions for making up sent with each order.

GOOD NEWS.

To compete successfully with Illinois and Michigan manufacturers of cheap crates and baskets and enable growers to know almost exactly what their freight will be, I will pay the freight on all orders of \$20 and over, to Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, or Indianapolis, which must enable you to buy my packages less than any other, and I warrant them good as the best made, every way.

On large orders I will make very satisfactory discounts, and I will not be undersold if you will give me a fair chance to sell to you. Let me know in time and I will surely suit you in every way.

Painted Crates.

I will paint all best crates a neat color for 10 cents each additional. It adds very greatly to their appearance, and preserves them much longer, making the entire package with the fruit look exceedingly fine and rich.

Different Styles and Sizes of Crates.

I shall make a liberal quantity of 40-quart crates, in all respects equal to my 32-quart style, only just one tier of baskets higher, and sell them at \$1.00, made up with 40 quart baskets and all partitioned. I also have the same as last year's style, upright slats, but shall make mostly of the horizontal slats as shown by the cut (figure 1.) All who have seen the horizontal slat, 32-quart crate, prefer it to the upright slats, and I am confident it will suit the best—same price as upright—take your choice. Any wanting different sizes of crates than I manufacture, will be promptly informed whether I can make them and the cost, by writing to me and giving full description of the article wanted.

BOXES.

For Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes and small fruits made to order, if ordered in sufficient quantities, as follows:

¼ bush. box per 100, in flat,.....	\$2.50
⅓ " " " "	3.50
½ " " " "	4.50
1 " " " "	8.00
10 lb. Grape box per 100, in flat,.....	3.50
15 " " " "	4.50

Freight paid same as on cheap basket and crate stuff.

SUGGESTIONS

From Growers as to any *improved* Fruit packages, or *any* they may prefer, will be thankfully received, and I will make *any kind* they want to order if in large lots.

Diamond Market and Grape Baskets,

I expect to make soon, equal every way to any, *in quality and price*.

CANNED GOODS BOXES

I can make in an entirely satisfactory manner, and cheap as is possible to make good boxes. Write me for estimates. Furnished in flat or shook or made up.

EVAPORATED FRUIT BOXES also made to order.

All Kinds of Veneers

Cut to order of any thickness, used in making many kinds of small boxes, for honey, seeds, confectionery, headings, oil can jackets, etc.

Car Load Lots a Specialty,

And furnished at prices that cannot fail to please, and quality simply UNSURPASSED.

Florists, Nurserymen and Gardeners,

Supplied with any kind of veneer, plant, mailing boxes or anything they use in my line. Write me for any desired information.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Picking Stands,

Holding 6 quarts, either for best or cheap baskets, 25 cents each made up, or 20 cents in flat.

IF YOU

Will advise me of any one who offers better inducements than I do, I will esteem it a favor, and *will meet or better it*, as I will surely do all human power can do to please customers.

Remit in the most convenient way.

Perfectly safe and best by Registered Letter.

NOTICE!

Having thoroughly perfected my machinery and facilities. I can positively assure growers that there will be no delay in filling orders, as has sometimes been the case heretofore. My stock will be made during the winter, and properly dried and seasoned, so there cannot be any mouldy baskets. Besides, being dry, they will weigh less, and thus make less freight. Shall fill every order within five days from the time received, and design to, and probably will fill them sooner if in my power. If anything don't suit, inform me at once, and I'll correct it.

UNDERSTAND,

That the reason I sell such good fruit packages so cheap is, that I make them in winter, when my factory would otherwise be idle; hence, in winter, while labor and material is very low, I can manufacture baskets very cheap, and can afford to sell first-class goods less than basket manufacturers who have no other business.

Cheese Factory Scale Boards.

Furnished in large lots cheaper than any other manufacturer. Will pay you to see what I can do. Write me size and how many you use; also what you pay now.

Best Wood Batter Plates Made.

Descriptive circular on application.

I GUARANTEE

Freight shall in no case exceed what it would be or ever has been from Buffalo, N. Y., and often less. Also the delivery of all goods at their destination.

MT. JEWETT

Is in McKean Co., Pa., only 4 miles from the famous Kinzua Bridge—the longest, highest and greatest bridge in the United States. Here I have timber *just as and when I want it* at my very door. In Buffalo, orders were often delayed by not having proper and enough timber.

EARLY ORDERS

invariably filled first. Don't wait till season is upon you, order just as early as in your power and save money. They won't spoil.

Will contract to furnish large quantities of special styles and shapes of anything in my line. Write me for *any* desired information.

Very Respectfully,

N. D. BATTERSON, Mt. Jewett, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Nurserymen, Seedsmen, &c., who Receive this Paper.

If you will send me a list of your customers I will send you in exchange more than what you send me, so it cannot fail to be of much value to you: my names are all **NEW, FRESH, GENUINE** and of very best class Fruit Growers and Farmers in the United States, and if you will act as agent for me, I will place your name on my "agency list," and enquiries from your town will be referred to you. No reason why you cannot handle my goods at a nice profit, and if there was none it would be a great advantage to you to have them on hand for the accommodation of your customers, who certainly would appreciate it very much: so it would be mutually advantageous.

AGENCIES.

My goods may be found at the following places:

John S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J.
N. W. Craft, Shore, N. C.
Limehack Bros., Salem, N. C.
B. L. Ryder & Sons, Chambersburg, Pa.
C. M. Horton, Johnson, Orange Co., N. Y.
B. P. Barber, Colbrook, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.
D. W. Gray, Elmwood, Ill.
Smith & Son, Eureka, Ill.
Henry Avery, Burlington, Ia.
A. T. Martin, Delphi, Ind.
H. L. Wright, Ithaca, N. Y.
Beckert Bros., Alleghany City, Pa.
N. W. Crawford, East Carmel, O.
A. R. Duncan, Jr., 98 Bond St., Cleveland, O.
Thos. R. Thomas & Co., Utica, N. Y.
I. W. Scott & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

I think any one of the gentlemen named in my testimonials would procure my goods for any who prefer ordering thus.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

My customers will do me a very great favor to keep this paper or at least the leaf this circular is printed on, as this is my full circular sent in this manner, so you would appreciate it more, besides being a large advertisement for me. If it is not appreciated now: it may be sometime.

TESTIMONIALS.

S. BURNETT, Fruit Grower, Vincennes, Ind.: The baskets and box-stuff came in good order on short notice; and entirely satisfactory, cheap freight and honest count. Indeed, I was surprised to find freight six hundred miles 30c. per cwt., when from Western factories they charge more than twice that sum for two hundred miles.

HAMMONTON FRUIT GROWERS' UNION, Z. U. Matthews, Sec'y, Hammonton, N. J.: The car-load of quart berry baskets received from you last June gave good satisfaction with our members. I have not heard a single complaint against them. They are strong, cheap and light. The corners being well closed, make them valuable for shipping raspberries. *You may expect an order for our entire supply next season.*

W. G. SMITH, Eureka, Ill.: We are now using your cheap crates and baskets. We consider them the best gift packages in our knowledge; could not be cheaper or better. What will you charge for a car load next season?

E. MESSMORE, Minerva, O.: Had six acres in strawberries, and used your crates and baskets. I find for lightness, durability and cheapness, they are the best I have ever used. They give satisfaction every way.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., Seeds, &c., Atlanta, Ga.: Your fruit packages have given satisfaction. They are cheap and well suited for the purposes and transport fruit in good order.

GEO. WIRT, Keithsburg, Ill.: Your crates and baskets all satisfactory, light and strong; my commission men are pleased with them.

RALPH EVANS, Brant, N. Y.: The fruit crates and baskets came promptly. You have made some improvements. They are well made and strong at corners. Your quart baskets are just right in size and quality; you will have my future orders.

J. N. JORGENSEN, Henderson, Ky.: Your baskets and crates are of superior quality, are surprisingly cheap and equal in quality to the higher priced packages of other makers, and all that could be desired.

ALEXANDER LEWIS, Pine City, N. Y.: Used your packages two years; am well pleased with them. Like them better than any other.

B. L. SEELY, St. Croix Falls, Wis.: Am so well pleased that I shall use no others. Think there is nothing better or cheaper made; they recommend themselves.

FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio, Large grower of small fruits and plants, for sale, says: I used your baskets and crates exclusively the past season, and they gave the best of satisfaction.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

ALBERT GRÄNICH, Jasper, Tennessee: Am perfectly satisfied with your cheap baskets, &c.

C. P. LAWRENCE, E. Pepperrell, Mass.: Your crates and baskets proved entirely satisfactory. Have compared with six other kinds and consider yours the best. Cannot see how any reasonable man can find fault with them.

B. F. JOSLYN, May's Landing, N. J.: Crates and baskets all right, and must say I don't see how they can be improved.

WM. GOODENOW, Muncy, Pa.: Parties whom I ship to, write to me that I had the neatest and best looking packages of any they had. I advise the painting of your crates. You will receive my future orders.

From AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST: Every one who sends fruit to market should understand that it is sold by its appearance. It is not the name of the variety or its flavor that sells it, but it must look tempting to the buyer. He must consider his packages. The crate made by N. D. Batterson has met with much acceptance by growers, as combining strength (it being well secured at the corners) with lightness and proper ventilation.

PARSONS & SCOVILLE, wholesale dealers, Evansville, Ind.: Having handled your crates and baskets with much satisfaction, we shall look to you for our supply next spring. For cheapness and durability they are unexcelled.

M. BRAYTON, Utica, N. Y.: Berries retail quicker and better from your crates and baskets than any other I have ever used.

From OHIO FARMER: Batterson's Crates and Baskets are the invention of a Commission Merchant, who, by his experience, ascertained just what was needed, and then went to work and produced it. These Crates and Baskets are light, durable, neat, and secure free circulation of air, and other conditions essential to safety and preservation during transit.

From RURAL NEW YORKER: N. D. Batterson is an enterprising and trustworthy manufacturer. He makes Berry Crates and Baskets that commend themselves to all practical fruit shippers, as evinced by their almost universal use.

From WESTERN RURAL: All profits on berries are often lost by using poor packages. Batterson's Crate has come largely into use, the best evidence of its utility.

From INDIANA FARMER: From the testimonials of prominent fruit growers who have used them, there would seem nothing better or cheaper in the market.

WM. BENNETT, South Carrollton, Ky.: They carry fruit to perfection. My commission men say my berries sell two cents per quart more than any other.

D. McHENRY, Circleville, Ohio: Your baskets gave good satisfaction. I handled more than 100 bushels of berries in them and had none spoil.

E. G. SCHOONLEY, Sparta, Ont.: Having used thy crates and baskets for two seasons, I can recommend them as the strongest, neatest and best ventilated I have ever seen.

G. N. RUSSELL, Cresco, Ia.: Find your crates and baskets very satisfactory. Are neat, light, yet strong, easy to pack, easily handled and carry fruit safely.

JAMES MULLEN, Selma, Ala.: I am perfectly satisfied with your crates and baskets. They are compact and strong, and the best, without exception, I ever saw.

J. C. DILLON, Narragansett Pier, R. I.: Your crates give good satisfaction. For cheapness, durability, and for preservation of the berries in shipping, I ask for no better.

E. C. MARKHAM, Middletown, Conn.: I take pleasure in saying that for strength, durability and lightness, your crates and baskets are the best I have ever used. After using mine I find them in as good condition as when purchased of you.

EZRA JONES, Lansing, Mich.: I don't see how you can afford so good a crate so cheap.

A. TRASK, Saginaw, Mich.: Your packages give berries a fresh and tempting appearance in market, and fruit retains its freshness best in them of any I ever used.

J. A. FELTERS, Lancaster, Ohio: Your crates and baskets have no superior for easy handling, neatness, durability, ventilation and compactness, and will carry strawberries one thousand miles, as I have reason to know.

JOSEPH PRICE, Warwick, Md.: My crates came to hand in good order and am much pleased with them.

MARION WELSH, Mt. Vernon, Ohio: You have reached perfection in your crates and baskets in durability and cheapness. Have tried all crates advertised, and have discarded all but yours, which I now use.

OLIVER DODGE, Nashua, N. H.: Hereafter I shall only use your crates, as I consider them the best in use.

P. M. TAYLOR, Pittstown, N. J.: Give perfect satisfaction. Would recommend to all. For cheapness, neatness and durability, they surpass all I ever saw.

G. R. ASHURST, Paris, Ky.: Most complete I ever saw. Are admitted by all who see them. Would not do without them at double the price.

T. L. WHITACRE, East Rochester, O.: Your baskets and crates I have used eight years, and have given good satisfaction.

WM. DANNER, Canal Fulton, O.: Used your packages two seasons, and they are as good as new, and paid for themselves every season. Growers, order your own crates and save middlemen's profits.

A. L. RENO, Rochester, Pa.: Best I ever saw. Show fruit to best advantage. Pay for themselves every season.

D. H. ODELL, Brant, N. Y.: Your new crates I consider much better than old style. They are stronger and better ventilated. Your new quart baskets proved very satisfactory—well made, and corners hold back raspberries well; a great consideration.

T. H. ROBERTS, Silver Creek, N. Y.: Am very very much pleased with the baskets. Always get goods according to orders from you.

S. J. SMITH, Conneaut, O.: We think your new crates and baskets the most complete we ever saw. Would especially recommend to those obliged to ship berries.

H. LEH, Allentown, Pa.: Your goods have given entire satisfaction. All my customers are pleased with them.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Byrsville, O.: Your crates and baskets prove to be as recommended. Am well pleased with them, and if need more shall send for yours.

SILAS RUGGLES, Three Rivers, Mass.: Your crates received last spring are the best I ever saw. I raised 1,200 quarts of berries and marketed in your packages.

WM. MARSH, Centerville, Pa.: The crates and baskets purchased of you were splendid. None in city of Titusville delivered berries in as good order as I. Berries brought 1 and 2c. per quart more in your basket, than any others.

JOHN HELLSTOM, Wellsburg, W. Va.: Your crates and baskets are the strongest and best in market. I have been in business 25 years and these crates are the best I ever saw.

JOHN FULLHART, Muncie, Ind.: The crates and baskets bought of you last spring I found superior to any I ever saw. My fruit sold quicker and at higher prices than any other berries sold about here. I want more next spring.

W. W. HOLT, North Cohocton; The baskets which I bought of you were the best for the money I ever used. The parties who had me order, 10,000 in all, of your baskets for them were well pleased, and will look no further for their supply this year. You sell them so cheap that none need to be without a good supply who raise berries. Success to you.

Don't Fail to Keep this Paper.

Address all orders plainly,

**N. D. BATTERSON,
Mt. Jewett,
McKean Co., Pa.**

18 Kt. Heavy Rolled Gold Solid Rings

make BEAUTIFUL and VALUABLE gifts to a Lady, Gentleman or Child, and in order to secure new customers for goods of our manufacture we will forward POST-PAID to any address in the United States or Canada, one of our HEAVY 18 KARAT ROLLED GOLD RINGS, either in HALF ROUND or BAND, on receipt of only SEVENTY-TWO (72) CENTS in Postage Stamps or Money, and if you desire we will engrave any INITIAL, NAME, MOTTO or SENTIMENT on the inside of the ring WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, providing you CUT OUT this advertisement and mail to us with amount, on or before MARCH 1st, 1884. At the same time we send your ring we will mail you a bundle of our Catalogues, and feel sure you will be so highly pleased with the ring and that it will give such satisfaction that you will oblige us by distributing Catalogues sent you among your friends, and at same time showing them the BEAUTIFUL RING you have received from us. You can in this way assist us in selling other jewelry of STANDARD QUALITY, which we manufacture from new and original designs and GUARANTEE TO GIVE SATISFACTION. We can only make a profit by our FUTURE SALES. Remember, the ring we will send you will be HEAVY 18 KARAT ROLLED GOLD and this unprecedented offer is only made to introduce our jewelry and Catalogues in your vicinity. You could find nothing more appropriate to give if you wish to make a WEDDING, BIRTHDAY or CHRISTMAS PRESENT than one of these beautiful rings with engraving on the inside. Our company is OLD ESTABLISHED and RELIABLE, manufacturing FIRST-CLASS and VALUABLE jewelry from the PRECIOUS METALS. We can only send out a LIMITED NUMBER of rings at price named, and to PROTECT ourselves from jewelers ordering in quantities, we will insert this advertisement in

THE STANDARD JEWELRY



GRAND OFFER. this paper but ONE TIME, hence require you to CUT IT OUT and send to us that we may know you are entitled to the BENEFITS OF THIS OFFER. Under no circumstances will we send more than two rings to any one family, but after you order and other rings are desired we will furnish 18 KARAT SOLID GOLD RINGS, at prices given in our Illustrated Catalogue, ranging from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. If you wish one ring send this advertisement and 72 cents, if you wish two rings, send this advertisement and \$1.44. If more than two rings are desired you must pay full prices. To ascertain size ring you wear, cut a piece of paper so it will just meet around the finger and send the slip to us. State kind of ring wanted, BAND or HALF ROUND, and engraving wished on inside. ALL RINGS ARE FORWARDED ON DAY ORDER IS RECEIVED. CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT and send to us before MARCH 1st, 1884. It is safe to send small amounts through the mails, or you can send by Money Order or Registered Letter. This offer will never be made again to the readers of this paper. Call or Address, **CO., 266 Broadway, New York City.**

FITTED FREE!

FITS
A FREE BOTTLE OF A SPEEDY AND PERMANENT REMEDY FOR THIS DISORDER, WITH VALUABLE TREATISE WILL BE SENT TO ANY SUFFERER GIVING NAME, POST OFFICE AND EXPRESS ADDRESS. TO DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 PEARL ST. - NEW YORK.

FREE THERMOMETER & BAROMETER FREE.

This beautiful instrument will accurately foretell the changes in the weather 48 hours in advance, and will indicate the changes of temperature. This instrument is built on scientific principles, and pronounced a marvel of beauty and simplicity by every one. It will make a beautiful ornament for any household. Its size is 7 1/4 x 4 1/2. I will send this beautiful instrument free for four two-cent postage stamps to cover postage. I will also send free an illustrative book containing a choice selection of Sentimental and Humorous Songs, which will be well worth keeping. I send these free simply to introduce my goods to the readers of this paper. Send four two-cent postage stamps to cover postage. Address **FREDERICK LOWEY, 90 Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N.Y.**

THE BEST CHANCE YET. \$3.40 for 38 Cents, Stamps or Silver.

Any one sending me the address of 10 married persons, and 38 cents will receive by return mail a package of goods that net \$3.40 including an extra heavy gold-plated ring worth \$1. I have a fine variety of goods, and make this sacrifice to secure future orders, on which I expect my profits. Any one can make a bushel of money by acting now. Address **J. D. HENRY, Box 127, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

FOR 14 CTS. 50 New Style Chremo Cards with name and this elegant little Pocket Companion (2 bladed) for 14 cts. in stamps. 5 packs and 5 Companions, 50 cts., Sample Book, 25 cents. **CAPITOL CARD CO., HARTFORD, CONN.**

LADIES WE GIVE the SOCIAL VISITOR, largest and best story paper, 6 Months on trial, and a Beautiful GOLDEN WORK BOX, containing 100 Best Needles; 2 Steel Bodkins; 3 long Darners, 2 short and 2 extra fine Darners; 2 Wool, 2 Yarn, 1 Worsted, 1 Motto, 2 Carpet and 3 Button Needles; 1 Safety Pin; 1 Gold-Plated Chemise Stud; 1 Elegant Silver-Plated Thimble; 1 Beautiful Gold-Plated Lace Pin, and 1 pair Elegant Lake George Diamond Earrings, for 50 cts. Stamps taken. This great offer is made to introduce our paper in new homes. We guarantee the premiums alone cannot be bought at any store for less than \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order now, and secure a Big Bargain. Address **The Social Visitor, Box 3139, Boston, Mass.**

MONEY FOR YOU! Men, women, boys or girls can have steady work at home in a nice, light business and free from anything of a humbug or catchpenny nature. Can be done at home, in odd hours, or as steady work; no peddling or canvassing, is strictly honorable, and will bring you in more ready cash than anything else \$3 to \$10 PER DAY made without hindrance to present occupation. Full particulars, valuable information, and fifteen samples to commence on, free. Send 10c. to pay postage, advertising, etc. If you want to make money easily, rapidly and honorably, address **EDWARDS & CO., Montpelier, Vt.**

A BOON TO WOMEN. PAINLESS CHILD-BIRTH.

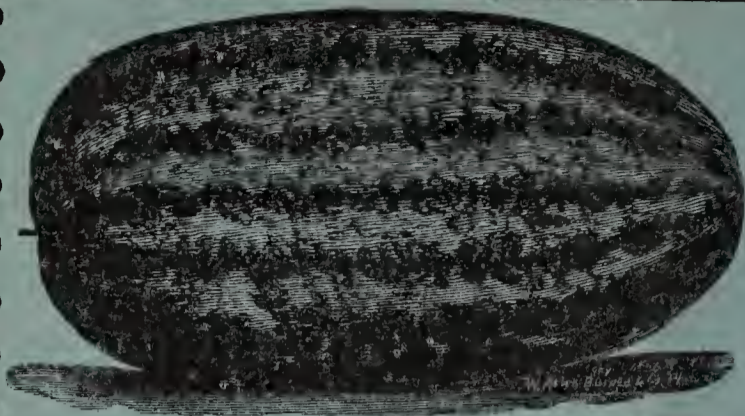
SECOND EDITION, giving complete instructions how the pains, perils, difficulties and dangers of child birth can be avoided. Enlarged to 300 pages by the addition of a chapter on "DISEASES OF WOMEN," with complete directions, prescriptions, etc., for home management, in plain language. A safe guide for the sex. Every lady should have a copy. Prepaid, \$1.50. AGENTS WANTED Address the author. **DR. J. H. DYE, Buffalo, N. Y.**

CROCHETING. Our Book of over 100 Pages gives diagrams of all the stitches and complete instruction in the art of Crocheting and Knitting. We give directions for making several very handsome patterns of Window and Mantel Lambrequins with cotton twine, and for Crocheting and Knitting more than fifty other useful and ornamental articles, including gings, Lace Collars, Mittens, Gloves, Babys' Socks and Mittens, Afghans, Shawls, Quilts, Caps, Purses, &c. It also gives instructions in Kensington, Aracene and all other kinds of Embroidery, Lace Making, Rug Making, &c. Price 35 cts., Four for \$1.00. Book of 100 designs for Embroidering, Braiding &c., 25 cents. The two above books, post-paid 50 cents. Address **Patten Pub. Co. 47 Barclay St. N. Y.**

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, **DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.**

BURPEE'S MAMMOTH IRONCLAD WATERMELON



As the introducers of the now celebrated Cuban Queen, we bring before the public for the first time, an entirely distinct and most valuable Watermelon. **BURPEE'S MAMMOTH IRONCLAD** has such decided points of superiority that it will speedily become a popular favorite with all lovers of fine melons, while for market it is *unequaled*. The shape is the most perfect; skin handsomely striped; flesh beautiful, dainty red, more crystalline than any other melon; most delicious, rich sugary flavor; flesh never mealy, always firm, *remarkably solid*. Burpee's Mammoth Ironclad grows *uniformly* to a larger size than any other variety known. Under ordinary cultivation we have had hundreds of melons weighing from 60 to 70 lbs. each, and the entire crop averaged 50 lbs. Vigorous growth, matures early, and is the most productive variety known. The melons are truly *Ironclad*, and have even been dropped from the shoulder of a man without bursting. The hardness or tenacity is in the outside coating or enameling of the skin. Without exception the best variety for *shipping and keeping*. 25c. per pkt.; 5 pkts. \$1.00.

Each purchaser is entitled to compete for **\$100 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1884**

BURPEE'S GOLDEN HEART LETTUCE. Entirely new; most attractive, mammoth, firm heads, heart, and remains of superb quality for weeks during hottest weather. Packet, 25c.; 5 packets, \$1.00.

A REMARKABLE OFFER! On receipt of only 50 Cents in postage stamps, we will send one pkt. each of the two rare novelties above-named, alone worth the price, and also one packet each of Burpee's *Netted Gem Musk Melon*, sweet as honey, and a *gem indeed*; *Burpee's Imp. Bld. Turnip Beet*, best; *Etampes Cabbage*, earliest; *Burpee's Surehead Cabbage*, all head, and always sure to head; *Round Yellow Danvers Onion*; *New Red Rocca Onion*, immense size, mild; *Spanish Monstrous Pepper*, large, sweet, red; *Hollow Crown Parsnip*, improved; *Perfect Gem Squash*, prolific and excellent; *Early Long Scarlet Radish*; *Burpee's Improved Long Orange Carrot*, best; *Purple Top Munch Turnip*, earliest, handsome, and *Livingston's New Favorite Tomato*. The above 15 Packets are worth Retail Value, \$1.50; but we will send the Entire Collection by Mail, postpaid, to any address for **ONLY 50 CENTS IN STAMPS**, or 5 collections for \$2.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will send above splendid collection of 15 varieties, and **ALSO** one packet each of the following: *Canadian Wonder Bean*, dwarf, delicious flavor as string beans or shelled; *Ne Plus Ultra Sweet Corn*, *sweetest of all*; *Telegraph Peas*, immense pods, full of large, luscious peas; *Peerless White Spine Cucumber*, none better; *Imperial Dwarf Large Ribbed Celery*, best; *Burpee's Superior Large Flat Dutch Cabbage*, standard; *New No. 2 Cabbage*, splendid seed early; *Veltech's Autumn Giant Cauliflower*; *Perpetual Lettuce*, fine; *Large Red Wetherfield Onion*; *New Giant Yellow Rocca Onion*, most striking beauty, enormous size, pleasant flavor; *Golden Globe Radish*, unsurpassed for summer; *Salsify*, long white; *Spinach*, new thick-leaved round, and *Burpee's Climax Tomato*, justly so celebrated.

The 30 VARIETIES new and choice Seeds, as named above, amount to \$2.75 ACTUAL VALUE, but we will mail the entire collection for **ONLY ONE DOLLAR**. This is certainly the greatest offer ever made by any reliable seedsmen. All full-sized packets, with illustrations and full directions for culture printed on each. We are **ORIGINATORS** and not *imitators* of this plan of placing a valuable collection of the best Garden Seeds before the public at less than half usual price. **BURPEE'S SEEDS** are warranted *first-class* in every respect, *few equal, none better*, and we are determined to prove their superiority to all who will try them.

\$1000 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1884, to be given to the growers of the best Vegetables and Farm products from Burpee's Seeds. Competition open to all. See our Catalogue for particulars. Show this advertisement to your friends and get them to send with you. 3 complete Dollar Collections (in all 90 packages of Seeds), mailed for \$2.50. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

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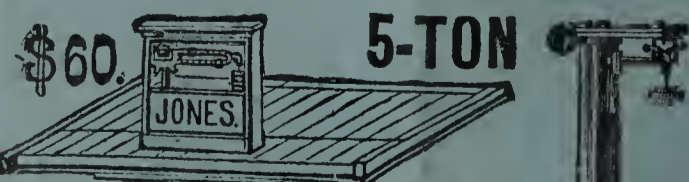
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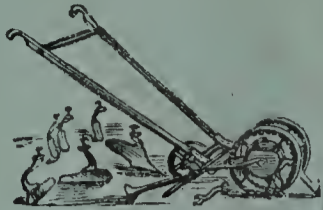


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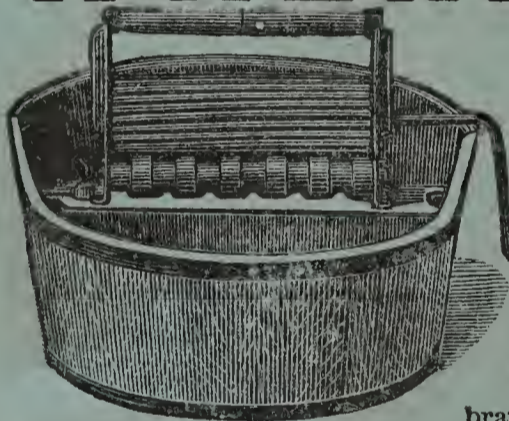
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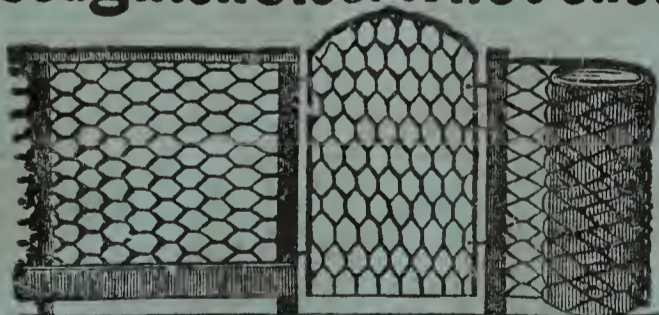


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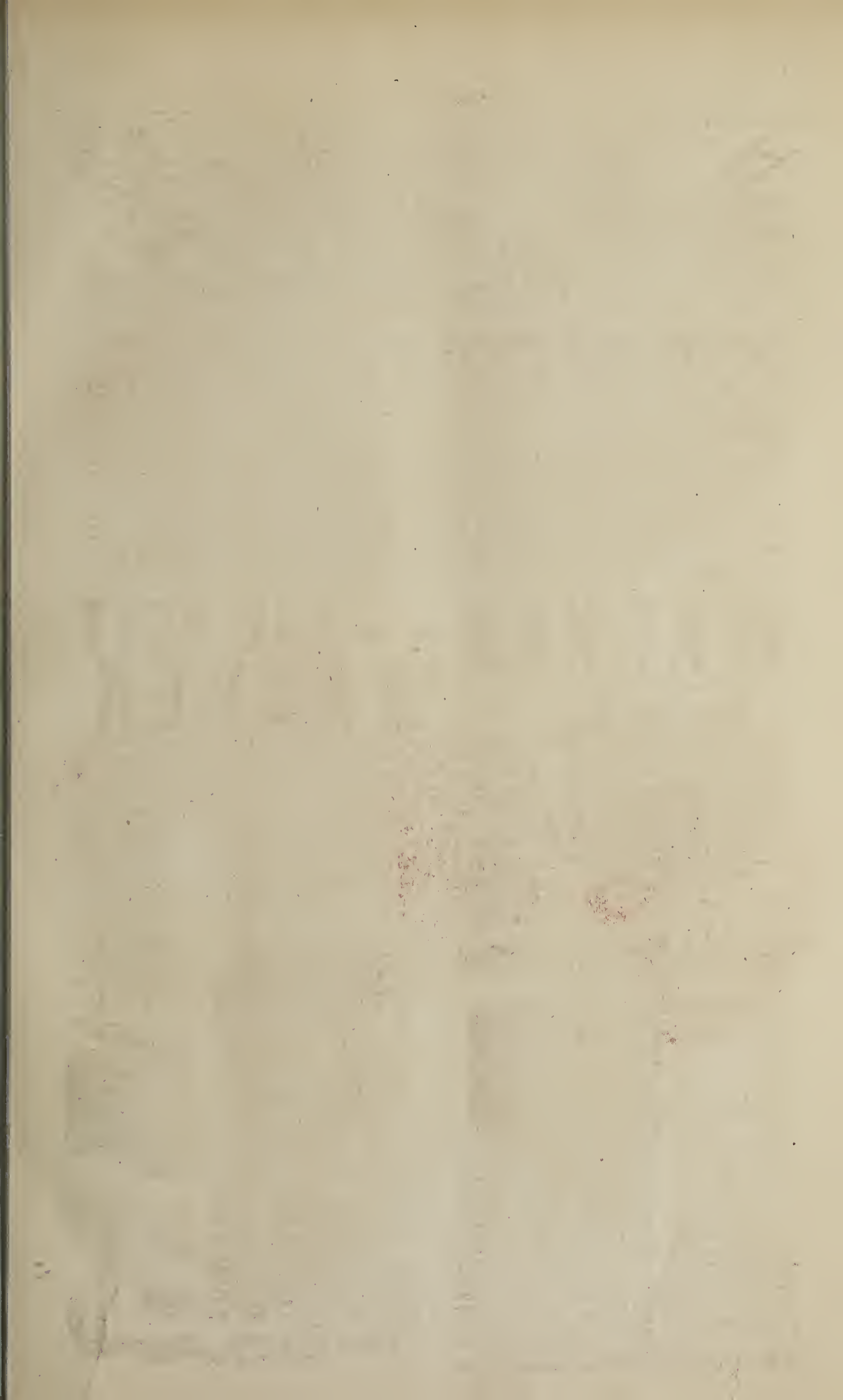


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BETTER THAN GOLD.

BETTER than grandeur, Better than gold,
Than ranks and titles a thousand fold
Is a healthy body and mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
And share its joys with genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold,
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toil for bread is a humble sphere,
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untired by the lust or cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For mind and morals in nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops in his slumber deep.
Bring sleepy draughts to the downy bed
Where luxury pillows its aching head,
But he his simple opiate deems
A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is the thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore;
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire pass away;
The world's great dream will thus unfold,
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
When all the fireside characters come,
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife;
Or tried with sorrow by Heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold,
And center there, are better than gold.

THE pleasant Spring, the joyous Spring:
His course is onward now;
He comes with sunlight on his wing,
And beauty on his brow;
His impulse thrills through rill and flood,
And throbs along the main,
'Tis stirring in the waking wood,
And trembling e'en the plain.

—Cornelius Webbe.

Dan Bogart's Bear.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

Mrs. Bogart went to the window for the tenth time and endeavored to peer out into the darkness of the night. For the tenth time did she exclaim: "I do not see why he does not come, or what can have detained him. I feel almost *sure* some accident has happened to him."

"What a fuss-budget you are, mother;

said Roger Bogart, "just as though Dan wasn't old enough, and able enough to take care of himself. There are a thousand things might keep him. He probably got talking at the store and the time slipped away before he thought; or he may be waiting in hopes to get a ride. So where's the use of worrying?"

"But if he doesn't get a ride, he will have to come home through those lonesome, dreary woods—gloomy enough in the daytime, but doubly so at night—when it is as dark as it now is; and it seems to me a storm is coming on. Dan is not over-courageous, and since he heard some one talk about bears being numerous he has been more timid than ever. Can't you go, Roger, and seek for him? you claim to be afraid of nothing, and he will be so glad of your company home. Dan should have been sent to the store earlier, so he would be home by light," said Mrs. Bogart.

"No, Roger cannot go," replied her husband, "I don't want Dan to be molly-coddled and made a silly baby of. He is timid enough in all conscience, and I want him to overcome all this. I want him to 'make a man of himself'; to be 'brave and bold'; and to be equal to all emergencies, and to overcome all obstacles. *That* is the way to bring up boys."

"Perhaps, Dan thought as it was so dark, he would stay with Sam Estes or Will Conway until morning," said Roger, endeavoring to quiet his mother, whom he saw was suffering terribly from anxiety.

"That is not a supposable case. I have always told him when he had errands to do, to do them, and to let nothing stand in his way of accomplishing them. He wouldn't dare to disobey me. I sent him at the time I did, and on such a night as I knew this to be, to test his courage and to let him see he had nothing to be afraid of. When people are timid, I believe in knocking the nonsense out of them. Dan will be here ere long and I shall make him give a strict account of the time he has been absent; and he must have a less allowance of supper for his unnecessary delay, if it was unnecessary. It is getting late and I'm tired and sleepy, so I'm going to bed; and its time you went too. Roger; for mind

you, I forbid you to go in search of that sluggish brother of yours. Of course, Maria, I suppose you will do as you please about sitting up for Dan. But you had better go to rest now, or you will not be able to do half a day's work to-morrow," answered the stern disciplinarian.

So Mr. Bogart went to bed, and to sleep, fully believing his ideas of paternal government were right. Roger went to bed also, but sleep he could not, nor did he try to; for, despite his words, he was worried about his younger brother, for he loved Dan, and would sooner have been in danger himself than that it should visit him. Gladly would he have gone in search of the missing one but he did not dare to disobey his father or incur his wrath.

Mrs. Bogart waited and watched for about half an hour, and then stepping carefully into her chamber she saw that her husband was sound asleep. How *could* he sleep when he knew not where his youngest born might be? Then, lighting her lantern and putting on her waterproof cloak she visited Roger's bed to see if he was also slumbering. How many nights she had visited that room ere she went to rest, herself, and had seen two heads there and now there was but one.

Roger, as we have said, had not gone to sleep; and on seeing his mother dressed for out-doors, and with the lantern in her hand, was about to exclaim, when she put her finger to her lips as though cautioning him to be silent.

And she then knelt down by his bedside and whispered in his ear:

"Roger, I am going in search of Dan. I know you would go with me, or go alone, had not your father forbidden you to do so; but he has not said that I shall not. I know something has happened to Dan. I feel a presentiment that he is in some trouble. I know not where he is; but I have faith enough in God to believe He will guide me to my strayed lamb."

Kissing Roger, she stole carefully out of the room, out of the house into the silent road, into the dark and rainy night.

Down the road went that anxious mother, flashing the lantern's rays on each side in fear, yet in hope, for finding him whom

she sought.

Not long had she been on her way ere the clouds sent down a drenching shower of rain. But never heeded the mother that; she felt she would willingly have gone through a flood did her search require it.

Just as she got to the edge of the woods her foot stumbled, and she fell over some object stretched there. Rising to her feet and anxious to continue her search—although her fall had given her quite a shock—she cast the lantern's light on that over which she had fallen, thinking it to be a log of wood; but judge of her surprise when she found it to be a human being, and that being, her own boy Dan!

Yes, it was Dan stretched on the ground with the basket, in which he carried his store purchases, lightly in his hand.

Mrs. Bogart raised him up and took him in her arms, questioned him as to what the matter was and if he were hurt.

But to all her questionings he gave no answer, nor did he seem to understand what she said. He only looked up into her face with a frightened expression and exclaimed in frightened accents: "Bear! bear!"

How she ever got the boy home through that dark, tempestuous night she never seemed able to tell; it was by dragging and carrying him along, she thought.

But home was reached at last. The father said but little, yet seemed to feel deep remorse. The wet clothes were exchanged for dry ones, and all did what they thought was for the best.

Still, Dan seemed to pay no heed to any one, but submitted to all that was done for him, with that frightened look; and to all questions asked him, he merely answered: "Bear! bear!"

A doctor was summoned the next morning, and he gave it as his opinion that the lad had been frightened by a bear. He also told them he feared the lad was threatened with brain fever that might end fatally, as the boy had received a great shock.

And the physician was right. The fever set in, and Dan was confined to his bed for many weeks; sometimes being so weak that no one could believe that the spark of life was still in his body.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

But the crisis came, the fever turned, and Dan was on his way to recovery.

One afternoon, when a neighbor called, she said to Mrs. Bogart—not thinking the boy was awake—that the woods had been thoroughly searched, immediately after Dan was taken sick, and no trace of any bear could be found in any direction.

Judge of their surprise to hear Dan answer—for this was the first intelligent speech he had made since his mother had found him in the woods—"I know it was a bear; for it was large and black and covered with long hair, and it wasn't a tree for it moved along the ground on all fours. I jumped up and tried to run, but slipped and fell, and the bear came and stood over me, and I can't remember anything more, for I was frightened and thought the bear would surely eat me."

And this was the same story he told every one; and though all agreed that his timidity had caused him to imagine his encounter with the bear, no one could convince him that such was the case.

There was no more constant visitor at the house than a young fellow named Oscar Glenning, and no one strived to do more for the invalid than he. This was a good deal wondered at, as Oscar was known to be one of those rough, wild, "harum-scarum" fellows, who prefer the free air to that of an invalid's room, and who had always twitted and hectored Dan about the latter's timidity, and never failed to fill his mind with the most improbable stories of ghosts and bears and matters likely to make Dan's "blood run cold."

One light as Oscar was sitting up with Dan, he said to the lad: "Dan, there's been something on my conscience for a heap of a while; but I've got to tell you now, come what may. I'm a proud-spirited fellow, and always was, and I thought I'd never bring that pride down so low as to ask another fellow's pardon; but I'm going to ask yours for twitting you when you were so weak and I was so strong. That was all bad enough; but the practical joke I played on you was worst of all, and when the doctor once said he couldn't see any signs that you would get well, I felt if you did die, it was just the same as though I

killed you, as it was all through me your sickness happened. You may not know just what I mean, so I will tell you. Tim Rainforth wanted me to take his big fur coat home for him, and I was just doing my errand when I saw you coming along. I knew how timid you were about bears, and I thought what a good sell I could play on you 'specially as it was almost too dark to see clearly. So, I got on my hands and knees and crawled up to you; and when you fell down, I came up to you and made believe I was about to eat you, and then I ran off as fast as my legs would take me. I thought you'd have a little scare, but nothing more. I never thought the consequences would be what they have been, or I wouldn't have done it. But I'll never play another practical joke as long as I live. Now, Dan, I've relieved my mind and I want you to say you forgive me for all the suffering I have caused you."

There was no need of words, the warm hand-clasp of Dan's was ample proof the forgiveness was not denied.

If Oscar had time to think what the consequences might have been, so had Mr. Bogart, and he learned the lesson he never forgot, and saw there were better ways than his for making people brave and bold, as *his* way came near losing a son.

THE CHURCH BELL.

In the old church tower hangs a bell,
And above it on the vane,
In the sunshine and the rain,
Cut in gold St. Peter stands
With the keys in his clasped hands,
And all is well.

In the old church tower hangs a bell,
You can hear its great heart beat,
Oh! so loud and wild and sweet,
While the parson says a prayer
Over wedded lovers there,
And all is well.

In the old church tower hangs a bell,
Deep and solemn, hark again!
Ah! what passion, and what pain!
With her hands upon her breast,
Some poor soul has gone to rest
Where all is well.

In the old church tower hangs a bell,
An old friend who seems to know
All our joy and all our woe,
It is glad when we are wed,
It is sad when we are dead,
And all is well.

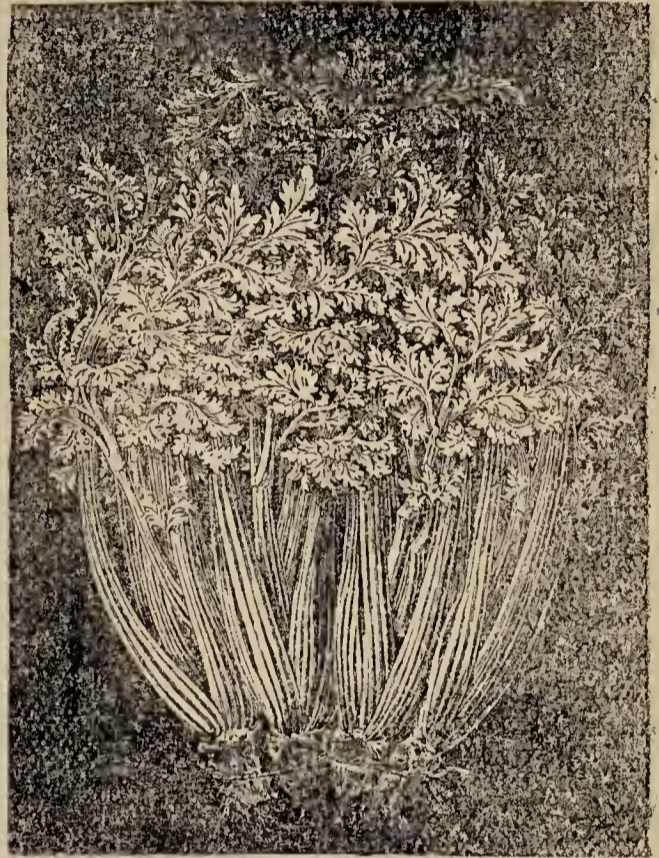
—T. B. Aldrich.



**Rose's Improved Evergreen
SWEET CORN.**

A couple of years since, we received a letter from a gentleman in Western New York, (who, by the way, is one of the most successful farmers in the Union,) in which he stated that he had fairly tested all the new varieties of sweet corn which had been offered for years, by the various seedsmen, and had yet to find one nearly as good as a variety which he had himself perfected by many years of careful selection. So confident was he of its superiority that we procured of him a few selected ears, and confess we were most agreeably surprised at the result of planting it, for we found that he had by no means over estimated its value. In regard to its productiveness we will say we found more stalks bearing three perfect ears than we ever saw in any variety before. The ears are large, somewhat

resembling in appearance the well known Stowell's Evergreen, which it exceeds in earliness fully ten days. It is of most excellent quality, and taken all in all, is in every way one of the finest varieties of sweet corn we have ever yet seen.



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**Henderson's "White Plume"
CELERY.**

This season (1884.) for the first time, is introduced a new kind of Celery, that we feel satisfied will so simplify its culture that the most inexperienced can now grow Celery, blanched in the proper condition for the table, just as easily as a Cabbage or Lettuce. The peculiarity of the Celery known as "White Plume" is, that *naturally* its stalk and portions of its inner leaves and heart are white, so that, by closing the stalks, either by tying them up with matting, or by simply drawing the soil up against the plant and pressing it together with the hands, and again drawing up the soil with the hoe or plow, so as to keep the soil that has been squeezed against the Celery in its place, the work of blanching is completed; while it is well known that in all other kinds of Celery, in addition to this, the slow and troublesome process of high "banking" with the spade is a necessity. Another merit of the "White Plume" Celery is, that it far exceeds any known vegetable as an ornament for the table, the inner leaves being disposed somewhat like an ostrich feather, so as to suggest the name we have given it of "White Plume." Its only drawback is that, from its tenderness; it will not keep as well into late winter as the green sorts; but as it can be had in perfection through the Christmas holidays, the time when Celery is in greater demand than at any other season, it will without doubt at once be largely grown, and grown to supply the holiday demand, to the exclusion of all other kinds.

THE WHISTLE.

"You have heard," said a youth to his sweetheart,
who stood,

While he sat on a corn-sheaf, at daylight's de-
cline—

"You have heard of the Danish boy's whistle of
wood?

I wish that that Danish boy's whistle were
mine."

"And what would you do with it? Tell me," she
said,

While an arch smile played over her beautiful
face.

"I would blow it," he answered; "and then my
fair maid

Would fly to my side, and would here take her
place."

"Is that all you wish it for? That [may be yours
Without any magic," the fair maiden cried;

"A favor so slight one's good-nature secures;"
And she playfully seated herself by his side.

"I would blow it again," said the youth, "and the
charm

Would work so that not even Modesty's check
Would be able to keep from my neck your fine
arm."

She smiled, and she laid her fine arm round his
neck.

"Yet once more would I blow, and the music di-
vine

Would bring me the third time an exquisite
bliss:

You would lay your fair cheek to this brown one
of mine,

And your lips, stealing past it, would give me a
kiss."

The maiden laughed out in her innocent glee;

"What a fool of yourself with your whistle you'd
make!

For only consider how silly 'twould be

To sit there and whistle for—what you might
take."

—Robert Story.

How to Grow Italian Onions for Market.

BY ALBERT H. CLARK.

Having for the last ten years devoted the greater part of my time to the culture of vegetables I will give my views on the culture of the Italian Onion, an onion which is very little known in this part of the country. The varieties I grow are the Marzajole, which I consider the earliest onion of its size in cultivation. (Landreth's Pearl not excepted.) The White and Red Tripoli come next in earliness and are excellent varieties. The above three varieties I con-

sider the best in the country for early bunching purposes. I buy seed of the most reliable seedsmen and plant very thickly in rows ten inches apart as early in spring as the ground will permit, which is generally from the middle of March to the first of April. They should be thoroughly cultivated throughout the season, then remove the tops and spread very thinly in a cool, dry place until October when it will be time to plant; if your setts have sprouted much pinch the sprouts off close to the bulb. In planting, place the setts in well manured ground in rows ten to fifteen inches apart, and three inches apart in the row. Each onion is pressed into the soil with the thumb and finger. As soon as done planting cover the ground thinly, but evenly, with stable manure, which will be a great protection to them during the winter. As soon as the ground can be worked in spring cultivate thoroughly and you will have large bunching onions the last of April; two weeks or more in advance of Potato Onions, Silverskins, etc.

We had a very backward spring here last year but I commenced to market bunching onions, of the above varieties one and a half to two inches in diameter, on April 15th. I have also had good success by sowing seed of the above varieties in a hot-bed in January, and replanting them out in the open ground in March; but they were not so early as setts planted in the fall. Hot-bed plants of the above varieties, set out in March at the same time with some Silverskin setts, produced marketable onions several days in advance of the Silverskin setts. I would advise all who raise bunching onions, for early market, to try the Italian varieties.

Cambridge, Md.

When to Plow.

BY SAM LAWRENCE.

When shall I plow? is a question that should be thoroughly considered by all farmers and gardeners. Many people think of this subject and profit by their thoughts too. But in looking over the country in early spring one is impressed with the fact, judging from the state of the soil, that by

far the greater number do not know the proper time to plow. They start plowing when inclination moves them, whether right or wrong, wet or dry, they keep at it. That which should be made as certain as can be is left to chance. All hopes of success are founded in luck. If the plowing is done at the right time then the plowman is lucky. When a mistake is made luck is an opposing force and there is no use of trying to overcome fate. Such are often the conclusions. A *hit* or *miss* theory may do where no better method can be had, but with plowing, guessing usually turns up the wrong side. There is a time to plow, and there is a time when it is much better to prophesy on the weather than to plow. Use your judgment first. After the work is done it is too late to do so.

Plowing takes the first rank in time as well as importance in cultivating the soil. It begins the operations in making the ground ready for the seed, and there is nothing so valuable as a right start. Plowing ground when too wet "kills" it for that season. One year's crop will be gone. Hard freezing will be the only chance for life in the future, and I have seen fields where effects of wet plowing remained for several years. When plowed too wet the ground hardens or bakes and the lumps are proof against pulverization. They have a kind of crystallized appearance, and the worst thing about it is that they retain that property. No chance is given by the hardened outside for the atmosphere to use its softening influence, and for this reason the tender seed germs have to "rough" life from the start. Lumps destroy the power of the soil to retain dampness. Water cooks the hash for plant life, and without it vegetation soon follows the road of a fish on land.

Some people hold that if the dirt balls up when pressed in the hand that it is too wet. This is in most cases correct. Always so where the soil is clayey. But where the ground is of a sandy nature it may be wet enough to stick together, and still be in a proper condition for plowing. I don't believe in rolling ground over when water-logged. It pays to let the water percolate to lower depths before beginning. Ground

is better when plowed dry than wet, but neither of these extremes is the correct time. "Not too wet, and not too dry" is the rule. With gardeners early spring-time is precious. Time is money, and "The early bird catches the worm," but don't get in too great a rush. Take the plow to the field; draw a furrow. If the top of this is not shiney go ahead. But if the furrow does shine, to plow is to lose money. My experience has taught me this much at least. Try to plow at the right time. Profit depends on this. Timely, or untimely plowing will vary the yield all the way from a good crop to nothing. One mode gives success, the other failure. Which shall it be?

Quincy, Ill.



The New Cardinal Tomato.

This new Tomato is this season offered for the first time, and not having ourselves tested it we copy originator's description:

In color it is of the most brilliant cardinal red, very glossy, looking when ripe almost as if varnished. It is as smooth as a ball. It is medium early and larger in size than Livingston's Perfection. It excels in evenness of ripening—so many Tomatoes in the same stage at the same time. It is uniformly of the same large size throughout the entire season, while Paragon, after the first fruits, decreases in size. It is very solid and of wonderful firmness. For shipping long distances it will prove a great acquisition to market gardeners, particularly in the South. It is of vigorous growth, and yet comparatively compact in habit. The Car-

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

dinal has been thoroughly tested the past season by the most experienced cultivators in Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware, all of whom unite in pronouncing it the handsomest and most profitable variety.

American Rose Comb Dominique Fowls.

SEE FRONTISPIECE.

These fowls are natives of America and it is claimed by the best of authority that they originated about seventy-five years ago. They bear a great deal of resemblance to the Plymouth Rock in color and markings of their plumage. In fact it was from them that the Plymouth Rock found its origin. They can be mated with less trouble than the most of our pure bred poultry, and by many are thought to be more hardy and require less attention to keep them in health; and from this fact they make a good farmer's fowl. They are of good size, the cocks weighing from 6 to 9 pounds, and the hens from 5 to 7 pounds, when fully developed. They have a beautiful rose comb, clear yellow legs and skin, and low set compact bodies. They breed more true than most other breeds of fowls. They are good layers and make most excellent mothers when allowed to set. Their fine plump shape, combined with their yellow legs and skin, presenting a very pleasing appearance when dressed, will demand for them a ready sale in the markets. We are indebted to Mr. C. Harris of Columbus, Ohio, for the use of the excellent cut shown on page 1, and those desiring to know more about them will do well to send him their name and address on a postal card.

Reliable Onion Seed.

WE HAVE ON HAND the largest and handsomest lot of new crop onion seeds we ever saw together before, and on account of the abundance of onion seeds of varying quality in the market, we are obliged to offer this really superior stock for less money than it cost to produce it. From the large amount of similar onion seed sold by us last season, we do not remember having received a *single complaint*, and as this year's crop is un-

usually plump and heavy seed we offer it with the greatest confidence of satisfactory results to those who plant it.

The varieties most used by the largest and most successful onion growers are Large Red Wethersfield, Yellow Globe Danvers and Large Yellow Dutch. All are probably too well known to need descriptions. The White Globe is a beautiful variety which is preferred by some growers to either of the above, but it is a little later in maturing, and consequently more difficult to cure and harvest in good condition. The White Portugal or Silverskin is largely used for setts and also for growing small onions for pickling, although it is capable of forming large and handsome bulbs if treated with a view of producing them. The Queen types are used for very early bunch onions, as is done by setts. The Italian varieties require two seasons to produce the best results, and may be protected and left in the ground over winter, or pulled and cured as setts and again transplanted in spring. Yet if sown early in rich soil they will produce large bulbs the first season.



Our New Trade Mark.

The great and universal favor with which "Tillinghast's Puget Sound" brand of Cabbage Seeds have been received wherever tested, has shown us the danger of unscrupulous parties palming off inferior seeds under our name on the strength of the high

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

and merited national reputation which they have achieved. To prevent such a possibility, we have designed the above "TRADE MARK" which is hereafter to appear on every packet, bag and label accompanying **Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds, and upon no other.** If you order expecting to get this superior brand, see that this Trade Mark is on the package or label.

Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds.

We are just in receipt of a letter, which, although not intended for publication, we give below for the benefit of those who may think our statements in regard to our "Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds" too highly colored:

Marion, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, Enclosed, you will find Post Office Order for \$8.25 to pay for the enclosed bill of seeds. Be sure to send me the "Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds."

I have been talking with a man just from that country who can tell bigger cabbage stories than you would dare to publish. He read what you say in your catalogue about cabbage in that place, and says he thinks "you never saw cabbage growing in that country yourself, or you would not be so delicate in what you say about it."

Respectfully Yours, J. L. SMITH.

REMARKS. We readily admit that we hardly dare to publish what we know about this country and its adaptability to cabbages, for fear many will think our statements too highly colored for credence. Yet we wish it distinctly understood that it is by no means the fact alone that our cabbage seeds are grown in the Puget Sound country that makes them "the best in the world." We have been for ten years perfecting our stocks and procuring the very best strains of the varieties we offer, and the perfection with which they mature enables us to critically select such as suit us for seeding. You might send to Tom, Dick or Harry, in Washington Territory, and procure cabbage seeds carelessly grown from inferior stocks, which might prove badly mixed and very unsatisfactory. It is to protect ourselves from such possibilities that we have copyrighted a Trade Mark, under which we shall sell genuine seeds.

and patrons will do well to see that our Trade Mark is on the label when they buy.

DROPPING A SEED.

THE land was still; the skies were gray with weeping;

Into the soft brown earth the seed she cast;
Oh, soon, she cried, will come the time of reaping,
The golden time when clouds and tears are past!

There came a whisper through the autumn haze,
"Yea, thou shalt find it after many days."

Hour after hour she marks the fitful gleaming
Of sunlight stealing through the cloudy lift;
Hour after hour she lingers, idly dreaming,
To see the rain fall and the dead leaves drift;
"Oh, for some small green sign of life, she prays,
Have I not watched and waited many days?"

At early morning, chilled and sad, she hearkens
To stormy winds that through the poplars
blow;

Far over hill and plain the heaven darkens,
Her field is covered with a shroud of snow;
"Ah, lord!" she sighs, "are these thy loving
ways?"

He answers—"Spake I not of many days?"

The snow-drop blooms: the purple violet glistens
On banks of moss that take the sparkling
showers;

Half-cheered, half-doubting yet, she strays and
listens

To finches singing to the shy young flowers:
A little longer still his love delays
The promised blessing—"after many days."

"Oh, happy world!" she cries, "the sun is shining!
Above the soil I see the springing green;
I could not trust his word without repining,
I could not wait in peace for things unseen;
Forgive me, Lord, my soul is full of praise:
My doubting heart prolonged Thy many days."

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. All lovers of Choice Flowers should send to the Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., for some of their lovely Roses. These roses are certain to bloom, and are the finest in the world. They are sent safely by mail post-paid to all post-offices in the United States. This company is perfectly reliable, and noted for liberal dealing. They give away in Premiums and Extras more Roses than most establishments grow. Send for their *New Guide*, a complete treatise on the Rose, (70 pages elegantly illustrated), free. See advertisement on another page.

"Have some oil on your hair, sir?" said a barber to a customer. "No; I've given it up oil-together." "Oil right," said the barber.

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10c. to Dr. R. C. SYKES, 181 Monroe St., Chicago, for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

Clark's Hay Carrier, advertised in another column has been in use for ten years. The offer to send it on trial speaks well for it. It is said to pay for itself in one season.

Now, boys, are you going to try for Mr. Gardner's prize, offered on page 17? Some one will get it; why not you?

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

How a great Seed and Plant Business and a Town was built up.

What two farmer's boys did.

What came from a thimbleful of seeds sown in a box of dirt, A true story for boys, men or women, who want to Make Money Rapidly.

ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, two boys were trying to make a living on a side-hill farm in North Eastern Pennsylvania. They found raising potatoes, corn, oats and buckwheat, was a good way to keep them in food, but there was no *money in it*.

They then tried gardening, raising cabbage, green-corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, &c., to sell in the coal-mining city of Scranton. By this means they got a little cash, but their business was limited on account of distance to market (14 miles) and the difficulty of getting sufficient manure to keep the land rich enough to produce paying crops. In gardening they had learned to raise plants for their own use, giving away the surplus.

One day a neighbor got a hundred cabbage plants and insisted upon paying twenty-five cents for them. The boys for the first time realized that plants had a *money value*, and their attention was turned toward plant-growing; they determined if farmers wanted plants badly enough to pay for them, they would supply them. Up to this time they had always grown late cabbage plants in boxes raised four or five feet from the ground and fastened to some building, as was then the custom of all the farmers. That was to keep them away from the destructive cabbage fleas. It was uphill work putting the dirt up in these high boxes, they were unhandy to get at, to weed or water. The lumber soon became rotten, and sometimes the dirt becoming saturated during heavy rains, would all come down in a heap. Besides, they found the *flea could fly*, and would often destroy all the plants even in these raised beds. Therefore they abandoned the old style way, and made beds in the garden, the same as for

vegetables, right down on the ground. That year they made an accidental discovery of *how to keep off the fleas*, and having also the good luck to sell all their plants to farmers, who came after them, they felt safe in venturing, the next spring, to put six rods of ground in cabbage plants. They were not a little anxious as to how they were to sell so many plants. On the six rods, one pound of seed would produce from thirty to forty thousand plants. Parents and neighbors wisely shook their heads, telling the boys they were venturing in too heavily and could never sell so many. The boys were not discouraged, though doubtful about the result themselves. One remarked to the other that he "wished they might some year sell enough plants to buy a buggy," so they concluded to let all the farmers know they had plants for sale. One of the boys had a set of stencil tools, and cut a plate with them, with which he printed a brief announcement that they had fine cabbage plants for sale, at 25 cents per hundred or \$2.00 per thousand, and scattered these rude bills through the surrounding country; leaving them at the neighboring stores, post-office, mills, &c. The result was the farmers came one rainy day in June, and carried off every plant large enough to set, and left about \$75.00 in cash with the boys. Encouraged by such success they increased their plant plantation the next year to one eighth of an acre, or twenty rods of ground. On that, with three pounds of seeds, they resolved to grow 100,000 plants. People who saw so many plants growing that spring called the boys fools, and sneeringly asked where they expected to sell them all. The boys had learned the power of advertising. They knew their plants were well grown, healthy, and better in every way than the farmers could grow for themselves. They knew (for the farmers had told them so.) that if the people were sure of getting such nice plants, so cheaply, whenever they wanted, they would not try to raise them for themselves. They also knew that not one farmer in a hundred, who did try it, would succeed in growing good plants. They employed the aid of a printing press, and had several hundred hand-bills struck

and after many difficulties, raised and sent home two barrels of Puget Sound Cabbage Seed. It was large, plump, nice looking seed, raised from whole, large, perfect, selected heads, and proved to be a great deal better than any seed they had ever before used. The farmers liked the plants better than ever, and would each year thereafter ask for plants from the Puget Sound seed.

For years the boys had sold seeds to their plant customers and quite a seed business grew up along with the plant trade. They also had each year raised a few early cabbage, tomato and pepper plants in hot-beds, and found sale for all the hot-bed plants they could raise. They had extended the plant business in every direction around them and it was not uncommon for men to drive from twenty to thirty miles after plants,

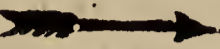
Then they concluded to start a shipping business, so advertised in the papers, and began to send off plants by express; thus extending their trade into adjoining and even remote states. In this they had much to learn, and were not content until they found how to so pack the plants that they would carry hundreds of miles and be in good condition for setting. They even found how to fix the plants so they would be in better condition for setting, after they had been taken up a week, than when first pulled. This enabled them, not only to send plants long distances, but to put them in the market, where the dealer could keep them fresh on hand for sale. And also they taught the farmers that there was no need to come in to the plant farm, all in a rush, on rainy days, as the plants could be taken up any day and taken home and set out at any time convenient. Of late years, there is no day, from June 1st to July 25th, except Sundays, that they do not take up and sell plants to some one. From the first they refused to sell on Sundays, although some people came long distances sometimes on Sunday after plants, and occasionally would be quite angry because the boys would take up no plants on the Sabbath.

The shipping business increased until the plant beds covered two acres of ground, and the sales reached nearly 1,000,000 plants

per year. They also began to send out each year a Seed Catalogue and their seed trade rapidly increased. When they first began to sell plants, their farm was a mile from any post-office, and two miles from a depot, although the main line of the great Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad crossed the farm. The situation was shown to the authorities at Washington, and the establishment of a new Post Office followed, as a matter of necessity, close to the farm, and one of the boys having brought home a bride, the name *La Plume*, the *nom de plume* previously used by her was given to the new Post Office, and the Seed Store placed in the same building. Thus a town began to grow, and the Railroad Company soon commenced to stop their trains there, to take on shipments of plants, seeds, etc. The boys, with the help of the post master and some of the residents of the place, built a neat depot. More trains stopped, and the Company made it a regular station for passengers, and gave it a place upon their time tables. Thus grew *La Plume*, built up through the seed and plant business. One of the brothers (both men now,) is still stationed on Puget Sound, managing the most northern and western Seed Gardens in America. The other brother still lives on the old homestead, manages the Seed Store, edits and publishes a monthly magazine, SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, and still raises and supplies the surrounding country with plants. A steam engine does the printing on a large cylinder press, being the fourth press, which the growing business has obliged him to procure, each succeeding one larger than its predecessor. A type-writer is employed to do the vast amount of letter-writing. Many families are given employment, from father down to the children, in folding, stitching and covering the magazine, of which editions of 50,000 are not uncommon; also the annual Seed Catalogue which is sent out in very large editions. All this business in its many branches, some of which we have neither room or time to mention here, stretching across a great continent, from Atlantic to Pacific, and doing business in every part of the United States and foreign countries, has all sprang and grown up

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

(continued from page 10.)

off. And that every one in all the country might know *where to come* for plants they engraved with their own hands and tools a big  on a stick of maple and printed it with red ink across the bills, and in putting them up at each road corner, forks or crossing, they placed them so the arrow pointed always in the direction to take to get to the cabbage plant farm, and told the number of miles to it. Whenever any one started out for plants, there were the guide boards at every road-turn pointing out the way. It was a success as an advertising return and did not need to be repeated; for every man, woman and child, for miles in every direction, knew after that, where the cabbage plants were. The 100,000 were sold, and the boys pocketed that year more than \$200, and bought the buggy. Then farmers and others began to be jealous of the boys' success. Some would gaze at the ground where 500 plants had been taken from and say that was a "mighty small piece of ground to get a dollar's worth from in so short a time." Some would question, peek around, examine the soil and try their best to learn the "secret" of how to raise such plants, and how to save them from the flea. Some would offer quite large sums of money for the "secret." Some would think they had discovered it, and go home and sow seed on the ground as the boys did, only to make a total failure. About that time the maggots got into the roots of the plants in some of the beds, and the boys studied carefully into that. It bothered them worse than did the flea, but they at length found how to prevent even that pest, and also how to avoid the club root. They extended their beds and the business, learning more and more about fighting the flea and the maggot, and raising better plants each year, until their plants covered one acre of ground, and they sold 400,000 plants in a year, to customers who came to the beds after them. They bought the best seeds of the best seedsmen, paying more than double the amount per pound, for which poor seed might have been bought. Still they were not quite satisfied with the seed, and tried to raise it themselves. Failing to raise seed that suited them, one of the brothers went across the continent in 1872,

(continued to page 11.)

from the rough box on legs, fastened to the old smoke-house, where the first cabbage plants were raised. In building up the seed business, the plant trade has been the main reliance for profit, and is still a very important source of revenue. Of course they value very highly the secrets they have learned by so many year's experience in fighting cabbage fleas, maggots and weeds; also avoiding club root and all the evils awaiting cabbage plants. They by no means intend to give over to others our local trade, or our express trade along the line of the D. L. & W. R. R. and its branches; but outside of that, the express charges are so high on plants, that they could be more profitably grown and furnished by persons nearer the customers. And they want some person in each township, wherever there are farmers and gardeners, to learn the trade, and start a pleasant and profitable business themselves.

The foregoing part of this little story from real life was printed in our Annual Seed Catalogue, but was cut short at this point for want of room. A careful consideration of the interests of those who do go into the business of plant growing shows us that it is not best for them that we give away our secrets freely to every applicant. Therefore, simply to keep the masses from applying out of sheer curiosity, and give those who are so situated as to be benefitted by a full rehearsal of our experience a chance to follow up the subject, we asked those most interested to send a stamp for the "continuation." This was not required for the sake of the value of the stamps received but simply to keep back a flood of postal cards from thousands who would apply out of curiosity if we promised another chapter free. If you undertake to grow plants you do not want us to send our secrets and instructions freely to all your neighbors. So to protect those who make the undertaking we must send these out under certain restrictions. Therefore, for the benefit of others as well as ourselves we call attention to

OUR OFFER.

To the first person from each town, (outside of the above mentioned territory reserved to ourselves,) who applies for the chance according to instructions given below, we will make our agent for that town, and will furnish him with private printed instructions how to raise plants, giving without reserve all the Secrets of Success, as learn-

ed by us in raising and selling plants for twenty-five years. We will teach them how to proceed from the selection and preparation of the ground, through all the difficulties of insect enemies, cultivation, taking up and selling, shipping or keeping plants on hand. The private instructions will teach how to select the ground and how to prepare it: How to sow the seed; How to keep off the cabbage flea, and the maggot; How to avoid club root; How to cultivate and keep down weeds; How to make the plants grow healthy and stocky, with plenty of fibrous roots; How to take them up; How to keep them on hand; How to pack them [for shipping; How to sell them, &c. In fact we will do all we can to help our agents, and to have them succeed, for we want them to succeed, as we want to sell them seeds from year to year. We will also send each agent 100 printed posters or hand-bills, with agent's name and place of residence printed in, to be used by them in advertising and selling the plants. We will also send 1½ lb. of Cabbage seeds, of five leading varieties most in demand, and 4 ounces of Celery seed. The above seed will produce 45,000 Cabbage and 10,000 Celery Plants.

The Agents' Outfit will consist of

"The Instructions and Secrets of Success,"	
100 Printed Hand Bills or Posters,	
½ lb. Best Late Flat Dutch Cabbage Seed,	\$2.00
¼ lb. Late American Drumhead, do.,	1.00
¼ lb. Best Early Winnigstadt, do.,	.75
¼ lb. Henderson's Early Summer, do.,	.75
¼ lb. Fottler's Improved Brunswick, do.,	.75
2 ozs. Crawford's Half Dwarf Celery,	.50
2 ozs. Golden Hearted Dwarf, do.,	.50

Making total value of Seeds \$6.25

Also one certificate of agency entitling the holder to sell our Seeds and take subscriptions for "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST" on a liberal percentage. We will also include in above outfit, one year's subscription to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST to all applicants whose names are not already on our list.

WHAT WE REQUIRE OF THE AGENT.

That he or she shall send us \$5.00 to cover cost of the seeds and printed matter furnished. That they shall promise not to reveal to others the "Secrets" and Private Instructions received from us. That they will go about it in a business-like way and try to build up a plant trade. That they will post up the hand-bills in public places, as Post Offices. Stores. Mills, Blacksmith Shops, &c. And that they will, to the best

of their ability follow instructions. That at the end of the plant season they will report results to us.

Should any person want to commence on a larger scale, we will send as many additional seeds as he may desire at agents' reduced prices, but no discount will be allowed on first \$5.00 order. If you wish to avail yourself of this chance, send at once without delay, as the first applicant from your town gets it. Don't write to us to know if it is already taken, you would lose time. If you have not the money, borrow it of some friend, and we will give you a chance to earn it by getting up a club for SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, and thus soon paying it back. The seed sent, alone, is worth over \$6.00, and the "Secrets" and "Instructions" are worth many times the price asked for all.

The outfit will set you up in business, and teach you how to succeed and extend a pleasant profitable trade year by year, and we will make you our agent in your town for the sale of our seeds, and to take subscriptions for our magazine, all of which will pay you well.

The ground on which you raise the plants can be used again the same season for some late crop such as cabbage, celery or turnips. You will reap the reward of your labor early in the season, in June and July, only about eight weeks from the time you sow the seed. You will be surprised at the demand you will have for the plants. Farmers and gardeners will be glad to get them at your own price. You can tie them up in bunches of 25 or 50, and put them in the village stores or city markets for sale, and thus find a market for many thousands.

This presents a good chance for women and children to make money easily. Our instructions make all so plain and simple, that any one, able and willing to work in the garden, can make money.

At 25 cents per hundred for the cabbage plants and 50 cents per hundred for the celery plants, the seed we send can be made to sell for over \$150. And this can be greatly increased by our liberal commission to agents on seeds sold, and subscriptions sent.

After carefully considering the above offers, if you do not think you can avail yourself of this opportunity, will you please do us the favor and them the kindness to call the attention of some person, who you think might be benefitted by it, to this offer.

All money should be sent in registered letter or by P. O. Money Order to

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Pa.

Early Chickens.

BY THOMAS D. BAIRD.

From my experience in poultry raising I find the earlier the chickens are hatched in spring the more profitable they are, whether they are sold as frying chickens or kept for stock. As we have always been successful with fowls it may be of interest to your readers to write how we manage our fowls. To raise early chickens requires pains and good attention. The first year after we adopted the plan to set very early, my wife had several hens set by the first of February. Our neighbors would tell her that it was not at all economical to set hens when eggs were at the highest price. Moreover, it was too cold, the hens would come off their nest for food and water, the eggs would chill and be lost; but my wife went ahead, determined to have chickens to fry while her neighbors hens were setting. She watched her hens closely, and when they came off she placed a warm flannel cloth on the nest, which would keep the eggs warm until the hen would get on again, then the cloth was taken off. After the chicks came off they were fed three times a day, with corn meal dough, for the first four or five days, then they were fed on wheat screenings. When the ground was free from snow and the sun was shining they were let run at large. The eggs hatched well and we hardly lost a chick, and by the middle of April we had chickens large enough to fry when they sold at the best price. Early cold weather will not hurt little chickens like summer dew, and to keep them confined until the dew is dried off the chickens are restless, which works against them, but in cold weather they rather like to be confined in warm quarters. Early chickens are more annoyed by the hawks, or at least there are more chickens later and the hawks have more places to visit, but we find that large bottles placed on poles and set around the poultry yard will keep the hawks scared off, especially if the sun is shining; any thing that will glisten will answer. We endeavor to get as many chickens hatched as we want for stock by the 20th of March, and sell off the cockerels at good prices. The pullets will

begin to lay early, and if properly fed and housed will lay all winter while eggs are at the best prices. About the first of March there is a demand for the young hens. We then sell off all except those we need for stock chickens. I have found this way of managing poultry to be the most profitable. We get their manure and eggs all winter, which pays for all they eat, then the hen is sold as clear profit.

A Chapter on Cabbages.

The experienced Market Gardener of course knows already just what varieties of cabbage he wants to plant, and his only anxiety concerning the purchase of seeds is to get pure stock and from good selected strains of the kinds that he fancies. But, as there are thousands of inexperienced cultivators who do not know exactly what they want, we will give a brief description of varieties:



EARLY BLEICHFIELD.

For first early use, to be sown in hot-bed and set in the garden as soon as the weather will permit, the *Early Jersey Wakefield* is used more than all others. The *Early Favorite* and *Early York* are fully as early, but are smaller and neither of them are American varieties. Next in earliness comes the *Early Bleichfield Giant*, which is a German variety, as hard, and with a rounder head and ten days earlier, than the well-known *Winningstadt*. Our seed of the *Bleichfeld* is of our growth from German stock. We particularly recommend it for

setting very late in July, after it is too late to risk the later varieties. Next comes the popular *Henderson's Early Summer*, which is very early for so large a cabbage. *The Early Oxheart* and *Early Flat Dutch* are each highly esteemed in some sections, and both about with *Early Summer* in maturing. *Early Winnigstadt* is extensively used as a summer and early fall variety, and much esteemed on account of its adaptability to all soils, and certainty to produce hard heads even under adverse circumstances. It is perhaps less affected by worms, and other insects, poor seasons, and poor soils, than any other variety, and when



LARGE FRENCH OXHEART.

well cared for will produce very respectable heads. Following this in season, is *Fottler's Improved Brunswick*, or as we have been carelessly led to call it, *Fottler's Early Drumhead*. Our seed stock of this most excellent sort was originally procured from the Mr. Fottler who first named and introduced it. No one catalogues the two names given above as two distinct varieties, for there is but one *genuine Fottler's Cabbage*, although there are different strains of it in the market, with varying degrees of true-ness to the original type, which we have striven to improve by years of selection, and a poor strain is as likely to be called by one name as the other. Whichever we call it, our * brand is without doubt the best to be found anywhere. For main crop, for late fall and winter use, the different strains of *American Late Flat Dutch* and *American Late Drumhead* are the universal standards, and take the country over there are more acres of these grown than of all others combined. The strain known as *Premium Flat Dutch* is darker colored, with more of

a red or blue tinge than the *Excelsior*, which latter more nearly resembles the *Fottler*, or the *Late Drumhead* in color. Both are *good stock*, which we are willing to put to a test in comparison with any in the land. And so of our *Late American Drumhead*. Our grower in Washington



PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.

Territory says the field which produced our present stock was the *handsomest sight he ever saw in cabbages*. Many of the heads would weigh 30 pounds each, *stripped clean*, and very true in type. Is not such seed worth more to you than much that is grown from undeveloped plants in poor seasons in the east? Try it and see. The *Marblehead Mammoth* is said to be the largest cabbage



JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

in the world, but we do not recommend it except to those who know how to grow it, for it is more likely to entirely fail in inexperienced hands than any of the above. Every one knows the use of the red sorts so little need be said of them. For Family Garden use a mixture of the seeds of all the above kinds will give a great variety and long succession of cabbages for the table at all seasons, where it would be impossible to find room for so many kinds.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE.

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 30 CENTS PER LINE.

Entered at the post-office as second class matter.

VOL. V., NO. III.

WHOLE NO., XXIX.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.,

MARCH, 1884.

Errata. By inadvertence our printer made an awkward mistake in making up the first forms of this issue, one column, on page 11 having been left out until too late to change it. Our readers will notice that the transposed column is on page 12, and with a little trouble can get the run of the story. The printer apologizes, &c.

The Prize Awards.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

ON THE FIRST of last November, as will be remembered by most of our readers, the publisher of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, being determined, at any cost, to place it in point of circulation at least, on a par with the very best city periodicals of its class, boldly offered **Five Hundred Dollars in Cash** to the nine persons who would secure for it the largest clubs of actual subscribers during the four months which were to follow. As very liberal premiums and cash commissions were offered in addition to these cash prizes, it is not at all surprising that workers were found ready in all sections of the Union to undertake the canvass and push it with remarkable energy. As the limited time drew near to a close, many contestants requested that we give an extension on account of bad weather, floods, etc., which had hindered them greatly. Of course such a postponement would have swelled our subscription lists to a much higher number, but we believe promises are made to be kept, and so close the lists precisely as per announcement, and take pleasure in making the awards as follows:

First Prize, \$200.00 in Cash,	
E. S. Graves, Christiana, Pa.,	496 subs.
Second Prize \$100.00,	
T. C. Barnes, Collinsville, Conn.,	343 "
Third Prize \$75.00,	
Chas. E. Lord, Chester, Conn.,	305 "
Fourth Prize \$50.00,	
C. H. Phillips, Pierceville, Pa.,	292 "
Fifth Prize \$25.00,	
Frank Finch, Clyde, N. Y.,	247 "
Sixth Prize \$20.00,	
W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y.,	224 "
Seventh Prize \$15.00,	
E. B. Thompson, Wheaton, Ill.,	219 "
Eighth Prize \$10.00,	
E. D. Frost, Havana, N. Y.,	145 "
Ninth Prize \$5.00,	
J. W. Northrop, Salem, O.,	115 "

In returning our warmest thanks to the above, and the many other kind friends who showed their willingness to help us by forwarding clubs, but failed to sufficiently exert themselves to win even the smallest prize, we desire to say that the awards have all been honestly and fairly made without fear or favor, to friend or foe. Numerous applications to put a "straw man" ahead of the faithful workers have been received and promptly rejected or treated with silence, and if any contestant has failed to secure a coveted prize, it is simply because some other one has worked a little harder. A reference to the above list will show that a few more names added to any of them (except the first) would have returned a greater profit than those they did send, and thousands of our friends who quietly let a good chance slip by, will now see how easily they might have graced the list with profit to themselves. Four hundred names would have taken just money enough to have paid for themselves, and every dollar which was collected on subscriptions would have been profit. Our profits must come from the greatly increased value which our advertisers will find in using our columns, after more than doubling our list of subscribers, which the grand aggregate of subscriptions has done.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A Change of Rate. The actual circulation of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, having been more than quadrupled since our present advertising rates were established.

and it now being an acknowledged fact that those rates are lower by half than the rates of other journals of similar character, in proportion to their actual paid subscription lists, we hereby announce that from the date of this issue, the price of our advertising space will be 45 cents per nonpareil line or \$5.40 per inch for each insertion. The actual increase in circulation would warrant a much greater advance in prices than this, but we will accept contracts at these figures with the usual discounts on long time advertisements until further notice, which will be given whenever another advance is necessary.

Still Another Prize. Mr. L. W. Gardner, of the Valley Nurseries, Port Colden, N. J., offers to donate 100 First Class Peach Trees, 50 to be of the best old standard varieties, and 50 of the best new sorts, altogether worth \$14.00, to the person who will send the greatest number of subscribers to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST during this month (March.) Who takes them?

FOR THE ELEGANT colored plate of the Atlantic Strawberry which accompanies this issue, we are under obligations to Mr. Wm. F. Bassett, of Hammonton, N. J., whose advertisement of this superb new variety will be found on page 26 of this issue.

Literary Mention.

SO MANY excellent periodicals are named in our clubbing list, that one can hardly go astray in choosing one to suit his particular need if he selects simply by the title; but we feel it our duty to remind our readers occasionally of the good things to be found in the many desirable publications received at our office. Among them we have those specially devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Bee-Keeping, Poultry-Keeping, Stock Raising, Manufacturing, Politics, Literature and News. To mention titles only, takes considerable space, but to give in detail their various departments would fill a whole number.

For the real working farmer who desires to keep up with the times, the American Agriculturist is a most excellent monthly helper and is full of interest for every member of the family. It is printed in English and also in German, and an American farmer having German help could not invest \$1 50 where it would pay better than in making a present of a year's subscription to his hired man.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is unexcelled as a Weekly, and certainly gives as much for the price, \$2.50, as any farmer ought to expect. Thoroughly and honestly edited, its teachings may be relied upon.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, while generally accounted a political paper contains an agricultural

department not excelled by many so-called farmers' papers. Its articles are always timely and boiled down until the real essence is extracted and readily assimilated by the most hurried reader.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WORLD which on almost all political topics may be considered opposed to the Tribune, vies with it in the excellence of its agricultural department, and so nearly equal are the rivals that it takes a wise head to tell which is the better of the two.

Before the war, some twenty-five years ago, the little town of Atlanta, Ga., was known but to few people, but after the close of the unpleasantness a "boom" struck the place and perhaps no town in the sunny South is better known to-day than Atlanta. It seems to be the center of the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the South. Several papers of first-class character are established there, and among them we find two or three Agricultural Monthlies fully equal to those published in older settled portions of the Union. Of these the Southern Cultivator, published monthly by Jas. P. Harrison & Co., at \$1.50 per year and the Southern World, semi-monthly, published by Dr. B. M. Woolley, at \$1.00 per year, should be in the hands of every farmer of the South, and Northern farmers would also profit much by their teachings. Send for specimen copies and see for yourselves.

THE Western States are not behind their Eastern sisters in furnishing agricultural literature adapted to their own particular section. The Ohio Farmer, weekly, published at Cleveland, at \$1.25 per year has made many improvements within the past few months, and will not suffer in comparison with any other agricultural paper in that State.

THE POULTRY WORLD of Hartford Conn., shows its present prosperity by indulging in a new cover, which for real beauty "take the cake." Entirely devoted to Poultry it affords special delight to fanciers and breeders, but is a most excellent journal for every one who raises few, or many fowls. \$1.25 per year.

THE WESTERN RURAL, of Chicago, came out in a new dress a few weeks ago, much enlarged and improved in every respect, and well worthy of the support of the farmers of the Prairie State. \$1.65 per year, weekly.

THE FARMING WORLD, of Cincinnati, is a big paper for the price, and those who don't get their money's worth in it, cannot properly appreciate the ability required to conduct a first-class farmers' paper. Semi-monthly, 75 cents a year. Try it.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. The desire of parents to provide good and instructive reading for their children is one that can not be too strongly fostered; and we feel it but right to mention occasionally in these columns the names and characteristics of those papers and magazines devoted to the improvement of youth. In the connection we may say that we know of no better paper than the Youth's Companion, published at Boston, Mass. In the course of a year it gives upwards of two hundred stories, by the best authors, besides many shorter articles, and any number of attractive engravings. Its circulation, now over 300,000 copies per week, gives its publishers a decided advantage over others in being able to afford so much for the money. \$1.75 per year. Specimen copies free.

OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING. We certainly believe that J. S. Ogilvie & Co., of 31 Rose Street, N. Y., furnish about as much reading matter for the money, as any publishing house in the United States.

NUMBER ONE OF OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING contains The Octoroon, by Miss M. E. Braddon; Hilary's Folly, by Bertha M. Clay; Ninety Nine Recitations; Chunks of Fun; Nat Foster, the Boston Detective, &c., printed in large type with handsome lithograph cover, and an elegant floral frontispiece in ten colors, worth more than the price of the book, all for 30 cents. NUMBER TWO is equal to Number One in every respect, and will certainly be secured by those who have the first. Sold by all news-dealers. Mailed by the publishers for 30 cents each or we will furnish them at same price.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

All Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 56, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Answers and original contributions solicited from all.

ANSWERS TO JANUARY GARNERINGS.

1.—RHODODENDRON.

2.—A N E M O N E
I N S T A N T
G R A V I T Y
D A G G E R S
I M M O R A L
M A R T I A L
S Y N O N Y M

Diagonals: ANAGRAM. ENIGMAS.

3.—WINDROW.

4.—P O I S E
R E L A X
E X T R A
C H A R M
E Q U I P
P E R I L
T H E M E

5.—HEBREW.

6. 1.—DUP(L)E. 2. DU(M)B. 3. DO(N)OR.
4. DE(X)TER. 5. DE(S)CENT. 9. D(E)RIVE.

MARCH GARNERINGS.

No. 13. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The whole, composed of 61 letters, is a suggestion to young ladies.

The 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 is assurance.

The 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 53, 23 is support.

The 51, 52, 9, 5, 37 is a part of the body.

The 21, 22, 19, 20 is basis.

The 36, 49, 50, 48, 3, 10 is expression.

The 42, 6, 2, 32, 38 is temper of mind.

The 45, 46, 47, 44, 18, 7 is a tropical fruit.

The 11, 26, 1, 33, 25 is a course.

The 31, 29, 8, 41, 39, 4, 21 is rambling.

The 30, 43, 27, 28, 40 is a small part.

The 35, 34 is an animal.

MAUDE.

No. 14. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of five letters.)

1. An annual plant. 2. A water serpent. 3. To cast off, or reject. 4. Enchantment. 5. The son of Shemiah. 6. Departed souls. 7. A river in India. 8. A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty. 9. A fish inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies.

Primals: A bitter plant much used in medicine.

Finals: A genus of bulbous-rooted plants.

N. A. BRYANT.

No. 15. CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

(Words of five letters.)

1. A hut. 2. A fen. 3. Wide. 4. Clear. 5. Tribes. 6. A sphere. 7. Pain. 8. Brittle.

Centrals: Read down, name a vegetable.

SEWARD BEARD.

No. 16. CHARADE.

In cutting up a piece of *last*
From which I wished to make a mast;
I found some holes, through which my *first*
But recently had passed.
My *whole* you'll find an herb, whose juice,
To kill my *first*, is oft in use.

LAMPS.

No. 17. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

In lettuce, not in beans;
In salad, not in greens;
In turnip, not in beet;
In barley, not in wheat;
In spikenard, not in pea;
In saffron, not in tea;
In parsley, not in cress;
In portion, not in mess;
In harrow, not in hoe;
In harvest, not in mow;
In butter, not in meat;
My whole is very good to eat;
In the garden it will grow,
If each spring the seed we sow.

RUTHVEN.

No. 18. CHARADE.

I take the Book, the dear old Book
And *first* it o'er and o'er;
And as I turn, and through it look,
My thoughts to Heaven do soar.

Now while I *first*, my thoughts give *last*
In fervent, heartfelt prayer,
That I, through all my life, be kept
From every earthly care.

So, in a *whole* I'll end my fears,
That sweet and restful place;
Where noiseless feet of fleeting years
Pass by, and leave no trace.

B. M. H.

ANSWERS in May Number.

PRIZES.—For best list of answers to this month's puzzles, we offer a certificate good for Vegetable or Flower Seeds to the amount of One Dollar.

For second best list we will award a certificate same as above for Fifty Cents.

Answers must reach us prior to April 9th.

Answers to January "Garnerings" were received from Bertha M. Holgate, Cassbet, Miss Sallie Marsh, J. F. M., Wm. Brown., Lyman Stedman, Clifton, Willie Winkle, M. E. Boyd, H. M. J., Joseph Garrison, Eulalia, Charles Bogle, C. H. Putnam, F. B. Hancox, Mrs. J. Warren Sears, John Fleming, Mrs. Laurie L. Powers, Tony Willis, and O Pinion.

Lists closed on February 13.

Prizes were won as follows: *American Rural Home*, one year, Lyman Stedman. *SEED-TIME AND HARVEST*, one year, Eunie N. Emery.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Sally: We always like to please our contributors as far as lies in our power, but we have thought it best to taboo puzzles with the author's name for answers. Were we to admit one or two of this kind

we should be deluged with others of the same nature; and what we do for one we ought to do for all, and thus show no partiality. There seemed to be so much misconception in regard to whom the prize for No. 16 in the last volume should be awarded, that we are going to steer clear of that for the future and offer no more of that kind.—*Tony Willis*: We are glad to say that "Lamps" will continue to be as bright and shining a light in the future as he has been in the past. Could not tell you his real name without betraying confidence.—*Willie Winkle*: In awarding prizes, answers to one's own puzzles do not count.—*Clifton*: In a Pyramid, each line should form complete words, down and across.—*Sinband*: Words in Squares must be complete ones and have no decapitations, curtailments, abbreviations or transpositions, else they are imperfect. That transposed word in yours marred an, otherwise, excellent puzzle.—*Melrose*: Your Charade is excellent, although the last few lines had to be touched up a little.—*M. E. B.*: Every word in a Diamond must read down and across alike and not merely the central ones. Notice the answer to the one in the November number and you will readily see the difference.—*Adelaide*: We have one of your good contributions in reserve for a future occasion and wish we had about a dozen more. Why do you never send us any solutions? If our memory serves us right, we have sent you many answers to your fine column in the *Mountaineer*, of Gorham, N. H. There is an old proverb that runs: "Turn about is fair play."—*Undine*: You are a very faithful worker in puzzledom's cause, and we are glad you find pleasure in tangling and untangling the intricate puzzles.—*Byrnehc*: Some short Charades from you would find a hearty welcome; in fact, anything you may feel inclined to send would, no doubt, meet our wishes.—*Maude*: We believe No. 13 will worry the young ladies exceedingly, yet we should not be one bit surprised if B. M. H. found it "as easy as the alphabet." Haven't you some curiosity to know who will solve the mystery? We confess that we have.

F. S. F.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST SHALL NOT FAIL.

Joe, Bedford Co., Va., Sept. 19, 1883.

Editor SEED-TIME AND HARVEST: I have your last SEED-TIME AND HARVEST and notice upon the wrapper that my subscription expires with this number. Now, I would beg leave to say that I see no necessity for this, as my orders have annually exceeded the amount required to entitle me to a copy, since its first existence, and expect them to continue so long as the liberality, quality, and reasonable prices of your seed compel my patronage, which I must say has been the case, almost, since the inauguration of your seed trade. Just send SEED-TIME AND HARVEST along, and I will assure you the first time I have occasion to send off an order for goods in your line, it will be arranged

perfectly satisfactory. In this connection allow me to report results of seed I had from you last spring. The melons were earlier, larger, and better quality than any I have had for years. The cucumbers were prolific and all that could be desired as to quality. My flowers are beautiful and seem as near perfection as the kinds ordered from you can be produced. All seeds germinated well and produced strong, vigorous plants, even through a protracted drouth, which plainly indicates to me that the selection was carefully and well made from choice stock. Trusting your seeds and SEED-TIME AND HARVEST will continue to sustain their present deserved popularity, I remain

Very Respectfully, V. M. ST. CLAIR.

FROM THE RIVER STYX.

River Styx, Dec. 3, 1883.

Isaac F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, December number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST just came to hand, and like all the other numbers is an improvement on its predecessors. Truly your foundling is fast assuming the importance and dignity of older publications, and worthy to take its position among the foremost agriculturals of the day. It seems especially fitted for the small farmer and gardener, giving the experience of those well versed in that branch of farming, where a few acres must be made to do the duty and bring the same returns as are looked for from broad acres well stocked with herds. The Manual of Vegetable Plants is well worth the price and should be in the possession of every one who tills a garden, no matter how large or small. We, in the valley of the Styx, who have made a specialty of fruit have been wofully disappointed for the past three years as each succeeding autumn brought disappointment, and this season corn gave us the go-by with few exceptions. With these lines I bid you God speed.

Respectfully, D. W. HARD.

A PRODUCTIVE GARDEN.

Falls City, Neb., Jan. 9, 1883.

Isaac F. Tillinghast; Dear Sir, Seeds received from you last season gave good satisfaction. Have also been profited by reading SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. Now in regard to a few favorites of last year. I think Golden Dawn Mango must head the list. It surpassed my fondest expectations and gave general satisfaction to my customers. I sold my entire crop for 10 cents per dozen. After another year's trial I find the American Wonder Pea far ahead for a market pea; large pods rich flavored and prolific, yielding one third more than some others. I have

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST

not tried Livingston's Favorite tomato, nor do I care to, his Perfection is good enough for me. with a few Essex Hybrid to mix the colors a little; from 350 hills of Perfection, I gathered over 200 bushels of large smooth fruit. In regard to Wall's Orange Potato, I got it too late to give it a fair test, but am very favorably impressed with its start-off; from one pound of seed I got 64 pounds of good sized tubers.

I cannot close without a word in favor of Perfect Gem Squash. I see a Western seed-firm classes it as not worthy of cultivation. Now with me, its the best small squash I ever raised, and I have tried many. It was as mealy as a Peachblow potato and of fine flavor; in fact, as soon as I introduced it Early Scallops and Crook-necks went to the hogs, and it gave Boston Mar-row a tight rub. Yours with well-wishes,

HY. PITTOCK.

THE NEW POTATOES.

Indianola, Iowa, Dec. 22, 1883.

My Dear Friend: I feel as though I had always been acquainted with you; and your portrait in last number looks perfectly familiar. SEED-TIME AND HARVEST has become one of our household. And your seeds give such universal satisfaction that I seek none others, and am preaching them to my neighbors. I don't see how any one that has a garden can afford to be without them. I cut the four pounds of potatoes into single eyes and planted in drills. White Elephant yielded 85 pounds, Beauty of Hebron 66 pounds, Wall's Orange and Belle, each 40 pounds, making 231 pounds from four pounds of seed. We cooked and ate of each kind, and pronounced them all most excellent. Wall's Orange and Belle did not have quite a fair show. Our season here was the worst for gardening that I ever saw. Long may you wave.

F. M. MILLIKEN.

ANOTHER GOOD REPORT.

Steuben, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1884.

Isaac F. Tillinghast. Dear Sir, Will you please forward to my address, your Wholesale and Retail Catalogue of Seeds. I wish to order as soon as possible. I obtained some seeds of you last season and am happy to say that they gave good satisfaction; especially the early cabbage. I set out 915 plants in one patch; soil heavy sandy loam; two years in clover; plowed in the fall; of these I lost about 200 by the ravages of a small white maggot, such as was described in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. I then filled in the missing, applied salt and strong unbleached ashes and lost no more plants, having

'squelched' the maggots entirely, and SUCH cabbages as I succeeded in raising. I sold Wakefield and Henderson's Summer that retailed at 15 to 20 cents per head in the market, and were cheap at that, for some of the Wakefields were over ten inches, and Henderson's Summer averaged twelve inches in diameter, and all almost as solid as a brick. The plants were set out just two feet each way; the heads of Henderson's Summer nearly covered the ground, and every plant made a solid head. The tomatoes did well except Livingston's Perfection, which has been a failure with me for the past two seasons, on account of its rotting badly at the blossom end; but Livingston's Favorite takes the cake, bakery and all. It is the only variety that I have found that will fill the place of the Old Trophy, and I have tried nearly every variety advertised. All things considered, I think it the best variety in cultivation. I have written more than I intended when I began, so I will close by wishing you success. Respectfully Yours,

WARREN W. PARSONS.

TO DESTROY INSECTS.

Phoenix, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1884.

Mr. Isaac Tillinghast: Dear Sir, I received your book and am pleased to learn how much interest you take in describing insects and their nature. I have made them something of a study myself and experimented on their destruction, and think I succeeded to a certain extent; that is, more with the large squash bug and the yellow cucumber bug. I use at the rate of one tablespoonful of petroleum oil, to twelve quarts of land plaster and let it stand twenty-four hours before using; when the dew is on the vines I give them a good dusting with it. I find that quantity is perfectly safe, and sure to drive the bugs. I did the same with my cabbage plants, but the fleas work from the under side of the small leaves, and it does not work so well on them. I give you this in good faith and hope the results will be satisfactory, and of use to you and others. You shall have my order for seeds, and hope to get good satisfaction. I remain

Yours Truly, FRANK M. HAYDEN.

PERFECT GEM SQUASH.

Glenwood, Mo., Jan. 15, 1884.

Mr. Isaac F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, I have seen nothing said in your magazine about the Perfect Gem Squash. We tried them last year and are delighted with them; they are entirely different from any other variety of Squash we have had; having a kind of sub-acid or fruity taste peculiarly their own, with none of the

strong pumpkin flavor that is found in so many of the other varieties. They are immensely productive, and though not early seem to promise excellently as good keepers. I enjoy reading your little magazine very much, and the flower seeds obtained of you were most beautiful.

Yours Truly, **PHOEBE KENNEDY.**

LA PLUME CELERY.

Bridgeton, N. J. Dec., 4, 1883.

Isaac F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, I have been a subscriber of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST for two years and I like it first class. And I will say all the seeds I have bought of you have been first class. My La Plume Celery seed did not come up very well; I planted some three or four different times. I think the La Plume celery is the finest I ever ate. The past season I raised La Plume, Golden Dwarf, Crawford's Half Dwarf, Perfection Heartwell, and something I planted for Incomparable (rimson and turned out white. (I did not get the seed of you.) I like the La Plume better than any other variety for my own use; and other persons say I have the finest celery they ever ate. Yours &c.,

PHILIP E. SOUDER.

USE OF SUPER-PHOSPHATES.

Lowell, Mich., Dec. 20, 1883.

I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, Will you please answer the following questions. I have an acre of land that I am going to plant early cabbage on in spring. I have all the well-rotted barnyard manure on it I can plow under; and in addition to this after I plow it, I will sow broadcast 300 pounds of Honest Buffalo Superphosphate and drag in thoroughly. Do you think it will pay to do so; also do you think it will pay to sow 300 pounds to the acre, on land where I am going to plant apple seed?

Yours Truly, **JAMES LEWIS.**

ANSWER. We have never used the brand of fertilizer you mention, but use Lister's and other standard kinds largely, and with much confidence of good results. Have frequently used 1000 pounds per acre on special crops, like cabbage plants, &c. We sow broadcast and rake or harrow in well before sowing the seeds

SUBSTITUTE FOR ASHES.

Query? What is the best substitute for wood ashes for garden. The ground here is a whetstone slate and conglomerate, and I think deficient in potash; is well manured, but does not yield many potatoes for the care and cultivation it receives.

SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER. We have never found a complete substitute for wood ashes in our practice, and

shall this spring use a car load of genuine unleached Canada ashes on our Cabbage Plant beds.

SALTING CABBAGES.

Friend Tillinghast; Dear Sir, The seeds came all safe and have come up well. In SEED-TIME AND HARVEST I find an article about grubs in cabbage plants. As I haven't even seen anything mentioned in it to kill them, I will tell my experience. I purchased 100 plants and set them. After hoeing the second time I noticed some were turning yellow and were dying. I dug a hole and found a maggot about the size of a cheese maggot, eating the fine roots of the plants. I got a teacupfull of strong brine and put it in the hole; about two hours after they were dead. I then put brine around the 100 plants. No more plants died but all grew well. They were plants from old seed beds I suppose.

The same Number tells of putting one barrel of salt to an acre to destroy cut worms. I had nearly one thousand plants destroyed by them. I will try salt next. I sometimes put a teaspoonful of salt around my cabbage in a dry time.

ISAAC S. CRAIN.

GETTING OUT STUMPS.

Elden, Mo., Jan. 17, 1884.

In answer to an inquiry I tried the plan mentioned, that of boring a hole in the top of a stump with an inch or inch and a half auger and filling the hole with saltpetre water, then plugging up and letting stand five or six months, then take out the plug, fill the hole with coal-oil and set on fire. It was claimed that the stump would all burn up, even to the roots. I tried the plan faithfully, and it failed to work on black oak stumps at least. The fire burned out the coal oil, and only charred the hole slightly and was a complete failure. I saw the plan in quite a number of papers before trying it.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Send \$1 for formula to make 50 lbs. best LAUNDRY SOAP for \$1. J. E. RUE, JR., Littleton, N. C.

A NIGHT'S AMUSEMENT 15c. Plays, Dialogues, Entertainment goods. Catalogues free. HAPPY HOURS. 21 Beekman St., N. Y.

The South Florida Orange Grove. 50c. a Year. Sample, 5c. Silver. **FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.** Payment on time. J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA.

BRONZE TURKEY, EGGS
PEKIN DUCK and PLYMOUTH ROCK
From choice birds at fair prices. Send for price list. Mention this paper. **O. D. BELDING,** 2-58 MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Advertisements.

MATRIMONIAL Paper 10cts. a copy by mail. Address, PUBL. MIRROR, Wellesley, Mass. *

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog. Sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, O. 3

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL my Novelties, Watches, etc. Catalogue Free. G. M. HANSON, CHICAGO, ILL.

STEEL VIOLIN STRINGS. Sample Set of 4 Fine Steel Violin Strings for 25 cents. 12th WARREN MUSIC HOUSE, WARREN, INDIANA.

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DON'T BE A FOOL!

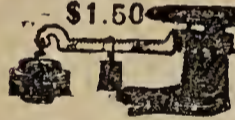
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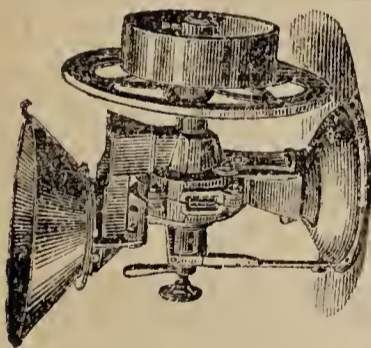
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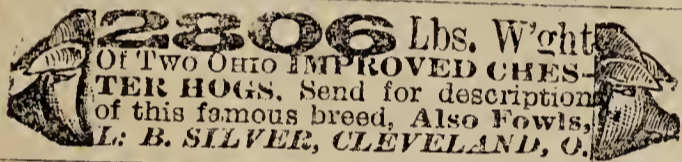
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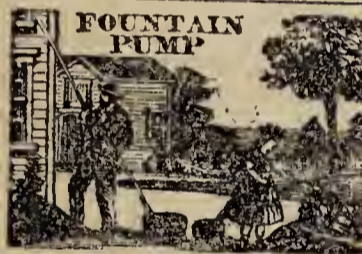
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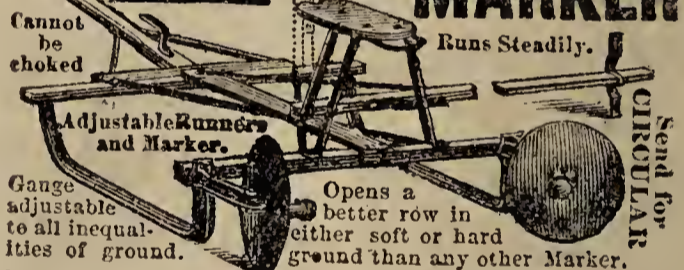
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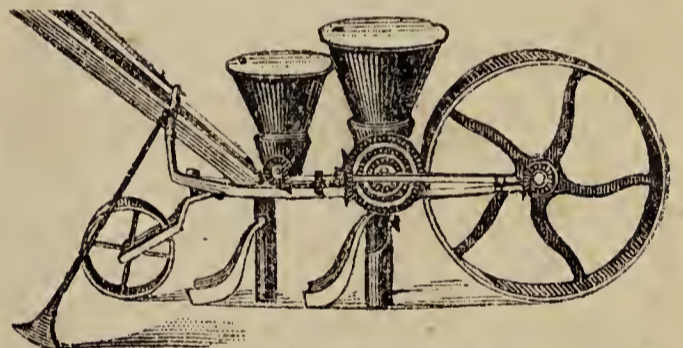
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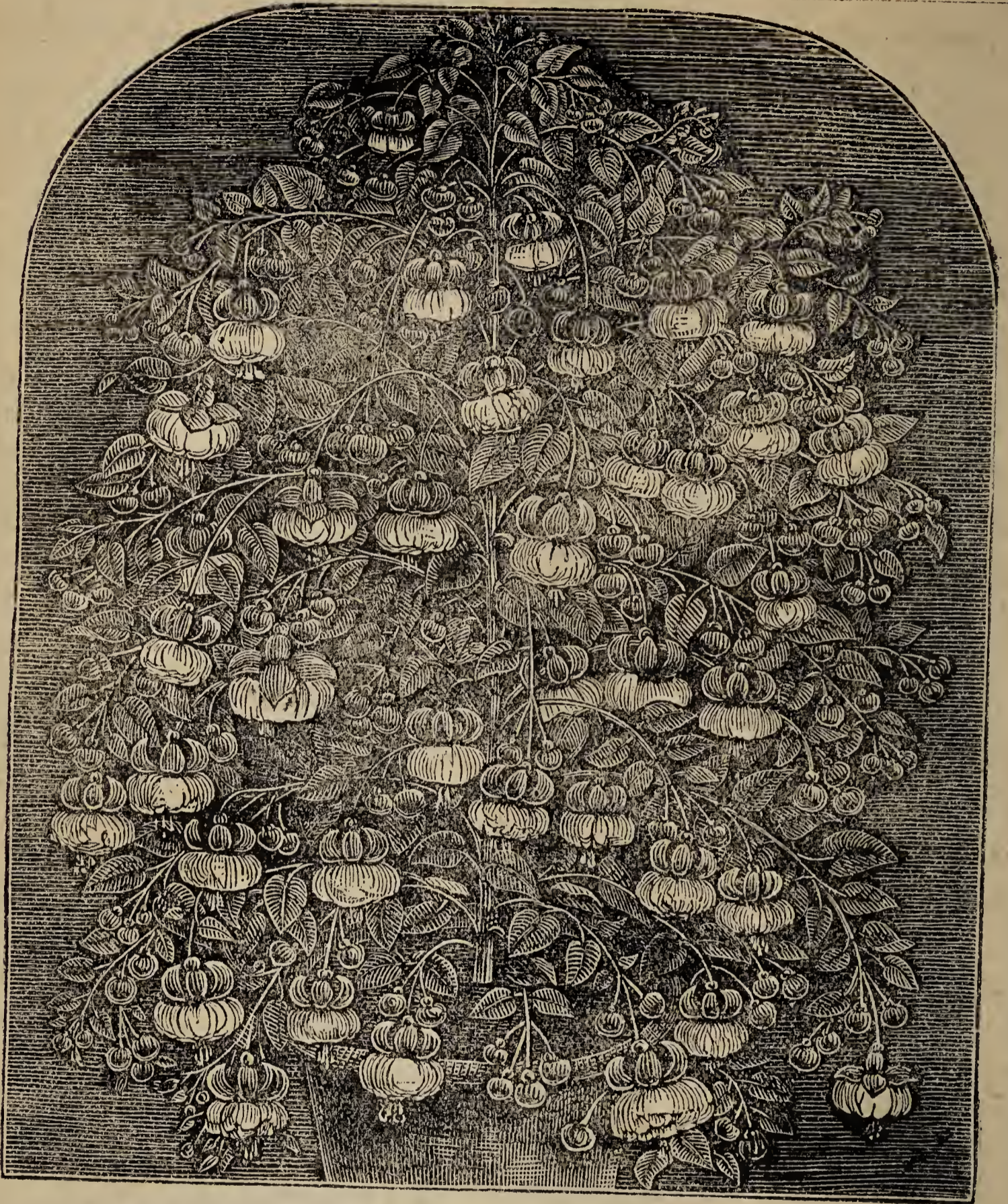
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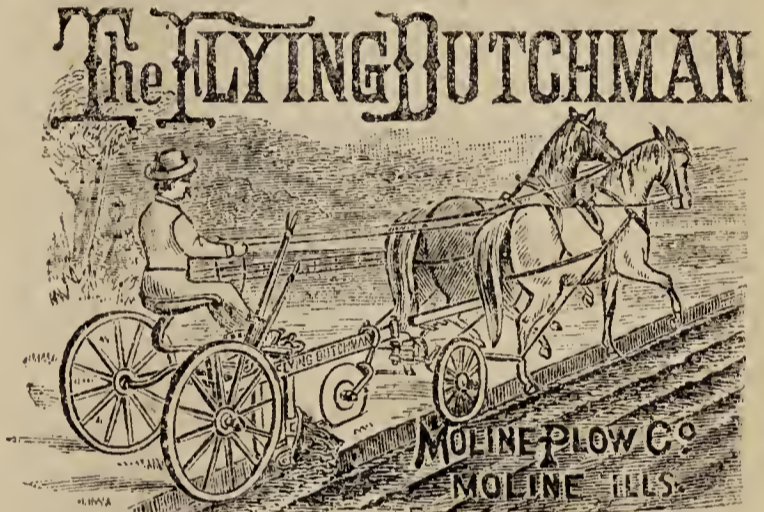
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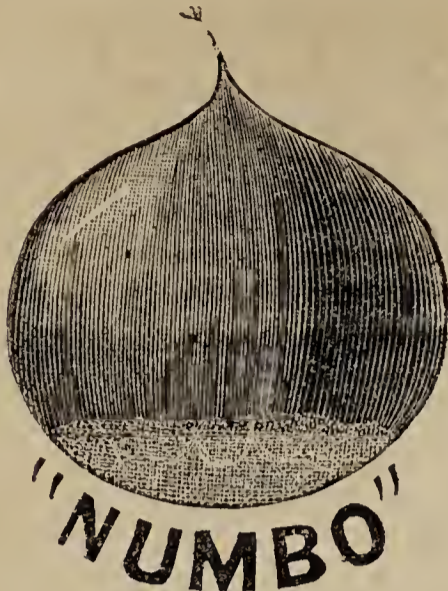
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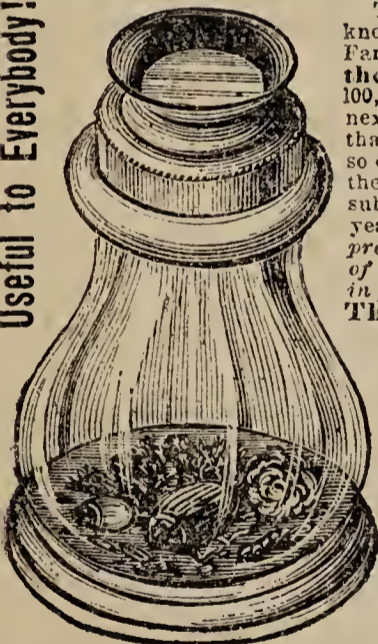
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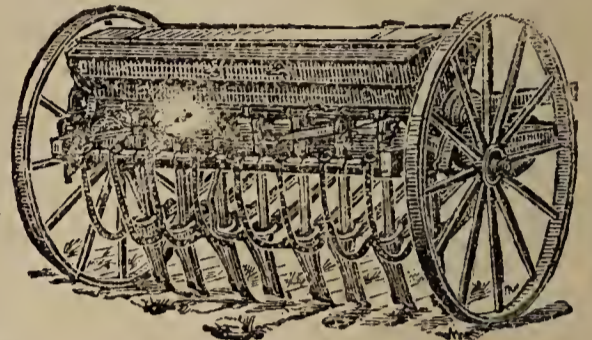
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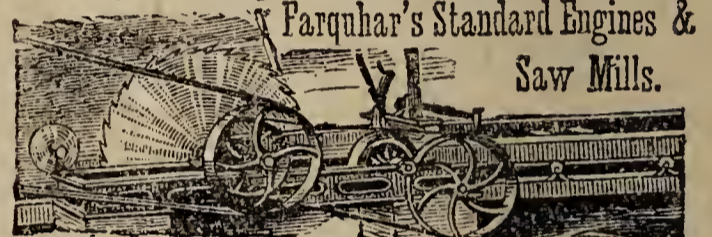
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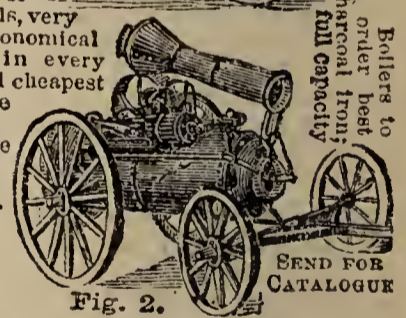


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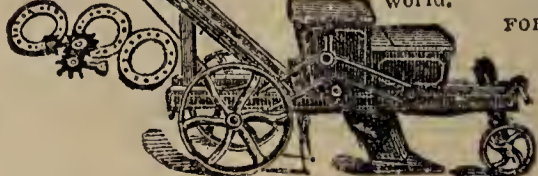


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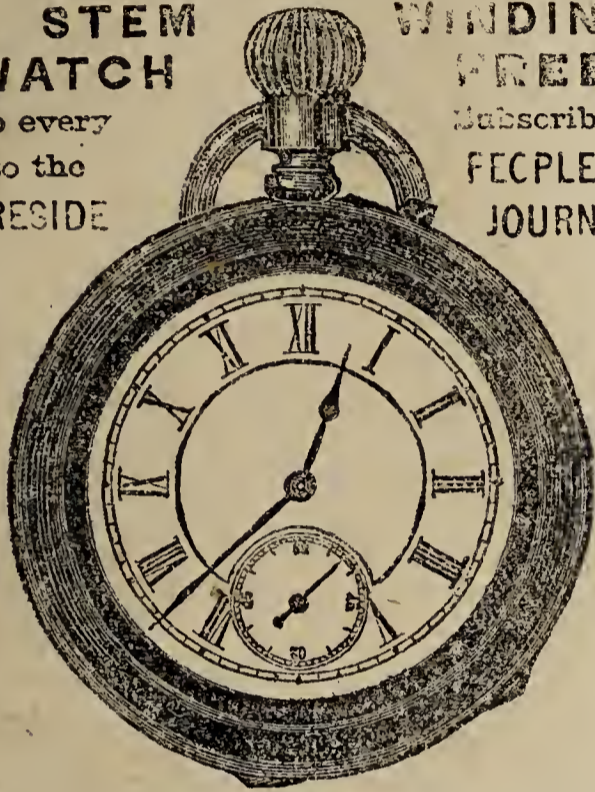


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Price List of Seed Potatoes.

The pound prices include postage and free delivery by mail. In larger quantities they will be delivered to express or freight agents here to be transported at the expense of the purchaser. The letters opposite each are to show their relative earliness, *very early, early, late.*

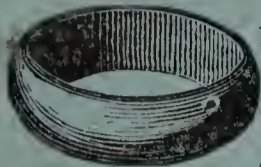
	Lb.	Peck.	Bush.	Bbl.
V. E. Lee's Favorite	50	1.50	5.00	12.00
V. E. Early Maine	50	1.50	4.00	10.00
V. E. Early Mayflower	50	1.50	5.00	12.00
V. E. Boston Market	50	1.00	3.50	7.00
V. E. Early Sunrise	50	1.00	3.50	7.00
V. E. Early Harvest	50	1.00	3.50	7.00
V. E. Clark's No. 1.	40	.75	2.00	5.00
V. E. Beauty of Hebron	30	.75	1.50	4.00
V. E. Early Gem	30	.75	1.50	4.00
E. Chicago Market	30	.75	1.50	4.00
E. Early Telephone	40	.75	2.00	5.00
E. Winslow's Seedling	40	.75	2.00	5.00
E. Rural Blush	50	1.00	3.50	7.00
E. Hall's E. Peachblow	50	1.50	4.00	10.00
L. Dakota Red	1.00			
L. Corless' Matchless	50	1.00	3.50	7.00
L. Rose's New Seedling	50	.75	2.00	5.00
L. Rochester Favorite	40	.75	1.50	4.00
L. Vick's Prize	40	.75	1.50	4.00
L. Jordan's Prolific	40	.75	1.50	4.00
L. New Champion	40	.75	1.50	4.00
L. White Star	40	.75	1.50	4.00
L. Cook's Superb	40	.75	1.50	4.00
L. American Giant	50	.75	2.00	5.00
L. Mammoth Pearl	40	.75	1.50	4.00
L. Belle	40	.75	1.50	4.00
L. White Elephant.	40	.75	1.50	4.00
L. Wall's Orange	40	.75	2.00	5.00
L. Gipsev	40	.75	2.00	5.00
L. Conqueror	40	.75	2.00	5.00
L. Jones's Prize Taker	50			
L. O. K. Mam. Prolific	50	"	"	"
L. El Paso	50	"	"	"
L. Garfield	50	"	"	"
L. State of Maine	50	"	"	"

By the pound only.

Special Offer. Four pounds from the above list, your selection, (Dakota Red only excepted) one or more varieties, will be sent by mail, postpaid for 1.25, or by express, not prepaid, for 50 cents. You may take four pounds of any one variety, or one pound each of any four, or two each of two, &c. Ten or more pounds by express at 10 cents per pound. Each variety will be packed separately and correctly labeled.

Isaac F. Tillinghast,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

MONEY FOR YOU! Men, women, boys or girls can have steady work at home in a nice, light business and free from anything of a humbug or catchpenny nature. Can be done at home, in odd hours, or as steady work; no peddling or canvassing, is strictly honorable, and will bring you in more ready cash than anything else **\$3 to \$10 PER DAY** made without hindrance to present occupation. Full particulars, valuable information, and fifteen samples to commence on, free. Send 10c. to pay postage, advertising, etc. If you want to make money easily, rapidly and honorably, address **EDWARDS & CO., Montpelier, Vt.**



This elegant **SOLID RING** made of **Heavy 18 K. Rolled Gold**, warranted for **5 years**. Each ring packed in an elegant **Velvet Casket**. We will send post-paid one Ring and Casket for **45 c.**, also give sample case of our **Beautiful Cards**, (you'll be more than pleased) also our **New Illustrated Premium List**, Price List and agents' terms for 1884. **Offer made** to secure new customers and good till **Jan. 1, 1885**. But **3 Rings with Caskets** and one Case of Cards will be sent to one address for **\$1.25**. **50 "Beauties," all gold and silver, motto, verse, roses, lilies, &c. cards**, with your name, **10c.**, **11 packs, \$1.00** and this **gold Ring free**. **Agents wanted**. Sample Book 25c. Stamps taken. **U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.**

WORK AT HOME. Men, Women, Boys, and Girls wanted to start a new business at their own homes. It can be done quietly in daytime or evening — no peddling, is strictly honorable, unlike anything else advertised and will bring you in more ready cash than anything else. From 50c. to \$2 made every evening at home: or, by devoting exclusive time you can clear, in a few months, from \$200 to \$300. If sent for at once, we will send by return mail **15 SAMPLES FREE**, that will do to commence work on, with full instructions. Send 10 cts., silver or stamps, to pay postage, advertising, etc. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. **Don't Miss this Chance. WRITE TO-DAY!** Address **H. M. CHENEY & CO., Waltham, Mass**

FANCY WORK. 12 Elegant Darned Net Patterns; **50 Artistic Designs** for Kensington Needlework, such as sprays, and bunches of Roses, Daisies, Pansies, Ferns, Apple blossoms, &c. &c.; **25 Border Designs** of flowers and vines, for Embroidering dresses and other garments; and **25 Elegant Patterns** for Corners, Borders and Centres for Piano-covers, Table Covers or Scarfs, Ties, Lambrequins, &c., all for **25 cts.**, post-paid. **Stamping Outfit** of **10** full size Perforated Patterns, Powder, Distributing Pad, instructions, &c., **60 cents**. Our Book "Manual of Needlework," teaches how to do all kinds of **EMBROIDERY, Knitting, Crocheting, Lace-making, &c.**, **35 cents**, 4 for **\$1**. All the above for **One Dollar**. Address **Patten Pub. Co 47 Barclay St. N. Y.**



Owing to the Failure of a great German Music House, we purchased their entire stock. **PAGANINI VIOLIN.** Celebrated for fine tone, finish. Italian strings, fine pegs, inlaid pearl tail-piece, fine long bow, with ivory and silvered frog, in violin box. Instruction Book, **558** pieces music for **\$3.50**. Satisfaction or money refunded. A better outfit cannot be purchased elsewhere for \$10. **C. H. W. BATES & CO.,** Importers, 106 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.

GOLD, SILVER & NICKEL PLATING
A TRADE, EASILY LEARNED.



Price \$3.50. **START IN BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF** and be **INDEPENDENT**. This complete Outfit, consisting of: a **Large Tank** well lined with cement. **THREE CELLS OF BATTERY** large and powerful, besides **Cold, Silver, Nickel Solutions, Hanging Bars, Chemicals** and full **BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS**. Watches, Chains, Spoons, Knives, Forks and Casters can easily be done with these Outfits. The profits are 150 per cent. **Very little experience** is necessary to carry it on **successfully**. I will offer **UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS** to all who desire to start. Send two 2 cent stamps for book **GOLD & SILVER** for the **PEOPLE** and a beautiful **BAROMETER** and **THERMOMETER**, size 7x4, an advertisement. There is much **VALUABLE INFORMATION** in the book. Circular **FREE**. All questions answered. Larger Outfits and Supplies of all kinds. Address **F. LOWEY, 90 Eleventh St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

FOR 14 CTS.
50 New Style Chamo Cards with name and this elegant little Pocket Companion (2 bladed) for 14 cts. in stamps. 5 packs and 5 Companions, 50 cts., Sample Book, 25 cents. **CAPITOL CARD CO., HARTFORD, CONN.**

LADIES' FANCY WORK.
A **BOOK OF INSTRUCTION AND PATTERNS** for Artistic Needle Work. Kensington Embroidery, etc. It contains a List and Explanation of the Fabrics and Working Materials used in Embroidering Fancy Articles. Hangings. Coverings. Ties etc. Patterns and Instructions for making Lady's Hand Bag, Scrap Basket, Pin Cushion and Whisk Broom Holder, Splasher, Banner Lamp Shade, Tidy, Mat, Oak Leaf Lance. Tells how to make **TWENTY STITCHES**, including South Kensington, Outline, Persian, Janina, Chain, Wound, Knot, Button-Hole, Stem, Open-Work, Filling, Irish, Star, Satin, Hem, Feather etc. We will send this Book by mail for **18 2-cent Stamps; 5 for \$1.00**

CROCHET AND KNITTED LACE. LADIES! IT'S ALL THE RAGE to make **TIDIES** and **LAMBREQUINS** with *twine* and *ribbon*. Our *new book of CROCHET and KNITTED LACE* contains **40 PATTERNS** for **TIDIES, LAMBREQUINS, EDGINGS, etc.**, with *directions for making*. Price 30c.; 6 for \$1.00. **5 Colored Cross-Stich Patterns** for 20 cts. **SPECIAL OFFER!** We will send you these 2 Books, and the 5 Colored Patterns for 25 2-cent Stamps. **J. F. INGALLS, LYNN, MASS. 2ct**

AGENTS WANTED For the best selling article now before the public **WE MAIL NO CIRCULARS.**

We send sample of our goods FREE to all that order, in small square package, weighing about two pounds. **TRY IT.** Test our sample before you order any goods. It will cost you only what the express company charges for

We give a Watch Free to agents with every first order for \$15 or more.

Agent's Profit on \$15 Order, \$21 and Premium Watch.



Agent's Profit on \$36 Order, \$72 and Premium Watch.

carrying it. We make our agents a present of a **WATCH FREE** with every first order amounting to fifteen dollars and over. All necessary papers and instructions are packed in with sample. When ordering our samples,

write plain post office and express office and name of express company, so that no mistakes will occur. **F. L. STEARNS & CO., Chicago, Ill.**

A BOON TO WOMEN.
PAINLESS CHILD-BIRTH.

SECOND EDITION, giving complete instructions how the pains, perils, difficulties and dangers of child birth can be avoided. Enlarged to 300 pages by the addition of a chapter on "DISEASES OF WOMEN," with complete directions, prescriptions, etc., for home management, in plain language. A safe guide for the sex. Every lady should have a copy. Prepaid, **\$1.50.** **AGENTS WANTED.** Address the author **DR. J. H. DYE, Buffalo, N. Y.**

PILLA-SOLVENE
Permanently removes **Superfluous Hair**, root and branch, in **5 minutes**, without pain, discoloration or injury. **WRINKLES, FRECKLES, all Skin Blemishes** scientifically removed. Sealed particulars 6c. **WILCOX SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO.,** Lock Box 2845, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send **TWO BOTTLES FREE**, together with a **VALUABLE TREATISE** on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, **DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.**

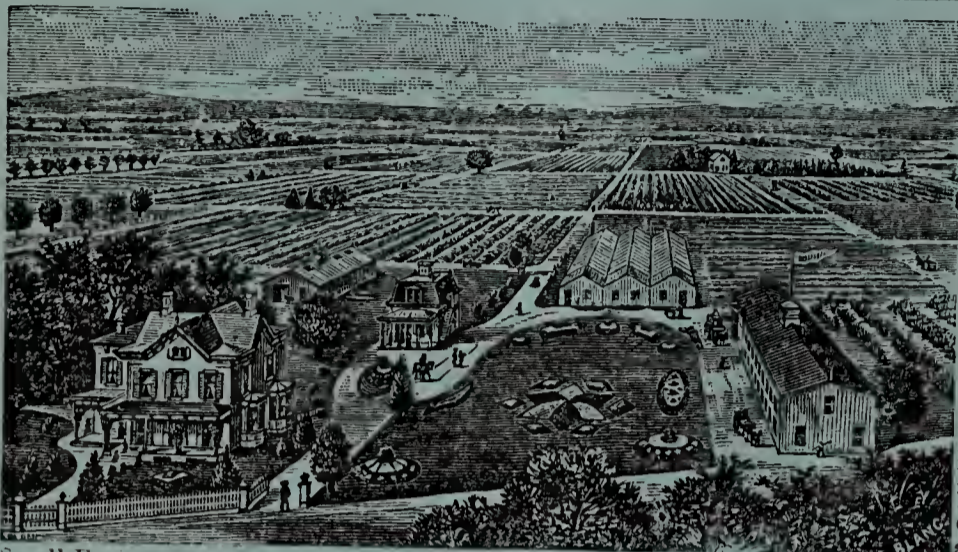
MOUNT KISCO PAINT WORKS. HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT.

(Registered.)

The most valuable insecticide ever offered to Farmers and Gardeners, being fatal to insect life in every form in which they are injurious to vegetation. For pamphlets, with full information, send postal with your address. Reliable parties desiring to handle will find it a valuable staple.

3

B. HAMMOND & CO., Mount Kisco, N. Y.



The accompanying picture gives a partial view of the Monmouth Nursery, where the largest and best stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Grapes in the Country is to be found; also, a superior stock of Fruit and Nut-Trees. All the Standard and New Varieties of value are grown. Among Small Fruits a specialty is made of the Hansell Raspberry, Early Harvest Blackberry, and Jessica Grape—the earliest and most valuable varieties; and, among Trees, Kieffer's Hybrid and Le Conte Pears, Japan Giant Chestnut, and the new Peaches. Send for Lovett's Illustrated Catalogue, which tells the whole story, varieties, prices, descriptions, giving the defects as well as the merits, truthful engravings, with instructions for growing Fruit-Trees and Plants. It is conceded by the press and public to be the most beautiful and useful Fruit Catalogue ever published. "So beautiful, and contains such sensible directions about

Small Fruits that everybody should send and get one."—*Farm Journal*. "A gem of a Catalogue, gotten up with much care and artistic taste."—*Am. Garden*. "The best edited and best printed Catalogue in the country."—*Wine and Fruit Grower*. "The lists are well selected, the descriptions trustworthy."—*Rural New Yorker*. "Decidedly the handsomest, most sensible and instructive Catalogue we have yet seen."—*Texas Sittings*. A special feature of the Nursery is the careful manner in which Trees and Plants are dug and packed. The Catalogue telling all about it, giving the experience of patrons in different parts of the country, mailed free.

Address, J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, New Jersey

BEAUTIFUL ROSES

Every one else to enjoy them. I have large Greenhouses, which I devote entirely to the culture of the best and newest varieties. I give GOOD PLANTS to all who buy from me.

As an inducement, I will give for 50 cts. 3 of my best new Roses as named in space A, or for \$1, I will send 12 Roses (no 2 alike), to include at least 1 of the Roses named in space A.

SAFE ARRIVAL and full satisfaction guaranteed and full directions for care and culture with all orders.

That you may spread the knowledge of my offer among your friends, I will give every one who sends \$5.00 for a club of five dollar collections, an extra "dollar collection" **FREE!**

\$50 IN CASH PRIZES for those who will get up clubs. For the largest club sent me before June 1st, 1884, I will give \$20 in cash; for the 2d in size, \$15; for 3d, \$10; 4th, \$5.

Send Postal Note or Stamps with the order, and ask for my catalogue of Roses, Grape Vines, and Hardy Shrubs. Address

Few fully appreciate the elegance and cheapness of my **EVER-BLOOMING ROSES**, nor the ease with which they can be grown. I am a lover of Roses, and I want

A. For 25 Cents I will send a sample rose—1 only,—**Marie Guillott** (pure white, strong grower; new; beautiful buds), or **1 Perles Des Jardins**, (rich golden yellow; new; easily grown), or **1 Comptess Riz Du Parc** (light crimson; very vigorous growth; free bloomer.)

Chambersburg Nurseries
CHAMBERSBURG, PA

TRY THE LAZY WIVES BEANS - - - TRY THE MONTANA SUGAR CORN

OUR NEW DEPARTURE in the Relief for the People. SEED TRADE

NO BIG BROWN-STONE FRONT BETWEEN PRODUCER AND CONSUMER. NO FICTITIOUS VALUE. NO LIGHT WEIGHT. NONE BUT THE BEST.

In order to introduce our new and improved seeds, we make the following unprecedented offer: **17 packets, over 8 ounces, including one large packet of WELCOME OATS** by mail, post-paid, for **55 cents**, the regular retail price, being \$1.55. On receipt of 55 cts. in postage stamps or money, we will send one pkt each of the following new and improved seeds:—**Lazy Wives Beans**, acknowledged by all to be the best bean that grows. **Wilson's Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet**. **Early Oxheart Cabbage**, earliest and best for family use. **Early Green Cluster Cucumber**, good for pickles or cucumbers. **Early Montana Sugar Corn**, decidedly the earliest and sweetest sugar corn in the world. **New Perpetual Lettuce**, tender and crisp from spring until fall. **Sealy Bark Watermelon**, entirely new; large as the Cuban Queen; better quality; keeps good until Christmas. **Honey Dew Green Citron**, a native of the Sandwich Islands; the sweetest and finest-flavored musk melon in the world. **New Italian Onion**, mild flavor, grows from seed to weigh 3 pounds. **Improved Sugar Parsnip**. **Golden Dawn Mango**, large, entirely sweet; most beautiful pepper ever seen. **Improved Early Long Searlet Radish**. **Perfect Gem Squash**, excellent flavor, good for summer or winter use. **Livingston's New Favorite Tomato**, the largest, earliest, smoothest, most solid, and finest-flavored tomato ever introduced. **Early Strap-Leaf Turnip**. Sample packet of the **True Leaming Corn**, and a two-ounce packet of **GENUINE WELCOME OATS**, which sold last season for 25 cents a packet; and from one 2-ounce packet were grown 473 pounds of fine oats, and from one single grain 70 large, full-headed stalks. **IN ALL 17 PACKETS FOR 55 CENTS, OR TWO COLLECTIONS FOR \$1.00.**

A PROPOSITION. To gladden the heart and brighten the way of every tiller of the soil and lover of the beautiful. **12 packets of choice flower seeds for 30 cents**, consisting of **Asters**, fine, mixed. **Balsams**, large double, mixed. **Mignonette**, new fine, mixed. **Portulacca**. **Phlox Drumundii**, all bright colors. **Sweet Williams**, mixed, double. **Petunias**, 12 choice colors. **New Ivy Leaf Cypress Vine**, **Zinnias**, extra large, double, finest bright colors, in all 12 pkts for 80 cts., or two collections for 50 cts. Our Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue accompanies each order. Address

SAMUEL WILSON, Seed Grower, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.
Money Orders and Postal Notes payable at Doylestown, Pa.

TRY THE HONEY DEW MELON - - - DON'T FAIL TO TRY WELCOME OATS

VOL. V.

APRIL.



NO. 4.



SEED TIME

AND

HARVEST

AN ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.



Published by

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Pa.

DESIGNED, ENGRAVED & COPYRIGHT, 1884,
BY WM. C. SCRANTON, NEW YORK.

1884—SPRING—1884.

Now is the time to prepare your orders for **NEW** and **RARE** Fruit and Ornamental Shrubs, Evergreens, **ROSES, VINES, ETC.**

Besides many desirable Novelties; we offer the largest and most complete general Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the U. S. Abridged Catalogue mailed free. Address **ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.**

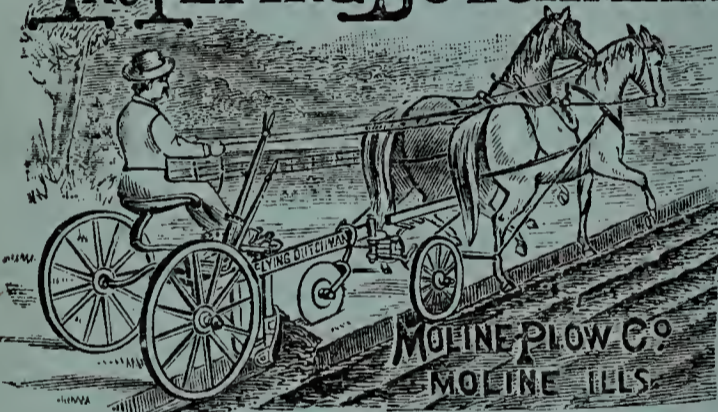
TREES

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

The only establishment making a **SPECIAL BUSINESS** of **ROSES**. **60 LARGE HOUSES** for **ROSES** alone. We **GIVE AWAY**, in **Premiums** and **Extras**, more **ROSES** than most establishments grow. Strong **Pot Plants** suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. **5** splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for **\$1**; **12** for **\$2**; **19** for **\$3**; **23** for **\$4**; **35** for **\$5**; **75** for **\$10**; **100** for **\$13**. Our **NEW GUIDE**, a complete *Treatise on the Rose*, 70 pp, elegantly illustrated, **FREE**.
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

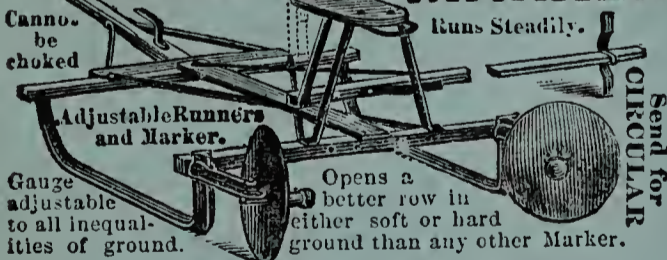
The FLYING DUTCHMAN



THE BEST PLOW EVER MADE.

Runs one hundred pounds lighter than others. Full descriptive circulars sent free by **Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.**

DARNELL'S PATENT FURROWER & MARKER



Leaves the earth well pulverized at bottom of furrow. Marks any width from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet, and from a mere mark to 6 inches deep.

"Take pleasure in recommending it. It does the business; is well made and will last for years." *J. S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J.*

"It far exceeds my expectations. If the real merits of this cheap implement were known to potato growers alone, the sales would be immense." *E. L. Coy, Pres. Wash. Co., (N. Y.) Agr. Society*

H. W. DOUGHTEN Manufact'r, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.

EUROPE EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS

1884 Combining unequalled advantages. Send for Descriptive Circular, Free. Register early. **E. TCURJEE, Franklin Sq., Boston**



THE **STANDARD SILK** OF THE **WORLD!**

Full assortment of above as well as of the celebrated **EUREKA KNITTING SILK, EMBROIDERIES FLOSSES, &c.**, for sale by all leading dealers. Sixty page **ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET**, with rules for **KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET, &c.**, sent for 6 cents in stamps. **EUREKA SILK CO., Boston, Mass**



Does better work, and gives better satisfaction than any in use. Sent on trial to responsible farmers. Large Carriers for handling Coal, Stone, Iron and Merchandise, a specialty. For circulars, address **W. I. SCOTT, Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y.**



REID'S CREAMERY ALWAYS MAKES GOOD BUTTER. SIMPLEST AND BEST.

BUTTER WORKER

Most Effective and Convenient, also Power Workers, Butter Printers, Shipping Boxes, etc.

DOC POWERS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

A. H. REID, 26 S. 16th Street, Phila. Pa.



\$60. 5-TON



Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass **TARE BEAM.** **JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.** Sold on trial. Warrants 5 years. All sizes as low. For free book, address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of **FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS** a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address **Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.**

A WORD TO YOU Cut this out and return to us with **TWENTY CENTS** and we will send you by mail **VALUABLE SAMPLES** of a new business which will help you to make **MORE MONEY** at once than anything else ever advertised. Either sex. **C. E. ELLIS & Co. Chicago, Ill.** *Special* — A silk Handkerchief free to every one who answers this adv't.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

—:0:—

ADVERTISING SPACE \$5.40 PER INCH.

VOL. 5.

APRIL, 1884.

NO. IV.



THE INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

A Gooseberry possessing the desirable qualities for table and market has long been a desideratum. The best American varieties have failed to satisfy the requirements, being too small and not good enough. The foreign varieties, wherever tried, have either mildewed more or less, or they have made a poor or unsatisfactory growth. Hence a large, handsome sort of good quality has been sought after.

Messrs. Elwanger & Barry of Rochester,

N. Y., whose advertisement appears elsewhere, have favored us with the above engraving of the New Industry Gooseberry, and say of it, that while they do not, or should not, assume to offer to the public a variety which will meet every requirement, they take pleasure in recommending as having done well on their grounds for three seasons, being an immense yielder, and showing no signs of mildew. Lovers of this fine fruit who are about to plant for market or home use will do well to test this new variety.

"Go West, Young Man."

BY W. B. DERRICK.

Go West, young man, if you would thrive,
When you must leave your eastern hive;
But don't go West to live at ease,
On corn and wine, and bread and cheese;
For, let me whisper in your ear,
Something that may seem very queer
To one who thinks of going West,—
That it is *not* the Land of Rest!

Go West, young man, go West, I say,
And live by honest toil, I pray,
Then you will grow up with the place,
And be a blessing to your race;
But don't go West to try to live
Upon your wits, or handsome "phiz;"
For you might miss and fail—that's all—
And great would be your dreadful fall.

Go West, young man, if you have cash,
And like at times a dish of hash;
And what your hand may find to do,
If your heart will with might pursue,
Then you may meet with good success
And end your days in happiness;
But don't go West to run in debt
And fuss and fume, and fear and fret.
Baileyville, Ill.

REDEEMING HIMSELF.

BY J. W. VAN KIRK.

"Hello! what are you sitting down that way for?"

"Does the world move 'round?"

"Are you tired of standing?"

These words were directed toward an object too often seen upon our streets—a drunken man lying on the sidewalk unable to rise.

Thomas Sterns's father and grandfather both filled a chapter in a drunkard's life, and he was traveling the same path. The law of hereditament proven, people said.

It was no new thing for the boys to find Thomas in the above state, and chafe him. On this occasion, however, the fallen man found a friend in a voice ringing out:

"Boys, it's a shame to treat a man that way. My father often says that in his younger days Thomas possessed qualities above the average. Don't act mean towards one because he is down. That is no way to help him improve."

The boys looked crest-fallen, and, turning, found the speaker a boy nearly their own age.

"All right, Randall!" exclaimed one, "but we meant no harm by our words."

"That may be," returned the other, "but the man has feelings if he does drink."

The fallen man turned his eyes toward the boy called Randall, as he spoke, and a look hard to define passed over his features.

* * * * *

"Mr. Randall, I've come to say good-by, I'm going to leave this place," said Thomas Sterns, a few days after the foregoing scene, entering lawyer Randall's office.

"What! you do not intend to leave town, Thomas?" and credulity was plainly depicted upon the lawyer's face.

"Yes, sir, I do. I am going to lead a different life, and it is impossible for one to do so where he is looked down upon—pushed lower than what he is." A slight tremor in his voice.

"I am glad to hear, Thomas, that you have made a resolve to better yourself. I've always said that you have the material of a man, if you would but make use of it."

"Yes, and it is owing to your kind words that decided me to change my course;" returned Thomas, speaking rapidly. "A few days since, I reeled and fell upon the sidewalk; unable to rise, the boys scoffed me in my helpless condition, but your son, God bless him, repelled their taunts, intimated that you considered I had abilities, and from that moment I resolved never to touch another drop of liquor. A full sense of my position pierced my soul. I felt that I had not a friend in the world but you, and I determined to honor your words. I'm going west where I am unknown and commence life anew. When I succeed in my efforts, I will write; if you do not hear from me you may know that I'm done with earthly things; but, come what will, I shall never lower myself to poison drink again."

"Thomas, your words give me pleasure. I am glad you intend to make a man of yourself. Should you ever need help, send me word," said Mr. Randall.

"I have told no one of my decision, Mr. Randall, please do not mention it, or where I am going."

"Certainly not, if it is your wish. Here is ten dollars; take it, it may prove useful," said Mr. Randall, as Thomas drew back.

"I feel that I cannot thank you for your kindness, but if I live—" Tears rushed into the eyes of Thomas, and extending his hand with the words: "Good-by," he left the room.

* * * * *

In a ragged canon of the Rocky Mountains, a few venturesome miners pitched their tents preparatory to prospecting the surrounding country.

Their leader, a man tall, sunburned, showing strength in every step and gesture, is Thomas Sterns.

Working his way until he reached the confines of civilization, he joined a party of miners about starting for the mountains in search of gold.

They have been over a year delving in the sides of mountains, or washing the sands of bars—moving frequently, yet with varying success, ever on the lookout for signs of one thing—gold.

Many of Thomas Sterns's companions were men of the class he renounced, but by his exemplary habits, nearly all have resolved to forsake their evil ways of the past. So firm was their faith in him, that they long since made him their leader; looked to him for council in their hardships, which were neither light or few.

Reaching their present camp the evening before, they barely had time to put up their tents and eat their suppers before night set in.

By the time the sun touched the tops of the peaks around them next morning, each man was prepared to search for a new Eldorado.

"Hyere goes fur good luck!" cried an old forty-miner, sticking his pick in the ground close by his tent.

"Elecrica!" he cried: "I've found it at last! No need to travel any further, boys!"

"Ah!" said another bent-shouldered old fellow, kneeling beside the little heap of fresh earth; "The captain told me last night he believed we should make a find near this place."

"Off with your hats, boys," cried another, felling his pick in another place, and throwing up the ground, so rich with precious mineral that it could be plainly seen, "we're standing on sacred soil!"

"The captain has good news, too," exclaimed one, as Thomas Sterns appeared from out a seam in the rocks.

"Men, you have reason to rejoice. This is the richest pocket I ever saw." Holding up a lump of nearly pure gold, as large as a hen's egg.

It is only those who are willing to work for wealth—for the comfort that gold brings—when the opportunity is given, who can realize the joys of these men at finding what had cost them so many trials.

The labor, the privations yet to be undergone before the earth gave up its treasure, was forgotten in the one thought that what they sought was found at last.

For six months they toiled—scarce taking time to eat or sleep—and at last stood ready to leave.

"Hope was calling them away,
Hearts the while a lingering."

* * * * *

"My son," said Mr. Randall, one morning, "the best of news!" Thomas Sterns has fully redeemed himself. You remember reading, a short time since, of an attack upon a party of miners by Indians, and that their leader, a man by the name of Stearns, boldly exposed himself to draw their fire, while his comrades retreated. Well, it is our old friend. A full account is given in a letter just received from him. He was wounded in the side, but is fast recovering. The Indians besieged them for several days, but, finding they could not dislodge them from their position, retreated."

"There was something about Thomas that claimed respect, even when he drank the hardest."

"He speaks in the kindest terms of you, and says he can never repay us the debt he owes. Success has attended every effort after leaving us. He is to-day a rich man, and has placed one thousand dollars in the bank to our credit. He has also been offered a large sum to write a history of his own and companions' adventures in their search for gold. Let this be a lesson, son, that a kind word is never lost, but that it gladdens the heart, no matter where spoken."

—◆—
Roguary is the last of trades.

Wrecks on the Ocean of Life.

BY W. B. FOX.

Yes! all around us they are drifting—wrecks on the ocean of life. With hearts filled with ambitious hopes, and lives bathed in the golden sunlight of buoyant youth, they severed their barques from their moorings and launched them out upon the great ocean around them. The sea was calm, the sky was unclouded, and all bid fair for a successful voyage and a safe entrance into the haven of peace and rest.

But ere long the raging storms and blighting tempests arose, lashing the waves around them into angry tossing billows, which threaten to capsize, and bury them forever beneath the surging tide. One by one the waves sweep over the shattered decks, and they are left without helm or rudder to drift with the tide in mid-ocean. In vain the anguished cries for help and rescue go up. Those who hear are deaf to them, and only the moaning winds that sigh drearily around them, re-echo their wails. The rents are mended, and once more they seek to gain the harbor; but all in vain. No beacon light burns brightly on the lonely shore, casting its gleams out over the dark and surging waters to guide them into port. No noble hearts are there who are willing to brave the dangers and go to their rescue, but "Let them alone," they say. "They have brought their own misery upon themselves and let them perish by it." How many noble souls have found their downfall in the unfaithfulness of that one in whom their trust and confidence was placed—a wife, a friend or a brother, as it may be—being awakened from their dream of happiness to find that the "iconoclast" has entered, blighting and defaming all that they had to cheer their lives, leaving naught but a dreary waste of black and smoking ruins. In vain they look out upon the world filled with brightness and beauty, for something to assuage their grief and heal the cruel wounds that pierce their bruised and broken hearts; its joyousness but deepens the gloom that enshrouds them, and plunges them deeper into the gulf of despair. When they contrast their lives with those that are filled with pleasure and

sunshine, it serves but to enhance the utter loneliness and misery of their own and make it all the more unbearable. Reader, if you have a true and faithful friend who looks to you for counsel and guidance, cast him not away for what the world says of him, or because he is poor or has a fault. If you are bound to another by ties that are more holy and sacred, by far, than those of friendship, if you have taught a trusting heart to love you, and have registered promises of faithfulness, fail not in the consummation of those vows, or you may cause that soul to sink in depths of despair, never to renew the life struggle again, and thus add one more wreck to the myriads that float around you. The world suffers far more from these causes than it is often willing to confess. Delve deep down in the great mass of humanity, if you would know of its misery and sufferings. All around you are those whose lives are darkened by sorrow and disappointment; tenderly lead them back from the thorny path they are treading, and by your sympathy and faithfulness make them believe that all the world is not untrue. There are those whom the world sees fit to trample under foot, because their names are stigmatized, and yet no fault of theirs ever brought the stain upon it. There are those who are struggling and sinking beneath burdens which they of themselves never took up, but the hands of others have cruelly laid upon them. O! comfort and cheer the lives of those lonely ones who stand at the grave of buried hopes, that one by one have withered and faded from their lives, leaving them dreary and desolate; and now o'er their funeral pile they bend, and the anguished prayer goes up, the bitter tears course down their cheeks, but all avails them nothing; they can not call them back, or heal the wounds that pierce their bleeding hearts.

Salem, W. Va., Jan. 11, 1884.

Pea Culture,—Best Varieties.

BY THOMAS D. BAIRD.

Mr. John Marshall, in the January number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, speaks of McLean's Little Gem as yielding its crop all

at one picking. This is not the case with me. I have picked nice peas from the same vines every other day for twenty-five days. I believe it is a great deal in the way they are cultivated that gives length to the picking season.

My mode of cultivating peas is to break up the ground very deep and work it mellow. Mark off the rows two feet and a half apart with a shovel plow. Two furrows are run in the same place as deep as the plow can be made to go. These furrows are then filled with a rich compost of one part stable manure and two of leaf mold, so that two inches of soil will make it level with the surface. The seeds are scattered in these furrows on the manure and then two inches of soil raked over them. As soon as they commence coming up they are cultivated with a shovel plow as deep as the plow can be made to go by bearing on the handles, then the soil is raked level. In this way they are cultivated every four or five days until cultivated six times.

In picking care is taken not to injure the vines, the best filled pods being picked off every other day; or in other words, one-half of the rows is picked one day and the other half the next day, and so on.

VARIETIES.—I will describe their habits in order of maturity.

American Wonder. I can join with Mr. Marshall in saying this is one of the finest dwarf peas I have ever cultivated, and with me, very prolific.

Philadelphia Extra Early matured same day as the above. This is truly a pea of great market value. Height 18 inches; very prolific, and of delicious flavor; bears its crop at two pickings.

Carter's Premium Gem. One day later. More productive than Little Gem; height 15 inches; very luscious in flavor; season not so long as Little Gem.

McLean's Little Gem grows to about 12 inches high; very productive; of the richest flavor, and while with me it is not as valuable a market pea as some others, it stands at the head for private families on account of its long season.

Champion. Though late when it comes in market with its long, large and well-filled pods of the most delicious peas, the market

bids adieu to all others.

But if one should taste for all, the *Gray Sugar*, or so-called Edible Pod, stands pre-eminent to all other peas.

A Phantom from the Past.

BY W. B. FOX.

There's a face that haunts my pillow
Through the lonely hours of night,
Bending o'er me, like a shadow,
With its pleading eyes so bright.

And from out their depths of azure
Seem again those glances steal;
Fraught with joy—Oh! blissful pleasure
Their sweet spell once more to feel.

'Mid the scenes, methinks, we wander,
Of our childhood, as of yore;
Sever'd hearts with love grow fonder
As I press those lips once more.

Other hearts may oft have spoken
Whispered words of love to thee:
Still, the spell remains unbroken
That was wove in childhood's glee.

Darkly as the world grows 'round me,
Fiercely as the tempest's rave,
Never shall the love that bound me
Perish but within the grave.

Idle were the vows thou gavest,
False the words thou promis'd true;
Another's love too soon thou cravest
And the past all to undo.

Hallowed are the hours of slumber
When in dreams thy face I see;
Ages seem the days in number
When I'm waking—far from thee.

Drifting o'er life's troubled ocean
I, a wreck, am cast away;
Sighing for a heart's devotion
Once that loved but to betray.

Often o'er the hopes that perish'd
Memory broods with tender care,
Of the joys so watch'd and cherished
Naught remains but dark despair.

Hidden on this page before you
Is a name that's dear to me,
In these lines it lies before you
Like a gem beneath the sea.

[To translate the address, read the first letter but one, in every alternate line, in connection with each similar letter throughout, and the name will thus appear.]

A bashful printer refused a situation in a printing office where females are employed, saying that he never "set up" with a girl in his life.

An American judge has recently declared that a man's residence is where he gets his washing done. This is rough on the average bachelor.

Loiterings Among the Hills of Cliftdale.

BY MICHAEL HALL.

On these grand hills of Cliftdale,
That face the storm and gale
And from their furies never quail
I love to roam.

Here amidst each hill and dell,
Enchantment weaves its magic spell,
Around each scene I love so well,
In this old home.

The wild flowers scent the waving breeze,
The vine entwines itself in trees,
The strawberry spreads its humble leaves
On the green sod.

Beneath me runs the crystal spring,
The feathery tribe around me sing,
And all bring forth their offering
To worship God.

Then as I pass each lone retreat,
New beauties cluster at my feet
Inviting me in accents sweet
To stop and rest.

And think awhile—then moralize,
To love what's good—and not despise
Our suffering kind, but sympathize
With all oppressed.

If kindly thoughts could only bring
Balm to each heart in suffering,
The earth with joyousness would sing
Its grandest theme;

Nature in her queenly dress,
So rich and pure in loveliness,
Would bring her gifts to crown and bless
The happy scene.

This pleasing reverie soon passed
Though hope would have its beauty last,
When sterner thoughts came crowding fast
Upon the brain.

The world in every thing is rife
With active scene of stirring life,
By battling with each rugged strife
Man hopes to gain.

The praise he seeks, that often too
Eludes his grasp, spite all he'll do
'Tis only on the favored few
The sunny beams

Of fortune shine. Contentment still
Will twine 'round home if conscience will
But stand upright 'gainst every ill
Of worldly schemes.

But now the Atlantic greets the sight,
Its crested waves look chaste and bright,
Their silvery sounds bring sweet delight
O'er Chelsea's beach.

Far off, embosomed in its bed,
My native land with manly tread
Uplifts her sad and drooping head
In bitter speech.

Twice I saw her freedom nigh,
Then like a dream it vanished by,
Instead of smiles still hear the sigh
That breaks her heart.

The canker gnawing in her bones,
Her bread is eat by pampered drones,
And thousands from their hapless homes
Daily depart,

And pass through rough and wild turmoil,
And plough their way to freedom's soil
To win a home by manly toil,
And rest in peace

Beneath that flag that whipped the pride
From Albion's tough and gritty hide,
And bids the world now stand aside
In every race

For human rights, for justice, truth,
For every noble grand pursuit.
There's none can match her peerless youth;
Then let all hail

Her starry folds. In every clime
It cheers the slave, makes tyrants whine.
Above these cliffs it looks sublime
From Cliftdale.

Cliftdale, Mass.

Not to be Taken In.

A gentleman, whom we will designate as Mr. L—., residing in the Empire State, accompanied by his wife, was journeying homeward, some years ago, from Iowa, where he had been spending some months, stopping to visit some friends on the way, thirty miles west of Chicago; when he resumed his journey, these friends having some trading to do, decided to accompany him as far as the city; so, taking the train one morning, they soon arrived at their destination, and proceeded to the store where they wished to do their trading. Mr. L—., not having any purchases to make, concluded to remain outside and look around, while his friends were engaged within. Whether there was something in his dress that betokened a residence in the country, or whether something in his manner denoted he was not an *habitué* of city life; he had stood outside but a few moments, looking at the sights around him, when he was approached by a well dressed, pleasant mannered stranger, who held out his hand with the very cordial greeting—

“Why, how do you do, Mr. Jones? I'm very glad to see you! When did you come to town?” &c., &c.

Mr. L—, not deigning to notice the proff-

ered hand, looked him over from head to foot, and then replied: "I guess you are mistaken; I don't think I ever saw you before."

"Why, yes you have! my name is Smith; I used to live at Kalmazoo, and you look exactly like my friend Jones of that place."

"Well," replied Mr. L—, "my name is L—. and I live at R—, so I don't think you ever saw me before."

"Oh, I beg ten thousand pardons; I do not see how I could have been so mistaken," and the polite stranger moved on.

Mr. L— had stood there but a short time longer waiting for his friends, when up came stranger number two, who, with a very welcome smile upon his face and outstretched hand greeted him with—

"Why, Mr. L—! How do you do? I'm very glad to see you! When did you arrive in Chicago?"

Mr. L— not noticing the proffered hand any more than in the former instance, gave him the same close scrutiny that he had the preceding one, before replying—

"I never saw you before. I guess you have made a mistake."

"Why, no, I haven't! my name is Brown; I lived at R—, a few years ago, and my father is conductor of the C. branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., and I've seen you lots of times."

"Well," replied Mr. L— firmly; "I don't know you, and I never saw you before."

The discomfited sharper, finding he had caught a sucker that he could not land, took an abrupt departure.

He had hardly disappeared, before Mr. L— was approached by a third party, who, throwing aside the lapel of his coat, disclosed the badge of an officer.

He inquired of Mr. L— the business of the men that he had been conversing with.

Mr. L— told him in a few brief words what had transpired, when the officer exclaimed:

"I thought so! They are two of the worst sharpeners that infest Chicago, and I have been watching them for some time."

Mr. L— being now rejoined by his friends, proceeded to the depot where he took the train for home.

What do You Find to Cook?

BY A FARMER'S WIFE.

The above question was addressed to me by a neighbor with whom I was spending the afternoon a short time ago. I replied that we had experienced no scarcity during the past winter; we raised an abundance of excellent potatoes, both sweet and Irish varieties, also plenty of cabbage, turnips, onions, salsify and pickles. These, with dried corn, canned tomatoes, and squashes for pies, always furnish us a variety to cook.

Now my neighbor with whom I was talking is the possessor of two hundred acres of land, and yet with the exception of a small crop of potatoes, they have bought all the vegetables they have eaten during the past year. Last spring when I purchased some choice new potatoes for seed, they assured me that the "old-fashioned Peachblow" and Early Rose were good enough for them. Well, the season was unfavorable for Peachblows, and the Early Rose was injured by wire-worms, hence they failed to have even plenty of potatoes.

Now let me say to the readers of this article that it is poor economy to plant inferior seed of any kind; the best is always the cheapest. For years I have helped to eke out a scanty income by the sale of plants and vegetables in the summer time, and I find a saving in the expense of growing them by obtaining my seeds of experienced seed growers who have the advantage of long experience in growing and selecting the best.

Advertisements.

EGGS and fine fowls. For prices on all the breeds and for best **Incubators**, address P. H. Jacobs, Hamonton, N. J.

READER! If you love **Rare Flowers**, *choicest only*, address **ELLIS BROTHERS**, Keene, N. H. It will astonish and please. **FREE.**

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A **DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED NURSERY Catalogue and GUIDE** to the Fruit and Ornamental Planter, sent free to all applicants. **W. H. Moon**, MORRISVILLE, Bucks Co. Pa.

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.



PROMINENT ACTRESSES.

1. CLARA MORRIS. 2. HELENA MODJESKA. 3. MARY ANDERSON. 4. FANNY JANAUCHEK. 5. MAGGIE MITCHELL.

Sweet Potato Culture.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

Sweet potatoes do not require an extra rich soil, in fact, a light sandy loam is the best soil for them, and, unless the land is thin, no manure is necessary.

The plants should be started in a hot-bed made by digging a hole the size wanted and two feet deep, into which put a layer of leaves, if they can be procured; if not, straw will answer though not quite so well. Then put in a heavy filling of fresh manure, horse manure is much the best, as fresh from the stable as possible. Scatter evenly over the bed until it is eighteen inches deep. Over this spread another thin layer of leaves or straw and then about two inches of loose mellow soil. Cover over with boards and bank up around on the outside so as to keep in the heat and exclude the water if it should rain. Let it stand three days then put in the potatoes. Lay them reasonably close together, just so there is a small space between them is all that is necessary. Cover them with two or three inches of light loam. The bed should be kept covered at night and on cool or rainy days. I prefer to water them with tepid water rather than to risk allowing the rain to do the watering. I like to have the bed open to the sunshine as much as possible to toughen the plants. If care is taken in pulling off the sprouts so as not to disturb the potatoes, a new set will soon start up again, so that a small bed will give a large lot of plants.

The land for the potatoes should be well plowed and harrowed fine. To make the ridges, take a good two horse plow and throw two furrows together, running the plow rather deep. Then go over the ridges with a rake and put the surface in as fine a condition as possible, especially the top. In my experience, the evening is the best time to set out the plants. Prepare a pan of soil mixed with water until about as thick as cream. Pull off as many sprouts as you want to set out. Stir the roots well into the mixture until as much as possible has been made to adhere to the roots. In setting out I use a sharp round pointed stick, made of some kind of hard wood with a cross piece on top for a handle. Make a hole with the stick, put in the plant and press the dirt

firmly about the roots. Care must be taken to do this work well, as a failure to press the soil against the roots so that they can have something to feed upon is the main cause of so many plants failing to grow.

If this work is carefully done, and the roots have as much of this soil adhering to them as they should have, very few, if any, of the plants will fail to grow. Generally ninety-five per cent of plants set out in this way will grow without any extra watering. If the setting is done late in the season when the ground is dry, it may be better to give one watering the next evening, but ordinarily this will not be found necessary.

Clean cultivation is a requisite with this crop as with any other. A good single shovel plow is a good implement to cultivate the crop with, but generally hand hoeing will have to be done, especially around the plants, as it is difficult to get a machine that will do this work.

Eldon, Mo., Mar. 1884.

READER! My price list of Choice Seed Potatoes for 1884 is out. I cordially ask you to send for it. L. F. DINTLEMANN, BELLEVILLE, ILL.

\$2000 A Year Keeping BEES. Particulars free. Send Name on Postal now. *Don't wait.* K. P. KIDDER, BURLINGTON, VT.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Gilman's Renowned Strain. Four Yards open range. First class Stock only. \$2.00 for 15 Eggs, or 13 Eggs for 1.50 and those who mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST will receive 2 extra eggs. **W. C. HART,** 4tf Box No. 2, Walden, Orange Co., N. Y.

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Five dollars in cash will be paid to the one sending the correct solution of the Union Prize Picture Puzzle before May 1st. Send 12 cents for Picture and 25 Chromo Cards with your name on them. 3-5 A. F. HINKLEY, Box 93, CUMBERLAND, ME.

80-PAGE BOOK on SILK CULTURE, FOREST TREES, TAME GRASSES, SUGAR CANE and RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Price, 5 Cents. Address, **E. L. MEYER,** Hutchinson, Kas.

The Cellar.

BY SAM LAWRENCE.

A cellar has become an indispensable part of the house. It is now thought almost as necessary as the kitchen itself, and it is indeed a wonderful improvement over the old "cave" or "dug-out," which was roofed over with the dirt that was taken from below. Well do I remember my first experience, when starting in life, with one of these hasty cellars. Small logs or poles were hauled from the timber; cut the proper length, and stretched across the cavity. The poles were laid close together and the dirt piled on them. A hole was dug down at the ends for a doorway or passage to the inner temple, and this opening was filled with straw to keep out the cold. Our cave served as a store-house for potatoes, turnips, cabbage and onions for a time; but when the old house was re-placed by a better one, all of the "new-fangled notions" had to be adopted to please "Eliza Jane," and the cave went into disuse and finally *caved* in. A good sized elm now grows on the same spot as a sort of monument of the past.

In some instances, where from neglect dirt is allowed to accumulate in the cellar, it might be better still, were the apartment separate from the dwelling. How often do we find it the common receptacle for all cast-off rubbish. Everything is packed in the cellar so it will be out of the way and unseen by visitors. From decaying matter in cellars is often spread the germs of disease which are of so fatal a character. If such results were unavoidable we might urge out-door cellars, even if they are more inconvenient. Handiness will always have its effect over the operations of the human race, and so the eatable store-room is going to remain in close proximity to the kitchen. And why should'nt it? That is its place, and there let it remain. The filth can be eradicated by work, and poisonous vapors will then be displaced by pure air.

As the building season is here, now is the time to ponder on the cellar question. When you are building have a good place for vegetables attached, and have it under the kitchen for convenience; let it be roomy; don't be cramped and crowded between cel-

lar walls; have it large if you have to build another house to cover it. I am in favor of a deep cellar as it is warmer in winter. When there is any danger of dampness, it is best and cheapest to drain from the start and not wait until the water comes. To aid the drain the floor can be slightly elevated in the center sloping to the sides. A passage-way can then be made to a common point that connects with the drain. Have the walls built stout. Use plenty of mortar inside and out as well. If it can be afforded, it is well to plaster both walls and ceiling for the sake of appearance and perhaps of cleanliness. All shelving should be of planed lumber painted white. Then to help along the cheeriness of the place admit plenty of light. Good ventilation is also necessary. The cellar needs airing each day. Let the damp vapors be driven out by fresh, pure air. By having the cellar neat, clean, and well ventilated, this part of the house can be made one of the pleasantest rooms of all, instead of being like a damp, dirty, untidy, disease-giving dungeon which we often find it.

Take Care of the Calves.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

The little new comers will soon be putting in an appearance if they have not already done so, and it is a piece of economical management and humanity as well, to see that they receive good care during this the most critical period of their lives.

They should certainly be treated as well as the older stock around, yet is not often that they are. They are too often turned into a little foul pen where each has to fight for its share of the community rations. If large and strong it gets more than its share; if puny and weak it gets less, and then the puny grow punier while the stronger thrive and grow fat,—like Mother Goose's kittens at the platter.

It does not cost much to provide little stalls for them so that they may be kept separately. Whatever room is given them will answer, if divided up into stalls, much better than if they are allowed to run riot, all together. Young as they are, they will soon learn to know their places; and, in fact,

it is not absolutely necessary that this be enforced as the stalls are all alike. If only one were put into each stall, no other precaution need be taken on that score. The backs of these stalls can be closed by little swinging or sliding doors. Some have an idea that this is too much trouble, yet they would find upon trial that their calves would cause them less trouble in the end, if so treated, saying nothing of the increased thrift, thus induced. The calves can be more economically fed, and each one is sure of getting its share without fighting for it. If one needs a little extra pampering, it can be favored without any risk of the others spilling or appropriating its rations or extras. The bovine creation, from babyhood up, is inclined to the belligerent and we cannot afford to allow them to take their chances in a community capacity from the reasons above stated. From personal trials I am convinced that more than enough is saved from their feed to pay for the extra labor and material needed to construct such an arrangement as I have sketched. And I know, too, that my calves come out in better condition than they did before being separated.

Appleton, Wis.

Premium Potatoes.

BY ALFRED ROSE.

Editor SEED-TIME AND HARVEST: May 20th, 1883, I planted the Premium Potatoes on one-half acre of ground; there were two varieties planted on this same plot, each occupying one-fourth of an acre. The varieties were Invincible and Rocky Mountain Rose, both new varieties. The crop was harvested September 1, and carefully weighed. The weight of both kinds was 24989 pounds, making 416 bushels and 29 pounds, all grown on one-half of an acre. There were 215 bushels of the Invincibles and 201 bushels and 29 pounds of the Rocky Mountain Rose. The soil on which these potatoes were grown was a rich sandy loam. It was first plowed and then cross-plowed; then 200 pounds of Commercial Potato Manure and four cords of well-rotted barn-yard manure were spread evenly and broadcast on the one-half acre; then

harrowed in as usual. My seed had been cut to single eyes, and dusted with plaster and lime; trenches were opened with a plow, full six inches deep and three feet apart; 100 pounds of potato fertilizer mixed with 100 pounds of plaster was then scattered in the drills; the seed was now dropped, two pieces of one eye each in the drills, eleven inches apart, and covered two inches and a half deep. Soon as they were well up I scattered in the drills and around the potatoes 150 pounds of the potato manure mixed with plaster; then I cultivated and hoed the crop. Before cultivating the second time, I scattered on the sides of the rows 150 pounds more of the potato manure. They were cultivated and hoed four times each, and then hilled up with a hiller. The cost of this one-half acre crop of potatoes, including interest, taxes, manure, seed, working the one-half acre, harvesting, &c., all told, was not over \$40. So that the 416½ bushels cost less than 10 cents per bushel. The premium gained, more than paid the whole cost.

EGGS for Hatching from fine Plymouth Rock Fowls, 13 for \$1., 26 for \$1.75. A. J. FOUCH, Warren, Pa.

Chestnut Trees, (8 to 12 inches,) BY MAIL. 12 Spanish or 15 American for \$1.00. Send for New Nursery Catalogue. Free. W. H. MOON, Morrisville, Pa.

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BIG BERRIES!

The famous CUTHBERT RED RASPBERRY and GREGG BLACK CAP RASPBERRY, CRESCENT and BIDWELL STRAWBERRY, and other **SMALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SALE.** My plants are very fine. I have money to raise and must and will sell cheap. Special terms to Granges, Clubs, or combined orders. **FRED LUCIA,** 2t4 Flushing, Mich.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The letters which have appeared in previous numbers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST concerning the Territory of Washington have elicited so many personal enquiries about that country, that we have requested Mr. A. G. Tillinghast, who is still a resident of the Territory, to furnish the information asked for the benefit of other readers who may be interested. For want of room, we leave out the questions, but endeavor to give the information desired:

(In answer to Mr. Cromwell Washburn, S. Wareham, Mass.)

As yet I have not raised many seeds except cabbage. The climate is too damp in the fall for curing most seeds, but I am experimenting with several kinds of Vegetable and Flower seeds.

There are few wild fruits of much value growing here, though cultivated fruits do exceedingly well. I have never found any wild strawberries or wild plums, but tame strawberries and plums yield heavily, producing fruit of extraordinary size and quality. There are many wild gooseberries that grow almost everywhere in the woods and yield abundantly. They are black, and so small in size as to be unprofitable to gather or prepare for the table. I am trying to raise some seedlings, thinking perhaps I could get them larger by cultivating them.

I think of no wild fruits here that bid fair to be of much value for cultivation, but the woods and swamps abound in flowering shrubs of great beauty, and we do not look for wild flowers.

There is a red, flowering currant here that blooms very early in spring and is a bright scarlet, very pretty and striking in appearance. It seldom fruits and would be of value only for its beauty. There are also plenty of wild lilies of beauty, and ferns in abundance. Pansies do well here and bloom nearly the whole year round. There is a great abundance of wild roses, but they are all about alike, and single. I have never found any worthy of cultivation. This climate suits the rose and I never saw finer ones anywhere than in the door-yards and gardens around Puget Sound. They are often in bloom at Christmas and New Years, and,

in fact, nearly all the year. No insect enemy or disease seems to trouble them. The choicest Moss and other roses thrive and are all hardy and healthy here. There are also Spireas, Syringas, Snowballs, Honeysuckles &c., growing wild, but I do not know if they differ any from the cultivated varieties of the east.

(In reply to Jacob R. Heck, West Hanover, Pa.)

The cost of an Emigrant ticket from Harrisburg, Pa., to Portland, Oregon, Seattle, or any other point on the Sound, or in Washington Territory, is about \$65.00 over the N. P. R. R.

There are no large cattle ranches in Western Washington, or the Sound Country. There are many cattle ranches in Eastern Washington, or the Columbia River Valley Country. There are plenty of schools and churches in all the towns.

You would find plenty of employment at rough hard work, about the Saw Mills, Logging Camps, Mines and Farms. If you are strong and willing to work, you could get good wages almost anywhere on the Sound. From \$30 to \$50 per month and good board, but the other fare would be rather rough.

On a farm they expect a man to dyke, ditch, chop, split rails, handle sacks of grain, &c. And every man has to furnish his own blankets and make his own bed.

If you are healthy and strong, and want to work by the month, you can do better here than in the East. But if you are not strong, are sickly, and want an easy job, with all the comforts of life, you had better stay in Pennsylvania. This is a good country for a poor man if he can keep his health for a few years until he is able to take care of himself.

Your expenses getting here would be about \$100. There is not much land now open to preemption on the Sound that is worth taking.

(In answer to Gardiner Woodward, Freehold, N.J.)

This country has all the resources any country has. Lumbering is the chief industry at present, and the supply is practicable inexhaustible, as the whole Sound Country is a vast forest. Mining is an important industry, as the whole Sound basin is underlaid with coal, and it is loaded on

ships on the Sound and sent abroad.

We have iron, limestone, gold, silver and copper. Agriculture has not made much progress as yet on account of the difficulty of clearing off the land. But grain, grass, hops, vegetables and fruits all yield abundantly; about four times as much per acre as in the East. Land, when it is improved, sells for about as much as it does in the East, from \$50 to \$75 per acre.

The population of this Territory is nearly 100,000. People crowd near the water's edge on the Sound, and along the navigable rivers, and have not gone back into the woods much yet.

The climate is mild and very uniform; Summers cool and delightful; Winters wet, warm, damp and disagreeable. To get here from New Jersey by Emigrant ticket would cost about \$100; \$65 for the car fare, and the rest for expenses. You might perhaps get here for \$75. The best way is over the N. P. R. R., to Seattle, W. T. For further information address "Sect. of Immigration," Olympia, W. T., who will send pamphlets describing the country, with other instructions to emigrants.

"Johnnie, did you have the croup in your house last night?" "Dunno! What made you ax me? "Well, I saw a light in the house long after midnight." "Oh! that's my sister! She has something down in the parlor awful late every night, but I don't know whether it is the croup or not."

Some observant genius has calculated that in the United States there is one cow to every four people. It is believed the same ratio exists in fashionable society—there being a calf to every four young men.

Before cutting a man's head off in China, the authorities considerately make him drunk. The beauty of this system is that a man can get intoxicated without having a head on him the next morning.

Said Brown, in a fit of spleen; "Charley is the biggest fool in the world." "Mighty generous in you to say so," was Fogg's quiet remark.

"I'm going to board," was what the log remarked on entering a saw mill.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE LIGHTNING-ROD MEN have a new dodge. They are as affable as ever, and if possible will deceive the very elect." They agree to rod a building for a certain price, say \$25, promising still further that if the bill exceeds that figure they will forfeit \$5. This certainly looks fair enough, and they are allowed to proceed. When the rod is up they foot up the bill and find it amounts to \$40, \$50, or any other conveniently good-sized price. "But hold on," says the purchaser, "you agreed to forfeit \$5 if the bill was more than \$25." "Certainly," says the man of electric parts, "and now you see I deduct \$5 from the \$50, leaving you just \$45 to pay." And then the swindled party sees the game and planks down the cash, wondering why the fool-killer hasn't been around before.

PROBABLY IN NO OTHER department of Agriculture is the beneficial influence of science brought to bear more plainly than in entomology. The depredations of insects have to agriculturists an intensely practical bearing. Those who have made the subject of insect life a study are the ones who are most competent to advise regarding the great problem of how best to baffle the attacks of these foes, which though individually small, are collectively mighty enough to impose upon the farmers the greatest tax which is levied upon his labors. Many of our most noxious insects have parasitic enemies which do more to check their ravage than man in all his greatness could do without their aid. To foster and protect them while destroying the enemy is a problem which will require the closest study. We therefore warmly commend the few states like New York, Missouri and Illinois, which maintain at public expense the State Entomologist, and give the people the results of their labors in their annual reports.

BEST Vinegar process, 15 hours. No drugs. 50cts. by P. Note. H. J. SCHOENE, Warrenton, Mo.

WANTED A WOMAN of sense and energy for our business in her locality, middle-aged preferred. **Salary \$35 to \$50.** References exchanged. **GAY BROS. & CO.,** 3-6 14 Barclay St., New York.

TREES EVERGREENS. Twenty varieties of **Evergreens** and **Forest trees.** Millions of seedlings at 75 c. to \$10 a 1000. Fine, large, **stocky** trees cheap. Very low rates to large planters. *Catalogue free.* **GEO. PINNEY,** Sturgeon Bay, Door Co., Wis.

FREE A lady's fancy box with 26 articles and 60 page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send 10c to help pay postage. **E. Nason & Co.,** 120 Fulton St. N. Y.

Garden Pests.

BY J. J. ALLEN.

Every person who attempts to cultivate a garden is well aware that he has something to do to keep what he desires to produce from being destroyed by some cruel bug or worm or something else that appears to be waiting for an opportunity to secretly creep out from their hiding places to ruin the hopes and blast the prospects of the honest tiller of the soil. It does appear that these pests are far more numerous and destructive than now they were some years ago.

It is my purpose in this article to refer to some of these pests and give the readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST some of my experience in warring with these would-be destroyers in order to reap some good result from my labor in tilling a garden.

THE CABBAGE FLEA

is the first that I will name on the list. All persons that have attempted to grow early cabbage or turnip plants for early use, and sowed the seed in some warm sunny place, have found that as soon as the plants were up they would be covered with little hungry creatures that would soon destroy every plant in sight, if left alone in its work of destruction. The remedy is this: As soon as a plant is seen to break the ground, sift on to the plot sown, fine sulphur which can be procured at any of the stores. It will not injure the tenderest plant and should be put on in the morning when the plants are wet with dew. A very little will drive the "varmints" away. You may have to repeat the sifting as often as twice or thrice a week until the plants get some strength.

THE CABBAGE WORM

is one of the worst pests we have, and some resort to the slow and disagreeable task of picking them from the plant; some sprinkle red pepper on them and others black pepper.

The best way I have found is to get some quick growing variety like the Fottler's Drumhead or Jersey Wakefield and set in good soil and when the worms put in an appearance, take warm water with five table-spoonfuls of salt and two table-spoonfuls of saltpetre to a pailful of water, and when all dissolved sprinkle on the plants with the

hand. This may be done two or three times a week and when the plants are dry.

POTATO BUGS

may be picked off or killed with some kind of poison. Paris Green in water is as good as anything, but care should be exercised in its use.

THE YELLOW CUCUMBER BUGS

can be destroyed by using saltpetre and water, three table-spoonfuls of saltpetre to a pail of water, wetting the ground around the hills every other night for a short time. The bugs go into the ground mostly at night and the saltpetre is destructive to the life of the creature. The same remedy is also good for the maggot that attacks squash vines as soon as they are out of the ground, by working in the roots. It should be applied as soon as the plant is out of the ground as you cannot see what they are doing until the plant turns yellow and shows signs of dying. When I plant my cucumbers I always plant some squash or pumpkin seeds around the hill near the cucumber seeds and let both grow until the plants become large and the danger from the bugs is past, then pull out the squashes and let the cucumbers have the ground. The benefit of this is, the squash plant being so much more juicy than the cucumber, the bugs will feed upon them and allow the cucumbers to escape.

THE ONION MAGGOT

can be prevented by using salt on the land before the seed is sown or the sets put out.

THE POTATO WEEVIL

that does work in the stalk of the vine is showing itself in many parts of the country but more especially in the south-western states. The egg is deposited on the stalk, and when hatched it bores a hole into the centre of the vine making it a hollow tube. Sometimes it works down into the root of the potato, but it does not injure the tuber only by the damage done to the stalk. The past season I have seen them nearly an inch in length. About the last of August or first of September it leaves the stalk in the form of a four-winged beetle. The remedy is to destroy the vine that has the enemy.

Depauville, N. Y., Mar. 14, 1884.

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10c. to Dr. R. C. SYKES, 181 Monroe St., Chicago, for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

Carrots and How I Raise Them.

BY JAS. G. SMITH.

All who have raised carrots know their value for feeding stock. I would rather have one peck of carrots and oats mixed, than the same quantity of oats alone for a horse or other stock. Many gardeners and farmers are deterred from raising carrots owing to the fact that there is so much labor connected with the crop, which is indeed true as they are often raised. Putting them in narrow rows and doing the work all by hand there is no end to the fuss and labor, and the cost of the crop is often more than its value, but by putting them farther apart and using horse and cultivator they are but little trouble.

And this is how I raise them. In the fall when I can do nothing else, I draw to the field intended for carrots plenty of well rotted stable manure and give the ground a liberal dressing. I then plow thoroughly and leave the land in ridges until spring to pulverize. In the spring, before plowing again, I give the ground another liberal top-dressing of some good fertilizer, say about three hundred pounds to the acre. I then harrow the surface perfectly level, and this time I plow quite deep and harrow again until I leave the soil as smooth as it possibly can be, and it is then ready for the seed. I leave the rows 2½ feet apart by marking perfectly straight with a light marker. After the rows are all marked I sow the seed by running the seed drill in the bottom of these marked rows and all the covering I give them is what the garden roller will do, for I roll the whole piece over after sowing the seed as I find the soil will retain moisture better when rolled if the weather should be dry at the time. When the young plants show themselves above the surface, I begin scraping the soil away from the plants and drawing it over into the space between the rows. This gives the young plants a start and at the same time kills all the small weeds that may be starting up between the rows. As soon as the weeds begin to grow I put the horse and cultivator to work and go through the patch at least once a week until the tops get large enough to shade the ground. Three inches apart is about the

right distance to leave the young plants in the row, for if farther apart it is a waste of ground, and if closer they will be crowded and grow small, and it is just as much trouble to top a small carrot as a large one. Pull up all weeds that spring up in the rows, root and branch, for if the roots are left in the ground they will grow again. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre at the distance named. I consider the Long Orange the best variety as it is a good cropper in all soils and under all conditions of treatment.

If any of your many readers have an easier or better way of raising carrots I should like to hear from them.

Huntington, N. Y.

Send \$1 for formula to make 50 lbs. best **LAUNDRY SOAP** for \$1. J. E. RUE, JR., Littleton, N. C.

A NIGHT'S AMUSEMENT 15c. Plays, Dialogues, Entertainment goods, Catalogues free. **HAPPY HOURS.** 21 Beekman St., N. Y.

The South Florida Orange Grove.
50c. a Year. Sample, 5c. Silver.
FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.
Payment on time. J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS 100 Varieties.
Seed Potatoes and Garden Seeds. All Small Fruits. Catalogue free. **T. C. BARNES,** Collinsville, Ct.

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GROWER OF CHOICE FARM SEEDS & POTATOES.
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a specialty—25 kinds. Will not be undersold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send postal with full address for prices. **Ben F. Hoover,** Galesburg, Ill. 4

BRONZE TURKEY, PEKIN DUCK and PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

From choice birds at fair prices. Send for price list. Mention this paper. **O. D. BELDING,** MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

2020 BERRIES BY ACTUAL COUNT grew on one Plant of the **Blue Ridge Raspberry** in 1882. The Blue Ridge is a new Berry found growing wild on the Blue Ridge Mountain in 1879. I have a few hundred Plants for Sale at 50 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen. Cash with order. Mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.
Address, **JNO. W. MARTIN,** Originator.
1tf **GREENWOOD DEPOT,** Alb. Co., Va.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE.

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, CENTS PER LINE.

Entered at the post-office as second class matter.

VOL. V., NO. IV.

WHOLE NO., XXX.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.,

APRIL, 1884.

WE ARE GLAD that our correspondents have thoughtfully supplied us with good original contributions enough to fill this number, and heartily thank them for their favors for they must know that we have but little time now for editorial work. We hope they will continue to keep us well supplied for two or three months to come, for we shall not have time to eat or sleep in peace before August. Then we shall go fishing and will tell you all about it.

OUR READERS must realize that the busy season is now fully upon us. Seed orders and subscriptions are pouring in by the thousand, and although our working force has been more than doubled, we find it impossible to attend to everything the moment it should receive attention. But we beg to assure all that they shall be well and faithfully waited upon at the earliest possible moment, and if mistakes occur we simply ask that they take them good naturedly, and in writing for corrections please give us the number of the order if possible, and state definitely what is wrong and just what you wish us to do to perfectly satisfy you. If we ever lose patience it is when a man writes indefinitely about as follows:

“Unionville, Mar. 20, 1884.

Sir: You made a blunder in filling my order. If you don't make it right I shall publish you in the *Thunderbolt* as a fraud, and take it out of you ten-fold. Yours, T. G.”

This is a fair sample of the way some men complain. First he gives no State, and no clue as to what or when he ordered, or what his particular dissatisfaction is, or what we must do to escape the condemna-

tion about to be inflicted upon us. And in signing his name he does it with such a flourish of satisfaction at having thus performed his duty, that no earthly power can be certain even what his initials are. We suppose that signature is so familiar to him that he thinks any one may know it by intuition. Now if instead of the above, he had kindly and plainly have written: “In order No. 9640, your clerks by error sent me a half ounce of Boston Market Lettuce, which should have been Boston Market Celery,” we should lose no time in dispatching the correct article by return mail, providing his name and address were given, and if they were not, by the number given we could turn to our books and find it.

WE HAVE A SPECIAL request to make of the farmers' boys who receive this number. It is that you befriend the birds. When a boy we spent a large share of the spring months in studying ornithology. No other boys of our acquaintance were so familiar with the nesting place and habits of so large a number of birds as we. The bluebirds were our especial favorites. They have now arrived and are prying around your homes in search of nesting places. Will you not make them some boxes? Two pieces of siding, six inches wide and ten inches long, (with a hole $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, in one piece), nailed to two pieces of batting of the same length and three inches wide, will make a bird house that any family of bluebirds will be proud of. Nail a perch just under the entrance, and fasten the box securely on some out-building or tree, high enough to be out of the way of cats. We will give a year's subscription to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST to the boy who will get the most birds to build in different boxes, and will announce his name if those who fix boxes will report. Please do it now.

Early Cabbage Plants and Tomato Plants.—We have sowed in the Greenhouse this spring a much larger space than usual to early cabbage and tomatoes of the best varieties, and will supply, after the 15th instant, nice seed-bed plants of a suitable size for transplanting into hotbeds or cold-frames, at \$2.50 per 1000. Those living

within suitable shipping distance who have neglected to start early hotbed plants enough for their trade, can advantageously stock up their beds with these plants. We shall have an abundance of later plants at very low rates.

Onion Seeds.—WE STILL HAVE a large supply of reliable onion seed which we will almost give away in large lots. If you know of any one who still needs onion seed of any variety, please call their attention to this and tell them we will duplicate any offer made by reliable growers anywhere. Onions have now been very low for two or three years and we confidently expect a decided rise soon. Few are being sown this season "because they do not pay at present prices." Now this will surely bring a re-action before long.

Seed Potatoes.—WE CALL ATTENTION to a great reduction in price of some standard varieties of potatoes, as may be seen by reference to page 32.

Plant Agents. There are still many very desirable localities for profitable plant growing where we have no agent yet appointed. If our terms were unsatisfactory for any reason, please make us a proposition to suit your views and we will consider it.

Bliss's Everbearing Peas can no longer be supplied at any price. Please do not order them.

The Musical Watch. We sent for one of the Musical Watches advertised. It is a toy made in the shape of a watch, and when you wind it a low but plaintive tune is produced. As a toy music box, it is no doubt cheap enough, and of course no one will expect a ten-dollar time keeper at that price.

THE MONARCH HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR combined is the latest improvement in agricultural implements, designed for hoeing (with horse.) Potatoes, Corn, Beets, Cabbage, Turnips, etc. See advertisement of Monarch Mfg. Co., in another column.

Literary Mention.

ONE of the wise men of old wrote, "of making books there is no end," and if the statement was true in his time, what would he think now, when books and papers are produced at the rate of millions a year? To be sure he says nothing of newspapers or magazines such as are produced at the present day; but even in his time the production of books, manuscript, to be sure, must have been quite an extensive industry, and we think the business has not degenerated much until the present day.

DEMAREST'S, MONTHLY is a magazine rich in its varied departments and a welcome visitor to a lady's

parlor. Its choice and entertaining stories, elegant engravings and colored plates make it a pleasant companion in time of leisure; while its household departments, filled as they are with choice recipes and valuable suggestions, are kindly aids in making home pleasant.

VICK'S MAGAZINE is edited with that careful regard to the eternal fitness of things that always seemed to characterize the late Mr. Vick, and improves with age. The March number is an excellent one. It contains a description of the Central National Home for disabled soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio, with engravings of the principal buildings and grounds, and a full account of what has been done to make it a pleasant place of refuge for our nation's war-worn heroes. The rest of its pages are principally devoted to its specialties—flowers and gardening—subjects that are treated in a practical manner by master hands.

THE COTTAGE HEARTH, published at Boston, is one of those excellent magazines whose very cover makes you think of olden times when you were young. It is devoted to choice literature and home adornments, and is a pleasing visitor to all the household. \$1.25 per year, monthly.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, monthly, \$1.00 and weekly, \$2.00 per year, still retains its place "up head," though it has many rivals. Each number is filled with articles written by the most prominent bee-keepers in the country and warrants the support which it seems to be receiving. Published at Chicago, Ill., by Thos. G. Newman.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. Those who delight in the researches of science as applied to the every day work of life, will find much in this excellent periodical that will conduce to their pleasure and instruction. The March number contains among other matter, a dissertation by Herbert Spencer on The Coming Slavery; The Electric Railway, by Lieut. Fiske; The Chemistry of Cookery, by W. M. Williams; Why the eyes of Animals shine in the Dark, by Dr. S. M. Bennett; Recent Geological Changes in Western Michigan, by Prof. C. W. Woolbridge, &c. Each number is a volume of some 150 pages, printed on heavy book paper in clear type. 50 cents a number or \$5.00 per year. Published by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.

FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE contains in its March issue an illustrated history of the Northern Pacific Railroad and its resources, and to those who desire to emigrate to any part of the country reached by this great thoroughfare or its branches, or even to know about it, it is a valuable paper. Besides this, there are chapters from two or three continued serials, poems, household and farm topics and much other interesting matter. Well worth its price, \$1.00 per year, monthly.

THE KANSAS BEE-KEEPER is a very handy magazine to have in the house. It is in editorial charge of J. E. Pond, Jr., who is an enthusiastic bee-keeper, assisted by a full crop of contributors from the best writers on topics pertaining to bee-keeping in the country. Published monthly at Columbus, Kansas, at \$1.00 per year.



PRIZE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

BY SAMUEL C. MOON.

Chrysanthemum culture is a fashionable "hobby" just now, and the splendid exhibitions that were made last autumn in various sections of the country, show that the "old fashioned" flower has not been wholly lost sight of during the years when there was but little attention paid to it by the mass of the community. A great deal of labor and pains have been expended in developing new and improved varieties, and there are now flowers of size and color almost incredible to those who know only the Chrysanthemums of twenty years ago. Their hardiness and easy culture make them accessible to all; and any one who will bestow a moderate amount of attention, can produce plants and flowers that will compare very favorably with those which take the prize at the exhibitions.

One of the great secrets in successful Chrysanthemum culture is to commence early, and get the plants well grown and of handsome shape early in the season. This must be done by taking young plants, winter cuttings or layers; plant them in rich soil either in pots or in the open ground, and pinching the vigorous shoots several times, early in the season, until the plants are established in symmetrical habit of growth.

If they are grown in pots they will require re-potting three or four times during the summer. Their roots must not remain crowded in a pot-bound condition or the plants will soon become stunted and the flower buds will be checked in development, resulting in inferior plants and a meager crop of small flowers.

About midsummer the plants will want staking and the branches will need tying out to side stakes, so as to form wide symmetrical heads. After they

commence to show the flower buds or "buttons," re-potting must be stopped and liquid manure or guano water applied once a week. Plants in pots will require a liberal supply of water from this time forward, and plants in open ground should be mulched with leaves or manure to prevent their drying. It is better to mulch the land early in the season as chrysanthemum roots prefer a cool soil, with frequent and liberal watering, but not to be kept continually wet. Too much moisture about the roots or in the atmosphere is prejudicial to them.

After the flowers commence to open they will last much longer in perfection, if they are shaded from the intense glare of the sunshine after two or three o'clock in the afternoon; but they don't want a dense shade.

In order to produce flowers of the largest possible size, it is necessary to pinch off all the buds except three or four on each branch, and allow these to appropriate all the sap the plants can furnish, and the roots must be regularly and liberally nourished with liquid manure.

It is less trouble to raise chrysanthemums in the open ground than in pots, but the early frosts are liable to destroy the flowers just about as they are in perfection. It is therefore more satisfactory to have them in pots so they can be readily moved into a cold frame or other cool, airy, dry situation, where they can be protected at nights. This should be done before the hoar frost injures the buds; the flowers will then be larger and last longer in perfection.

The pots should be plunged in the ground their whole depth or else protected with leaves, straw or sawdust or some kind of litter during the hot weather, or else it will be almost impossible to keep them from drying out too rapidly.

After the potted plants are done blooming, cut off the tops and store them in a cellar or cold frame for the winter; they will not need much water during winter, but should not get bone dry; either condition will kill them. Plants which are left in the open ground should be protected with a good covering of long manure, and the coarse straw of this loosened up early in the spring so the sprouts can get through it.

VARIETIES.

There are hundreds of varieties in cultivation and described in various catalogues under various names so that it is impossible to say which are the best. The easiest and most satisfactory way to get a good collection is to send to some reliable nurseryman for an assortment of his best and most distinct varieties.

The following are names of a few that were conspicuously fine at the Philadelphia Chrysanthemum Show last Autumn.

WHITE.—Lady Godiva, Lady Talfourd, Mad Martha, Elaine, Mrs. Geo. Rundle.

YELLOW.—Temple of Solomon, Souvenir de Jersey, Jardin des Plantes and Golden Pleasant.

Antonella,—buff and yellow; Kalakua,—yellow and bronze; Emperor of Japan,—very large, delicate pink; Beethoven,—yellow and bronze; Refulgens, and Mrs. Gladstone,—maroon; Alphonso,—brown tipped with

gold; King of Ananimes,—lemon color; Abd-el-Kadir,—dark crimson maroon; Ruth, and Venice,—fine pink and blnsh.

Some New Melons.

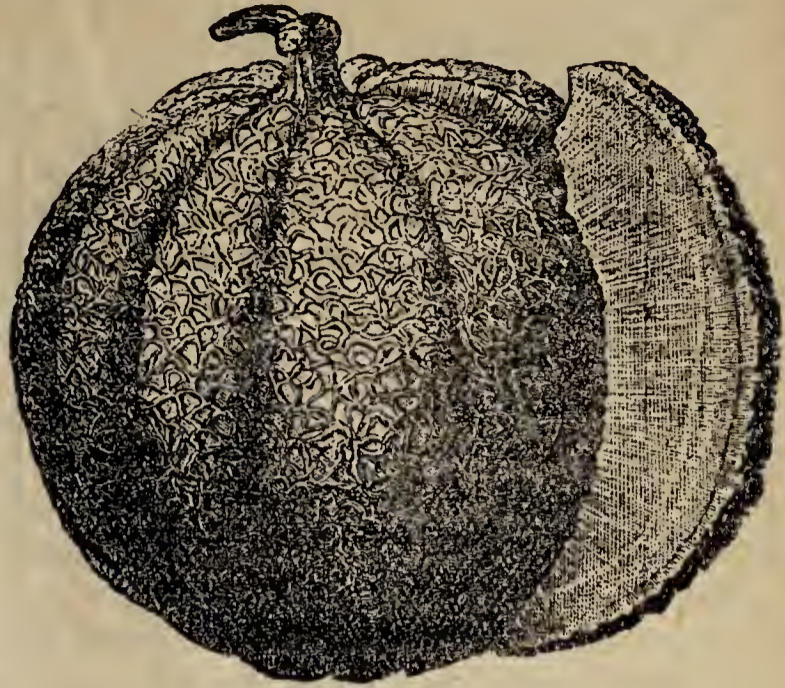
More than the usual number of new melons have been offered to the public within the past year. In our January number we gave an extended description of the new "Banana Cantaloup" which is evidently destined to become very popular. Below we give engravings of three other new melons which are offered with more than usual claims.



SCALY-BARK WATER-MELON.

This new melon comes from the South, and was first exhibited at the Atlanta Exhibition, in 1881. The melons grow oblong in shape, and frequently weigh forty to fifty pounds each. The skin is smooth, dark green in color with light stripes, and when fully ripe presents an appearance somewhat resembling fish scales; this, together with the toughness of the rind, gives the variety its name, Scaly Bark. It is an excellent shipper, as has been demonstrated by the immense weight or pressure required before the rind will show any signs of breaking. The flesh is light crimson, very sweet, and of excellent quality.

The Hackensack Melon has for some years been largely grown in New Jersey for the New York market, and is highly prized for its large size, delicious flavor and wonderful productiveness. In general appearance it somewhat resembles the Green Citron, on which, however, it is a decided im-



HACKENSACK MUSK-MELON.

provement. Those who are looking for something nice will not be disappointed in this, if soil and season are favorable.



MONTREAL GREEN NUTMEG MUSK-MELON.

Although but recently introduced to the general public, this superb Melon has been grown and highly prized by the Market Gardeners of Montreal, Canada, for a number of years. The fruit is nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply and regularly ribbed, with a dark green and densely netted skin, and *remarkably thick*, light green, melting and delicious flesh. In competition for prizes offered last season three different persons sent specimens weighing *over 38 lbs.* each.

He who waits to do a good deal at once, will never do anything.

That person makes many friends, who goes through life with a pleasant smile and a kind word.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Grand Centre, Kan., Jan. 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Sir, Do you think it would pay to advertise cactus? You know how the taste and fashion for plants run at the east, I do not. We have two varieties of cactus which are very fine; one the prickly pear and the other the bulbous; the first has a broad body and a beautiful yellow wax-like flower, the other has a beautiful red flower, and after the flower is gone it has red berries about the size and color of wintergreen berries. I will send you some seed of the sensitive rose. It is a running vine, the top dies down in the fall when exposed to frost, but the root lives through the winter. It has a small but fragrant flower, the plant itself is a curiosity as the leaves fold together upon the touch of any person. I wish you would try them, I am sure you would find them not only a fine flower but a curiosity.

Yours Respectfully, STEPHEN TRIPP.

Tunkhannock, Pa., Feb. 26, 1884.

I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—Your Catalogue dropped in and I was just looking it over. My experience with your seed was good last year. I found the Lackawanna Cauliflower better than Snowball, earlier, larger heads and more dwarf. American Wonder Pea your man got wrong. They only grew 5 feet high. I wondered when they would stop going up and finally pulled them. I had a packet of Favorite Tomato from Mr. Livingston himself. They can't touch Perfection. I am more interested in Tomatoes than any other vegetable, and if there is any best I must have it. I sent to Livingston last year for plants in order to try his strain and mine side by side. Mine had been carefully selected for years and were finer than his every way. Dreer's Trophy was as early as any, and Mayflower from you was its rival. I have tried Essex Hybrid twice and Climax once. They would ruin my trade in one season if I should send out plants of them. Wall's Orange Potato I take no stock in, but the packet of seeds produced a "museum," some of them had potatoes on when I transplanted them into the garden. New Champion is a good cropper, one pound brought two bushels, one bushel of which I sold for a dollar. I only raise new potatoes for the novelty of the thing just to see them grow. I like the habit of the Early Sunrise, it gave one bushel to the pound. Last fall I sowed Early Wakefield and Winigstadt Cabbage for plants to winter. They grew so tender, on account of the warm fall, that the frost killed them all.

I have a plant-house for starting seed and holding my tender plants; 16 feet long, 12 feet wide, neatly painted and glazed, cost 85 dollars. It beats all hot beds and is such a pleasant place to work; then one can make their own weather, all but sunshine. The greatest advantage is economy, no handling, no breaking of glass, no covering up nights. I would quit the business rather than do without it. The first season's sale of plants paid the bill. I heat with a common coal stove. In winter I use it for flowering plants and forcing lettuce for the table. It makes a luxury within easy reach of a mechanic who boards at home. I have 20 varieties of strawberries on the ground. Crescent and Mt. Vernon ahead with those that fruited. Jas. Vick and Iron-clad ahead on plants. Among new varieties Manchester about a failure.

Yours Ever, F. P. AVERY.

SPRING.

SPRING, gentle spring, has come again,
With all its pleasant ways—
Its sunshine and its showers of rain,
And mild etherial days.

The fields are fresh and green once more,
And flowers are in their bloom,
And as we view the landscape o'er
Bright scenes dispel our gloom.

The farmer plows the fertile soil,
And sows the tiny grain;
The harvest will reward his toil,
And much will be his gain.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST never fail;
But man must do his part
That peace and plenty may prevail
And blessings cheer the heart.

—W. B. Derrick.

Literary Mention.

FARM AND HOME, published at Springfield Mass., at 50 cents a year, is well-filled with choice reading each month. Among its special features is a page devoted to the considerations of questions relating to farm laws. Answers are given to almost any questions that may arise, on which a legal opinion may be required, and if heeded, they might save many a lawsuit.

AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE is the title of a monthly magazine, published at Chicago, Ill., at \$1.00 per year. It is devoted to the interests of Millers, Mill-Wrights, Grain-Dealers and Shippers, Crop Statistics, &c. Very nicely printed, and we should consider it a valuable aid to those in any way engaged in the manufacture of grain products or in handling the same.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN published at Albany, N. Y., stands very high among the agricultural weeklies. The appreciation with which it is held by

those who have choice stock or other farm products for sale, as an advertising medium, is shown in the fact that all of its spare room is occupied the entire year, and yet its publishers claim never to solicit advertisements by circular or otherwise. Its readers are among the most intelligent of our farmers in all sections of the country. \$2.50 a year, weekly.

"OUR DEPARTMENT" is the title of a splendidly bound and printed volume of 424 pages, published by W. C. King & Co., Springfield, Mass. It treats upon all our social relations to our friends, families, and society in general, with articles upon manners, conduct, dress, conversation, education, &c. It also contains a short treatise upon letter writing as required in the ordinary business of life, and includes forms of Notes and Invitations of all kinds as used in the best society. The author, Prof. John H. Young, has shown commendable wisdom in this compilation, and has made a book of more than ordinary value as compared with most books on etiquette, and worthy to be placed in the hands of boys and girls as well as older people. We are under obligations to Mr. Wm. Brown, Agt. of Westfield, Mass., for a copy.

A loving wife in Danbury, Conn., on the decease of her husband sent the following thrilling telegram to a distant friend: "Dear John is dead. Loss fully covered by insurance."

We are told "the evening wore on," but we are never told what the evening wore on that occasion. Was it the close of a summer's sun?

The best recipe for going through life with beautiful manners, is to feel that everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, needs all the kindness he can get from others in this world."

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL my Novelties, Watches, etc.
Catalogue Free. G. M. HANSON, CHICAGO, ILL.

STEEL VIOLIN STRINGS. Sample Set of 4 Fine Steel Violin Strings for 25 cents.
12tf WARREN MUSIC HOUSE, WARREN, INDIANA.

FOR SALE DELAWARE FRUIT & GRAIN FARMS. Large & small. Descriptive pamphlet free. E. H. BECK, Smyrna, Del.

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For Sale Cheap.
Address, J. W. KORTRIGHT,
Busti, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

NEW CHOICE SEED POTATOES.

Invincible, R. M. Rose, Rose Seedling, Rose's New Blush, Evening Star, Roxanna, Eximius, New Gipsy, Conqueror, M. Bonum, all ranging in yield 600 to 800 bushels per acre; Early Sunrise, Early Mayflower, Early Telephone 300 to 350 bushels per acre. In 1883 I grew 65 varieties. Those here named are superb for the table, and more profitable to grow than any other varieties. Try them! Circulars free.
ALFRED ROSE, Penn Yan, N. Y.

PEACH TREES a specialty. APPLE, Plum, Small Fruits, etc. Price list free. Mention this paper. **R. S. JOHNSTON,** Stockley, Del.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING.

Presses and outfits from \$2.00 to \$500. Over 2000 styles of Type and Cuts, Chromo Cards, etc. Reduced price list free. 100 page catalogue 10c. **HOOVER SUPPLY CO.,** Box 2795, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1-b-6

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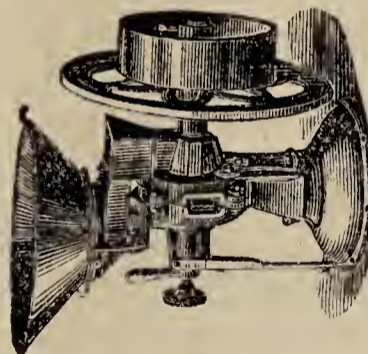
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Manufactured by Irving D. King, Orleans, N. Y.

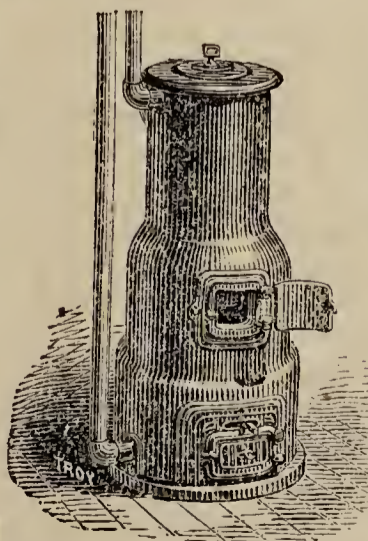
This admirable Hand Corn-Planter gives universal satisfaction. The Pumpkin Seed Apartment will drop Pumpkin Seed, or not, at pleasure.

An extra Feed is furnished for Sugar-Cane and Small Seeds. Pays for itself every day it is used. No Farmer can afford to do without it. Two are worth as much as a two-horse Planter. Send for circulars. Price, \$2.50. For \$5.00, with order, will pay freight on two. A liberal discount to Agents.

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HITCHINGS & CO.,
233 MERCER ST.,
New York.

Send 4 cents postage for Illustrated Catalogue, with References and List of Prices. 4-

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

— O —

All Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Answers and original contributions solicited from all.

ANSWERS TO FEBRUARY GARNERINGS.

7.—REAPING.

8.—1. START, (a cape of England). 2. GOOD HOPE, (a cape of Africa.) 3. GREAT BELT, (a strait of the Baltic Sea.) 4. SOCIETY, (a group of islands in the Pacific.) 5. FRIENDLY, (a group of islands in the Pacific.) 6. SHIP, (an island at the north of the Mississippi.) 7. LONG, (island of New York.) 8. FORTUNE, (Bay of Newfoundland.) 9. ENCOUNTER, (Bay of Australia.) 10. FOULWEATHER, (cape of Oregon.) 11. FIRST, (Lake of Maine.) 12. SPICE, (Islands of Malaysia.)

9.—S T R O U T	10.—P
O U T L E T	S O B
N I M R O D	S H O E S
S E R O U S	P O O R L A W
R O T T E N	B E L O W
R H Y T H M	S A W
	W

11.—“Mirth cannot move a soul in agony.”

12.—F A R M E R
A L I E N E
R I D D L E
M E D I A L
E N L A C E
R E E L E D

APRIL GARNERINGS.

No. 19. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 18 letters, is what all farmers need.

The 1, 5, 16, 13, 11 is room.

The 15, 8, 14, 17, 2 is a paragraph.

The 12, 3, 9, 18 is passion.

The 7, 6, 10, 4 is to attend.

UNDINE.

No. 20. DOUBLE DIAGONALS.

1. A syllogism. 2. Style of dress. 3. A small sort of onion. 4. An ancient time. 5. Precious stones. 6. Pertaining to poppies. 7. A portcullis

Diagonals: left to right, a Russian Gentleman.

Right to left; a winding or turning. (*Rhet.*)

MAUDE.

No. 21. AMPUTATIONS.

Complete, I am an adjective, which oft applies
To the great country where the sun doth rise;
At least, a hemisphere, or other section
Is described by me in that direction.
Curtail me, and I name a festive day
Which, those well versed in Christian lore still say,
Should be observed in every direction
To commemorate Christ's resurrection.
Beheaded, I'm a flower, star-like and grand,
Which grows in every corner of the land;
For brilliant gorgeous colors let me hint
I follow nearly every rainbow tint.

LAMPS.

No. 22. CHARADE.

First tells of haughty cavalier,
Who beareth well the bandolier,
The Spanish heights among.

Or of blasphemous muleteer,

Or, e'en the lazy beggar here

Who boasts the Spanish tongue.

Yet who, with crafty tongue, will deign

To honor, with its use, the plain

Untitled foreign rover;

Then tries his sympathy to gain

By tales of woe—a harrowing train—

Until a sense of guilt steals over.

Over the stranger's heart, to think he *last*

Alone that morn and broke his fast

With viands rich and rare.

While this poor beggar starved so near,

The *whole* the stranger will, with cheer,

The beggar better fare.

MELROSE.

No. 23. A DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. A witch. 3. An exclamation.
4. A season. 5. An ancient language. 6. To enquire.
7. A consonant.

No. 24. HALF SQUARE.

1. A flower. 2. A fritter of eggs. 3. An irrational animal. 4. Otherwise. 5. Hindrance. 6. A pronoun.
7. A letter from Boston.

T. N. AYRB.

ANSWERS in June Number.

PRIZES.—For first and second best list of answers to this month's puzzles, we offer a handsome Volume each.

Answers must reach us prior to May 13.

Answers to February Garnerings were received from Cassbet, Sphinx, Undine, Ruthven, Veteran, Elder Blow, Betsy Ann, Dan Shannon, M. E. B., C. H. Putnam, D. A. Y. Ton, B. Riggs, J. Henry, Planet, Zeni, Timon of Athens, L. M. O'Nade, E. F. Krane, No Dude and Rambler.

Lists closed on March 13.

Prize for best list was awarded to Sphinx, Boston, Mass.

For second best list to M. E. B., Putnamville, Ind.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Dan Shannon: We suppose the February puzzles were a little more intricate than usual, or we should have a much larger list of solvers to give. We had some very curious solutions to No. 11. One thought it was “Piety cannot move a soul in agony;” while another seemed to think it might be: “Hints cannot move a fool in a game.” Even if those answers were incorrect, it showed that the guessers worked on the puzzle and they have the satisfaction of knowing that no one sent in a correct answer.—*D. A. Y. Ton:* Many thanks for paper you sent. Sorry we cannot comply with your request; but having six departments to attend to, and contributing to a dozen more gives us all the puzzle work we can attend to. A great many good friends have to be refused.—*Zeni:*

Glad you still manifest an interest in the "Garnerings" and hope you will never lose it.—*B. M. H.*: Your name does not appear among the February solvers, and this omission makes the list look unfamiliar. Hoped you would report every month. Good friends are always missed.—*Lamps*: Your budget of puzzles has now given out; and, like "Oliver Twist," we are anxious for "more." Can't you send us one something similar to No. 25 in the November issue?—*Sphinx*: Always glad to have the bright luminaries represented in this department; consequently, we cordially greet you. Now that you have sent solutions and taken the first prize, we hope you will send us a budget of your good puzzles.—*C. H. P.*: Your contributions are very fine; one appears in the next number and more will follow.—*Puzzlers and Solvers*: May you all have a happy and holy Easter and be blessed with health and happiness.
F. S. F.

"THAT FIELD OF KANSAS CORN."

[THE FEELINGS of those who plant seeds of any kind of vegetables or grain, which has been brought from a locality far south of that in which it is planted, are pretty accurately depicted in the following little sketch which we clip from the *American Elevator*:]

A farmer leaned on a wayside fence,
The picture of sorrow and care,
While near was a field of Kansas corn
That had grown in luxury there.
Had the breeze which fanned his sun-burnt cheek,
And tangled his silvery hair
Been seeking a disappointed face,
It would surely have found it there.

"It was planted," said he, "on fall broke ground
On the very first day of May,
And was up and harrowed and rolled
Before Decoration Day.
And of all the promising prospects
I've seen since I was born,
There was none that ever equaled
That field of Kansas corn.

"By the last of June it was eight feet high,
And growing with all its might,
And sending out brace roots all around,
With everything looking right.
But somehow or other, toward August
We thought it a little queer
That over that whole blessed cornfield
The tassels didn't appear.

"But still it just kept on growing
As if in a tropical clime,
With all eternity before it,
Instead of a breath of time.
It was earing the first of September
With the same slow, moping ways,
And was froze along in October,
In the 'melancholy days.'

"And we who had watched it all summer,
And graded it number two,
Dropped back to the grade rejected
And were willing to let that do.

But alas for our expectations!
The fruit of that Kansas seed
Was wholly unfit for market,
And hardly fit for feed.

"I've worked," said the farmer, "all my life,
And I've tried to be resigned
To all the troubles that came along,
At least of a farming kind;
But of all the blows that have come to me
Since the day that I was born,
The nearest that's come to busting me
Was that crop of Kansas corn."

Advertisements.

MATRIMONIAL Paper 10cts. a copy by mail.
Address, Pub. MIRROR, Wellesley, Mass. *

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, O. 3

YOUR NAME on 50 pretty Cards, no two alike, or 40 Elegant Chromos for five two-cent stamps. Every 10th order free, and stamps returned. R. M. GREELEY, Bristol, Iowa.

CUT THIS OUT

and send with \$2.50 to us, and we will send you by express 1000 Strawberry Plants of the following kinds, Crescent Seedling, Kentucky and Charles Downing.

E. D. FROST & CO., Havana, N. Y.

5 CENT SHEET MUSIC 5
We have over 2000 pieces, Vocal and Instrumental. Send for Catalogue free.
BENNAGE & CO., 112 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DON'T BE A FOOL!
Art of money getting—one book free.
1-b R. L. WOLCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAPPY HOME.

Every one sending us 15 cents will receive for one year a copy of our *Happy Home*. An excellent Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to home topics. It will pay every one many times the price to send for it. We will send free on application our price list of **Berry Crates, Berry Baskets, Bee Hives, &c.**, made by us of the best material at very low prices. Also Catalogue of **Small Fruit, Vegetable and Green House Plants**. Friends, if you do not want our Magazine, send for our price-list.
L. H. BASHAW & SONS, East Rochester, Col. Co., O.

Farmers, Look Here!

I have the **Best White Corn** in the world, and I challenge the world to produce a superior White Corn. The stalk takes strong hold of the soil and it does better in any soil than any other corn. I call it **DURHAM'S WHITE CORN**. Send for Trial Package. Price, 30 cts., 4 pkgs. for \$1. Each pkg contains 1/2 pint. Order early as supply is limited and I can only sell by the package this season. Address all orders, **WARREN DURHAM**, 3-5 BLACK OAK, DeKalb Co., Ala.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

STRAWBERRIES 124 fine PLANTS for only \$1.00

25 plants each of Wilson, Sharpless, Cumberland and Bidwell, and a copy of a large seventy-page book telling how to grow all kinds of Fruits, Flowers, etc., also how to destroy all Insects that trouble Trees, Fruits, House-plants, etc. All of the above for only \$1.00, and every person ordering before March 20, will receive free 12 plants each of **James Vick and Manchester**, the leading new varieties. Book will be sent upon receipt of money, plants in April. Show this offer to your neighbors and get up a club. \$50 in cash to the three persons sending the most orders.

E. W. WELD, Nurseryman, Jamestown, N. Y.

N. B. The tenth answer to this advertisement, will receive free their choice of **12 fine Ever-blooming Roses**. Name of winner will be published in April number of this paper. 3-4



Our Superior Strain of Seeds, sold under our mark O. K., are gaining friends everywhere, and

GARDENERS, WHO KNOW THEM, WILL HAVE NO OTHERS.

Smiling harvests result where O. K. Seeds are planted. Our large, new Catalogue is a beautiful book and very valuable. Free to those who expect to buy seeds; to all others 6 cents. Send for it. It will save you money.

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A BOOK OF INSTRUCTION AND PATTERNS for Artistic Needle Work, Kensington Embroidery, etc. It contains a List and Explanation of the Fabrics and Working Materials used in Embroidering Fancy Articles, Hangings, Coverings, Todies etc. Patterns and Instructions for making Lady's Hand Bag, Scrap Basket, Pin Cushion and Whisk Broom Holder, Splasher, Banner Lamp Shade, Tidy, Mat, Oak Leaf Lance. Tells how to make TWENTY STITCHES, including South Kensington, Outline, Persian, Janina, Chain, Wound, Knot, Button-Hole, Stem, Open-Work, Filling, Irish, Star, Satin, Hem, Feather etc. We will send this Book by mail for 18 2-cent Stamps; 5 for \$1.00

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LADIES! IT'S ALL THE RAGE to make TIDIES and LAMBREQUINS with *twine* and *ribbon*. Our new book of CROCHET and KNITTED LACE contains 40 PATTERNS for TIDIES, LAMBREQUINS, EDGINGS, etc., with *directions for making*. Price 30c.; 6 for \$1.00. 5 Colored Cross-Stich Patterns for 20 cts.

SPECIAL OFFER! WE will send you these 2 Books, and the 5 Colored Patterns for 25 2-cent Stamps. J. F. INGALLS, LYNN, MASS. 2tf

Canvassers Wanted!

\$1.50 STOP THIEF. ONE Ounce to 10 Pounds. Sold at hardware, or sent by express for \$1.50. Address, JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

Seeds Given Away.

A PACKAGE Mixed Flower Seeds (400 kinds) and sample PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, all for 2 stamps. Tell all your friends. G. W. PARK, Fanettsburg, Pa.



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thoroughly taught by mail, or personally. Good Situations procured ALL PUPILS when competent. Caligraphs SOLD. Stenographers furnished without charge for my services. Send for free circulars. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y

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For sixteen 2c. U.S. postage stamps, I will send for trial 13 papers CHOICEST SEEDS, growth of 1883, 50 to 500 seeds in each, worth at regular prices \$1.20; New Large Diamond Pansies, 40 varieties mixed; Double Asters, 12 cols.; Verbena, from 100 sorts; Velvet Flower, 8 cols.; New Nicotiana; Chrysanthemum, 8 vars.; Hibiscus; New Emperor Petunia, 20 vars.; New Dwarf Candytuft; Canterbury Bell, 8 cols.; Double Portulaca, 8 cols.; New V. Stock; Clarkia, 10 vars. For 15c. I will send 5 papers—Japan Pinks, Phlox, S. William, Double Zinnia, Clove Pink, mixed colors of each. ALL of the above for 45c. Catalogue, with elegant plate of Pansies, in 10 cols., 5c., or free with seeds. L. W. GOODELL, Amherst, Mass.

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-Established in 1835.-



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For Sale Cheap.

300,000 Peach Trees, 1 year from bud, raised from Tennessee pits. 100,000 La Versailles and Cherry Currants, 1 and 2 years old. 25,000 Concord Vines, 1 and 2 two years old, together with a full assortment of other Nursery Stock. Address,

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,
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RARE FLOWERS, 14 Choice Bedding free, \$1.00. Newest CARNATIONS, PEBY mail, \$1.00. LARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, GERANIUMS, &c. Cut Carnation flowers. Catalogue free. Send for it.

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(Established 1838.)



KIEFFER HYBRID PEARS.

100,000 Peach Trees.

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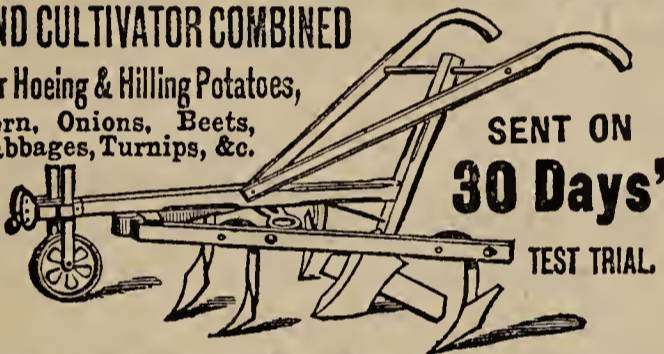
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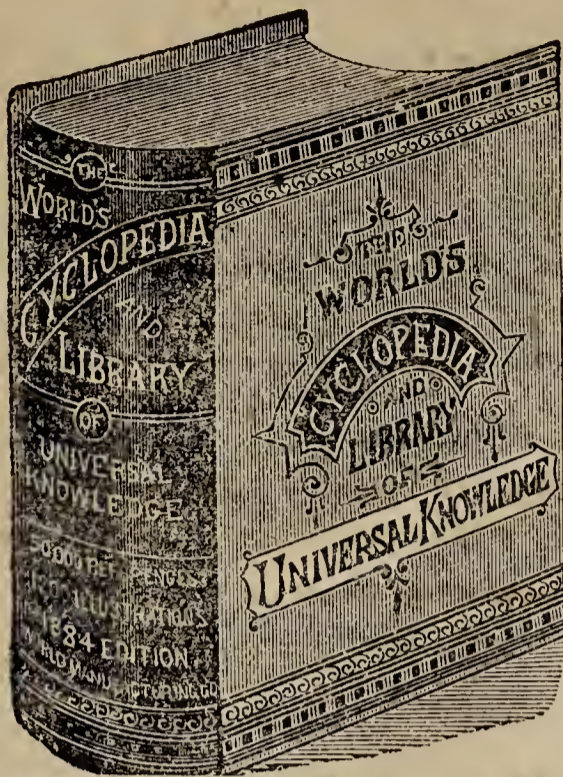
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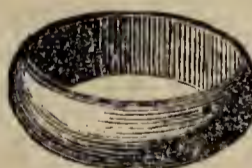
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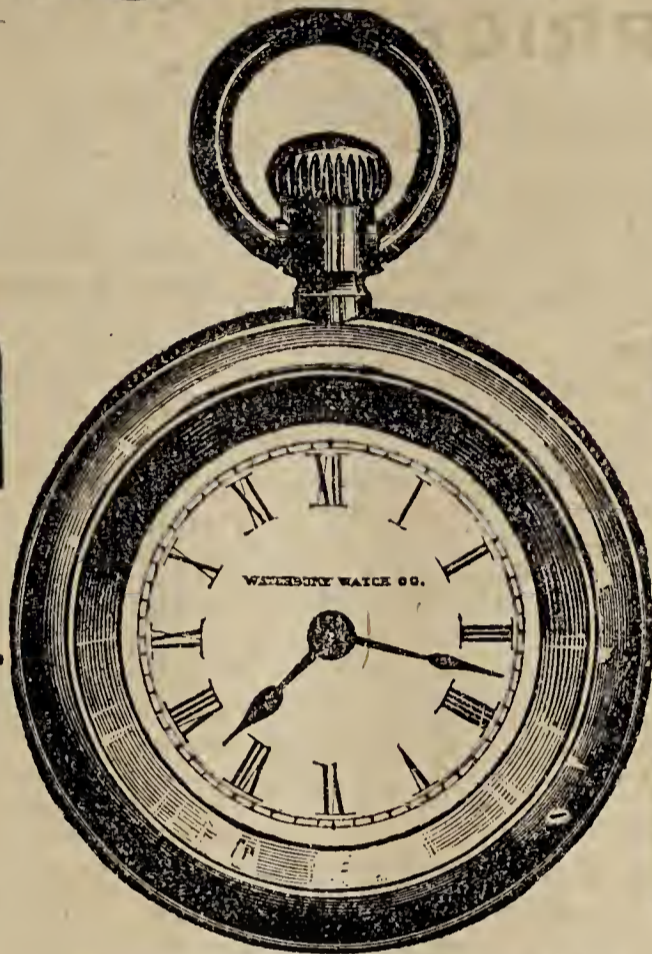
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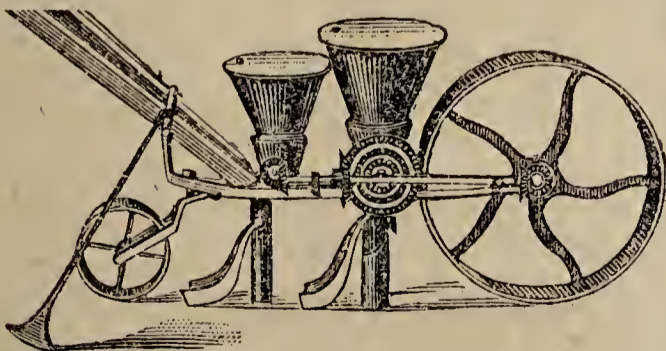
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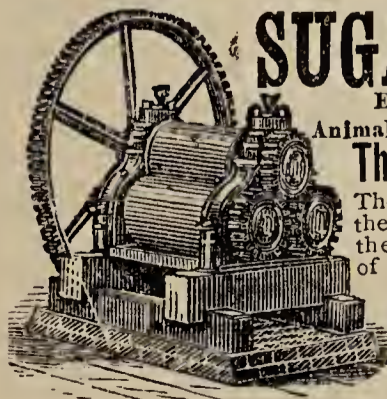
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La Plume Chestnut, New,....	10	25	3.00
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	05	25	3.00
Carter's Dwarf Crimson.....	10	25	3.00
New Golden Dwarf.....	10	25	3.00
Dwarf White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Boston Market.....	10	50	—
Sandringham.....	05	25	3.00
Giant White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Celeriac, Turnip Rooted,.....	05	25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	—
Cabbage. All retail orders for those varieties marked * will be filled from our celebrated "Puget Sound Stock which have given the greatest satisfaction of any seeds we ever sold. Eastern grown seeds of these varieties will be supplied at much lower rates if wanted and specially ordered.			
<i>Best Puget Sound Stock.</i>			
*Berkshire Beauty, New,	10	25	4.00
*Early Bleichfield.....	10	25	4.00
*Early Jersey Wakefield.....	10	25	4.00
*Fottler's Early Drumhead.....	05	25	4.00
*Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
*Excelsior Late Flat Dutch....	05	25	4.00
*Late American Drumhead....	05	25	4.00
*Marblehead Mammoth.....	05	25	4.00
<i>Best Eastern Grown Stock.</i>			
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	05	20	3.00
Fottler's Improved Brunswick	05	20	3.00
Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	20	3.00
Late American Drumhead....	05	20	3.00
Low's Early Peerless.....	20	1.25	—
Henderson's Early Summer..	05	20	3.00
Newark Early Flat Dutch....	05	20	3.00
Large Early Oxheart,.....	05	15	2.00
Early Winingstadt.....	05	15	2.50
Hartwell Early Marrow.....	15	50	8.00
Very Early Favorite.....	15	50	8.00
Early York.....	05	15	2.00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy..	05	25	4.00
Garfield Pickler (New).....	15	50	—
Red Drumhead,.....	05	25	4.00
Red Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
Early Dark Red Erfurt.....	10	35	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	4.50

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Chicory.				Mustard.			
Large Rooted.....	05	10	1.25	White French.....	05	05	60
Cress.				Black American.....	05	05	60
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	05	10	1.25	Parsnip.			
Water Cress.....	10	60	—	Smooth Hollow Crowned....	05	10	.75
Cucumber.				Early Round..	05	10	.75
Tailby's Hybrid, New,.....	05	20	2.00	New Maltese.....	05	10	1.00
Early Cluster.....	05	20	1.80	Parsley.			
Early Russian.....	05	20	1.80	Extra Fine Curled.....	05	15	2.00
Peerless Early White Spine..	05	20	1.60	Pepper.			
Green Prolific.....	05	20	1.60	New Golden Dawn	10	25	4.00
Long Green.....	05	20	1.80	Sweet Bell or Bull Nose.....	10	25	4.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	1.80	Large Sweet Mountain.....	10	25	4.00
Endive.				Red Cayenne.....	10	25	4.00
Green Curled.....	05	20	2.00	Spanish Monstrous (New)....	10	40	—
Egg Plant.				Pumpkin.			
Long Purple.....	10	50	—	Mammoth Tours.....	05	10	85
Improved N. Y. Purple.....	10	60	—	Large Cheese.....	05	10	.85
Very Early Dwarf Purple....	10	50	—	Sugar. (Fine for pies,).....	05	20	—
Striped Gaudalupe.....	10	60	—	Connecticut Field.....	05	05	.45
Long White China.....	10	60	—	Radishes.			
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	60	—	Early Scarlet Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
Gourds.				Early White Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
New Nest Egg.....	15	50	—	Long Scarlet Short-Top.....	05	10	1.00
Kohl Rabi.				Early Scarlet Olive.....	05	10	1.00
Large Purple,.....	10	35	5.00	French Breakfast.....	05	10	1.00
Early White Vienna.....	10	35	5.00	Grey Summer Turnip.....	05	10	1.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	35	5.00	Golden Yellow Summer (New)	05	10	1.50
Lettuce.				Summer Varieties Mixed....	05	10	1.25
Black Seeded Satisfaction....	05	20	2.00	China Rose Winter.....	05	10	1.00
Royal Summer Cabbage.....	05	20	2.00	Black Spanish Winter.....	05	10	1.00
Black Seeded Simpson, New,..	05	20	2.00	California Mammoth White..	05	15	2.00
Hanson.....	05	20	2.00	Winter varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50
Victoria.....	05	20	2.00	Rhubarb.			
Early Curled Simpson.....	05	20	2.00	Linnæus.....	05	10	1.60
True Boston Market.....	05	20	2.00	Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.			
White Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00	White French.....	05	15	1.50
Black Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00	Spinach.			
Drumhead, or Malta.....	05	20	2.00	Round Leaved.....	05	05	0.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	2.00	Monstrous Viroflay.....	05	10	1.00
Leek.				Squash.			
Large Scotch Flag.....	05	30	4.00	Perfect Gem.....	05	20	2.50
Musk Melon.				Cocoanut.....	05	20	2.50
Banana	05	25	4.00	Low's Essex Hybrid, New,....	05	15	1.50
Nutmeg.....	05	10	1.25	Early White Bush.....	05	10	1.00
Skillman's Netted.....	05	10	1.25	Summer Crookneck.....	05	10	1.00
Improved Yellow Cantaloupe	05	10	1.25	Hubbard.....	05	15	1.50
Green Citron.....	05	10	1.25	Marblehead.....	05	10	1.25
Pine Apple.....	05	10	1.25	Butman,.....	05	10	1.25
Jenny Lind.....	05	10	1.25	Mammoth.....	10	30	—
Surprise, New,.....	05	15	2.00	Tobacco.			
Bay View, New,.....	05	15	2.00	White Burley, New,.....	10	30	4.00
Montreal Green Nutmeg, New,	05	20	3.00	Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	10	30	—
Netted Gem.....	05	20	3.00	Tomato. ½ Oz, at ounce rates.			
Hackensack.....	05	10	2.00	Cardinal, New,.....	25	—	—
Christiana Orange.....	05	10	2.00	Livingston's Favorite, New,	10	30	4.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50	Livingston's Perfection,....	05	30	4.00
Water Melon.				Essex Hybrid, New.....	10	50	5.00
Scaly Bark, New,.....	10	20	3.00	Ford's Alpha, New,.....	10	50	5.00
The "Boss," New,.....	05	20	3.00	Acme,.....	05	30	4.00
Japan Sculptured-Seeded....	05	20	3.00	Mayflower, New,.....	10	50	5.00
Cuban Queen, New.....	05	20	3.00	Red Currant.....	05	50	5.00
Phinney's Early.....	05	10	1.25	Paragon.....	05	30	4.00
Striped Gipsy.....	05	10	1.25	Canada Victor.....	05	30	4.00
Ice Cream.....	05	10	1.25	Trophy.....	05	30	4.00
Mountain Sweet.....	05	10	1.25	Island Beauty.....	05	50	5.00
Ferry's Peerless.....	05	10	1.25	Golden Rural, New,....	05	50	5.00
Citron. (for preserving,).....	05	10	1.25	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	30	4.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.25	Turnip.			
Onion. Five pounds or over of those sorts				Jersey Lily, New,.....	05	15	1.50
<i>marked * will be sent by express at 80 cts. per pound.</i>				New White Egg.....	05	10	.75
New Golden Queen.....	10	25	4.00	Early White Dutch.....	05	10	.75
Southport Yellow Globe, New	05	20	2.00	Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	05	10	.75
Southport Red Globe, fine,....	05	20	2.00	Long White Cow Horn.....	05	10	.75
Early Red Globe.....	05	20	2.00	Large White Globe.....	05	10	.75
*Yellow Globe Danvers.....	05	10	1.20	Yellow Aberdeen.....	05	10	.75
*Red Wethersfield.....	05	10	1.20	Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.75
*Large Yellow Dutch.....	05	10	1.20	Golden Ball.....	05	10	.75
White Globe.....	05	20	2.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75
White Portugal.....	05	20	2.00				
White Queen.....	05	20	3.00				
White Italian Tripoli.....	05	20	3.00				
Giant Rocca.....	05	20	3.00				

Isaac F. Tillinghast,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

Reliable Seeds

—AT—

HONEST PRICES!

I. F. TILLINGHAST'S

Trial Collections.

To meet a popular demand and at the same time to give an inducement for every one who has a garden to order a trial package, we have put up some special collections at greatly reduced rates. These packages are made up in advance and *no changes whatever can be made in them.*

Collection No. 1 contains **20 Packages of Vegetable Seeds** especially selected as a *Family Garden Collection*, one package each as follows:

	<i>Value.</i>
1. Peas, Alpha, best extra early, wrinkled, 10 cts.	10
2. Sweet Corn, Marblehead, best very early, 10	10
3. Beans, Lemon Pod Wax, new, and fine, 10	10
4. Cabbage, 18 best varieties mixed..... 10	10
5. Beets, table sorts, early and late mixed, 5	5
6. Carrots, best early varieties mixed..... 5	5
7. Cucumbers, best early varieties mixed, 5	5
8. Cauliflower, Lackawanna,..... 20	20
9. Turnip, best early varieties mixed..... 5	5
10. Ruta Baga, best varieties mixed..... 5	5
11. Onion, New Queen.... 10	10
12. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers..... 5	5
13. Lettuce, best early varieties mixed..... 5	5
14. Radish, best early varieties mixed..... 5	5
15. Tomato, Livingston's Favorite..... 10	10
16. Musk Melon, best new varieties mixed.. 10	10
17. Water Melon, best new varieties mixed.. 10	10
18. Spinach, Round Leaved, for "Greens".. 5	5
19. Mango, New Golden Dawn..... 10	10
20. Cabbage, Fottler's Brunswick, * stock.. 10	10

Total Value..... \$1.65.

The above superb collection of 20 Packages of Vegetable Seeds, worth at our low Catalogue rate, **\$1.65**, will be mailed postpaid to any address for **75 cents**.

Collection No. 2 consists of Ten Packets of choice annual Flower Seeds of our selection, among which will be Asters, Balsam, Pansy and Verbena, and a packet of "Wild Garden Flower Seeds." This collection of 10 packets by mail for **25 cents**.

Collection No. 3. For **\$1.00** we will send Collections No. 1 and 2, and one year's subscription to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. This we call Collection No. 3, and we expect Ten Thousand Orders for it before April 1st.

Miscellaneous.	<i>Pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
Evergreen Broom Corn	05	10	60
Early Amber Sugar Cane	05	10	60
Rural Branching Sorghum	05	10	60
Mammoth Russian Sunflower ..	05	40	
German Millet, [bu. on application,]	05	50	
Pearl Millet	05	10	60
Potato Seeds from Wall's Orange 10			
Philadelphia Onion Sets, peck, \$1.00, bushel, \$3.50.			

Garden and Farm Implements.

I am in position to supply a large variety of the Best Farm and Garden Implements at lowest Factory Prices, as follows:

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill	\$12.00
Matthews' Combined Drill and Cultivator..	15.00
The New York Seed Drill.....	11.00
Daniel's Hand Seed and Fertilizer Drill.....	18.00
A. H. Matthews' New Seed Drill, (Latest)...	12.00
Keystone Corn Planter.....	16.00
Same with Fertilizer attachment.....	21.00
Rnhlman's Hand Cultivator.....	5.50

PLANET JR., IMPLEMENTS.

(A special catalogue giving full particulars of all these will be sent on application to any one interested in them.)

Planet Jr. No. 2. Drill.....	12.00
Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.....	15.00
Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow....	10.00
Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.....	6.00
The Firefly Hand Plow.....	3.00
Firefly Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator & Plow,	4.50
Firefly Double Wheel Hoe.....	5.00

Many other styles are fully described in catalogue which I will send free on application.

Vegetable Plants.

For many years a great specialty of our business has been the growing of early and late Vegetable Plants, but particularly Cabbage Plants. These are grown in the open ground, as early as the season will admit, and a full supply kept on hand from June 1st, to August 1st. We usually sow about **three acres** each year to Cabbage Seeds of the very best strains, and hope to be able to supply all who desire first-class plants, at low rates. Our prices will be about as follows:

	<i>Per 100.</i>	<i>Per 1000.</i>
Early Cabbage, (in April and May) \$.50	\$4.00	
Early Tomatoes, (twice transplanted) 2.00	15.00	
Early Tomatoes, (not transplanted) 1.00	6.00	
Early Peppers,..... 2.00	18.00	
Early Cauliflowers..... 2.00	18.00	
Early Lettuce..... .50	4.00	
Late Cabbage (after June 1st,)25	2.00	

Large lots at still lower rates. Full particulars will be given on application in season.

Price List of Seed Potatoes.

The pound prices include postage and free delivery by mail. In larger quantities they will be delivered to express or freight agents here to be transported at the expense of the purchaser. The letters opposite each are to show their relative earliness, *very early, early, late.*

	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Peck.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bbl.</i>
Unnamed Seedlings, 50	75	2.00	5.00	
V. E. Lee's Favorite 50	1.00	4.00	10.00	
V. E. Early Maine 50	1.50	4.00	10.00	
V. E. Early Mayflower 50	1.50	5.00	12.00	
V. E. Boston Market 50	1.00	3.50	7.00	
V. E. Early Sunrise 50	1.00	2.50	5.00	
V. E. Early Harvest 50	1.00	3.50	7.00	
V. E. Clark's No. 1. 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
V. E. Beauty of Hebron 30	.75	1.00	3.00	
V. E. Early Gem 30	.75	1.50	4.00	
E. Chicago Market 30	.75	1.50	4.00	
E. Early Telephone 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
E. Winslow's Seedling 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
E. Rural Blush 50	1.00	3.50	7.00	
E. Hall's E. Peachblow 50	1.50	4.00	10.00	
L. Dakota Red 1.00				
L. Corless' Matchless 50	1.00	3.50	7.00	
L. Rose's New Seedling 50	.75	2.00	5.00	
L. Rochester Favorite 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. Vick's Prize 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. Jordan's Prolific 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. New Champion 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. White Star 40	.75	1.00	3.00	
L. Cook's Superb 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. American Giant 50	.75	2.00	5.00	
L. Mammoth Pearl 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. Belle 40	.75	1.00	3.00	
L. White Elephant, 40	.75	1.00	3.00	
L. Wall's Orange 40	.75	1.00	3.00	
L. Gipsev 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
L. Conqueror 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
L. Jones's Prize Taker 50	<i>By the pound only.</i>			
L. O. K. Mam. Prolific 50	"	"	"	"
L. El Paso 50	"	"	"	"
L. Garfield 50	"	"	"	"
L. State of Maine 50	"	"	"	"

Special Offer. Four pounds from the above list, your selection, (Dakota Red only excepted) one or more varieties, will be sent by mail, postpaid for 1.25, or by express, not prepaid, for 50 cents. You may take four pounds of any one variety, or one pound each of any four, or two each of two, &c. Ten or more pounds by express at 10 cents per pound. Each variety will be packed separately and correctly labeled. Four or more pecks at bushel rates, &c.

Isaac F. Tillinghast,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.



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10 Cash Presents of \$100 each.....	1,000	10 Elegant Boys' Suits, to order, \$20....	200
10 Cash Presents of \$50 each.....	500	10 Girls' Outside Garments, \$15 each...	150
3 Elegant Upright Pianos, \$300 each.	900	50 Gold Pens and Holders, \$2 each.....	100
5 Elegant Cabinet Organs, \$100 each.	500	500 Extension Gold Pencils, \$1 each....	500
25 Sewing Machines, \$30 each.....	750	500 Pair Nickel-Plated Skates, \$2 each.	1,000
20 Gents' Solid Gold Watches, \$40 ea..	800	500 Large Photograph Albums, \$2 each.	1,000
30 Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, \$25 ea..	750	500 Pair Roller Skates, \$2 each.....	1,000
20 Beautiful Diamond Rings, \$30 ea...	600	500 Two-Dollar Greenbacks.....	1,000
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25 Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, \$10 ea.	250	500 Magic Lanterns, \$1 each.....	500
30 Boys' Silver Watches, \$10 each.....	300	500 Boys' Pocket Knives, \$1 each.....	500
100 Waterbury Watches, \$3.50 each....	350	500 Ladies' Pocket Knives, \$1 each.....	500
20 Gents' Solid Gold Chains, \$20 each..	400	1000 Oil Pictures, \$1 each.....	1,000
20 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, \$15 each.	300	500 Solid Gold Rings, \$2 each.....	1,000
20 Solid Gold Bracelets, \$ 5 each.....	300	1000 Autograph Albums, \$1 each.....	1,000

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THE **ARGOSY** is the very best paper of the kind published. I would not do without it for twice \$1.75. FRANK G. JOHNSON, Painesville, O.

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Every one else to enjoy them. I have large Greenhouses, which I devote entirely to the culture of the best and newest varieties. I give **GOOD PLANTS** to all who buy from me. As an inducement, I will give for 50 cts. 3 of my best new Roses as named in space A, or for \$1, I will send 12 Roses (no 2 alike), to include at least 1 of the Roses named in space A.

SAFE ARRIVAL and full satisfaction guaranteed and full directions for care and culture with all orders.

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\$50 IN CASH PRIZES for those who will get up clubs. For the largest club sent me before June 1st, 1884, I will give \$20 in cash; for the 2d in size, \$15; for 3d, \$10; 4th, \$5.

Send Postal Note or Stamps with the order, and ask for my catalogue of Roses, Grape Vines, and Hardy Shrubs. Address

Few fully appreciate the elegance and cheapness of my **EVER-BLOOMING ROSES**, nor the ease with which they can be grown. I am a lover of Roses, and I want

A. For 25 Cents I will send a sample rose—1 only,—**Marie Guillott** (pure white, strong grower; new; beautiful buds), or

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1 Comptess Riz Du Parc (light crimson; very vigorous growth; free bloomer.)

WM. B. REED Chambersburg Nurseries
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VOL. V.

MAY.



NO. 5.



SEED TIME

AND

HARVEST

AN ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.



Published by

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Pa.

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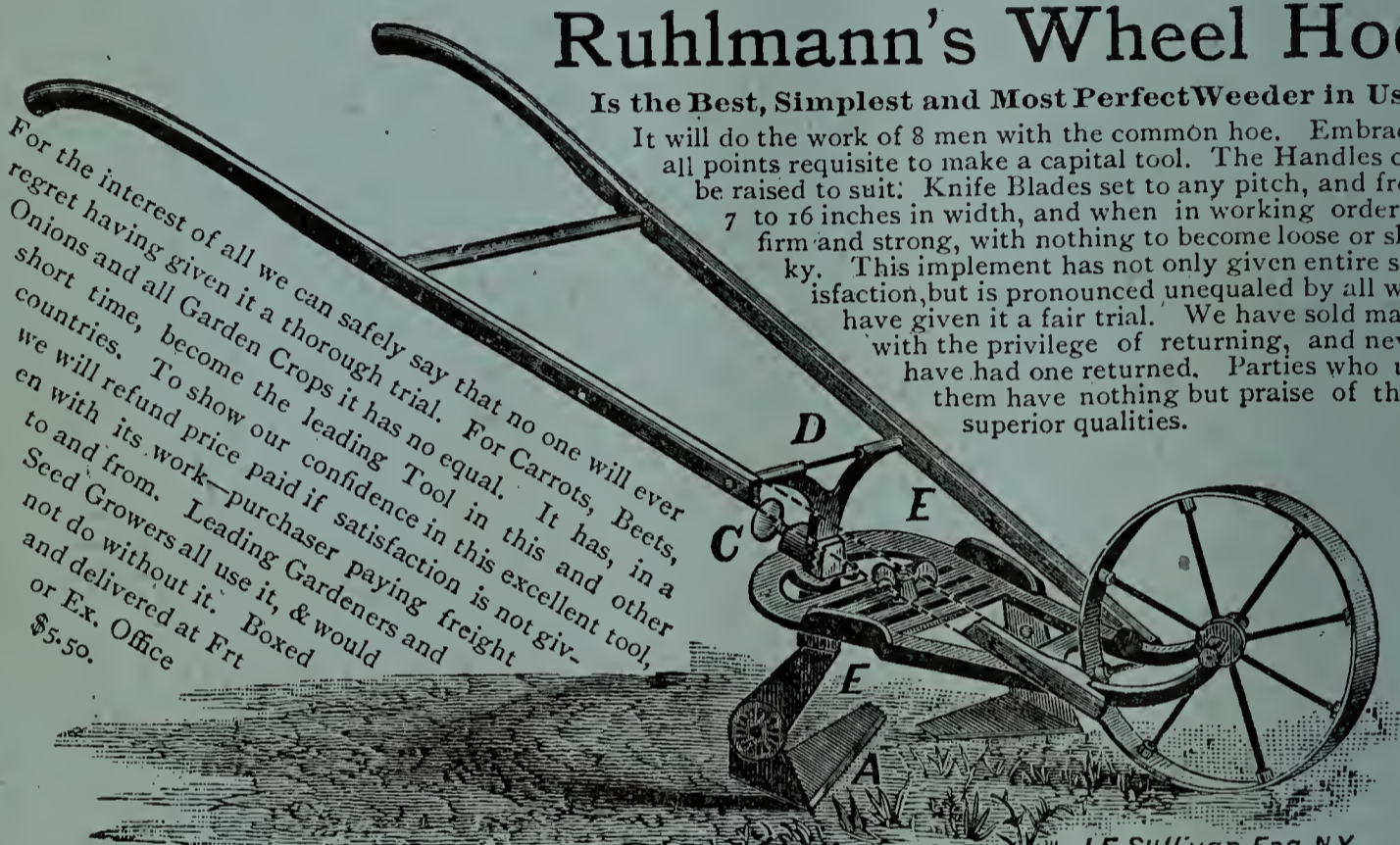
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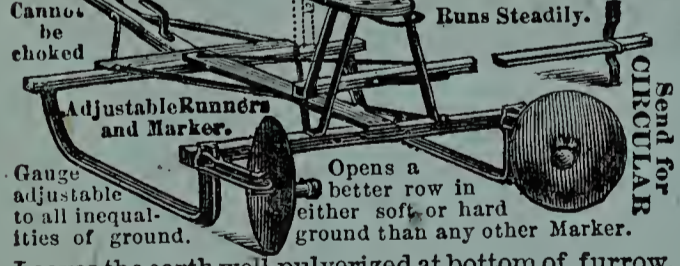
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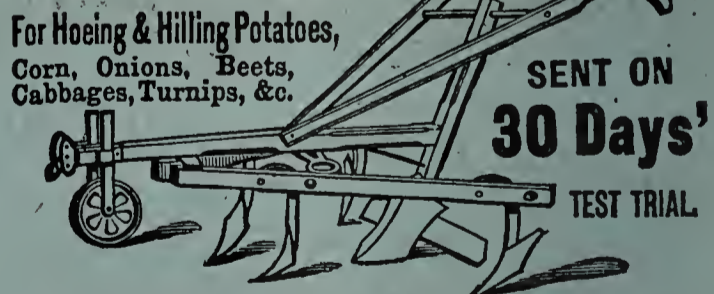
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An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a boy can cultivate and hoe and hill potatoes, corn, etc., 15 times as easy and fast as one man can the old way. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address **Monarch Mfg. Co., 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.**

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

— FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED OR TILLS A PLANT. —

SUBSCRIPTIONS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

—:O:—

ADVERTISING SPACE \$5.40 PER INCH.

VOL. 5.

MAY, 1884.

NO. V.



WYANDOTTS.

The American Poultry Association at its meeting last year, admitted to its standard and re-christened as Wyandotts, a breed of fowls formerly known by nearly as many different names as there were breeders of them. To most fanciers they are perhaps better known as American Sebrights, although they gained considerable of their reputation as Hambletonians.

The Wyandotts are not so strikingly

beautiful as some other breeds, but as they are attracting more attention than ever before, breeders will strive to increase their beauty without impairing their usefulness, and the interest in them will tend to increase for some time. They have finely laced plumage, low, flat rose-combs, red ear-lobes, black tails, and clean yellow legs. They weigh from 7 to 10 lbs. when full grown.

Our illustration was kindly furnished by Dr. E. B. Weston, of Highland Park, Ill., whose card appears in our Directory.

FRUIT OR FLOWER.

When orchards smile, and our gardens bloom
 In rainbow beauty from day to day,
 And verdant leaflet and nodding plume
 Keep time to music the breezes play,
 How sweet the bower
 When sun and shower
 Uifold the bud and reveal the flower!
 Along the meadows in gleaming lines
 From year to year in promise writ;
 Tassels and tendrils of clinging vines
 Are never weary proclaiming it;
 As bells in the tower
 Toll forth the hour,
 They herald the fruit that follows the flower.
 We may watch and wait, but can hasten not
 The sweet fruition our hearts desire,
 Nor gather the grape or the apricot
 Until they are fed with the noonday fire:
 Though the fields we scour,
 We have no power
 To harvest the fruit that is still in flower.
 But when the orchards are pink and white,
 And all the meadows are green and gay,
 In the promise given we take delight,
 And breathe the fragrance that comes in May,
 Nor ask for the dower
 Of a riper hour,
 For the perfect fruit in the time of flower.

—Josephine Pollard.

JAMIE'S SUCCESS.

BY HENRY WALTER, JR.

All was bustle and excitement at Farmer Jones's house, not that all the things which the good old farmer undertook were done in the flurry of excitement, because it was far from that, whatever he undertook was carried out with great care and precision; this was a special occasion, he desired to get his son Jamie off to the city on the earliest train. Jamie, his only son, was a strong and healthy boy of sixteen, and was going to the great dingy city to make his fortune. Through his father he had obtained a position in his uncle's store as clerk, at a salary that seemed a fortune to him. Although he had not attended school much, yet he was naturally smart, and by reading had picked up much valuable information. It could be clearly seen, by one look at his frank, honest face, that in whatever undertaking he might be engaged, he entertained not the least doubt of success. And now he seemed to think that the quiet, healthy life on the farm, with which he had

formerly been so well contented, was nothing compared with the thrift and industry of city life, as it had been pictured to him. So, on this bright July morning, he set out, with the best wishes of his poor but honest parents, and great expectations in his heart. On such occasions as this, all boys are very apt to build air-castles, and in this Jamie proved an adept. In the cars, passing through cut and then over level plains clothed in verdure, and presenting to the eye most beautiful scenes as they whirled along to their destination, Jamie's thoughts would go forward to the future; how it made his heart throb to think of the time when he expected to support his aged parents in ease and comfort in the great city. Somehow he seemed to think life would lose half its pleasures were he without their presence. Then he thought of his uncle, thoughtful and pleasant as he had always been on his visits to his father's farm, with such a jovial, round face and bright twinkling eyes, and a kind word for all. He was a large retailer in silks, jewelry and furnishing goods, and with his large army of clerks and assistants, his establishment was the largest in the city. Jamie, however, did not have much time in which to exercise his thoughts. The city was but a short distance from the village in which he lived, and before he was aware of the fact, he had reached his destination, and found himself in company with another boy on his way to his uncle's store. As this was his first visit to the city it appeared wonderful—the church spires, rising to stately heights, among the clouds, and the mammoth buildings, covering squares—all excited his curiosity, and question after question was poured forth to his companion, till the latter was only too glad when his employer's store was reached. Here, but for the guide, Jamie would not have known which way to turn. They passed along, past great piles of fabrics and cases of shining jewels, through crowds of purchasers and errand boys, past numerous book-keepers and accountants, and at last arrived at a small room, in the farthest end of the store, where Jamie found his uncle, before a desk and surrounded by various papers; it was several moments before he looked up, so intent

at work was he, and Jamie was beginning to become impatient. In a few moments, however, he wheeled his chair around and, with his old-time smile and gentle clasp, accorded his nephew a most hearty welcome.

“Why, Jamie,” he exclaimed: “I had almost forgotten my promise. Glad to see you so prompt, you’re just in time; one of my clerks quit yesterday, and you may enter upon your duties as clerk without beginning at foot as office boy, as it was your father’s desire that I should give you a good start. Do you think you can fill the position? It will come to you after a while. When can you commence at your post, to-morrow morning?”

“Yes, Uncle, to-morrow morning, if convenient to you. Thanks, for the kind offer. I think I can soon learn all about it; at any rate, I can give it a trial and do my best,” said Jamie.

“Very well, remember, to-morrow morning prompt. Until then, I suppose you would like to rest and see the city. Here, Fred, come here!” he cried to a boy, who was passing the door, “You can show this young gentleman around the city the rest of the day, and show him to your boarding place to night, as he would probably like to room with you. He is going to commence work for me to-morrow and I hope you will be his friend, as he is my nephew.”

“Yes, sir, said Fred, as he picked up his hat and beckoning Jamie to follow, passed out through the store upon the busy street.

Fred Dare, for this was the young lad’s name, was a fine-looking lad of about Jamie’s age and height, and completely won his confidence from the first. His father’s death, about a year before, had left him an orphan, adrift in the world with no means of support except that which he could obtain for himself. Luck, however, as if to aid him in his purpose, threw him in with Jamie’s uncle. One day as Mr. Jones’s little daughter, about five years old, was crossing the street, a fire engine, with horses, came tearing down the street at a terrific rate, and she was directly in their path; Fred saw this, and without a moment’s reflection, dashed in front of the horses, seized the girl and passed to the other side of the street, where the loving

parents, who had witnessed the brave deed, were waiting and received with gladness their little daughter. Money, Fred would not take, when tendered to him as a reward for his great service, he was too proud for that. But upon learning the situation of things with the lad, Mr. Jones was able to give him all the reward he desired, an honest employment; and now we find him performing whatever work is set before him. Jamie already felt that in this lad he had a most sincere friend, one who would stand by him in case of an emergency, and lend him a helping hand. For a true friend to a country boy in the city, totally unacquainted with the ways and customs, was most desirable of all things. That night, after the long walks of the day, Jamie found true comfort in the plainly but neatly furnished rooms of his newly found friend, and awoke on the morrow much refreshed by his rest.

The usual hour for the commencement of work at the store, found the boys on hand. Then it was that Jamie experienced his first embarrassment. What if he should prove incompetent! What if he made many bad mistakes at the beginning! Would his uncle overlook them! These thoughts went whirling through his mind, but he was not to be easily discouraged; he felt that if he once got a fair start, all would be well. And this was the case; he soon became an adept at the post assigned him. Weeks passed, during which time he was Fred’s bosom friend and shared his rooms. All went smoothly at the store and everything indicated a prosperous business.

One morning, however, Jamie in a private interview with his uncle, learned that large thefts had been going on in the store for some time; jewelry had been disappearing in large quantities and although he had strong suspicions as to who the guilty party was, yet he could not gain sufficient evidence. All was a mystery. The night watchman had been questioned and knew no persons had entered the store at night, as he went his rounds so often they could get no chance to work. All this flashed through Jamie’s mind: what if the night watchman were implicated in the burglary. True, he had been in Mr. Jones’s employ

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

many years and was considered a faithful man, but Jamie had formed his opinion on the matter and was desirous of testing it. So with his uncle's permission, and entirely unknown to the watchman, he made the store his sleeping apartment that very night. As most of the jewelry was well back, and there were a number of large boxes piled in the middle of the store for want of room, Jamie found a very convenient look-out in these boxes. When the hour for shutting up the store came around, Jamie found it a very easy task to get into the boxes unobserved; and when the watchman passed his rounds, after locking all the doors, little did he suspect that, for a time at least, his actions would be carefully watched. Jamie soon found that he did not go his rounds as often as he had stated. All through the long dreary night Jamie waited and watched, but only once did he hear the watchman, that about midnight. Nothing of importance took place that night and Jamie was about discouraged, not to say sleepy and hungry when morning came. But cheering words from his uncle and Fred kept up his spirits, and night after night he watched, but to no success. A week passed, still no burglars came and Jamie made up his mind to drop the case, although he did not want to allow that he was wrong. So, seizing the opportunity, Fred insisted upon his going at least one night more, promising to go with him and Jamie rather reluctantly consented. This night was Sunday, and he could not see for himself any use in going but simply went to please Fred. Together the two whiled away the hours as best they could but they passed slowly at the best. Soon however, both were greatly surprised to hear voices coming from the front of the store and in their direction, and they drew further into the boxes for concealment; nearer and nearer the voices came and the persons paused directly in front of the boxes, setting the lantern so its rays fell directly on their faces. There the men conversed in low tones which were easily distinguished by the boys through holes in the boxes previously cut. Both boys quickly recognized the speakers; one was the watchman, whom Jamie had suspected, and the other

was one of Mr. Jones's clerks, named Jacques Dart, a young man of fast habits. From the conversation it was learned that this man assisted by the watchman, had robbed the store previously, and came for the same purpose that night. It appeared that the young man had gotten into debt a good deal, and sought to liquidate it in this manner. He certainly came poorly prepared, and evidently did not expect to be interrupted in his work, for aside from a small leather bag, in which to place the jewelry, he had not an article; and of this Jamie was glad. While both men were bending over a certain jewel, the watchman holding the lantern and his companion examining it, Jamie hit upon a plan. Quickly producing from his pocket a small pistol which had been given him by his uncle, he emerged from the boxes and cautiously approaching the men till both were covered, he cried out in tones too forcible to be misunderstood:

"One move and you die! Fold your arms and stand still, or this pistol may speak!"

And turning to Fred, bade him bring a policeman while he stood guard over his prisoners. They were duly turned over to the police authorities and marched off to jail, while Jamie and Fred returned home in high spirits.

"Jamie, you have done me a great favor, and have my heartiest thanks," said his uncle the morning following.

"But, uncle, Fred deserves as much credit as I," said Jamie: "but for him I would not have been there last night."

"Very, well! return to your work now, but before going home to-night stop in here a moment, I want to see you."

And Jamie went back to his work with a light heart. All through the day he was the talk of the clerks and envied by all. It made him happy to think that he had done his uncle a good turn. And, after the ever-welcome signal to close the store for the night, Jamie wended his way to the office, little wondering what was in store for him.

"Here, Jamie," said his uncle, handing him a bulky envelope, "take this, and when you get home in Fred's presence, open it. There is a note to explain all. Good night."

"Good night," replied Jamie, too bewildered to say more.

That night after supper, with trembling fingers, the envelope was torn open and found to contain two smaller ones, one addressed to each boy, and a short note.

"The money enclosed is given as a reward for the great service you have done me," it ran, "and I only hope it will bring you great happiness," and was signed by Jamie's uncle.

Hastily tearing open the envelopes, each boy found new, crisp notes to the amount of \$2500. Jamie wondered if his uncle had taken leave of his senses, but there was the note to explain all.

"Oh, Jamie," said Fred, "how can we ever repay your Uncle for this kindness."

"By making renewed efforts to serve him more faithfully than heretofore, said Jamie. I, for one, will do so, won't you Fred?"

"Yes, Jamie," said Fred in words that spoke volumes.

The men who were so neatly captured by the boys must not be forgotten. In payment for their deeds, they received long sentences which they are now serving in the penitentiary. All the stolen jewelry was found and restored to Jamie's uncle by the police, and all were happy save the prisoners.

* * * * *

Five years have passed, and the boys, now men, still work in the store; not however as clerks, for the firm name is now Jones, Dare & Co., and both boys are partners. Now rich, Jamie and his parents occupy a handsome, new house on one of the principal streets of the city, and all is peace and sunshine. Fred, now married, occupies the house adjoining Jamie's, and with pride tells his beautiful wife how Jamie and he did their first work as detectives.

—●—

"My SON," said an old negro, "now dat you's outen de penitentiary, try ter keep out; an' arter dis doan steal, leastwise doan do lack yer did befo'— steal a pair o' boots wat was too big fur yessel' an' too little fur yer old daddy. Ef yer kaint pick up suthin' dat'll do yer some good, be hones'."

A little girl was trying to tell her mother how beautifully a certain lady could trill in singing, and said: Oh, mamma, you ought to hear her gargle—she does so it sweetly."

The Wife's New Story.

The story, ma'am? Why, really now, I haven't much to say:

If you had come a year ago, and then again to-day, No need of any word to tell, for your own eyes could see

Just what the friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

A year ago I hadn't flour to make a batch of bread, And many a night these little ones went hungry to their bed;

Just peep into the pantry, ma'am; there's sugar, flour and tea;—

That's what the friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

The pail that holds the butter he used to fill with beer;

He hasn't spent a cent for drink for two months and a year;

He pays his debts, he's well and strong, and kind as man can be;—

That's what the friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

He used to sneak along the streets feeling so mean and low,

And always felt ashamed to meet the folks he used to know;

He looks the world now in the face, he steps off bold and free.—

That's what the friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

Why, at the shop, the other day, when a job of work was done,

The boss declared, of all his men the steadiest one was John;

"I used to be the worst, my wife," John told me, and says he—

"That's what the friends of Temperance have done for you and me."

The children were afraid of him, his coming stopped their play;

Now every night, when supper's done, and the table cleared away,

The boys will frolic round his chair, the baby climb his knee—

That's what the friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

Oh, yes! the sad, sad times are gone, the sorrow and the pain;

The children have their father back, and I my John again.

Don't mind my crying, ma'am, indeed its just for joy, to see

All that the friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

And mornings when he's gone to work, I kneel down and say,

"Father in Heaven, oh, help dear John to keep his pledge to-day!"

And every night, before I sleep, thank God on bended knee

For what the Friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

WHAT WILL IT MATTER?

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

THE world holds a mixture of sorrow and pain:
But what will it matter a hundred years hence,
If we drink its wine bitter or quaff from its sweet-
ness,

Gather up its full treasure,
Or its scanty crust's measure,
Clasp hands with its poverty or double its pence?

We walk through the world in a thorn-begirt path,
And few are the blossoms that brighten our way;
And oft, when the sun drappeth low in the west
Night shuts down so starless,
That we, almost prayerless,
Much doubt if for us there will come a new day.

There are burdens we bear, temptations we meet,
And sometimes we falter and think we must fall
When we come where the briars have grown to
a hedge,
With feet that are bleeding,
Kind sympathy needing,
While of friends once around us there's no one
to call.

But what will it matter that the pathway is rough,
That under each rose hides a canker or thorn?
The evenings and mornings, time counteth off
swiftly;
Then, courage, my brother,
Let's cheer one another,
For the glad sound, "well done," we shall hear in
the morn.

Chicago, Ill.

The Mission of Flowers.

"We are too poor to cultivate flowers,"
said a woman one day, as she looked at my
garden in its blaze of autumnal glory; "but
I have always loved them."

"Too poor to raise flowers!" I exclaimed.
"That seems an impossibility. They will
cost you nothing but the earth and water;
cuttings are easily obtained. They will be-
stow inestimable riches upon you in return
for the labor you give them, because they
will turn your thoughts heavenward."

I wish I could impress upon every woman
the necessity of cultivating flowers, for even
one pot of flowers will exhale a brightness
around her and give her peace that passeth
understanding. Weary with the daily rou-
tine of cooking, baking, sewing and making
over garments, how many women of this
day will sit down perfectly discouraged
with the burden they are forced to endure!

Now, if from all this needful drudgery of
life they could turn to a window full of

flowering plants, and water them and dig
up the soil round the roots, and remove the
faded leaves, almost insensibly their hearts
would become lighter, and their souls
brighter, and with renewed zeal they would
return to their tasks. I have kept five win-
dows filled with plants through this long
winter—over four months of unbroken
sleighbing and snow-drifts—and every cold
night they have been put to sleep with the
newspapers tucked behind them and around
them, and only once, when the mercury
fell 23 degrees below zero, were any of them
removed from the casements. Not a plant
has been chilled, though they have had to
depend upon an open fire on the hearth in
one room and a soapstone stove in an ad-
joining room. And now they are filled with
buds and flowers, and repay me ten-fold for
all my attentions. Do raise flowers, my
dear sisters, and learn for yourselves their
heavenly mission. Let the little children
have their own flower garden where they
can dig and plant at their own sweet will,
and refine their hearts by their toil among
the plants, for it is, indeed, the pleasantest
labor which God has given us. The richest
home is truly poor without the flowers
which the poorest home can possess, for a
five cent packet of seeds will make the
most humble home beautiful.—*Bowditch's
American Florist and Farmer.*

The Garden.

BY SAM LAWRENCE.

Vegetarianism is no hobby with my diet,
nor do thoughts upon the subject trouble
my mind very much. Nothing is better
relished by me, or sweeter to the taste than
good juicy meat where it is nicely cooked
by "Eliza Jane." We have a plenty of
meat on our table at all meals, and I don't
think there is the least danger of a sensible
person eating too much of it if the festive
board is well supplied with lettuce, onions,
asparagus, rhubarb, peas, beans, potatoes,
cabbage, turnips, corn, cucumbers, toma-
toes, squashes, celery, egg-plant, straw-
berries, currants, raspberries, grapes and
other fruits and vegetables of which the
ones named are but a smattering. Such a
diet as can be had would be likely to make

one eat, and make him always feel like eating when meal time comes. Bankers and capitalists can set no better table of food than the tiller of the soil if he chooses. If he does not live well it is his own fault. The climate and soil are favorable, but the atmosphere only does its part of the work. The gardener must aid in growing plants. All gardens must be cared for and cultivated. Even the Garden of Eden was not an exception to this rule.

A good farmer is known by the neatness of his farm. And this statement is just as true with the gardener. Take down the hoe from the fence. With the aid of a little muscular force, that sedentary people call exercise, it will do wonders. Hoe well and hoe often. In the rich warm soil of the garden weeds grow rapidly and will soon sap up the strength that should go to the plants. Constant careful hoeing is necessary to produce rapid healthy growing. The hoe must be used until the plants shade the ground, when it may be discontinued, at least until the vegetables ripen. Hoeing gives other advantages besides keeping down the weeds. It keeps the soil loose and mellow so that it can be easily penetrated by heat, and can absorb dews and gentle showers of rain. It gives the roots of the plant a chance to expand and take up food. It may not keep the soil worked damp, but it will greatly aid in retaining the moisture in the under layers of earth. The use of the hoe is not all that is necessary. Diseased and dead plants should be removed, and the cause of their failure ascertained and remedied if possible. Injurious insects must be fought and guarded against. If they are not captured they will take the crop.

Gardening is an abstruse science. No gardener understands all that is to be learned, and does not succeed equally well with all kinds of plants. It is not expected, therefore, that every farmer will raise all varieties of plants in his garden. The best way is to take a few that he values most and make a specialty of those. A few sorts of vegetables well taken care of will richly repay the labor that is given to their care. The products of the garden furnish a pleasant and healthful diet for all classes of peo-

ple. No part of the farm, cultivated in whatever crop it may be, will be as profitable in proportion as the garden, and certainly no portion will yield a greater amount of comfort.

LOVE'S CREED.

I hold one simple faith throughout the days
That wear on slowly to an unknown end —
A faith which glorifies the darkest ways
That lead me to my friend.

I may not understand the reason why
Some things are hidden which I fain would see,
My faith, the faith by which I live — or die —
Is still enough for me.

And thus it is I am content to wait,
For fear and questioning to doubt belong,
Love knows but this, and proves it, soon or late,
The king can do no wrong!

—*The Manhattan.*

Was she an Old Hen or not?

Having the hen fever bad, I was glad to get in proper season every sitting hen I could. At one time I got a fearful measly looking specimen, but as she was willing to sit on anything, even brickbats, she served my purpose well. During the process of incubation she sat very close and almost entirely abstained from food. When the three weeks were up there was hardly enough of body left to generate heat sufficient to finish incubation. But when she came out with her chicks she never declined her rations and became very fat when the chickens were ready to wean; and, as she was good for nothing else, I took her head off, and not being the proprietor of a "boarding house," she was cooked for my own table, and to my surprise she was the most delicious fowl I ever tasted. And it seems to me this is a proper question to place before any scientific American — Whether she was an old hen or not? And whether a fowl can be old that makes all its growth, except the frame, in a few weeks?

Let that be as it may, the discovery made by me proved fatal to old hens afterward. The proper method is to feed well while they are with chickens, and kill them as soon as the chickens are ready to wean.

—*Jos. M. Wade, in Scientific American.*

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

BY A. G. TILLINGHAST.

(In answer to Jesse A. Burrows, Rush, Pa.)

The wages of farm hands has always been from thirty-five to fifty dollars per month; the latter figure for harvest hands. Now that the N. P. R R. is completed, so many are coming here that wages, no doubt, will be much lower hereafter. There are about six months that the days are so short and the weather so rainy that there is not much done on farms. I could not take the responsibility of advising any one to come here. Some come with nothing and in a few years have good homes and farms of their own; others come with seemingly just as good chances, and are glad to get enough to go back home with, and are disgusted with the country. If a man is strong and able and willing to work hard, at rough, hard work, for five or ten years, he can acquire a competency here; but if he is weak or sickly he had better not try it.

You could take up a timber claim of 160 acres, build a log house, clear off a garden spot, keep a cow, pig and chickens, hunt, fish, make shingles, stove wood, &c., to sell, and work out in harvest, thus making a living and having a home of your own, but it would be a long time before you could make a farm out of the woods. Some get ahead by renting farms of others, already made. All seem to get along well enough who have their health and are willing to work.

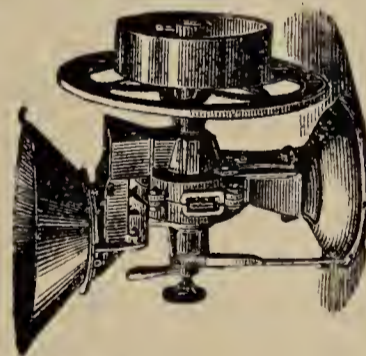
Farm hands are not treated so well here as they are in the east. Here you would have to furnish your own bed and make it yourself, and hire or do your own washing, and be denied many of the privileges you would expect in the east. This custom prevails all over the Pacific coast and a single man has to become a "blanket-man; still it is a roughness that doesn't hurt much, and if you are strong, industrious, steady and don't gamble, you can lay up money faster than in the east. To get here, buy an emigrant ticket over the N. P. R R. to Seattle, Wash. Ter. Cost, about \$65, to which add expenses by the way. You could get thro' for \$75, but your expenses will probably foot up about \$100. For further information apply to the Sec'y of Immgration So-

ciety, Olympia, Wash. Ter.; Land Agent, U. P. R R., Omaha, Neb.; or Land Agent, N. P. R R., St. Paul, Minn. They will send you free pamphlets describing the country and how to get here.

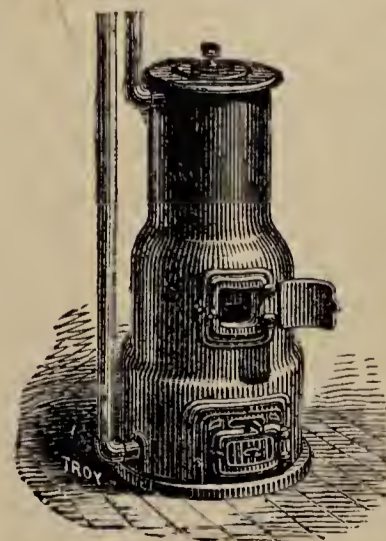
(In answer to Charles Sherman, Rose, N. Y.)

Puget Sound, or Western Washington, is more of a lumber country than farming country. You could take a timber claim with your soldier's right, but it would be a long time before you could see fields of grain growing on your farm. It would cost \$300 per acre to get the trees and stumps off the land. Lumbermen have taken about all the land near the water that is valuable for the timber that is on it, and it will not pay to haul logs more than three or four miles to water. It is impracticable to make good roads through our heavy timber, swamps, &c. From the nature of the soil, (it being wet and miry all winter,) nothing short of plank road or a railroad would answer, and these cost so much that for many years your timber would be valueless. It is true you could select alder bottoms on swamp land easier to clear, but these lands are in

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small bodies, only enough for a few farms in each, and so far apart from each other in the great woods that you would not have enough neighbors for schools, society, &c., and still would have to make and maintain miles of costly roads out to the water's edge. The bottom lands need draining, and most of them dyking, to keep off flooding rivers. The salt marsh lands have long been all taken, and those in cultivation are worth \$100 per acre. People crowd near the water's edge and on the navigable rivers, and on account of the great expense of road-making do not push back into the interior. The timber is mostly of fir and cedar. There is much spruce and pine, and some hemlock, maple, willow and alder. The fir and cedar grow to a height of 100 to 250, and are frequently 9 feet in diameter, their roots covering sometimes from one-fourth to one-half of an acre of ground.

Oats and barley are about the only grain raised on the Sound. Oats yield from 50 to 100 bushels to an acre; barley about the same. On the reclaimed salt marsh lands oats are the main thing raised. Some single farmers raising 20,000 bushels or more per year. They are sent to San Francisco and sell for about 50 cents per bushel. There is still plenty of wild game. Elk and deer back in the mountains, and deer on the islands. Duck and wild geese are very abundant in the winter. Fish abound in the Sound, lake and rivers. Salmon, halibut, trout, tom cods, clams, crabs, &c. The climate is cool and pleasant in summer: no hot weather and generally plenty of refreshing showers during the summer months. In winter we have cloudy, rainy weather, most of the time, with occasionally pleasant frosty weather when the wind is in the North, but in the seven winters I have passed on the Sound, I have never yet seen the thermometer down to zero. The summers are delightful, the winters are disagreeable.

The climate is healthy if care is taken to avoid exposure to dampness in winter. Owing to so many coming over the N. P. R. R. this spring the probability is that wages will rule lower the coming year. When lumber trade is brisk, the saw mills and logging camps pay high wages. Farm

hands get good board, but there the employer's responsibility ceases. The men have to find their own sleeping accommodations as best they can. We call them blanket men, here, and it would remind you of your old army fare. The towns are growing and building up rapidly; and carpenters, masons, &c., get work at good wages. This is a better country for a day laborer to make money in, than any other I know of. Only gambling and drinking habits prevent them laying up money. As a general rule, a man who can get along well in the East can get along here, and a man who cannot find anything to take hold of at home, can't do much here. It requires patience, perseverance and pluck to get a foothold and succeed anywhere. Some are lucky and know a good opening and opportunity when they see it; others grumble and growl and seem to be mad because some one or something don't put them right into a good business or on a good improved farm where all they will have to do is to take the profits. If I were to look for a homestead, myself, as the main thing, I would look through the Eastern part of the Territory, instead of on the Sound. You are about ten years too late for this part of the Territory, unless you would be satisfied to locate back in the wilderness away from roads or water and wait for railroads to open up you a way out. If your object is to see the world, the chance is good, strike out and keep your eyes open; there is nothing like seeing for yourself.

The free pamphlets describing this country are all in the main, correct, but do not mention the draw-backs. These, are bad roads, damp winters, mosquitoes, fleas, ferns and difficulty of getting plow-lands. There is a great future before us, but progress must be slow and we must learn to labor and wait.



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5 **GEO. PINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.**

SWEET SEVENTY-FIVE.

ON sweet sixteen the poet's praise
Is lavished in uncounted lays;
In tenderer measure I would strive
To sing the praise of seventy-five.

Sweet seventy-five! The soft brown hair,
Though touched with silver here and there,
Still clusters round the saintly face
Where love has set the crowning grace.

Sweet seventy-five! The gentle eyes
Still near the hue of girlhood's skies,
And still thy lips with winsome smile
Childhood and age alike beguile.

Sweet seventy-five! The scattered band
Still owns the guidance of thy hand,
And children's children yield to thee,
Unasked, their loving fealty.

Sweet seventy-five! We at thy feet
The fable old in faith repeat,
For thou hast found in every truth
The secret of immortal youth.

—Aunt Marian, in *Christian at Work*.

Beans.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

Much abused product! Yet thou nourisheth the highest cultured of the land, and lendeth an unspeakable charm to the dear old fireside of our Puritan ancestors. Whether we can credit thee for the prodigious enlightenment and culture of far-famed New England, without her time-honored baked beans, is something which even the American mind has thus far failed to accomplish. The golden wheat fields of the West, pale to insignificance when compared with the bean-covered hills of our forefathers. Sunny Florida, laden with the orange, and vine-clad California can offer no rivalry to rock-bound New England—the home of the bean. So much for the New England bean.

Now why should we slight it in other parts of the country? Yet it is an undesirable fact that it is slighted. The lordly wheat-raisers cannot condescend to grow the paltry crop, as he terms it. The small farmer on the lighter soils strives to imitate his brother in this respect, and thus the bean has become a tabooed product in the West. Many a field that now produces but 10 or 12 bushels of wheat to the acre, would yield 15 or 20 if planted to beans;

thus enabling the owners to realize \$60 where he now gets but \$10. To be sure, it will require a little more labor, but then there is ample recompense for this. The farmer who cultivates but few acres should aim to raise such crops as will give him full and profitable employment so that he need not go off his own farm for work. Better do more planting and hoeing and less sowing on such farms. Fewer expensive farm implements will be needed in the cultivation of such crops, so the farmer will not be obliged to burden himself with debt at the start, as many do in the vain struggle to compete with the larger farmers who cultivate twenty acres to his one. Some men seem to think that they are not farming unless they are raising wheat and follow after the wattle of the reaper. What a silly idea! when they might get ten times as much from their land with less capital and hard labor.

Beans do not require a very rich soil, but still they will not yield largely if planted on a barren or worn out soil, as many seem to think. If the soil is too rich they will run too much to vines. A light, well-drained, fertile soil is the best. They should be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, with hills 16 inches apart in the row. The regular

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field crop should not be planted before the first of June. After that time the ground is warm, and there is no danger of frost. If there is a clean piece of land on the farm, that particular piece should be devoted to beans. A weedy piece that needs constant cultivation to keep it clean, is not well adapted to beans. Constant cultivation is apt to throw dirt upon the leaves and pods, which causes them to rust. Where the soil is kept stirred up loosely, the heavy rains spatter the earth upon the plants badly. Nor should they be cultivated while the dew or other moisture is on the leaves, for this will also insure a coating of dirt over the leaves. All the cultivation that beans need is to keep down the weeds and grass. The ground, unless packed, should be stirred as little as possible.

A clean tender sod, turned over late in the spring is one of the best chances for a bean crop. It should be turned over perfectly flat, and well dragged with a light fine-toothed harrow. Such a piece will need but little cultivation, as the roots are all turned under at the start.

Try a patch of beans this spring, and give them a fair chance. If the trial is satisfactory you can enlarge on the crop next year.

Bee Keeping.

BY N. N. SHEPHERD.

The question is sometimes asked "Who should keep bees?" We answer: almost any one who owns or rents a piece of land might keep a few if he liked them well enough. But when we are asked who shall make a business of honey-raising, that might be a more difficult question to solve. But we will venture to a few assertions in regard to the matter. First, the man or woman that likes bees, and has good reason to believe that bees like him; for if this good will is not reciprocal there will often be trouble afterwards. Second, he who has a good place for them—a place well protected from the winds, where there is plenty of white clover, basswood and buckwheat. Third, the man who has time to take care of them and knows how to do it, for bees will not long care for themselves, and bee-

keeping is a trade to learn, and it cannot be learned in a day, or year even. But how learn? Why, get a few colonies and a good bee-book and study until you are master of the business. Bee-keeping and small fruit raising go well together, and a very few acres of land is sufficient for both. But few understand the profits and advantages of bee-keeping. With all the late inventions and improvements, in connection with that industry, the amount of honey produced by a single swarm is sometimes truly astonishing. But an average yield in a fair season where there is plenty of pasture, might be safely put a 100 pounds to the colony, besides the increase in the number of swarms, which is generally about double in number. We speak from our own knowledge and observation, having kept from 80 to 200 colonies for about 25 years. We will say more in a future number in regard to the management of an apiary.

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MAY-SONG.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

A SONG FOR MAY, whose breath is sweet
With blossoms blowing at our feet,
Whose voice is heard in laughing rills
That ripple down the sun-kissed hills,—
Oh, happy, happy May!

THE robin on the budding trees
Is rocking in the drowsy breeze,
And, bubbling from his silver throat,
His songs in wordless rapture float,
Oh, happy, happy May!

ABOVE the hills the firmament
Bends downward like a wide, blue tent,
And we, oh fairy-fooled May,
Are dwellers in your tents to-day,
Oh, happy, happy May!

OUR hearts are glad with bird and bee
For what we feel and what we see,
While beauty crowns the world to-day.
Oh, would our life could keep its May—
Its happy, happy May!

Water-Proof Oil for Boots and Shoes.

BY N. B. HOLLISTER.

I notice in the February number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, an article from the *London Field* recommending castor oil for shoe leather, which the writer claims makes it thoroughly water-proof, &c. I have seen it so recommended before, and was led to give it a very thorough trial, and must say that my experience with regard to its use is very different. With me it did not make them water-proof, but makes the leather soft, and would undoubtedly be good for boots and shoes that were uncomfortably tight, to make them stretch so as to fit the foot more readily; but the oil penetrates the leather, so that it will soil the stocking or sock worn underneath, very quickly, carrying with it some of the blacking from the leather, and I found its use to me, at least, decidedly objectionable.

Last winter I got some black harness-oil to oil my harness with, and have since then applied some of it to my boots and shoes, with much satisfaction; and find it also an excellent thing for the lighter leather, such as French calf, kid and pebble-goat, of which women's shoes are made, using of course for such lighter leather a less quantity. In the article I have referred to, the

writer recommends "pouring the castor oil over the boot and then rubbing it with the hand" which is certainly not a very cleanly process for the hand. This reminds me that all my life (until somewhat recently) I have been annoyed with the usual means employed to grease boots and shoes, oil harness, &c., such as the use of a shoe-brush or a rag tied to a stick, and wondered if there wasn't some better way than that to do it. One day in looking about for some more agreeable way of oiling my harness, I bethought me of a "sash brush" I had used on a stencil plate to put the address on boxes of peaches I was shipping to market, and got that and tried it for my purpose. Well, here it was at last, just what I wanted, and I yielded to a mental exclamation of "Eureka." *I have found it.* I got an old piece of sacking and put on the carpet by the stove to lay my harness on, and put an old coffee sack across my lap, and went through the process of oiling my harness with real comfort and satisfaction, though I have since found it less trouble to do the work by daylight, and hang the harness up

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5-6 **CHARLES RICK, Fairview, Pa.**

against the wall, as one can get at both sides of the leather better. After I had finished my harness I got my boots and shoes and oiled them with it in the same way with my paint brush, without even soiling my fingers. The oil can be applied by this means, without removing the shoes from one's feet, and can be applied lightly or more thoroughly as you wish, and can be used around the edge between the upper and the sole better than any way I have ever found. The best water proof application I have tried for this purpose, is beef tallow with some bees-wax and a little rosin added, and melted together and applied with the brush I have described; and I would recommend adding a little lamp-black to the mixture, for if worn in the wet the boots or shoes usually turn red, and this will blacken them again. Do not put in but a little rosin, as too much would make the leather stiff; and do not apply the mixture too hot, or it may burn the leather; and this mixture should be warmed into the leather by holding the boots near the fire until it melts, always being careful not to burn them. Do not leave the brush in the grease while it solidifies in cooling, as when you melt it next time it may injure the brush, but lay it aside, or what is much better, tie a string around it and hang it up. With the use of this preparation, thick boots or shoes can be worn in the water for some time without being wet through. An occasional use of the harness oil I have described will soften the leather and make it more pliable if the use of the other preparation makes them uncomfortably stiff, and which it will not be likely to do. This harness oil is perfumed in some way so the smell is not at all offensive, but on the contrary is quite agreeable.

Henryville, Ind., Mar. 5th, 1884.

IF!

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

I would make a beautiful poem
Of the long, bright summer day,
If my pen could catch the color
Of the roses on the spray,
And the blithe and beautiful music
Of brook and breeze and birds;
But the truest poet living
Cannot put them into words.

If I *could*, you would hear all through it
The lullaby of the breeze,
Like a faint and far-off echo
Of ocean's harmonies.

You would hear the song of robins
A-swinging in the apple-tree
And the ripple of running waters
In their search for the great, gray sea.

If I could write out the color
Of the lilac's tossing plumes
And make you feel, in a sentence,
The spell of its sweet perfumes, —
If my pen could paint the glory
Of the blue and tender sky,
And the peace of the steadfast mountains,
My poem would never die.

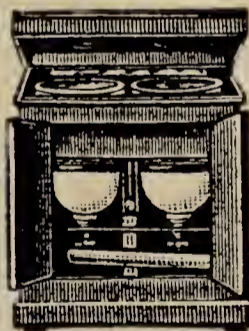
But I cannot write down the poem,
As it comes from the hand of God,
In the wonderful, wordless language
Of sky and tree and sod,
In words we tell our thoughts in
That will make you feel and see
The beautiful, beautiful poem
The day has been to me!

Shiocton, Wis.

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Carrots, Parsnips and Salsify.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

These three plants are the principle root crops raised in the garden, and rather especially designed for fall and winter use, with the exception of carrots, the other two being better if left out during the winter. They yield very largely; if proper cultivation is given, a small plot will give all that any ordinary family will need. A five-cent package of carrot or parsnip seed, if sown carefully, will be all that is necessary. Salsify seeds are much larger, being, in fact, nearly if not quite as large as common oats; so that a larger quantity of seed will be needed. A deep, rich soil is the best, and if a sandy loam, loose and friable, all the better. Plow or spade deep; if the soil is not naturally rich, a good application of well rotted manure will be beneficial. Rake or harrow until in as fine condition as possible; lay off in drills at least twelve inches apart, although fifteen inches is better. Lay off shallow; sow the seed as evenly as possible, and cover lightly, giving the soil a light pressure with the hoe or spade so as to press the soil down upon the seed; this will cause them to germinate quicker and better.

The cultivation should begin as soon as the plants can be seen well in the row. The soil should be stirred so as to be kept loose, and all weeds kept down. After they have started to grow, they should be thinned out so that the plants will stand about three or four inches apart.

In selecting the rows or bed for this crop, especially parsnips and salsify, I always select the rows near the permanent beds, so that the balance of the garden can be plowed in the fall if necessary, without disturbing these crops. I prefer planting in long straight rows, having the first rows on one side of the garden with just a row or two of herbs, such as sage, savory, parsley, saffron, thyme, marjoram, &c. Next to this I want a row of asparagus, rhubarb and horse-radish; after these a row or two of mustard, spinach, dandelion and winter lettuce; and then the rows of parsnip and salsify. By having them in long rows the cultivation is much easier, as the larger

proportion can be done with the cultivator. And by having these plants that I want to be permanent all on one side, they do not interfere with plowing up the balance in the fall and winter.

There are but a few varieties of either salsify or parsnips; but of carrots there are quite a number; among them are the Early Scarlet Horn. Danvers Orange and the Long Scarlet, which are good varieties; the first for early, the second for later crop and the last for main crop or fall and winter. The carrots should be dug before the frost, and stored carefully in the cellar or pitted away; but the other two should be left out until late in the fall, and then only whatever quantity desired to use during the winter should be dug and stored in the cellar. Care must be taken to dig them out clean early in the spring, as they start to grow very early, and when allowed to do this the quality is injured. I am satisfied that parsnips grow the better part of the winter when left out.

Eldon, Mo.

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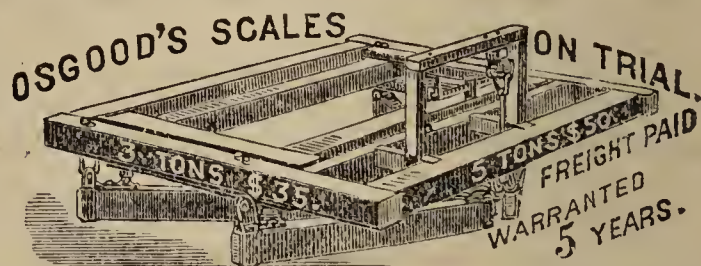


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Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

— O —

All Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Answers and original contributions solicited from all.

ANSWERS TO MARCH GARNERINGS.

13. Young ladies should not forget that Goliath died by a bang on the forehead.

14. C U M I N	15. C A B I N
H Y D R A	M A R S H
A B H O R	B R O A D
M A G I C	L U C I D
O T H N I	R A C E S
M A N E S	G L O B E
I N D U S	D O L O R
L A U T U	C R I M P
E L O P S	

16. WORM-WOOD. 17. CAULIFLOWER.
18. CONVENT.

MAY GARNERINGS.

No. 25. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The whole, consisting of forty-one letters, is a wise saying.

The 9, 20, 15, 5, 41 is the sea-lavender.
The 25, 22, 30, 3, 12, 35 is to urge.
The 2, 18, 37, 34 is a trap.
The 1, 7, 27, 36, 16, 6, 11, 4 is a nimble little fellow.
The 26, 29, 38, 19, 40, 13, 31 is great.
The 26, 39, 21, 33, 17, 10 is a dressing-glass.
The 28, 8, 32, 14, 24 is an evil spirit.

MAUDE.

No. 26. A SQUARE.

1. Goods sunk in the sea. 2. Empty. 3. A dance.
4. Opposed to cathode. 5. Blankets used by Indians to wrap their feet in before putting on moccasins.

C. H. PUTNAM.

No. 27. A DIAMOND.

1. A letter from "Maude." 2. An insect. 3. To make void. 4. A little ring. 5. A kind of silk open-work or lace. 6. A town in Penobscot county, Maine. 7. A letter from "Veteran."

RUTHVEN.

No. 28. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

In gather, not in fold;
In silver, not in gold;
In sharpen, not in hone;
In marble, not in stone;
In scatter, not in sow;
In shovel, not in hoe;
A book on plants will the answer show.

ADELAIDE.

No. 29. AMPUTATIONS.

Of a girl I am the name;
Forward or backward I am the same.
First behead and then curtail,
And now you'll find that, without fail,
Of a girl I'm still the name,
Forward or backward I am the same.
Curtail again, if you are inclined,
The name of a girl you'll surely find.
Now write it in black, or write it in red,
But the letter that's last now put at the head.
Still forward or backward I am the same,
Because of a girl I still am a name.

B. M. H.

No. 30. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of nine letters.)

1. Resulting from the united action of the sun and moon. 2. Plants, whose flowers have eight stamens. 3. The nightmare. 4. A piece of timber serving to belay great ropes to.

Primals: To encircle.

Finals: A border.

Connected: A course of bondstones.

MAUDE.

ANSWERS in July Garnerings.

PRIZES: For the first and second best list of answers to this month's puzzles, we offer each a year's subscription to this magazine.

Lists will close on June 12.

Answers to March "Garnerings" were received from Dan Shannon, T. N. Ayrb, Anna Condor N. A. Bryant, Annie C. Bryant, D. Lury, Undine, Angeline S., O. D. V., Ruthven, Veteran, Elder Blow, Betsy Ann, Econ, Cassbet, Clifton, Maude, E. N. E., Zeni, Jonquil, Sam Sampson, Kittie Clover, Georgia Taylor, Ike Annott, Steve, Roccambole and Philadelphia Phil.

Prize for best list of answers was awarded to Econ; second best list was won by Maude.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Econ: You are to be commended for your smartness in solving Maude's puzzle as it was an exceedingly hard one. You were the only one who succeeded in garnering what Maud sowed. Didn't you think the numerical was as novel as it was good?—*Angelina L.*: Your contributions are very welcome and acceptable. Your writing is so beautiful it would do a printer's heart good to set type from your "copy." Hope you will favor us with answers every month.—*D. Lury*: Articles for this department should be strictly original; so, if you conclude to send us some garnerings, please to bear that fact in mind. As you are so proficient in solving, we think you are capable of forming puzzles "out of your own head;" try at any rate to do so and let us know the result.—*Clifton*: Don't you think "Turnout" was a strange answer to No. 18? We did not mean that No. 13 was so very easy but that B. M. H. had been so wise as to answer puzzles equally as hard, she would have found no difficulty in mastering that one. Maybe we can find a place for your charade by making the answer in the singular instead of the plural number, because the contraction of two words is hardly admissible.—*Dick Ens*: Many thanks for your kind notice given us in the *New Jersey Puzzler* concerning this department. We shall ever strive to deserve your kind comments.—*Lead Pencil*: We have concluded to use your numerical enigma and hope to find a place for it in the July paper. More will prove welcome, and as we have often stated: "answers are always in order."—*E. N. E.* in sending a very nice contribution, writes: "I feel like trying to puzzle some of those who have been puzzling me."—*Sally*: The new puzzles were just what we wanted. It would add to our pleasure if you would send solutions every month. Why not?—*Dan Shannon*: Econ answered all the puzzles except one word in the Double Acrostic; Maude sent solutions to all but her own; and as none others did as well, we of course deemed those two entitled to the prizes offered and so awarded them.

F. S. F.

WANTED A WOMAN

of sense and energy for our business in her locality, middle-aged preferred. Salary \$35 to \$50. References exchanged.

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VOL. V., NO. V. WHOLE NO., XXXI.
LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., MAY, 1884.

Seed Corn. Our supply of Waushakum, Longfellow, and Pride of the North Seed Corn is now exhausted. We can supply some very nice seed of the Dutton, an early, twelve-rowed, yellow flint variety, at \$1.00 per peck; \$3.00 per bushel.

Choice Seed Potatoes. We will close out our remaining stock of Seed Potatoes at just *one-half* of the list prices to be found in our catalogue and on page 32 of this issue, mail orders only excepted. We still have on hand a good supply of Lee's Favorite, Early Maine, Early Sunrise and many others, but they will no doubt soon be taken on this offer, and should be ordered at once to make sure of getting them. The postage is so heavy on those mailed that we cannot do better than quoted on mail orders.

NEVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY of our seed business did the orders pour in upon us as this season between the dates of March 15 and April 15. The supplies of seeds which we had put up in packages ready for filling orders rapidly gave out, and for a few weeks it seemed utterly impossible with all the help we could get to keep up with them and fill orders as promptly as we desired. In consequence of so many waiting until ready to sow, and then all ordering in the rush, we were compelled to employ inexperienced hands, and have no doubt that in addition to serious delays, many mistakes may have occurred. We have now caught up and are filling orders the same day they are received, which we mean to be prepared to do throughout the season another year. We are now ready to set to right all

errors and omissions, and earnestly request all patrons who feel that they have not received all that is due them, to state to us *briefly and definitely* what they desire us to do to satisfy them, and if within the bounds of reason it will be done. We hope that none will withhold their future patronage on account of having to wait longer than they expected, for we shall strive to never get so far behind time again.

Our Supply of Puget Sound Fottler's Cabbage Seed is now all gone for this season, but we can still furnish a limited amount of Late Flat Dutch, both 'Excelsior' and 'Premium' strains. We have sent out enough of our "P. S." brand this spring to grow thirty million plants. If each seed produce a ten cent head, the product will be worth three million dollars. If they all fail to head that amount will represent the loss to the country, so ours is quite a responsible position to occupy. We ask a careful comparison by each planter with the best seeds to be obtained elsewhere and we hope that all will report results early this fall. The public wants to know whether our broad claim of superiority for this brand of seeds is actually founded on solid rock bottom or not, and the reports from the thousands who are on the jury this season will decide. Then let all report "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Our reputation is at stake, and we feel willing to let the consequences rest on these reports. We expect a demand for seeds for three hundred million plants next season.

Advertising in S. T. & H. "Enclosed we hand you check to balance the bill of advertising rendered, and are glad to say, at the same time, that, from the many inquiries we had from persons who have seen our advertisement of Slug-Shot in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, we judge it to be a good medium for those who desire to place good goods before people who are looking for anything that can show a profit by use in farm, garden or greenhouse. We have had letters from Minnesota to Maine. Yours Very Respectfully, B. Hammond & Co., Mount Kisco, N. Y."

Cabbage Plant Growing. As thousands of our patrons know, we have been very successful in growing first class healthy cabbage plants, and have so great a trade in them that no less than four acres of land will be occupied by our plant beds this season. We are continually in receipt of orders for plants from very long distances, much farther than it is profitable to ship them. Believing that we can instruct local agents in various sections to successfully grow and profitably sell these plants, we made an offer in the March number which nearly Four Hundred persons have accepted, and in this number we give a list of the names and post office address of such for two purposes. First, that parties in want of plants which have been properly grown from good seeds may select a grower within easy shipping distance to get them of. Second, that persons who think themselves well situated to go into the business of plant growing may see whether their own territory is yet covered, and in case of any doubt as to whether we really send full value for the Five Dollars required, may write to as many of those already enrolled as they please and get their advice before investing themselves. Additional names are still being added to our list of Plant Agents every day, and choice locations are being daily secured. It is now late to commence and expect to do much at the business this season, but none too early to secure your town and begin to get ready to push business next season. We therefore vary our original offer and will continue to enroll suitable parties throughout the season on following terms:

On receipt of Five Dollars we will send to the first applicant from any town not previously taken, the following agent's outfit;

One Instruction Book with Secrets of Success worth	\$5.00
100 Handsome Illustrated Handbills, worth	2.00
One Cash Certificate good for Cabbage Seeds to be selected from our list whenever wanted, to the amount of Five Dollars at catalogue rates, 5.00	
One Certificate of agency entitling the holder to sell our seeds and plants and take subscriptions to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST on a liberal percentage.	

The Instruction Books and Certificates will be sent at once on receipt of the order.

The Seeds and Posters whenever wanted. The list given elsewhere will show at a glance whether our outfit will be worth the money to you or not.

FEW PAPERS are more discriminating in regard to the character of the advertisements inserted in its columns than SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. The fact that an advertisement appears in our columns may be accepted as evidence that we believe the advertiser reliable, and would ourselves send money to him if we needed what he offers. In writing to any of our advertisers, it will be doing us a favor if you say you "saw the notice in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST."

A Seedman's Directory. We have in preparation the compilation of a directory of American Seedsmen. We earnestly request that our customers who live in or near large towns in which there are one or more seed houses located, drop us a card giving the name and address of such firms which they may be acquainted with. We probably have all those who do a general business throughout the Union, but lack many who only aim to do a local business.

Literary Mention.

THE PANSY edited by Mrs. G. R. Alden, and published by D. R. Lothrop & Co., Boston, is an exceedingly interesting magazine for little folks, from seven to twelve years of age, and is highly appreciated by its youthful readers. It is published weekly at 75 cts. per year, or in monthly parts with covers at 7 cts. per month, Finely illustrated.

THE WESTERN RURAL and American Stockman seems to fulfill the promises it held out to its patrons some months ago to give them one of the best agricultural weeklies in the west at the lowest price. Its different departments are well conducted, and its advertisements carefully selected. Published at Chicago at \$1.65 per year.

OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING, Number Four, is at hand, containing eight complete stories, the price of each one of which would be from 75 to \$1.50, if issued in book form: Saved by Love, and Concerning a Plebian, by Emma S. Southworth; Married and Deserted, by Bertha M. Clay; My Lady May, Somebody's Luggage, Beautiful but Poor, &c., &c, make it a very interesting volume. Price 30 cents. Mailed by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose Street, N. Y.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ILLUSTRATED. We have received from the publisher, Geo Rice, Los Angeles, Cal., a copy of a fine volume with the above title. It is a model of typographic art, and contains much of interest to those who desire to visit this part of the golden State for pleasure or health. Well worth its price. See advertisement in another place.

VICK'S MAGAZINE for May has an excellent table of contents, and among other things a first class essay on Celery Culture by Mrs. C. H. Root, Ripon, Wis., and a description of a cheaply made greenhouse by Mrs. G. H. Northup of Seaford, N. Y. The Colored Plate represents in natural colors the Convolvulus Minor or Dwarf Morning Glory in all its beauty.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

OUR PLANT AGENTS.

Most of our readers will remember the liberal offer we made a few weeks ago to set some good reliable party in each town into the business of growing Vegetable Plants for his local market. A part of our agreement was not only to help these agents all we could to successfully grow superior plants, but to aid them in selling the same. Below we give a list of the agencies thus far established. As may be seen there are still thousands of splendid locations yet unoccupied and we would suggest to any who may have had it in their mind to accept of our offer in the March Number of this magazine, to write to any of these parties and ask them whether they are satisfied that we gave them full value for the money paid for our Five Dollar outfit. You can then convince yourself whether it will be wise for you to secure your own town for another year's use, if it is still unoccupied, or not. We will continue the offer and make it more liberal still by allowing you to select your own seeds to the amount, instead of taking our selection.

In order to insure success at the business, preparations should be made the year previous. And we shall expect to continue enrolling names throughout the season.

Any of our readers desiring plants will do well to write to the party whom they may select from following list most conveniently located for shipping to them. It will not be long before we can refer our thousands of readers in all sections of the Union to an agent near them from whom they may procure good plants which have been grown from our best seeds.

List of Plant and Seed Agents:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona, William McGarvey.
 Ararat, Will A. Lee.
 Baker's Summit, David L. King.
 Berlinsville, O. M. Griesemer.
 Broadford, Jacob Herr.
 Cambridgeboro, C. G. Gillett.
 Carbondale, Hoban & Schaff.
 Carmichaels, S. Pennington.
 Carney, W. L. Chapman.
 Coal Centre, J. C. Murphy.

Cochran's Mills, S. D. Fiscus.
 Cooperstown, R. D. Reynolds.
 Carlton, D. O. Stuart & Co.
 Clarion, H. H. Elgin.
 Coleman, Uriah Mostoller.
 Conemaugh, H. R. Shaffer.
 Gordon, Joseph Neugard.
 Danville, David P. Diehl.
 Derrick, R. V. Gilbert.
 Dillsburg, J. S. Wentz.
 Dunbar, Henry Bray.
 Duncannon, Robert W. Reed.
 East Hickory, W. H. King.
 Exeter, P. Sutton.
 Fisher's Ferry, G. R. Haas.
 Forkston, A. P. Burgess.
 Frackville, W. Cresswell.
 Girardville, John R. Payne.
 Harveyville, Boyd Trescott.
 Hawley, Mrs. James R. Keen.
 Kendall Creek, C. D. Longfellow.
 Kingston, Jacob Ely.
 Lewistown, George S. Myers.
 Luzerne, C. B. Bishop.
 Macedonia, D. S. Daily.
 Meadville, George I. Wright.
 Millville, J. B. Patton, M. D.
 Mountain Dale, J. Frank Gilmore.
 Mountain Grove, Owen Hoagland.
 Muncy, William Goodenow.
 New Haven, John Oglevee.
 North Penn, Daniel Adams.
 Northville, M. E. Dudley.
 Numidia, William B. Levan.
 Oakdale Station, H. S. Thompson.
 Pavia, A. H. Griffeth.
 Penfield, John Horning.
 Perryopolis, Milton Hewitt.
 Philipsburg, Samuel Miller.
 Pensyl, Elias Thomas.
 Parnassus, W. J. Pinkerton.
 Pleasant Mount, Dever Bennett.
 Reynoldsville, Mrs. Susan Smith.
 Ringtown, W. H. Rumble.
 Rough and Ready, Jared Stielz.
 Russell Hill, H. C. Prevost.
 Rynd Farm, H. G. Paddelford.
 Saegertown, James Seavy.
 Schuylkill Haven, L. D. Kerschner.
 Sherman, William M. Bowen.
 South Gibson, J. A. Keach.
 Spring Hill, G. G. Sumner.
 Stokesdale, E. Bradley.
 Tuckerton, James Rickenbach.
 Wawa, Howard Y. Pennell.
 Warren, Bertha Willcox.

Wayne, G. W. Swan.
 West Elizabeth, Engle & Dean.
 Wheelerville, A. Hogoboom.
 White Haven, Joseph Myer.

NEW YORK.

Accord, Charles Fox.
 Auburn, Hunter Bros.
 Binghamton, A. Auchinachie, Jr.
 Bethlehem Centre, Haswell Bros.
 Cambridge, Wm. S. Green.
 Cedar Hill, I. G. Vanderzee,
 Circleville, Emmet L. Bull.
 Clinton Hollow, A. T. Cookingham.
 Collins Centre, R. M. Pratt.
 Cranesville, John D. Wilde.
 Craryville, G. Simmons.
 Cuba, Cyrus N. Clark.
 Deposit, N. H. Faulkner.
 East Syracuse, Chas. M. Wise.
 Ellicott, Henry Meatyard.
 Glens Falls, C. E. Mason.
 Greenwood, Wilson Van Scoter.
 Hampton, W. H. Cook.
 Havana, E. D. Frost.
 Hawleyton, James H. Mosher.
 Herkimer, J. H. Trauer,
 Hinsdale, M. P. Hall.
 Homer, J. P. Hitchcock.
 Hornellsville, Geo. E. Cotton.
 Iliion, Duane A. Ross.
 Ingleside, C. M. Drake.
 Jeddo, J. F. Clark.
 Lincklaen, Centre, De Witt Craft.
 Le Roy, A. N. Jones.
 Manchester, H. S. Lyke.
 Mendon Centre, Erastus T. Harris.
 Miller's Place, S. H. Miller.
 Morris, N. B. Pearsoll.
 Newport, J. S. Crain.
 Nile, Alleg. Co., S. Orla Willard,
 North Bergen, Geo. T. Hammond.
 Palmyra, E. G. Stafford.
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 Port Dickinson, Augustus Baker.
 Pittsford, David L. Barker.
 Randallsville, H. H. Crutlemer.
 Rochester, Henry Defries.
 South New Berlin, Chas. Harper.
 Summit, Damon Brown.
 Troupsburgh, Herbert Hall.
 Vernon Centre, G. A. Earle.
 Verona, T. E. Dodge.
 Waddington, S. J. Dewey.
 Washingtonville, John W. Taylor.
 Waterloo, Robert Baster.
 Waterport, Mrs. E. J. Elliott.

Waverly, Chas. S. Brown.
 Webster, Lyman Wall.
 Weedsport, T. Durbin.
 Westhampton, Jesse S. Smith.
 Whitney's Crossing, A. T. Beach.

MAINE.

Robbinston, T. V. Briggs.
 Rockland, Jesse A. Toluan.
 Temple, L. Martin Shepard.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Attaherst, R. G. Williams.
 Brookfield, Albert H. King.
 East Taunton, John F. Leahy.
 Fall River, Alfred Rainsford.
 North Center, Finney Bros.
 North Easton, V. L. Pierce.
 Southbridge, T. J. Youngs,
 Taunton, Mrs. Lydia J. Rounds.

MICHIGAN.

Advance, A. E. Hays.
 Brockway Centre, Samuel Reichard.
 Cheboygan, Henry C. Woodworth.
 Constantine, J. W. Marshall.
 Corunna, William D. Holt.
 Eaton Rapids, S. R. Fuller.
 Grand Rapids, P. W. Johnston.
 Ionia, Magnus Weterling.
 Kalamazoo, G. Boehove & Bro.
 Lapeer, William J. Herand.
 Mancelona, Mrs. Peter Lutz.
 Memphis, John C. Rix.
 Munith, Herbert Reynolds.
 Pere Cheney, W. R. Love.
 Port Huron, A. Dixon.
 Rosedale, Geo. Ausman.
 Saginaw, John Fischer.
 South Haven, Charles W. Sheffer.
 St. Johns, Mrs. L. A. Salsbury.
 Tecumseh, E. J. Hollister.
 Vassar, A. C. O'Rilly.
 West Bay City, A. Corbin.
 Ypsilanti, Mrs. Sweeting Northrup.

CONNECTICUT.

Collinsville, T. C. Barnes.
 Norfolk, L. P. Stevens.
 Plantsville, J. P. Skinner.
 Silver Mine, A. Reudell.
 Unionville, Sidney Payne.
 Westchester, Amatus R. Bigelow.

DELAWARE.

Claymont, Walter Coles.
 Dover, A. Shetzline.
 Felton, R. W. Hargadine.
 Harrington, William F. Akers.
 Newport, Joseph G. Lyman.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

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 Kendallville, S. A. Wilson.
 Kokomo, Joseph Johnson.
 Liberty Centre, Daniel R. Brown.
 Lincolnville, Mattie A. Holloway.
 Lowell, Charles Ketcham.
 Mt. Summit, T. H. Beavers.
 New Market, R. G. Crist.
 Oxford, A. W. Wells.
 Peru, B. A. Fohl & Co.
 Solsberry, J. W. Dalrymple.
 Straughn, Elwood Vickrey.
 Wheeler, Burt Eddy.

NEW JERSEY.

Basking Ridge, S. H. Conover.
 Dover, W. H. Byram.
 Hammonton, P. H. Brown.
 Iona, I. & J. L. Leonard.
 Little Ferry, John Marshall.
 Mickleton, J. L. Borden.
 Milltown, William H. Frey.
 Moorestown, Frank Garrigues.
 New Brooklyn, A. S. Manning.
 New Vernon, George O. Pruden.
 Park Ridge, L. M. Warner.
 Paterson, Box O., John Grundy.
 Pattenburg, A. S. Miller.
 Philipsburg, Geo. I. Feit.
 Plainfield, John R. Johnson.
 Rockaway, John A. Briant.
 Roselle, Wm. B. Martin.
 Stoutesburgh, Samuel W. Taylor.

MISSOURI.

Glasgow, Henry Schnell.
 Hannibal, C. W. Houck.
 Moberly, Albers & Murphy.
 New Madrid, R. J. Waters.
 St. Charles, William H. Gardner.
 St. Louis, W. H. Rychlicki.
 Springfield, R. W. Meacham.
 Unionville, L. Raymo.
 Warrensburg, M. B. Meily.

WISCONSIN.

Darien, Zebinah Houghton.
 Eau Galle, George Mc Nay.
 Elkhorn, Charles O. Hand.
 Fairchild, P. S. Price.
 Neillsville, Mrs. C. E. Byrns.
 Waupaca, E. L. Demarest.
 White Water, T. M. Watson.

TENNESSEE.

Ashland City, Mrs. H. C. Flintoff.
 Nashville, J. B. Carney.
 Tracy City, Dr. J. William Lloyd.

ILLINOIS.

Albany, Thomas F. Turner.
 Bunker Hill, George Silver.
 Chester, H. Clore.
 Danville, J. C. Cockerton.
 Dixon, Sarah E. Buswell.
 Effingham, Edward Austin.
 Elida, James Love.
 Fiatt, John A. Frazier.
 Jacksonville, J. T. McConnell.
 Keithsburg, Joseph Moorman.
 Le Roy, L. A. Rike.
 Mulkytown, Mrs. M. M. L. Bayless.
 Nora, John H. Moore.
 Norris City, E. Napier.
 Orizaba, Henrietta Gibson.
 Peoria, H. W. Williams.
 Port Byron, George W. Stone.
 Springfield, A. C. Brown.
 Sterling, R. L. Mangan.
 Yorktown, John E. Shere.

IOWA.

Algona, R. M. McAllister.
 Altoona, Mrs. R. A. Filman.
 Clarence, J. M. Wood.
 Clarinda, J. A. Marley & Son.
 Decorah, John Stevens.
 Harlan, Mrs. Marcia B. Stamm.
 Liberty Centre, Jacob Nyswanger.
 Macksburgh, Sidnor Robinson.
 Malvern, Isaac K. Hatfield.
 Riceville, Mrs. L. M. Foster.
 Salem, Barclay Cox.

KANSAS.

Adamson, D. C. Hoyt.
 Barclay, Anna M. Hirst.
 Earlton, John W. Ward.
 Eureka, Bowen & Ravenscroft.
 Grover, Warren Fitch.
 Hawley, F. C. Stevens.
 Hiawatha, J. L. Allen.
 Hutchinson, A. Ellsworth.
 Lawrence, B. F. Smith.
 Lost Springs, L. E. Jacobs.
 Mound City, J. H. Stearns.
 Solomon City, E. Z. Butcher.
 Wahington, E. J. Weakly.
 Waseca, Benjamin Kerns.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

East Tilton, Mrs. J. S. Dearborn.
 Hudson Centre, Fred E. Smith.
 Littleton, T. M. Stevens.
 Wadley's Falls, C. F. Thompson.

OREGON.

The Dalles, John Logeman.

OHIO.

Akron, O. S. Warner.
 Athens, M. B. Cooley.
 Brooklyn, J. L. Foote.
 Businessburg, Theo. Neff.
 Camp Chase, Mrs. Mary B. Fitch.
 Cardington, H. H. Sturmer.
 Conneaut, F. A. Rowe.
 Defiance, J. S. Greenler.
 East Plymouth, Josiah W. Morgan.
 East Rochester, I. C. Willis.
 East Toledo, Gottlieb Schickler.
 Franklin Square, William Astry.
 Gilbert's Mills, C. G. Whiting.
 Gilboa, Ira Harman.
 Goshen, Thomas Morris.
 Homeworth, George W. Lee.
 Marion, J. L. Smith.
 Massillon, Urias Fink.
 Mt. Orab, Jackson Crawford.
 New Franklin, B. F. Bonser.
 New Richmond, S. H. Ellis.
 Newton Falls, E. W. Turner.
 Oberlin, E. M. Spencer.
 Orbiston, William Parkhurst.
 Patmos, Henry White.
 Pickerington, Henry Outcalt.
 Pomeroy, Silas Carleton.
 Ravenna, Frank Ford & Son.
 Republic, Mrs. J. E. Tubbs.
 River Styx, D. W. Hard.
 Rocky River, L. H. Cauldwell.
 Salem, William Mundy.
 Shawnee, Alfred Micklethwaite.
 Sidney, H. C. Allsby.
 Springfield, F. Shuirr.
 Steuben, Warren W. Parsons.
 Strasburg, P. Zigler.
 Syracuse, C. M. Carleton.
 Van Wert, Alex. R. Strother & Son.
 Waller, Mrs. A. E. Brown.
 Westerville, J. F. Sked.
 Youngstown, Dayton McCollum.
 Zanesville, Isaiah Miller.

KENTUCKY.

Covington, William Hall.
 Hebron, G. O. Hafer.
 Madisonville, William S. Simons.
 Nicholasville, Mrs. M. L. Piper.

DAKOTA.

Carrington, M. A. Seymour.
 Deadwood, Azro Smith.
 Huron, E. L. Bushnell.
 Running Water, Peter C. De Linde.
 Spearfish, Mrs. L. Runions.

VIRGINIA.

Leesburg, Alex. Murray.
 Lewinsville, John S. Crocker, Jr.
 Upperville, Samuel R. Newlon.
 Vienna, M. D. McDonough.

ARKANSAS.

Boonsboro, J. D. Wilbur.
 Fayetteville, P. H. Babb.

TEXAS.

Abilene, J. R. Hughes.
 Rockdale, A. M. Jones.
 Shoal Point, S. E. White.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Brisco Run, Wood Co., S. A. Chancellor.
 Buffalo, Charles P. Leake.
 Graham Station, Herman A. Clark.
 Parkersburg, Thos. P. Butcher.
 Romney, R. H. Cookus.
 Wellsburg, J. D. Sanders.

CALIFORNIA.

Lookout, Modoc Co., L. C. Carpenter.

NEW MEXICO.

Sante Fe, George Cann.

ARIZONA.

Safford, T. C. West.

NEBRASKA.

Naponee, W. R. Robertson.

ALABAMA.

Woodlawn, E. N. Gardieu.

COLORADO.

Greeley, Robert Boyd.
 Table Rock, J. E. Kirk.

MINNESOTA.

Fountain, Charles Boyer.
 Glencoe, Isaac F. Packer.

GEORGIA.

Gainesville, T. H. Harris.
 Hopeville, F. T. Fairbank.

MARYLAND.

Brightseat, Geo. G. Benjamin.
 Cambridge, Albert H. Clark.
 Goshen, T. R. Riggs.
 Laurel, M. P. Smith.

RHODE ISLAND.

East Providence, James Dennis, Jr.
 Newport, Corn's Twomey.

CANADA.

Bracondale, Ontario, H. R. Shuler.
 Frelighsburg, P. Q., C. A. Deming.
 Hespeler, Ont., Matilda Bretz.
 Stevensville, Ont., J. B. Hendershot.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mouth of Nerepis, D. G. Eccles & Sons.
 Sussex, Charles Hazen.

Letter from Kansas.

BY B. F. SMITH.

DEAR EDITOR,—Your excellent and so appropriately named, SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, is an occasional visitor in my humble home. I have been greatly interested in every visit it has made me, and many times have thought to acknowledge your kindness, but with the multitude of papers that come to me weekly, it was soon covered up and hustled aside with others for future reference.

When I first saw the notice of its publication I soliloquized thus: Where is the room for any more farm journals? The country is already overflowing with horticultural and agricultural literature. Soon after this I received a copy and I pondered over the name. It seemed so appropriate, so full of suggestions of past and present things, and so direct from the power from whom all blessings flow. Then my mind wandered away back to the days when the promise was made: While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.

Why in all these latter hundreds of years have those words lay hidden away, not in the earth, but in THE book that has been studied more than all others, Every number I have received is full of living, active knowledge of the things that stir our bodies to action in the spring, encouraging us to plow deeper, fertilize more, plant better seeds, and thus secure a greater harvest.

"SEED-TIME AND HARVEST," I hope you will live a thousand years, or that the prophecy from on high shall be fulfilled in you, and that as long as the rainbow is seen you shall "never fail," that your readers will number hundreds of thousands and that the seed you propagate will find a lodging place in the soil of thousands of farms and gardens of our country, and that your words of wisdom shall likewise lodge in the hearts of your numerous readers and God will abundantly bless the harvest of both.

Lawrence, Kansas.

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10c. to Dr. R. C. SYKES, 181 Monroe St., Chicago. for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

Seed Potatoes.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

It is a great temptation to the farmer when he sorts over his potatoes to save the small ones for seed. This is a small matter one year and may make but little, if any, difference in the crop, especially if the season is favorable. And here let me say a word on this point. I have noticed that when from any cause there is a partial failure of a crop, it is then that the greatest difference is shown between good and poor seed. With good soil, good preparation careful seeding and good cultivation, with a favorable season, the difference between good and poor seed is not noticeable; but let the season be unfavorable and the difference is very easily seen. The farmer may plant poor seed, whether it be in the garden or in the field, and with a favorable season raise a fair crop, yet this is hardly an argument in favor of poor seed nor does it prove that the crop would not have been better had better seed been used. In my experience I generally find that when there is a partial failure is when the crop pays the

HAPPY HOME.

Every one sending us 15 cents will receive for one year a copy of our *Happy Home*. An excellent Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to home topics. It will pay every one many times the price to send for it.

We will send free on application our price list of **Berry Crates, Berry Baskets, Bee Hives, &c.**, made by us of the best material at *very low prices*. Also Catalogue of **Small Fruit, Vegetable and Green House Plants**. Friends, if you do not want our Magazine, send for our price-list. L. H. BASHAW & SONS, East Rochester, Col. Co., O.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

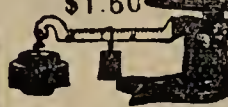
Gilman's Renowned Strain. Four Yards open range. First class Stock only. \$2.00 for 15 Eggs, or 13 Eggs for 1.50 and those who mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST will receive 2 extra eggs. W. C. HART, 4tf Box No. 2, Walden, Orange Co., N. Y.

\$5 PRIZE PICTURE.

Five dollars in cash will be paid to the one sending the correct solution of the Union Prize Picture Puzzle before May 1st. Send 12 cents for Picture and 25 Chromo Cards with your name on them. 3-5 A. F. HINKLEY, Box 93, CUMBERLAND, ME.

Canvassers Wanted!

\$1.50 STOP THIEF ONE Ounce to 10 Pounds. Sold at hardware, or sent by express for \$1.50. Address, JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.



largest profit, other things being equal.— And so it is with potatoes. If small unripe potatoes are selected for seed, the difference may not be so noticeable if the season is favorable, or if the seed heretofore has been good and this is the first time that the small ones have been selected. The great trouble is, that if by any means a fair crop is raised from the small potatoes, the plan is very apt to be repeated and before the farmer is aware he finds his potato crop a failure and is certain to blame everything else but the quality of the seed.

There is certainly little economy in running the risk of a failure of the crop to save the small difference in price between the large and small potatoes.

Small potatoes can be better used for feed by cooking them and are worth the price usually given for them for this purpose.

My plan has always been to select good, smooth, healthy potatoes for seed and cut them to one or two eyes, then drop two cuts in a place. I do not believe it to be a good plan to plant whole potatoes. First, they have more eyes than are necessary and you can better keep up the quality by cutting large potatoes and planting the pieces. It is no economy to plant large, whole potatoes. If cut to one or two eyes they will go much further and the crop will be better. My plan is either to cut them three or four days before planting, so as to let the pieces dry up, or else take pains when planting to lay the cut part of the potato to the soil, pressing it firmly down.

In selecting seed use smooth, clean, medium-sized potatoes, free from roughness or knots. If you are careful to select the best in this way, there is no necessity for potatoes to "run out," as many farmers claim they do. All that are not marketable can be more profitably fed to the pigs than used in any other way.

Eldon, Mo.

Garden Maxims.

Keep the hoe bright by using it. "Better to wear out than rust out."

Wreak out vengeance on the weeds. Clean culture during the entire season is the rule.

Don't crowd in the garden. Plants need an abundance of air, sun and room. They grow better by having these requisites.

It is best to plant an abundance of melon, cucumber and squash seed in each hill. A good stand may thus be secured, and "thinning out" can be pursued to suit the fancy.

Before setting out plants give their roots a mud bath using good rich soil. When in, always press the dirt firmly to the roots, using the hand or a flat stick made for the purpose.

Corn, radishes, turnips and lettuce are good all through the summer. Plant some of the seed at intervals until July. These old "stand by" vegetables may then be had in abundance after harvest.

LADIES' FANCY WORK.

A BOOK OF INSTRUCTION AND PATTERNS for Artistic Needle Work, Kensington Embroidery, etc. It contains a List and Explanation of the Fabrics and Working Materials used in Embroidering Fancy Articles, Hangings, Coverings, Tidies etc. Patterns and Instructions for making Lady's Hand Bag, Scrap Basket, Pin Cushion and Whisk Broom Holder, Splasher, Banner Lamp Shade, Tidy, Mat, Oak Leaf Lance. Tells how to make TWENTY STITCHES, including South Kensington, Outline, Persian, Janina, Chain, Wound, Knot, Button-Hole, Stem, Open-Work, Filling, Irish, Star, Satin, Hem, Feather etc. We will send this Book by mail for 18 2-cent Stamps; 5 for \$1.00

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SPECIAL OFFER! WE will send you these 2 Books, and the 5 Colored Patterns for 25 2-cent Stamps. J. F. INGALLS, LYNN, MASS. 2tf

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

BEST POTATO FERTILIZER.

What is the best potato fertilizer in the absence of barnyard manure? E. F. C.

(We use Lister's Phosphates and wood ashes.)

REMEDY FOR ONION MAGGOT.

Susquehanna, Pa.

If you know of any remedy for a little white maggot that gets in the onions when they are small and destroys them, you will confer a great favor by publishing it. E. P. BRADFORD.

(We have heard extensive onion growers say that a heavy application of strong wood ashes was a good preventive. If any of our readers can give a better remedy we shall be glad to hear from them.)

TO PREVENT INSECTS AND WEEDS.

Warfield, Ky.

My plan to protect my young plants from insects and weeds, is to burn a large quantity of brush on the ground or burn the earth with some litter which destroys weed seed, and insects will not trouble the ashes; it serves as a good manure; digging the earth up 6 inches which gives the plant good root. Where can I obtain a package of earth almond or chufa?

WILLIAM MEAD.

MUCK FOR CABBAGES.

Graham Station, W. Va.

1. I have fifteen acres of bottom land that has been submerged many times in past years, twice in the past two years, each time settling three inches of rich muck. I want to plant five acres of this in late cabbage, and want to know if it is good ground for cabbage? 2. Should the cabbage seed be sown in the same kind of ground in which they are to be transplanted? 3. Would it be advisable to plant more than one kind of cabbage? 4. Should the ground be fertilized, if so, what kind should be used, and how applied? 5. About what time should the seed be sown? Should the bed be made rich? 6. After transplanting, should cabbage be hoed often, or should they be plowed? 7. What time should they be transplanted to make the best heads? 8. What is the price of your Manual of Vegetable Plants?

HERMAN A. CLARKE.

ANSWER. 1. I should think it was good if properly drained. 2. Not necessarily. 3. I would plant two or three kinds at least. 4. You can hardly get it too rich. Distribute stable manure broadcast, and place phosphates in the

hill well mixed with the soil. 5. We sow for winter use in a rich bed at any time before May 10th. 6. Cultivate and hoe as often as possible. No plant seems to return the favor so readily. 7. At any time in June. 8. Thirty Cents.

A GOOD HINT.

Hannibal, Mo., Apr 2, 1884.

I got a hint from the New York Tribune last summer, and tried it with good results. I applied a spadeful of clear sand to my melon and squash hills, and saved nearly every hill from the striped bug grub. The theory is, the bugs will not, or can not burrow in the sand. All my squash hills treated with the sand grew vigorously and bore bountifully till frost came. Those without sand died early in the season.

Respectfully, C. W. HOUCK.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

Brownsville, Pa.

Mr. Tillinghast: In sending plants, say cabbage, by express, how long may they be in transit and be sure to grow? I suppose you cannot send them by mail. F. SIMPSON.

(We seldom mail plants for the reason that it does not pay us to do so when we have more large orders than we can fill by express. We can pack plants so they will carry in pretty good condition for three or four days, but it does not pay the purchaser to have them sent so far, because express charges are heavy on so long distances. Better grow them yourself, or buy nearer home.)

LIGHT WANTED.

Alvin, Neb., April 30, 1884.

Dear Sir: Judging by the very excellent article, by J. J. Allen, in SEED TIME AND HARVEST, on "Garden Pests," he must be able to help us to get rid of a pest not mentioned in that article. We, out here on the frontier, are totally unable to raise the Sunflower and others, notably

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.
I can now supply Thousands of good plants of the following well known varieties: **Jersey Reds, Short Nansmonds, Morris Rivers and Bermudas.** Prices on application. J. L. BORDEN, MICKLETON, N. J.

YOU WANT IT!!

I have a new, rich and rare work just from the press. It contains **1100 pages** and **2000 illustrations.** 40 Colleges and Specialists have contributed. It will prove a gold mine to any intelligent Farmer, Gardener, Stock-Raiser or Housekeeper. Ask the Editor of this paper for a copy containing his review of this great work. A valuable pamphlet free! A few smart salesmen will be employed.

Address W. H. THOMPSON, PUBLISHER,
404 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

China Asters. The roots are attacked by a brown bug as large as the end of one's finger, so that no one in this neighborhood has thus far been able to perfect either of the flowers spoken of; we call the bug the June Bug. It is not uncommon to dig up a quart of them around one plant. Now will you be so kind as to fix these bugs?

Yours Truly, H. W. SIMS.

Will Mr. Allen or any one else who can please answer this correspondent?

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

I have been trying to raise chickens for several years but without success on account of vermin. Hawks and owls take the young and old one too during spring and summer, and minks decimate in fall. I have tried traps—have one now on a pole—but without success, partly from having trees all around, pines, etc. Can you suggest any remedy? I want to try incubating and raising without hens; had to sacrifice two dozen eggs a short time ago and have three or four dozen more waiting for hens to set. Can't afford these expensive machines; will you tell me where I can get explicit and practical directions for making a cheap home-made incubator and brooder and practical directions for managing same?

J. COWEN.

THE TREE BEAN.

Edinburg, Mo., Mar. 21, 1884.

Mr. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, Please give me some information regarding the "Tree Bean." What time to plant, kind of soil, how cultivated, and how do they sell in market compared with the common Navy bean? Let me know your lowest cash price per bushel.

Respectfully, J. A. HALL.

ANSWER: The tree bean is a small, white bean somewhat resembling the Navy in appearance. It has a short, close branching habit and is very productive. We have never grown them largely for market but see no reason why they should not be profitable. We have some very nice seed still on hand which we will sell at \$2.00 per peck.

STILL MORE LIGHT REQUIRED.

Kingwood, Pa., Mar. 15, 1884.

I. F. Tillinghast, Esq.: Sir, I enclose an order for seeds. I bought my seeds of you last spring and was very much pleased with them. The mixed cauliflower seed was the best I ever had; every plant headed nicely, while before I could never get over three or four heads out of a dozen plants. The mixed cabbage seed was also very good, some of it being quite early, the rest late in the season. While many persons around here failed to raise cabbage, I had a large crop, all

nice solid heads. It keeps very well and does not rot. I have a nice lot yet at this date. Among the seeds ordered this season are some for my neighbors: have ordered all in my name and I will distribute them. I would like to ask a question through SEED-TIME AND HARVEST: what will prevent rot in tomatoes and tomato plants, or what varieties will not rot? My tomatoes rotted badly last season, and I might say the plants rotted worse than the tomatoes. Will look for answer in paper. Very Respectfully,

MRS. B. F. SNYDER.

THOSE NEW POTATOES'

Duke Centre, Mar. 26, 1884.

I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, Enclosed find my annual seed order, a little lower than usual, viz: \$8.58, though I expect to make it considerably larger before the season is over. Boston Market, Wall's Orange, Rural Blush, Early Gem, Beauty of Hebron, Rochester Favorite, Pride of America and Belle did remarkably well with me. The two first were awarded first premiums and Belle second premium at our county Fair. I experimented with one pound lots of new potatoes with the following result: Boston Market 193 lbs., Early Gem, 162½ lbs., Rural Blush 158½ lbs., Rochester Favorite 147 lbs.; 1 peck Wall's Orange 28 bushels, ½ bushel Early Beauty of Hebron 48½ bushels; Boston Market, Early Gem, Wall's Orange and Beauty of Hebron were as fine a lot of potatoes as were ever seen in this country; the latter grew so large, many who saw them took them for the White Elephant. The pound lots were cut to single eyes, planted one eye in a hill, three feet apart each way. Early Beauty of Hebron and Wall's Orange were planted one and two eyes in a hill, according to size of set, same distance; all were planted on new ground and no fertilizers used, except what ashes were made in clearing the land. All of our other seeds were O. K.; particularly the Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. D. M. CAULEY.

P. S. I think "those boys" that started into the "Cabbage Plant Business" deserve much credit. Would that we had more such boys.

D. M. C.

EGGS FOR HATCHING —FROM— PURE BRED STOCK.

For the season of 1884 I can supply Eggs from the following varieties of fowls at the low rates attached packed in baskets and delivered to express here.

Langshans,	\$1.50	per sitting of	13	Eggs.
Light Brahmas,	2.00	" " "	13	"
Plym'th Rocks,	1.00	" " "	13	"
Brown Leghorns	1.00	" " "	13	"

All the above are from strong birds kept on separate farms.

W. H. CAPWELL,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

A Good Creed.

ABOUT forty-two years ago the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, a monthly magazine published in Indianapolis. His first work was to establish a creed, which was as follows:

"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

"We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be manured.

"We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

"We believe in going to the bottom of things and, therefore, in deep plowing, and enough of it. All the better if with a subsoil plow.

"We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

"We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil, is a spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use.

"We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-house, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

"We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning-piano, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and clean conscience.

"We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starveling cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whisky till honest people are ashamed of them."

We would that every farmer and gardener in our land, would not only adopt, but keep this creed inviolate.

Scaly Legs on Fowls.

The crusted substance which grows upon fowls' legs and forms thick scales is caused by the work of a small mite, a scab-mite, which burrows under the scales, and causes an effusion of watery matter, which dries and hardens, and forms scabs. In time

these scabs fall off and new scales appear. But sometimes the legs become so diseased as to prevent the fowl from moving. The remedy is to wash the legs with warm water in which some soap and kerosene oil have been beaten up; then thoroughly work in under the scales with a brush a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and kerosene oil.

Begonias.

Begonias in summer should have a cool, shaded situation. The best plan we have ever seen adopted was a small lattice house, made entirely out of laths placed half an inch apart, sides and top alike; benches were arranged on either side, the same as in an ordinary greenhouse; upon these the plants were placed, and all the interstices filled with spagnum. There the plants thrived most luxuriantly; we have never seen greenhouse plants in summer look better, if as well. Not only was this the congenial home of the begonia, but all kinds of ferns, coleus, and many other plants, grown expressly for exhibition purposes, were here to be seen in the best possible condition. This was the work of an amateur, and when his plants were placed beside those of the professional florist, the latter was completely used up.—*American Cultivator*.

CARD COLLECTORS! a handsome set of 16 French cards for only 5c. C. E. C. De Puy, Syracuse, N. Y.

GUIDE to BUSINESS only 25c. Send for it. FERGUSON BROS., Level Plains, N. C. *

50 Hidden name and Chromo Cards, with present, 10c. 11 pk's. a 2-heart gold Ring & Agent's Sample Album \$1. Cut this out. O. A. BRAINARD, HIGGANUM, CONN.

OLD COINS 10 Foreign Coins, all different... 25c.
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Premium Coin Book..... 13c.
G. L. FANCHER, West Winsted, Ct.

\$105 in Confederate Money sent for 15 cts.
1 California Gold 25c Coin sent for 35c.
List, showing premium paid for Rare Coins, 10 cents.
Lum Smith's *Agent's Herald* for one year, 50 cents.
or, we will send all. (worth \$1.15,) postpaid for 65 cts,
5-10 **T. S. CRAYTON, Anderson, S. C.**

\$5 PER VOLUME will be paid for *Peter Parley's Universal History*, 1837; *Fanshawe*, 1828; *My First Client*, 1840; *Tam-erlane*, 1827; *Al Aaraaf*, 1829; *The Raven*, 1845; *Moll Pitcher*, 1832, and liberal prices for other first editions of *Emerson*, *Hawthorne*, *Poe*, *Longfellow* and *Whittier*. For list address **C. B. FOOTE, P. O. Box, 3766, N. Y.**

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

HAVE YOU your seed corn ready, and have you tested it so as to know that it will grow? Corn which was cribbed before it had perfectly dried, although it may have been mature enough to grow, is very liable to have been injured by hard freezing, and great disappointment may be averted by planting a dozen kernels in a hot bed or in a box placed in a warm place in the kitchen.

JOHN J. THOMAS is quoted by the *Rural* Editor as having said, "the little Turk (the curculio) is a friend in disguise." We believe it. Were it not for him plums would be so easily grown that they would have little or no market value. It is possible for those who properly attend to their trees to grow plums, and the cause which prevents the masses from growing them should have credit for the good prices which the successful growers get.

TO GROW RADISHES crisp, tender and free from worms, select a warm, sandy spot and apply a heavy coating of wood ashes, unleached if you have them, but leached are better than none. No other fertilizer did we ever try which suits them as well.

IT IS NOT yet too late to set trees both evergreen and deciduous, for ornament, protection, shade, and for fruit. In removing and setting trees the great points to keep in view are to keep the roots from drying. Place good soil next to the roots and pack it firm around them. Then stake the tree so it will not be continually shaken by the winds, and mulch it well with leaf mould, coal ashes or stable litter. If these precautions are taken, and the work carefully done, very few trees need be lost by transplanting.

IF NOT ALREADY attended to, the work of applying a wash of some kind to young fruit trees should be delayed no longer. A half-pound of caustic soda dissolved in a gallon of water makes a good wash for the larger limbs and bodies, to remove rough bark and moss and give the bark a smooth healthy appearance. A heavy lime whitewash, with an admixture of sulphur applied just above the surface of the ground will prevent the borers from starting in.

JOSIAH HOOPES tells the *New York Tribune* that in a test of fifty-five varieties of tomatoes, Livingston's Perfection and Favorite were especially deserving of praise, the Mayflower coming next in order of merit. These observations closely correspond with our own, and these three varieties have been more largely planted by us than any others.

FOR SALE 805 Cheap Farms in West Va. Steam Tannery, at only \$4000. Small stock of Drugs and Fixtures at less than cost. For circulars, giving location, price, &c. address J. H. BRISTOR, MARTINSBURG, W. Va.

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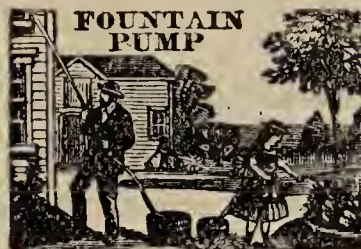
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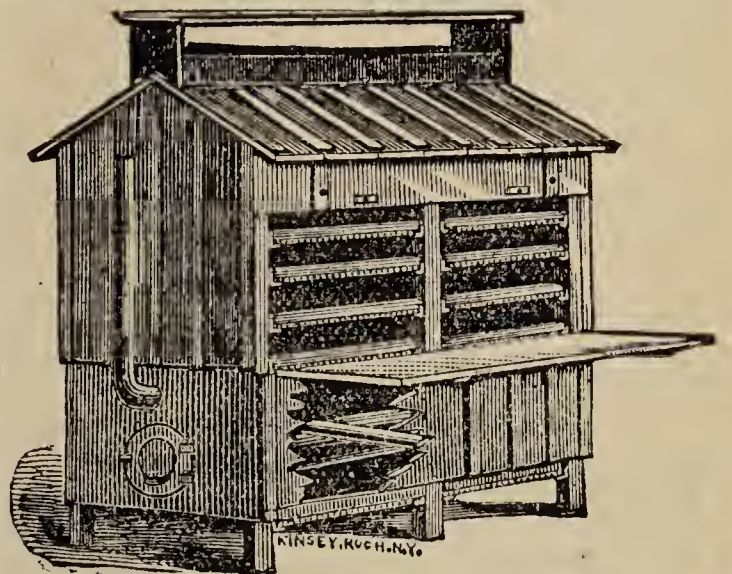
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Single quarts by express at peck rates.

Beans, <i>Bush.</i>	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
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Crystal Pod Wax, <i>white</i>	10	40	2.50
Ferry's Golden Wax, <i>mottled</i> ,	10	40	2.50
Early Black Wax.....	10	40	2.50
Lemon Pod Wax, <i>white, late</i> ,	10	40	2.50
New Prolific Tree.....	10	40	2.50
Early Feejee.....	10	40	2.50
Large White Marrowfat.....	10	30	2.00
Dwarf Horticultural.....	10	40	2.50
Canadian Wonder.....	15	50	4.00

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Dreer's Improved Lima.....	10	40	4.00

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Early Marblehead.....	10	30	2.00
Early Minnesota.....	10	30	2.00
Crosby's Extra Early.....	10	30	2.00
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Those Peas marked * are wrinkled sorts. Those marked <i>a</i> are extra early; <i>b</i> , medium; <i>c</i> , late.			
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<i>a</i> Philadelphia Extra Early, 2½ ft.	10	30	1.60
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<i>b</i> *McLean's Advancer, 2 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> *McLean's Little Gem, 1 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> *Carter's Premium Gem, 1½ ft.	10	35	2.00
<i>b</i> *Stratagem, 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
<i>b</i> *Pride of the Market 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
<i>c</i> *Yorkshire Hero, 5½ ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> *Blue Imperial, 3 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> *Champion of England, 5 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> Tall Gray Sugar, 5 ft.	10	40	2.50
<i>c</i> Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 5 ft. ..	10	25	1.00

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Carter's Perfection.....	05	25	—

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New Eclipse, <i>true</i> ,.....	10	25	—
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Bassano.....	05	10	.75
Dewing's Red Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Long Smooth Blood.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75

Mangel Wurzel Beets.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
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Norbital's Giant.....	05	10	.80
Webb's New Kinver.....	05	10	.80
Imperial Sugar.....	05	10	.80

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Early Purple Cape.....	10	60	—
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Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.....	20	2.00	—
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Nonpareil.....	20	1.25	—
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Above Varieties Mixed.....	20	1.25	—

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Improved Long Orange.....	05	10	1.50
Danvers Orange.....	05	10	1.25
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Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.00

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Dwarf White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
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Large Rooted.....	05	10	1.25
Cress.			
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	05	10	1.25
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Tailby's Hybrid, New,.....	05	20	2.00
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Early Russian.....	05	20	1.80
Peerless Early White Spine..	05	20	1.60
Green Prolific.....	05	20	1.60
Long Green.....	05	20	1.80
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	1.80
Endive.			
Green Curled.....	05	20	2.00
Egg Plant.			
Long Purple.....	10	50	—
Improved N. Y. Purple.....	10	60	—
Very Early Dwarf Purple....	10	50	—
Striped Gaudalupe.....	10	60	—
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Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	60	—
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New Nest Egg.....	15	50	—
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Perfect Gem.....	05	20	2.50
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Trophy.....	05	30	4.00
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Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	30	4.00
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Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.75
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2. Sweet Corn, Marblehead, best very early, 10	
3. Beans, Lemon Pod Wax, new, and fine, 10	
4. Cabbage, 18 best varieties mixed..... 10	
5. Beets, table sorts, early and late mixed, 5	
6. Carrots, best early varieties mixed..... 5	
7. Cucumbers, best early varieties mixed, 5	
8. Cauliflower, Lackawanna,..... 20	
9. Turnip, best early varieties mixed..... 5	
10. Ruta Baga, best varieties mixed..... 5	
11. Onion, New Queen.... 10	
12. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers..... 5	
13. Lettuce, best early varieties mixed..... 5	
14. Radish, best early varieties mixed..... 5	
15. Tomato, Livingston's Favorite..... 10	
16. Musk Melon, best new varieties mixed.. 10	
17. Water Melon, best new varieties mixed.. 10	
18. Spinach, Round Leaved, for "Greens".. 5	
19. Mango, New Golden Dawn..... 10	
20. Cabbage, Fottler's Brunswick, * stock.. 10	

Total Value..... \$1.65.

The above superb collection of 20 Packages of Vegetable Seeds, worth at our low Catalogue rate, **\$1.65**, will be mailed postpaid to any address for **75 cents**.

Collection No. 2 consists of Ten Packets of choice annual Flower Seeds of our selection, among which will be Asters, Balsam, Pansy and Verbena, and a packet of "Wild Garden Flower Seeds." This collection of 10 packets by mail for **25 cents**.

Collection No. 3. For **\$1.00** we will send Collections No. 1 and 2, and one year's subscription to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. This we call Collection No. 3, and we expect Ten Thousand Orders for it before April 1st.

Miscellaneous.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Evergreen Broom Corn	05	10	60
Early Amber Sugar Cane	05	10	60
Rural Branching Sorghum	05	10	60
Mammoth Russian Sunflower ..	05	40	40
German Millet, [bu. on application,]	05	50	50
Pearl Millet	05	10	60
Potato Seeds from Wall's Orange	10		
Philadelphia Onion Sets, peck, \$1.00, bushel, \$3.50.			

Garden and Farm Implements.

I am in position to supply a large variety of the Best Farm and Garden Implements at lowest Factory Prices, as follows:

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill	\$12.00
Matthews' Combined Drill and Cultivator..	15.00
The New York Seed Drill.....	11.00
Daniel's Hand Seed and Fertilizer Drill.....	18.00
A. H. Matthews' New Seed Drill, (Latest)...	12.00
Keystone Corn Planter.....	16.00
Same with Fertilizer attachment.....	21.00
Ruhlman's Hand Cultivator.....	5.50

PLANET JR., IMPLEMENTS.

(A special catalogue giving full particulars of all these will be sent on application to any one interested in them.)

Planet Jr. No. 2. Drill.....	12.00
Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.....	15.00
Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow....	10.00
Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.....	6.00
The Firefly Hand Plow.....	3.00
Firefly Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator & Plow,	4.50
Firefly Double Wheel Hoe.....	5.00

Many other styles are fully described in catalogue which I will send free on application.

Vegetable Plants.

For many years a great specialty of our business has been the growing of early and late Vegetable Plants, but particularly Cabbage Plants. These are grown in the open ground, as early as the season will admit, and a full supply kept on hand from June 1st, to August 1st. We usually sow about **three acres** each year to Cabbage Seeds of the very best strains, and hope to be able to supply all who desire first-class plants, at low rates. Our prices will be about as follows:

	<i>Per 100.</i>	<i>Per 1000.</i>
Early Cabbage, (in April and May) \$.50		\$4.00
Early Tomatoes, (twice transplanted) 2.00		15.00
Early Tomatoes, (not transplanted) 1.00		6.00
Early Peppers,..... 2.00		18.00
Early Cauliflowers..... 2.00		18.00
Early Lettuce..... .50		4.00
Late Cabbage (after June 1st,)25		2.00

Large lots at still lower rates. Full particulars will be given on application in season.

Price List of Seed Potatoes.

The pound prices include postage and free delivery by mail. In larger quantities they will be delivered to express or freight agents here to be transported at the expense of the purchaser. The letters opposite each are to show their relative earliness, *very early, early, late.*

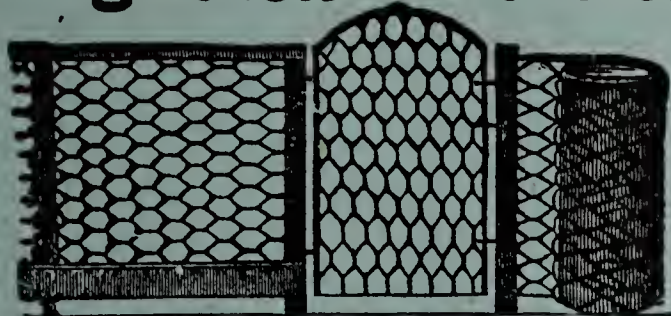
	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Peck.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bbl.</i>
Unnamed Seedlings, 50	75	2.00	5.00	
V. E. Lee's Favorite 50	1.00	4.00	10.00	
V. E. Early Maine 50	1.50	4.00	10.00	
V. E. Early Mayflower 50	1.50	5.00	12.00	
V. E. Boston Market 50	1.00	3.50	7.00	
V. E. Early Sunrise 50	1.00	2.50	5.00	
V. E. Early Harvest 50	1.00	3.50	7.00	
V. E. Clark's No. 1. 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
V. E. Beauty of Hebron 30	.75	1.00	3.00	
V. E. Early Gem 30	.75	1.50	4.00	
E. Chicago Market 30	.75	1.50	4.00	
E. Early Telephone 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
E. Winslow's Seedling 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
E. Rural Blush 50	1.00	3.50	7.00	
E. Hall's E. Peachblow 50	1.50	4.00	10.00	
L. Dakota Red 1.00				
L. Corless' Matchless 50	1.00	3.50	7.00	
L. Rose's New Seedling 50	.75	2.00	5.00	
L. Rochester Favorite 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. Vick's Prize 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. Jordan's Prolific 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. New Champion 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. White Star 40	.75	1.00	3.00	
L. Cook's Superb 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. American Giant 50	.75	2.00	5.00	
L. Mammoth Pearl 40	.75	1.50	4.00	
L. Belle 40	.75	1.00	3.00	
L. White Elephant, 40	.75	1.00	3.00	
L. Wall's Orange 40	.75	1.00	3.00	
L. Gipsy 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
L. Conqueror 40	.75	2.00	5.00	
L. Jones's Prize Taker 50				<i>By the pound only.</i>
L. O. K. Mam. Prolific 50	" "	" "	" "	
L. El Paso 50	" "	" "	" "	
L. Garfield 50	" "	" "	" "	
L. State of Maine 50	" "	" "	" "	

Special Offer. Four pounds from the above list, your selection, (Dakota Red only excepted) one or more varieties, will be sent by mail, postpaid for 1.25, or by express, not prepaid, for 50 cents. You may take four pounds of any one variety, or one pound each of any four, or two each of two, &c. Ten or more pounds by express at 10 cents per pound. Each variety will be packed separately and correctly labeled. Four or more pecks at bushel rates, &c.

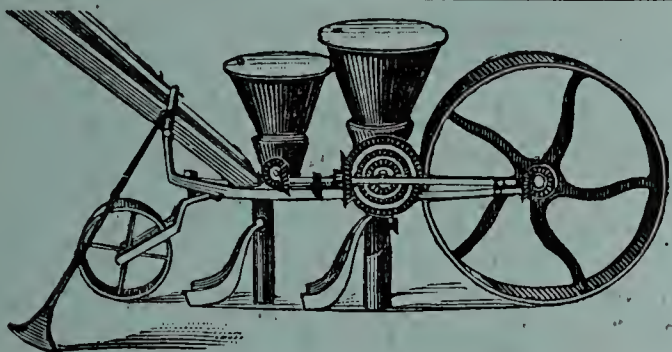
Isaac F. Tillinghast,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a **Strong Net-Work Without Barbs**. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The **Sedgwick Gates**, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest **All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate**, also **Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence**. **Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger**. Also manufacture **Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping water**, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, **SEDGWICK BROS. M^{rs}., Richmond Ind.**



THE DANIELS COMBINED SEED AND FERTILIZER DRILL.—It sows all seeds and fertilizes at the same time. It has a strictly force feed. Is the latest improved and best Drill in the world for the gardner and onion grower, as the most satisfactory results from its use can be obtained. Send postal for descriptive circular.

ENTERPRISE MFG. CO.
Geneva, Ohio

CRAZY PATCHWORK

How to Make It; now to obtain the silk for it. We send Ten samples of elegant silk, all different and cut so as to make one 10-inch block of Crazy Patchwork, for 25 cts.; 12-inch block, 35 cts.; with diagram showing how it is put together.

We send 20 perforated patterns, working size, of birds, butterflies, bugs, beetles, bees, spiders and webs, reptiles, Greenaway figures, etc., etc., and 10 sprays of flowers of various kinds, all for 60 cts., with powder and distributing pad for transferring, to ornament the silk. These patterns can be instantly transferred to any material, and can be used a hundred times over.

Our book, "How to Make Home Beautiful," has instructions for making a variety of patchwork, with diagrams and illustrations of many fancy stitches for joining and ornamenting the silk. Also, has illustrations of all the Kensington and Arasene stitches, with instructions for doing this kind of embroidery and for making many beautiful and useful articles. It also contains a descriptive and illustrated list of nearly 1,000 patterns for various kinds of embroidery. Price, 15 cts. All the above, with ten varieties of silk for 10-inch block, 90 cents; with silk for 12-inch block, \$1.00, with silk for both blocks \$1.25, all post-paid. Silks in \$1., \$2. and \$5. Packages. **J. L. PATTEN, 47 Barclay St. New York**

A WORD TO YOU Cut this out and return to us with **TWENTY CENTS** and we will send you by mail **VALUABLE SAMPLES** of a new business which will help you to make **MORE MONEY** at once than anything else ever advertised. Either sex. C. E. **ELLIS & Co., Chicago, Ill.** Special—A silk Handkerchief free to every one who answers this adv't.

AGENTS WANTED. Outfit Free. Costs you only express charges. Try it. Test sample before you order. **F. L. Stearns & Co., Chicago, Ill.**

WHY PAY 10 P. C.

For Money when you can Get it for

3 Per Cent.

Money loaned in any part of the country. Send 2-cent stamp for particulars. **Michigan Loan & Pub. Co., Charlotte, Mich.**

FREE Silks for Patchwork.

Any lady sending 14 2c. stamps for three months' subscription to the **Home Guest**, our popular Literary Magazine, we will present free 1 package beautiful assorted Silk Blocks for patchwork, 1 package Embroidery Silk, assorted colors, and a lovely Silk Handkerchief, size 20 x 20 inches. **R. L. SPENCER CO., Hartford, Conn.**



FREE TO YOU

To secure trial subscribers to the "Home Guest," our popular illustrated magazine, we will send **SIX MONTHS' RING** for 48 cts. and send, post paid, this heavy rolled gold

Wedding Ring, (warranted 5 years) and the Little Wonder Time Keeper, a thoroughly reliable teller of the time of day in a Silver Nickel Case,

TIME KEEPER

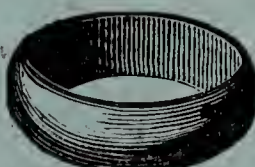
absolutely FREE as a present. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address Publishers of **Home Guest, Hartford, Ct.**



WORK AT HOME.

Men, Women, Boys, and Girls wanted to start a new business at their own homes. It can be done quietly in daytime or evening—no peddling, is strictly honorable, unlike anything else advertised and will bring you in more ready cash than anything else. From 50c. to \$2 made every evening at home: or, by devoting exclusive time you can clear, in a few months; from \$200 to \$300. If sent for at once, we will send by return mail 15 SAMPLES FREE, that will do to commence work on, with full instructions. Send 10 cts., silver or stamps, to pay postage, advertising, etc. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Don't Miss this Chance. **WRITE TO-DAY!** Address **H. M. CHENEY & CO., Waltham, Mass.**



This elegant **SOLID RING** made of Heavy 18 K. Rolled Gold, warranted for 5 years. Each ring packed in an elegant Velvet Casket. We will send post-paid one Ring and Casket for 45 c., also give sample case of our Beautiful Cards, (you'll be more than pleased) also our New Illustrated Premium List, Price

and agents' terms for 1884. Offer made to secure new customers and good till Jan. 1, 1885. But 8 Rings with Caskets and one Case of Cards will be sent to one address for \$1.25, 50 "Beauties," all gold and silver, motto, verse, roses, lilies, &c. cards, with your name, 10c., 11 packs, \$1.00 and this gold Ring free. Agents wanted. Sample Book 25c. Stamps taken. **U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.**

GOLD WATCH FREE!

The publishers of the **Capitol City Home Guest**, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for June: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before June 15th, will receive a **Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch**, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant **Stem-winding Silver Watch**; the third, a key-winding **Silver Watch**. Each person must send 25 cents with their answer for which they will receive three months' subscription to the **Home Guest**, a 50 page Illustrated Book and our **Bonanza Premium Collection** of 32 portraits of prominent persons, 26 needlework designs, 40 popular songs, 30 popular games, 30 money making receipts, 46 chemical experiments and lessons in magic. Pubs. of **HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.** SPECIAL: An imitation Steel Engraving of Washington, size 15 1-2 x 16 inches, free to the first 1000 persons answering this advertisement.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send **TWO BOTTLES FREE**, together with a **VALUABLE TREATISE** on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, **DR. T. A. SLOOUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN DOUBLE ACTION BULL DOG

PLATED AND RUBBER, Rifled Cast Steel Barrel. SELF-COCKING **\$4.50.**



MAILED PREPAID.
32, 38 or 44 calibre, 2½ inch... **\$4 50**
4½ inch Barrel, either calibre **5 00**
6 in. Bar., Army size, 38 or 44 cal. **5 50**

No. FLOBERT RIFLES.

44 Remington System, pistol grip, 24 inch barrel, rifled, 6¼ lbs. weight, uses ball caps, also 22 calibre cartridges, price.. **\$8 50**
33 Same style, lighter, plain stock **6 50**
48 Flobert Rifle, for ball caps only **4 00**
57 Better quality, new extractor **5 00**

STEVENS RIFLES.

22, 32, 38 or 44 calibre. 24 inch Barrel.
1, Open Sight.....**\$20 00**
4, Combined Globe Sights **23 00**
5, Vernier Sight, to hinge down on stock, Open Rear Sight and Beach Front Sight to hinge down on Barrel **\$25 00**
6, Like No. 5, with handsome Curly Stock..... **\$27 00**
Rifles over 24 inch and Pets over 18 inch cost extra, 22 calibre, \$1.00, 32, 38 and 44 cal., 50 cents per inch.
Send four 1 c. P. Stamps for 100 page Catalogue.

THE WATERBURY WATCH



SERIES C - Above cut is ¾ actual size.

WATERBURY WATCH delivered Free in any Town in the U. S. for **\$3.50**, Six for **\$18.00**.

SMITH & WESSON LATEST IMPROVED SELF-COCKING REVOLVER,



Blue, or Plated and Rubber. 3½ inch 5 Shot. Mailed Prepaid to any Town in the United States.
32 calibre, rubber **\$10 75**
32 cal., engraved & ivory **\$13 75**
32 cal., engraved & pearl **15 25**
38 calibre, rubber..... **12 00**
38 cal., engraved & ivory **15 00**
38 cal., engraved & pearl **16 50**
44 calibre, rubber, 6 shot **17 00**
Single act'n rev. \$1 less than d'ble.

All the Pistols here advertised are warranted of most superior quality. **NONE BETTER.**

For simplicity & accuracy th beats the world. Stem winding

No. 44 FLOBERT RIFLE



J. STEVENS & CO.'S NEW RIFLE, No. 5 & No. 6

Stevens & Co. make the best Shooting Arms in the world. No Rifle or Pocke Rifle can leave their factory until by actual test at 50 feet it puts every sho into a bulls-eye about the size of a nickel 5 cent. piece. The Pocket Rifle costs 10 inch, \$12.25, 12 in. 13.25, 15 in. 15.00, 18 in. 16.50, HUNTER'S PET, 18 in. 18.00. Rifles over 24 inch and Pets over 18 inch cost extra, 22 calibre, \$1.00, 32, 38 and 44 cal., 50 cents per inch.

CHAS. FOLSOM, 106 Chambers St., New York.

SOMETHING NEW.

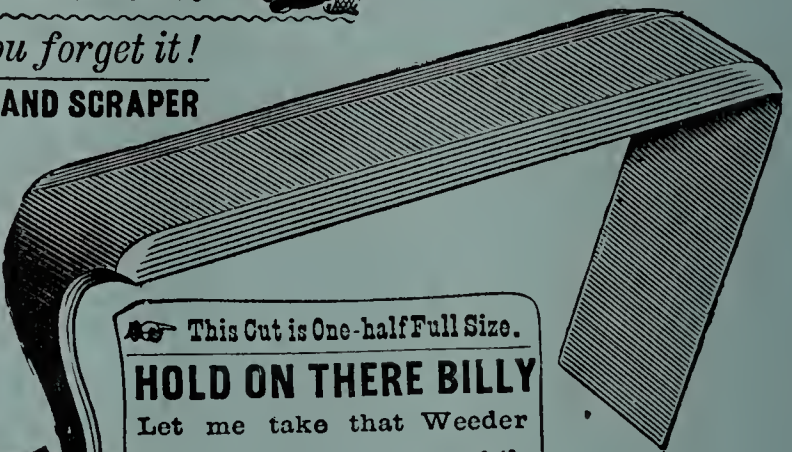
Now we HAVE got it! and don't you forget it!

S. I. HASELTINE'S PATENT HAND WEEDER AND SCRAPER

We can recommend this little tool as First Class Every Way. Blade is Solid Steel, Oil Tempered, 7/8 inch wide, 1/8 inch thick and Has Five Sharp Edges. A Child can use it. When we say that It is as Indispensible in the Strawberry Bed or the Flower or Vegetable Garden, as the Axe to the Woodman, or the Saw to the Mechanic, WE MEAN EVERY WORD OF IT!

It repays its cost many times in a single day's use. When known, it will be as commonly found in the garden as the broom in the household. Price, post Paid, 50 cts.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by **I. F. TILLINGHAST, LA PLUME, LACK'A CO., PENN'A.**



This Cut is One-half Full Size.

HOLD ON THERE BILLY

Let me take that Weeder and catch up with you, while you run over to the Hardware Store and get another; I never dreamed it would do such splendid work; and so fast, too! No more finger weeding for me!



VOL. V.

JUNE.

1884 NO. 6.



SEED TIME

AND

HARVEST

AN ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.



DESIGNED, ENGRAVED & COPYRIGHT, 1884,
BY WM. C. SCRANTON, NEW YORK.

Published by

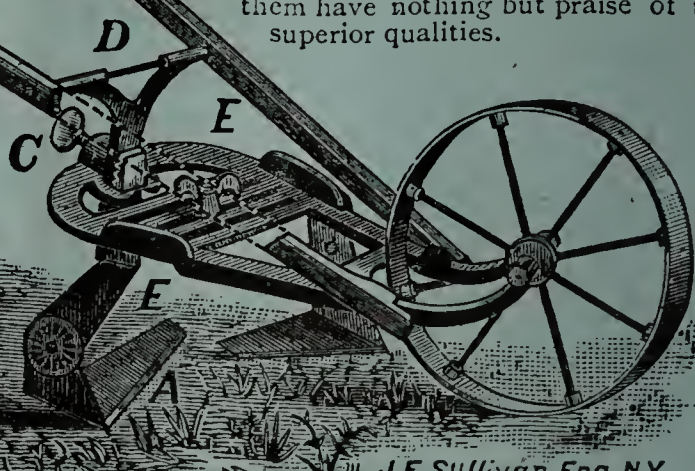
ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Pa.

Ruhlmann's Wheel Hoe

Is the Best, Simplest and Most Perfect Weeder in Use.

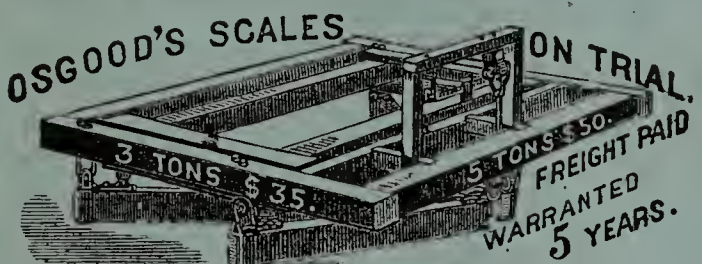
It will do the work of 8 men with the common hoe. Embraces all points requisite to make a capital tool. The Handles can be raised to suit. Knife Blades set to any pitch, and from 7 to 16 inches in width, and when in working order is firm and strong, with nothing to become loose or shaky. This implement has not only given entire satisfaction, but is pronounced unequalled by all who have given it a fair trial. We have sold many with the privilege of returning, and never have had one returned. Parties who use them have nothing but praise of their superior qualities.

For the interest of all we can safely say that no one will ever regret having given it a thorough trial. For Carrots, Beets, Onions and all Garden Crops it has no equal. It has, in a short time, become the leading Tool in this and other countries. To show our confidence in this excellent tool, we will refund price paid if satisfaction is not given with its work—purchaser paying freight to and from. Leading Gardeners and Seed Growers all use it, & would not do without it. Boxed and delivered at Ft or Ex. Office \$5.50.



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KING'S HAY CARRIER
Speaks for Itself.

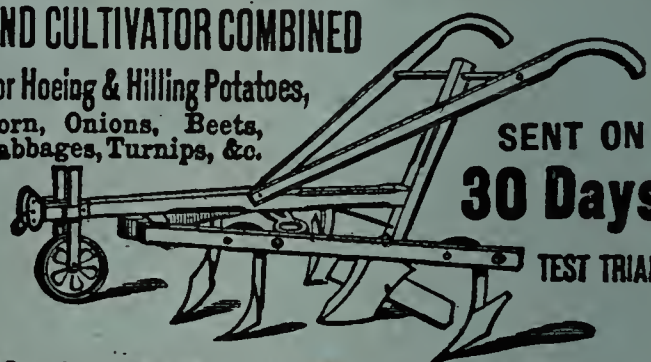
The many Farmers that use them are enthusiastic in their praise. I sell direct to the farmers and make the price very low. Send at once for circular and price-list. **GEO. W. KING, Marion, O.**



NEW 'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only \$15
Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing **GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.**

MONARCH HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED

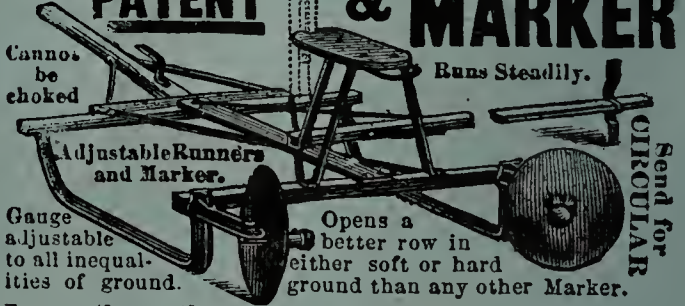
For Hoeing & Hilling Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Beets, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.



SENT ON
30 Days'
TEST TRIAL

An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a boy can cultivate and hoe and hill potatoes, corn, etc., 15 times as easy and fast as one man can the old way. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address **Monarch Mfg. Co., 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.**

DARNELL'S PATENT FURROWER & MARKER



Cannot be choked. Runs Steadily. Adjustable Runners and Marker. Gauge adjustable to all inequalities of ground. Opens a better row in either soft or hard ground than any other Marker. Leaves the earth well pulverized at bottom of furrow. Marks any width from 2 1/2 to 5 feet, and from a mere mark to 6 inches deep. "Take pleasure in recommending it. It does the business; is well made and will last for years." *J. S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J.* "It far exceeds my expectations. If the real merits of this cheap implement were known to potato growers alone, the sales would be immense." *E. L. Coy, Pres. Wash. Co. (N. Y.) Agr. Society*
H. W. DOUGHTEN Manufact'r, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.

\$1000 REWARD
For any machine hulling and cleaning fit for market as much Clover Seed in one DAY as the **VICTOR** Double Huller. It has made \$100 often in ONE DAY.

VICTOR ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet mailed FREE. **NEWARK MACHINE CO., NEWARK, O.**

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST

— FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED OR TILLS A PLAN

VOL. 5.

JUNE, 1884.

NO.



WAITING FOR PAPA.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

WHAT WILL HEAVEN BE?

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

The song we sing while toiling,
Is so full of strength and sweetness,
What will be the heavenly music,
When we hear it in completeness?
If the light that here is given,
Is so precious to our eyes,
What will be the light eternal
When its glorious dawn shall rise?
If an earthly joy so lifts us
That we lose our present pain,
What will be the joy ecstatic,
When a Crown and Harp we gain?

Chicago, Ill.

VACATION.

BY J. W. VAN KIRK.

VACATION! What a charm in the word, or rather what bright anticipations are embodied with it. Looked for happiness realized, is what John Ammon and Harry Bateman thought, as they reclined one bright morning along a creek, which flowed through the farm owned by Harry's father, fishing rods in hand.

John was eighteen and Harry nineteen years of age. A greater contrast between two boys is seldom seen. John was an Apollo in face and figure, dark hair and eyes; Harry a light blond, angular in face and form, yet with a firmness around his mouth showing strength of character.

John Ammon's father was wealthy, and his son so far as manual labor was concerned, had but a slight idea of it. Not so Harry Bateman. Brought up on the farm among the rugged hills of New York, work to him was a necessity. Nevertheless, the boys were fast friends, and John gladly accepted the invitation to spend vacation with Harry.

"I'll tell you, Harry, this is fine sport, isn't it?" and John threw himself upon his back, and gazed upward through the tree tops bending over them.

"Much better than our fishing excursion from school last fall," said Harry, with a quiet smile, detaching a fine fish from his hook.

"I think so; such parties I detest. Give me a pole like this—cut from the bank of a creek—before all the reed poles in the state.

And, then, to be out a morning like this is something like living. You have never been out of the country except the last year while at school, Harry?"

"Not of any account, perhaps a day or two at a time."

"Well, I, for one, count you a lucky fellow. I know the town boys deride the country boys for want of grace and manners, but it is through ignorance, for they do not know what they lose by living in the city."

"I like the country the best, yet life in the cities has advantages not to be despised."

"I know, Harry; but where in the city can you spend a morning so agreeable as this? See how the dew sparkles in the sun! Look at the water falling over yon ledge of rocks, and listen how redbreast sings! Do you know a robin comes each morning and evening and sings on the top of the cedar tree by our window?"

"Oh, yes. Even before I left home for school I remember its coming. I often thought how happy it seemed."

"Harry, I believe I am a poet, I so love to sit and dream. Do you know, I've written a stanza upon this same robin. If you promise not to tell any one I will read it to you. Do not laugh, though, should it prove too faulty."

"I'll not, John. I think one reason why we have been such good friends is because we sympathize with one another's failings."

"Thanks, Harry," said John, sitting up, and grasping Harry's hand warmly. "I'll remember those words years to come. Here's the stanza:

Among the wildwoods' merry scenes,
A robin sits and idly swings;
With happy notes he fills the air,
And hallows homes already fair;
And eve's and morn's the brighter seem,
For love's abroad when robin sings."

Before Harry could give an opinion of the poem, a form rose above the bushes on the other side of the creek, and a voice exclaimed:

"The last rose of summer!"

"The first rose of spring, if I may judge," said John, laughing at the sudden appearance and queer tone and voice of the speaker.

"Anyhow I just got up," he said.

"It is Paul Woods. He was injured by a fall from a wagon. Humor him in what he says," said Harry in an undertone to John. Then aloud:

"Is that you, Paul? Where have you been? I haven't seen you since I have been home."

"You were at school, Harry, wasn't you?" questioned Paul, in a pleased tone, crossing the creek.

"Yes. I came home about a week ago."

"I hardly knew you. Who is this with you who writes poetry? I love poetry."

"It is a school-mate, John Ammon. He spends vacation with me."

"I am glad to know you, Paul," said John, extending his hand which Paul grasped warmly, "I know we shall be friends."

"I have no friends now," he said. "The boys laugh at me—they didn't use to do so—and I live with the birds."

A mist filled John's eyes as he heard the hidden wail in the boys voice.

"I'll be your friend, Paul. You like poetry and so do I; won't you learn me some?"

"I do not go to school, and you must know more than I, but since you are my friend I will try and please you. Listen:

He drew off the broad-rimmed hat which he wore, and looking upward chanted rather than spoke:

"I love to see the little birds,
And list their twit'ring 'rouud their hearths.
There's music in their gentle words;
They're God's own angels here on earth."

The boys remained silent after Paul ceased speaking, impressed by the words he had uttered.

"Do you like it?" asked Paul after a short pause.

"Very much, Paul," returned Harry.

"You need not attend school," said John. "Few could compose anything better, off-hand, than you have done."

"I'm glad it pleases you," answered Paul. Then with a sudden change of manner, he said: "If you wish, I will show you where the birds build their nests—make their homes."

"Shall we go, Harry?" asked John with some eagerness, turning to his friend, "or shall we fish?"

"I don't care, we can fish again."

"I know of better places to fish than this," said Paul, looking wise. "Bring your lines along; I'll show you where I watch and feed them. I have never taken any one there, but you are not like the rest of the boys; I'll show you. Come."

The boys followed their guide, who led them up the bank where the hemlock trees met overhead, along paths worn in the shelving rocks by the hand of time, and at last paused close to the body of a large hemlock, which had been broken off by storms, and pointing towards a straggling bough which still depended from the trunk, exclaimed:

"Awake, and hear the robin sing."

John and Harry, a little startled by the abrupt exclamation, peered ahead where Paul pointed, and there among the gnarled branches saw the nest of a robin, the head of the bird protruding over the edge.

Paul now commenced to whistle—to imitate in a low key the notes of a robin, and after several sharp glances from one side to the other, the bird hopped off its nest, and perching on the shattered top of the tree trunk, sent forth a carrol that was delightful to hear.

"Bravo, Paul," whispered John, "You are a veritable charmer."

"Hush!" returned he, motioning them back. "Do not make a noise. We must not alarm the bird, else it will leave the nest and the eggs will get cold."

Leaving the vicinity of the robin's nest and winding in and out among the bushes they soon came to a place free from under-wood.

"Up there is a crow's nest," said Paul, showing them a large pine. "Now hide behind these bushes, and I will try and bring some crows here."

He commenced to "caw" like a crow, and soon three or four crows flew to the tree tops around them and set up loud cries.

Still motioning the boys to keep quiet and follow, he led them a few rods further where a group of large trees were standing, and by barking after the manner of a squirrel, soon gave some three or four confidence enough to show themselves.

"Arn't they cunning?" said Paul in a whisper. "See how soon they can hide!"

He shook a small bush, and almost with the rapidity of thought each squirrel disappeared from sight.

"Why did you scare them?" asked John and Harry in a breath.

"Oh, they will soon be out again," returned Paul, and I wish to show you where I feed the fish. Gather all the bugs and worms you can, now, so we can have something to give them."

"All right," said John, commencing to search; "but I could watch those squirrels for hours. I should like to see them at play."

"So would I," said Harry; "but Paul will come with us again and then we can see them. Can't we, Paul?"

"Yes, certainly. We will look at the fish now, and come another time to see the squirrels."

"Now," said Paul, as they neared the creek, "keep very quiet and we shall soon see some nice big fellows."

He wound his way through the hanging branches of the hemlocks, growing on the bank of the creek, and at last paused where the water had worn its way through and under the dark slate rocks.

The boys peered over the bank and saw the water, not over a foot in depth, lying calm and clear as crystal. Very few fish, and those mostly small were to be seen, but when Paul commenced to throw down the bugs and worms they had collected, numerous fish, some of them over a foot in length, came swimming from under the ledge.

"There are two large ones—I call them the king and queen—in this pool," said Paul. "Keep a good lookout for them, they are more shy than the rest. Ah!" said he, after scanning the stream, "there they come."

John and Harry looked where Paul indicated and saw a row of ripples in the form of a V., moving towards them from the upper part of the pool where the water was deeper.

A commotion now took place among the school of smaller fish, and they were seen to dart away as though they knew an enemy was coming, and a moment later, two fish, both near twenty-five inches long, swam

into sight and stopped side by side. Two finer specimens of the piscatorial tribe are seldom seen, and the boy's eyes sparkled as they viewed them.

"What beauties!" said Harry. "I did not think there were any in the creek as large as those."

"Wouldn't it be fun to haul those fellows out, though?" and in his eagerness to get a better view, John displaced a small rock which rolled into the water with a splash.

There was a sudden movement in the water, a large wave rolled to the opposite side of the creek and receded, and when the surface settled down to its usual calm, there was not a fin in sight.

John looked blankly at the water, as he realized what he had done, but Paul and Harry only laughed, while the former said:

"Never mind, John, I'll take you to other fishing grounds."

Yes, but I have given you all our bait to feed those overgrown specimens that have just disappeared."

"Oh, well, I think I can soon find enough to last you to-day, anyhow. Come!"

Chatting gaily, the boys started for another pool. As Paul drew a short distance ahead, John said:

"Harry, I don't believe I ever spent a day more enjoyable than this."

"It is indeed wonderful how proficient Paul is in imitating birds and animals. I like his company. You always learn something by being with him."

"How changeable he is—not over five minutes in any one mood."

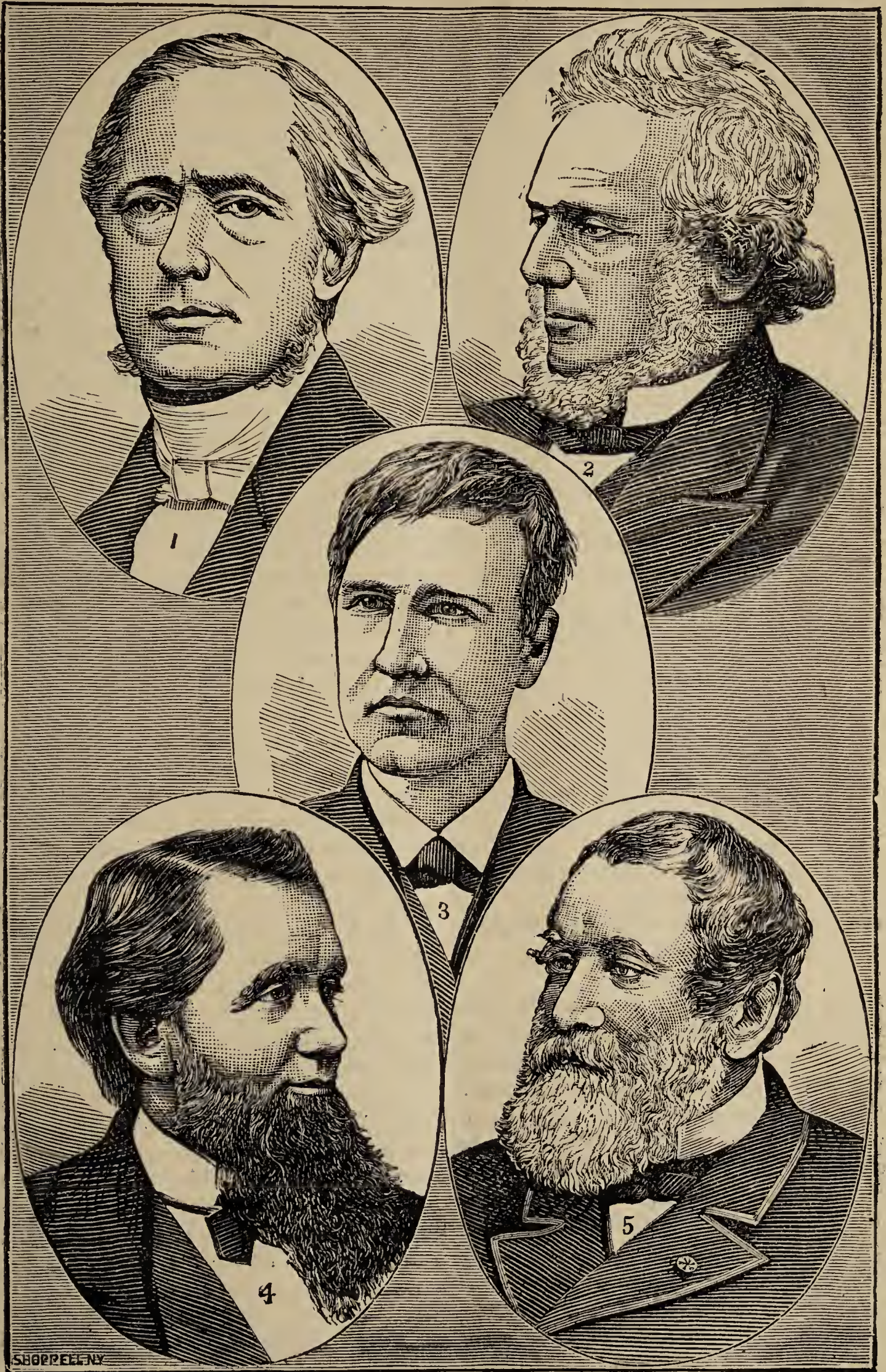
"He has many trials, too, poor boy, and he generally travels around by himself."

"His ways are agreeable, at least, and I shall try and improve my acquaintance with him."

"You will not regret it," said Harry; "and I promise you he will find other amusements for us before the day closes."

And he did. To narrate all of them would occupy too much time. Suffice is to say that their acquaintance ripened into a friendship that lasted not only through the two weeks vacation, but for many years, and proved of mutual benefit to both.

Paul still lives in the woods among the mountains, and proves himself an adept in guiding pleasure seekers to the best hunting and fishing grounds, but none are more welcome to his haunts than John Ammon and Harry Bateman when they take their summer vacation.



EMINENT INVENTORS.

1. ISAAC PITMAN. 2. RICHARD M. HOE. 3. THOS. A. EDISON. 4. GEO. M. PULLMAN. 5. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK

MY POCKET-BOOK.

E'ER since I was a brawing lad
 Ye've been the truest friend I've had,
 My pocket-book!
 And though your merits now I trace,
 You've led me many a sorry race,
 By hiding fast in hole or nook,
 My pocket-book!

When you for hours, I failed to find,
 You made me doubtful of my kind,
 My pocket-book!
 I've looked in many an honest eye,
 A trace of conscious guilt to spy,
 That I, with truth might say, "You took
 My pocket-book!"

Through you I've paid some honest debts,
 And yet have some vain regrets,
 My pocket-book!
 For though I've given of your store,
 I own I might have given more
 When prompted by a suffering look,
 My pocket-book!

While you stand by me I shall know
 No lack of friendship as I go,
 My pocket-book!
 Unless your walls should empty be,
 Then summer friends would quickly flee,
 And I subsist by hook or crook,
 My pocket-book!

But I shall try to keep you full,
 By many a tug, and many a pull,
 My pocket book!
 By honest work and labor grand,
 For labor crowns the teeming land,
 For poverty I scarce could brook,
 My pocket-book!

—Mrs M. A. Kidder, in *Demorest's Monthly*.

How do the Boys Spend their Evenings?

It is quite a common practice for the farmers' boys and hired men to start off immediately after supper for the nearest village, from a half mile to two miles away, and loaf around some corner grocery where cigars, tobacco and small drinks are freely indulged in and gaming and other very bad habits are readily acquired. Of all the crops raised upon a farm the farmers' boys themselves are by far the most important, and the farmer should study, above all things, to make a success of it, if he is fortunate enough to be bringing up some boys. Then let him above all things, study to keep his boys at home evenings, and furnish plenty of reading matter and other attrac-

tions which will make them contented and happy without seeking the society which is found at the village groceries.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* in speaking of the evils which result from habitual village loafing, says: "We once knew a farmer who had a good farm of 120 acres given to him, and eighteen years later died about two thousand dollars in debt. He averaged four nights a week spent at the grocery or post-office one and a quarter miles from home. These four evenings a week, for eighteen years, devoted to the study of some special branch of agriculture or horticulture, would have made him an authority and a man of note, and opened up to him an entire new world of thought, of which he died in utter ignorance."

And this is stating only the mildest objection to the common habit of village loafing. Loss of time and attention to business and a consequent loss of property. A much greater evil result is the loss of character and health, and the bad habits which our boys are sure to pick up in such company.

Testing Seeds.

Treating this subject from an amateur stand-point would naturally lead one into the experimental. The old theories of the gardeners of the past may have answered for their age, but the present horticulturist must make improvements on the past. Our time is so limited; our seasons so short, we must bring to our aid all of the improved methods now known by the advanced gardeners of our time. Although we differ, yet in these differences we make progress. The testing of seeds before general planting is now essential; no gardener or seedsman thinks of taking his chances on untested seed. The testing and culture of seeds and plants by the amateur is taught with more or less of a loss, and sometimes these losses are in the end our best teachers. The comparative sizes of seeds is remarkable. For instance, the diminutiveness of the *Petunias* or *Calceolaria* seed is so small, a mere speck like a point of a pin; while a kernel of corn is a

thousand times larger. Now their difference in treatment is almost as great as their difference in size. Now the treatment of these is the matter I wish to treat.

In the first place there are three essentials in the germination of seeds, to wit: First, a fine humus soil, whether it be in the open ground or in prepared boxes.

Second, heat and darkness.

Third, moisture.

These are the natural requirements of all seeds. Without these germination is a failure. The old saying, "Test all things, and hold fast to that which has proved good." I will give you my mode of testing seeds, and their after treatment. (Such as are usually planted in our home gardens.) First is the preparation of the seed bed. For cabbage, tomatoes, egg plant, peppers and celery, I use a soil composed as follows: $\frac{1}{4}$ leaf mould, $\frac{1}{4}$ sand and $\frac{1}{4}$ soil from a spent hot-bed; mix these thoroughly, then pass through a medium coarse sieve. For starting buds in doors I use flats or boxes made from soap boxes, sawed twice in too; a box two inches deep is deep enough; now place a layer of sphagnum moss over the bottom, then fill two-thirds full of soil, press down well, then water copiously, then sift dry moss to the depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, now fill the box with fine soil well pressed down; now mark lines $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart; for cabbage and tomatoes sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart: press the soil evenly; now sift dry moss to the depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, then water and set in a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees; if you have a number you can pile them on top of each other. Good cabbage seed will germinate in from 4 to 6 days, tomatoes 6 to 10 days. This is the plan on which we test all seeds, both flowers and vegetables; the depth of planting is in proportion to the size and vitality of the seeds.

For out-door seed-bed I would dispense with the bottom layer of moss; thoroughly pulverize the soil and have it free from lumps. For celery I would sow in boxes same as for cabbage, only use more sand on top of the seed; sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep as soon as your ground is dry enough to work and your seed commenced to germinate; sow seed and sand in drills in open ground.

RECAPITULATION.

To the querist the use of sphagnum moss is a mystery, to the advanced gardener it is essential to success; in application it is of a three-fold nature, it holds heat and moisture; the second layer is for the small rootlets to branch out in; it being of a humus nature, they early penetrate it, and if you wish to use any stimulant bone dust can readily be mixed with the moss, and give the plant more. Now as to top layer of moss, it is lighter, and retains heat and moisture better than soil.

TREATMENT OF SEEDLINGS.

The transplanting of cabbage and tomatoes is an essential thing, especially of the latter. I transplant when the second leaves are well out. I prepare a flat similar to my seed-box, omitting the moss: I fill the box two-thirds full of soil, with a little dry moss mixed, also a little bone dust; I then use a cutter some three inches wide, and planed to an edge as long as your flat is wide; in its application I insert the edge of the cutter one inch deep, then draw it towards me, making a channel three-fourths of an inch deep and slightly inclined; now with a narrow trowel take up your plants by inserting it about one inch under the plants and lift them out. Do not pull your plants, it breaks the small rootlets. Now take the plants in your left hand and place in the trench one inch apart. Now with your cutter, placed some two inches from the first trench, draw the soil close to the plant; then turn your cutter flat down and press the soil down on your plants, repeat this until your box is full; now water thoroughly and set in the shade for a day or two; do not water until the soil looks dry on the surface; too much water is apt to damp off your plants. Now this is the process I adopted with all my plants from seed. Tomatoes I transplant as often as every two weeks.

TIME TO SOW SEEDS.

We differ so much it is hard to say who is right. Our climate is so changeable, especially in the spring months, what might do for last spring, would not for this; even Vennor missed it. My plan is this: for early cabbage I sow in flats the second week in March; for early celery I sow from the 15th

to the 20th of March; Tomatoes, a few about the 20 of March; for main crop from April 1st to 25. Tomato plants quickly grown are preferable to stunted ones. For hot-bed treatment I would sow in flats and place them on the soil; from the 10th to the 15th of April is soon enough for this climate.

CONCLUSION.

The preparation and cultivation involves a system of management whereby the growing plant will not be subjected to the slightest check from the time the seed germinates until the crop is matured. The first operation is to thoroughly pulverize the ground before sowing.

E. W. Turner, Newton Falls, O.

Gold Dust.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

Never work about peas when the vines are wet. It injures them greatly.

Plant Lima and other flat beans with the eyes downward.

Strawberries require more water and manure than they usually get.

The best remedy for cabbage worms is very early planting, heavy manuring and thorough cultivation.

If cut worms infest the garden, lay pieces of boards about. The worm will take refuge under the boards in the heat of the day and may then be killed.

Burn stubble and sow wheat late if you fear the Hessian Fly.

Dusting the leaves with white hellebore powder is the best remedy for the gooseberry span worm. Be careful that you do not inhale the powder.

The most essential point about lightning-rods is that they extend down to ground always moist.

If you have swallowed poison of any kind, drink instantly half a glass of cool water into which a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard has been stirred.

A three-penny nail is one inch long; a twelve-penny nail is three inches long.

Be sure of the title to land before you buy it.

Bright brains and brown hands never complain of bad luck on the farm.

Believe no man in a horse trade.

Reduce contracts, especially leases, to writing.

An agreement without consideration is void.

A carload is 20,000 pounds; 340 bushels of wheat, 460 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of apples, 480 of Irish potatoes and 360 of sweet potatoes.

A box four inches square and four and one-eighth inches deep contains one quart.

Twenty-eight bushels of bituminous coal make a ton.

Do not purchase a horse that has not a wide forehead and a large nostril.

The best cure for colic in horses is the palm of your hand full of turpentine, rubbed against the upper gums and the inside of the upper lip of the horse, and his breast bathed with the same. If not relieved in one hour, repeat the dose.

Five hundred cubic feet of timothy hay a year in the mow or stack, or 700 cubic feet newly stacked, make a ton; nine hundred cubic feet of clover, new, or 700 cubic feet stacked some time, weigh a ton.

For hoven give chloride of lime in doses of from two to four drachms; or give a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal in one-half pint of milk or water, sweetened with a little molasses, every fifteen minutes until the animal is relieved.

Concentrate your efforts on a small area, thus economizing materials and stock.

The best preventive of and remedy for sore shoulders in horses, is to wash them clean each night after the harness is removed and then bathe them with strong salt water.

The older and larger an animal becomes the more food is required to make a pound of growth. The reason of this is that the larger the body the greater the waste to be supplied by matter assimilated from the food.

The doctor will ride on and sigh and sigh if he sees you have a good garden.

In warm weather feed fowls principally oats, or varieties of food containing but little fattening properties. Most, if not all, of the ailments of poultry may be traced to errors in their diet, the water they drink, or the filthy condition of their houses.

The best remedy for stomach-ache is to sip a few teaspoonfuls of strong salt water every ten minutes.

“Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.”

Eggs may be kept from one to four years by this method: Stir one-half peck of fresh slacked lime into four gallons of water; strain through a coarse sieve, and add ten ounces of salt and three of cream tartar, mixing thoroughly. It is better if allowed to stand two weeks before using. Pack the eggs in stone jars, as closely as possible, taking care not to break any of them, and pour the pickle over them. Float a board on the surface to keep them all under. Set in a cool place.

Cure for black-leg: Equal parts of black antimony, saltpetre and Jamaica ginger; a teaspoonful for a dose.

For inflammation of the kidneys in hogs, apply externally on small of back this liniment: One ounce spirits of turpentine, one ounce capsicum, one ounce aqua ammonia, half-ounce tincture of arnica, quarter ounce chloroform; put in bottles and shake well before using.

Chickens' heads should be cut off, and not wrung off, as the latter stops the flow of blood.

Reputation is gained by many acts, but lost by one.

Never give water before work to a wind-broken horse.

Cheese, while curing, should be turned daily, and the surface well rubbed, to destroy all deposits made by the cheese fly. The rubbing may be done by the bare hand or with a cloth.

Well made butter may be preserved by working it into rolls of three or four pounds, wrapping them in clean cotton or linen cloth, and packing them in a jar or oak barrel, covering them with a strong brine.

Clean copper utensils with brickdust and flannel.

Keep a large green leaf, or a wet cloth in the crown of your hat in hot weather, and let your diet be mostly fruits and vegetables.

Always do work at the earliest seasonable moment.

Rust and rot eat faster than wear and tear

St. Louis, Mo.

AT LAST.

How weary 'twas to wait! The year
Went dragging slowly on;
The red leaf to the running brook
Dropped sadly, and was gone,
December came, and locked in ice
The plashing of the mill;
The white snow filled the orchard up,
But she was waiting still.

Spring stirred and broke. The rooks once more
'Gan cawing up aloft;
The young lambs' new awakened cries
Came trembling from the croft;
The clumps of primrose filled again
The hollows by the way;
The pale wind-flowers blew; but she
Grew paler still than they.

How weary 'twas to wait! With June,
Through all the drowsy street,
Came distinct murmurs of the war
And rumors of the fleet;
The gossips, from the market stalls,
Cried news of Joe and Tim;
But June shed all her leaves, and still
There came no news of him.

And then, at last, at last, at last,
One blessed August morn,
Beneath the yellowing autumn elms,
Pang-banging came the horn;
The swift coach paused a creaking space,
Then flashed away, and passed;
But she stood trembling yet, and dazed —
The news had come — at last!

And thus the artist saw her stand,
While all around her seems
As vague and shadowy as the shapes
That flit from us in dreams:
And naught in all the world is true,
Save those few words which tell
That he she lost is found again —
Is found again — and well!

—Austin Dobson, in Harper.

Eminent Inventors.

Our group of portraits on page 5 represents five men who have as great a claim to distinction as any who have borne the royal sceptre, and yet none of them seem to belong to what the world generally regards as the royal line. “No chronicler is equal to the task of adequately presenting the results of their ingenuity and labor up to the present time, and the great future will disclose such widespread application and development of their inventions as will give them a higher place in the Temple of Fame than the niches they now occupy. The likenesses are of men to whom the world is indebted for improvements which augment the production and assist the distribution of grain, increase the comfort and elegance of railroad travel, give an improved light available for all purposes in which artificial illumination is necessary, and which render the reporting and dissemination of news almost contemporaneous with the occurrences and utterances, the record of which forms the staple contents of the modern newspaper.”

Flowers and their Cultivation.

BY MISS LOUISA KREITLER.

[An Essay read before the Trumbull County, Ohio, Horticultural Society at the May meeting, 1883.]

Flowers, the cultivation of which every family understands more or less perfectly, should have a place in the dooryard of every home, and have a right to claim the attention of at least one member of the family. The reason why the cultivation of flowers should be encouraged, must be obvious to all. Flowers exert a moral influence over the beholder, and, as has been truthfully said by Solon Robinson, "We are just as well satisfied of the beneficial moral effect of flower cultivation as we are that the effect of their beauty upon the sense of nearly all beholders is pleasing.



CROCUS VERNUS.

A love of flowers is a love of the beautiful, and a love of the beautiful is a love of the good." This is a truth that no one will deny, or even attempt to deny. What a child sees, loves, and is taught to appreciate in its early years, makes the most lasting impression, and truly no child having full possession of its faculties has ever failed to exhibit a fondness or natural appreciation of flowers, one of the most pleasing productions of Nature. And, as has already been said. "A love of flowers is a love of the beautiful, and a love of the beautiful is a love of the good." This being the case, flowers play an important part in our lives, inasmuch as they exert an influence that is beneficial to the development of character.

Flowers are looked upon and regarded as

emblems of innocence and purity, and their powers of fascination are not lost, even upon the savage and barbarian. In ancient Athens, as well as in aboriginal Mexico—the one the most refined of cities, the other a scarcely more than barbarous town—there were famous flower markets. Even among



HESPERIS MARATIMA.

the rudest savages the love of flowers is not unknown. India, Japan, and especially China, have done much for the development of garden flowers, which are almost as much the product of art as of Nature. But, though often monstrosities to the eye of a botanist, hardly any objects in the world are more beautiful or more replete with fine æsthetic and moral influence than garden flowers.



CALCEOLARIA.

Even the American Indian—more rude and savage than some of the wild beasts of the forest—experienced joy and delight as

he beheld his native hunting grounds o'er-spread with a mantle of beauty, which he regarded as the gift of Deity. But not only to the dusky savage do flowers speak in a language which is unutterable, but to the inmates of every peaceful home, be it ever so humble, as well as to the inmate of a mansion, where everything is expressive of culture, refinement and intelligence, flowers appeal to the better nature of man in a more forcible way than can be expressed by words. The well kept flower garden, the window filled with rare and beautiful flowers, are evidences of housewifely care and

crowned with a wreath of flowers, a rose on her bosom, and even in death they are inseparable, the last tribute of respect being a bouquet of flowers of spotless white, bestowed by the hands of kind friends.



NARCISSUS JONQUILLA.

thrif. It takes more than four bare walls to make home cheerful and attractive, and flowers play an important part in the decoration and beautifying of the place we call home. A few flowers well arranged and set in vases enhance the beauty and improve the appearance of any room, be it ever so plain and unattractive, besides being suggestive of a desire on the part of the housewife to adorn the home with her own hands, and to make it pleasant and attractive. In all the walks of our daily life we are brought into association with flowers. The child roaming the field seeks flowers of the richest and most varied tints. The maiden, grown to maturity, stands before the altar,



NEMOPHILA DISCOIDALIS.

Is it, then, any wonder that flowers, which enter so much into the association of our every-day life, should be the subject of so lengthy an article. But enough has been said concerning their beauty and attractiveness, and now a few words in regard to the different classes of flowers and their cultivation.



COREOPSIS.

The different kinds of flowers, as regards their nature and period of life may be classed under three distinct heads, Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. By Annuals we mean plants which, raised from the seed, perfect the flowers, ripen their seed, and perish the same season. And these again are sub-divided into three classes—hardy, half-hardy, and tender. Annuals make a

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

fine display, and may be kept up nearly the whole season. Hardy Annuals, such as Asters, Candytuft, Catchfly, Larkspur, Love-In-a-Mist, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Phlox Drummondii, Sunflower and Sweet Pea may be sown out of doors as soon as the ground is dry, and will work well. In late seasons it is well to start a few varieties



NIGELLA DAMASCENA.

in pots or pans in the house, and transplant as soon as the weather will permit, as a longer succession of bloom is thus obtained.



MIMULUS CUPREUS.

Half-hardy kinds, such as Balsam, Cockscomb, Marigold, Love-Lies-Bleeding, Portulaca, Snap Dragon and Zinnia should not be sown in the open ground until all danger of frost is past, but if an early start is desired, the plants may be grown in the house or hot-bed, and kept shaded for a few days

after transplanting. Tender Annuals, such as the Hyacinth Bean, and Martynia should never be sown in the open ground earlier than the first of June, but for an early start they may be propagated in the same manner as the above, care being taken not to set them out until all danger of cold weather is past. These Annuals should have a place in every flower garden and door-yard, as well as a few Biennials and Perennials, which are needed to keep up the succession of bloom. Biennials are those flowers which grow the first season, flower the next, and then die. Several varieties of Pinks (Indian, Clove, China and Imperial), and Stocks (Brompton and Intermediate,) may, however, be induced to flower for two or three successive seasons by preventing them from going to seed. Biennials and Perennials are divided into the same classes as Annuals, and need the same general culture. Of all the different classes Perennials are to be preferred by people having little time to spare, inasmuch as they require less care, and remain for a longer time in bloom, and amply repay any one for the little time bestowed upon them. All that is needed with the hardy kinds after they are once established, is to divide and reset the roots once in two or three years, while the tender and Half-hardy Perennials, such as Dahlia, must be dug up in the fall and kept in a dry, cool place. Any good, rich garden soil will do for the cultivation of flowers, and for house plants cultivated in pots, rotten leaf mold answers the purpose best. When plants require watering, care should be taken to have the temperature of the water the same as that of the atmosphere.

In the cultivation of flowers we are sometimes disappointed in the color which is produced. Sometimes we plant seeds from flowers of a distinct color, and are surprised to find that we have produced a variety of colors. And not only this, but sometimes we plant seeds of a single flowering variety, and are surprised to find double flowers instead. Some flowers, such as the Petunia, produce stamens and pollen, but never any seeds. Therefore, if the single flowers are deprived of their stamens and fertilized with the pollen of double flowers, many of the seeds will produce double



A Glimpse of the "Sweet, Sunny South."

flowers. This has not been clearly understood until recently, although it was foreshadowed by the mind of Lord Bacon two hundred and fifty years ago, when he wrote the following significant words: "The compounding or mixture of plants is not found out, which if it were, is more at command than that of living creatures; wherefore it were one of the most notable discoveries to find it out, for so you may have great varieties of fruits and flowers yet unknown."

Why the Irish Tenant has no Fruit.

When traveling in Ireland (I explored that country rather exhaustively when editing the fourth edition of "Murray's Hand-book"), I was surprised at the absence of fruit-trees in the small farms where one might expect them to abound. On speaking of this, the reason given was that all

trees are the landlord's property; that if a tenant should plant them they would suggest luxury and prosperity, and therefore a rise of rent; or, otherwise stated, the tenant would be fined for thus improving the value of his holding. This was before the passing of the Land Act, which we may hope will put an end to such legalized brigandage. With the abolition of rack-renting, the Irish peasant may grow and eat fruit; may even taste jam without fear and trembling; may grow rhubarb and make pies and puddings in defiance of the agent. When this is the case, his craving for potato-potash will probably diminish, and his children may actually feed on bread. — *W. M. Williams, in Popular Science Monthly for June.*

If you are young, plant trees; if you are about to exchange time for eternity, plant trees; they will be a more enduring monument to your memory than the costly marble.

Maxims for Everybody.

The fortitude of wise men is only the art of concealing their agitations in the heart.

Nature, who has so wisely arranged the organs of our body to make us happy, gave us also the pride to spare us the shame of knowing our imperfections.

Sincerety is the opening of the heart. Few men have it. Ordinarily it is only a fine dissimulation to attract the confidence of others.

We often bestow personal praises which disclose by a counter-stroke faults in those we praise that we dare not discern in any other way.

Gravity is a mystery of the body invented to conceal the defects of the soul.

Littleness of mind makes one obstinate. One is unwilling to believe what lies beyond his sight.

Self-interest, which we accuse of all our faults, often merits the praise of all our good acts.

We are never so ridiculous for the qualities we have, as for those we affect to have.

It is with certain good qualities as with the senses—those who are entirely deprived of them, cannot understand them.

The great fault of penetration is not that of going to the end, but of passing it.

Few things are necessary to make a wise man happy. Nothing contents a fool, and this is why most men are miserable.

Occasion makes us know others, and still more — ourselves.

Every one complains of his memory, but no one complains of his judgment.

If one judges of love by many of its effects, it resembles hatred more than friendship.

There is more of self-love than love in ealousy.

Absence diminishes small passions and augments great ones, as the wind blows out candles and fans the fire.

One pardons in the measure that one loves.

Politeness of the mind consists in thinking delicate and chaste thoughts.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

To which we would add, Subscribe for SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

— O —

All Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Answers and original contributions solicited from all.

ANSWERS TO APRIL GARNERINGS.

19. SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

20. B A R B A R A
C O S T U M E
C H I B B A L
C H L A M Y S
L I G U R E S
M E C O N I C
S A R A S I N

21. EASTERN.

22. DONATE.

23. H
H A G
H U R R A
H A R V E S T
G R E E K
A S K
T

24. L O B E L I A
O M E L E T
B E A S T
E L S E
L E T
I T
A

JUNE GARNERINGS.

No. 31. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of thirty-three letters, is an old-time proverb.

The 27, 21, 4, 26, 31, 17, 25, 16 is a masculine name.

The 28, 15, 1, 8, 5 is saltpetre.

The 1, 20, 30, 10, 33, 9 is to bind.

The 29, 12, 19, 14, 3, 7 are marks.

The 22, 2, 18, 22, 13 are freaks of fancy.

The 24, 6, 23 is a pronoun.

T. N. AYRB.

No. 32. CHARADE.

"I am going a hunting to-morrow," said first,

"And my second are just about gone;

So to-day I must buy me another supply,

For we start at the peep of the dawn.

It isn't third while, so I always have thought.

When a fifth can buy them so cheap,

To bother to make them, though many fifths do,—

You can buy for a quarter a heap."

"How fourth will it take you to go to the store?

I am all out of reading," said Nan,

"You may bring me the poems of whole, if you please;

Get the prettiest book that you can."

ANGELINA L.

No. 33. A DIAMOND.

1. A letter from Germany. 2. An animal. 3. A weight. 4. An article of jewelry. 5. To remain. 6. A matter of no importance. 7. A letter from Portugal.

B. RIGGS.

No. 34. WORD REBUSES.

1. M S. 2. P S.

MAUDE.

No. 35. TRIPLE CROSS WORDS.

In "cabbage plants" set out in rows;
 In "sugar corn," the best that grows;
 In "ruta бага" large and sweet;
 In "peas and beans" staked up so neat,
 In "tender radishes"—a treat.

Those who with patience delve and toil,
 Preparing for the seed the soil,
 Order, from far and near
 Whole cabbage seeds; and I presume
 The letters carried to La Plume
 In monstrous piles appear.

BYRNEHC.

No. 36. PECULIAR ZIG-ZAGS

1	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
*	2	*	*	*	*	12	*
*	*	3	*	*	13	*	*
*	*	*	4	14	*	*	*
*	*	5	*	*	15	*	*
*	6	*	*	*	*	16	*
7	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
*	8	*	*	*	*	*	18
*	*	9	*	*	19	*	*
*	*	*	10	20	*	*	*

Across: 1. Pertaining to, or affecting the lungs. 2. A gallery, or open passage-way. 3. One of the higher branches of mathematics. 4. A fish of the salmon family. 5. A monument for one buried elsewhere. 6. To propose. 7. Pertaining to the sea. 8. Late or tardy. 9. To mark with degrees. 10. A mansion.

Zig-Zags: 1 to 10. An algebraic quantity of many names or terms. 11 to 20 being side by side.

CYRIL DEANE.

Answers in August Magazine.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's Garnerings we offer Ogilvie's Popular Reading, No. 1.

For second best list we will award Gems of Art and Poetry.

Answers should be received not later than July 13.

Answers to the April Garnerings were received from Dan Shannon, O. Mission, Marv Emmett, Maude M. Kendall, Tim Othy, Geraldine Ullman, Cassbet, Ann Chovy, Abe Gunner, D. A. Y. Ton, E. F. Krane, Chas. H. Putnam, Lackawanna Lad, Undine, R. A. Mond, Keno, Ann Timony, Gerald A. Marshall, J. F. Merriam, O. Paque, Byrnehc, E. M. G. T., Zeni, Cassy Conover, Ingomar, American Boy, One Youngster, Trotty, Norval, Josie Benson, Katie Redburn, Robert Fulton, Jr., Ajax and Ike Annott.

Prize for best list of answers was awarded to Byrnehc; for second best list to Cassbet.

OUR COZY CORNER.

As there was an error crept into the last definition of No. 24 we thought it best not to count that puzzle in, when making our awards, which seemed to be no more than just to all competitors, although many saw through the mistake and sent correct solution.—Clifton should have been credited with No. 23 and the omission of his name thereunto was entirely unintentional; and we think his name was in the "copy" we sent to the printers. As "It is never too late to mend" it is hoped Clifton will accept this somewhat delayed apology.—E. M. G. T.: Your private opin-

ion that "it would require the combined efforts of the Seven Wise Men of Greece to solve No. 20" is doubtless correct; but one of the wise men of Brooklyn, N. Y., managed to solve half of it, and that was one-half better than some of our garnerers were able to do. But if Maude is able to find words in her dictionary to properly construct her puzzles, why should not our readers be able to find the same words in trying for answers?—Sally: The few lines on the postal card were received. Were they intended for a puzzle or a personal request?—D. A. Y. Ton: Would be glad to oblige, but we have disposed of all copies to which we were entitled. We have had many of the same kind of requests from other persons.—Adelaide: Sorry to hear that you have been so ill, yet glad to learn you are regaining your old standard of health, for there is no blessing equal to that, and we sincerely hope your father and brother will be "up and about" again. Now don't study too hard to cause a relapse.—T. N. Ayrb: Do not find your name among the solvers of April Garnerings. We want all our good friends to report every month, even if they send but one solution.—Lackawanna Lad: Yes, we do agree with the poet who wrote: "'Tis pleasant sure to see one's name in print," and you will have the pleasure of seeing your name, or a *nom de plume* next month, attached to a very good puzzle.—O. D. V.: We hope to have some more of B. M. H's excellent contributions for they are, as you state, a great attraction to this department. Ruthven will doubtless be heard from ere long; but he has been very sick and, at the time we pen this, is only just gaining strength enough to go out of doors.—Maude: All your favors have been received and most cordially greeted. Always glad of so good a variety to select from; many of your contributions are *unique*. Do you not think No. 32 a well expressed Charade even if it is not very difficult to solve?—Everybody: All are welcome; and it is not the slightest trouble to read answers from all of you.

F. S. F.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
my Novelties, Watches, etc.
Catalogue Free. G. M. HANSON, CHICAGO, ILL.

STEEL VIOLIN STRINGS. Sample Set of
 4 Fine Steel Violin Strings for 25 cents.
 12tf WARREN MUSIC HOUSE, WARREN, INDIANA.

CATALOGUE FREE!
FRUIT Trees, Grape
VINES, FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c &c.
 The choicest grape vines delivered safely by mail,
 8 for \$1.00, 20 for \$2.00 Address,
F. WALKER & CO.,
 2tf New Albany, Ind.

2020 BERRIES BY ACTUAL COUNT
 grew on one Plant of the **Blue Ridge Raspberry** in 1882. The Blue Ridge is a new Berry found growing wild on the Blue Ridge Mountain in 1879. I have a few hundred Plants for Sale at 50 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen. Cash with order. Mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.
 Address, **JNO. W. MARTIN.** Originator.
 1tf GREENWOOD DEPOT, Alb, Co., Va.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE.

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, CENTS PER LINE.

Entered at the post-office as second class matter.

VOL. V., NO. VI.

WHOLE NO., XXXII.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.,

JUNE, 1884.

*"The tree-tops are writing all over the sky.
An' a heigh ho!
There's a bird now and then flitting faster by,
An' a heigh ho!
The buds are rounder, and some are red
On the places where last year's leaves were dead;
An' a heigh ho, an' a heigh!"*

Paid for. We occasionally receive a notice from some postmaster that a copy of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST is not taken out of his office, and the reason that the "person addressed refuses to take it," is appended. Now we wish to say to our friends that if you receive a copy of our little magazine you may be assured that you are entitled to receive it, and that you will not be presented with a bill for subscription to it. We don't do business in that way, and you can take them out of the post office if addressed to you without fear, as some friend has paid for them, or you have purchased seeds enough to entitle you to them, or it may be a free sample copy, of which we send out many. Should the latter be the case, you are respectfully asked to subscribe and try it a year.

Mailing Cabbage Plants. The postage on good, large, stocky cabbage plants is so heavy in proportion to their value that it seldom pays to mail them. However, to those who wish to give our celebrated "P. S. cabbage" a trial and who failed to sow the seeds themselves, we will mail 50 good plants on receipt of 25 cents in stamps, so packed that they will carry in good condition to any point in the Union. For larger quantities see announcement on page 32.

Unfortunate. We are pained to learn of the destruction by fire of the large fruit

package factory of Mr. N. D. Batterson, of Mt. Jewett, McKean Co., Pa. As many of our readers will remember, Mr. Batterson was one of our largest advertisers, occupying several pages of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST last winter to describe the various styles of crates, baskets, &c., manufactured by him. He had just removed his entire works from Buffalo, N. Y., and building everything up anew, was necessarily behind in filling orders before this calamity overtook him. We recently received from him the following card:

"On Friday, May 2d, the forest, for miles around, was swept by the worst fire ever known in this section. Every man, woman and child heroically defended their homes, and with quite general success. Over one hundred willing and faithful hands fought desperately to protect my property, and did save my dwelling houses, store, barns, etc.; but the fiery tongued demons could only be kept at bay for a short time from my works, and then, quick as lightning, they caught in the dry kiln, and in a very short time my new works were a smouldering pile of ashes. However the main portion of the machinery is uninjured. All is being repaired, and all the new necessary will be replaced forthwith.

Part of a new building is already framed and everything will be pushed with every effort in human power. With no unforeseen bad luck, I hope to commence turning out goods again by May 25th.

To my customers, whose orders are unfilled, I would say, please bear with me as kindly as possible, as I shall do my utmost to fill all orders by June 1st, and sooner if in my power. To those to whom I may be indebted, I beg your kind indulgence until I can commence turning out my stock again.

Please feel no alarm or uneasiness at my misfortune, as my courage and pluck are not burned nor scorched, so that, with the aid and encouragement of my friends, I expect to shortly be running again.

Very Respectfully Yours,

N. D. BATTERSON."

Mr. Batterson makes good packages, and cheap, and we hope that our friends will send him so many orders now that the new factory may be kept running all summer for next year's use.

LUCK, OR JUDGMENT?

How often do we hear such expressions as "Well, Jones always was an unlucky dog," when referring to any streak of misfortune which may have overtaken said Jones. Nine tenths of the world seem to believe as much in the existence of some kind of a being or spirit which they term "luck," as they do in the existence of their own souls, and other invisible ruling spirits.

When a small boy, a good old auntie once said to us, "there is no such thing in this world as *luck*. Good luck is only the result of good management, and bad luck the result of bad management." And we are free to admit that our own observations through life confirm this opinion. Luck is the result of management, and management is the outgrowth of judgment. Therefore, he who exercises the best judgment in all his actions will have his works crowned with the best "luck," and *vice versa*. There may be some pleasure in wreathing a horse-shoe of roses and hanging the same over our doors to protect us from the spirit of ill-luck, in honor of the old superstitions, but for practical workings it will pay far better to keep a sound mind in a healthy body and exercise it to its uttermost,—*think* well before you act, and then if your actions are not crowned with success, lay the blame to a defect in your judgment and try and profit by your experience. Fate is a Fairy, and if ever the Fairies inhabited this world their race has so long since become extinct, that even their fossilized remains are not to be found with those of the Mastodons or the Aztecs. True, we are all at the mercy of the elements. No man on earth may have a judgment sound enough to protect him from a stroke of lightning. Yet the laws of Nature are inexorable, and he whose better judgment enables him to best protect himself from injury by fire, flood or frost, will usually be the most "lucky." In accepting the promise from on high that "as ye sow so shall ye also reap," it must be understood that we must sow late enough to escape June frosts, spend our nights in conjuring up some plan by which we may entrap or defeat a myriad of insect enemies, spend the profits of one crop in

purchasing or manufacturing fertilizers with which to feed the next, sow in a situation which our judgment, based on experience, tells us will neither be engulfed by flood or burned by drouth, and shut up the hens, in order to rest assured that we have done our part towards making the divine injunction come true! Yes, Luck is a myth, but Pluck must be as lively as a bedbug and as persevering as "pussley," to keep a man abreast of the contingences of this world.

Fearless Threshing Machine.

We call the attention of farmers and threshermen to the advertisement of the celebrated Fearless Threshing Machine, on our last cover page of this issue. Unparalleled honors have been bestowed upon this machine at fairs and exhibitions, State, National and International; and, if universal victory at trials is evidence of superiority, then most assuredly was an ex-President of the New York State Agricultural Society correct in saying of the Harder Machines, "they are the best ever made." And, as equally good and reliable testimony has been borne times without number, persons designing to purchase will do well to consult the manufacturer of the Fearless, Minard Harder, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WE FIND on our desk a copy of THE NORTHWEST HOME, a nicely printed and well illustrated magazine of some seventy pages, devoted to the opening up of the great "new northwest." It is the design of the publisher to issue it monthly, and to deal with live questions pertaining to home affairs, agriculture, the mechanic arts and domestic economy. It is said to be the organ of nobody; the fearless expositor of right, and the unswerving foe of monopolies. The present issue is in the main devoted to an interesting history, Progress and Resources of the Great Territory of Dakota. W. R. Bierly, Publisher, Grand Forks, D. T. \$1.00 per annum.

FRUIT PACKAGES—ALL KINDS.
Best and Cheapest. Send for free Illustrated Catalogue.
N. D. BATTERSON,
 Mt. Jewett, Pa.

All interested in Bees or Honey should send at once **1000 COLONIES** of Bees for Sale. **Six APPIARIES.** for our Price List and Catalogue of Bees, Queens and Apiarian Implements. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* **FLANAGAN & ILLINSKI,** Lock Box 995, Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill.

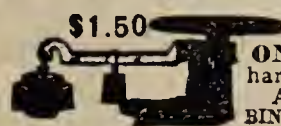
DO YOUR OWN PRINTING.

Presses and outfits from \$2.00 to \$500. Over 2000 styles of Type and Cuts, Chromo Cards, etc. Reduced price list free. 100 page catalogue 10c. **HOOVER SUPPLY CO.,** Box 2795, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1-b-6

EGGS for Hatching from P. Rocks, White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per 13. **GEO. F. MILLER,** Justus, Lack'a Co., Pa.

Canvassers Wanted!

\$1.50 STOP THIEF
ONE Ounce to 10 Pounds. Sold at hardware, or sent by express for \$1.50.
 Address, **JONES OF BINGHAMTON,**
 BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.



SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

FORGETFULNESS.

It is really surprising to those who are not doing business with the public at large, to note the frequency with which occurs the forgetfulness of persons ordering goods from a distance to give their name and full address with every order. Many persons seem to think that because they are old customers that we can readily remember all about them. The fact is in an establishment like ours, nothing is done from memory. Dealing with so many different individuals each order is taken in its turn, booked and numbered and filled, and the persons doing it would perhaps not know the next day that they ever heard of the person whose order has been handled. In writing us concerning any past or unfinished business, it is therefore necessary to remind us fully of all that has transpired, and if possible, to return any previous correspondence which may have been had on the subject. Though you may be able to carry the whole transaction vividly in your mind we cannot. When one case is taken up others must be dismissed from our minds. Therefore always write us as explicitly as though you supposed we know nothing about you or your case, although you may know that we ought to have it fresh in mind.

We are forced to take a great amount of trouble to ascertain who and where persons are who do not tell us because they suppose that we know them. As an illustration, and to enforce upon the memory of all, the importance of always giving name and location, we append some correspondence which will show how we found a customer who sent an order with no signature. The order we filled and forwarded to the Post Master with the following line:

La Plume, Pa., Feb. 4, 1884.

Post Master, Lincoln, Neb.: Dear Sir, We send you this day four packages of seeds and ask you to please deliver them to the purchaser of Postal Note, No. 1234 at your office; said note was sent us with an order for seeds and no name signed to the order.

Yours Truly, ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

Not being able to tell who the person was, the Post Master caused the following

notice to appear in one of the city papers:

“WHOSE SEED? Some one writing from Lincoln to Isaac F. Tillinghast, seedsman, La Plume, Pa., enclosed a postal note and ordered one and a half pounds beet seed and half pound cucumber seed, but signed no name to the order.

Mr. Tillinghast sends the seed to the postmaster to be delivered to the purchaser of the postal note, but as there is no record kept of purchasers of postal notes (as there is of money orders) the postmaster is unable to deliver the seed. If this should catch the eye of the sender of the postal note he can have the seed by calling at the postoffice and answering a few perpendicular questions.”

Soon after the publication of this item we received the following note from this accommodating Post Master:

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8, 1884.

Dear Sir: The enclosed card from you and the clipping from the newspaper explain themselves.

The item fell under the eye of O. Berlin-game, a market gardener of this city, who called, and by stating date and amount of postal note and names of seed, fully established ownership, and I delivered them to him. Very Respectfully,

J. C. MCBRIDE, Postmaster.

It is not always that a bit of forgetfulness results so favorably to the patron. Failing to obtain a clue, we usually pigeon-hole such orders and await a “growl,” as our clerks term the letters of complaint. It is very perplexing to us when, as quite frequently happens, the “growler” again neglects to establish his identity by giving full address.

HAPPY HOME.

Every one sending us 15 cents will receive for one year a copy of our *Happy Home*. An excellent Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to home topics. It will pay every one many times the price to send for it.

We will send free on application our price list of **Berry Crates, Berry Baskets, Bee Hives, &c.**, made by us of the best material at very low prices. Also Catalogue of **Small Fruit, Vegetable and Green House Plants**. Friends, if you do not want our Magazine, send for our price-list. L. H. BASHAW & SONS, East Rochester, Col. Co., O.

YOU WANT IT!!

I have a new, rich and rare work just from the press. It contains **1100 pages** and **2000 illustrations**. 40 Colleges and Specialists have contributed. It will prove a *gold mine* to any intelligent Farmer, Gardener, Stock-Raiser or Housekeeper. Ask the Editor of this paper for a copy containing his review of this great work. A valuable pamphlet free! A few smart salesmen will be employed.

Address W. H. THOMPSON, PUBLISHER,
5y1 404 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Screens and Windbreaks.

It seems to us very strange indeed that so many farmers and other countrymen fail to appreciate the value of evergreen trees for beauty and protection. In riding through the country almost anywhere we may see thousands of residences, as well as stock barns and fruit plantations which are wholly exposed to the sweeping north and west winds, when a very little expense or trouble would be required in forming a shelter by an evergreen belt, which would add more than ten times its cost to the appearance and actual value of the farm. Few trees are better adapted to forming shelter belts than the Norway spruce. It is easily and safely transplanted, grows rapidly and forms a low thick growth which allows but little air or wind to penetrate.

Desiring a quantity of these trees we sent in the spring of 1876 to a nurseryman in Wisconsin who makes a specialty of them, for about 5000 one and two year seedlings. The cost was about \$20 and the above number came packed in a box not much larger than a boot box. Still they were shipped as common freight, and although misdirected so they were fully thirty days *en route* they were so well packed that they arrived in fine condition and nearly all lived. The average height of the trees when received was not over ten inches, and they were carefully set in a bed in rows one foot apart and about six inches in the row. After setting, the whole plantation was mulched heavily with forest leaves and thoroughly wet. In about three years they were removed, some being set where they were desired permanently, and some given more room in nursery rows. They made very beautiful trees and are now from six to ten feet in height. We placed a thick double row on the north-west side of the house and already feel its effect in breaking the furies of the north winds. Single trees have been set about the lawn for ornament, and in several places long lines have been placed but three feet apart where permanent fences are required. A single barbed wire stretched through the line and attached to an occasional stake, soon makes

an ornamental, durable and effective fence for any kind of stock. It has long been known throughout the neighborhood that persons desiring to purchase, may have their choice from our plantation for fifteen cents each, and although many trees have been sold it seems surprising how few appreciate the chance. Few farmers can afford, or to quote them can "find room for" more than two or three for their front yard. We know of farms where in our opinion an expenditure of five dollars in these trees, properly set as a shelter belt, would at once increase the value of the farm ten times the amount of all expense and trouble necessary to do it. We think of surrounding a couple of acres entirely with them for a permanent fruit lot, and believe it will make the climate several degrees warmer.

FLEMING & TAYLOR, Augusta, Ky.,

Breeders and Shippers of thoroughbred Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

DO YOU WISH To receive hundreds of samples, circulars and papers free from firms all over the U. S. and Canada? If so send 20 cents to have your name inserted in our **Agents' Name Directory.**
5-6 **CHARLES RICK, Fairview, Pa.**

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.
I can now supply Thousands of good plants of the following well known varieties: **Jersey Reds, Short Nansmonds, Morris Rivers and Bermudas.** Prices on application. **J. L. BORDEN, MICKLETON, N. J.**

DON'T BE A FOOL!
Art of money getting—one book free.
1-b **R. L. WOLCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
Gilman's Renowned Strain.
Four Yards open range. First class Stock only.
\$2.00 for 15 Eggs, or 13 Eggs for 1.50 and those who mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST will receive 2 extra eggs.
W. C. HART,
4tf Box No. 2, Walden, Orange Co., N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
—FROM—
PURE BRED STOCK.
For the season of 1884 I can supply Eggs from the following varieties of fowls at the low rates attached packed in baskets and delivered to express here.
Langshans, \$1.50 per sitting of 13 Eggs.
Light Brahmas, 2.00 " " " 13 "
Plym'th Rocks, 1.00 " " " 13 "
Brown Leghorns 1.00 " " " 13 "
All the above are from strong birds kept on separate farms.
W. H. CAPWELL,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Late Potatoes.

BY SAM LAWRENCE.

There are two seasons in which potatoes may be planted with a greater chance of success than at any intervening time. The first of these is early spring; the other comes in summer. Both plans of planting have their advantages. Either of them may rank higher than the other in regard to profit, and in deciding which crop will pay best, the proximity of a good market at the time of harvest must be taken into consideration. If the potatoes can be disposed of easily and often, then it may be most advantageous to improve the earliest opportunity of planting. I do not wish to be understood to say anything against the early crop. I am willing to concede to much of the evidence set forth by "the early bird, &c." This is the better time for gardeners to improve, but with others it is different.

Farmers who put their main dependence in raising corn and wheat should plant later for various reasons. These are some of them. When the early crop needs most work is just the time that can be least afforded in keeping the potatoes clean. If they are not kept free from weeds they had better not be planted at all. Something else must be sacrificed to keep them in condition, or the alternative is that they go unkept. Then even if the farmer does raise potatoes as early as the gardener he cannot take them to market in such a busy time. After harvesting the wheat there is an opportunity to haul off the crop, but at this juncture, in nine years out of ten, the market is clogged. So I found it, and this determined me to try late planting.

From the middle of June to July is my favorite planting time, with the exception of a small patch of an early variety for hand use. I plow the ground intended for potatoes twice. First when breaking the corn ground and then again just before planting. The two plowings keep the soil damp during the dry season. The weeds that are plowed down act as a fertilizer, and besides their getting such a slap in the fall as the breaking plow gives them they do not again bother until the rains of September bring

on a new crop. When plowed late, the ground does not become packed as it does in spring. It is easily kept clean, and besides the falls rains coming on as the potatoes are beginning to form, render all things more conducive to a late crop than the early one.

With me the late crop makes a better yield than the spring planting. Coming to maturity as cold weather sets in, they are easily kept sound. Their keeping qualities give them the full control of the market in spring. After being in the cellar five or six months they come out in as salable a condition as when stored away. This gives an extended time in which to dispose of them at a profit. And I think, as it pays farmers to have their principal crop late, it would also be well for gardeners to plant a few late ones so that they may have nice sound potatoes to use during the winter and spring instead of the shrivelled-up, tasteless forms that have been so long in the stages of decay.

Send 25c for the Great German System for preserving Eggs. J. E. RUE, JR., Littleton, N. C.

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How to Save the Plums.

Of all the methods yet discovered for saving plums from the curculio probably none is more sure and effective than jarring upon a sheet. Take a piece of muslin 12 feet square and tack two opposite edges to a light pine stick; then saw one stick in two at its centre and cut the sheet from this point to its centre. This forms a catcher which can be rolled up and easily carried from tree to tree. Saw a limb from each tree and jar by striking with a heavy hammer on the shoulder where the limb came off. Begin this work as soon as the blossoms fall and continue it every morning until the plums are half grown and your crop is sure. Destroy the little "turks" as soon as caught. When they fall they fold their limbs and "play possum." A casual observer would then think them mere pieces of wood or bark, and a person who does not know what he is trying to catch, might easily be deceived and let them go. A single tree may be protected by clearing away the rubbish and cooping a brood of chickens under it. Then give the tree a jar every time the chicks are fed and they will pick up most of the insects.

Sweet Potatoes in Northern Gardens.

Within a few years, the cultivation of the sweet potato has extended northward, and it is now raised successfully as far north as Central Michigan. Those who wish to undertake its culture on a small scale, will find it cheaper to buy the plants, or sets, than to raise them. They bear transportation well, and may be sent by mail or express. In Northern localities it is best to raise them on manured ridges. Upon the unbroken surface of the soil distribute well decomposed barn-yard manure in lines, or strips, three feet apart, the manure strips being about a foot wide and three inches thick. With a plow, turn a furrow from both sides, to cover the manure and form a ridge over it. Dress up the ridges with hoe and rake, and plant the potato sets upon the top of it every fifteen inches. If the planting is done in a dry time, make

the holes with a trowel, fill them with water, and when this soaks away, set in the plant. If the soil is fairly moist, watering will not be needed. The plants should be set deep in the soil, leaving but one or two leaves above the surface. Should a late frost or accident destroy the portion above ground, some of the eyes below will start and replace it. The sides of the ridges and the spaces between them should be kept clear of weeds until the growth of the vines covers them. The variety most generally grown at the North is the Nansemond, though there are one or two others for which greater earliness is claimed. When the vines get large, they will throw out roots at each joint; this should be prevented by moving them, by running a rake-handle or some such stick under the vines and lifting them from the earth. — *American Agriculturist for June.*

A DIRGE.

BY W. B. FOX.

Tread softly 'mong these grass-grown graves,
Here sleep the lonely, silent dead;
O'er what was *life* the long grass waves,
Entombed within each narrow bed.

Here tired feet have found a rest
From all the weary toil of life;
No more they tread the earth distress'd,
Or mingle in its bitter strife.

Some linger'd long in grief and pain;
Some perish'd in their summer bloom,
And some have borne thro' life a stain,
Which made them welcome glad the tomb.



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Garden Pests.

SECOND PAPER.

BY J. J. ALLEN, DEPAUVILLE, N. Y.

The currant worm is a pest to every person who attempts to grow currants or gooseberries. Some years ago I was so tried by these little worms, that in order to clear them out, I took the same course that the son from the Emerald Isle took when his calf became much affected with vermin. He killed the calf to kill the lice. So I dug out a fine lot of the bushes to destroy the worms. Soon after I procured another lot of currants and gooseberries and set them out by the side of a wall on the south side of my place, and mulched them well with fresh horse manure packed down about three or four inches in thickness, and the season passed without seeing a single worm. This course I have tested now for six years, and am well satisfied that the green horse manure will destroy the insect from which the worm is hatched. I do not leave any space between the bushes which is not packed hard with manure.

In spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground I dig around the bushes and take away the manure, put there the year before, and loosen the dirt; then re-pack with manure fresh and pure as the season before, and the result is a strong growth of bushes and an abundance of good fruit, but no worms to trouble in the least. This is my experience after six years trial.

ANTS ON FRUIT TREES.

The ants often injure and destroy the fruit so that it will not mature. To stop them in their work of destruction put a cloth around the tree about four thicknesses and three inches wide, and tar it in the middle about two inches all around and the ants will not get over. It is not best to put the tar on the tree, only on the cloth, and then remove it entirely when fall comes.

E. P. Bradford wants to know how to get rid of that troublesome pest,

THE ONION MAGGOT.

I have been in the same fix, and for some years my crop was nearly destroyed by the maggot. Three years ago I resorted to an entirely different course. I took wood ashes, one bushel, and one-half bushel of air-

slacked lime to each square rod of ground, and spread it over the bed to be sown with onion seed, and with a fine harrow cultivated the bed both ways. I then marked out the rows and put four quarts of salt in the rows where the seed was to be sown. The result was a heavy crop of onions and no maggots. I have taken this course since with the same good result. I must say that on the first trial I did not expect to raise an onion but would see what the result would be.

In reply to H. W. Sims for "Light Wanted" &c., I would say that his description of the bug mentioned is not sufficient for me to classify it, but would recommend him to use three tablespoonfuls of saltpetre and three of salt to a pail of hot water, and stir till all is dissolved, and when cool wet the ground around the plant, as the compound is destructive to the life of the bugs that burrow in the ground. I would advise that he send a specimen of those bugs to Prof. J. H. Comstock, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for examination by the Entomologist, and for a remedy.

In conclusion, I would say that nearly all bugs that go into the ground at night and are out during the day can be destroyed by the use of Paris Green and molasses, by putting it into some dish with a low rim, and put it down into the ground a little so they can get on to it without much trouble.

Bits of Nonsense.

"Now, darling, will you grant me one favor before I go?"

"Yes, George, I will," she said, drooping her eyelashes and getting her lips in shape. "What is the favor I can grant you?"

"Only a little song at the piano, love, I am afraid there is a dog outside waiting for me, and I want to scare him away."—*Philadelphia Call*.

A little girl who was watching a balloon ascension suddenly exclaimed: "Mamma, I shouldn't think God would like to have that man go up to heaven alive."

"Mamma—" "And now, Bertie, you have chatted enough. Shut your eyes, hold your tongue, and go to sleep." Bertie—"How can I do three things at once, mamma?"

Improving the Quality of Farm Products by Using Improved Seed.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

A long text but an important one. Farmers all acknowledge the importance of taking every precaution to select only the best when they desire to improve the quality of their live stock, but how many are willing to take the same pains in order to improve the quality of their grain crops?

Many a farmer who would never think, under any circumstances, of allowing his stock to be bred indiscriminately, will go to the corn crib in the spring and attempt to select the best ears out of the lot for seed. He will, when he gets ready to sow his wheat, go to the granary and select out of his best looking wheat what he thinks will be enough to sow his field. No effort is made to select the best of his oats for seed; all are threshed and put in the granary together, and what are left at seeding time in the spring are used for seed. In what we call truck garden seed the same judgment is used. Instead of assorting and selecting his seed potatoes in the fall at digging, all are stored away together and in the spring he selects out a sufficient quantity for seed. His supply is often scant and he too often concludes it will be economical to plant the little ones and keep the large ones to eat. If he saves seed in his garden it is generally from what is left after the family table is supplied, partially, at least, yet he wonders why his seed or crops run out so easily. He must change seed. Not all farmers do this. There is a large, growing class who, by experience, have learned better. These farmers have learned that the only way of keeping up the quality of their farm products is to use nothing but the best for seed. They make money because by the use of good seed they make good crops, just as the stock breeder by breeding only the best secures better stock for which he realizes better prices. It is useless to expect to keep up the quality unless we are first willing to take every precaution to have only the best for seed. It is better economy to purchase reliable seeds from dealers who make a business of selecting only the best, even at much

higher price, than to use poor seed in which no care has been taken in the selection. In my experience, —and every year I farm adds to my convictions, —there are three essentials to successful and profitable farming. These are good soil and thorough preparation before planting, good seed, and thorough cultivation. And we cannot expect the best results if either of these is neglected, for we all know that even with good seed, if no preparation of the soil is given, and no cultivation, we will have no crops worth mentioning, and the same result will be obtained if we prepare the land, sow selected seed and yet fail to properly cultivate, so that if you have not the time nor inclination to properly select only the best of your own crops for seed, it will be better economy to purchase from those who have.

I believe there is no great cause for most farm seeds to "run out" excepting neglect to select only the best at the proper time, but this must be done and at the right time. In any case we cannot reasonably expect to improve the quality of our crops until we are willing to take considerable pains to obtain good seed.

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The South Florida Orange Grove. 50c. a Year. Sample, 5c. Silver. **FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.** Payment on time. **J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA.**

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

INSECTS ON CARNATIONS.

We built our greenhouses eight years ago. The first year we bought carnations from two different parties; one set did splendidly, the other apparently much the finest plants, died out before the winter was half over. We have had more or less trouble with our carnations ever since, although we gave up propagating from our own, and have bought from different places hoping to be rid of the trouble. The plants begin to look badly and on examining them, they drop off just at the crown, as if rotted off; but on looking at them with the microscope they seem to be eaten, and on slitting up the stalk we find transparent white worms very active, but our microscope is not powerful enough to show them eating; also a small white insect, the body round, of a pearly lustre with brown legs and antenna. Many persons are troubled in the same way but cannot tell us any remedy. We have tried a variety of things for their destruction, but as yet have not been successful.

A. & M. A. HUSBAND.

(Who can throw light upon this subject?)

A PREVENTIVE FOR APPLE TREE BORERS.

In New England, and for aught I know, still further west, the fruit trees are much injured by a worm that bores into the trees near the ground. A year or two since an advertisement was "going the rounds" of an application for sale to prevent the ravages of the borers. Now every farmer has a good preventive on his own farm. It is this: About the last of May, before the perfect insect lays the egg that produces the borers, take strong stable manure and press it around the body of the tree with the foot. For a tree not larger than a fork handle, one forkful is sufficient. For a tree a foot in diameter two or three times as much is required. I have used it successfully on both peach and apple trees, even when the borers had got into the trunk, but in that case I used more manure, and covered the holes well. Don't use manure that is fine and dry.

T. J. YOUNGS.

Union, Conn.

FROM THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

Alamo, Fla., Apr. 1, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, The cabbage seed sent me were received. I found them very fine.

In reply to your questions about Florida, I will say that I like the State very well. The price of labor varies in different places. The larger part

of laborers here are colored. Farm laborers receive 50 cts. per day for men, 35 to 40 cts. for women. Boys from 16 to 18 years old get from \$4 to \$6 per month. Grown hands get from \$7 to \$10 per month according to quality.

Land is worth from \$2 to \$20 per acre according to location and quality. Good pine land can be bought for about three dollars per acre. Churches and schools are plenty and convenient. Climate very mild.

There is no desirable government land here, though there is plenty, it is of poor quality. We would be glad to have you visit our State; we are always ready to welcome our brethren of the North, for we find them good, reliable citizens.

I forgot to state wages of carpenters, etc. Good mechanics get about \$2.50 per day.

I think it would pay to raise cabbage plants here for sale, but it is too late in season now. Could they be ready to sell about March 1st to March 10, would be in demand. S. H. STROM.

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THE PLANT AGENCY BUSINESS.

Riverside, Pa., May 27, 1884.

Mr. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—I see by the May Number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST that you have no agent at this place. I think that I am in a position to be of as much service, if not more than any one else in this section, being the largest market gardener. I am young in years but rather old in experience, as my father was a market gardener before me. We have raised quite a number of plants this season, but as we plant largely ourselves, we hadn't enough extra to supply the local demand made upon us. By a little advertising, &c., we could establish a nice little trade in plants and seeds I think. We put some eight hundred feet under glass this spring. We sowed it in February with your Early Wakefield cabbage seed, and the result is, we have some very fine cabbage growing, which we expect to get a good price for. Your seed has given such good satisfaction that I think I shall buy nearly all my seed of you another year, as I have received some pretty poor seed from some parties this season. I would like to act as agent for you in this place, as I think we would be mutually benefited, but don't feel like accepting your offer in May number, the reason is this. I have all the cabbage seed I shall need this season, and our expenses have been very heavy this spring. Therefore it behooves us to invest every five dollars so it brings in something this season. If you will make your cash certificate good for other than cabbage seeds you may enroll me as your agent. Respectfully Yours,

ABNER PITNER.

ANSWER: We will cheerfully enroll your name on our Plant Agents' List at once and send full instructions and certificate of agency. Then you may order the seeds at your pleasure at agent's rates as per terms in our instruction book. We would gladly place such a man as we judge you to be, in every town in the Union where we have none appointed. The Five Dollar Requirement was not made so much to get a five-dollar bill in our hands as it was to ensure our getting the best man from each place—some one who is enough interested in the project to invest a little in it. We think our four hundred agents are every one better pleased with our plan of putting this business in the hands of one good man in each town, than they would be to have us send our instructions freely to every one who applies, and whenever we can be made to feel that we have found the right man for a certain section, we will gladly enroll him. To prove that he is interested and means business at least One Dollar should be sent with the application to cover cost of the books, &c., which we send.

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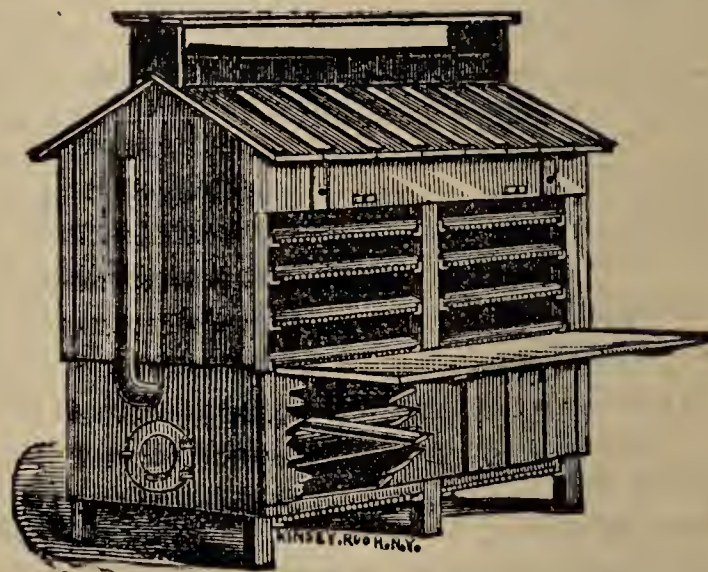
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THE JEFFERSON CATALOGUE FREE
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Garden Hints.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

Our gardens are now well started, or ought to be, but there are still many things to be looked after in the way of providing a succession of vegetables for all the season, and also in making provision for the wants of another season.

LATE ONIONS.

A small patch of onions should be sown late in the spring or early in the summer, to be left in the ground over winter for early use next spring. Onions for the table may be obtained in this way two or three weeks ahead of those that are set in the the spring; just as soon as the snow is off the ground they commence to grow, and by the time that sets are ordinarily put into the ground these will be large enough to eat. In fact, they are large enough for table use before they commence to grow in the spring, and only want a little filling up and solidifying, which a few days of good weather will give them. They should be sown in drills, as usual, and kept clean through the summer. In the fall they will be about the size of walnuts. Before heavy freezing comes they should be covered over with some kind of mulch to protect them from alternate thawing and freezing which injures them more than steady heavy freezing. Crisp, fresh onions are a great luxury in early spring, and the gardener will find it well worth his time to sow such a bed.

RADISHES, LETTUCE AND PEAS.

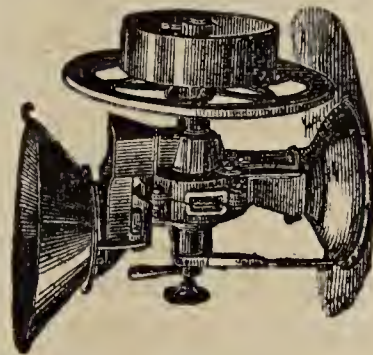
These three vegetables may be enjoyed all through the summer season if the gardener will but go to the small trouble of sowing a few at intervals of two or three weeks from the time the ground is in good condition until the dry, hot weather sets in. Radishes and lettuce will soon get tough after they have attained their growth, so that only a few messes can be enjoyed from any one sowing. For that reason they must be sown often and late in order to get much benefit from them. Peas, too, and especially the early dwarf varieties, will afford but few pickings before they become too ripe for green use. I have often made four separate sowings of peas in a season, and felt well paid, too.

CABBAGES,

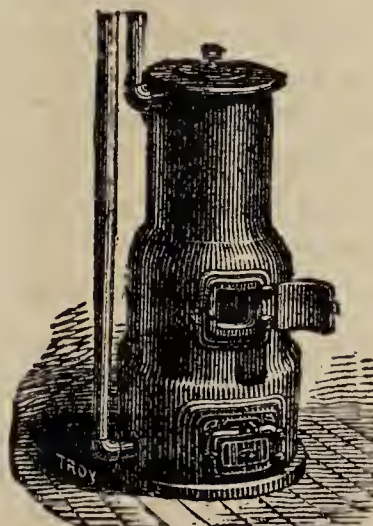
Cabbages for winter use are usually pushed ahead too fast. That is, they are set out too early and consequently ripen off too early, so early in many cases that they will not keep till January. Cabbage plants set out the last of June on good rich soil will make much better keepers than if set out the first of June. To be truly valuable, the garden must produce something for all seasons of the year, a constant and plentiful supply. This cannot be done by sowing the garden all at one time, as too many do, rather than have any after trouble with it.

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10c. to Dr. R. C. SYKES, 181 Monroe St., Chicago, for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

SHORTHAND thoroughly taught by MAIL or personally; good situations procured *all pupils* when competent. Phonography, thoroughly learned, opens the best field for young people, especially for educated young ladies. Send for circular. **W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.**



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GRINDING MILL,
For Corn and Cob, Feed and Table Meal.
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Heating
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5-6 Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

FOR REGISTERED Devon Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Scotch Collie Dogs, B. B. Red Games, W. & Br. Leghorn, P. Rocks, W. C. B. Polish, Langshans, Wyandottes, Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, address **F. D. BECK, Bethany, West Va.**

5-1y

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

POISONING INSECTS. We are inclined to think that the majority of people who use Paris Green, Hellebore, London Purple, Slug Shot or any of the well known insecticides, fail to dilute them enough to make them most effective or pleasant to handle. A lavish use of these poisons is unnecessary, expensive, injurious to the plants and often dangerous to poultry, stock, and often to the operator himself. Prof. Barrows in relating his experience with Paris Green says, "at first I diluted it with 50, then with 100, then with 150 and then with 200 parts by weight of plaster. Last season I found one pound of London Purple thoroughly mixed with a barrel of plaster strong enough for potato bugs. Diluted as this mixture is, an abundant use is not necessary. The minutest portion of these arsenical poisons seems to be sure death to young and old insects alike."

MULCHING LATE PEAS. As it is well-known, late planted peas seldom amount to much; the hot sun and winds of August and September causing them to mildew, blight and ripen prematurely. It is claimed on good authority that a heavy mulch of straw will overcome these difficulties and cause very late planted peas to produce as fine and abundant crops as the early planted ones. This is so easy a method of prolonging the season of this luscious vegetable that we deem it worth practising.

SQUASH AND CUCUMBER PLANTS can be successfully protected from bugs by sifting on them a coating of Flour of Sulphur, a large pepper box or a tin can with fine holes pricked in its end being the best implement for applying. So we are informed by a gentleman who says he has practiced this method for six years with perfect success. Lets all try it this spring. Apply as soon as the plants are well up, and repeat after each heavy rain.

POLE BEANS WILL NOT bear well unless well poled. And the poles should be set before the vines begin running. Place the hills three or four feet apart each way—always planting the rows in pairs. Then bend four poles together and tie the tops firmly together. This will greatly support the poles and form a row of tents or bowers which will be loaded with pods.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN the Yorkshire Hero Pea? It is the largest and handsomest Pea we

ever saw, and must stand at the very head of the list of late peas. Plant a few now and mulch them heavily, and you will have the finest late crop of green peas you ever saw.

A GREATLY INCREASED INTEREST is being seen in the Southern States in fruit growing and truck farming. The Southern Agricultural papers are filled with fruit and vegetable talk, and it is thought soon to become a great industry. The shipments are made to northern markets. This state of affairs renders it less important for northern gardeners to strive to produce early fruits and vegetables for market than formerly. They cannot successfully compete in earliness with their southern brethren; so to avoid a full market it is better to try to produce very late products instead.

AGENTS WANTED. Outfit Free. Costs you only express charges. Try it. Test sample before you order. F. L. Stearns & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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FREE TO YOU.

Cut $\frac{1}{2}$ size.

One set 6 Handsome Chain Border, Silver Steel Spoons Perfect imitation of Coin Silver, very durable, will not tarnish. Send 24 cents in stamps to pay the postage, packing, &c., and agree to show the spoons and act as agent for our Silver Ware, and we will send you free of charge, a set of 6 spoons in a nice casket, and our 50 page book telling how you can make from \$3 to \$5 a day. Money refunded if not satisfactory. **BABCOCK & CO.**, Centerbrook, Ct.

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Finely Finished and Gold Plated and a fac simile of the cut here shown. We have them with the TRUE Photographs of the

President

AND

Vice President

OF BOTH PARTIES, DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

This you will find to be a good selling article from now until October. A good smart Agent can do well selling them to the trade and at all political gatherings, and as you will see at a good profit at Wholesale and Retail. You can easily make from \$3.00 to \$7.00 a day selling these Badges, as EVERYBODY will want one or more of their FAVORITE candidate. Boys and Girls can make as much as men selling them. Send in your orders early so as to secure the first sales, thereby controlling them in your vicinity. Sample by mail, postpaid, 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., or \$5.00 per Gross by Express. Mention Seed-Time and Harvest and address

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TEN SETS REEDS.

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Height, 75 ins.

Depth, 43 ins.

Width, 24 ins.

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Stops

If you are about to buy a PARLOR ORGAN, purchase the latest resonant walnut Case, Beatty's BEETHOVEN Cabinet Organ, Now Ready, by far the best for the least money. Proof, shipping one every ten minutes. TEN Sets Reeds, viz:—
1 Charming Saxophone,
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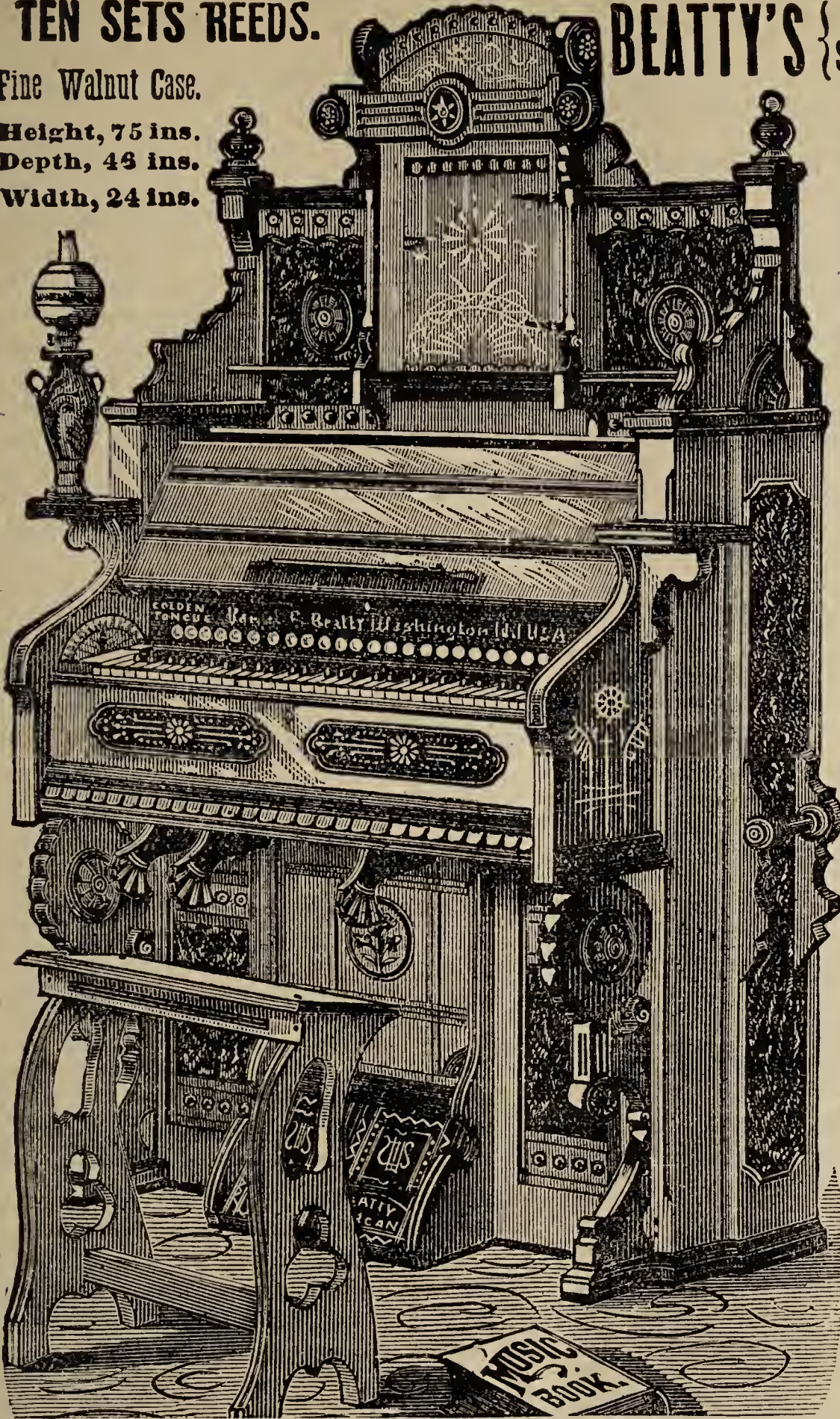
ONLY

\$65.00

so as to introduce quickly. I am very busy; no time to write more about this beautiful parlor organ in this advertisement. What I want is for you to send me \$65.00, thus ordering the best Cabinet Organ. Its introduction is far better than anything that can be written, the instrument speaks for itself, it sings its own praises. Money refunded, with interest, if not as represented after one year's use. Nothing saved by correspondence

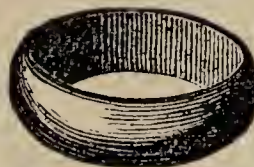
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This elegant SOLID RING made of Heavy 18 K. Rolled Gold, warranted for 5 years. Each ring packed in an elegant Velvet Casket. We will send post-paid one Ring and Casket for 45 c., also give sample case of our Beautiful Cards, (you'll be more than pleased) also our New Illustrated Premium List, Price

List and agents' terms for 1884. Offer made to secure new customers and good till Jan. 1, 1885. But 8 Rings with Caskets and one Case of Cards will be sent to one address for \$1.25. 50 "Beauties," all gold and silver, motto, verse, roses, lilies, &c. cards, with your name, 10c., 11 packs, \$1.00 and this gold Ring free. Agents wanted. Sample Book 25c. Stamps taken. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

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Ounces of the most costly seeds at pound rates. Most firms charge 25 to 60 per cent. more than they admit their seeds are worth, because you don't need a pound!

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No seeds are sent out on commission to be returned and sold in after years!

The expense of registering letters containing \$1. or more, may be deducted from the bill.

Seed-Time and Harvest, an illustrated Monthly Magazine, will be sent one year free to all who purchase from this list to amount of \$2, or \$1.00, if **packets only** are taken.

All **PACKETS**, and all seeds which are quoted by **WEIGHT**, are sent by mail post-paid, at prices quoted. Those quoted by **MEASURE** must be sent by express or freight, at purchasers' expense, or postage added at the rate of 25 cents per quart.

Single quarts by express at peck rates.

Beans, Bush.	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
Golden Prize Bean,	20		
Crystal Pod Wax, <i>white</i>	10	40	2.50
Ferry's Golden Wax, <i>mottled</i> ,	10	40	2.50
Early Black Wax.....	10	40	2.50
Lemon Pod Wax, <i>white, late</i> ,	10	40	2.50
New Prolific Tree.....	10	40	2.50
Early Feejee.....	10	40	2.50
Large White Marrowfat.....	10	30	2.00
Dwarf Horticultural.....	10	40	2.50
Canadian Wonder.....	15	50	4.00

Pole Beans.	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
Golden Butter.....	15	50	4.00
Concord.....	10	40	3.00
Large Lima.....	10	40	3.50
German Wax.....	10	40	3.50
Dreer's Improved Lima.....	10	40	4.00

Corn.	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
Rose's Improved Evergreen	25	—	—
Early Marblehead.....	10	30	2.00
Early Minnesota.....	10	30	2.00
Crosby's Extra Early.....	10	30	2.00
Stowell's Evergreen.....	10	30	2.00
New Egyptian.....	10	30	2.00
Red and White Rice Pop-Corn	10	40	—
Wauhakum Field.....	10	30	1.00
Longfellow's Field.....	10	30	1.00
Red-Blazed Eight-Row'd Yellow	10	30	1.00
Sibley's Pride of the North....	10	35	1.50

Peas.	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
Those Peas marked * are wrinkled sorts. Those marked a are extra early; b, median; c, late.			
a Cleveland's First & Best, 2½ ft.	10	35	2.00
a Laxton's Alpha, 3 ft.	10	35	2.00
a Philadelphia Extra Early, 2½ ft.	10	30	1.60
a Bliss's American Wonder, 1 ft.	10	40	2.50
b McLean's Advancer, 2 ft.	10	30	1.60
b McLean's Little Gem, 1 ft.	10	30	1.60
b Carter's Premium Gem, 1½ ft.	10	35	2.00
b Stratagem, 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
b Pride of the Market 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
c Yorkshire Hero, 5½ ft.	10	30	1.60
c Blue Imperial, 3 ft.	10	30	1.60
c Champion of England, 5 ft.	10	30	1.60
e Tall Gray Sugar, 5 ft.	10	40	2.50
c Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 5 ft. ..	10	25	1.00

Asparagus.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Conover's Colossal.....	05	10	0.75
Early Purple Giant Argenteuil	05	20	1.50

Brussels Sprouts.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Carter's Perfection.....	05	25	—

Beets.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
New Eclipse, <i>true</i> ,.....	10	25	—
Early Egyptian.....	05	10	.75
Bassano.....	05	10	.75
Dewing's Red Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Long Smooth Blood.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75

Mangel Wurzel Beets.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.80
Norbital's Giant.....	05	10	.80
Webb's New Kinver.....	05	10	.80
Imperial Sugar.....	05	10	.80

Broccoli.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Early Purple Cape.....	10	60	—
White Cape.....	10	60	—

Cauliflower.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Lackawanna (New).....	20	2.00	30.00
Early Snowball,.....	20	2.00	30.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.....	20	2.00	—
Early London.....	15	75	—
Nonpareil.....	20	1.25	—
Lenormand's Short Stem....	20	1.25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	20	1.25	—

Carrot.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Early Short Horn.....	05	10	1.25
Improved Long Orange.....	05	10	1.50
Danvers Orange.....	05	10	1.25
White Belgian.....	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.00

Celery.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Henderson's White Plume, New	50	—	—
Golden Hartwell, New.....	15	40	—
La Plume Chestnut, New,....	10	25	3.00
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	05	25	3.00
Carter's Dwarf Crimson.....	10	25	3.00
New Golden Dwarf.....	10	25	3.00
Dwarf White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Boston Market.....	10	50	—
Sandringham.....	05	25	3.00
Giant White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Celeriac, Turnip Rooted,.....	05	25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	—

Cabbage. All retail orders for those varieties marked * will be filled from our celebrated "Puget Sound Stock which have given the greatest satisfaction of any seeds we ever sold. Eastern grown seeds of these varieties will be supplied at much lower rates if wanted and specially ordered.

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Berkshire Beauty, New, .	10	25	4.00
Early Bleichfield.....	10	25	4.00
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	10	25	4.00
Fottler's Early Drumhead.....	05	25	4.00
Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
Excelsior Late Flat Dutch....	05	25	4.00
Late American Drumhead....	05	25	4.00
Marblehead Mammoth.....	05	25	4.00

Best Eastern Grown Stock.

Early Jersey Wakefield.....	05	20	3.00
Fottler's Improved Brunswick	05	20	3.00
Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	20	3.00
Late American Drumhead....	05	20	3.00
Low's Early Peerless.....	20	1.25	—
Henderson's Early Summer..	05	20	3.00
Newark Early Flat Dutch....	05	20	3.00
Large Early Oxheart,.....	05	15	2.00
Early Winningstadt.....	05	15	2.50
Hartwell Early Marrow.....	15	50	8.00
Very Early Favorite.....	15	50	8.00
Early York.....	05	15	2.00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy..	05	25	4.00
Garfield Pickler (New).....	15	50	—
Red Drumhead,.....	05	25	4.00
Red Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
Early Dark Red Erfurt.	10	35	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	4.50

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

31

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Chicory.			
Large Rooted.....	05	10	1.25
Cress.			
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	05	10	1.25
Water Cress.....	10	60	—
Cucumber.			
Tailby's Hybrid, New,.....	05	20	2.00
Early Cluster.....	05	20	1.80
Early Russian.....	05	20	1.80
Peerless Early White Spine..	05	20	1.60
Green Prolific.....	05	20	1.60
Long Green.....	05	20	1.80
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	1.80
Endive.			
Green Curled.....	05	20	2.00
Egg Plant.			
Long Purple.....	10	50	—
Improved N. Y. Purple.....	10	60	—
Very Early Dwarf Purple....	10	50	—
Striped Gaudalupe.....	10	60	—
Long White China.....	10	60	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	60	—
Gourds.			
New Nest Egg.....	15	50	—
Kohl Rabi.			
Large Purple,.....	10	35	5.00
Early White Vienna.....	10	35	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	35	5.00
Lettuce.			
Black Seeded Satisfaction....	05	20	2.00
Royal Summer Cabbage.....	05	20	2.00
Black Seeded Simpson, New,..	05	20	2.00
Hanson.....	05	20	2.00
Victoria.....	05	20	2.00
Early Curled Simpson.....	05	20	2.00
True Boston Market.....	05	20	2.00
White Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00
Black Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00
Drumhead, or Malta.....	05	20	2.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	2.00
Leek.			
Large Scotch Flag.....	05	30	4.00
Musk Melon.			
Banana	05	25	4.00
Nutmeg.....	05	10	1.25
Skillman's Netted.....	05	10	1.25
Improved Yellow Cantaloupe	05	10	1.25
Green Citron.....	05	10	1.25
Pine Apple.....	05	10	1.25
Jenny Lind.....	05	10	1.25
Surprise, New,.....	05	15	2.00
Bay View, New,.....	05	15	2.00
Montreal Green Nutmeg, New,	05	20	3.00
Netted Gem.....	05	20	3.00
Hackensack.....	05	10	2.00
Christiana Orange.....	05	10	2.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50
Water Melon.			
Scaly Bark, New,.....	10	20	3.00
The "Boss," New,.....	05	20	3.00
Japan Sculptured-Seeded....	05	20	3.00
Cuban Queen, New.....	05	20	3.00
Phinney's Early.....	05	10	1.25
Striped Gipsej.....	05	10	1.25
Ice Cream.....	05	10	1.25
Mountain Sweet.....	05	10	1.25
Ferry's Peerless.....	05	10	1.25
Citron. (for preserving,).....	05	10	1.25
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.25
Onion. Five pounds or over of those sorts marked * will be sent by express at 80 cts. per pound.			
New Golden Queen.....	10	25	4.00
Southport Yellow Globe, New	05	20	2.00
Southport Red Globe, fine,....	05	20	2.00
Early Red Globe.....	05	20	2.00
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	05	10	1.20
Red Wethersfield.....	05	10	1.20
Large Yellow Dutch.....	05	10	1.20
White Globe.....	05	20	2.00
White Portugal.....	05	20	2.00
White Queen.....	05	20	3.00
White Italian Tripoli.....	05	20	3.00
Giant Rocca.....	05	20	3.00

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Mustard.			
White French.....	05	05	60
Black American.....	05	05	60
Parsnip.			
Smooth Hollow Crowned....	05	10	.75
Early Round.....	05	10	.75
New Maltese.....	05	10	1.00
Parsley.			
Extra Fine Curled.....	05	15	2.00
Pumpkin.			
Mammoth Tours.....	05	10	85
Large Cheese.....	05	10	.85
Sugar. (Fine for pies,).....	05	20	—
Connecticut Field.....	05	05	.45
Radishes.			
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
Early White Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
Long Scarlet Short-Top.....	05	10	1.00
Early Scarlet Olive.....	05	10	1.00
French Breakfast.....	05	10	1.00
Grey Summer Turnip.....	05	10	1.50
Golden Yellow Summer (New)	05	10	1.50
Summer Varieties Mixed....	05	10	1.25
China Rose Winter.....	05	10	1.00
Black Spanish Winter.....	05	10	1.00
California Mammoth White..	05	15	2.00
Winter varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50
Rhubarb.			
Linnaeus.....	05	10	1.60
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.			
White French.....	05	15	1.50
Spinach.			
Round Leaved.....	05	05	0.50
Monstrous Viroflay.....	05	10	1.00
Squash.			
Perfect Gem.....	05	20	2.50
Cocoanut.....	05	20	2.50
Low's Essex Hybrid, New,....	05	15	1.50
Early White Bush.....	05	10	1.00
Summer Crookneck.....	05	10	1.00
Hubbard.....	05	15	1.50
Marblehead.....	05	10	1.25
Butman,.....	05	10	1.25
Mammoth.....	10	30	—
Tobacco.			
White Burley, New,.....	10	30	4.00
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	10	30	—
Tomato. $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. at ounce rates.			
Cardinal, New,.....	25	—	—
Livingston's Favorite, New,	10	30	4.00
Livingston's Perfection,....	05	30	4.00
Essex Hybrid, New.....	10	50	5.00
Ford's Alpha, New,.....	10	50	5.00
Acme,.....	05	30	4.00
Mayflower, New,.....	10	50	5.00
Red Currant.....	05	50	5.00
Paragon.....	05	30	4.00
Canada Victor.....	05	30	4.00
Trophy.....	05	30	4.00
Island Beauty.....	05	50	5.00
Golden Rural, New,....	05	50	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	30	4.00
Turnip.			
Jersey Lily, New,.....	05	15	1.50
New White Egg,.....	05	10	.75
Early White Dutch.....	05	10	.75
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	05	10	.75
Long White Cow Horn.....	05	10	.75
Large White Globe.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Aberdeen.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.75
Golden Ball.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75
Rutabaga, or Swede Turnip.			
White French, or Sw't German	05	10	80
Skirving's Purple Top Yellow	05	10	80
Brill's American Yellow.....	05	10	80
Shamrock Swede, Yellow....	05	10	80
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	80

Isaac F. Tillinghast,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

The Best in the
WORLD!
NOW READY!
 Send in your Orders!



OUR CABBAGE PLANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Season of 1884.

—:O:—

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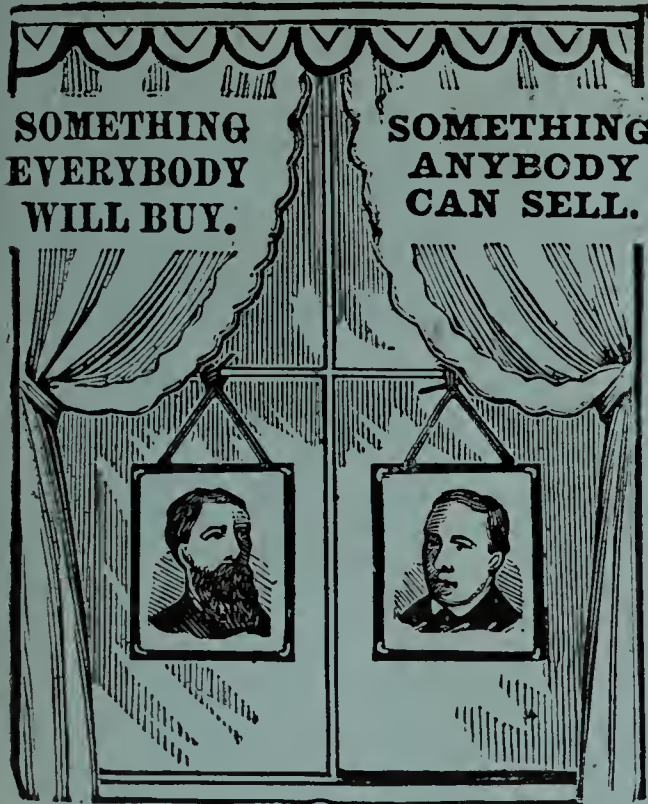
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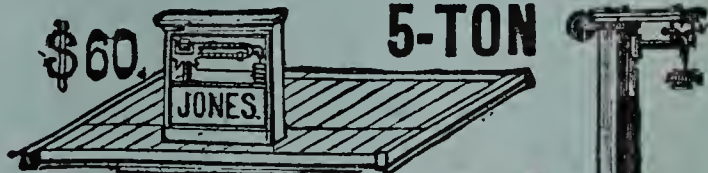
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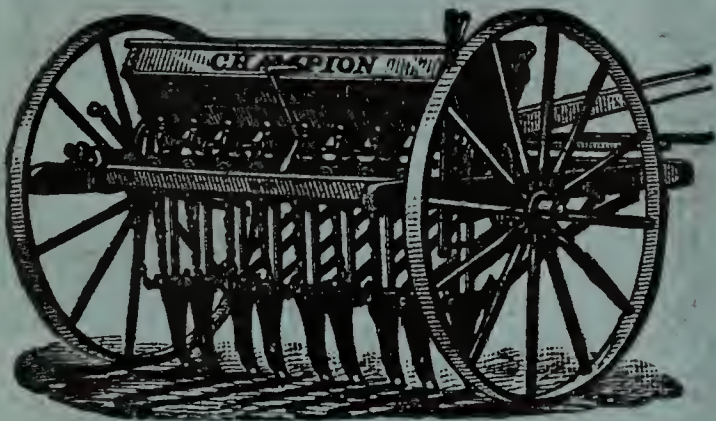
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VOL. V.

JULY.



NO. 7.



SEED TIME

AND HARVEST

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.



Published by

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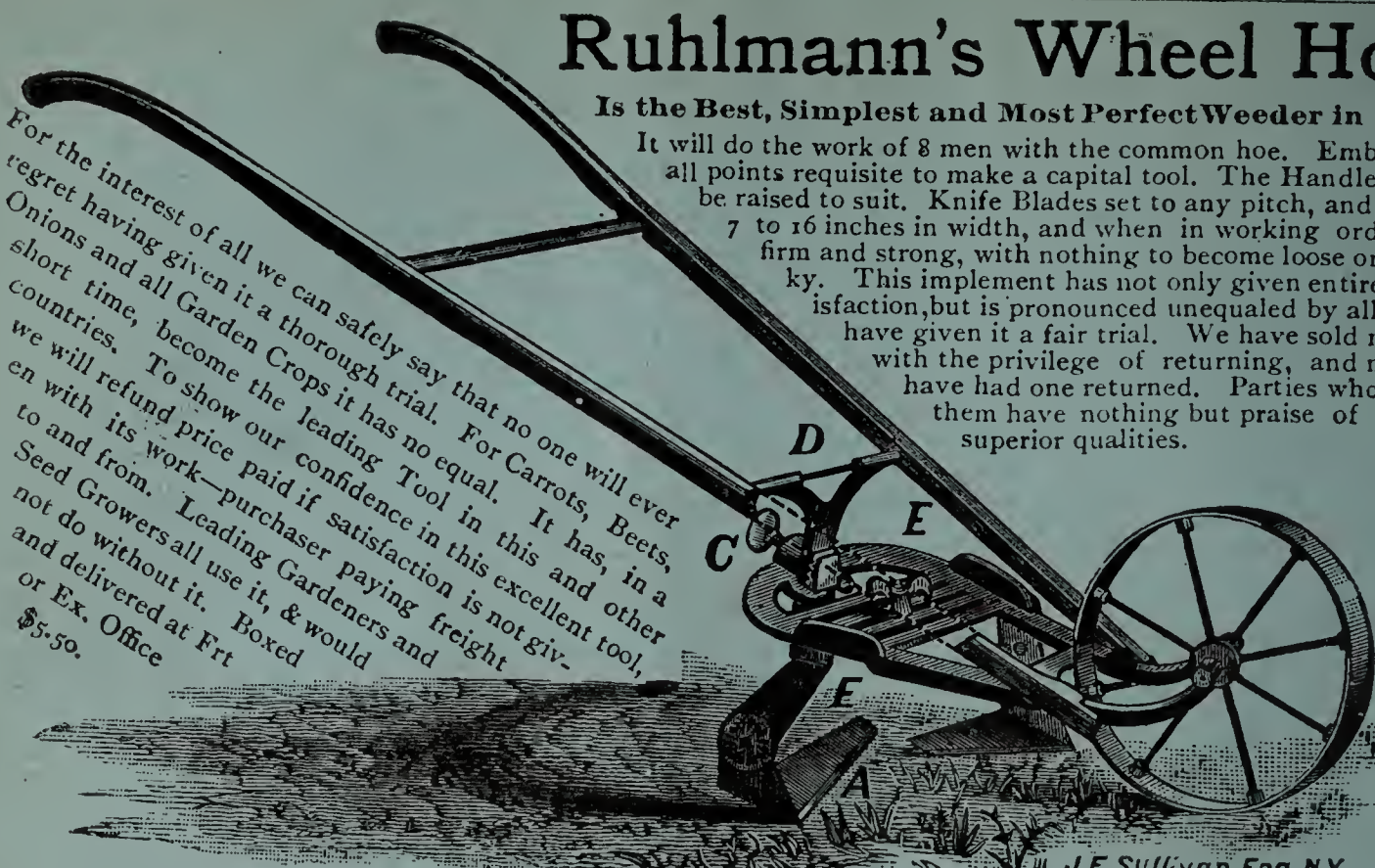
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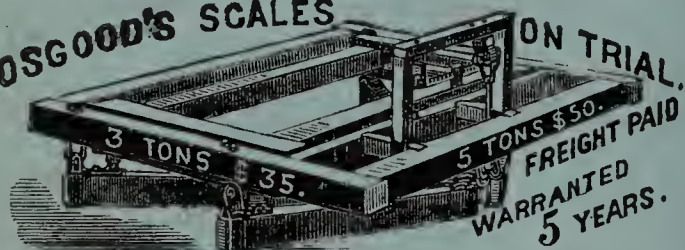
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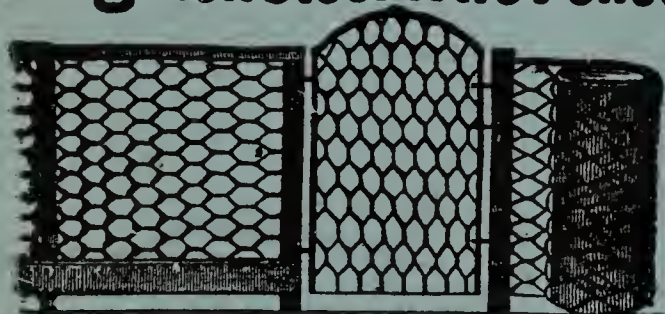
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— FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED OR TILLS A PLANT. —

VOL. 5.

JULY, 1884.

NO. VII.



NEW ROSE, "BARONESS ROTHSCHILD." See page 21.

Bear Our Dead Gently.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Out through the door-way wide,
Through the verandah low,
Under the trailing vine,
Steadily, softly go
Bearing our dead.

Hearse, there is none to wait,
Plumed at the open gate;
Close where the woodbine nestles,
Standeth the long-used trestles—
Lay ye her there in state

Gently, oh! bearers now,
Breaking hearts follow here.
Jostle not rudely, friends,
Coffin and well-worn bier,
Holding our dead.

Lift ye the carved lid, now,
Tenderly off from her brow;
Lay back the snowy fold
Hiding the clustering gold
And face now grown so dear.

How can she lie so still
In the warm sunlight's glow?
Strange that her cheek is cold
And her dear hands folded so—
Ah! she is dead.

On to the church-yard go
Softly, gently, slow.
Crushing the flowers and grasses,
Heeding them not she passes
On to the sod below.

The Yankee School Master.

On "Miller's Hill" a farm-house stood, a lowly structure built of wood, whose clapboards, weather-worn and gray, were falling into slow decay; whose mossy wooden rain troughs swung from rusty irons rudely hung, whose curling shingles here and there betrayed the need of good repair; whose ancient chimney, capped with stone, with lichens partly overgrown above the sagging roof, looked down upon the spires of Brandon town.

An old gray barn was built near by, with heavy girths and scaffolds high, and solid sills and massive beams, and through the cracks and open seams the slanting sunlight used to play in golden gleams upon the hay, where oft, with many a shout, the children jumped and played about at hide and seek, or looked with care for hidden nests in corners there; where oft at morn

they used to hear the cackling hen and chanticleer; where, by the broad floor 'neath the mows, were cribs and stanchions for the cows, and strong plank stalls where horses stood to eat their hay from racks of wood, and, in a corner stowed away, a fanning mill and old red sleigh; where jolly farm-boys husked at night the golden ears by candle-light, and hung their lanterns by the bay, on pitchforks thrust into the hay; where, sheltered from the autumn rain, with thundering flails they threshed the grain.

Each year the hum of honey bees was heard amid the apple trees; the lilacs bloomed, the locusts fair with their sweet fragrance filled the air; the stubble fields were plowed and sown; the warm rain fell; the bright sun shone; the robins sang; the green grass grew; the roses blossomed in the dew; the tall red hollyhock once more bloomed brightly by the farm-house door; the sun-flower bent its gaudy head, the cattle in the pasture fed, the crickets chirped in meadows near, glad sounds were wafted to the ear o'er waving fields of tasseled corn, of clattering scythe and dinner horn. The reapers reaped their golden sheaves; the swallows left the stuccoed eaves; the apples in the autumn breeze grew ripe and mellow on the trees; the leaves were swept about the air; the fields were brown, the wood-land bare; the snowflakes fell; the air grew chill; the sleighbells rang on "Miller's Hill."

The winter sky was overcast, the snow and sleet were falling fast. 'Twas Christmas eve; the air was cool; the children hastened home from school; with laughter loud and outcries shrill they reached the farmhouse on the hill; they came across the kitchen floor, nor stopped to shut the entry door; all, striving first the news to tell, exclaimed in concert, with a yell: "The teacher's comin' here to stay; he's up the road a little way; he stopped to talk with Susan Stow, an' we run home to let you know."

The mother stopped her spinning wheel, and put away her creaking reel, swept up the dusty hearth with care, rolled down her sleeves and brushed her hair, smoothed out her rumpled gingham gown, and in her

rocking-chair sat down; then striving hard to look her best, she calmly waited for her guest.

Her ruddy, round and fleshy face was bordered by a cap of lace; her nose was nearly hid from view by her plump cheeks of healthy hue; her eyes were bright, her hair was thin, she had a heavy double chin; her husband's arms, when both embraced, could barely circumscribe her waist.

Of all large women, nine in ten, will most admire the little men, and the little men—why none can tell—will love large women quite as well. They woo, they wed—the man through life is quite o'ershadowed by the wife.

Soon, parting with his rustic flame, the tardy young schoolmaster came. His eyes were blue, his features fair, his chin o'er-grown with downy hair; behind his ears his locks of brown were smoothly brushed and plastered down; his bony limbs were large and long; his well-trained muscles firm and strong; the tall, stout boys that years before had thrown their master through the door, his rod regarded with dismay and seldom dared to disobey. The pride and hope of Hubbardton was tall Lycurgus Littlejohn, who had, his fellow townsmen said, "a heap o'larnin' in his head." (Three terms in Middlebury College had given him his "heap" of knowledge.)

He often used to sit between young girls of sweet sixteen and kindly help them "do their sums." They brought him fruit and sugar-plums; they had their girlhood hopes and fears; his words were music in their ears; each smile he gave them had a charm, each frown would fill them with alarm. What envious looks at Susan Stow, his favorite scholar, they would throw!

Her eyes and hair were dark as night, her skin was soft and smooth and white; a peach-like blossom her cheeks overspread; her lips like cherries ripe and red. What wonder he could not conceal, the glad sweet thrill he use to feel through all his palpitating frame when to his desk she coyly came, and looking up with eyes of love, like some sly, timid little dove, would softly ask him to expound some knotty problem she had found? What being in the world below seemed half so sweet as Susan Stow?

her eyes would flash and strangely burn, and when he tried to calculate some long, hard "sum" upon her slate, the figures danced before his sight like little goblins, gay and white, and when at night, with cheerful face, he started for his boarding-place, what wonder that he came so slow, in walking home with Susan Stow?

The woman crossed the kitchen floor to meet Lycurgus at the door, and, with a scrutinizing stare, she said: "Walk in an' take a chair, an' be at home while you are here. Come, Busby, take his things, my dear."

Forth from his corner by the fire, the husband came at her desire. His head was bald, save here and there stray little tufts of grizzled hair; his shoulders stooped, his form was thin; his knees were bent, his toes turned in. He wore a long blue flannel frock, gray trousers and a satin stock; a cotton collar, tall and queer, was rudely rumped round each ear; his face was mild, his smile was bland, as forth he put his ponderous hand and said: "I think I see you well; I hope you'll stay a leetle spell. We're plain folks here, I'd have you know, and don't go in for pride nor show." Then, after stepping on the cat, he took the teacher's coat and hat; he hung them on a rusty nail, and, picking up his milking pail, he slowly shuffled out of doors and went to do the evening chores.

Close by the firelight's cheerful glare Lycurgus drew the easy chair. The savory steam of chickens slain came from the black pot on the crane. The kettle's merry song he heard; upon the hearth the gray cat purred; while, by the chimney corner snug, the house dog dozed upon the rug. Along the chimney-piece of wood an idle row of flat-irons stood, two candlesticks in bright array, a pair of snuffers and a tray. The time-worn clock ticked slowly on; it struck the hours forever gone. "Forever gone," it seemed to say—"Forever gone," from day to day, in its tall case of sombre hue,—'twas fifty years since it was new. Between the windows, small and high, the looking-glass was hung, near by a brazen bird, with wings outspread, perched on the scrol-work overhead; beneath, a shelf, the common home of family Bible, brush and

comb; above, from iron hooks, were hung long frames, with apples thickly strung, and, fixed upon the wall to dry, were wreaths of pumpkin kept for pie.

Forth from the butt'ry to the fire came Aunt Rebecca McIntyre, a sallow spinster somewhat old, whose mellow age was seldom told. Her hair was gray, her nose was thin, it nearly touched her toothless chin. Life's weary work and constant care had worn a face that once was fair.

Each Sabbath morn, from spring to spring within the choir she used to sing, in ancient bonnet, cloak and gown, the oldest relics in the town; beside the chorister she stood, and always did the best she could; and while with tuning fork he led, she marked his movements with her head, her nasal voice rose sharp and queer, above the deep-toned viol near.

She took the black pot from the crane, removed the kettle from the chain, and made the tea and 'chicken broth, drew out the table, spread the cloth; then from the table bright and new, brought the best china edged with blue.

The chores were done, the feast was spread, all took their seats and grace was said. They ate the savory chicken stew, so juicy and so well cooked through, before them round rich dumplings swam, on steaming plates, cold boiled ham, with feathery biscuit warm and light, with currant jam and honey white, and crowning all a good supply, of yellow, mealy pumpkin pie. Where such a bounteous feast is found, who wouldn't teach and "board around?"

The supper done, the father took, from off the shelf the sacred Book, and read of One who stilled the sea one stormy night in Galilee, then kneeling down before his chair, he asked the Heavenly Shepherd's care.

Soon from the group with drowsy heads, the children started for their beds, took off the little shoes they wore, and left them on the kitchen floor, then, bidding all a fond "good night," with pattering feet they passed from sight.

Dear little feet, how soon they stray from the old farm-house far away, how soon they leave the family fold to walk the shin-

ing streets of gold, where every hope is real and sure, where every heart is kind and true, where every dream is bright and fair,—Oh! may we meet our loved ones there!

The farmer left his cozy seat, with clattering slippers on his feet, went to the cellar and drew a mug of cider, sweet and new, and from his broad bins brought the best and nicest apples for his guest. Then by the warm fire's ruddy light, they lingered until late at night, strange legends told, and tales that made them all feel nervous and afraid.

But "Aunt Rebecca" watched in vain the curling smoke above the crane, she nodded, dozed, began to snore, she dropped her knitting on the floor, awoke, her eyelids heavier grew, arose and silently withdrew.

Along the creaking stairs she crept to the lone chamber where she slept, and close the window curtains drew, to screen herself from outward view. She stopped the keyhole of the door, she set the candle on the floor, looked 'neath the valance—half afraid to find a man in ambuscade, then sitting down aside with care she laid her garments on a chair, slipped on her ghostly robe of white, took off her shoes, blew out the light, then, in the darkness from her head removed her wig and went to bed, curled up, with chilly sobs and sighs, and quivering shut her drowsy eyes.

Poor single souls who sleep alone, the night wind hath a dismal tone to your lone ears—you start with fear at every midnight sound you hear, when late at night with weary heads you creep into your dreary beds. The nights seem long, your lips turn blue, your feet grow cold—you know they do!

She slept at last; she heard once more the ripple break upon the shore; again she sat upon the strand, and some one clasped her fair young hand, and words were whispered in her ear that long ago she loved to hear, and starting up, she cried in glee: "I knew you would come back to me!" She woke, Alas! no love was there. Her thin arms clasped the vacant air. 'Twas but a dream. She lived alone. Without she heard the night wind moan, while on the window-panes the snow was wildly

beating. From below, the smothered sound of voices came, where still with Busby's social dame, their guest sat by the fading fire and watched its fleeting flame expire while she listened, but no word they uttered could be clearly heard; but soon a recollection came that sent a shudder through her frame—the sausage to be fried at morn, the breakfast table to adorn, was in the bedroom where their guest would soon betake himself to rest. The clock struck ten, she softly said, "I'll get it ere he goes to bed."

The spare bed stood within a room as still and humid as a tomb; 'twas never aired, 'twas seldom swept; in its dark corners spiders crept; they built their bridges through the air, and no rude broom disturbed them there. The rain, that fell on roof decayed, dripped through the chinks that time had made, and on the white-washed walls ran down in wondrous frescoes tinged with brown; the window-panes, with frost o'erspread, were warmer than that icy bed. Cold was the matting on the floor; cold blew the breeze beneath the door; cold were the straight-backed chairs of wood; cold was the oaken stand that stood, on spindling legs that looked as chill, as lone, bare pines, on some bleak hill; high rose that bed o'er things below, like some tall iceberg capped with snow. Here every highly honored guest, when bedtime came, retired to "rest."

Within its large and mouldy press hung Mrs. Busby's best silk dress; her Sunday bonnet, shoes and shawl, on rusty nails against the wall, by Mr. Busby's suit of blue, that at his wedding had been new. Here on a peg his best cravat reposed within his old fur hat; here, shut from sight of human eyes, were rows of mince and apple pies, with rolls of sausage and head-cheese, stored on the shelves and left to freeze.

From out her cot the maiden crept, slipped on her shoes and softly stepped along the hall and through the gloom, until she reached the chilly room. Unseen she crossed the icy floor, unheard unlocked the closet door, snatched from the shelf, in a firm hold, a bag of sausage stiff and cold; then turning quickly, sought to beat a sudden, safe and sure retreat. Too late!

A light gleamed on the wall, and sound of footsteps filled the hall; then to the room came boldly on the stalwart form of Littlejohn! She backward stepped and stood aghast, then closed the door and held it fast.

With chattering teeth and trembling frame across the floor Lycurgus came. He placed the candle in his hand upon the spindling oaken stand; then closed the door, and, with a frown, within a cold chair settled down. He threw his boots upon the floor, and, rising, tried the closet door; but Aunt Rebecca, in affright, clung to the latch with all her might. To look within Lycurgus failed; he turned away and thought it nailed! Then, pulling down the snowy spread, he put his warm brick in the bed, took off his clothes, and slipped between the sheets of ice, so white and clean, blew out the light, and, with a sneeze, close to his chin he brought his knees; beneath the clothes he drew his nose, and tried in vain to find repose; while "Aunt Rebecca," from the wall, took down the Sunday gown and shawl; she wrapped them round her freezing form, and blushed to keep her visage warm.

The paper curtains, loosely hung upon the windows, rustling swung, while through each quivering, narrow frame of frosty panes a dim light came, that made the furniture appear like dusky phantoms crouching near. Lycurgus listened in the storm, and hugged his brick to keep him warm; but colder grew the humid bed, the clothes congealed around his head; to feel at ease in vain he tried, he tossed and turned from side to side; each time he moved, beneath his weight the bedstead creaked like some farm gate. His brick grew cold, he could not sleep, a strange sensation seemed to creep upon him, while across the floor he closely watched the closet door.

Was he but dreaming? No! his eyes beheld with wonder and surprise, what man had never seen before—there was a movement at the door. It slowly turned and to his sight came, through the dim, uncertain light a hideous hand, that in its claspsome awful object seemed to grasp, a crouching form, with frightful head, seemed slowly coming towards the bed.

(Concluded on page 9.)

Dying Gertie.

BY W. B. FOX.

O, mother, when will the morning come?
 The night's so lonely, drear and long,
 I can not rest; your work is done,
 Come sing to me a lullaby song.

I know you're weary, mother dear,
 Your cheeks are haggard, pale and wan;
 But sing; — 'tis the last I'll ever hear, —
 My eyes will never see the dawn.

At eve, as I watch'd the fading sun
 Go out 'mong the clouds in the golden west,
 My heart grew fill'd with a strange unrest,
 And I long'd, oh! I long'd for the morn to come!

Sing softly, mother, soft and low,
 The song you sung in the long ago
 When I, a child, in your arms was borne,
 Let it soothe my heart so pierced and torn.

Last night I dreamed of our dear old home,
 'Mong the sunny mountains, far away,
 Where oft in the spring I used to roam
 For the flower that grew where the fountain's
 play.

But I'll never see them bloom again,
 Ah, no! I'll be gone from you long ere then;
 In the soft spring winds, now I see them wave, —
 Next year they'll blossom o'er my grave.

Mother, as I look'd o'er the fields to-day,
 So full of life, so full of bloom,
 O! it seemed so hard I must pass away
 And sleep alone in the silent tomb!

But you'll come often, mother dear,
 Where 'neath the soil I'm laid to rest;
 And when the earth grows cold and sear,
 You'll keep the spot in verdure dress'd.

Sweet mother, on my aching brow,
 Come place your hand, the pain to stay,
 Of the fever's flame there burning now,
 As slowly it wears my life away.

And kiss the fevered lips once more,
 Of her your wayward dying one:
 A light shines out, death's waters o'er —
 Sweet mother, *now* the morning's come.

Seeds that will Grow.

Twenty-five years ago, when I was a very little girl, father sent me into the cornfield one morning to drop pumpkin seeds.

"A seed in every other hill in every other row," was the injunction called after me as I crossed the chip yard, seed-box and dipper in hand, on my way to the cornfield.

At first my task seemed nothing but play. The corn had already been planted, and the flat hoe-mark on the top of each hill plainly marked where I was to crowd the pumpkin seeds into the mellow earth.

Row after row I followed up and down the field, skipping one, planting one, and still the box of seeds did not become empty.

"Drop the field as far as the seeds will go," was another command I had received, and many a longing look did I cast at the cool farmhouse in the distance and then at the contents of that box, as the forenoon wore away and the sun grew hot.

Ten times had I replenished my little tin dipper from the seed-box, a wooden box in which window glass had been packed, narrow and deep—so deep it did not seem to have any bottom, as I shook up the pumpkin seeds again and again, to see if they were not almost gone.

Fourteen more rows, seven of them to be planted, and the opposite limits of the cornfield would be reached—and every reason to believe that the seeds would last till the whole field was planted.

"Father didn't expect me to drop so many. I heard him tell mother he should plant half the field with pumpkins and half with beans. I really don't believe he wants me to drop these last seven rows," I argued with myself. "I am so warm and tired I believe I will go home," and keeping a sharp lookout on the porch door, that opened toward the field, and a guilty glance around the premises, to be sure no one was looking, I kicked a deep hole in the mellow soil with my bare feet, and poured into it the remaining seeds in the box, packing dirt over them firmly and deep.

"If father questions me, I can tell him I dropped them all; and those in the hole will never show their heads again above ground, I am positive, they are buried so deeply," I thought as I retraced my steps toward the kitchen threshold.

Father was sick with a slow fever, and calling me to his bedside as I came in, he minutely questioned me in regard as to how the "seeds held out."

With guilty, downcast eyes, I told him I had planted the entire field as he directed, excepting the last seven rows.

"And you dropped all the seed?" he asked, his wan face looking up from the white pillows.

"Yes," I answered in a low tone, and then moved to the window.

“Because,” he continued, “neighbor Burns wanted a few seeds badly, if we had any to spare. I thought surely there would be a pint or more left. Tell John to plant beans in every hill of the rows that contain no pumpkin seeds.

“If I had only known he intended having beans planted in one row and pumpkins in the next, I never would have buried those seeds,” I thought, standing there conscience-smitten. But to me there then seemed no help for what I had done:

Each day for two weeks I secretly visited that grave of pumpkin seeds in the center of the cornfield, to be sure there was no cracking of the earth to let green germs through into the sunlight, but I found no sign that there was life beneath. Then I relaxed my vigilance, and in a few weeks had forgotten—not my sin, but the possibility of the seeds sprouting.

The last of July father was able to creep over his fields lying near the house, by the help of his cane. In one of his walks I joined him, and together we passed through the cornfield, the hills now waving with corn a foot in height, and pumpkin vines just branching over the ground between the rows.

Our footsteps were arrested by a perfect tangle of vines, whose matted network covered a large circular spot plainly visible in the corn.

“Why! how is this?” said father, stooping to critically examine the ground. “Here are vines by the score, dwarfed because so thickly planted, but pumpkin vines surely.”

My heart gave a great thump as the truth flashed across my mind. This was the very spot where I had hidden those seeds, and owing to the depth of soil that covered them they had germinated slowly, but had struggled into the light at last to condemn me.

I dared not speak, and father remained silent, poking his cane in the ground among the vines until he had unearthed a heap of swollen seeds, some decaying, but more with coiling, long pale sprouts creeping from their shells, and others with well developed cotyledonous leaves.

At last he looked up, and keenly scanning my crimson, conscious face, said, “Daughter Helen, is this your work?”

There was such a ring of love and grief in his tones I was conquered at once, and throwing myself at his feet I sobbed forth the whole story.

Father did not scold. He said my own remorseful thoughts and loss of self-respect were punishment enough; but going home he told me in his impressive, beautiful way that bad habits and bad motives in life may be hid, like seeds under the ground, from the eyes of the world for a time, but sooner or later their rank growth will push their way through any cloak of hypocrisy that had been carefully drawn over them.

When I see young people indulging in intemperate habits of any kind, secretly favoring the society of immoral, unprincipled associates, though their own conduct before the world may seem irreproachable, I think of the nest of bloated, sprouting pumpkin-seeds that would not remain out of sight, and how, like them, the living germs of bad thoughts and habits will very soon crop above ground in the fairest life.

“*Trifolium Incarnatum.*”

German, French, or Long Headed Scarlet clover, as it is variously called, is, I believe, a hybrid of red clover. It is largely used in the South of England, where it was introduced from France, as a catch crop, where the red clover fails in standing. It is an excellent improver of soil, and good preparation for corn, either turned under or cut for hay and stubble roots turned under. It is an annual, sown in this latitude (Virginia) from August 15th to September 7th. It should be cut from 8th to 10th of May for feed or hay. It presents a very pretty appearance when in full bloom. Soil light dry sandy loam. It will grow on land too poor for red clover—still the land must be tolerably good, or made so, to produce a paying crop. It is apt to lodge on very rich soil. It should be cut as soon as bottom part of bloom begins to wither—as from its rapid growth, after putting out bloom, it soon turns woody. Plow very shallow; apply manure or fertilizer; harrow till fine; sow seed 6 to 8 quarts per acre, and roll with heavy roller or cover



LEADLEY ROGH N.Y.

with brush or light smoothing harrow—preferably both cover and roll. Seed can be had of most seedsmen, but every farmer can better save his own seed, for it is very easily knocked out with pitchfork or flail.

J. COWENS.

(Continued from page 5.)

He heard the rusty hinges creak, he could not stir, he could not speak, he could not turn his head away; he shut his eyes and tried to pray; upon his brow of pallid hue the cold sweat stood like drops of dew; at last he shrieked, aloud and shrill—the door swung back and all was still.

That midnight cry, from room to room, resounded loudly through the gloom. The farmer and his wife at rest, within their warm and cozy nest, awoke and sprang, in strange attire, forth from their bed loud shouting — “fire!” but finding neither smoke nor flame, soon stumbling up the stairs they came. In cotton bedquilts quaintly dressed, they heard a deep groan from their guest, and full of wonder and affright, pushed in the door and struck a light.

Deep down within the feather bed Lycurgus had withdrawn his head, and, out of sight, lay quaking there with throbbing breast and bristling hair. They questioned him, but he was still; he shook as if he had a chill; the courage was completely gone from tall Lycurgus Littlejohn.

What human language can express the modest maiden’s dire distress, while standing still behind the screen, a sad spectator of the scene? What pen or pencil can portray her mute despair and deep dismay?

A while she stood and through the door she peeped across the bedroom floor; the way was clear and like a vise she grasped the sausage cold as ice, sprang from the closet, and from sight she glided like a gleam of light; away without look or word she flew like an affrighted bird; without a moment of delay, the mystery cleared itself away!

Again the snow gleams on the ground; again the sleigh-bells gaily sound; again on “Miller’s Hill” we hear the shouts of children loud and clear; but in the barn is heard no more the flapping flail upon the floor. The house is down, its inmates gone, and

tall Lycurgus Littlejohn is now an old man worn with care, with stooping form and silver hair. He married dark-eyed Susan Stow, and they were happy, years ago. When, in the merry winter time, their children’s children round him climb, he tells them of his fearful fright, on that far distant winter night; and after they are put to bed, when by the fire with nodding head he sits and sinks to slumbers deep, and quakes and shivers in his sleep, alas! he is but dreaming still of that spare bed on Miller’s Hill.”—*Eugene J. Hall, in Chicago Tribune.*

The Japan Ivy.

(*Ampelopsis Tricuspidata.*)

The Japan Ivy, probably better known as *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, from its introducers, Messrs. Veitch Brothers of London, is one the finest of wall plants, clinging to the smoothest surface perfectly. It seems to have strength enough in itself to hold itself upright, only requiring something to lean against. It is very free-growing and will spread out all over a wall and cover it completely, if planted close to it. The leaves are smaller than those of the American variety and grow in threes, whence its specific name, *tricuspidata*. The vine grows more compactly, the leaves overlapping each other in the most regular manner, forming a dense sheet of green through the summer, coloring exquisitely in the autumn with beautiful shades of orange and crimson. It is entirely hardy after getting once established and grows rapidly. Although not an evergreen like its sister the English Ivy, it is superior to it on account of its greater hardiness in our changeable climate.

Our cut on the opposite page is an accurate one from a photograph of a beautiful vine upon the north wall of a residence in Rochester, N. Y., and was made for our friend Mr. Geo. S. Wales, to whom we are under obligations for the use of it.

“We both scratch for a living,” said the old hen to the editor. He told her to sheer off.

Be slow to make promises and faithful in the performance of them when made.

Glass in the Garden.

HOT-BEDS THE YEAR ROUND—ITEMS OF SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

Mr. W. H. Bull contributes the following sensible article to the *New York Tribune*. As all plant-beds should be prepared in Autumn for early Spring use we consider this not at all unseasonable:

Hot-beds and cold-frames, with the accompanying complement of glass, are a necessity for the market-gardener who intends to do anything more than "farm gardening." Market gardening in the latitude north of New-York City cannot exist without these helps. To buy large quantities of vegetable plants is expensive, while to raise the same quantity is to have your own stock, with some to sell as payment for the trouble. There is no secret in hot-bed management; it wants good, well-made sashes, two-inch plank to rest them on, and these sunk in the ground, to keep the manure from losing its heat in cold winter weather. I buy sashes 3x6 feet; set with double-thick English glass, size 6x8; tacked, puttied and bedded in 2-inch pine sash with horns two inches long at each corner to carry them by. Such sashes I have had in use fifteen years, and they will last a life-time with good care; they rarely break; dogs and cats walk over them, and they sustain the weight of heavy snows. Other sizes of sashes, or glass, are the index of inexperience or ignorance.

Horse manure is the heating material used, and one solid foot in depth of this, smoking hot from the pile when the bed is made, will force plants better than anything else I have tried. The first week of February I plant a seed-bed of lettuce. Early in March I set the plants out in hot-beds; these head up to sell during May. Cauliflowers or cucumbers are started for a second crop—in places made vacant by the sale of lettuce—from plants previously raised for that purpose; the cucumbers in pots, the cauliflowers in beds prepared for them. Cabbage seed is planted about March 1, pricked out the last of the month in cold-frames, and the cabbage bed planted to lettuce. Tomatoes are pricked out

to succeed the early lettuce and cabbage, sometimes; and sometimes lettuce, cabbage, or tomato follow radish. Radish will grow from the seed in six weeks. Celery and peppers remain in the hot-beds till ready for the field.

Long radishes need at least eight inches of soil over the manure, while the round ones will grow in five or six inches, as will lettuce. But if large heads of lettuce are wanted they must be set fifty plants to the sash in the beds, and in earth a foot deep; lettuce needs a cool head and warm feet, and a deep soil for big heads, while a shallow soil, with seventy-five plants to the sash, is the rule for the early-forcing small head lettuce. The small heads will mature quicker, while the big heads will sell better later in the season. The tomatoes are pricked out into beds, two feet from the earth to the glass, to allow the plants to get in blossom before time to set in the open ground. The glass in the fall can again be put to good use by using it to cover the lettuce set in the beds, which will mature from Thanksgiving to New Years, after which time the beds lie idle till February, unless used to winter small lettuce or cabbage plants for early setting in the spring opening of the beds.

Water is a necessity. Twenty-five sashes will in a dry time require a barrel of water daily, and often more. My supply comes from a tank filled by a hand-pump and flows to the beds through a rubber hose by the force of gravity, one man can fill the tank and then water until it is empty. The later the season and the dryer the weather, the more water is used, especially if the sashes are taken off, which becomes necessary after the middle of May. Then the sun and drying winds dry the beds rapidly. Cucumbers and cauliflowers then suffer if not abundantly watered. To stop watering then means to lose all the crop, and all past labor; while continual watering may mean cucumbers and cauliflowers to sell for less than the cost of production. This is a dilemma with two horns. Half an ounce of either cabbage, lettuce, or tomato seed, sowed under one 3x6 glass, will make 1,500, 2,000 and 800 good plants respectively to prick out. I sow broadcast; but celery I

plant in rows two inches apart and thin out as they grow. I transplant peppers from the seed-bed direct to where they are to grow.

"Fighting Weeds."

We meet frequently with this heading to paragraphs in exchanges. It conveys a wrong lesson, as commonly used. Simple and quiet extermination is better. If weeds are allowed to get a foot in height, a warfare is then begun and carried on to an indefinite length of time, and the weeds often come off victorious. The usual cause of this failure is in attempting to cultivate too much land with a small force. The result is an enormous growth of weeds, a choking and diminution of the crop, and a supply of noxious seeds to fill the soil and last for years. The weeds get entire possession in this way, and the crops have an unequal chance until another plowing checks them temporarily.

The remedy is a well arranged plan for going over the ground once a week, in all hoed crops, sweeping the surface, killing all weeds before they come up. All this work is more than paid for in the increased growth of the crops by this continued stirring, provided the right tools are employed. Take the corn crop for instance. The plow and the harrow will prepare a clean, mellow bed of earth before planting. If the field is inverted sod, it may be reduced to a state of fine pulverization with the harrow. By planting the seed an inch and a half or two inches deep, in the shallow furrow made by the marker, a fine slant-tooth harrow may be passed over both before and after the plants are up without injury to them. The operation may be continued once a week until the corn is a foot high. Some of the plants may be bent over, but they will be erect again in a day or two. After this a shallow cultivator may be run between the rows till the corn is as high as the horse's back. This work, properly performed, will leave the field as clean as the floor—the small slant teeth killing the sprouting seed in the row and among the plants as well as over the whole surface; and the subsequent

cultivating keeping the spaces clean between the rows. We have never seen cleaner fields than such as were treated in this way, and the cost of this labor, first and last, was less than the old hand-hoeing.

But it must not be forgotten that the first attempt will be a failure if the necessary work is intermitted and the weeds get a start. It is indispensably necessary to keep them constantly under the surface. There must be no "fighting," but suppression and extermination.

The potato crop may be treated in the same way until the plants are five or six inches high, after which the leaves would be somewhat lacerated with the harrow. Carrots, beets and turnips are too small in early growth and require clean soil in advance, with frequent passing of the cultivator between the rows, which, as they become larger by growth, require a cultivator that may be contracted in breadth.—*Farming World.*

A Formal Poem.

Whereas on sundry boughs and sprays
Now divers birds are heard to sing,
And sundry flowers their heads upraise,
Hail to the return of spring.

The songs of those said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful hours;
As green as those said sprays and boughs,
As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid, happy pairs,
Love, 'mid the aforesaid boughs enshrines
In freehold nest — themselves, their heirs,
Administrators, and assigns.

Oh! busiest term of Cupid's court,
Where tender plaintiffs actions bring,
Season of frolic and of sport —
Hail, as aforesaid, coming spring.

It was a mean fellow who went to the circus and slyly looked on the sacred white elephant's railing the sign: "Don't touch the paint."

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10c. to Dr. R. C. SYKES, 181 Monroe St., Chicago, for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

"What is syntax?" asked the teacher.
"A saloon license is sin tax," shouted the son of a prohibitionist.

A sign in Cleveland reads: "Ise Kream Sallune," which is positively the worst cold spell of the season.

A DREAM OF HOME.

TAKE me to the dear old farm when the clover is in bloom;
 Let me wet my feet in the dew-bathed grass, and breathe its sweet perfume;
 Give me a seat 'neath the old roof-tree, a draught from the homestead well.
 A romp in the meadow or up on the hill, where the echoes used to dwell;
 And in one hour of calm delight, I'll live again the years
 When the bitterest grief was swept away in a flood of transient tears.

I see again the vine-clad porch, the rose-bush by the gate,
 Where the brightest gleams of sunset seem to love to linger late;
 The gray barn in the distance, the spring-house near at hand,
 The crystal spring, and the limpid stream with rustic bridges spanned;
 The orchard and the garden, the fields of waving grain,
 The cattle in the meadow, the pet lamb in the lane;
 And I hear the reapers' voices, and the scythe-blades' ringing sweep.
 The whistle of the meadow-lark, the bleating of the sheep;
 The tuneless droning of the bees that rob the jessamine,
 The buzzing of the summer fly, and all the farm-yard's din;
 Discordant sounds to others' ears, but now they come to me
 More welcome than the dulcet notes of sweetest harmony.

It was a dream. No more for me those sights and sounds so dear;
 My home has been a stranger's for many and many a year.
 The house is gone, and on the spot where memory sees it stand,
 Looms up a towered mansion for a child of fortune planned.
 And art has changed the orchard, the meadow and the field
 To "grounds" that but the rarest fruits and choicest flowers may yield.

I would not know the spot again, but hard by is the grove
 Where rest the moldering forms of those whose memory I love;
 And in the grove, and by their side, beneath the locust's shade,
 Some day, ere many years, perhaps, my body will be laid.

—Gath Brittle, in *Demorest's Magazine* for July.

Succession of Crops in the Garden.

Nearly every one has a good spring garden, which after the early vegetables are gathered, is too often surrendered to weeds and grass for the balance of the year. If the garden soil is properly manured, it should never be left idle, but should be constantly occupied by some profitable crop. There is no reason why we may not have an abundance of fresh vegetables every month in the year.

The squares which have been occupied

by Irish potatoes, beans, onions, etc., should be immediately planted in something else—corn, turnips, or winter cabbage. Crops that come off too late in the fall for planting vegetables, may be succeeded by rye, barley or oats. Every crop should be kept clear of grass and weeds, not only for the benefit of the growing crop, but to facilitate planting its successor. J. S. N.

Fresh-Water Pearls.

The cultivation of the pearls of fresh-water mussels has become an industry of considerable importance in Saxony and other parts of Germany. The pearls are generally inferior to those of the genuine pearl-oysters, but occasionally a gem of real excellence is produced. Some very fine settings of such were exhibited at the Exposition in Berlin. The Venetians carried on this branch of trade to a considerable extent during the middle ages, and controlled it till 1621, when the Elector of Saxony also undertook it, at the suggestion of Moritz Schmirler, a draper of Oelsnitz, and appointed Schmirler, "first pearl-fisher." Schmirler was succeeded on his death by his son, and the business has continued in the family to the present day, under the superintendency of the forestry department, which has also to do with the waters of the region. The pearl-hunting is carried on in the spring, as soon as the water is warm enough to wade in for hours continuously. The mussels are examined by means of an instrument, by which the shells can be opened enough to see what is within them without hurting the mollusks. If they contain well-developed pearls, they are sacrificed; if not, they are returned to their beds. The same beds are not usually gone over again for several years. Experiments made in the Elster, in the artificial production of pearls have not met with much success. A wound in the mouth of the mollusk will lead to the deposition of the calcareous matter, but it is uncertain whether it will be of common shell-matter or of pearl—and upon this all the value of the operation depends. In the Dutch East Indies, the formation of pearls in the pearl-oyster is sometimes provoked by inserting a grain of sand within the shell. A considerable business is done at Adorf in the manufacture of articles of fancy from the nacre of mussels.—*Popular Science Monthly* for July.



The Pouter Pigeon.

Among the fancy pigeons the Pouters hold a high place with the fanciers on account of their trim figures and graceful carriage as well as for the large size to which they extend their crops. These little pets seem to take delight in showing their ability in this direction, and their performances are really astonishing and wonderful to those who are unacquainted with them.

Some of the best of the Pouters are quite

diminutive in size, being only seven or eight inches high and having the power to expand their crops to eighteen or twenty inches in circumference, fairly concealing their heads and beaks.

The fancy for pigeons is extending and nearly all of our poultry journals have special departments devoted to them.

For the above cut we extend our thanks to the publisher of that most excellent journal, the *Poultry Monthly* of Albany, N. Y., and to whom we are indebted for various courtesies extended.

Two Vegetable Gardens.

I have in mind two farmers who lived side by side, yet who practiced very different methods of gardening. One put all his small plants in beds about twenty feet long and six feet wide, sowing crosswise the beds in rows eight or nine inches apart. These beds were laid out with scrupulous exactness, were raised a few inches above the surrounding surface, and the seeds were sown by kneeling on a narrow board placed across the bed. A bed of the size mentioned contained from 150 to 180 feet of rows. The whole garden was laid out in a style in keeping with the beds. It was a little square enclosure, where a horse was never known except in the spring plowing. The corners were spaded up. This farmer, whom we will designate as A, was known to have had his garden in that same place for at least fifteen years.

Adjoining lived farmer B, who was known to be fickle in regard to the location of his garden, for every two or three years he would remove it to some new part of the farm. He selected a loamy and well-subdued strip along a cornfield or a potato patch. He sowed all his vegetables, even his onions and radishes, in rows twenty inches or more apart. He did all his cultivation by horse.

Passing from A's garden one sultry July day, I saw a boy endeavoring to weed a bed of onions. Nearly all the work had to be done with the fingers, and the bed was hard to get at. It was too wide to allow the boy to reach to the middle conveniently, and the space between the rows were so narrow, and the plants had grown so large, that he could not easily stand in the rows. Moreover such an undertaking would likely have marred the beauty of the bed. I found by inquiry that the onions were then being weeded the fourth time, and that still another operation would be needed. Each weeding "spoiled a half a day." Perhaps the boy put little spirit in his work; there is not commonly as much incentive to diligence in such an onion patch with a July sun beating upon one's back in a sultry, tucked up garden as there is behind a horse in long rows and a cooler soil. The boy de-

clared that two day's work had already been spent upon that onion patch. Scarcely less had been spent upon other parts of the garden of no greater area. Each individual cabbage and tomato plant had to be surrounded soon after it made its appearance by a cylinder of sized paper to keep off cut-worms. The radishes were nearly always wormy, and the cabbages and turnips were lousy. Nearly every season the garden suffered from drought, and as for weeds, "Mr. B's garden was nowhere."

I soon after saw farmer B's garden. It was a marvel of thrift and tidiness. I learned that probably less than half a day had been spent on three rows of vegetables eight rods long. By comparing the two gardens, it was plain that the drought, the weeds and the numbers of insects in A's garden were due to his method of cultivation and to the repeated growing of the same variety of plants upon that one piece of ground. The products of these two gardens, as I learned later in the season, were as dissimilar in size and quantities as their methods of treatment were unlike. In A's garden the soil was well nigh exhausted for gardening purposes, although manure was each year applied in abundance. Farmer B told me that he always had in his cellar an abundance of fresh vegetables, while farmer A complained there was little use in trying to grow vegetables on the farm, since it was cheaper to buy them.—*L. H. Burley, Jr., in American Cultivator.*

Fertilizers vs Manures.

BY THOMAS D. BAIRD.

While we would insist on the farmer using every means possible to accumulate and preserve all the manure of every character on his farm, yet when he has to buy to manure his crops, I believe he will find it greatly to his advantage to buy artificial fertilizers. I know their concentrated character has caused heretofore some prejudice against them, because one who has been used to spreading on his land ten or twenty loads of bulky barn-yard manure, could scarcely believe that two hundred pounds of the fertilizer contained as much of the elements of plant food, as a two-

horse load of manure. But all manures are valuable according to the amount of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash they contain. And we find by analysis that a two-horse load of well kept barn-yard manure contains something near eleven pounds ammonia, six pounds phosphoric acid and twelve pounds of potash. Two hundred pounds of artificial fertilizer contains about seventeen pounds of ammonia, seventeen pounds of phosphoric acid and fourteen pounds of potash. But the fertilizing qualities of the manure do not become available until completely decomposed, and this will take one or two years to do; while the fertilizers are immediately soluble and begin to exert their effect upon the crop at once, and the farmer realizes a profit from his purchase money all in one year instead of waiting two, besides much of the valuable elements of the manure will be lost from being washed away and other causes, for a portion of this time no crops will be growing on the land to take up the valuable elements as they are generated by decomposition. This is an item that the farmer should note and take advantage of, that the sooner he realizes the profits from his outlay the better. To give the reader a better idea, I will relate an experiment made to test the difference in the value of artificial fertilizers and barn-yard manures.

In the spring of 1882, two plots of ground were planted that had been in cultivation for about forty years. First plot contained four acres. Five loads of manure were purchased from a livery stable at 75 cents per load in the stable. It was hauled two miles at a cost of 85 cents per load. The manure was composted; it was forked over three times in one month. About one pint of this compost was put in each hill. At gathering time it was judged by good farmers that the manure made ten bushels of corn per acre above the natural strength of the soil. Cost of the manure, hauling and scattering on the ground was \$10.00, and only forty bushels extra was produced by the manure. Second plot contained ten acres. Five hundred pounds of artificial fertilizers was purchased at \$2.50 per hundred, and hauled five miles, costing \$2.00 for hauling. A hand was hired at 75 cents

per day to put out the fertilizer, which was done in two days. This plot was judged at the time of the other to make fifteen bushels above the natural strength of the soil. Thus one hundred and fifty bushels of corn was produced with fertilizer at a cost of only \$16.00.

From my experience with artificial and stable manures, I believe fertilizers are the best, when both have to be bought and hauled from a distance.

A Sure and Safe Insecticide.

The frequent praise of kerosene and milk to destroy insects is not illy bestowed. Professor A. J. Cook has for years, as reported in *The Tribune*, found that kerosene mixed with soapsuds and sponged on plants is quick death to plant-lice. Last summer he and his students experimented quite thoroughly with kerosene and milk—using sour milk, as cheaper—and found that by stirring well it remained mixed for some minutes, giving ample time to apply it. They tried it on many plants, and found that applied one of the oil to five of milk did no harm to any plant. That this strength might in some cases be injurious to some very tender foliage is possible, but they found no such case, but found the mixture quickly destructive to all plant-lice; to cabbage larvæ, both the green and striped; to the old black squash bug, and to various grubs and beetles, like the grape flea-beetle and the grub of the same. This is not new to your readers, but may prove a timely reminder.—*The Amateur*.

Last Sunday one of the pastors of the little village of Pownal was walking to church, when he saw a man with his coat off digging in his garden. The good man beheld with grief and astonishment, and, coming up to the fence, began to recite, in a solemn voice, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days thou shalt labor and do all thy work—" "See here," said the man in the garden, looking up, "be you talkin' to me?" "Yes, my poor man, I am." "Wal, you needn't worry about me, then; I ain't agoin' to do any work; I am only diggin' worms to go afishin' with."

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE.

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, CENTS PER LINE.

Entered at the post-office as second class matter.

VOL. V., NO. VII. WHOLE NO., XXXIII.
LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., JULY, 1884.

The Weather to-day (June 24,) continues hot and dry. We have had no rain of any account for five weeks and all vegetation is suffering terribly. The drought has seriously interfered with setting cabbage plants, and our sales so far have been much lighter than for many years. We have on hand a large supply of plants of the finest quality, and can ship promptly in any quantity. Many fields designed for cabbage have already been sown to corn for fodder, and there is now no doubt that much less cabbage will be set than usual, and those who do set and grow a good crop will get better prices than usual.

The New Crop of Turnip Seeds is abundant and of fine quality. Prices will rule lower than last season. Any of our customers may order at 25 per cent. off from list rates given on page 31, or if five pounds or over are taken by express, we will supply at 50 cents per pound, net.

Reforms in the postage laws, now on foot, might well include some benefit to farmers. Nearly the whole of the postage paid on merchandise comes from the farmer's pocket, as he buys largely through the mails. City and town people do their buying at the stores. Seeds comprise a large proportion of the "merchandise" mail. Six seedsmen who met in Washington to protest against increase in this class, alone send matter through the mails an amount costing for postage over \$175,000 a year, which is paid by the farmers. In England the "parcels post" carries seeds and other goods for 6 cts. a lb., or 24 cts. for 7 lbs.

In Canada the postage on seeds is but 8 cts. a lb., while the United States charge American farmers 16 cts. a lb. With a 2-cent letter postage we ought to send seeds and other small merchandise at not over 8 cts. a lb., or 1-2 cent an ounce.

Our Regrets. Through the politeness of Mr. G. B. Denis, editor of *The Farmers' Home*, of Dayton, O., we have received an invitation to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Re-union and Monument Dedication, July 29, 30 and 31, in the city of Dayton. We should be pleased to accept this kind invitation but the distance and our duties forbid, however we extend to our friends who may be able to participate in this celebration our cordial good wishes and trust they may enjoy a pleasant visit to the City of the Soldiers' Home.

ON OUR RECENT trip to Boston and return, we passed through parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In some sections the frost of May 29th, had been so severe as to kill the new growth of walnut, ash and beech, and give large forests a brown appearance as though fire had scorched the leaves. We passed through Fairfield county, Conn., where onion beds of many acres in extent were visible from the car windows, but on the whole trip not an acre of cabbages met our view. It seemed to us also that corn has been much more extensively planted than potatoes throughout this territory, and we judge that cabbages and potatoes will rule high next fall.

We were surprised to notice how extensive are the depredations of the codling moth in Connecticut and Massachusetts. We passed hundreds of apple orchards in which scarcely a green leaf was visible, the browned and withered skeletons only remaining where the worms had eaten. Certainly no apples can be harvested in that region this season, and we should fear for the lives of the trees. We never saw a tree so affected in Pennsylvania, and hope to hear from some of our Connecticut friends something in regard to this malady. How long have they been working on your trees in that way, and do you know of no remedy?

The Second Annual Meeting of the American Seed Trade Association was held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., on June 10th, 11th, 12th.

The Editor of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST had the pleasure of a flying trip to this venerable city by the sea, and there met many noted members of the trade, whom he had before known only in a business way.

The first two days' sessions were devoted to the transaction of business and discussions of interest only to seedsmen. By invitation of the resident members the company gathered at the Hall on Thursday morning and were escorted to the wharf, where the steamer *Nantasket* awaited them, and a pleasant sail down the harbor to Nantasket Beach followed. A sumptuous lunch was served at Rockland House Cafe, where baked clams and other seasonable delicacies were enjoyed. In the afternoon we were driven in carriages to many points of interest around the city and its suburbs. Harvard College. Longfellow's Home and Mt. Auburn were visited, near which the extensive farm and greenhouses of Mr. S. R. Payson, formed a particularly interesting stopping place. An immense amount of money has here been expended in farming and gardening for pleasure, and everything is carried forward in the most scientific way regardless of profit. Many foreign fruits, flowers and plants here revel in perfection as though in their native soil and conditions. The place is noted as one of the finest private grounds in this country.

The crowning feature of the day's festivities was the Banquet to the Visitors at the Parker House in the evening. The company, including many ladies, gathered in the front parlors, and at 7:30 o'clock, to the music of Carter's full orchestra, marched to the Banquet Hall. After informal remarks by Mr. John Fottler, Jr., who presided, the company partook of the innumerable good things which had been prepared for them. Among those gathered round the festive board were: Hon. Charles H. B. Breck of J. Breck & Sons; W. E. Wood (of Parker & Wood) and lady; C. H. Thompson and lady; E. C. Holmes and lady; Mrs. John Fottler, Jr.; John C.

Hovey; Robert Farquhar and lady; Aaron Low and lady, of Essex, Mass.; W. E. Barrett and lady, Messrs. Hamlin & Johnson, A. Potter, of Providence, R. I.; H. C. Anthony and lady, of Portsmouth, R. I.; Alfred Henderson, of Peter Henderson & Co., of New York; William Meggatt, of Wethersfield, Ct.; C. L. Allen, of Garden City, L. I.; R. Niles Rice and John Brownell, of Cambridge, N. Y.; F. E. McAllister, New York; J. A. Bolgiano, of Baltimore, Md.; Everett B. Clark, of Milford, Ct.; E. D. Adams of Wethersfield; O. W. Clark, of Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Robbins, of Wethersfield, Ct.; Frank S. Platt, New Haven; A. D. Perry, Syracuse, N. Y.; Jas. Y. Murkland, of New York; J. McCullough, of Cincinnati; Thomas Griswold, of Connecticut; W. W. Rawson, of Arlington; Mr. Wagner, New York; Joseph B. Robinson, Irving Magee, C. P. Braslan, Mr. and Mrs. Rollins and several ladies of Boston.

The menu was tastefully printed, and bore the inscription on the frontispiece: "Complimentary dinner to the American Seed Trade Association by the seedsmen of Boston."

After full justice had been done the repast, during which the orchestra rendered selections from the opera of "Martha" and other choice works, Chairman Fottler called the assemblage to order. He said that the seedsmen of America had always been noted for their accomplishments in their chosen fields, and as talkers, when engaged in scattering their seed throughout the land, were without equals. He knew that there were many orators among those present, and as the season of wit and humor had been reached, it was but in keeping with the spirit of the occasion that they should be heard from. The American seedsmen had rendered a good account of themselves since their arrival here, and had done work of which all the seedsmen of the country would be proud. He was glad to see so many of the ladies present, whose smiling countenances were always as rays of sunshine wherever they appeared. Spicy remarks followed from most of the members present, and we suppose more enjoyment is seldom crowded in one brief evening than was experienced by those fortunate enough to be present.

The next meeting of the association will be held in the city of Rochester, N. Y., on the second Tuesday of June, 1885.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CABBAGE MAGGOTS.

Marietta, Pa., May 27, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, We planted, this spring, a large lot of cabbage, and for the past week or two the maggots have been destroying them by the hundred. Is there any remedy? Can anything be done to destroy them at this time? An early reply will greatly oblige,

Yours Truly, H. M. ENGLE & SON.

ANSWER: As you may know, from reading our "Manual of Vegetable Plants," we have much more faith in preventives than in remedies. For reasons fully explained in that work, we are now seldom troubled with this pest. If we had plants upon which they were working, we should try a handful of the strongest wood ashes around the stem of each plant. We believe it will destroy the worms and help the plant.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Greenwood, N. Y., May 19 1884.

Mr. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, I received the seeds you sent me on May 2d, and I sowed them the next day. My plants are up and are doing fine. I will have good sale for seeds here next season, for the seeds I got of you all grew, while the seeds at the stores nearly all failed. I am thankful for that book you sent me on plant growing, and also for the privilege of being your agent in this town. I will do the best I can for you.

Yours Respectfully, W. VANSCOTER.

IMPROVEMENT OF VARIETIES.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 19, 1884.

Isaac F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, I am making something of a study of the causes of improvement in cultivated plants, thinking that if the circumstances of the origin of improved varieties were gathered and compared, they might aid in further improvements. If you can give me any items on the following points, or any others you have in mind, I shall be greatly obliged.

1. What do you think of crossing as a means of improving varieties?
2. Are sports or chance improvements generally as permanent as those derived from continued selection?
3. Do you consider a change of soil or climate in itself beneficial?
4. Any facts on the origin of any variety.
5. The influence of climate. Are changes produced by climate permanent under former conditions? For example: Corn in a cold climate becomes dwarf and early. Can such seed be used farther south as well as early sorts developed there?

6. Would you like me to write again on this subject? Yours Respectfully,

A. A. CROZIER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL WIN.

Isaac F. Tillinghast: Sir, The seeds sent to Agent No. 56, came to hand too late for early Cabbage, though I went immediately to work and sowed some of the "Winnigstadt," as much for experimenting as any thing else, for it was then time they were up, and several of my neighbors had plants under canvass ready to set out. However mine are ready now, and every one remarks "Aren't they nice plants! how do you manage to keep the bugs off?" I sold 300 plants yesterday and have others engaged, which is much better than I expected to do with the early plants. I think I will find ready sale for late ones. Am having the circulars posted which were received last week. My friends all tell me I am "bound to be successful." If I can make enough this season to get a drill, I will feel amply repaid for my work, and begin work in earnest next year. But to business! How shall I arrange plants so as to be carried safely by mail, also on horseback, ten, twelve, or twenty miles? Please answer soon as possible. My seeds came so late I thought it best to devote my time to cabbage plants only; it was also too late to send any orders for seeds. Hope to do better in the future. Am I not entitled to a year's subscription to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST?

Respectfully, MRS. FLINTOFF.

ANSWER: The postage is so heavy on good large stocky plants that there is but little profit in mailing them. We pack them in light wooden boxes in damp moss, and can send safely for very long distances. Hope your local sales will enable you to get the drill. If they will not, you must be in a poorer country for selling than we imagine. It is our intention to send SEED-TIME AND HARVEST to every customer who buy over One Dollar's worth of seeds of us during the year.

ANSWER: 1. This depends upon the character of the improvement desired. For example: The Egyptian sweet corn is a most excellent variety in many respects, but is very late. We have no doubt that many of its good features may be retained, and an improvement made in its earliness by crossing it with some good very early variety. To do this without trouble we should plant a small square plot of Egyptian as early as possible, leaving one row through the middle vacant. In this vacant row we should plant the early variety, beginning a week after planting the Egyptian, and planting a few hills at intervals

of a week for several weeks. Then as soon as the early variety began tasselling, carefully remove the tassels so that if fertilized at all it would have to be from the Egyptian. Some hills of the early variety would necessarily be fertilized by pollen from the Egyptian, and thus a cross be produced. We should like to hear from persons who have been carrying on similar experiments in answer to this question.

2. No, continuous selection should follow in order to completely fix any type desired.

3. Yes. Many times very much so. Northern grown potatoes, corn, cabbage, turnips and other are found to produce far better than home grown seed in many localities.

4. We will extend this invitation to any of our friends who can give facts bearing upon this point.

5. No, not very permanent. Continuous planting in a section having a mild climate and a long season will unfit the variety for planting again in the extreme north, even though originally brought from there.

6. Shall be pleased to hear from you upon any subject which you judge of interest to our readers. Perhaps you might give some opinions on such points, yourself, as well as simply ask questions. Please do so.

PIE PLANT.

Mayfield, K. Y., May 5, 1884.

I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, If you can give me any information concerning the culture of Pie Plant I shall be obliged. Is there a dwarf variety? If so I certainly have it, as I cannot induce mine to grow to more than six inches in length and very small, although I have a rich, warm soil. Your reply will greatly oblige

MRS. B. A. HOWARD.

ANSWER: The true LINNÆUS Rhubarb or "Pie Plant," is as far ahead of the old dwarf variety as can well be imagined. We have a large amount of it and will send a half-bushel of good roots for One Dollar at any time. It is almost impossible to fail with it as the roots will grow like dock roots with any kind of care at any time of year.

"JUST WHAT IS NEEDED."

Dawson, D. T., Apr. 2d, 1884.

Mr. Tillinghast: Sir, I like your "Trial Collection of Vegetable Seeds" best of any I have seen advertised because it seems to contain just what is needed in a poor man's garden. Most collections have more fancy varieties and leave out the necessaries. I shall send for it soon. We are in a new country and I know of no one here ready to go into plant raising. My husband

and I have talked of making that our business, as our claim is three and one-half miles from Steele and four and one-half miles from Dawson, giving us two promising markets. If there was any breaking done on it and we were there I should not hesitate this year. We shall break this spring and summer and move on in the fall. What I wish is to make such preparation of ground as is necessary, &c., this fall, and take your Agent's Offer as soon as it is possible to raise the money, of which I will send the whole or a part at least, to insure sincerity, and obtain what knowledge is necessary to make a beginning.

We can get plenty of stable manure in town just for taking it away, and wish to know when will be the best time to spread it. We have a small garden spot here in town, sod broken last summer. I have a paper of Cabbage seed from two different seedsmen, but have more faith in your Puget Sound seed. I will give it a fair trial and see what encouragement it gives for next spring's work. We are not sure of over three months without frost here, though spring is opening much earlier this year than last. I think hot-beds will be necessary for early plants here. Respectfully, MRS. E. G. DAVIDSON.

ANSWER: We would advise you to make sure of your locality and get ready to push the plant business briskly another year. There is no doubt but it will pay you well. We shall soon publish reports from those who embarked early this season, which will give you an idea of how the business pays those who are engaged in it.

FOR REGISTERED Devon Cattle,
Poland-China Swine, Scotch Collie Dogs,
B. B. Red Games, W. & Br. Leghorn, P. Rocks,
W. C. B. Polish, Langshans, Wyandottes, Pe-
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Hundreds of TEXAN WONDERS,—Animal, Vegetable, Mineral. Write for prices and description.
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Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

All Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Answers and original contributions solicited from all.

ANSWERS TO MAY GARNERINGS.

25. "Where the bees suck honey, the spider sucks poison."

26. L I G A N I N A N E G A L O P A N O D E N E P E S	27. A A N T A N N U L A N N U L E T T U L L E L E E T
---	---

28. HERBAL.

29. HANNAH, ANNA, ANN, NAN.

30. L U N I S O L A R
O C T A N D R I A
C A C O D E M O N
K E V E L H E A D

JULY GARNERINGS.

No. 37. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The whole, composed of 27 letters, is what the publisher of this magazine is noted for.

The 7, 14, 25, 8 is composed of threads.

The 18, 2, 13, 21 is what birds have.

The 9, 16, 5, 12 is a fish.

The 20, 15, 25, 10, 1 is to guide.

The 23, 17, 27, 11 is a flower.

The 25, 4, 19 is an edible.

The 6, 24, 6, 3, 26 is a book.

LEAD PENCIL.

No. 38. HALF-SQUARE.

1. Ornaments. 2. Worshipped. 3. A wanderer.
4. To clutch. 5. Induced. 6. A masculine nickname. 7. A consonant.

LACKAWANNA LAD.

No. 39. DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. Conducted. 3. Lashed. 4. A crustacean. 5. A store-house. 6. A speck. 7. A consonant.

C. H. PUTNAM.

No. 40. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

In xebec, not in sloop;

In asthma, not in croup;

In raisin, not in plum;

In sober, not in glum;

In power, not in might;

In sparrow, not in kite;

In poplar, not in yew;

In moisture, not in dew;

In surly, not in kind;

Whole, is a bird you'll surely find.

UNDINE.

No. 41. A SQUARE.

1. To subdue. 2. Very high. 3. To cleanse. 4. A boatswain's mate. 5. To put under pledge. 6. Wound upon a reel. SALLY.

No. 42. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of five letters.)

1. An ancient musical instrument. 2. A letter of the Greek alphabet. 3. A game at cards. 4. A dwelling place. 5. To abate, or impair. 6. To banish, or exclude. 7. A layer or stratum.

Primals: The name of a celebrated, deceased artist.

Finals: The name of a celebrated, deceased author. E. N. E.

Answers in September Magazine.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's puzzles we offer one volume of Ogilvie's "Popular Reading."

For second best list we will award a volume of "Popular Quotations."

Lists close on August 13th.

Answers to May Garnerings were received from Dan Shannon, O Phidian, Lackawanna Lad, Cassbet, John F. Merriam, Mary Emmett, Leslie Marston, Nellie Cameron, Two of the Boys, Josie Bennett, W. Allen, Geo. Barker, Thomas Bartlett, Fannie Hartwell, James Libby, Geo. H. Hayes, Sarah Burns, Kitty Putnam, Bernard Jackson, Ida Nelson, Willie Bailey, Ike Annot, Celesta Arlington, Western Boy, Annie Mation, Cousin Joe, Emma Castlemon, A Garnerer and E. N. E.

Prizes for best lists of answers were awarded to E. N. E. and John F. Merriam.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Our contributor "Sally" has opened a very nice puzzle column in the *Canaan (N. H.) Reporter*, which we wish much success. The lady also sends the following original rebus, which, as she says has been given once, we insert here instead of in the puzzle portion of the "Garnerings." Who will guess it?

X W

In writing letters to your friends,

You tell them all the news;

And just before you sign your name

You may these letters use.

B. M. H.: We know it must have been a busy season with you and so overlooked your absence; still, we are glad to learn you have not forgotten the "Garnerings." The Charade is good and will be given next month. We believe with you that Maude believes in making us study.—E. N. E.: Glad you deem the puzzle department excellent; it must be borne in mind that our puzzlers and co-workers do their best to make it so. We find much pleasure in the editing and in the reading of so many friendly missives. Your Flower Puzzles will soon be given.—Dick Ens: The Anagram goes on the accepted list. Some object to having the names of their residences added to their puzzles and we cannot always remember who are for and who against the plan you mention; besides, unless all did as you desire, the column would not have a very uniform appearance.—

Sally: How soon is soon? We hope it will be very soon. Will see if we can gain Maude's consent to your request and inform you. Thanks for paper. As to furnishing the puzzles, please have patience, as no Summer has seen us so busy with literary work as this one.—*Byrnehc:* One of your Charades in September number and we think it is one of your best. Should like to have your name in our list of solvers every month. You are a very faithful worker in puzzledom's cause.—*Lead Pencil:* Numerical Enigmas are now in order and we should like a number of yours to use through the year.—*Cassbet:* Will bear your request in mind, and if thought advisable will act upon your suggestion.—*Ruthven:* Hope the little puzzler will cause you much joy and happiness. You must feel quite paternal by this time. Glad that health has returned to you and all your household band.

F. S. F

New Rose, 'Baroness Rothschild.'

SEE FRONTISPIECE.

The rose is a flower universally prized for its beauty and fragrance. From time immemorial it has been used to ornament the gardens of nobleman and peasant, and to decorate the banqueting board of kings and princes. The dusky savage has admired its beauty and poets have sung its praises in every tongue. From the earliest times, florists have vied with each other in producing new colors for their favorite flower, until almost every shade, from the purest white through the brightest yellow to the darkest crimson, may be found. In size, too, great improvements have been made, and it is not an uncommon thing to find specimens that measure five or six inches across.

One would hardly suppose that with the numberless named roses that adorn the gardens of rich and poor in this country, there would be those whose flowers would bring a dollar each, and yet so fashionable was the "Baroness Rothschild," represented in our frontispiece, that single buds sold for that price in New York last winter. The flowers of this elegant rose are very large and showy and yet of such a delicate shade of color as to make it a great favorite, it being a lovely shade of satiny pink. It belongs to the hardy roses and once planted will continue to bloom for years and be a source of delight to all beholders.

Our cut is the work of Mr. A. Blanc, of Philadelphia, whose card has appeared in our columns for some time, and whose skill

as an engraver is attested by the many catalogues in which his work is found.

Literary Mention.

The efforts of Editors, Publishers and Printers at the present day must certainly be appreciated, (although from the wanton destruction of beautiful specimens of their labor it would seem otherwise), or they would not be able to prepare and publish so many elegant and costly volumes as are sent out into the world each month.

The attractive appearance of the BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION NOTE BOOK is a sufficient recommendation to any Bee-Keeper desiring to secure a nice pocket companion. Beautifully printed and bound in cloth. It contains a copy of a model "Constitution and By-Laws" for the formation of Societies for Bee-Keepers—a simplified manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for the guidance of officers as well as members, a blank form for making statistical reports—a Programme of questions for discussion at such meetings—model Premium Lists for Fairs which may be contracted or enlarged, and then recommended to the managers of adjacent County or District Fairs—32 blank leaves for jotting down interesting facts, etc. Mailed for 50 cents by the publisher. Thomas G. Newman, 925 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, or from this office at same price.

OUR COUNTRY HOME is the title of a new farm paper published at Greenfield, Mass., of which the fourth number has appeared. In size and make-up it resembles the Farm and Home, contains sixteen well-filled pages and is a very sprightly, wide-awake infant. We wish it success. Monthly, 50 cents a year.

THE CHURCH UNION published by E. B. Grannis, Tribune Building, N. Y., has been much improved of late in its typographical appearance, while in its editorial and contributed matter its usual high standard is maintained. The fact that the names of such eminent divines as Revs. Joseph T. Duryea, Howard Crosby, J. P. Newman, J. Hyatt Smith and others of equal prominence are among its contributors, warrants us in saying that all who read the CHURCH UNION will be benefited thereby. \$1.00 a year, weekly.

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WHITE POND LILY ROOTS by mail, 25 cents in stamps; 5 for a \$1 bill; 100 per Express \$5. The **Side-Saddle Flower** or **SARRACENIA** at same prices. Order NOW. **ARBORVITÆ** for **Evergreen Hedges,** By mail, 1000 plants, 4-inch, \$1.50; 6-In. \$2; 10-In. \$4. Plant in Aug. and Sept. **Geo. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.**

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

DEMAREST'S MAGAZINE for July contains over forty illustrations and its usual large variety of interesting matter. Its "Mirror of Fashions" is especially excellent, embracing almost everything in the line of Summer Costumes. The ladies are always pleased with Demorest.

The steady growth of the RURAL RECORD, of Chattanooga, is an index of the interest felt in mixed agriculture in Tennessee and other Southern States in which the planting of large areas with cotton was formerly the rule. Though only an infant in years it bids fair to lead the van in discussing scientific and practical farming. Published by Ochs, Young & Co., at \$1.00 per year.

During the next few months the desire for some good political paper will take possession of almost every voter in the land who is not already a subscriber to one, and publishers at the present time are offering great inducements to increase their circulation and secure permanent subscribers, as well as to aid in the election of their party candidate.

Among those received at this office which contain a good agricultural department, we may mention The New York Weekly Tribune, The Weekly World, The Philadelphia Record and the Philadelphia Press. Subscribers to either of these papers get their money's worth, both in politics and agricultural information.

How to Grow Fine Celery, A New Method, by Mrs. H. M. Crider, York, Pa., is the title of a small pamphlet printed in very large type and mailed for 25 cents. While the method is not new to most old celery growers, the author simply emphasizes a point made by nearly all who have written upon Celery Culture; namely, the unlimited use of water to perfect the plant.

The Dingee & Conard Company, Rose Growers, of West Grove, Chester Co., Pa., have favored us with one of their elegant Guides to Rose Culture, which is fit to embellish a parlor table so neatly and tastily it is prepared. It is finely illustrated with cuts of Roses, Carnations, Lilies, etc., and contains some 75 pages. It will be sent free to any of our readers who desire to purchase of them.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

They were in a grocery store. Said Brown (seeing a blind man about to enter): "Were you aware how delicate the touch of a blind man is? When nature deprives us of one sense she makes amends by bringing the other senses to extraordinary acuteness. Let me illustrate by this gentleman. I'll take a scoop of sugar and let him feel of it, and you see how quickly he'll tell what it is. The blind man having entered, he was put to the test. He put his thumb and finger into the scoop, and without hesitation said: That is sand." Everybody laugh-

ed but the grocer. He made three several attempts at blushing, and then went into the back shop and kicked his dog.

For your own benefit, experiment in a practical way as much as your means will allow. It is not necessary in doing this to make great expenditures of money. Do not keep in the ruts. Try new methods of fertilization; new fruits; new breeds; new tools. At a slight outlay you can purchase a few new varieties of strawberries or raspberries, or add some new varieties of fruit trees to the orchard. It will pay you to keep abreast of the times in this way, and to be successful you cannot well do otherwise. Remember, that all the improvements on the farm are the results of experiment.

As the season for insect pests once more comes around, it will be well to prepare for them a fitting reception. Paris green and London purple are cheap and effective remedies, but their use is attended with more or less danger. Four ounces of kerosene thoroughly mixed with one gallon of skim milk, or soap suds, and then added to four gallons of water, if applied through a rose sprinkler, will effectually dispose of the majority of insect enemies, and at the same time involve no danger in its use. Pyrethrum powder is an effectual insecticide in many cases. Cabbage worms may be disposed of by sprinkling upon them water heated to 130 degrees Fahr., or by spraying on the plants a mixture of 200 grains of pyrethrum with two gallons of water.

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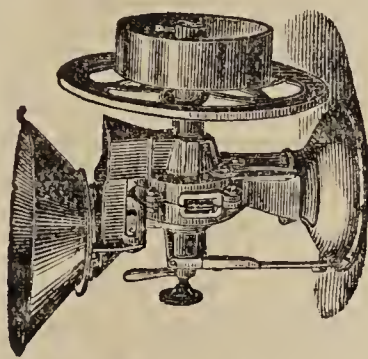
Ingersoll on Alcohol.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll was lately employed in a case which involved the manufacture of ardent spirits, and in his speech to the jury he used the following language:

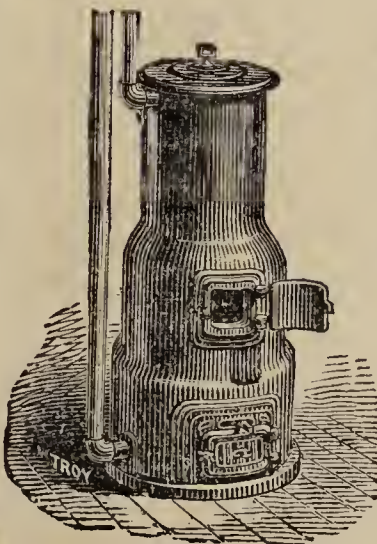
"I am aware there is a prejudice against any man engaged in the manufacture of alcohol. I believe from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm in the distillery until it empties into the hell of death, dishonor and crime, that it is demoralizing to everybody that touches it, from the source to where it ends. I do not believe that anybody can contemplate the subject without being prejudiced against the crime. All we have to do is to think of the wrecks on either side of the stream of death, of the suicides, of the insanity, of the poverty, of the destruction, of the little children tugging at the breast of weeping and despairing wives asking for bread, of the men of genius it has wrecked, the men struggling with imaginary serpents produced by this devilish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the almshouses, of the asylums, of the prisons and of the scaffolds on either hand, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this vile stuff called alcohol. Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the dotting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachments and blights parental hope, and brings premature age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all paupers. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with misery, idleness and crime. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims to the scaffold. It is the blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer.

It violates obligations, reverences fraud, honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and the child to grind the paracidal axe. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and despises heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perfidy, defiles the jury box and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes voters, disqualifies votes, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions and endangers the government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor: terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend, calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatiated with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does that and more—it murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy."

SHORTHAND thoroughly taught by MAIL or personally; good situations procured *all pupils* when competent. Phonography, thoroughly learned, opens the best field for young people, especially for educated young ladies. Send for circular. **W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.**



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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Sprays for Bouquets.

BY J. M. STAHL.

Flowers should be cut in the early morning when the dew is on. No other moisture so thoroughly impregnates a plant as dew. We know that oats or wheat bound when wet with rain will dry out much more rapidly than if wet with dew. If flowers are moist with dew when cut they will continue fresh much longer than if wet with rain; *a priori*, if not damp at all, as in the middle of the day.

Hot water will generally revive flowers that have wilted from having been cut some time. Place the lower part of the stems in nearly boiling hot water until the petals become smoothed out, then cut off the parts that have been in the hot water, put the flowers in lukewarm water and keep in a cool room.

Flowers, either cut or remaining on the stem, may be kept fresh much longer by keeping the air of the room moist and fresh. In summer the air is apt to be dry and hot, and in winter, when the doors and windows are all closed, the air of the room is kept hot and dry. Keeping the air moist is better not only for the flowers but for the human dwellers in the room. Keeping a pan of water in the room will suffice in hot weather; in winter it must be kept on the stove.

In nothing else does good taste make a better showing than in the arrangement of bouquets. An eye naturally acute or else artificially trained to critically notice colors is essential. For the arrangement of flowers in bouquets no all-sufficient rules can be given. There must be either a natural talent for blending colors artistically, or else an ability to do so gained by intelligent practice. Yet some hints are valuable to those who must learn.

Never put blue and purple together; never put crimson and scarlet, or bright pink and scarlet, in juxtaposition. The result is always bad and destructive of pleasing effect. Arrange the flowers in shadings of the same color, or in contrasts.

Nature does everything well and no taste is better than hers. She is a good guide to follow. She is always artistic and her bou-

quets are always beautiful. With every flower she puts green leaves for a background. Hence: Green leaves are always desirable in a bouquet. They brighten the colors of the flowers and at the same time relieve the eye. Also: The foliage belonging to each plant is, usually, the best adapted to its peculiar beauty. A bouquet of Camellias alone would be chilly, cold, devoid of beauty or effect; but combine the blossoms with the rich, glossy foliage and the effect is charming. Every one exclaims: "How beautiful."

In every bouquet or dish of flowers it is safe to have a plentiful mixture of white and neutral tints. After green, the safest color is white. But white is for the foreground, green for the back-ground. Neutral tints brighten bright, showy colors and save the bouquet, also, from "loudness."

Do not crowd the flowers. This is a common fault—the effort apparently being to see how many flowers can be consumed. Crowding makes the bouquet or basket stiff and formal—it gives no impression of profuseness and prodigality. This is better accomplished by a loose arrangement; and such an arrangement secures lightness and gracefulness.

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\$5 A DAY & MORE TO ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO TAKE ORDERS for our ENLARGED PORTRAITS. Address **OFNER & CO.** 27 Arch St., Phila., Pa. **OUTFIT FREE!**

Charming effects may often be produced by using different blossoms in a bouquet, shading tints or producing strong contrasts.

But all flowers do not mix artistically; not a few appear to their best advantage when isolated. The beautiful Water Lily, so pearly white, appears best alone in clusters of itself. The same is true of Gentians, Azeleas, and May-flowers.

Never place cultivated and wild flowers together. The blending is never artistic.

Place the Lily of the Valley with any other flower and its beauty is dimmed. Give it a back-ground of leaves and its perfect beauty is shown forth most rarely. Its own leaves make the best back-ground. Always after a small flower's own leaves, the leaves of the Rose Geranium make the best back-ground. They have the charm of odor as well as of beauty.

In making a large, flat bouquet, or in arranging flowers in a dish, place the darkest in the center and shade out to the margin, which should be white. Generally the greater proportion of large flowers should be in the center and the greater proportion of small ones in the margin.

Yellow is a convenient color in forming bouquets. It forms a brilliant contrast with red and purple. But it must be confessed that we have very few beautiful yellow flowers.

The pansy is always justly a favorite. Nature has made a bouquet of each flower, so give them a small vase for their exclusive occupancy.

In selecting bouquets or plants for a room the furniture and general tone of the room must be considered. In a room with heavy blinds and furniture, and dark paper and carpet, red or purple flowers do not appear well. For such a room a single large white flower in a tall vase is best. But where the furniture is light and the carpet and walls of a light color, light colored flowers do not appear well; here use those of rich, dark color. On a marble-top table do not place white flowers; do not place them against a white wall. But if the paper on the wall is dark and the table-cover is also dark, use light colored flowers in preference to those which are dark.

It is also important to select paper for

around the bouquet of a tint which will lighten the effect. Contrasts are desirable, and therefore white paper is the best in a majority of cases. Blue paper is very rarely desirable; and when red is the prevailing color of the bouquet, paper any shade of red should not be selected. But when red or purple largely predominates in the bouquet, paper of various tints of yellow produces a fine effect.

It is well to observe the shape and size of the vases. Give small flowers small vases; large flowers large vases; slender flowers slender vases. When the bouquet is made up, wrap wet cotton around the ends of the stems and enclose this in tinfoil. It is well to put a little liquid ammonia in the water with which the cotton is wet.

When possible, select for bouquets only those blossoms which have just opened; and always discard diseased or imperfect flowers.

Flowers may be greatly freshened by laying them on the grass over night.

St. Louis, Mo.

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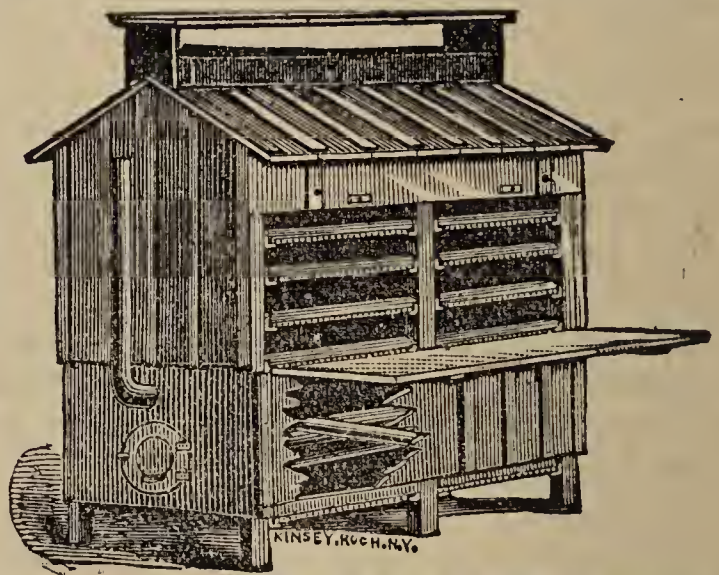
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The cumulative power of money is a fact very generally known, but not generally appreciated. There are few men living at the age of 65, hanging on to existence by some slender employment, or pensioners, it may be, on the bounty of kindred or friends, but might, by exercising the smallest particle of thrift, rigidly adhered to in the past have set aside a respectable sum which would materially help them to maintain their independence in their old age. Let us take the small and insignificant sum of five cents, which we daily pay to have our boots blacked, to ride in a car the distance we are able to walk, or to procure a bad cigar we are better without, and see what its value is in the course of years. We will suppose a boy of 15, by blacking his own boots, or saving his car fare, or going without his cherished cigarette, put by five cents a day; in one year he saves \$18.25, which being banked bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, compounded bi-yearly. On this basis, when our thrifty youth reaches the age of 65, having set his 5 cents per day religiously aside during fifty years, the result is surprising. He has accumulated no less a sum than \$3893.17. A scrutiny of the progress of this result is interesting. At the age of 30 our hero had \$395; at 40, \$877; at 50, \$1667; at 60, \$2962. After fifteen years saving his annual interest more than equals his original principal; in twenty-five years it is more than double; in thirty-five years it is four times as much; in forty-five years it is eight times as much, and the last year's interest is \$186, or ten and a half times as much as the annual amount he puts by. The actual cash amount saved in fifty years is \$912.50, the difference between that and the grand total of \$3863.17, viz.: \$2950.67, is accumulated interest. What a magnificent premium for the minimum of thrift that can be well represented in figures.

IT IS hardly worth while to undertake to make pansies flower in the heat of Summer, unless one has an exceptionally good place for them. They do best in Fall and Spring.

A GARDENER recommends tying newspapers about celery to bleach it. He finds that in this manner he can bleach celery better, easier and cheaper than by earthing up.

LOOK OUT FOR MOTHS. As the hot weather approaches, more care and attention will be required to keep robes, furs, and woolen goods from destruction by moths. If not already attended to, give furs a good airing and tie them

tightly in paper bags. Woolen carpets, robes and articles too large to protect in above manner should receive a liberal sprinkling of Dalmatian Powder. No moth will corrupt where this is used.

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A perfect-flowering seedling of the Crescent, which it equals in health, vigor, productiveness, bright color and early ripening, and far surpasses in size, form, firmness and high flavor. It is "The Coming Early Market Berry," and its high flavor will cause it to be planted in every family fruit garden. Send for free Catalogue, with opinions of leading experts. Also price-list of all the best new and old varieties for summer and fall planting.

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109,089 PEACH TREES,

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300,000 Peach Trees, 1 year from bud, raised from Tennessee pits. 100,000 La Versailles and Cherry Currants, 1 and 2 years old. 25,000 Concord Vines, 1 and 2 two years old, together with a full assortment of other Nursery Stock. Address,

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I KEEP about 200 sheep and whenever I discover a patch of thistles I salt the sheep there, putting a small handful of salt in each thistle at the root. Besides the action of the salt, which tends to destroy them, the thistles are eaten by the sheep close to the ground and after one or two saltings the grass among the thistles, as well as everything else that hides from view, has been eaten off so that each thistle is easy to be seen and to receive its handful of salt. After this treatment it is seldom that any thistles are seen the second year.—[Western Farmer.

AN EXPERIENCED fruit grower in Ohio washes his apple trees twice a year with a strong lye which will float an egg, and finds it to be sure death to borers. He claims that he has not lost a tree since beginning the practice. Others practice placing a quart or so of strong wood ashes around each tree with same effect.

NOW IS THE TIME when the lawn and trees about the farm-house begin to show their beauty, and when the tidy farmer can look around his premises with as much satisfaction as his careless and negligent neighbor looks with disgust upon his own after seeing how beautiful are the homes about him. It pays to give little time and attention to beautifying the home surroundings, even at the sacrifice of a few bushels of wheat, and the genuine gratification it affords the family ought to stimulate any man to make a little effort, however limited his means may be. A great transformation need not be aimed at the first year, but by devoting a few hours occasionally to these improvements, the result will be pleasing to say the least.

VEGETABLE RAISING.—C. G. Upham, of Watertown, Me., writes to the Mirror: "I have been in the vegetable business twenty-seven years. My plan is to plow in all my manure in the fall, if I can. I have learned that to farm successfully does not take a large farm. I use ten to fifteen cords of manure to the acre. Some will ask what I plant to make it pay. The fifteen cords of manure cost \$8 per cord delivered, or \$120. I sow one bushel of early peas, which will cost \$5.00, and will yield from 100 to 200 bushels; call it 150, and I get \$150 for the peas. Then rake off the vines and set cabbage plants from a bed sowed the 10th of May, and from the acre I get \$240 for cabbages. Another method is to leave every third row for squashes. Plant them May 25, about the time I get through hoeing the peas, and in August you would not know

there had been a crop of peas on the ground. Then take the root crop, which will yield from \$500 to \$800 per acre. Parsnips, \$1; carrots, 50 to 60 cents per bushel; beets, the same. Summed all up it means this: a small farm well tilled."

DATES OF COINAGE OF CENT PIECES. F. P. T. L. wishes to know at what time the old copper cent, the thick white cent piece and the present cent piece were first coined, and when the coinage of the first two was discontinued: The large copper cent was first coined in 1793, the last one was coined in 1857. The small cent, nickel with eagle on obverse, was first coined in 1856 and the last one issued bore the date 1858. The nickel cent with Indian head was first coined in 1859 and the last one in 1864. The present bronze or small copper cent was first coined in 1864.

AMERICA seems the natural home of most destructive insects. Most of those brought from Europe are worse here than at their native homes, partly because many of them when imported left behind the parasites that in Europe keep them in check.

THE RAPID growth and dense shade which buckwheat makes give it great value as a weed destroyer. Even thistles can be kept down by it if the land is sown as soon after plowing as possible, and the first thistles that appear are pulled or cut with a hoe.

Russian Mulberry Trees and Seeds.

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ONE Ounce to 10 Pounds. Sold at hardware, or sent by express for \$1.50.
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The South Florida Orange Grove.

50c. a Year. Sample, 5c. Silver.
FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.
Payment on time. J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

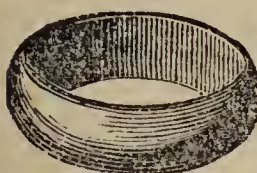
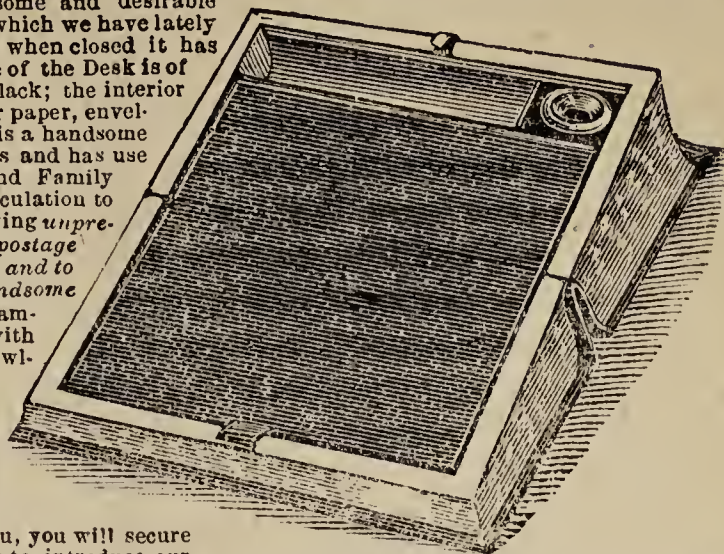
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I also have ready prospectus of the forthcoming humorous book "MY WIFE'S FOOL OF A HUSBAND." 175 illustrations by Williams. The **HIT OF THE YEAR!**
W. H. THOMPSON, Pub., 404 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
This Advertisement will not appear again.

This HANDSOME WRITING DESK FREE to You!

This illustration represents, upon a small scale, a very handsome and desirable Ladies' or Gentlemen's Writing Desk, a large quantity of which we have lately imported from Europe. Our illustration represents the desk open; when closed it has the appearance of a large book in handsome binding. The outside of the Desk is of bright red Leatherette, or imitation leather, embossed in gold and black; the interior is finished in dark green, red and white, and it has compartments for paper, envelopes, pencils and pens, likewise is supplied with an ink bottle. It is a handsome as well as durable writing desk, and something that everybody needs and has use for. We publish the well-known and popular illustrated Literary and Family paper, **The Fireside at Home**, and, wishing to increase its circulation to 100,000 or more during the next few months, we now make the following unprecedented offer! Upon receipt of only **Forty-two Cents in postage stamps we will send The Fireside at Home for Six Months**, and to every subscriber we will also send **Free and post-paid, the handsome Writing Desk above described.** **THE FIRESIDE AT HOME** is a mammoth 16-page, 64-column paper, brilliantly illustrated, and filled with charming Serial and Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, Useful Knowledge, Biography, Travels, Wit and Humor, and everything to amuse, entertain and instruct each member of the family. It is one of the largest, handsomest and most interesting family papers published, and you will be delighted with it, as well as with the valuable and useful premium we offer. Remember, we send this splendid Writing Desk free to all sending 42 cents for a six months' subscription to our paper. Five subscriptions and five writing desks will be sent for \$1.68; therefore by getting four of your friends to send with you, you will secure your own paper and premium free. This great offer is made solely to introduce our paper; take advantage of it at once! *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* As to our reliability we refer to any publisher in New York, or to the Commercial Agencies. Address, **S. H. MOORE & CO., Publishers, 27 Park Place, New York.**



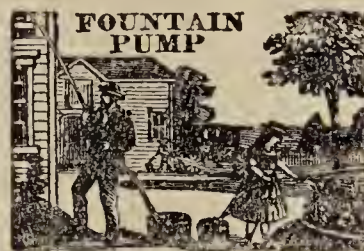
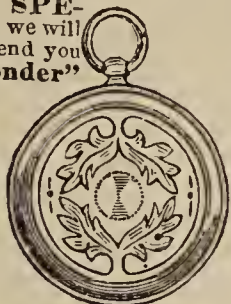
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This is a beautiful solid wedding ring made of heavy rolled gold plate. Each ring warranted. We want to introduce our new and beautiful Catalogues of Clocks,

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c. at once. **SPECIAL Offer:** Send us 38c. in stamps and we will send you this elegant ring. We will also send you **FREE**, as a present, the "Little Wonder"

TIME KEEPER,

just as shown in cut. A thoroughly reliable teller of the time of day in a handsome Silver Nickel Hunting Case. Cut one-third size. Address **BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.**



WHITMAN'S Fountain Pump for washing Windows, Carriages, etc. Protects buildings from fire, & trees, vines, etc. from insects, potato-bugs and canker-worms. No Dwelling, Country Home, or Factory should be without the **Fountain Pump.** Send for large illustrated Circular. **J. A. Whitman, Patentee and M'fr. Providence R.I.**

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Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE BEAM. JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. Sold on trial. Warrants 5 years. All sizes as low. For free book, address **JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**



THIS FINE STEREOSCOPE 40c Views 40c Doz. 6 Cabinet Photos of FEMALE Artists famous men 25c. 5 Cards 10c. 80 SHEETS BEST Writing Paper 20 C All post paid on receipt of price Write for circulars **Smith Bros Waverly N Y**

HAPPY HOME.

Every one sending us 15 cents will receive for one year a copy of our **Happy Home.** An excellent Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to home topics. It will pay every one many times the price to send for it. We will send free on application our price list of **Berry Crates, Berry Baskets, Bee Hives, &c.,** made by us of the best material at very low prices. Also Catalogue of **Small Fruit, Vegetable and Green House Plants.** Friends, if you do not want our Magazine, send for our price-list. **L. H. BASHAW & SONS, East Rochester, Col. Co., O.**

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Permanently removes **Superfluous Hair**, root and branch, in 5 minutes, without pain, discoloration or injury. **WRINKLES, FRECKLES, all Skin Blemishes** scientifically removed. Sealed particulars 6c. **WILCOX SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO., Lock Box 2345, Philadelphia, Pa.**

ALL FOR 20 cts. We will send free with our Album of 50 Elegant Golden Colored Transfer Pictures, 26 New Fancy Work Patterns, 16 Pictures of Public Men, 16 Pictures of Handsome Women, 40 Popular Songs, new, 19 Magic Tricks, 30 Popular Parlor Games, 27 Amusing Experiments, 50 Riddles, Enigmas, and Charades, 9 Illustrations, 86 Practical Cooking Receipts, 29 Ways to make Money at Home, 100 Autograph Sentiments, all sent for 20c. silver or stamps; 7 for \$1. Send at once. **HYDE PUB. CO., Box 438, Hyde Park, Mass.**



THE STANDARD SILK OF THE WORLD!

Full assortment of above as well as of the celebrated **EUREKA KNITTING SILK, EMBROIDERIES, FLOSSES, &c.,** for sale by all leading dealers. 100 page **ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, with rules for KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET, &c.,** sent for 10 cents in stamps. **EUREKA SILK CO., Boston, Mass.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING -FROM- PURE BRED STOCK.

For the season of 1884 I can supply Eggs from the following varieties of fowls at the low rates attached packed in baskets and delivered to express here.

Langshans,	\$1.50 per sitting of	13 Eggs.
Light Brahmas,	2.00 " " "	13 "
Plym'th Rocks,	1.00 " " "	13 "
Brown Leghorns	1.00 " " "	13 "

All the above are from strong birds kept on separate farms. **W. H. CAPWELL, La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.**

RELIABLE SEEDS

-AT-

HONEST PRICES.

I wish to call the attention of seed buyers to the following **POINTS** in deciding where to place their orders: All seeds sold by me are **WARRANTED**

Positively Reliable, to the extent that I re-fill all orders which prove otherwise. I sell **Ounces** of the most costly seeds at pound rates. Most firms charge 25 to 60 per cent. more than they admit their seeds are worth, because you don't need a pound!

PREPAY POSTAGE on all seeds sold by weight and deliver free to any post office.

No seeds are sent out on commission to be returned and sold in after years!

The expense of registering letters containing \$1. or more, may be deducted from the bill.

Seed-Time and Harvest, an illustrated Monthly Magazine, will be sent one year free to all who purchase from this list to amount of \$2, or \$1.00, if **packets only are taken**.

All **PACKETS**, and all seeds which are quoted by **WEIGHT**, are sent by mail post-paid, at prices quoted. Those quoted by **MEASURE** must be sent by express or freight, at purchasers' expense, or postage added at the rate of 25 cents per quart.

Single quarts by express at peck rates.

Beans, Bush.	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
Golden Prize Bean,	20		
Crystal Pod Wax, <i>white</i>	10	40	2.50
Ferry's Golden Wax, <i>mottled</i> ,	10	40	2.50
Early Black Wax.....	10	40	2.50
Lemon Pod Wax, <i>white, late</i> ,	10	40	2.50
New Prolific Tree.....	10	40	2.50
Early Feejee.....	10	40	2.50
Large White Marrowfat.....	10	30	2.00
Dwarf Horticultural.....	10	40	2.50
Canadian Wonder.....	15	50	4.00

Pole Beans.

Golden Butter.....	15	50	4.00
Concord.....	10	40	3.00
Large Lima.....	10	40	3.50
German Wax.....	10	40	3.50
Dreer's Improved Lima.....	10	40	4.00

Corn.

Rose's Improved Evergreen	25	—	—
Early Marblehead.....	10	30	2.00
Early Minnesota.....	10	30	2.00
Crosby's Extra Early.....	10	30	2.00
Stowell's Evergreen.....	10	30	2.00
New Egyptian.....	10	30	2.00
Red and White Rice Pop-Corn	10	40	—
Wauhakum Field.....	10	30	1.00
Longfellow's Field.....	10	30	1.00
Red-Blazed Eight-Row'd Yellow	10	30	1.00
Sibley's Pride of the North....	10	35	1.50

Peas.

Those **Peas** marked * are wrinkled sorts. Those marked *a* are extra early; *b*, median; *c*, late.

	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
<i>a</i> Cleveland's First & Best, 2½ ft.	10	35	2.00
<i>a</i> Laxton's Alpha, 3 ft.	10	35	2.00
<i>a</i> Philadelphia Extra Early, 2½ ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>a</i> Bliss's American Wonder, 1 ft.	10	40	2.50
<i>b</i> McLean's Advancer, 2 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> McLean's Little Gem, 1 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> Carter's Premium Gem, 1½ ft.	10	35	2.00
<i>b</i> Stratagem, 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
<i>b</i> Pride of the Market 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
<i>c</i> Yorkshire Hero, 5½ ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> Blue Imperial, 3 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> Champion of England, 5 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> Tall Gray Sugar, 5 ft.	10	40	2.50
<i>c</i> Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 5 ft.	10	25	1.00

Asparagus.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Conover's Colossal.....	05	10	0.75
Early Purple Giant Argenteuil	05	20	1.50

Brussels Sprouts.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Carter's Perfection.....	05	25	—

Beets.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
New Eclipse, <i>true</i>	10	25	—
Early Egyptian.....	05	10	.75
Bassano.....	05	10	.75
Dewing's Red Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Long Smooth Blood.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75

Mangel Wurzel Beets.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.80
Norbital's Giant.....	05	10	.80
Webb's New Kinver.....	05	10	.80
Imperial Sugar.....	05	10	.80

Broccoli.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Early Purple Cape.....	10	60	—
White Cape.....	10	60	—

Cauliflower.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Lackawanna (New).....	20	2.00	30.00
Early Snowball.....	20	2.00	30.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.....	20	2.00	—
Early London.....	15	.75	—
Nonpareil.....	20	1.25	—
Lenormand's Short Stem....	20	1.25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	20	1.25	—

Carrot.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Early Short Horn.....	05	10	1.25
Improved Long Orange.....	05	10	1.50
Danvers Orange.....	05	10	1.25
White Belgian.....	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.00

Celery.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Henderson's White Plume, New	50	—	—
Golden Hartwell, New.....	15	40	—
La Plume Chestnut, New,....	10	25	3.00
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	05	25	3.00
Carter's Dwarf Crimson.....	10	25	3.00
New Golden Dwarf.....	10	25	3.00
Dwarf White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Boston Market.....	10	50	—
Sandringham.....	05	25	3.00
Giant White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Celeriac, Turnip Rooted,.....	05	25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	—

Cabbage. All retail orders for those varieties marked * will be filled from our celebrated "Puget Sound Stock which have given the greatest satisfaction of any seeds we ever sold. Eastern grown seeds of these varieties will be supplied at much lower rates if wanted and specially ordered.

Best Puget Sound Stock.

Berkshire Beauty, New,	10	25	4.00
Early Bleichfield.....	10	25	4.00
Early Jersey Wakefield	10	25	4.00
Fottler's Early Drumhead.....	05	25	4.00
Premium Flat Dutch	05	25	4.00
Excelsior Late Flat Dutch	05	25	4.00
Late American Drumhead....	05	25	4.00
Marblehead Mammoth	05	25	4.00

Best Eastern Grown Stock.

Early Jersey Wakefield.....	05	20	3.00
Fottler's Improved Brunswick	05	20	3.00
Premium Flat Dutch	05	20	3.00
Late American Drumhead....	05	20	3.00
Low's Early Peerless.....	20	1.25	—
Henderson's Early Summer..	05	20	3.00
Newark Early Flat Dutch....	05	20	3.00
Large Early Oxheart,.....	05	15	2.00
Early Winningstadt	05	15	2.50
Hartwell Early Marrow	15	50	8.00
Very Early Favorite.....	15	50	8.00
Early York.....	05	15	2.00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy..	05	25	4.00
Garfield Pickler (New)	15	50	—
Red Drumhead,	05	25	4.00
Red Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
Early Dark Red Erfurt.	10	35	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	4.50

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Chicory.				Mustard.			
Large Rooted.....	05	10	1.25	White French.....	05	05	60
Cress.				Black American.....	05	05	60
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	05	10	1.25	Parsnip.			
Water Cress.....	10	60	—	Smooth Hollow Crowned	05	10	.75
Cucumber.				Early Round.....	05	10	.75
Tailby's Hybrid, New,.....	05	20	2.00	New Maltese	05	10	1.00
Early Cluster	05	20	1.80	Parsley.			
Early Russian	05	20	1.80	Extra Fine Curled	05	15	2.00
Peerless Early White Spine..	05	20	1.60	Pumpkin.			
Green Prolific.....	05	20	1.60	Mammoth Tours	05	10	85
Long Green.....	05	20	1.80	Large Cheese.....	05	10	.85
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	1.80	Sugar. (Fine for pies,).....	05	20	—
Endive.				Connecticut Field	05	05	.45
Green Curled	05	20	2.00	Radishes.			
Egg Plant.				Early Scarlet Turnip	05	10	1.00
Long Purple	10	50	—	Early White Turnip	05	10	1.00
Improved N. Y. Purple	10	60	—	Long Scarlet Short-Top.....	05	10	1.00
Very Early Dwarf Purple....	10	50	—	Early Scarlet Olive	05	10	1.00
Striped Gaudalupe.....	10	60	—	French Breakfast.....	05	10	1.00
Long White China.....	10	60	—	Grey Summer Turnip.....	05	10	1.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	60	—	Golden Yellow Summer (New)	05	10	1.50
Gourds.				Summer Varieties Mixed....	05	10	1.25
New Nest Egg	15	50	—	China Rose Winter	05	10	1.00
Kohl Rabi.				Black Spanish Winter	05	10	1.00
Large Purple,.....	10	35	5.00	California Mammoth White..	05	15	2.00
Early White Vienna	10	35	5.00	Winter varieties Mixed	05	10	1.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	35	5.00	Rhubarb.			
Lettuce.				Linnæus	05	10	1.60
Black Seeded Satisfaction	05	20	2.00	Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.			
Royal Summer Cabbage	05	20	2.00	White French.....	05	15	1.50
Black Seeded Simpson, New,..	05	20	2.00	Spinach.			
Hanson	05	20	2.00	Round Leaved	05	05	0.50
Victoria	05	20	2.00	Monstrous Viroflay	05	10	1.00
Early Curled Simpson	05	20	2.00	Squash.			
True Boston Market	05	20	2.00	Perfect Gem	05	20	2.50
White Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00	Cocoanut	05	20	2.50
Black Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00	Low's Essex Hybrid, New,....	05	15	1.50
Drumhead, or Malta	05	20	2.00	Early White Bush	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	2.00	Summer Crookneck	05	10	1.00
Leek.				Hubbard.....	05	15	1.50
Large Scotch Flag	05	30	4.00	Marblehead	05	10	1.25
Musk Melon.				Butman,	05	10	1.25
Banana	05	25	4.00	Mammoth.....	10	30	
Nutmeg.....	05	10	1.25	Tobacco.			
Skillman's Netted.....	05	10	1.25	White Burley, New,	10	30	4.00
Improved Yellow Cantaloupe	05	10	1.25	Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	10	30	
Green Citron.....	05	10	1.25	Tomato. ½ Oz. at ounce rates.			
Pine Apple	05	10	1.25	Cardinal, New,.....	25	—	—
Jenny Lind.....	05	10	1.25	Livingston's Favorite, New,	10	30	4.00
Surprise, New,	05	15	2.00	Livingston's Perfection,	05	30	4.00
Bay View, New,.....	05	15	2.00	Essex Hybrid, New.....	10	50	5.00
Montreal Green Nutmeg, New,	05	20	3.00	Ford's Alpha, New,	10	50	5.00
Netted Gem	05	20	3.00	Acme,	05	30	4.00
Hackensack	05	10	2.00	Mayflower, New,	10	50	5.00
Christiana Orange	05	10	2.00	Red Currant	05	50	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50	Paragon	05	30	4.00
Water Melon.				Canada Victor	05	30	4.00
Scaly Bark, New,	10	20	3.00	Trophy	05	30	4.00
The "Boss," New,	05	20	3.00	Island Beauty	05	50	5.00
Japan Sculptured-Seeded	05	20	3.00	Golden Rural, New,....	05	50	5.00
Cuban Queen, New	05	20	3.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	30	4.00
Phinney's Early	05	10	1.25	Turnip.			
Striped Gipsev	05	10	1.25	Jersey Lily, New,	05	15	1.50
Ice Cream	05	10	1.25	New White Egg,	05	10	.75
Mountain Sweet	05	10	1.25	Early White Dutch	05	10	.75
Ferry's Peerless	05	10	1.25	Purple Top Strap Leaf	05	10	.75
Citron. (for preserving,)	05	10	1.25	Long White Cow Horn	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.25	Large White Globe	05	10	.75
Onion. Five pounds or over of those sorts				Yellow Aberdeen	05	10	.75
<i>marked * will be sent by express at 80 cts. per pound.</i>				Yellow Globe	05	10	.75
New Golden Queen.....	10	25	4.00	Golden Ball	05	10	.75
Southport Yellow Globe, New	05	20	2.00	Above Varieties Mixed	05	10	.75
Southport Red Globe, fine,....	05	20	2.00	Rutabaga, or Swede Turnip.			
Early Red Globe.....	05	20	2.00	White French, or Sw't German	05	10	80
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	05	10	1.20	Skirving's Purple Top Yellow	05	10	80
Red Wethersfield	05	10	1.20	Brill's American Yellow	05	10	80
Large Yellow Dutch.....	05	10	1.20	Shamrock Swede, Yellow....	05	10	80
White Globe	05	20	2.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	80
White Portugal.....	05	20	2.00				
White Queen	05	20	3.00				
White Italian Tripoli.....	05	20	3.00				
Giant Rocca.....	05	20	3.00				

**Isaac F. Tillinghast,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.**

OUR CABBAGE PLANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Season of 1884.

CABBAGE PLANTS NOW READY!

From P. S. Seed. The Best in the World!

—:0:—

In 1873, Mr. A. G. Tillinghast, a brother of the undersigned, crossed the continent and staid for five years on Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, during which time he grew and sent home several hundred pounds of Cabbage Seeds, which were used by us for growing plants.

The universal testimony of those who used these plants between 1874 and 1880, is that they produced far better Cabbages than any which they ever grew before or since. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Tillinghast returned to the Puget Sound country for the purpose of growing more of this famous Cabbage Seed, and our crop of plants this season is almost exclusively from these seeds.

I am pleased to announce that I have this season sowed a large quantity of "P S" Cabbage Seeds, (the best in the world) on new land which never has had a load of rank stable manure, and upon which was never before grown a cabbage or a turnip, or any plant of the *brassica* family, and as a result I have several acres of, I believe, as nice and healthy cabbage plants as ever grew anywhere. The only fertilizer used was unleached hard-wood ashes which former experience has shown me will produce healthier plants than can be obtained with any other fertilizer. My faith in such an action is so strong that I imported a car-load of these ashes from Canada at heavy expense for the purpose. With such treatment the plants have grown slow enough to become stocky and well-rooted, and will be hardy enough to stand shipment to any point in the Eastern or Middle States. I have nearly every variety named in my seed list and respectfully solicit the orders of any and all who want the best to be had.

Price, boxed and delivered to Express here, \$2.00 per thousand, 5000 or over at \$1.50 per thousand. Will be able to supply from June 15th to August 1st.

☞ Price at beds \$1.50 per thousand regardless of quantity.

TOMATO PLANTS. I also have an unusually large and fine stock of Tomato Plants, mostly Livingston's Favorite and Perfection, the two best varieties in existence. Plants twice transplanted and well rooted. Price \$2.00 per hundred.

CELERY PLANTS. These I cannot get ready in open ground before July 10. Will then have very nice plants of Crawford's Half Dwarf and Golden Hearted Dwarf, only, at \$3.00 per thousand. Have no early celery.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Shall have nice plants of the "Lackawanna" variety only, ready June 15th, at 25 cents per 100. 50 plants by mail for 50 cents.

While I shall take pleasure in filling orders and delivering to the Express first class plants, well packed and in good condition, I must decline to send plants C. O. D., and I hope my friends will not ask me to do so.

Address orders plainly,

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.



The **only** machine that received an award on both Horse-power and Thresher and Cleaner, at the Centennial Exhibition, was awarded the two last **Cold Medals** given by the New York State Agricultural Society on Horse-powers and Threshers; and is the **only** Thresher selected from the vast number built in the United States, for illustration and description in "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics," recently published, thus adopting it as the **standard** machine of this country. Buy **the best**. It is **cheapest** in the end. Catalogue sent free. Address, **MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.**

SOMETHING NEW.

Now we HAVE got it! and don't you forget it!

S. I. HASLITINE'S PATENT HAND WEEDER AND SCRAPER

We can recommend this little tool as **First Class Every Way**. Blade is Solid Steel, Oil Tempered, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and **Has Five Sharp Edges**. A Child can use it.

When we say that **It is as Indispensable in the Strawberry Bed or the Flower or Vegetable Garden, as the Axe to the Woodman, or the Saw to the Mechanic, WE MEAN EVERY WORD OF IT!**

It repays its cost many times in a single day's use. When known, it will be as commonly found in the garden as the broom in the household. Price, post Paid, 50 cts.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by **I. F. TILLINGHAST, LA PLUME, LACK'A CO., PENN'A.**



This Cut is One-half Full Size.

HOLD ON THERE BILLY

Let me take that Weeder and catch up with you, while you run over to the Hardware Store and get another; I never dreamed it would do such splendid work; and so fast, too! No more finger weeding for me!

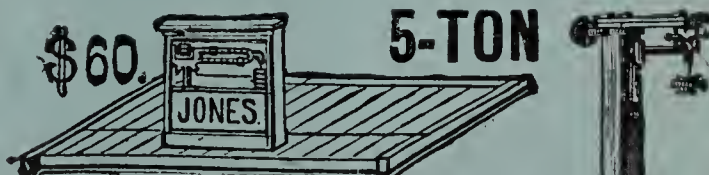


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IN USE IN EVERY State and Territory of the U. S. It is a sectional wheel, has been made by us for 15 years, and has never blown down without tower breaking, a record no other mill can show. **MILLS SENT ON 30 DAYS TEST TRIAL. BEST FEED MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, ETC. GOOD AGENTS WANTED** in all unassigned territory. Catalogues free. **CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO., Bataria, Kane Co., Ill.**

\$60. 5-TON



Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE BEAM. JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. Sold on trial. Warrants 5 years. All sizes as low. For free book, address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



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For Money when you can Get it for

3 Per Cent.

Money loaned in any part of the country. Send 2-cent stamp for particulars. **Michigan Loan & Pub. Co., Charlotte, Mich.**

Hunting, Fishing and Pleasure Boats.



Cedar or Pine. A good Clin ker-built boat, 13 feet long, 36 inch beam, weight 50 to 75 lbs. with oars. \$20 Boats built to order. Send stamp for catalogue. **POWELL & DOUGLAS, Waukegan, Ill.** Manufacturers of Windmills, Pumps etc.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT!

(REGISTERED.)

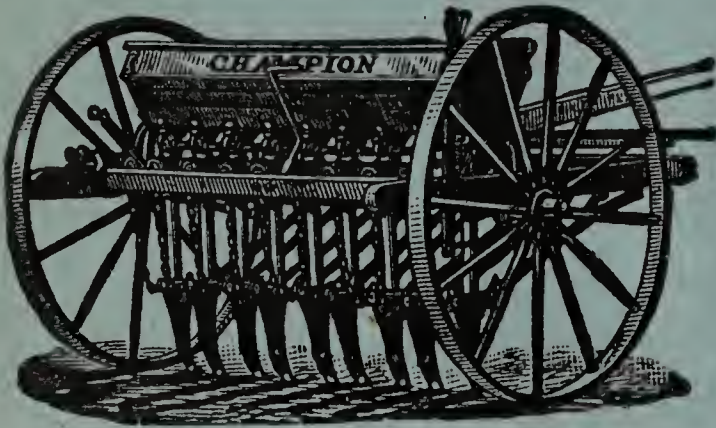
IS AN INSECTICIDE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF Potato, Chinch and Rose Bugs, and all Lice, Worms or Caterpillars upon Melons, Egg, Cucumber, Cotton, Tobacco and Cabbage Plants, Tomatoes, Currants, Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Grape and Cranberry Vines, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, &c. Safe and Cheap. Sold by leading Seedsmen.

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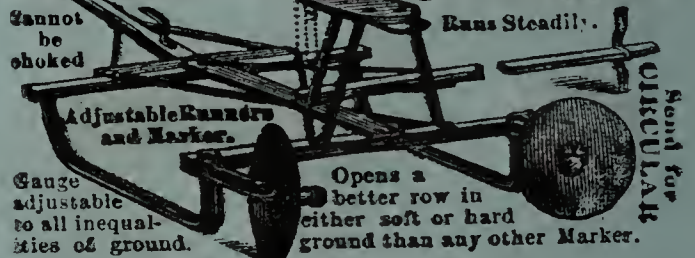
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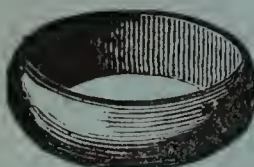


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VOL. V.

August.

MASSACHUSETTS
1884
BOSTON

NO. 8.



SEED TIME



AND

HARVEST

AN ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.

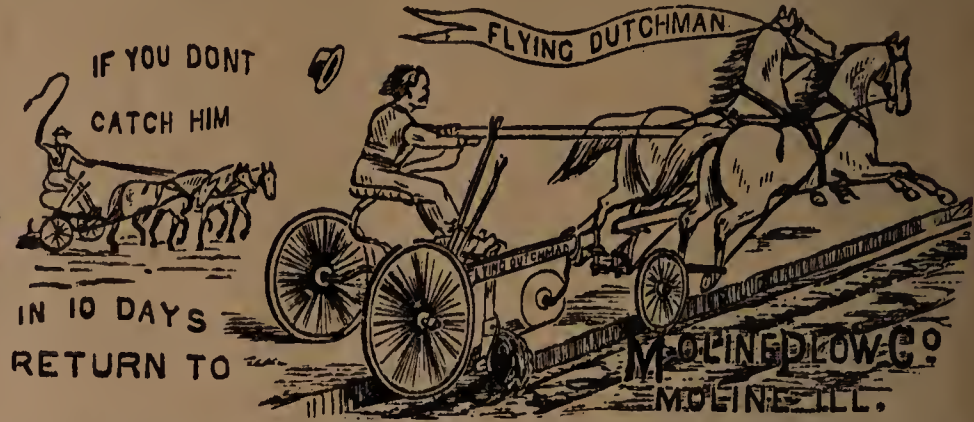


Published by

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The Great FALL RACES



Any agent of the Moline Plow Company and get a **FLYING DUTCHMAN** with which you will be sure to win the race if the points are light draft and thoroughness of work.

Send for circulars describing the best plow that ever turned soil. Read the thrilling and interesting story of the Flying Dutchman which will be sent free. Address

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SEED WHEAT! FOR FALL SOWING.

Those farmers who desire to secure a choice variety of wheat for Fall sowing should not fail to try the new and excellent kind called

Martin's Amber.

This is a beardless amber colored wheat, having a strong straw and yielding remarkably well. It originated in this State, (Pennsylvania,) in 1878, and wherever introduced has proved of great merit. The heads grow from four to seven inches in length, and with ordinary cultivation has yielded from

25 TO 40 BUSHELS PER ACRE!
We think our crop this year will reach 30 bushels per acre.

We sow only three pecks per acre, as it stools out more than any other kind we ever raised.

We offer for seed this season's crop as follows, delivered to freight or express here.

No charge for Bags.

1 Peck.....	\$1.00
1/2 Busn.....	1.75
1 Bush.....	3.00
2 Bush.....	6.00

We have also a nice lot of the well known

CLAWSON WHITE WHEAT,

which we offer at the following prices by freight or express:

1 Peck.....	\$.75
1/2 Bush.....	1.25
1 Bush.....	2.00
2 Bush.....	3.25

Bags included.

The above are clean and true to name.

We are often asked what fertilizer we use for wheat. We find Lister Brothers'

Ammoniated Dissolved Bone,

to be as good or better than anything else, drilled in or sown broadcast with the wheat at the rate of 250 pounds per acre. We can supply this in barrels of about 250 to 260 pounds each, at \$32.00 per ton delivered on cars here.

Orders filled in rotation; first come first served. Remit by Check, Draft, Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter.

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BATTERSON'S GRAPE & BERRY BASKETS

Since the fire of May 2d, which destroyed a large part of my establishment, I have rebuilt my factory and am now prepared to furnish at short notice a superior quality of

Grape Baskets,

Admitted by all who have ever used them to be the best made, strongest, neatest and most durable they ever used, and I guarantee all who may buy them will find them all I represent them to be. They are strong enough to make several trips if desired. They are made so as to be nested, and the handles are sent loose so that freight from my factory will be very low. While on prices I will not be undersold.



18 lb. size with wood covers, per doz. baskets.	70c.
12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	60c.
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On all orders of \$20.00 or over I will pay the freight to Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh or Indianapolis. I do this to compete with makers of cheap Baskets and to enable growers to obtain my Baskets at the lowest possible prices.

Cash should accompany all orders.
Remit in the most convenient way. Perfectly safe and best by Registered Letter.

Address all orders to

N. D. BATTERSON,
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PRAIRIE DOGS PLEASED PETS
EASILY TAMED.
Hundreds of TEXAN WONDERS.—Animal, Vegetable, Mineral. Write for prices and description.
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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

SUBSCRIPTIONS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

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ADVERTISING SPACE \$5.40 PER INCH.

—FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED OR TILLS A PLANT.—

VOL. 5.

AUGUST, 1884.

NO. VIII.

THE SONG OF THE WORKERS.

I sing the song of the workers, the men of the
brawny arm,
Who give us our daily bread, and keep us from
hunger's harm;
Who labor afar in the forest, who leaven the fields
with toil,
Who take no heed of the sunshine, and mind not
sweat or toil.

I sing the song of the workers, who harvest the
golden grain,
And bind it, and thrash it, and sift it, nor care for
the sting and stain;
Who load it in creaking wagons, and stoutly their
oxen drive,
And bid them good-bye as they go, like the bees
flying home to the hive.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who strug-
gle and strain,
Who give us their muscle and nerve, as they guard
the loaded train;
Who give us their sinew and brain, as they watch
the prisoned steam,
And run the risk of their lives, as they pass the
perilous stream.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who labor
and thrive,
Who handle for us the honey that comes to the
human hive;
The patient and tireless workers, with muscles as
tough as steel,
Who carry the heaviest burdens, and lift, and
trundle, and wheel.

I sing the song of the workers, demanding for
every one
His just and rightful due for all the work he has
done;
For all the work of the workers, no matter whom
or where,
To each from the grand result, his honest pro-
portionate share.

—Edward Willett, in Rural Record.

UNCLE CUTHBERT.

“Hush! It is Clarence Hyde's step!” And
Rosa Eldon sprang to her feet, rosy and
smiling, with the freshly-plucked heliotrope
trembling among her glossy brown braids,
and her pretty blue dress floating around
her like an azure cloud.

Only eighteen, and very fair and lovely
was our little Rosa, a trifle spoiled and wil-
ful, perhaps, but what else could one ex-
pect? Every one petted and made much of
her, every one smiled at her pretty, kitten-
ish way, and Clarence Hyde thought her
the fairest specimen of feminine humanity
that ever the sun shone on.

Rosa Eldon made room for her sister,
Lizzy, just one year younger and scarcely
less fair, yet very different in character.
Lizzy was quiet, and sage and demure,
while Rosa rattled away like a merry
mountain stream flowing over its mossy
stones. Lizzy thought her sister perfection,
while Rosa was lecturing Lizzy in a capri-
cious fashion, and laying down the law to
her after the most approved manner of old-
er sisters.

“How nice it must be to be engaged!”
said Lizzy, with a half encouraging smile,
as Rosa paused at the glass to adjust her
hair. “I wish I was engaged!”

“You? Oh, you are nothing but a child,”
Rosa said, patronizingly. “There give me
my pocket handkerchief.”

And away she went, light and lithe as a
blue-winged butterfly.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Clarence Hyde was in the parlor anxiously awaiting her coming, but Clarence had rather a disturbed face. He was a well-made, handsome young fellow, with laughing, wine-brown eyes, straight features and brown hair thrown back from a broad, frank brow.

"Why, what makes you look so sober?" was Rosa's first question when the ceremonials of greeting were gone through with and she had time to take a good look into his face.

"Sober, do I?"

He was playing rather restlessly with the crimson cord that looped back the white muslin draperies of the pretty bay window that made Mrs. Eldon's cottage look like one of the lovely rustic habitations you see in old English engravings.

"Exactly as if you had the toothache or a bad conscience."

Clarence laughed in spite of himself.

"You are wrong then, my little riddle-guesser; I am afflicted with neither the one nor the other."

"Well, what is it, then?"

"Rosa, what would you say if it were to become necessary to defer our marriage for some time."

A shadow came over the infantile bloom and freshness of Rosa's face.

"To defer our marriage, Clarence? I can't imagine what you mean."

"Listen, Rosa, and I will tell you. My uncle has just come from California, very poor and a confirmed invalid. I am his only surviving relative, and to me he naturally appealed for protection and companionship. I must give him a home, Rosa. You know I had laid up just enough to begin housekeeping in a quiet, economical sort of way, but the new plan will necessarily alter all of my arrangements."

"I never heard of any uncle before."

"No, dearest; I knew very little of him—nothing personally, as he never visited my father during his life-time."

Rosa's face was turned away from Clarence Hyde's; she was silently twisting a piece of paper round and round her slender forefinger.

"Rosa," he said, after waiting a minute or two for her to make some remark, "tell

me honestly, dear one, which you prefer—to begin housekeeping on this new scale—one more frugal and humble than I had originally hoped and intended—or to defer our marriage until I can earn enough to carry out those original arrangements."

She was silent for a moment, then she answered in a voice which seemed to chill Clarence's buoyant young heart:

"Neither!"

"Rosa!" he exclaimed, "I do not understand you."

"I spoke plainly enough. Neither!"

"Do you mean that—"

"I mean that you must either give up your uncle or me. After all that has been said and known of our engagement, after its publicity and length, I certainly cannot consent to a further postponement. And we shall be poor enough if we marry immediately, without filling our house with needy relatives."

Clarence Hyde looked at his fair fiance in perfect amazement. Never in the whole course of their acquaintance had he seen this phase of character. He had fancied her all that was sweet, pure and womanly. Could it be possible that she was cold-hearted, selfish and dead to all the sweet ties of nature?

"Rosa," he said, mournfully, "is this to part us?"

"It is for you to say."

"Do you wish me to give up my poor, dependent uncle?"

"Either him or me," Rosa answered, indifferently.

"It will be hard, very hard, for me to lay aside the brightest wishes of my life," he said, earnestly; "but, Rosa, duty is my first object. I cannot leave my uncle to wear out his few remaining days in poverty and solitude."

"Very well," answered Rosa, carelessly, stooping to pick up the odorous purple blossoms which had fallen from her hair; "then we shall consider our engagement dissolved."

"And you can give me up so readily, Rosa?"

"Oh," said Rosa, a little impatiently, "where's the use of being romantic about it? You have chosen your part. I have

chosen mine. So let it be!"

Clarence Hyde took his leave, dejected enough. It is not pleasant to set up a fair idol, and worship it with all the strength and tenderness of your nature, only to find, after all, that it is dust and ashes—hollow-hearted and false!

Cuthbert Hyde sat smoking his brier-wood meerschaum by the open window as Clarence entered—a square, shrewd-looking old man, with deeply-seamed wrinkles on his brow, and restless, sparkling eyes, gleaming like live coals beneath his shaggy brows.

"Clarence, my boy, something has gone wrong," he said brusquely, after he had regarded his nephew in silence for awhile "Tell the old uncle what it is."

"I have told you about Rosa Eldon, sir; well she and I are—in fact, it is all over between us."

"Engagement broken, eh? Past the power of patching up?"

"Yes, uncle."

"And it was on my account? Nay, boy, don't turn away—I can read the truth in your eyes. So she played you false?"

"We are parted, uncle—is not that enough?"

"Well, perhaps so—perhaps so. It was well you found her out in time, Clarence. It's for the best, my boy."

Clarence Hyde was passing down the village street a day or two subsequently, toward dusk on a mellow August evening, when a slight form glided up to him and a tremulous hand was laid upon his own. He started at first, but quickly recognized the face and figure.

"Lizzy Eldon!"

"Oh, Clarence, I could not rest without telling you how very, very wrong I thought Rosa, and how sorry I am for you."

"Thanks, Lizzy. I do not think she has treated me exactly right."

Lizzy burst into tears.

"How could she be so cruel, so unwomanly? You are right, Clarence—you acted nobly. I think Rosa will one day live to repent it."

As Clarence stood there listening to Lizzy Eldon's impetuous words and holding her soft little hand in his own, he wondered

that he had never before noticed how very, very pretty she was—a softer, more subdued style of beauty than Rosa's, yet not less bewitching in its way.

They haunted him all night long, that oval, earnest face, those swimming blue eyes.

Day by day Rosa's image waxed fainter and more faint in his memory, and Lizzy's shy, gentle looks grew more than ever present in his heart.

"I do believe I've fallen in love with the girl," he thought. "I wonder what she would say if I was to propose to her?"

Next to the wonder came the realization. One fine October day, when they had strayed a little way from the gay nutting party, whose voices made the old yellow-leaved woods musical, Mr. Hyde asked Lizzy Eldon if she would accept the love her sister had slighted, and Lizzy smiling and trembling, answered him, "Yes."

"You see, Uncle Cuthbert," said Clarence eagerly, as he explained the new position of affairs to his uncle that evening, after he had safely escorted Lizzy home, with her basket of nuts only half-filled, (and no wonder, all things considered). "it will be so pleasant! We shall all live together, and Lizzy says she will love you dearly. Lizzy is such a famous little housekeeper. She thinks it will be so pleasant to have you sitting by our hearthstone! And, uncle, you will go and see her to-morrow, won't you?"

"Yes," said Uncle Cuthbert, briefly, "I'll go."

And the next day Lizzy was surprised at her sewing by a brown-faced, little old man, who abruptly took both hands in his and imprinted a kiss upon her crimsoning forehead, just as if he was the oldest acquaintance in the world!

"So you are going to marry my nephew, Lizzy, are you?" said Uncle Cuthbert.

"Yes, sir," Lizzy made answer, timidly.

"And you love him, Lizzy?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"And you won't object to having the old man lumbering 'round the house, helpless and feeble though he be?"

"I shall be so glad to have you live with us, sir, for I never remember my father—

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

and you will be like one to me, I am sure."

Uncle Cuthbert kissed her again, and walked away as abruptly as he had come.

"He's a very funny old gentleman," thought Lizzy, "but I know I shall like him."

Rosa contemplated the present state of affairs very coolly—a little contemptuously, in fact.

"If you choose to adopt all Clarence Hyde's poor relations, why, I can only wonder at your taste," she said, loftily.

But Lizzy only smiled, and doubted to herself whether Rosa could really ever have loved Clarence.

"No, no, no!" echoed her heart.

The day of the wedding drew near. Lizzy's white dress was nearly finished, and modest little presents were beginning to be sent in from friends and neighbors.

"Here's my present," said Uncle Cuthbert, walking in one day and tossing a little box of carved wood into Lizzy's lap. "I cut out those wooden flowers myself, when I was in California."

"Oh, Uncle, what a dear little box," said Lizzy, smiling her bright thanks, while Rosa elevated her nose rather scornfully.

"Well, but open it; it's lined beautifully," said the old man.

Lizzy obeyed.

"Why, there's a parchment chart in it, uncle," cried the astonished Clarence, who was leaning over Lizzy's shoulder.

"Of course there is—a deed making over \$50,000 to Lizzy Eldon the day of her marriage," answered Uncle Cuthbert, dryly, "and I've got just another one for you at home, Clarence, my boy! Aha! the old uncle was not so very poverty-stricken after all. You mustn't think, my young lady," he added, turning abruptly to Rosa, "that gold isn't gold because it's a trifle tarnished and rusty. Appearances aren't anything in this world!"

And so Clarence and Lizzy began the world with the fairest of prospects, and true love enough to float the bark of life into the sweetest haven.

Rosa Eldon was somewhat chagrined in her secret soul, but she wisely kept her feelings to herself, and old Uncle Cuthbert was quite satisfied with the choice his nephew had made.

"She is worth twice \$100,000 in her own sweet self, Clarence," he said confidentially to Mr. Hyde, junior.—*The American Cultivator*.

THE SEED AND THE FLOWERS.

Ever so little the seed may be,
Ever so little the hand,
But when it is sown it must grow, you see,
And develop its nature, weed, flower or tree;
The sunshine, the air and the dew are free
At its command.

If seed be good, we rejoice in hope
Of the harvest it will yield;
We wait and watch for its springing up
Admire its growth and count on the crop
That will come from the little seeds we drop
In the great, wide field.

But we heedlessly scatter wide
Seeds we may happen to find,
We care not for culture or what may betide,
We sow here and there on the highway side,
Whether they've lived or whether they've died,
We never mind.

Yet every sower must one day reap
Fruit from the seed he has sown,
How carefully, then, it becomes us to keep
A watchful eye on the seed, and seek
To sow what is good, that we may not weep
To receive our own.

—Selected.

We are told that even the small hair throws a shadow. And so it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite when you find one on your plate.

"Did you say I was the biggest liar you ever saw?" fiercely asked a ruffianly witness of the lawyer who was cross-examining him. "Yes, I did," said the lawyer, nervously. "Well, all I've got to say," returned the other, with suppressed passion, "Is that you never saw my brother Jim!"

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.

Our engraving represents as accurately as a single color can, a trio of these beautiful fowls. On a recent visit to the city of Binghamton, N. Y., we called upon Mr. W. N. Croffut, the noted breeder, and were shown the identical fowls from which this engraving was made and can vouch for its accuracy.

The Leghorns are of medium size, and are

ROSE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.



practically non-sitters. They lay large, white eggs and a good many of them. Their plumage is bright and gay; they have large white ear-lobes, clean, yellow legs, good length of tail and neck and very proud, upright carriage. They mature early, the pullets often beginning to lay at four months old.

Mr. Croffut has taken much pains in breeding the Leghorns, both rose and single combs, and has brought them to a great degree of perfection. We trust any of our readers who desire to see some fine fowls of this variety will feel free to call upon him as he is justly proud of his pets and the success he has attained in breeding them.

THE OLD RUM-SELLER.

’Twas nigh to a bar that had long been made,
 Leaned a rum-seller old in the liquor trade;
 His work was done, and he paused to count
 The receipts of the day—a large amount;
 A relic of jolly old toppers was he,
 And his hair was white as the foam of the sea;
 And these words came forth with the fumes of gin—
 “I gather them in, I gather them in.

“I gather them in, both old and young,
 To my den of death they go and come;
 Some to the scaffold, some to the grave,
 Some to the prison, but none I save.
 Come, father, mother, daughter and son,
 All I will ruin, one by one,
 With my rum or whiskey, brandy or gin,
 I gather them in, I gather them in.

“I gather them in to a life of shame,
 I blast the fairest, most honored name;
 Make widows and orphans to cry and moan
 At the foot of old King Alcohol’s throne.
 The highest or lowest, I care not which,
 Will soon find their level in a common ditch,
 The law protects me, and it is no sin —
 I gather them in, I gather them in.”

The old man ceased as he closed his till;
 Soon all was dark and gloomy and still,
 And I said to myself as he went to his rest,
 “Can it be that humanity dwells in your breast?
 Man may forgive you but God never will,
 Though your ill-gotten gains foot the minister’s bill.
 And his voice will be heard o’er the last trumpet’s
 din,
 ‘Hell gathers you in, hell gathers you in.’

—*The Christian at Work.*

About Marrying the Family.

“WELL, happily,” observed Laura. “one doesn’t have to marry the whole family”

“Yes, you do, though,” said Lou, quickly.

“Then I’ll marry an orphan,” said Mary.

“You don’t unless you marry a widower with children, or a deceased wife’s sister,” pronounced Jo.

“Yes, you do, though,” Lou repeated. She had been talking so much nonsense, and she was always so full of fun, that we all stopped work to look at her, to make sure that she was serious. She was bending over her sewing with a grave face.

“Easy for you to say,” Jo retorted, “but every man hasn’t as pleasant a family to introduce his intended to, as Mr. Cameron has. I can’t see that a girl is bound to marry the whole crowd.”

“I do, then,” persisted Lou, with unusual

decision. “If you accept him, you accept his circumstances and his surroundings, unless he’s going on a mission to Japan, and then you accept Japan and all. His parents become your parents; his brothers and sisters yours. If you try any other way, you make him unhappy, as well as the rest of them.” This was such a sober speech for Lou, that she grew suddenly confused, and beat a hasty retreat.

“That rule ought to work both ways,” Mary called after her.

“It does, too,” was flung back from the doorway; “there’s no privilege without its duties.”

We laughed over it, and said such a crazy theory might do very well for her, but wouldn’t suit all cases; and that Ed Cameron was a fortunate man. But since I have thought it over, I am inclined to Lou’s view of the matter. Suppose I had a brother, and suppose he were to marry—say, Jo Taylor; should I like to run in at his house on the way to market in the morning, and have a little sisterly chat, or should I prefer formal afternoon calls at stated intervals? Would I wish to feel at home there, or would I expect the best china and damask and preserves? If my sister Dora should marry Phil Kennedy, as she may some day, would she and Mrs. Kennedy maintain the most distant relations of hand-shaking and “passing the time of day?” Would she wear her velvet suit, as she does now, whenever she called on his sisters, and would they order the carriage for the return visit? Surely not! She and Kitty Kennedy would go shopping together, and Laura would paint her panels and embroider her draperies in her sitting-room, and keep them there in safe hiding until Christmas time; and Dora might send a loaf of cake, or a glass of jelly to Mrs. Kennedy, who might perhaps send in return a couple of jam-tarts Phil is so fond of.

But suppose they are not congenial. Well, what then? Brothers and sisters, and mothers and daughters, are not always congenial. Certainly it would be better to be distantly polite than to quarrel; but is there no other possible course? Dora would not now choose Kitty Kennedy for a friend, but with Phil as a grand common interest,

they would be drawn to each other and find other interests in common.

What would they say if they saw the castle I have been building for them? Phil would not object, I am very sure. Probably, however, it would be safer to take Lou as an example.

Lou could not love Ed Cameron very sincerely without loving his father and mother for his sake, and she is on the most sisterly terms already with all the brothers and sisters, and the brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law of that large family. Mrs. Cameron calls her "daughter," and displays with great pride the tasteful cap Lou made for her.

I have heard Mrs. Cameron tell about her first daughter-in-law. She and Linda, her eldest daughter, "cried their eyes out," she says, when Albert told them he was engaged. As it turned out, the engagement being long, Linda was married first, and the mother suggested that Albert should bring his wife home. In this trying way Mrs. Albert was received into the family, and slipped into her place without a jar. She was bright, affectionate, energetic. She took possession, from the first, of mending-basket and feather-duster, but was careful not to interfere with the government of the household. She was always ready to sing for the boys, or trim hats for the little girls. She made plans for the evenings, which either kept the boys willingly at home, or took them out to concert, or lecture, or social call. All pet schemes were submitted to her for approval or assistance. To-day, it is to her, not to Linda, that the younger children refer as "Sister."

The second daughter-in-law was very different. She was determined not to marry the family, so she was polite and reserved—"kept herself to herself," Mrs. Cameron expresses it. Charlie was fond of his family, and fond of her, but he found it impossible to keep both, so he let go reluctantly all dear and old relations, and it was a relief to every one when they moved to Kansas. It does not seem fair, does it? Charlie's mother loved him for twenty-five years before Hattie knew him, and did more for him than Hattie can ever do, yet she was entirely in Hattie's power, when once

the magical words were said, and when she was robbed of her boy there was no redress. It was hardly fair to Charlie, either, to force him into exile from home and family, rather than make an effort to reconcile claims not properly antagonistic.

"There's no two ways about it," Grandmother Baxter used to say, quite unsuspecting of any contradiction in terms; "there's no two ways about it; you've got to do the one thing or the other." And you must. Either a girl must marry her husband's family, if he have one, or she will make her husband, in effect, an orphan. It is not often easy to "marry the family," but it is almost always best. As Lou says, "There's no privilege without its duties;" and it might be well if more girls were of Lou's opinion.

And as Mary suggested, it is a rule that ought to work both ways.—*A. L. C., in Demorest's Monthly for July.*

Diseases of Fruit-Trees.

For the last hundred years or more, under the influence of the peculiar methods of cultivation which have been employed by our fruit-growers, various diseases have appeared from time to time in several of our important fruits, and to such an extent have some of them developed within the last ten or fifteen years that they have completely destroyed the fruit industry in some sections, and now threaten a more general annihilation of one of the most enticing and profitable occupations for the farmer. For the last hundred years we have heard of the "blight" in pear-trees, and the best records show unmistakably that the disease has been on the increase during that period. So badly is it developed in some fruit sections, as through Southern New York, that it is a matter of extreme difficulty to find a really healthy tree. For the last eighty years we have also heard of the "yellows" in peaches, and here again we find that history records a constant development of the affliction. So serious have its ravages proved that whole sections have been deprived of the very important industry of peach-culture. Not only this, but the disease is now so thor-

oughly established, and has come to be so much a matter of inheritance, that the life of the tree is greatly modified and even determined by it. The peach is naturally a long-lived tree, instances brought to my notice showing that it may live for upward of one hundred or more years, and, if well cared for, it will certainly produce fruit for a long period. At the present time, however, as in the great peach districts of Delaware and New Jersey, we find that, owing to the certainty of disease appearing, or the inherently weak constitution resulting from its previous operation, the period of a profitable life is limited to nine years, at the end of which time the trees are rooted out of the soil as worthless.—*D. P. Penhallow, in Popular Science Monthly for July.*

Where are you Going, Young Man?

WHERE are you going so fast, young man,
 Where are you going so fast,
 With the cup in your hand, and a flush on your
 brow?
 Though pleasure and mirth may accompany you
 now,
 It tells of a sorrow to come by and by;
 It tells of a pang that is sealed with a sigh:
 It tells of a shame at last, young man—
 A withering shame that will last.

Where are you going so fast, young man?
 Where are you going so fast?
 In the flush of that wine there is only a bait—
 A curse lies beneath that you'll find when too
 late;
 A serpent sleeps down in the depths of that cup;
 A monster is there that will swallow you up;
 A sorrow you'll find at last, young man—
 In wine there is sorrow at last.

There's a reckoning day to come, young man;
 A reckoning day to come,
 A life yet to live, and a death yet to die,
 A sad, parting tear and a sad, parting sigh;
 A journey to take, and a famishing heart,
 A sharp pang to feel from Death's chilling dart;
 A curse if you drink that rum, young man,
 The bitterest curse in that rum.

How He Came To "Swear Off."

"No, I won't drink with you to-day, boys," said a drummer to several companions, as they settled down in the smoking car and passed the bottle. "The fact is, boys, I have quit drinking—I have sworn off." He was greeted with shouts of laugh-

ter by the jolly crowd around him; they put the bottle under his nose and indulged in many jokes at his expense, but he refused to drink and was rather serious about it. "What's the matter with you, old boy?" sang out one. "If you've quit drinking, something's up; tell us what it is." "Well, boys, I will, though I know you'll laugh at me. But I'll tell you all the same. I have been a drinking man all my life, ever since I was married, as you all know I love whiskey—it's as sweet to my mouth as sugar—and God only knows how I'll quit it. For several years not a day passed over my head that I didn't have at least one drink. But I am done. Yesterday I was in Chicago. Down on South Clark street a customer of mine keeps a pawn shop in connection with his other business. I called on him, and while I was there a young man of not more 25, wearing threadbare clothes, and looking as hard as if he hadn't seen a sober day for a month, came in with a little package in his hand. Tremblingly he unwrapped it, and handed the article to the pawnbroker, saying, 'Give me ten cents.' And, boys, what do you suppose it was? A pair of baby shoes, little things with the buttons only a trifle soiled, as if they had been worn only once or twice. 'Where did you get these?' asked the pawnbroker. 'Got 'em at home,' replied the man, who had an intelligent face and the manner of a gentleman, despite his sad condition. 'My—my wife bought them for our baby. Give me ten cents for 'em—I want a drink.' 'You had better take the shoes back to your wife; the baby will need them,' said the pawnbroker. 'No s-she won't because—because she's dead. She's lying at home now—died last night.' As he said this the poor fellow broke down, bowed his head on the showcase and cried like a child. Boys," said the drummer, "you can laugh if you please, but I—I have a baby of my own at home, and I swear I'll never drink another drop." Then he got up and went into another car. His companions glanced at each other in silence; no one laughed; the bottle disappeared and soon each was sitting in a seat by himself reading a newspaper.—[*Chicago Herald.*]

The "Wilson Junior" Blackberry.

Some thirty years ago Mr. John Wilson, of Burlington County, N. J., discovered a blackberry which took his name and for nearly twenty five years proved to be more productive and profitable than any other tried during all that time. But with the infirmities of age it lost its prestige and others were sought to take its place; and from its seed, selected with care from the finest berries, was grown a plant rivaling all others and excelling even its parent. This plant was raised and introduced to the fruit-loving world under the title of Wilson Jr., by Wm. Parry, of Moorestown, N. J., who says of it that "the fruit is large and early, is luscious and sweet as soon as black, holds its bright color and bears carriage well."

The berries are large and are the admiration of all who see them. Some selected specimens have measured over three inches around, crosswise, and three and one half inches around lengthwise. Its shape and comparative size are well shown in the engraving made by our friend, Mr. A. Blanc, of Philadelphia.

His Bill Was Paid.

No man is independent, in the strictest sense, however rich or powerful he may be.

If a person tries to show his independence he is not unlikely to meet with failure. This was once the case with the famous John Randolph, of Roanoke. He had been stopping at a country tavern, and on leaving, the landlord said:



"Mr. Randolph, which way are you going?"

The gruff Virginian replied:

"I have paid my bill, and it's none of your business."

Half an hour later Randolph came to a cross-road, and not knowing which to take, he sent his servant back to inquire. The landlord replied:

"Tell Mr. Randolph that he has paid his bill, and he can take which road he pleases."

"You never saw my hands as dirty as yours," said a mother to her little girl. "No, but your ma did," was the ready reply.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

PLUCK AND PRAYER.

There wa'nt any use o' fretting,
 An' I told Obadiah so,
 For ef we couldn't hold on to things,
 We'd just got to let 'em go.
 There were lots of folks that'd suffer,
 Along with the rest of us,
 An' it didn't seem to be wu'th our while
 To make such a drefle fuss.

To be sure, the barn was 'most empty,
 An' corn an' pertaters scarce,
 An' not much of anything plenty an' cheap
 But water—an' apple-sass.
 But then—as I told Obadiah—
 It wa'nt any use to groan,
 For flesh an' blood couldn't stan' it; an' he
 Was nothing but skin an' bone.

But laws! ef you'd only heerd him,
 At any hour of the night,
 A-prayin' out in that closet there,
 'T would have set you crazy quite.
 I patched the knees of those trousers,
 With cloth that was noways thin,
 But it seemed as ef the pieces wore out
 As fast as I sot 'em in.

To me he said mighty little
 Of the thorny way we trod,
 But at least a dozen times a day
 He talked it over with God.
 Down on his knees in that closet
 The most of his time was passed;
 For Obadiah knew how to pray
 Much better than how to fast.

But I am that way contrairy
 That ef things don't go jess right,
 I feel like rollin' my sleeves up high
 An' gittin' ready to fight.
 An' the giants I slew that winter
 I ain't goin' to talk about;
 An' I didn't complain to God,
 Though I think that he found it out.

With the point of a cambric needle
 I druv the wolf from the door,
 For I knew that we needn't starve to death
 Or be lazy because we were poor.
 An' Obadiah he wondered,
 An' kep' me patchin' his knees,
 An' thought it strange how the meal held out.
 An' stranger we didn't freeze.

But I said to myself in whispers,
 "God knows where his gift decends;
 An' tisen't always that faith gits down
 As far as the finger ends."
 An' I wouldn't have no one reckon
 My Obadiah a shirk.
 For some, you know, have the gift to pray,
 And others the gift to work.
 —Josephine Pollard, in *The Countryside*.

Two Ways to Manage Boys.

Farmer A lived upon a large farm and brought up quite a family of children, very much after the old methods. The boys were never accorded any special privileges. Their father never thought it desirable that his boys should possess anything in their own right during their minority. True, he furnished food and clothing, which he considered all they needed, and in return for which he demanded constant, unremitting toil. "They must pay for their bringing up," as the farmer said. They were taught not to expect the unnecessary possessions of village boys, and to abandon the idea of seeking for fun and enjoyment. At least, these pastimes were not encouraged at home, and the boys were educated to look elsewhere for their sport. Boys thus trained in youth very naturally longed for the time to arrive when they should be free. As fast as they came of lawful age, one after another left the paternal home, and, disgusted with farm life, sought more congenial employment. The girls also arrived at a similar conclusion, and finally married husbands who were not engaged in farming. In pursuit of a mistaken policy, Farmer A has been left in his old age without son, or even son-in-law to lean upon in the management of his farm, and the natural infirmities of age have so reduced his capacity that it finally became necessary to sell the homestead to a purchaser out of the family, breaking up the pleasant associations which might surround the house of many generations. This true incident is but a specimen of what is occurring every year among the farming classes. I will now refer to the other side of the question under consideration.

Farmer B also lived upon an extensive farm, and he, too, reared a large family of children, but under methods quite different from those pursued by Farmer A. As soon as B's oldest son arrived at years of understanding, his father took him into his confidence and daily discussed his plans with him, often asking his opinion of matters within his observation and comprehension, and thus making him an interested party. Soon he gave him a pair of calves to con-

vert into a yoke of oxen. The feeding, care and training of these animals stimulated his best energies, and when the steers were two years old they took the first prize at the county fair, and at four years old, such were his earnest efforts that they were sold at a large price as a fancy pair of cattle. Out of the proceeds of this sale our farmer boy appropriated a sum sufficient to replace his calves, and then made safe investment of the balance as a fund for future operations, and as a foundation for his subsequent success as a prosperous and wealthy farmer.

This was not an exceptional case with Farmer B, since all his boys were treated with the same consideration, were taken into his confidence and consulted as to the daily work on the farm. He even increased their interest in farm life and work by giving them some property to care for and to labor over. To each a piece of land was yearly cut off, for the special benefit and profit of the one who worked it. Farmer B, with a strong sense of justice and equity, insisted in his family government that the boys should not be kept in the background simply because they were boys. They were admitted to all the refining influences of the home circle. Their rooms were supplied with comforts, ornaments and conveniences, on an equal scale with those of their sisters. From the start the boys were encouraged to emulate in taste and refinement not only their brothers but their sisters. They were never behind the village young people in rational enjoyments or social acquirements.

The result of this rational system pursued by Farmer B is that three of his boys are married and settled near their father's farm, in fact, two of the farms were taken from the broad acres of the old homestead, and still there is enough land remaining. The fourth and youngest son, a sort of Benjamin, is studying for the ministry. One of the daughters, a pet with the old folks, married a farmer, and with her husband lives upon the old place. These are not fancy sketches, but the incidents have all transpired under my own observation. I hope the comparison between the two methods is sufficiently striking to induce fathers and mothers to give this subject careful consideration, and

in many cases so to reform their methods as to encourage the boys to remain on the farms.—*E. D. Richards, in the American Cultivator.*

The Old Elm Tree.

As
I sat
beneath
an old elm
tree, the wind
went whistling by.
It bent its boughs
and softly breathed the
following with a sigh: "I
have lived here for many a
year and seen the summer come
and go; the spring-time with its
flowers and rain, the autumn with
its fruit and grain, the winter with
its chilling blast, when with snow and
ice the skies are overcast. In summer
time beneath my shade have children oft-
en played; and oh, how oft, beneath my
boughs, have lovers renewed their plighted
vows, and many a time the old and feeble
have sought my shade to smoke their
pipes or ply the needle; and thus it's
been with smiles and tears, I have
watched them come and go for
three-score years, and many a
tale I could tell of what in my
time befell. But age is
creeping o'er my head
and I fear my roots are
getting dead;
and
soon
I'll w-
ither
and
decay
like
those
who sought
my shade each day.
—*Chicago Sun.*

Let a man take time enough for the most trivial deed, though it be but the paring of his nails. The buds swell imperceptibly, without hurry or confusion, as if the short Spring days were an eternity.—*Thoreau.*

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10c. to Dr. R. C. SYKES, 181 Monroe St., Chicago, for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

Nothing will supply the want of sunshine to peaches; and, to make knowledge valuable, you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom. Goodness smiles to the last.—*Emerson.*



The PARRY.

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Two New Strawberries.

THE "PARRY."

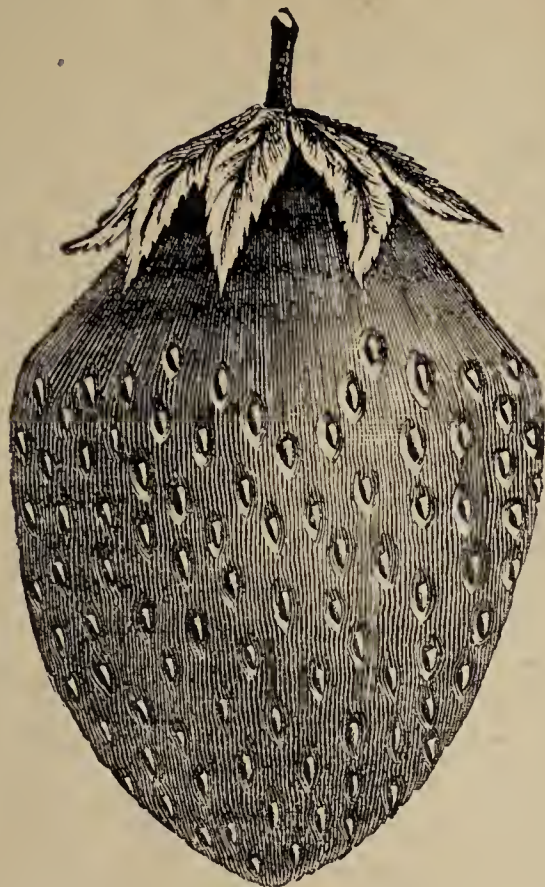
Perhaps the most appropriate name that has been given of late to a new fruit was that fixed upon by a company of distinguished horticulturists a few weeks ago for the new strawberry represented in our large engraving, and which is named in honor of its originator, the Hon. Wm. Parry of Parry, N. J.

The "Parry" is a seedling of Jersey Queen produced by Mr. Parry in 1880, and in 1881 yielded handsome fruit which was awarded a premium at the Moorestown Strawberry Show. The great drought after harvest in

that year, destroyed nearly every variety in the plot except the "Parry." This shows the plant to be of remarkable vigor, and as it has conducted itself well since then and proved to be a strong, prolific and robust variety, it will doubtless take a place with the most popular sorts. Its color is very bright, its flesh firm and of excellent flavor. Its season is medium.

THE "HENDERSON."

Our small cut represents a single berry of another new variety which originated with Mr. George Seymour of Connecticut, and named by him "Henderson," in honor of the eminent seedsman and florist, Mr. Peter Henderson, of New York. The fruit is of



the largest size, early, very productive, and of a delicious flavor. Being of a strong and healthy habit, it is well adapted to almost every variety of soil, and whether as a market or family berry will most likely become a standard sort.

Cabbage Plants Wintered Over.

Very fine Cabbage heads were grown but twenty-five miles south of La Plume, and put in market on July 20th. Of course this could not be done in any other way than by sowing seeds in September and wintering over the plants in cold-frames. Such plants can be set in the field in April, and will go into market about a month ahead of the best spring-grown hot-bed plants. If managed rightly there is very little trouble, risk, or expense in successfully wintering cabbage plants, and yet they are always in good demand at from Five to Seven Dollars per 1000, and the market is never overstocked. At least we never yet had enough to supply the demand at any price. Some good, large heading, early variety should be selected for this purpose. The Jersey Wakefield, Early Summer, Fottler and Bleichfield are all well adapted to this use. The latter is coming into favor rapidly with those who know its merits. It is one of the strongest and most rapid growing varieties in existence, and very sure to produce fine heads.

We think more failures are made in wintering cabbage plants by sowing too late, and thus going into winter quarters with too young and tender plants, than from any other cause. The proper time to sow is just at the season of sowing fall or winter wheat, or, say eight weeks before you expect the ground to freeze up for winter. With us this is from first to tenth of September. Let them stand in seed-bed until the stems get hard and tough, then transplant into cold-frames, setting each plant as deep as you can and not cover the bud. This will prevent them from injury by freezing. Bank up well around the beds with stable litter, and as soon as there is danger of a hard freeze, cover the beds with sashes. These are to be kept on during cold, dark or freezing weather and lifted during mild intervals to give them air. Soft, sappy, late sown plants are hard to winter, also those which have not been transplanted, as the excessive freezing splits the stems and kills them.

All our friends who have a plant trade started, and those who wish to get into market early, should try wintering over some plants. If you lack sashes to cover your beds, make a lot of wooden shutters, same size of your sashes, and alternate them. Light enough will get in if every other one is dark. A cabbage plant is hardy or tender according as it has been treated. Seed sown out of doors in March or April will germinate slowly between frosts and when up, the ground may be frozen to a depth of one or two inches without the slightest injury to plant. But if the same seed be sown under glass, or in the open ground in hot weather, the plant will spring up and grow quickly and a late frost will kill it nearly as quickly as it will a tomato plant. We never yet have seen a plant injured by frost which was sown out as early as the ground could be worked. The same principle applies to wintering over plants, If they are properly hardened before severe winter weather sets in, they will stand zero temperature, but if too young and tender, or allowed to grow under glass before cold weather, they are killed by the first hard freeze. Use a little judgment on these points and you can successfully winter them anywhere, and make money by so doing.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Obeying Orders.

Frederick the Great, whose brilliant victories elevated Prussia from an inferior to a superior position among European nations, was noted for the strictness of his military discipline. He trained his army to move like a machine. His soldiers were disciplined so to obey orders that they had no will of their own.

The discipline which the great Frederick stamped upon the Prussian army remains to-day in all the clearness of the original impression. Not long ago a little event took place at Powdowsk, a military station near Berlin, which shows what is the German soldier's idea of obeying orders.

The officer in command one morning posted a veteran in front of his own residence, with orders to pace up and down a certain distance, and on no account to lower his gun from the "carry. The officer, a pompous self-important man, was expecting visitors that day; and he wished to impress them with his military style. Calling the soldier before him he gave his orders.

"You are to pass the distance assigned, with your gun at the 'carry.' Do you understand?"

"Yes, commander."

"On no account are you to deviate from your walk, or remove your weapon from its position. You understand?"

"Yes, commander."

"You will observe strict silence. On no account are you to speak with any on your beat. You understand?"

"Yes, commander."

"Very well; go and obey!"

An hour after, the officer's guests were ushered into his presence. They entered, each with a broad grin on his countenance.

"My friend," asked one of them of the host, "what is this procession in front of your house?"

"Procession! Procession! There is no procession!" blurted out the host, growing red in the face.

"But look for yourself."

The commander rushed to the window. There was the soldier, as stiff and erect as his own weapon, with eyes stolidly glaring right ahead, marching solemnly up and

down his beat, while following him was a mob of young street loafers, armed with old brooms, sticks, pitchforks and other improvised weapons. Seeing that the soldier was apparently oblivious to all around him, one bold scamp had affixed to the sentinel's coat-tail a string, at whose end dangled a rusty tin can. And this unique procession had been going on for half an hour, to the intense delight of the populace in the street and the edification of the guests when they arrived. Out rushed the irate officer. The mob, seeing him, dispersed, and he began to vent his anger on the sentinel.

"Idiot! Blockhead! Senseless! Why did you not strike them down, disperse them?"

"The commander forgets. I had orders not to remove my gun from position."

"True. I am a fool! But you might have ordered them off."

"The commander, pardon me, forgets again. I had orders not to speak."

"It is true. But—"

"There is no but. You ordered. I obeyed. What more can be said?"

Indeed, nothing could be said? The officer swallowed his wrath as best he could. It would be altogether unmilitary to punish a soldier for obeying orders.—*The Am-
bler Gazette.*

Harvesting Potatoes.

BY JOHN M. STAHL,

As soon as the vines are completely dead, the tubers should be taken out of the ground; and often it is desirable to harvest the tubers before the vines are entirely dead, as in the case of a wet season. I do not consider it a good plan to allow potatoes to remain in the ground for weeks after they have matured. I know that this is often done, but I think it generally arises from a fear that the tubers will not keep if dug at once. I have found the keeping of the potato best subserved by early digging.

I plant potatoes in drills and use a one-horse diamond, or bar-share plow, in digging. The hoe, spade or fork is too slow when any considerable crop is to be harvested; and none of the potato diggers which I have tried has proven satisfactory,

which, however, is not saying that there are no good ones. The plow must be sharp and have a gentle horse attached to it. I make a furrow on each side of the drill, just cutting up to the potatoes; then two more furrows will turn the drill upside down and throw the tubers on top of the ground. The plow must be set deep enough to pass under all the potatoes, else it will cut some. When rightly managed there will be less tubers cut in digging, when a plow is used than when a hoe, spade or fork is employed. If it is feared that any of the potatoes have been missed, the ground can be harrowed; but after doing this a few times we became convinced that so few were missed, that harrowing did not pay.

The less dirt that adheres to potatoes the better; hence, dig them when the ground is dry if it is possible to do so. As soon as dug, the potatoes should be placed where they will be sheltered from the sun, but where the air can reach them freely, that they may dry. If the ground is damp and sticky when they are dug, they should be spread out well; but if the ground is dry, they may be put in a pile, as the outside will be dry till more are thrown upon it. I generally make a roof of boards along the fence and pile the potatoes under it on a bed of grass or straw; but, as I have said, if the ground is wet and sticky the potatoes must be spread out more. Leave the potatoes so until they are thoroughly dried. Then they must be gathered up by hand and the dirt rubbed off them; also, the roots removed. I notice that many people fail to do this, but the results pay well for the labor. When so much labor has been bestowed upon a crop, as it is necessary to the production of potatoes, it is certainly short-sighted policy to hazard its preservation rather than bestow a little extra labor upon it. Experience and observation have convinced me that nothing conduces more to the keeping of potatoes in good condition than these two things—removal of dirt and of roots.

This is the time to grade the potatoes, also. In digging, all potatoes, no matter how small, should be gathered up. When gone over by hand, the smaller and the

larger ones can be sorted out. Grading potatoes is one of the important points in marketing them to the best advantage. Let all sizes be placed together and they will bring much less than if sorted out. I would make three divisions. Those too small for use or market, those of a fair size, and large ones. To gather up those too small for cooking, pays, for they can be fed to hogs. I would separate those for market into the medium sized and the large, for the more uniform in size potatoes are the better they sell; and when a few large ones are mixed in with those of fair size, the former make the latter look smaller, and all sell for less than would the medium-sized ones alone.

When the potatoes are cleared of roots and earth and assorted, I convey them to, and store them in some airy shed. The rain and sun must be kept out and that is all that is necessary. A stock shed or an empty corn-crib is excellent. The barn, wagon-shed, wood-house or carriage-house may be made to do duty. Whatever place is selected, see that it is airy and cool. In it leave the potatoes till there is danger of their being frozen, when they are to be buried or stored in the cellar.

They may be dumped on the floor of their temporary storage place, but it is better to have them in bins. If put upon the floor rats and mice will congregate about them, and it will be impossible for the cats and dogs to drive these pests out; besides, if the tubers are placed so near the ground as the floor of a granary or out-house generally is, or upon the ground itself, they are apt to draw dampness, and dampness favors rot. I make my bins to stand about a foot from the floor, and out from the walls, so that the air can circulate under and around them, and the cats have a fair chance at the mice and rats. I use no straw in the bins as it draws moisture and also increases the attractions to the mice. If the potatoes are poured in carefully they will not be bruised, though no straw be used in the bins.

For handling potatoes a steel shovel should never be used. It is sure to cut and bruise the tubers. A wooden shovel is easily made, and does not injure the potatoes. It should be made of tough wood—white oak or hickory is best. If an old cloth is laid in the bottom of the basket or measure used to carry the potatoes, some bruises will be avoided. Wherever a potato is bruised it is pretty sure to rot; and will not only rot itself, but those in contact with it.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

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LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., AUGUST, 1884.

We shall not promise advertisers 500,000, nor even 350,000 copies of our coming December and January issues, but we shall from this date forward print and mail as large editions every month as we can possibly afford for the amount charged for our advertising space. We are not much on the brag, but when advertisers count up the results, SEED-TIME AND HARVEST will be found to tally not so far behind some dollar-a-line mediums as may be imagined. Try it and see. That \$500 prize paid by us last winter was not thrown away, if we may judge by the array of clubs it brought us.

Price of "P. S." Cabbage Seed. In reply to a number of inquiries as to the probable retail prices of our famous Puget Sound Brand of Cabbage Seeds for 1885, we would say we see no reason to change our present quotations for a year to come. The cabbage seed crop in most sections of the East is not as heavy as last season, which would naturally tend to advance the prices of common stock, were it not for the fact that nearly every dealer in the country is loaded with carried-over stock of varying qualities.

Our new crop will be the heaviest we ever harvested, and every ounce of it is grown from *fine, large selected heads*. We believe our patrons would prefer to pay the 25 cents per ounce we charge, and thus help us to keep up the quality of the seed to its present high standard. even if common and imported brands are offered by various dealers at half that price. What is an investment of \$1.00, compared with the value of thirty or forty thousand nice,

large cabbages which one pound of such seeds will produce, that a man should try to save, when he may lose many dollars for every penny saved? This country has seen too much of such economy already.

A Good Suggestion. Mr. E. J. Hollister, of Tecumseh, Michigan, is very enthusiastic over our Puget Sound Brand of Cabbage Seeds. He has this season introduced enough in his neighborhood to cover eighty acres in cabbages, and thinks the growers in his locality will want nothing else in future. In a recent private letter he writes: "I have been thinking that it would be a good idea for each one of your agents to exhibit some fine cabbages this fall at the different County and State fairs, and also show some of the fine heads produced from your seeds on Saturdays at their town stores. That is the way I do, carry them up to one prominent store and hang them up, and they are kept that day in sight, and it being a day that farmers generally come to town, they ask all manner of questions about them, which the store-keeper kindly answers, and the result is the following season they come and ask me for seed of the sort they saw hanging up at such a store the season before. If your agents would do this, especially at the fairs, you could print them some cards for distribution, and it seems to me it would do you a great amount of good. I can work harder to sell your seeds than any others, as I have such confidence in them, and that is everything. They are nearly through setting about eighty acres of cabbages here, all from your seeds, and finer plants I never saw."

We think the above a capital suggestion. Mr. Hollister shows what can be done, and shows how to do it. The Puget Sound Cabbages are surely working their own way and will soon lead all others in all sections. We will cheerfully furnish the cards, without charge, to any one who is interested enough in our behalf to use them as above indicated.

A WORD WITH ADVERTISERS.

THE PUBLICATION of this Magazine was begun in January, 1880, and the determination of its publisher to furnish so much valuable practical matter on such liberal terms to subscribers as we have since

given, has, as might naturally be expected, lead to the enrolling of subscriptions by hundreds and thousands in every section and corner of the Union. And yet we are proud to say that our list is not, as is the case with many cheap papers, composed of the poorer class of population who can only raise a quarter to pay for a paper. On the contrary, our magazine is mailed regularly to many thousands of the best and most forehanded farmers and market gardeners in the land, who take it in connection with cash seed-orders, varying in size from Two, to Twenty-five or Thirty Dollars. A very large proportion of both our regular subscribers, and also our special list to whom large extra editions of sample copies are mailed in separate wrappers throughout the fall and winter, are men who are in the habit of writing letters and ordering goods from a distance, and who have money to pay for whatever they see advertised which they want. Our own experience shows us that such names are ten times as valuable to advertisers, as are lists made up at post-offices which always include many who never write a letter or send off for anything.

Taking the above into consideration, and also the fact that the price we charge for advertising space does not pay for the white paper which the advertisements cover, one might suppose that if newspaper advertising pays anywhere, it will pay in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

That it does actually pay them, is witnessed by voluntary expressions from many well-known advertisers who have given it a fair trial. Messrs. B. Hammond & Co., advertisers of "*Slug-Shot*," write, "we judge it a good medium for those who desire to place good goods before people who are looking for anything that can show a profit by use. We have had letters from Minnesota to Maine." A. Blanc, *Engraver*, says, "I am receiving more inquiries through your paper than through any other in which I am advertising." And we may add that includes some who charge more than twice our rate. Dr. J. H. P. Brown, (*Apiarian Supplies*), writes, "I have found it equal, if not superior to any agricultural magazine published, and I advertise extensively." I. C. Wood & Bro.,

(*Grape Vines*), writes, "we are well satisfied with our venture in advertising in it. Inquiries are still coming in." S. O. Hawkins, *Swine-Breeder*, writes, "I must say that it is the best advertising medium I have ever yet tried." J. Perkins, (*Small Fruits*), writes, "So far, I have received as many inquiries from my advertisement in your paper as from the *American Agriculturist* and *Farm Journal*, my two best advertising mediums." These journals charge \$12.00, and \$17.50 per inch, respectively, for advertising space. We charge \$5.40, with liberal discount on continued insertions. L. Lum Smith, (*Pub. Agent's Herald*, Phil'a.), says, "Replies received from our advertisement in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST were four times as many as from any other paper publishing the same advertisement." Potts Bros., (*Publishers, and Swine Breeders*), write, "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST is one of the most valuable advertising mediums we have used this season." J. G. Burrow, (*Grape Vines*), writes, "I am well pleased with SEED-TIME AND HARVEST as an advertising medium." Wilson Bros., (*Bone Mills*), write, "we have had numerous inquiries from our advertisement in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST." Hale Bros., (*Small Fruits*), write, "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, as an advertising medium, pays us well." The publishers of the old *Practical Farmer*, Phil'a., write, "we are much pleased with the results of our advertisement in it." Osgood & Co., (*Scales*), "We receive more letters of inquiry from SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, cost considered, than from any other source." And so we might go on, did our space permit, with voluntary testimony from well-known firms who are advertising in hundreds of the best papers in the land, and yet you evidently do not believe it will pay you, or you would willingly give us a contract. Will you not kindly submit to us a copy of your advertisement and get our estimate for a six months or yearly contract? We will make a liberal time discount and will do you good. Advertisements from parties, or of goods of a suspicious character will not find a place in our columns.

Copy for Advertisements should be in hand by the 20th of month preceding date of issue.

How to Make a Green-House.

Birmingham, Ala., June 24, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir:—You wrote me some time ago, that the only alteration that you had made in your fire hot-beds was that you now make them so as to go inside like a green-house. I want to make one for the purpose of growing early tomato plants, and would be very much obliged if you would give me a description of your beds.

Enclosed please find fifty cents for subscription to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Truly, &c., W. E. TATE,

ANSWER: The great objection to the low form of Hot-Bed, whether heated by fermenting manure or fire, is the constant labor of removing and handling the sashes, with consequent risk of breaking glasses, and the unpleasantness of being obliged to work them with no protection to yourself from the weather. A green-house can be cheaply made which is entirely free from these evils, and run with but little expense. Perhaps I can best answer you by giving a short description of one built by myself last winter. As I had an abundance of the usual (3x6) hot-bed sashes, I planned the house so as to make use of them instead of buying new glass. Two of these sashes when placed together with a proper pitch, were found to span eleven feet, so that was made the width of my house. Seventeen sashes were used on each side, (thirty-four in all) making the glass part 51 feet in length. Ten feet additional is required for a furnace room, so the first operation was to make an excavation about two feet deep, thirteen feet wide and sixty-one feet in length. This was made length-ways of the of the natural slope of the ground so the house would stand level. It is necessary that the ten feet to be used for a furnace-room be excavated $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deeper than the other portion, the bottom of which is to be the floor of the green-house, in order to properly set the furnace, and this deepest portion must have drainage or may fill with water.


Next, proceed to stone up as you would a cellar for any other building, leaving it about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width inside. If stones are plenty build the side walls $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. We got in a hurry and stoned only to the

surface, two feet, and double planked the balance, with hollow walls filled with chaff, which answers a good purpose, but will, of course, not be so durable as stones. Rafters are placed at intervals of three feet and the sashes placed on them. Inside, benches are built $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor, on either side, with a central alley twenty-eight inches wide. On one side we placed the soil directly on the bench to a depth of about 8 or 10 inches, and on the other we placed flat boxes, old soap boxes sawed in two, so they could be conveniently handled and shifted about. The whole thing is cheap and easily constructed by common workmen. The greatest outlay is for the heating apparatus. For this we used the "Hitchings" Hot Water Apparatus, which is shown in the advertising department of this magazine. A double row of four-inch cast-iron pipes run around the building from eight to twelve inches below the beds, thus taking about 225 feet in length of pipe. Each foot in length presents one square foot of heating surface to the air of the room, and we found that the above number was sufficient to keep our house warm during the coldest weather of last March, with no covering to the glass, and no getting out nights to fix the fire. Three times in each twenty-four hours was all the attention the fire required, and less than one ton of Pea coal, costing about \$2.00 delivered, sufficed for fuel for the season. The pipes were cut and fitted by manufacturer, and a working plan supplied, which readily enabled common workmen to set the apparatus to order. We do not believe a better, cheaper, or more economical heater is made for common plant-houses, and freely and cheerfully recommend any of our friends who think of building such, to correspond with Hitchings & Co., whose address may be found in our advertising columns.

Advertisements.

FOR CABINET SPECIMENS, Agates, Opals, Fossil Woods and Chinese Curiosities, Address MRS. L. M. MOORE, North San Juan, Cal. 9*

Canvassers Wanted!

\$1.50  **STOP THIEF**
ONE Ounce to 10 Pounds. Sold at hardware, or sent by express for \$1.50.
Address, JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

Vegetable Briefs.

BY SAM LAWRENCE.

As the summer advances, consume more vegetables and less meat.

The four essential kinds of food are flesh, grain, vegetables and fruits. These are all necessary to promote health and strength, yet their use must not be turned into abuse.

Nature endowed man with instinct to tell him what to eat. At this season of the year the natural inclination is to choose light, cooling foods, and it would be in accord with prudence as well as health to supply them in abundance.

Vegetables have an important chemical effect on the system, which, in value, is hard to overestimate. How few seem to know this, or knowing it, fail to take advantage of their knowledge. Such articles of food are often conspicuous only by their absence.

Few farmers sufficiently appreciate vegetables to cultivate them properly. If farmers, and gardeners, too, would increase this sort of diet during the heated term there would be less danger from the common summer fevers. The blood would be kept in a purer state and the sallow complexions now to be seen would soon disappear.

Tomatoes are, perhaps, the most valuable of all garden plants. They should be supplied in abundance for every table. The tomato is easily raised and yields well. A few plants of some good variety will supply a family from the time of beginning to bear until frost sets in. The acid juice of the tomato peculiarly fits it to be a staple article of food during the summer months. Onions are the most nutritious of all vegetables commonly grown. Like the tomato it is easily cultivated and forms one of the best blood purifiers known, when eaten raw. But few people lay in a sufficient supply of onions. Most farmers plant only a few short rows, enough for but a few meals, when the crop should be large enough to last the whole year.

An abundant use of the various kinds of vegetables is evidence of civilization. It is that which is eaten, more than anything

else that shows the educated man to be above the savage or cannibal. If a little energy is put into a few spare moments, every family can have a luxuriant garden. When it is not or can not be had there is still no excuse for living on a meat diet during summer. Vegetables are cheap and it is much better to buy them than to have to deal with sickness.

CULTIVATION.

This word means the improvement by tillage. It is the aid of man added to the natural provisions made by the Supreme Being for the promotion of the growth of plants. It is not a recent sentence on man to make him work. Adam and Eve were given the Garden of Eden to tend and cultivate. Old as the methods of cultivating the soil is, and well known as the important principles seem to be inculcated, yet there are many failures. People will blame the weather and other inevitable circumstances, when in about nine cases out of ten, the fault lies wholly upon themselves.

The first great occasion of poor crops is too little work after the plants begin to grow. The soil needs stirring in the early spring, and its demands at the present time are equally urgent. It is a common cry nearly every summer that there will be nothing raised on account of drouth, yet the measures that will greatly lessen the effects of dryness are not taken advantage of. The ground must be stirred, and stirred often. This is the principle key to success in the garden, and the same saying will hold good in the cornfield. I am not in favor of deep cultivation, as oftentimes it is injurious, but the *times* of working can not be too many.

The South Florida Orange Grove.

50c. a Year. Sample, 1c. Silver.

FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.

Payment on time. J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA.

HAPPY HOME.

Our Happy Home Magazine will be published every two months, at 25 cents per year. It is full of *home talks* and the ways to make home pleasant. Send 5 cents for sample copy.

We will send free on application our price list of **Berry Crates, Berry Baskets, Bee Hives, &c.**, made by us of the best material at very low prices. Also Catalogue of **Small Fruit, Vegetable and Green House Plants**. Friends, if you do not want our Magazine, send for our price-list.

L. H. BASHAW & SONS, East Rochester, Col. Co., O.

Breeding Carp.

We see so many favorable reports from parties who have been experimenting with this new garden crop that we have decided to transform our old "pond hole" into a carp pond this month. The following description of how to do it is given the *Ohio Farmer* by Mr. H. Talcott:

German carp will grow nicely and do well in water ponds fed only by thunder showers and the melting of winter snows. There is not a single farm in Ohio but what can have a carp pond at less cost than a common sized bulldog, and furnish far better food, and if you are not able to have both, massacre the "purp," but make the pond in July or August. If you have a ravine on the farm where water can be easily dammed, so much the better, but if you have perfectly level land with a clay subsoil, you can scrape out a good, large, deep hole, allowing the dirt to form a dam all around the pond so the water will be four or five feet deep, and then plant yellow willows around the edge of the pond to shade the water a little, also to prevent the bank from crumbling down, and as soon as the fall rains come on the job is done and you can plant the fish.

If you have a natural ravine where water flows freely during rain storms, or where partially fed by spring water, it is a better place; then if you are poor and unable to build an expensive dam, you can haul logs of any size or kind to make a log-pile that will fill the ravine for a foundation. Chink up between the logs with fine brush or straw, and then for a final finish plow and scrape the land inside the pond to any desired size or shape you please, only finish it handy for using a seine to catch the fish. Scrape all the dirt upon the logs inside the pond first, then dump it over on the lower side of the dam last, to have both sides the same finish, and muskrats will then travel over the dam instead of through it. In no other way can you keep them from spoiling a mud dam.

In the centre of the dam, or where you wish the water-flow, leave the top log of the dam bare, enough in length to make all the

flow that can ever be necessary; then on the lower side of the dam build an inclined plane of plank fully twelve to fifteen feet long, letting the plank run from the ground up to and be spiked to the top log of the dam. The water can then run over the dam and not wash away the lower side of it, and if a good stone-pile is placed upon the bottom of the plank it will not wash out a deep hole. The rats will then walk over these planks into the pond, but if you leave a space under them, the infernal scamps will bore a hole through it, if it is a hundred feet or more through it. Plant willows all over the dam; they will soon root and grow into a dense mass of bushes and leaves, furnishing some shade for the fish and making a dam that will last forever. As soon as the fall rains come on your pond is ready for the fish. I built a pond three or four years ago to furnish water in a dry time for the steam boiler in our mills. I had no

PURE EUROPEAN CARP For SALE
For stocking Ponds, Lakes, &c. Under four inches in length, 25 for \$4.00; 50 for \$6.00; 100 for \$10.00. From four to six inches, 12 for \$4.00; 25 for \$6.00; 50 for \$10.00. Six to eight inches, 12 for \$8.00; 25 for \$12.00. Orders filled on and after September 1, 1884, in rotation. Cans for shipping, from \$1.00 to \$2.00.
J. W. MARSHALL,
8* Constantine, St. Jo. Co., Mich.

My crop of over 40 different varieties of **POTATOES** will be about 1000 bushels. All interested in this useful crop should send for my Fall Price List, ready Sept. 10th. **L. F. DINTELMANN,**
8-10 Belleville, Ill.

SEED WHEAT!!
The product of 200 Acres, grown by us expressly for seed, consisting of Tuscan Island, Martin's Amber, Red Russian, Valley, Landreth's New White, Oster's Hybrid, Mediterranean Hybrid and others. A sample of each, with price, history and description, sent on receipt of 6 cts. in postage stamps, with our Treatise on Wheat Growing, or how to raise 50 bushels per acre.
Address **SAMUEL WILSON,**
8- Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

1833. **POMONA NURSERIES.** 1884.
—**PARRY STRAWBERRY**—
A seedling of Jersey Queen, vigorous grower, perfect flower, very productive, most beautiful bright color, large size, highest in flavor and firm. **Best for Market or Family use.**
MARLBORO; the largest early Raspberry!
WILSON, JR; the largest early Blackberry!
Headquarters for Kieffer Hybrid Pears.
A complete list of Small Fruit Plants, Grapes, Currants, &c. Catalogue free. **W.M. PARRY,**
8-10 Parry P. O., N. J.



thought of a carp pond, but did happen to make it so it answers a very nice purpose for both the water reservoir and fish pond. It is five feet deep in the centre of the pond and covers about half an acre of land. Eighteen months ago I put twenty carp in the pond, received from our national fish hatchery in Washington, free, by express, none of them as large as my finger, and now we have thousands of them, all sizes, up to perhaps one pound. We have never fed them anything until about two weeks ago. We hauled gravel from a creek near by and made a nice bed to feed them on, and now we feed some waste food from the kitchen. We shall catch ours mostly with a seine, then confine what we wish in water boxes in the pond where we can get them handy, unless we desire some rare sport, when we will procure plenty of angle-worms, hook and line, go down to the pond and sit in the hot sun, spit on the bait, fight mosquitoes and catch fish. Oh, it's fun! But you finish the pond and the children will do the rest of the business."

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. We have received a copy of the Premium List of the Department of Horticulture of the World's Exposition of Industry, which is to open at New Orleans, La., September 1, and continue throughout the winter. This, it is thought, will be the grandest exposition ever held in America. The building for the horticultural department alone will be six hundred feet in length and one hundred and fourteen feet in width, the walls and roof to be covered with glass. It will furnish table room for twenty-five thousand plates of fruit and forty thousand square feet of table room for the exhibition of plants. The government of Mexico will fill five acres of this space. The states of Central America and other countries besides our own are to be represented. The premiums on hundreds of single fruits and collections range from \$5.00 to \$250.00, aggregating many thousand dollars on fruits alone. Hon. Parker Earle, of Cobden, Ill., the "strawberry king" of America, President of Miss. Valley Horticultural Society, is chief of the Depart-

ment of Horticulture, and communications relating to this department should be addressed to him as above. Excursion rates will be issued in all parts of the Union, and this will afford a fine opportunity for any of our friends in the north to pay the sunny south a visit.

The vacation season is here, and the city boys, released from the restraints of schools, delight in "going a-gunning," which means to roam through fields and pastures, often knocking down walls and banging away at an occasional robin or woodpecker. Like the men who trespass in the same unwarrantable way later in the year, prowling about after quail, snipe and partridges, it can be said of them: "You have lived too long, if you persist in killing the innocent birds, and instead of a marble stone you deserve a white birch slab with this epitaph:

"Here lies at rest
A worthless pest
Who had no soul to lose or save;
And these four words,
He killed the birds,
Proclaims his worth who fills this grave."

Send 25c for the Great German System for preserving Eggs. J. E. RUE, JR., Littleton, N. C.

301 Over 301 Actual Agents' Names, postpaid \$1. W. E. Haley, Green Bay, Wis.

GUNS. For information **FREE**, send how to get one **FREE**, to PHENIX FIREARMS CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

FERRETS FOR SALE!!

Four pair of **White African Ferrets**. Young and ready to handle. Boxed and delivered at express office for Six Dollars per pair. **B. J. Harvey**, 8—Harveyville, Luz. Co., Pa.

FOR REGISTERED Devon Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Scotch Collie Dogs, B. B. Red Games, W. & Br. Leghorn, P. Rocks, W. C. B. Polish, Langshans, Wyandottes, Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, address **F. D. BECK**, 5-1y Bethany, West Va.

FLEMING & TAYLOR,
Augusta, Ky.,

Breeders and Shippers of thoroughbred Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

5 CENT SHEET MUSIC 5
We have over 2000 pieces, Vocal and Instrumental. Send for Catalogue free.
BENNAGE & CO., 112 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RUBBER **AGENTS WANTED!**
Your name and large canvassing outfit for **25c.**
STAMPS. F. W. MAXSON, Rochester, N. Y.
5-10* Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

— O —

All Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Answers and original contributions solicited from all.

ANSWERS TO JUNE GARNERINGS.

31. "The present fashion is always handsome."
 32. HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.
 33.

E
 C A T
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 P

34. 1. MISLEADINGS 2. PLEADINGS.
 35. PUGET SOUND BRAND.
 36.

P U L M O N I C
 C O R R I D O R
 C A L C U L U S
 G R A Y L I N G
 C E N O T A P H
 N O M I N A T E
 M A R I T I M E
 D I L A T O R Y
 G R A D U A T E
 D W E L L I N G

Zig-zags—POLYNOMIAL—COLLATERAL.

AUGUST GARNERINGS.

No. 43. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 25 letters, is a quotation from Mrs. Hemans's poems.

- The 7, 21, 1, 10 is an opening.
 The 20, 12, 8, 18, 2, 6 is a river in Europe.
 The 16, 15, 23, 9, 3, 14, 25 is suffering.
 The 4, 19, 17, 24 is a screen.
 The 22, 13, 5, 11 are appendages.

SINBAD.

No. 44. AN HOUR-GLASS.

ACROSS— 1. A wood-worker's tool. 2. Refuse.
 3. Grape-stones. 4. A plant. 5. A consonant. 6. To vex. 7. A prefix meaning imperfection. 8. A monk of the Greek church. 9. Effervescing.

DIAGONALS—Left to right: Passion.
 DIAGONALS—Right to left: A sort of snake.
 Right to center: Wraps.
 Center to left: To wind around spirally.
 Left to center: A prefix meaning over.
 Center to right: To trifle.

MAUDE.

No. 45. CHARADE.

You must be *first* to others
 If you would have them *first* to you;
 Treat all mankind as brothers—
 (This means the sisters, too.)

When "bow of promise" comes to view,
 Tho' the day be dark and wet,
Second you will find the hue
 That's furthest from violet.

On a day in chill Novembers,
 Grandpas' then the *whole* invite;
 And the children watch the em'bers,
 Burning on the andirons bright.

B. M. H.

No. 46. TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. Transpose a vegetable into a poison.
2. Another vegetable into an imitative person.
3. A common bird into evergreen trees.
4. A weapon into a pure state.
5. To be able into a vegetable.
6. A kind of vessel into small bodies of water.

MELROSE.

No. 47. A DIAMOND.

1. A letter from Poland. 2. To allow. 3. Pliant.
4. Inducing sleep or oblivion. 5. A pronoun. 6. Part of the head. 7. A letter from Manchester.

B. R. YANT.

No. 48. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of seven letters.)

1. A spider. 2. An instrument to cut membranous bands. 3. A cutter. 4. A barge. 5. A garret window. 6. Annual. 7. A large, white ant.

Primals: A stew pan.

Finals: The earth's surface.

CASSBET.

Answers in October number.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's "Garnerings," we offer one volume of Ogilvie's Popular Reading.

For the second best list we will award one volume of Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeping.

Lists will close on September 13.

Answers to June Garnerings were received from Dan Shannon, Lackawanna Lad, Mary Emmett, Sally, L. M. O'Nade, Anna Condor, Minnie Carpenter, Joseph Whiting, Cassbett, C. H. Putnam, Frank Graves, Nellie Niles, O. Mission, Maude, Mead, B. M. H., B. Riggs, J. Henry, Samantha, Louise Macomber, Billy Bowline and C. O. Dover.

Prize for best list of answers was awarded to B. M. H., for second best list to Cassbett.

**BIRCH'S KEY AND NOT
 WILL WIND ANYWATCH WEAR OUT**
 SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dev St., N. Y.

50 (1884) Chromo cards, no 2 alike, 10c. 40 comic transparent cards, 10c. 26 hand-painted cards 10 cts. Agt's Outfit, 15c. Giant Card Co., Sterretania, Pa.

50 Hidden name and Chromo Cards, with present, 10c. 11 pk's. a 2-heart gold Ring & Agent's Sample Album \$1. Cut this out.
 5-10 O. A. BRAINARD, HIGGANUM, CONN.

OLD COINS 10 Foreign Coins, all different... 25c.
 \$133 in Confederate Money.... 20c.
 Premium Coin Book..... 13c.
 G. L. FANCHER, West Winsted, Ct.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Maude: Our friend "Sally" conducts the puzzle department in the *Canaan Reporter* of E. Canaan, N. H., and she would be glad to receive some contributions from you and all our puzzlers. Address Box 31, No. Boscawen, N. H. Please to favor the lady in the manner desired, if in your power.—

B. M. H.: We think your answers to April "Garnerings" came after we had closed the lists, made the awards and sent copy of June issue to La Plume. In No. 20, the word "time" should have read "tunic;" it must have been a typographical error, as we sent Maude's own copy. You will notice that the June rebuses were all right, and that No. 35 was a *triple* Cross Word Enigma. Glad to welcome you back again; for we always miss our faithful co-workers when they do not report every month.—

Mead: Contributions received; some will be used although your spelling will have to be revised.—*C. H. P.:* Thanks, for the information so kindly and promptly given. Your "garnerings" are always acceptable, and a new supply will soon be "in order."—

Angelina L.: We have received many letters in praise of your June charade. Of course, it was easy to solve but beautifully constructed. More charades would be as well received, we have no doubt.—*Byrnehc:* The prizes are sent from the office at La Plume. Sorry yours did not reach you; but hope, by the time you read this, it will have come to hand.—

Cassbet: The numerical will be given in the October number. No doubt the answer will prove a truism, although we do not think it did so about eight years ago.—

Undine: Excuse the omission of your name among the solvers for May, last month. The fault lies entirely with the puzzle editor, although an unintentional error.—*Nellie Niles:* Don't get excited but restrain your impatience. The answer to Sally's rebus will be given in next month's "Cozy Corner."—

Solvers: Please notify the puzzle editor when your prizes do not reach you. F. S. F.

Onions and Early Potatoes.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

I have always found it profitable to harvest onions and early potatoes as soon as they are fully ripe. Where the soil has been kept in a proper condition by good cultivation, a good steel rake is the best implement to harvest onions, as they can be readily raked into windrows and cured. I prefer curing in the shade; gathering them up and taking off the tops and laying upon scaffolds in the shade. They should be sorted when picked up. The small onions will not sell profitably and they can be used more economically for sets, either for late fall or early spring planting, growing into marketable onions much earlier than from either seed or buttons. Onions should not

be stored in too deep piles or they will heat and rot. All they require is a cool, dry place and plenty of ventilation. When this is secured there is very little danger of onions rotting. Do not cut the tops off too close, it injures the keeping qualities. Be sure they are thoroughly dry before storing, this part of the work is very important.

I also dry potatoes as fast as they are dug. If I desire to save a portion for seed I divide into three lots. The smallest for feed, the best and smoothest for seed and the balance to use or market. I use boxes or baskets, they are much easier to handle. Sort the potatoes as fast as dug, throwing each size into separate baskets. I never allow them to remain in the sun for any considerable length of time. Nothing injures the quality of potatoes so much as being exposed to the hot rays of the sun, for this reason I carry them direct to the shade and cure them there.

I am aware that many prefer to leave the early potatoes in the ground until cool weather to avoid the risk of rotting. But in my experience, if proper pains are taken, this risk is reduced far below that of allowing them to remain in the ground. I have never yet lost potatoes dug in August, but I always dig as soon as they are thoroughly ripe and carry to the shade and cure well. Be sure they are thoroughly dry and then store away in a loft or place above ground where there is plenty of ventilation. Potatoes left in the soil too long after they are ripe will deteriorate in quality, and are liable to be destroyed by vermin, or to make

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4tf

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New Albany, Ind.

2tf

a second growth, especially if the ground is moist, and this injures them very materially. They should not be put in too large a bulk at first, as there is some danger of heating. They should be kept thoroughly dry, then if there is a pure circulation of air there is little or no danger of loss.

With many farmers it is often a question of which is the most profitable, to sell or to store and wait for better prices. My experience is that, taking one year with another, if fifty cents per bushel can be realized for either crop when first harvested, it is better to sell than to store away; unless, of course, you are well enough posted as to the supply and demand to know that there is a small supply, in which case, it may be better to hold. There is nearly always more risk to run in storing away any crop, and I have always found it profitable if a fair reasonable price could be secured, to market when the crop is ready.

Literary Mention.

PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING, by G. M. T. Johnson, Binghamton, N. Y. We have been favored by the author with a copy of the 4th edition of this excellent work, and we still think, as we said of the 3rd edition, that it stands "up head" among the Poultry books. Considerable new matter has been added, and new engravings have been made of the different breeds of fowls, poultry houses, etc., and the common-sense style of the work will recommend it to all who want a book that is fitted for every-day instruction, and not filled with impossible theories and fanciful diction of no value to any one. The book is handsomely bound in cloth with gilt title and colored lithograph plates, and sold for 50 cents, a price that brings it within the reach of all.

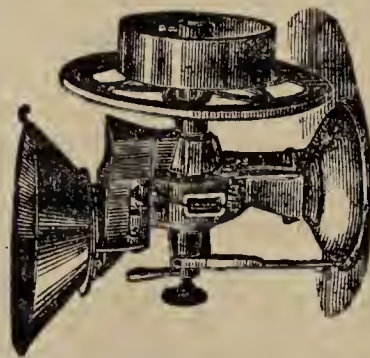
THE HOUSEKEEPER for June is an excellent number. Miss Juliet Corson has an article telling just how to set and wait on a table for a company at dinner or tea. The third "Inskip Paper" discusses easy methods of doing work, and an illustrated article gives several plans for a kitchen. Some one ought to send to the publishers (Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.,) for their handsome illustrated premium list and get up a good club here. The publishers send specimen copies to any address, free.

GOOD TIMES is the name of an illustrated monthly magazine, published at Boston, Mass., devoted to furnishing Songs, Recitations, Declamations, Dialogues, &c., for school entertainments, as well as useful information for both teachers and pupils. Teachers will find this little paper a valuable aid in their labors, and a dollar spent for a year's subscription would be a good investment.

THE MANHATTAN. The fourth volume of this elegant Magazine begins with the July Number and it is very evident that the publisher is determined to spare no pains nor expense that will make each volume better than its predecessors. In its mechanical work it now rivals the older periodicals, while in literary matter it falls not one whit behind. This number now before us contains some twenty articles by the best writers, many being finely illustrated. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of the Earl of Dufferin, K. P. Fair Verona is an illustrated article, by J. W. Davis, descriptive of that ancient Roman City. Martha J. Lamb gives a description of Riverside Park with fine sketches of charming bits of scenery there. White Elephants, by Frank Vincent, Jr., The Ancient Water Supply of Constantinople, illustrated, and much other interesting matter make this number of the Manhattan the pride of its publisher and the joy of its reader. Published monthly at Temple Court, New York City, at \$3.00 per year.

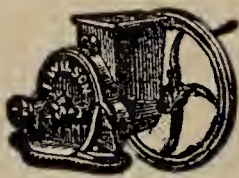
THE AUGUST number of **THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY** contains two brilliant and striking articles on the future of religion. The first, "The Ghost of Religion," is by Frederic Harrison, and is an attack on Mr. Spencer's "Unknowable," and the second, "Retrospective Religion," is Mr. Spencer's reply. Grant Allen's "Hickory-Nuts and Butternuts," Dr. C. C. Abbott's "Some Rambles of a Naturalist," and M. J. Fischer's "My Monkeys," may be equally well described as lively or amusing essays, or as scientific articles, for they are both; and Dr. Peale's "The World's Geyser-Regions," with several full-page illustrations, is also readable, scientific and instructive. Mr. Frederic G. Mather's "Salt-Deposits of Western New York" deals principally with the salt-wells of Warsaw, Wyoming County, which appear to be the strongest and best in the United States. The serials on "The Chemistry of Cookery," Mattieu Williams, and "The Morality of Happiness," by Mr. Thomas Foster, are continued; and there is also a curious and interesting article on old-fashioned arithmetic, under the title of "The Mystic Properties of Numbers." The Editor's Table is occupied with a discussion of the relations of "Science and the Temperance Reform."

D. Appleton & Company, New York. Fifty cents a number, \$5.00 a year.



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8-1 Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

CITY AND COUNTRY, published monthly at Columbus, Ohio, still continues to improve, and in size and contents vies with some of the older farm journals. The publishers seem determined to give a dollar's worth for 75 cents, the subscription price, and certainly their subscribers can not complain of the quantity or quality.

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. Those who desire an evangelical religious journal, non-sectarian in character, filled to overflowing with the best thoughts of the best Christian writers can not do better than to subscribe for the Christian at Work. In this excellent paper all denominations are fairly treated, and a welcome given to every good, from whatever source derived. Published weekly by J. N. Hallock, 216 Broadway, N. Y., at \$3.00 a year.

THE TRIBUNE AND FARMER, lately of Philadelphia, has changed its headquarters to New York, and its form from eight to sixteen pages. Its new form is much better than the old, and with its new type it is more easily read. As it numbers among its contributors some of the best agricultural writers, we have no doubt but the success achieved in the past will be sustained in the future. The new publication office is at No. 20 Rose Street. Weekly, \$1.00 per year.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER. The efforts of an old and able editor concentrated upon a publication seem to give it a character and individuality that may be seen at once and easily recognized by his former friends and foes. The association of Mr. Orange Judd, formerly of the *American Agriculturist* with the PRAIRIE FARMER, of Chicago, Ill., fully exemplifies this fact, and we congratulate our worthy contemporary upon securing so valuable a man as editor and business manager, and we have no doubt many of his old-time friends will become subscribers to his new venture. \$2.00 per year, weekly.

The August number of DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY is unusually interesting. Among the many articles that call for favorable notice are "On Foot and Four-in-hand in the Tyrol," "Costume Portraits in the Paris Salon," "At the Whitby Jet Works," "Opportunities for Women," by Jennie June, and "Earnst Moritz Arndt, Poet and Patriot." Ella Wheeler, Eleanor Kirk, and others contribute excellent stories, and the illustrated article on the popular "Crazy Quilt" will prove useful to ladies. "The World's Progress," and the various departments are of interest and utility, and the illustrations excellent. The beautiful oil picture, "A Feather in her Cap," is exceedingly attractive.

OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING. The seventh number of this publication is at hand and is well worthy of the consideration of the lovers of standard works of fiction, and yet do not feel able to indulge their taste by purchasing the high-priced editions. For only 30 cents we have eight complete stories, either of which in book form would cost from 75 cents to \$1.50. All printed in large type with handsome cover. We can recommend our readers to buy this book and see for themselves. Sent postpaid for 30 cents by the publishers, J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose Street, N. Y., or from this office at same price.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER has added to its editorial staff, Mr. J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N. Y., an agricultural writer who has displayed a high order of talent in the columns of various journals to which he has been a more or less frequent contributor for many years. Mr. Woodward has bought a half interest in the RURAL NEW YORKER and will give undivided attention to the new duties which are fully in accord with his inclinations. He is known to many farmers as the disseminator of the Niagara grape, in which he had proprietary interest. He is a member of the Board of Control of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and has contributed many valuable suggestions to the management. THE RURAL NEW YORKER will undoubtedly be strengthened by Mr. Woodward's work. The paper has acquired high standing through the efforts of Mr. Carman, who has been singularly successful as an editor and manager of an agricultural paper that had lost its prestige when he took possession. Mr. Carman may well be congratulated upon the acquisition of so capable a coadjutor as Mr. Woodward will be.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of S. H. Moore & Co., publishers of the CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, on page 33 and to the Ladies' Work Box Premium offered for six month's subscribers.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.—E. Nason & Co., 120 Fulton St., New York, whose offers for Badges, Uniforms, Torches, &c., will be found elsewhere, are we are advised an old established house of excellent reputation and can be relied upon.

THE NEWARK MACHINE COMPANY, of Newark, O., whose advertisement of the *Victor Clover Huller* has appeared in our columns for some time, lost their factory and a large number of Clover Hullers, Grain Drills, &c., by fire on July 5th. Their energy was not destroyed, however, and with the help of others who kindly tendered them the use of their shops, tools, &c., they hope to be able to fill any orders for their line of goods after August 1st. Their Insurance of \$250,000, in sixty-one companies, is sufficient to enable them to build new shops, which they have already begun.

SHORTHAND thoroughly taught by MAIL or personally; good situations procured *all pupils* when competent. Phonography, thoroughly learned, opens the best field for young people, especially for educated young ladies. Send for circular. **W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.**

FIFTY DOLLARS IN PRIZES for the best lists of words made from the letters in the word "Profitable." Send stamp for conditions. No postals answered.
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I have a new, rich and rare work just from the press. It contains **1100 pages** and **2000 illustrations**. 40 Colleges and Specialists have contributed. It will prove a *gold mine* to any intelligent Farmer, Gardener, Stock-Raiser or Housekeeper. Ask the Editor of this paper for a copy containing *his review* of this *great work*. A valuable pamphlet free! A few smart salesmen will be employed.

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404 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PLANT AGENT'S REPORT.

Olyphant, Pa., July 10th, 1884.

I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—I have, at this date, sold only 4000 celery plants. I have transplanted 6000 plants, have thinned them out and filled all vacancy in the row. There is a well on one end of the patch and a river on one side and end. I have watered quite frequently and the plants are growing very fast. One end of the patch is shaded by trees. I would rather not sell any more plants till Monday, and then I can pull 50,000 or more. The largest are about the same as those I bought of you last August. Will begin shipping next week. Will buy all my seed of you next year if we can agree in prices. Nearly all the seed I bought of you was the best I ever bought. The cabbage, celery, beets, peas and tomato plants were all first class.

Clark told me there was a man in Luzerne County who had five acres of cabbage plants and offered to ship plants in 10,000 lots for \$1.00 a 1000. Clark said that that man had almost ruined his trade in Luzerne and Columbia Counties, and he was obliged to come down in his prices.

I have sold \$280 worth of cabbage plants. I sold most of them for \$1.25 and \$1.50 a 1000 on ground. I did not ship a cabbage plant on my place. I have sold about 25,000 plants at retail for 25 cents a 100. I have on hand about 100,000 Premium Flat Dutch and Excelsior Flat Dutch, besides Fottler's and Late Drumhead. The season for setting Flat Dutch and Drumhead is about over for North Eastern Pennsylvania. I suppose the Southern trade has hardly begun. I have not advertised in any papers outside of Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties. I have about 200,000 cabbage plants and about 5000 tomato plants. Do you think it will pay me to hold on my cabbage plants, or plow them under? Please reply soon and oblige
E. J. HULL.

ANSWER: The trouble with the plant business this season is, that not in ten years before have we had so favorable a year for growing them, and every one who made the attempt seems to have succeeded in growing his own supply; hence, plants have been very plenty and cheap in all directions. Never, during our twenty year's experience in growing them, have we had so little trouble. The fleas did not cause us the slightest annoyance until too late for them to do injury. On the other hand, a worse season for selling is seldom experienced. From June 1st,

when sales usually begin, we had no rain worth mentioning until the 27th; so the time when we should have been making the best sales was lost, as it was so hot and dry no one dare buy. Take the month of June out of the cabbage plant trade and but little is left. Then when rains did come it was so late that those who bought dare not risk the latest varieties; hence, a larger proportion of Flat Dutch and Drumhead on hand than usual. Don't be discouraged. Next season it will probably be very different.

THOSE WINTER OATS.

Nicholson, Pa., June 28th, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: I have planted and cultivated seed from your establishment for the last eight years, and have always been pleased with the extra growth and vigor of your seeds, showing their quality to be superior to common store and market seeds. I have planted in three different places in this state and in different places in the west, and could always look in a neighbors garden and see a poorer growth than in my own. All the seed I received from you this spring is doing finely. I shall purchase in larger quantities next year.

A few years ago there was a note in the Agriculturist about some Winter Oats that could be sown in the fall and yield very heavily. If you know of its present progress or whereabouts please place the information in my possession, and oblige your friend
ALEX. BRONSON.

ANSWER: This is just the kind of report we have been striving to bring out, by supplying seeds which really are superior to those to be obtained elsewhere, and we are happy in knowing that the number who have found it out and appreciate our labors, is very rapidly increasing. Regret to say that we do not know anything about the Winter Oats, but do not believe that they proved hardy enough for our latitude.

Fairview Nurseries,

—Established in 1835.—



250,000 handsome 1 yr. Peach Trees at low rates as ground must be cleared early. 100,000 OLD IRON CLAD Strawberry. 50 other kinds. 25 Acres Big Berries. Millions of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Choice Kieffer Pear Trees. Price-list free. J. PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J.

For Sale Cheap.

300,000 Peach Trees, 1 year from bud, raised from Tennessee pits. 100,000 La Versailles and Cherry Currants, 1 and 2 years old. 25,000 Concord Vines, 1 and 2 two years old, together with a full assortment of other Nursery Stock. Address,

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,
New Canaan, Conn.

BEST FERTILIZER FOR CABBAGES.

Oakdale Station, Pa., July 1, 1884.

Mr. Tillinghast: Sir, I have about one and one fourth acres of ground in late cabbage that has made a very fine start; but when preparing ground I could not get as much stable manure as I would like to have had to insure a first rate crop, and I have been thinking of putting on some fertilizer but do not know what is the best kind. Will you please inform me what you think would be the best, how to apply, and how much? And oblige, Yours Truly,

H. S. THOMPSON.

ANSWER: We should first secure all the fine, dry hen manure we could, at, say one dollar per barrel. If not enough is available, we should purchase some sort of commercial fertilizer. We ourselves use "Ammoniated Dissolved Bone," manufactured by Lister Bros., Newark, N. J. It suits us better than any other Phosphate which we have tried. In either of above cases, place a small handful around each plant before each hoeing and cover by hoeing.

SWEET POTATO BEDS.

Westhampton, N. Y., June 20th, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—As you state that you are willing to help your agents, I beg leave to trouble you for a little information.

Is the sand in which sweet potato slips have been grown, in hot-beds, good to use another season for the same purpose, or not?

What is the horse manure that has been used for hot-beds good for now after the primary use has been fulfilled?

What use can old sweet potatoes, from which slips have been taken, be applied to?

Yours Truly, JESSE S. SMITH.

ANSWER: We know of no reason why the soil is not just as good the following year. It is our practice when breaking up a bed at this season of the year to throw the soil and a good portion of the spent manure, well mixed, in a conical heap, and let them lie until wanted for use the following spring. The manure will thus become well rotted and help to enrich the soil, and also make it loose and much better than it was at first.

The old potatoes are of no value whatever, farther than the amount of manure they will make if allowed to rot with the soil.

THE "MIXED BELLES" AGAIN.

Shelburne, Vt., July 1, 1884.

Mr. Tillinghast: My Dear Sir,—You will possibly remember that about a year ago, my father (A. Rand,) and yourself had some correspond-

ence in regard to the "Belle" potato, as to its peculiarity of having two seemingly distinct sorts "among itself." If I remember rightly, you stated that you had been unable to breed these two sorts separately; but father's experience was contrary to this, as he then had the two kinds entirely separated, so much so, as two distinct varieties. Last season we planted quite a quantity of each separately, and had no difficulty in keeping them so. The light colored one, which we fancy the true type of the Belle, is much the best of the two. I thought perhaps you would be interested to know how the members of your "potato family" are doing up here in Vermont. Wall's Orange is first rate. Allow me to congratulate you as the introducer of so good a sort. I have tested and am testing nearly all of the new sorts, and if agreeable, will write a few lines giving my experience for SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. Truly Yours,

W. H. RAND.

ANSWER: We are now of the opinion that the two sorts came from two different seeds from the same ball planted together, as they seem to have been together from the start. The lightest colored has proven the most productive, while the redder one is claimed by some to be the better in quality. I am sorry that Wall's Orange has not proven entirely satisfactory in some sections, and I advise a trial of it on a limited scale at first.

Of course we should be greatly pleased to have you and all other interested readers contribute freely to the columns of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. It would thus be made much more valuable and interesting.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL my Novelties, Watches, etc.
Catalogue Free. G. M. HANSON, CHICAGO, ILL.

STEEL VIOLIN STRINGS. Sample Set of 4 Fine Steel Violin Strings for 25 cents.
12th WARREN MUSIC HOUSE, WARREN, INDIANA.

All interested in Bees or Honey should send at once **1000** COLONIES of Bees for Sale. **Six** APARIES. for our Price List and Catalogue of Bees, Queens and Apiarian Implements. Satisfaction guaranteed. **FLANAGAN & ILLINSKI**, Lock Box 995, Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING.

Presses and outfits from \$2.00 to \$500. Over 2000 styles of Type and Cuts, Chromo Cards, etc. Reduced price list free. 100 page catalogue 10c. **HOOVER SUPPLY CO.**, Box 2795, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1-b-6

EGGS for Hatching from P. Rocks, White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per 13. **GEO. F. MILLER**, Justus, Lack'a Co., Pa.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

SOME GARDEN NOTES.

Corning, N. Y., June 27, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: I have been thinking for some time that I would send you a few notes, and, if you like, you can print them in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, but somehow there has been so much to do, until now, I have not got at it. First, I will say that I fully appreciate your magazine—SEED-TIME AND HARVEST—and am receiving much pleasure and profit from its monthly visits. I wish it could be in the hands of every small farmer in the land; and enclosed you will find the addresses of a few such, hoping you will mail them specimen copies; also, please send me one-half dozen specimens and I will place them where I hope they will do good.

I started out this spring with the determination that if manure and constant care and attention would make a good garden, I would have it; and the prospect now looks very favorable. I am well pleased with your seeds; the packets were well-filled. The idea of putting up mixed vegetable seeds, that is, seeds of different sorts of cucumbers, melons, beets, turnips, carrots, etc., mixed, is a good one.

The farmer, of all persons, needs, and may have, if he is so disposed, a good supply of garden vegetables. With an abundance of vegetables and fruits, meats and pastry may take a back seat. See to the garden, brother farmers, that it is not overgrown with weeds. Do not neglect it for other work. Have it rich, and give it good cultivation, and see what an inviting bill of fare your wife will prepare for you and your hands during the busy season. Fresh vegetables right from your own garden is a luxury that your cousins in the large cities know nothing about.

Besides the vegetables you raise, the garden should be large enough so that you can test new varieties of farm seeds in it, which you may happen to have. A portion of it ought also to be set apart for flowers. These cheer one, and make home more homelike and inviting.

Most Respectfully, F. H. Dow.

AN IOWA REPORT.

Decorah, Iowa, July 28, 1884.

I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—I feel that I ought to express my thanks to you for that most excellent little work of yours (the Plant Grower) which you kindly sent to me; also for the expression of your confidence in me by making me your agent for this town. I am more than satisfied in your dealings with me, and wish that I could do enough for you to make you feel as well satisfied with me. You must take into con-

sideration that heretofore your seeds have hardly been heard of in this section, and even I knew nothing of the extra quality of your seeds until 1883. Most of the gardeners here have their favorite seedsmen and think none other as good. Then others harp on cheaper seeds. This part of the battle I can fight pretty well. I have in every instance where I could, given all seed orders to you. Truly Yours, JOHN STEVENS.



\$60. **5-TON**

Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE BEAM. **JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.** Sold on trial. Warrants 5 years. All sizes as low. For free book, address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

1838. -- 1883. POMONA NURSERIES.

(Established 1838.)



KIEFFER HYBRID PEARS.

100,000 Peach Trees.

100 Acres in Small Fruits,

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries

GRAPES, Currants, &c. Fruit, shade

and ornamental trees, vines and plants in variety.

Catalogue with Colored Plates FREE.

ly **WM PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.**

THE "ATLANTIC"

is, without exception, the most profitable of all market varieties of the

STRAWBERRY!

\$2.00 per Dozen. \$10. per hundred.

The trade and dealers invited to aid in its dissemination, and liberal terms offered. Electrotypes and Colored plates supplied on favorable terms.

Also other Small Fruit Plants, new and old.

Send for Circular.

WM. F. BASSETT, Hammonton, N. J.

MRS. GARFIELD.

THE NEW STRAWBERRY FOR 1883.

A perfect-flowering seedling of the Crescent, which it equals in health, vigor, productiveness, bright color and early ripening, and far surpasses in size, form, firmness and high flavor. It is "The Coming Early Market Berry," and its high flavor will cause it to be planted in every family fruit garden. Send for free Catalogue, with opinions of leading experts. Also price-list of all the best new and old varieties for summer and fall planting.

HALE BROTHERS, South Glastonbury, Ct.

109,089 PEACH TREES,

And a full stock of all kinds of **FRUIT** and **ORNAMENTAL** Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, etc. Also **Packing Moss** furnished in large or small quantities at low prices to the trade.

ly **R. D. COLE & CO., Bridgeton, N. J.**

DON'T BE A FOOL!

Art of money getting—one book free.

1-b

R. L. WOLCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RICHES AND FRIENDSHIP.

A certain man of vast estate,
And generous mind withal,
So freely spent it on his friends,
He soon had none at all.

His fickle friends discovered this,
And then their worth they showed;
They left him, nor e'en paid the debt
Of gratitude they owed.

Ere long the man got rich again,
Much richer than before;
And those who then received so much
Came now—expecting more!

The man had by this time, howe'er,
A lesson great been taught;
And straight he sent all away,
With the large sum of—naught!

Friends, he had learned, do round us flock,
When we are rich and great;
But when want comes and troubles rise,
They leave us to our fate.

And he had learned what oft is seen,
When friends are in request,
That those of whom we think the least
Turn out to be the best.

—Chambers' Journal.

The man who "found his level" was a carpenter, of course.

There is but one virtue, the eternal sacrifice of self.—George Sand.

While the very young daughter of a country clergyman was playing in the garden one day, a stranger came along and inquired if her father was at home. "No," she replied; "but my mother is in the house, and she will pray with you, you poor miserable sinner."

A young man objected to the girl that his rich uncle wished him to marry. "You mustn't be so particular," said the exasperated uncle. "I tell you she's well enough." "So she is, uncle," responded the nephew "and you know you've always taught me to leave well enough alone!"

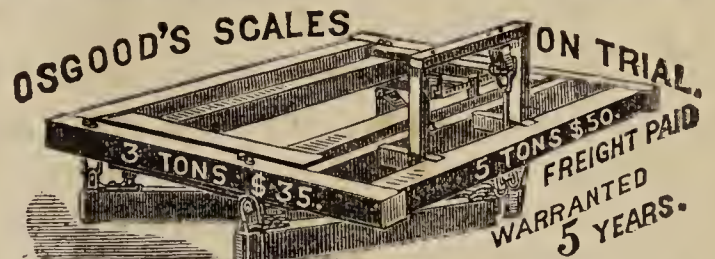
"My dear," said a sentimental maiden to her lover, "of what do these autumnal tints, this glowing of the skies, this blazing garniture of the dying year remind you?" "Pancakes," he promptly answered. Then she realized for the first time that two hearts did not beat as one.

A gentleman of the name of Pepper had been thrown several times from a spirited

horse, and was relating the circumstance to a friend, and at the same time observed he had never given his horse a name. "I think," observed the friend, "you should call him 'Pepper-caster.'"

NEW GRAPES & OLD — AN ILLUSTRATED
THE JEFFERSON CATALOGUE
A SPECIALITY FREE
J.C. BURROW. FISHKILL N.Y.

CAYUGA LAKE NURSERIES!
OLD and NEW **FRUITS!** LARGE and SMALL
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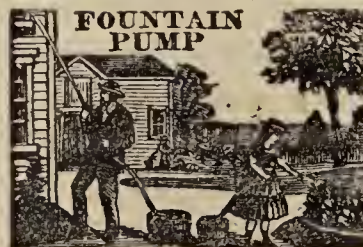


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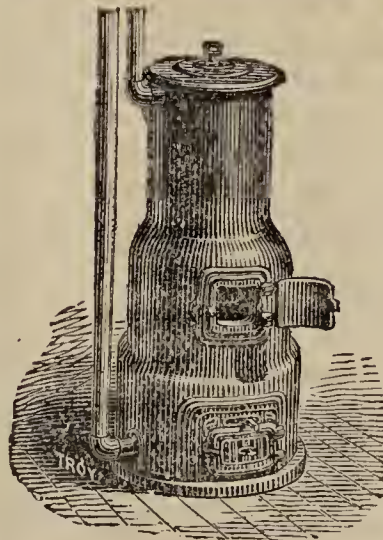
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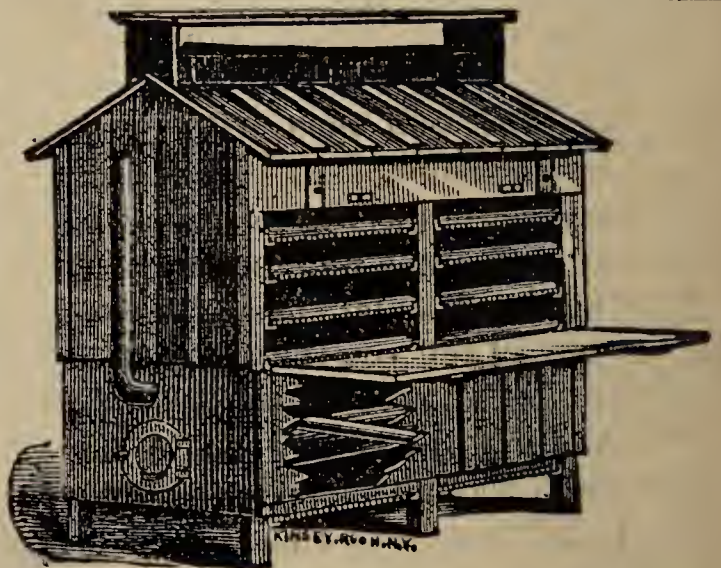
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Early Snowball,.....	20	2.00	30.00
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Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.00

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Henderson's Early Summer..	05	20	3.00
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Red Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
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Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	4.50

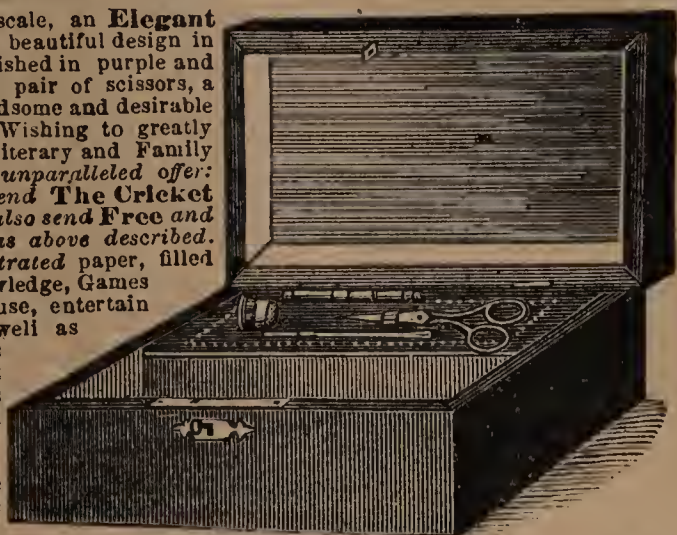
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Cress.				Black American.....	05	05	60
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	05	10	1.25	Parsnip.			
Water Cress.....	10	60	—	Smooth Hollow Crowned.....	05	10	.75
Cucumber.				Early Round.....	05	10	.75
Tailby's Hybrid, New.....	05	20	2.00	New Maltese.....	05	10	1.00
Early Cluster.....	05	20	1.80	Parsley.			
Early Russian.....	05	20	1.80	Extra Fine Curled.....	05	15	2.00
Peerless Early White Spine..	05	20	1.60	Pumpkin.			
Green Prolific.....	05	20	1.60	Mammoth Tours.....	05	10	.85
Long Green.....	05	20	1.80	Large Cheese.....	05	10	.85
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	1.80	Sugar. (Fine for pies.).....	05	20	—
Endive.				Connecticut Field.....	05	05	.45
Green Curled.....	05	20	2.00	Radishes.			
Egg Plant.				Early Scarlet Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
Long Purple.....	10	50	—	Early White Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
Improved N. Y. Purple.....	10	60	—	Long Scarlet Short-Top.....	05	10	1.00
Very Early Dwarf Purple....	10	50	—	Early Scarlet Olive.....	05	10	1.00
Striped Gaudalupe.....	10	60	—	French Breakfast.....	05	10	1.00
Long White China.....	10	60	—	Grey Summer Turnip.....	05	10	1.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	60	—	Golden Yellow Summer (New)	05	10	1.50
Gourds.				Summer Varieties Mixed....	05	10	1.25
New Nest Egg.....	15	50	—	China Rose Winter.....	05	10	1.00
Kohl Rabi.				Black Spanish Winter.....	05	10	1.00
Large Purple.....	10	35	5.00	California Mammoth White..	05	15	2.00
Early White Vienna.....	10	35	5.00	Winter varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	35	5.00	Rhubarb.			
Lettuce.				Linnæus.....	05	10	1.60
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Black Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00	Low's Essex Hybrid, New....	05	15	1.50
Drumhead, or Malta.....	05	20	2.00	Early White Bush.....	05	10	1.00
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Leek.				Hubbard.....	05	15	1.50
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Musk Melon.				Butman.....	05	10	1.25
Banana	05	25	4.00	Mammoth.....	10	30	—
Nutmeg.....	05	10	1.25	Tobacco.			
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Netted Gem.....	05	20	3.00	Acme.....	05	30	4.00
Hackensack.....	05	10	2.00	Mayflower, New.....	10	50	5.00
Christiana Orange.....	05	10	2.00	Red Currant.....	05	50	5.00
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Striped Gipsy.....	05	10	1.25	Jersey Lily, New.....	05	15	1.50
Ice Cream.....	05	10	1.25	New White Egg.....	05	10	.75
Mountain Sweet.....	05	10	1.25	Early White Dutch.....	05	10	.75
Ferry's Peerless.....	05	10	1.25	Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	05	10	.75
Citron. (for preserving,).....	05	10	1.25	Long White Cow Horn.....	05	10	.75
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Early Red Globe.....	05	20	2.00	White French, or Sw't German	05	10	80
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Red Wethersfield.....	05	10	1.20	Brill's American Yellow.....	05	10	80
Large Yellow Dutch.....	05	10	1.20	Shamrock Swede, Yellow....	05	10	80
White Globe.....	05	20	2.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	80
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VOL. V.

SEPT.

NO. 9.



SEED TIME

AND

HARVEST

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MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.

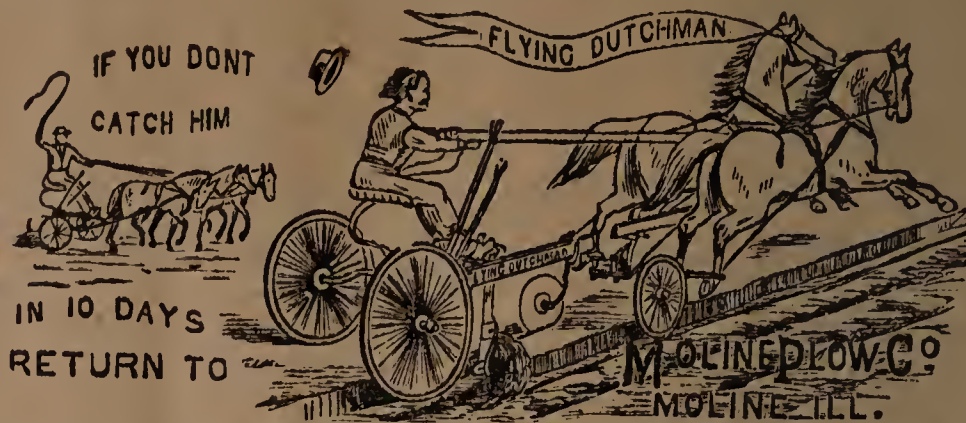


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This is a beardless amber colored wheat, having a strong straw and yielding remarkably well. It originated in this State, (Pennsylvania.) in 1878, and wherever introduced has proved of great merit. The heads grow from four to seven inches in length, and with ordinary cultivation has yielded from

25 TO 40 BUSHELS PER ACRE!
We think our crop this year will reach 30 bushels per acre.

We sow only three pecks per acre, as it stools out more than any other kind we ever raised.

We offer for seed this season's crop as follows, delivered to freight or express here.

No charge for Bags.

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The above are clean and true to name.

We are often asked what fertilizer we use for wheat. We find Lister Brothers'

Ammoniated Dissolved Bone,

to be as good or better than anything else, drilled in or sown broadcast with the wheat at the rate of 250 pounds per acre. We can supply this in barrels of about 250 to 260 pounds each, at \$32.00 per ton delivered on cars here.

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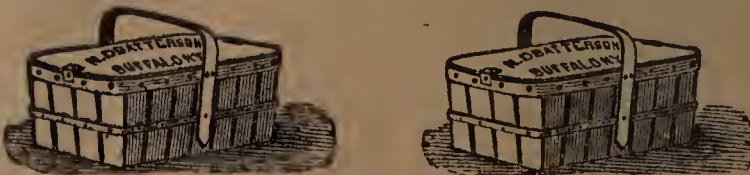
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Grape Baskets,

Admitted by all who have ever used them to be the best made, strongest, neatest and most durable they ever used, and I guarantee all who may buy them will find them all I represent them to be. They are strong enough to make several trips if desired. They are made so as to be nested, and the handles are sent loose so that freight from my factory will be very low. While on prices I will not be undersold.



18 lb. size with wood covers, per doz. baskets,	70c.
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On all orders of \$20.00 or over I will pay the freight to Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh or Indianapolis. I do this to compete with makers of cheap Baskets and to enable growers to obtain my Baskets at the lowest possible prices

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Remit in the most convenient way. Perfectly safe and best by Registered Letter.

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

SUBSCRIPTIONS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

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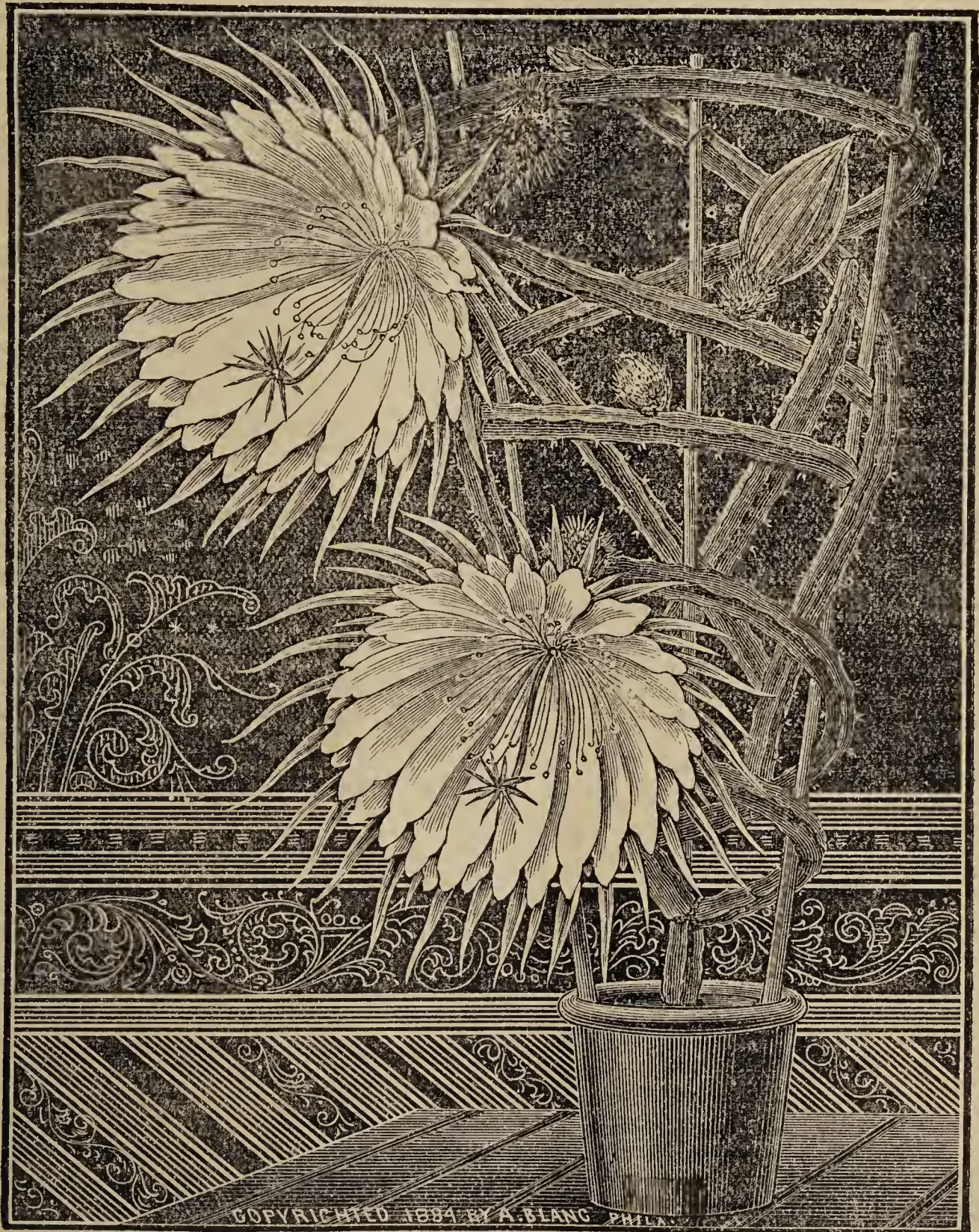
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— FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED OR TILLS A PLANT. —

VOL. 5.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

NO. 1X.



Cereus Grandiflorus.

SEE PAGE 12.

The Fate of a Fast Young Man.

[Written in the Illinois State Prison.]

It's curious, isn't it, Billy,
 The changes that twelve months may bring?
 Last year I was at Saratoga,
 As happy and rich as a king—
 I was raking in pools on the races,
 And feeing the waiters with "ten,"
 And sipping mint juleps by twilight;
 And to-day I am here in the "Pen."

"What led me to do it?" What always
 Leads men to destruction and crime?
 The Prodigal Son, whom you've read of,
 Has altered somewhat in his time.
 He spends his substance as freely
 As the biblical fellow of old;
 But when it is gone he fancies
 The husks will turn into gold.

Champagne, a box at the opera,
 High steps while fortune is flush,
 The passionate kisses of women
 Whose cheeks have forgotten to blush—
 The old, old story, Billy,
 Of pleasures that end in tears—
 The froth that foams for an hour,
 The dregs that are tasted for years.

Last night, as I sat here and pondered
 On the end of my evil ways,
 There arose like a phantom before me
 The vision of boyhood days.
 I thought of my old home, Billy,
 Of the schoolhouse that stood on the hill,
 Of the brook that flowed through the meadow—
 I can e'en here its music still.

Again I thought of my mother,
 Of the mother who taught me to pray,
 Whose love was a precious treasure
 That I heedlessly cast away.

I saw again in my visions
 The fresh-lipped, careless boy
 To whom the future was boundless,
 And the past but a mighty toy.

I thought of all this as I sat here—
 Of my ruined and wasted life—
 And the pangs of remorse were bitter—
 They pierced my heart like a knife,
 It takes some courage, Billy,
 To laugh in the face of fate,
 When the yearning ambitions of manhood
 Are blasted at twenty-eight.

—*Bay View Herald.***ERIC'S FATAL MISTAKE.**

It was on a cold winter's night towards the middle of the last century, that a gentle knock was heard at the door of a hut situated among the mountains of Christiania, in Norway. The summons was answered

by the master of the hovel, and a traveler asked shelter for the night. Hospitality is willingly exercised in those wild regions; the stranger was welcomed to a seat on the bundle of chamois skins that lay before the hearth where a few embers still smouldered, and to a share of the supper prepared for the family.

The only inmates of the hut were a peasant named Eric and his daughter; the latter was remarkable for her beauty, and for a natural grace far superior to what might have been looked for in that wild region. The traveler, after gazing at her for some moments, inquired of his host if the fair maiden were his daughter.

"She is," replied the old man. "She and my rifle are my only treasures; and one of them I should not have kept so long if Margaret would have listened to any of the suitors who would fain have robbed me of her; but though she is now four-and-twenty, she prefers staying with her father, to whom her whole heart is devoted."

The traveler, drawing his cloak around him, complained of cold, and, at her father's command, Margaret threw some additional logs on the fire. As she fanned it, a bright blaze filled the little apartment, and threw its light on the person of the stranger. He appeared to be young and handsome, and as, under the kindly influence of the warmth, he loosened his cloak, and laid aside his slouched hat, Eric perceived that he was richly dressed. His surprise that a person of such apparent rank and opulence should be wandering alone in that inclement season, prevented him from noticing the strong emotion evinced by his daughter as she caught sight of his features. With clasped hands, and her eyes fixed on his face, she seemed uncertain whether to address him. The new-comer made a sign to her as if to enjoin caution. Whatever its import, she understood it, and, with tears rolling down her cheeks, seemed to be addressing a silent prayer to heaven. The supper, consisting of a platter of boiled potatoes and a jug of cold water, was now placed on the table.

"My honored guest," said Eric, "it is useless to apologize for our humble fare; throughout these mountains you will find little better."

"Your excuses are unnecessary, my good friend," returned the other. "Many a time would such a supper as this have been more welcome to me than gold. I have known poverty, and now that I may call myself rich, my greatest pleasure is to relieve those who are poor as I once was. Your supper shall bring you a price that will amply repay your hospitality."

Taking a potato from the dish, he dropped a pearl in its place. As it rolled into the coarse platter, Eric looked earnestly at his guest.

"Do you know what these are?" asked the latter, dropping another and another of the same jewels. "For these, men dive to the bottom of the ocean, where they remain till the gushing blood forces them to return to the surface for a moment's breath; to gain these, they are content to injure health and risk life. They are pearls; and of such price that a few of them will make a poor peasant rich as his lord. Take them, my good father; they are yours in requital of your kindness to a stranger."

"Dost thou hear, Margaret?" said the old man, whose eyes glistened with delight. "All these precious things are ours! We are rich, child!"

"I hear, father," replied she. "Praised be the Almighty who has protected the traveler!" A look of intelligence passed between her and the new-comer; but Eric was too much occupied in the contemplation of his newly-acquired treasure to observe it.

"And who are you that thus deign to shower riches on a poor peasant?" said he to the stranger. "I fear we have been too free." He made a movement as if to throw himself at his feet, but the other preventing him said, —

"You mistake my rank, my good friend. Like yourself, I was born a peasant, and my early years were passed on the other side of these mountains. I was a goatherd; but while guarding my flock my thoughts wandered to things beyond my sphere. Many a beating I got for suffering my charge to stray while I watched the sun and stars, or sat pondering over a bunch of field flowers. In time my love for plants became a passion; I noted their seasons for blossoming, and all the peculiarities of their formation; but, at

the age of eighteen, new ideas began to mingle with those that had hitherto occupied me. In my wandering life I had become acquainted with the daughter of a peasant whose abode was at some distance from mine; her beauty as far surpassed that of her companions as my thoughts were elevated above those of the shepherd lads among whom my lot was cast. I loved her, and Margaret (she bore the same name as your daughter) returned my affection; but her youth and poverty forbade the hope that her father would consent to our marriage. I proposed to seek my fortune elsewhere, and with many tears and sad forebodings, she consented to my departure. At that time I fancied that dreams of enriching her alone prompted my wish to roam; for I have since known that ambition mingled with zeal for her welfare. Even in our remote mountains, stories were related of those who, having visited other lands, had returned home enriched, and I believed I had only to try my fortune to be equally successful. Margaret promised to be faithful till my return—"

"And you may be sure she has kept her promise," interrupted the peasant's daughter. The stranger looked tenderly at her as he continued: "I shall not dwell on the hardships that a poor lad without friends or money was likely to encounter. Yet I must not be ungrateful. I was not quite without money; for round my neck hung a small silver coin, of no great value, but sufficient to have helped me in my necessity. It had been placed there by my Margaret, and not for worlds would I have parted with it. It hangs there now."

Again he paused, overcome by some secret emotion, or interrupted by the noise of a violent storm which had commenced since his arrival. The rain and sleet beat furiously against the windows, and the wind blew in gusts that shook the little tenement to its foundations, then died away in howls and moans that sounded like the voices of complaining spirits.

"It is a fearful night," said he at length; "and I ought to be doubly thankful that I am with you, my good friends."

Eric paid little attention to what was said; for avarice, a passion till then un-

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

known to him, had taken possession of his mind. Seeing that, while recounting his history, his guest discontinued dropping the pearls, he said.—

“Surely you have not given me all your treasures?”

“You have the last, my friend,” said the traveler. “This, indeed, I have still,” added he, opening a small red case, and showing a string of the same costly materials; but it is a necklace for my betrothed.”

The old peasant seemed each moment to become uneasy. “It is hardly safe,” he muttered, “to travel with such valuable property; but of course you are armed?”

“Not I,” returned the other. “Against whom should I arm myself—against our good Norwegian peasants?”

“And yet those pearls,” said the old man.

“Those pearls,” returned the other, “are the least part of my riches; the contents of my pocket book are a hundred times more valuable.”

“A hundred times,” repeated Eric, looking round, and he unconsciously grasped his long knife. He approached the casement, and in trying to open it, broke one of the small panes of glass. The wind rushed through the aperture with a shrill noise that startled the traveler and Margaret from their seats.

“It is the voice of the demon of the storm!” said Eric, staring wildly about him.

“It is the wind rushing through the broken glass,” replied the stranger, smiling. Be composed, my good friend; why do you handle your knife? Had it been the demon you feared it was, your weapon would no more have availed against him than the wind itself.” He hung his cloak before the broken window, and resumed his story.

“Sometimes working, sometimes begging, it was many weeks before I arrived at Stockholm. The capital once reached, I fancied my difficulties over. Alas! they were but beginning. It was there, father Eric, that on many a long night, when I lay sleepless from hunger, such a supper as yours would indeed have been precious to me. At length my fortune changed. A learned man of the name of Linnæus employed me to execute some commissions for him. My diligence pleased him, and he took me into

his service. I found that, like myself, he had a passion for flowers and was then employed in classing those of our northern regions. Seeing the attention with which I observed him, he asked me some questions, and emboldened by his condescension, I showed him a collection of dried plants I had brought with me from Norway. There were some among them that he had not been able to procure, and the circumstance gave him so much satisfaction that he interested himself in my story. I told him of my love for Margaret, and the hopes with which I had left home; and my kind master, for ever honored be his name! from that moment became my friend. By his advice I learned reading and writing, and I then remained for two years in his house pursuing my studies. At the end of that time he recommended me to the captain of a vessel bound for the island of Ceylon. We arrived on the very day that the pearl fishery commenced. It was a beautiful morning in the month of February, and the waters of Condatchy Bay sparkled in the sun as though millions of precious stones were floating on their surface. The shore was covered with huts, crowded with inmates of every land and of every region. Goldsmiths, jewelers, and merchants were driving their bargains at the very edge of the sea. The wives and daughters of the pearl-fishers greeted with songs the return of the successful barks, which were gayly decked out with flags, and crowds pressed round the fortunate divers to barter for their precious freight.

“Among the crowd an old Indian woman particularly attracted my attention. She was poorly clad, and I saw her weeping as she gazed on the animated scene around her. My interpreter informed me that a few months previously she had lost both husband and son; who, it was supposed had been devoured by some of the monstrous fish that are so often fatal to the divers. Since that time the poor woman was thought to have become deranged, for she wandered about, repeating continually: ‘Had they returned that day, they would have been rich for life!’

“As my interpreter concluded his tale, the subject of it approached us, and addressed him.

“‘She is quite mad,’ he continued, ‘and insists that her husband had discovered a secret by which he could cause pearls to grow in the common oyster.’

“My imagination had been greatly excited by the novelty of the scene, and all that night I dreamed of nothing else. The Indian woman’s assertion that her husband could grow pearls recurred to my mind as a possibility, and as I formerly studied flowers, so I now studied pearls. For years I labored to discover the secret; at length I succeeded; and here,” he added, taking out a pocket-book, “is what will purchase me lands, castles, and titles; but first I have returned to ask my Margaret if she will accompany me to the country where our riches must be gained.”

He was again silent; the storm raged more furiously than before. The peasant’s daughter had sunk on her knees, and with hands and eyes raised seemed lost in prayer.

“What are you doing, Margaret?” said Eric angrily. “Choose a better moment for your devotions. Our guest is tired; make your bed here, while I conduct him to the sleeping-room.”

The traveler cast one look of tenderness at the maiden, and then followed his host into the next apartment.

Margaret remained sitting by the fire till she fell asleep. Some time had elapsed, when, starting from a disturbed dream, she saw her father with a lantern in his hand examining a paper packet, on which was a large seal; at the same moment she heard a moan, and her name repeated in a faint voice. The old man turned, and met his daughter’s eyes fixed on him. Springing from her seat, she exclaimed,—

“Father! what means that knife? Gracious God! blood is dropping from the blade. Where is the stranger?”

“Be silent!” he said. “We are rich. Lands, castles, titles,—all will now be ours!”

“Merciful heaven!” cried she, “Where is my betrothed? I am the Margaret of whom he spoke.”

Without attending to her words, Eric tore open the packet. It contained nothing but a written paper. “Is this the treasure he talked of?” said he. “Was it for this I killed him?”

“Killed him!” shrieked his daughter, as her lover, deathly pale, staggered into the room, and sank at her feet. Terror-struck at what he supposed to be the ghost of his victim, Eric dropped the paper, and rushed from the cottage. The dying man tried to speak, but the murderer’s knife had struck too truly, and blood choked his utterance. “Linnæus!” was the only word she could make out as she supported him in her arms; with a last effort he took the red case from his bosom, and opening it, placed the pearl necklace in her hand; his head sunk on her shoulder, and in a few moments he ceased to breathe.

On the following morning the mangled body of Eric was found at the bottom of a precipice.—*The New Moon.*

The eyes of the owl, which cannot bear the beautiful sunlight, see at best but gloomy objects. Men and women are often owl-eyed, lamenting over this wicked world, and sighing for a better before they have learned to know an iota of all the good things to be found here.

Philosophy is very good in its place, but while the farmer would be philosophizing whether birds were created because there were mischievous insects that should be destroyed, or whether insects were brought forth as food for birds, so as to prevent their eating all the corn, some rank weeds might grow up and choke the corn so that neither he, the birds, nor insects would have anything left. Let your philosophy be at least of a more practical character than this.

At an auction sale of miscellaneous goods the auctioneer put up a wolf-skin dressing-gown and invited bids. An old man inspected it closely, seemed to think that there was a bargain in it, but yet he hesitated to bid. “Don’t you want that?” asked the auctioneer. “Yes, kinder,” was the reply. “Then why don’t you bid and take it?” “Well, I’ve bought heaps o’ things in dry goods and so on,” slowly rejoined the old man, “and I never yet took home anything that the old woman thought was worth the price. If I got that ’ere robe for a song, she’d grab the skin, pull at one end, chaw at the other, and call out: “Cheated again—more’n half cotton!””

Work Among the Bulbs.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

I believe that of all the bulbous plants the Hyacinth is the most beautiful and fragrant and popular. It seems to be especially designed for house culture. It is widely cultivated, being found in every Northern country in the world. More than any other flower it helps to make winter cheerful. I always feel grateful to it, though it is strange to feel grateful to a flower for the good, cheering work it does in our homes.



SINGLE HYACINTH.

A very small pot will answer for the Hyacinth, but some think it is nicer to plant three or four in one pot, in which case, the pot must of course be larger. Fill the pot with porous, sandy soil. In this soil make a place for the bulb just large enough to receive it, and so deep that the bulb will be about half below the surface; put the bulb in position, press it down so that it will just show above the earth, then water, giving all the earth will hold. Set the pots away in a cool, dark cellar for several weeks; the tops will grow but little, but the roots will make a good formation. Then by removing a few at a time into a light, warm room you can keep up a succession for a time. A "warm" room for bulbs is never above seventy degrees. A good plan is to keep the plants on a stand in the hall or cool room and remove a few each day to the sitting-room or parlor, being careful to return them at night to the hall.

If you wish to put the bulbs in glasses for winter flowering, have the base of the

bulb to just touch the surface of the water; the water will soon evaporate away from the bulb, which is as it should be—always the water a little below the base of the bulb. Set the glasses away in a cool place, as you would if they were in pots, As soon



DOUBLE HYACINTH.

as flower-buds appear, sprinkle the leaves and buds, give plenty of light and air, and keep the atmosphere moist.

For garden culture, the bulbs are to be planted in September, October or November. Put the bulbs from three to four inches below the surface. If the bed is in ground likely to suffer much from freezing and thawing, give the bulbs a liberal covering before severe weather sets in. If the beds are small and close together, put one color and one alone, in each bed. If you plant both the early and late varieties you can prolong the season of outdoor blooming to perhaps three, or even four weeks. The Roman Hyacinth is a very early flowering variety.



CROCUS.

I once heard a little girl say the Crocus was "such a little dear," and I think it is.

It is delicate and tasteful in form, and varied and gay in color. Then it comes so very early that it is doubly precious for cheering up the garden while all other flowers are yet sleeping. They will throw up their leaves before the frost is fairly gone, and along the fortieth parallel (my latitude) will flower in March, if in a sheltered locality.

the trouble of cultivating. Half a dozen or more bulbs may be placed in a small pot or in a basket of moss. The bulbs may almost touch one another—they are sociable and will not complain at crowding. The bulbs may be left in the ground after flowering, or taken up and kept in some dry place for fall planting if desired. The Crocus comes to blooming so soon that I prize it on that account, alone, enough to grow it; and then it is so very cheap.



LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

The Crocus must be planted in the fall. Cover the bulbs with about two inches of dirt, setting them three inches apart. Before winter sets in, cover the bulbs with a little litter—straw, coarse manure or some such substance.

The Crocus flowers well in the house, but its season of bloom is so very short that it hardly gives satisfaction; that, however, is not saying that it does not well repay for



LILIUM HARRISII.

It greatly adds to the beauty of a lawn in the spring to have a few Crocuses scattered over it. The leaves will be ripened before



SINGLE TULIP.

it is necessary to use the lawn mower, and the bulbs will not sustain the least injury. Simply raise the turf with a trowel and insert the bulb; it will find its way through the grass when the time comes.

Another very early bulbous flowering plant, even earlier than the Crocus, is the Snow-Drop. The appearance of the white flowers in March is always a pleasing surprise. The bulbs are small: plant in the fall, several in a bed, about two inches apart. Cover two inches deep. Like the Crocus, the Snow-Drop is very pretty on the lawn in the Spring, and mowing will not injure the bulbs for the leaves will be pretty well matured before it is necessary to cut the grass. The bulbs can remain several years without removal and are perfectly hardy. The Snow-Drop can be grown in pots for winter blooming. A dozen can be placed in a saucer or small pot. They make very desirable winter bloomers.

It is the better plan to plant Lilies in the fall. It is not always that a Lily will flower the first year after being transplanted, as it has perennial roots and removal is a check upon its growth.

Plant the Tulip in October and November. It does well in any good garden soil; if the soil is poor apply well-rotted stable manure, leaf mold, or rotted sods. Make

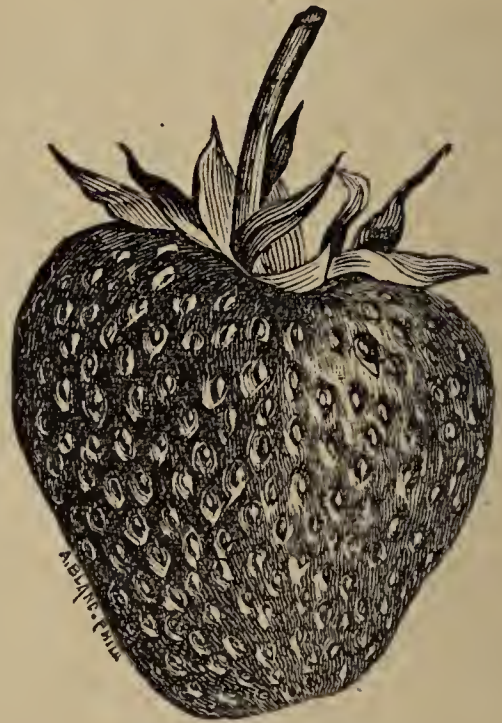


DOUBLE TULIP.

the soil fine and deep and have it well drained. Cover three inches deep—setting the earlier flowering kinds five inches apart and the late ones six inches apart. Nothing among the flowers is more dazzling

and gorgeous than a bed of good Tulips; and they are perfectly hardy and do well under the most ordinary treatment. The finest effect is produced by massing them. By making a selection of those which flower at different times a succession can be kept up for at least a month.

More New Strawberries.



THE MAY KING.

It seems almost useless for any one to try to keep up with the strawberry men in their attempts to produce something that shall exceed all other berries in all desirable qualities, and almost all of them, in offering a new berry to the public, are very particular to specify all of its prominent characteristics with superlatives, so much so that the reader is quite convinced that it must, of necessity, be the best in existence. Our cut represents the *May King*, a new berry of which the introducer, Mr. John S. Collins, says but little, but of which Mr. Chas. H. Stewart, a Philadelphia dealer says: "I have been selling Thos. Zanes's new strawberry the *May King*, and I consider it a very valuable berry. The quality is of the very best, firm, good shipper, large size, bright red color, commands the highest price in market, and comes in very early. Although southern berries were plenty this season in the market, a large proportion of the *May King* sold at twenty-five cents per quart wholesale by the crate."

With this recommendation we give its portrait, and have no doubt, if our readers desire to test it, it will be offered in our advertising columns ere long.

THE "JUMBO."

This berry has a peculiar claim made for it, and one well worth considering. Mr. A. M. Purdy, whose advertisement appears

JUMBO.



in another place, says that it is one of the *latest* berries known, being ten days later than any other kind he has grown. This is a very important quality for two reasons: First, it stands a chance of escaping the late spring frosts which are liable to destroy the fruit on earlier blossoming varieties. Second, it comes into market when the first crops are gone, and thus prolongs the season, and if grown pretty well north, can be shipped to southern markets with a fair margin of profit.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.
The Only Correct Version of a Historical Dialogue.

"George," said his father, with a countenance more in sorrow than in anger. "George, some one has cut down my favorite cherry tree. Do you know anything anything about it?"

Young Washington did not quail before his father's accusing glance. He looked him straight in the eye, and an expression of honest resolution gleamed in the clear eyes and frank countenance.

"My father," he said, "I will not deceive you. I do know something about it, but that is not the issue at all. You have, in effect, charged me with being privy to the destruction of your favorite tree. Now, the question is, since you have filed information and laid this charge against me, what do you know about it?"

"I know that you have a hatchet," replied his father sternly. "I know what a boy with a hatchet is liable to do. I know that some one has cut down my favorite cherry tree—"

"Stop right there," interrupted the future father of his country. "You say this was your tree?"

"I do."

"How came it yours?"

"I planted it."

"Now, sir, are you certain it was not on this farm before you came here?"

"No, sir, it was not."

"Then why did you say so?"

"Why did I say what?"

"That's right; evade, quibble, crawl out of it somehow. All right. If you don't want to answer a fair, plain, simple question you don't have to."

"But, I didn't say it was on the farm when I came here."

"Oh, very well, deny it; is there any other retraction you would like to make?"

"I don't retract anything. I merely declare that I never said that tree was on the farm when I came here."

"Oh, well, father, don't get excited and talk loud. You may go back on your entire statement if you wish. Perhaps you

will next try to make us believe that this farm wasn't here, either, when you came.

"Why of course it was here. I don't—"

"Didn't you say a moment ago that it wasn't?"

"That was the tree!"

"Ah, yes; you turn it off on the tree now. You've been talking about the tree all this time, then?"

"Why, certainly I have."

"Then you just admitted that it was here when you came?"

"No, my son; that was the farm."

"But not half a dozen question ago you admitted that. You said in these very words, 'Why of course it was here,' did you not?"

"I said those words, but I was speaking of the farm."

"And yet you said but this very moment that all this time you had been talking about the tree. It is useless to continue this examination. My father, of all human vices lying is the commonest, and I doubt not it is the worst. It blunts our moral sensibilities; it leads us to distort and exaggerate simple statements of facts; it blurs our powers of intelligent observation, until even a man of ordinary scholarship and intellectual development is unable to tell whether he is talking about a farm or a cherry tree. The complaint is dismissed. I doubt very much if you can even establish the fact that you ever owned a tree. Go to the nursery, and if you intend planting a tree in the place of the one you imagine you have lost, you had better take a man with you to show you the ground, lest you might plant the tree in your hat. You may go."

Sadly the old man turned away, but he told the man who helped him plant the new tree that if he had a hundred boys he wouldn't let another one of them study law.
 —Robert J. Burdette.

Mark Twain on Beecher's Farming.

Mr. Beecher's farm consists of thirty-six acres, and is carried on on strict scientific principles. He never puts in any part of a crop without consulting his book. He plows

and reaps and digs and sows according to the authorities—and the authorities cost more than the other farming implements do. As soon as the library is complete the farm will begin to be a profitable investment. But book farming has its drawbacks. Upon one occasion, when it seemed morally certain that the hay ought to be cut, the hay book could not be found, and before it was found it was too late and the hay was all spoiled. Mr. Beecher raises some of the finest crops of wheat in the country, but the unfavorable difference between the cost of producing it and its market value after it is produced has interfered considerably with its success as a commercial enterprise. His special weakness is hogs, however. He considers hogs the best game a farm produces. He buys the original pig for \$1.50, and feeds him \$40 worth of corn and then sells him for about \$9. This is the only crop he ever makes any money on. He loses on the corn, but he makes \$7.50 on the hog. He does not mind this, because he never expects to make anything on corn anyway. And any way it turns out, he has the excitement of raising the hog anyhow, whether he gets the worth of him or not. His strawberries would be a comfortable success if the robins would eat turnips, but they won't, and hence the difficulty.

One of Mr. Beecher's most harassing difficulties in his farming operations comes of the close resemblance of different sorts of seeds and plants to each other. Two years ago his far-sightedness warned him that there was going to be a great scarcity of watermelons, and therefore he put in a crop of twenty-seven acres of that fruit. But when they came up they turned out to be pumpkins, and a dead loss was the consequence. Sometimes a portion of his crop goes into the ground the most promising sweet potatoes, and comes up the infernal-est carrots—though I never heard him express it in just that way. When he bought his farm he found one egg in every hen's nest on the place. He said that here was just the reason why so many farmers failed—they scattered their forces too much; concentration was the idea. So he gathered those eggs together and put them all under one experienced old hen. That hen roosted

over that contract night and day for eleven weeks, under the anxious personal supervision of Mr. Beecher himself, but she could not "phase" those eggs. Why? Because they were those infamous porcelain things which are used by ingenious and fraudulent farmers as "nest eggs." But perhaps Mr. Beecher's most disastrous experience was the time he tried to raise an immense crop of dried apples. He planted \$1,500 worth, but never a one of them sprouted. He has never been able to understand what was the matter with those apples.

Mr. Beecher's farm is not a triumph. It would be easier on him if he worked it on shares with some one; but he can not find anybody who is willing to stand half the expense, and not many that are able. Still, persistence in any case is bound to succeed. He was a very inferior farmer when he first began, but prolonged and unflinching assault upon his agricultural difficulties has had its effect at last, and he is now fast rising from affluence to poverty.

Protecting Peach Trees in Winter.

At a spring meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society the protection of peach trees in winter, to prevent the destruction of fruit buds, was discussed at length. One member said that he had succeeded in successfully wintering his peach trees by trimming them late in the fall in such a manner as to admit of their being bent down and the tops covered; these trees were raised again in the spring. A member who had grown peaches for more than twenty years in Wisconsin stated his plan. After the trees are trimmed in autumn the rows are covered with a frame on which is placed a layer of marsh hay; two inches of earth are thrown over the hay. This method insures their wintering safely. Another successful cultivator preferred evergreen branches to earth for covering, but he lost a part of his fruit when the mercury went to sixteen degrees below zero. One member had successfully sheltered his trees by putting shocks of corn around them. The protection, to be efficient, must leave the space between the tree and ground so that the warmth may come up from below, and to this end the tree should be bent down as near the ground as practicable.

A TOUCH O' NATUR'.

I tell ye Josh, it does beat Cain and all,
The way folks nowadays will cheat and lie
To get along. There's that 'ere patent thing
For hatchin' chickens—bought it, like a fool,
Because they told me chickens would be high
This spring; the agent said some New York chaps
Were buyin' of 'em up to ship abroad.
Well, durn me! if they wouldn't be *too high*
To see, if we depended on such things.

I hope the good Lord will forgiv me, Josh,
For all the in'ard cussin' that I've done,
A-tryin' of that pesky fraud. Darn me!
If I hain't worked as faithful as a pair
O' three-year-olds, and lost my rest,
And sp'il'd my eggs, and wasted ile enough
To do the fam'ly for three months or more,

And, Josh, of all the critters ever brought
Into a sinful world, them cluckens was the wus;
I knowed 'twas flyin' right in natur's face,
Straight from the start; but, kind o' graspin' like.
A-thinkin' of them chickens shipped abroad,
I parsevered, and saw the wicked bus'ness thro'.
Of all the knock-kneed, cross-billed, spider-toed,
Ongainly freaks o' natur', Josh, them birds
Would take the premium anywhere. Poor things!
I hadn't nerve to see 'em suffer—some of 'em
Was blind as owls, and some stood on their heads,
And some kept settin' down as tho' they felt
Oncomf'table, but didn't know just where.

I stood it for a week, and when, one night,
The patent warmer that they seli to raise the brood
Got hot, and drove the chickens all out doors,
I got hot to. For there they stood, poor things!
All huddled up like sheep, a-shiverin' and lookin' blue
And cold, as tho' they couldn't understand
What was the matter with the fizin' thing
They called their blessed mother, and I vowed
I'd put an end on't, and I did.

By George!

An old red hen is good enough for me,
And good enough for anybody that's got sense;
And, Joshua, just paste this in your hat:
The man that's made improvement on the ways
O' natur'—patented—and tries to palm
The thing on you, pays you no compliment,
But takes you for the greenest gol darned fool
That ever tried to suck a chiny egg. *That's me!*

C. R. D., in The Issue.

Cereus Grandiflorus.

SEE FRONTISPIECE.

Herewith we present our readers with a fine illustration of a two-year-old plant grown in a six-inch pot. It is remarkable the growth these cactus will make in one season if well attended to and fed weekly with some liquid manure. This plant was

started from a two-inch cutting, in July, 1882, and, contrary to the general belief that they will not bloom until three years old, this one bloomed on July 4th, 1883, when really not one year old. At this date, June 15th, it has still twelve buds on it, several more having bloomed this season. All side shoots have been cut off and the plant allowed to grow to a single stem: which has now reached a length of fifteen feet, and is trained along the rafters of the conservatory in which it grows. This gives it the full benefit of the sun, and allows the new growth to ripen quickly and get strong, some parts of the stem measuring actually three and one-half inches in circumference. There is a great pleasure derived from watching the buds when they appear. An amateur and lover of flowers appreciates this more than a florist. At first certain parts of the stem will swell and gradually open, then a little woolly tuft appears; this may be a bud or it may be a new shoot, and several days may elapse before this point is settled satisfactorily.

The grower of the plant herewith illustrated, thinks it is best to remove all new shoots formed while the plant has buds on; this seems to give vigorous growth to the latter. On many plants the buds will dry up and not expand at all. This has been attributed by some to the hot sun, and therefore many advise shading the bud by covering with paper. An envelope cut in half and simply hung on the bud will answer very well.

It will sometimes take a bud a month before opening, and care must be taken when it gets to be about six inches long and gets lighter in color towards the end, for many a flower opens before the owner is aware of it, or while he is sound asleep. Generally they begin to open at about eight o'clock in the evening, and it is very interesting to watch it do so. Really you can see it move and expand—grow as it were—and when fully opened the perfume is delicious. The shape of the flower can not be better shown than by our engraving, the color being a creamy white inside, while the outside varies from white to reddish brown, according to varieties.

The flower will only remain open from four to six hours; then it gradually closes and remains so. Some people complain be-

cause they do not bloom in day time or open more than once. Were it so, the Night-blooming Cereus would be a common thing, and attract but little attention. But as it is, people will flock to see it and go in ecstasies about it. Storekeepers are anxious to get them, and advertise their blooming to attract visitors, and perhaps customers.

On very strong plants as many as twenty-five flowers will open in a season, although the sight of one flower will well repay the little trouble (or pleasure) to raise the plant, which, by the way, is one of the easiest to manage. If you get a cutting tie it to a small plant stake, about three inches above the lower end of the stake, and insert this in a three-inch pot filled with clean sand. Let the cutting just touch the sand, and not be buried in it. Roots will soon form, and afterwards a new shoot will appear. You may then shake the sand out and replace it with good, rich soil mixed with a little mortar or ashes, one-fourth sand and one-fourth manure. In about eight days set your plant in tue full sun, water it well, and let it grow until cold weather. Gradually withhold water, and during winter let it remain in a very sunny place indoors where it will not freeze. If this place is very dry, water your plant about once a week. (This is the prescribed rule, although the plant we illustrate received water regularly all winter, being placed among a lot of others.)

Toward the end of April, when growth begins, water may be given more freely, and the plant may be shifted to a lager pot, where it can remain for several years. As it increases in size, a suitable trellis should be made for tying the branches to; two or three stakes will answer very well also. No pruning required and no insects to trouble it. If grown in a greenhouse it may be placed against a wall, to which it will fasten itself with the many small roots emitted from the stems.

We have said much more about the Night-blooming Cereus than we intended to at first; but it is such a handsome and attractive plant that we encourage every one of our readers to get a few plants or cuttings, and we believe that after they bloom they will appreciate our advice. We nearly forgot to say that sometimes the flowers will measure

over twelve inches across, and yet the plant takes up less space than that.—*From Farm and Garden for July.*

Bliss's New Peas.

At the exhibition of the Mass. Horticultural society in Boston, on the last Saturday in July, an unusually large attendance and an extra good show was reported. "In the vegetable department the most noticeable exhibit was by B. K. Bliss & Sons of New York, of vines of Bliss's Abundance and Bliss's Everbearing peas. One of the former bore seventy-one pods, and one of the latter seventy-five, the product in each case, of a single seed. Of these new peas the first has the advantage of earliness, while the second is one of the latest bearing varieties yet introduced. The Society's silver medal was awarded to Messrs. Bliss & Sons for these valuable additions to our list of garden vegetables. The display of other seasonable vegetables was excellent in quality, though somewhat limited as to quantity."

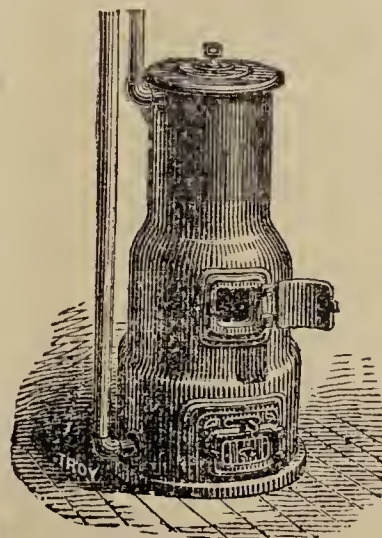


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EAGLE WAGON BOLSTER SPRINGS,
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GREEN-HOUSE
Heating

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Ventilating.

HITCHINGS & CO.,
 233 MERCER ST.,
New York.

Send 4 cents postage for Illustrated Catalogue, with References and List of Prices.

"MUSTERED OUT."

There's a lonely grave in Virginia,
 And a nameless sleeper there,
 That fell when the tide of battle
 Rolled over the land so fair,
 No costly marble marks the spot
 Where he fell 'mid war's stern rout,
 But a rough hewn cross and the simple words
 "A soldier mustered out."

There are graves in the "Old Dominion,"
 Where her heroes are at rest,
 And piles of bronze and marble
 Stand above each sleeper's breast;
 But none are there among them all
 That fleck her hills about
 With a tomb so grandly simple
 As that soldier's "mustered out."

It stands in its solemn beauty
 By the ever moaning sea,
 And the passing schooner proudly floats
 The flag he died to free.
 The white-capped billows bow their heads,
 And all the waters shout
 And fling their foam-wreaths 'round the grave
 Where he sleeps, "mustered out."

These waters on that dreadful day
 Had seen him fighting fall
 And mingling with the battle's smoke
 Had made the soldier's pall.
 No arms reversed, no muffled drum,
 But shot and groan and shout—
 These were the sounds that filled the air
 When he was "mustered out."

No music of soft requiems,
 No church-bells tolling low,
 But clash of arms and cannon's boom,
 When he was called to go.
 His shroud a blood-stained, tattered flag,
 His hymn the victor's shout.
 His knell, "Cumberland's" last gun;
 When he was "mustered out."

All heroes sleep not 'neath tall shafts,
 Nor monuments of stone;
 For many graves are marked, alas!
 With one short word, "Unknown;"
 They sleep, who fought as brave as those
 For whom the millions shout,
 Till the Lord of battles gave command
 And they were "mustered out."

But He who marks the sparrow's fall
 Knows where each hero lies,
 And humble blood for justice shed
 By him is not despised.
 And when in the last reveille,
 The dead ranks throng about,
 Foremost among the just shall stand
 Those soldiers "mustered out."

—Selected.

The Farmer's Boy.

To educate boys so that they may acquire no dislike for the farm is a matter of no little anxiety to many farmers. In fact, this is one of the knotty problems of farming. It is often asserted that our boys are continually becoming more and more averse to the farm. Assuming this statement to be true the outlook is indeed a gloomy one. Under such conditions days of utter degeneracy must be rapidly approaching and inevitable ruin waits upon our country. It is singular enough that this fatal delusion has become so common among the farming community. And yet those who hold so tenaciously to this idea must be ready to admit that our native farming population is increasing. The vexed questions regarding the future occupation of the farmer's boy naturally arrange themselves into two queries: How shall we keep the boys on the farm? Is it desirable to keep them all on the farm?

The first question demands an individual answer to every boy. The parents should know best how to win their sons into sympathy with the occupation. I have known many young men who have left the farm when they became of age, and I think I know the reasons why some of them left it. Most of them saw too many hours of work in the day, and too many days of work in the year, to make the farm an attractive home. It was not the hard work especially, but the never-ceasing routine from sunrise till dark, from January till December, with not a pleasant hour for a book, a sport or a rest. They were content to work in a shop, to do a variety of work requiring hard labor, but where certain hours of each day were their own. It is a very injurious notion, entertained by many farmers, that there is no time on the farm for study or pastime. I now recall with pleasure a few farmers, among whom my father is one, who always take a delight in having the last chore done before sunset. It is also a pleasure to reflect that these farmers are among the thriftiest I ever knew. It was on such farms, where a long nooning was the practice in the hot days and where a

half-day all "one's own" was a frequent gift, that I have known boys to improve their time in reading, studying or in working for themselves. Much useful information, in fact a good education, combined with contentment, I have known to be obtained in this manner. If the parents did not themselves enjoy the pursuits of the boys, they did not discourage them if their efforts were praiseworthy. Every boy, too, has a feeling that he wants something of his own—a garden, a horse, a few sheep, a carriage, a little library, of which he has full possession.

The importance of encouraging the boys, of giving them a frequent holiday, of conversing with them as if you were once a boy, of making home attractive inside and out, in short, of making them feel as if something depends upon them, are subjects often enough discussed. But is it necessary that all farmers' boys should become farmers? Or, is it indeed, the best thing for agriculture that they should do so? Leaving out those who have a natural dislike for the farm, it is evident that farming itself would be the loser if none of its sons followed the law or science. The farmer's boy always carries with him his sympathy and love for the farm. Being himself "out of the profession," he wields a greater influence in behalf of agriculture than a farmer of equal ability. The rights of farmers would receive much less attention than they do if the occupation had no friends outside its own community. An influential man in sympathy with the farm, be his occupation what it may, is a wonderful prop to the agricultural interests of any country. We should in the same manner expect more science of direct benefit to the farmer from scientists bred upon the farm. Agriculture is so composite in its nature, its sympathies and resources are so many and so varied, that it draws support from many diverse sources, and upon the extent to which it can control these sources depends its power and its influence.—*L. H. Bailey, Jr., in American Cultivator.*

Flour Barrels for Apples.

In our locality and we believe in a major-

ity of locations it would be thought downright dishonesty to deliver less than 2½ bushels for a barrel of either apples or potatoes. Yet Western New York has for some time been noted for its small fruit barrels. From the following which we find in the *New England Farmer* it appears there is likely to be a reform in that direction:

"Stirred up by recent articles in the home and foreign papers, the fruit buyers of Western New York have held a meeting at Lockport, at which they declared their intention of purchasing apples this season only when put up in barrels as large as flour barrels; Whereupon the growers have circulated and are signing a document to the effect, that as the laws of that State regulate the size of apple barrels at 100 quarts capacity, it would be both unwise and unjust to apple growers, and ruinous to barrel manufacturers and persons who have barrels on hand, to submit to this requirement of the purchaser, and that therefore they will continue to use the small barrel. For all that, we believe that individual farmers who will break over this agreement, and pack their apples properly in full sized barrels, will make the most money out of it in the long run. The world is growing smaller every year, as people are brought closer together by the increase of facilities for transportation, and consumers are not obliged to buy apples or anything else near home, but can look through the markets of a whole continent, until they find where they can get the most for their money. Packers who attempt to make an extra profit by under measure or weight, are getting to be looked upon very much as those who adulterate their goods, a practice against which the world is beginning to kick"

It is better to kill yourself with overwork than with over-indulgence, but best to avoid both.

He who can rejoice over the misfortunes of others need not tell me that he is a happy and comfortable man.

A place for everything and all things in their places, has saved a deal of trouble; and a time for everything and everything in its time, brings comfort and peace.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE.

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, CENTS PER LINE.

Entered at the post-office as second class matter.

VOL. V., NO. IX. WHOLE NO., XXXV.
LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA Co., PA., SEPT., 1884.

THIS MAGAZINE is published monthly and mailed regularly to those who are entitled to it from having complied with the following terms: First, the payment of 50 cents for one year's subscription to us or to one of our agents: Second the payment of \$1.00 for four subscriptions: Third, every person who patronizes our Seed Department to the amount of \$2 00 or more, is entitled to one year's subscription free. When a subscriber's time is out his name is taken from our books, and if he desires to receive it longer he must renew. The above terms are as liberal as we can afford to any one. Our own brother should not expect better terms. It is your business to see that you comply with these terms if you desire to receive the magazine. We shall send it to nobody as a "friendly token." "There is no friendship in business," and we publish this magazine as a business enterprise. If it fails to come to you regularly, consider it your fault, not ours.

Cabbage Shows. In a private letter one of our Plant Agents in the west writes.

"I have just made my first exhibit of Cabbages and Tomatoes. I showed Wakefield, Henderson's and Fottler's. They were placed in a large window with a card in large print with name of variety on each pile, and a large card in the center with my name on as grower, and

'FROM TILLINGHAST'S PUGET SOUND SEEDS.' under. The cabbages were very large, almost double the size of any others on the market, and attracted great attention from the passers by."

That is just the way to do it. If hundreds of our friends in different sections

would "follow copy" they might help us greatly and at the same time do the public a good turn by showing where to get the best cabbage seeds.

Extra Seed Wheat. We have carefully watched the Martin's Amber wheat for two years, and it has both seasons yielded far ahead of any other variety in our neighborhood. With common field usage here on old land it has returned a plump thirty-five bushels per acre. We know of no variety we would sooner sow for profit than it. See advertisement of our townsman, Mr. G. T. Bailey, on second cover page, and if you are going to buy seed send him an order. You will be fairly and liberally dealt with.

"Just for Greens." The great majority of country people go without Spinach because they neglect to sow it at the proper time, which is in the month of September. Then in spring the women scour the fields and road-sides hunting for Dandelions and Narrow Dock, which, not only are scarce, but form very poor substitutes for Spinach greens when obtained. Spinach seed is plenty and cheap. We will send the popular Round Leaved variety in lots of five pounds or more by express at 25 cents per pound.

New Cabbage Seeds. We have just secured the largest and finest crop of cabbage seeds we have ever handled. Grown with the greatest possible care from the best seed stock procurable, and only perfect heads allowed to seed, it ought, and we have no doubt will, give every planter abundant satisfaction. Now there would be great gain in several important points if each of our friends and patrons who intends purchasing of us for either this fall, or next spring's use, would give us his order *at once*. Of course you may not know just how much you may need, but you can approximate this much closer than we can calculate how much you are all going to demand of us during the next six months. And as we desire to sell to the trade, only reserving enough for our retail business, it is very important that we estimate quite

closely. If you will give us your orders this month you will be sure of it with no delay which may occur if you wait till you want it. It will be a positive gain to you, except that you lose the interest of your money invested for a few extra weeks. To more than compensate you for this we will offer *special low rates on application* to any one who can use upwards of one pound of any variety, and who will give us his order *this month*. It will pay you to note and accept this offer.

More Agents Wanted. We now have about five hundred "Plant Agents," established at various points, to grow and sell cabbage plants and take orders for our superior cabbage and other seeds, and subscriptions to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. In addition to most liberal terms on all such orders, we give them full instructions for successfully growing and selling plants, so complete that no one need fail. There are still thousands of good locations unoccupied, and we will now, for a limited time, offer to send to the first person who will remit to us Five Dollars, as a guarantee of good faith, a certificate of agency for his town, complete instruction books to enable him to grow plants successfully, and *two pounds of first-class cabbage seeds*. A list of the agents already appointed will be sent on application to any one who wishes to question any of them in regard to the value of our instructions and superiority of our cabbage seeds.

Advertising in S.-T. and H. Since the publication of the extracts from letters written us by numerous pleased patrons of our advertising department in last month's issue, the following additional testimony has come to our notice:

—Mr. A. Blanc, Philadelphia, [Engraver] writes: "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST must reach all over the world, for the other day I received an order from a party in New Zealand who mentioned SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,"—Mr. G. M. T. Johnson, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "In my advertising I calculate to know about how much each paper pays me, and about how much each gets into me, for some do it. I find SEED-

TIME AND HARVEST on my paying list, and I shall use it again,"—Mr. Howard Nicholas, Etters, Pa., [Bee-Keepers' Supplies] writes: "I was well pleased with my advertisement in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. I received more inquiries from it than from any of the Bee Journals,"—Mr. John G. Bigham, Millersburg, Ohio, [Fancy Stock] writes: I have found SEED-TIME AND HARVEST an excellent channel through which to reach intelligent buyers. My stock is now reduced as low as I care to have it, otherwise I should certainly continue my card,"—Messrs. J. F. Mader & Co., [Card and Novelty Dealers.] Chillicothe, Ohio, writes: "We find that SEED-TIME AND HARVEST is the best advertising medium of the kind we have ever tried. We will favor you with a longer advertisement soon,"—Mr. J. L. Borden, Mickleton, N. J., [Seed Sweet Potatoes] writes: "The advertisement brought me many orders for potato seed."—R. L. Watkins, [Newspaper Advertising Bureau] Prospect, Ohio, writes: "Your paper is a first class paying medium, this was proven to us by our own advertisement last winter."—Mr. Geo. F. Miller, [Breeder of High-Class Poultry] Justus, Pa., writes: "I consider SEED-TIME AND HARVEST one of the best advertising mediums for poultrymen. A three-line advertisement of Eggs for hatching from Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, and Pekin Ducks brought me nearly as many orders as a much larger advertisement in the leading Poultry magazines."

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

JAMES VICK 40c. per doz.
(by mail.) By Express, per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$6.00. Other best market varieties, Sharpless, Boyden's No. 30, Bidwell and others, 50 per 100, or \$3 per 1000 by express. Warranted true to name. Also a large stock of **Cuthbert Raspberry** for the Fall Trade. EDGAR L. ALBERTSON, HOPE, N. J. 9— Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

1833.

1884.



POMONA NURSERIES.

—PARRY STRAWBERRY—

A seedling of Jersey Queen, vigorous grower, perfect flower, very productive, most beautiful bright color, large size, highest in flavor and firm. **Best for Market or Family use.**

MARKBORO; the largest early Raspberry!
WILSON, JR; the largest early Blackberry!
Headquarters for Kieffer Hybrid Pears.
A complete list of Small Fruit Plants, Grapes, Currants, &c. Catalogue free. **WM. PARRY,**
8-10 **Parry P. O., N. J.**

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—Your advice in raising plants cannot be excelled. I never saw seed come up better than yours did, and I think every one who is interested in gardening ought to subscribe for your paper, SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. Truly Yours,
T. R. RIGGS.

FROM AGENCY 388.

Springdale, Kansas, June 9, 1884.

I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—Certificate of agency No. 388, Instruction Book, Seeds &c., came duly to hand. Seeds germinated O. K., and I am only sorry that I did not plant more largely as I have the plant trade in my grip.

After following your directions in regard to the subject mentioned on last page of your Instruction Book, last two lines, I cooked my fish on the banks of the noble Walnut, seasoning them with hunger and a little admixture of sodium chloride, Golden Dawn Pepper pickle, cayenne, celery seed and smoke from the primitive broiling facilities well known to the ex-Fed. and Confed. during the "late unpleasantness."

I expect to establish a seed trade here and wish to lay the foundations substantially. I am uncertain in regard to several points. Please send me samples of the printed matter, circulars, posters, &c. After an examination I can tell what will be of use to me and order intelligently.

Of course I shall strive to do something with your most practical little monthly,—SEED-TIME AND HARVEST—in what way I am not prepared to say. Yours truly,

SAMUEL WORTHINGTON.

TWENTY PER CENT. AHEAD.

Warfield, Ky., June 15, 1884.

I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—The cabbage seed you sent me of the "P. S." was the largest specimen of cabbage seed I ever saw; and the plants produced by them is a marvel to my neighbors and a wonder to me. Stem one inch in diameter at this point, as to their future I cannot say, but will write you a history of them when they mature. I distributed 600 plants with my friends and told them that they might have

them gratis as a commendation of the seed and Seedsman, Isaac F Tillinghast. I recommend all to purchase seed of the Puget Sound brand. I am proud of the result of the seed obtained of you, they are twenty per cent. ahead of any other Seedman's seed. No check in the growth by transplanting. Yours Truly, WILLIAM MEAD.

NEVER SAW BETTER PLANTS.

Tecumseh, Mich., July 8, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: As I have mislaid your questions in regard to the plant sales, &c., I will try to answer them from memory. First, I have sold 50,000 cabbage plants, and a finer lot I never saw than your seed produced, so clean and full of vitality, and the per cent. of culls was so small that it is not worth mentioning. And I would say in regard to the benefit of the instructions you sent me, that I lost all the plants I had started by the fleas, before I received your little book of Instructions to Agents. But on using your preventatives and following your instructions closely, I raised the fine lot I have spoken of. Your Posters were the best advertisement that could be sent out, and brought me a good trade, as I have sold more plants this year than any other. Yours Respectfully,

E. J. HOLLISTER.

Send 25c for the Great German System for preserving Eggs. J. E. RUE, JR., Littleton, N. C.

PATENTS! Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's guide. -11

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL my Novelties, Watches, etc. *Catalogue Free.* G. M. HANSON, CHICAGO, ILL.

STEEL VIOLIN STRINGS. Sample Set of 4 Fine Steel Violin Strings for 25 cents. 12th WARREN MUSIC HOUSE, WARREN, INDIANA.

5 CENT SHEET MUSIC 5
We have over 2000 pieces, Vocal and Instrumental. Send for Catalogue free.
BENNAGE & CO., 112 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RUBBER **AGENTS WANTED!**
Your name and large canvassing outfit for **25c.**
STAMPS. F. W. MAXSON, Rochester, N. Y.
5-10* Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

PRAIRIE DOGS PLEASING PETS EASILY TAMED.
Hundreds of TEXAN WONDERS.—Animal, Vegetable, Mineral. Write for prices and description.
H. BLEDSOE, Box 142, Colorado City, Texas.

HARD TO TELL HOW LARGE THEY WILL GROW.

Boonsboro, Ark. July 14, 1884.

Dear Sir:—As you required those who ordered your plant instructions and Puget Sound cabbage seed to let you know how they are pleased with them. I ordered too late to do anything at the plant business this year, as most of my neighbors had plants ready for setting out before I got my seeds; but I prepared a bed and sowed the early cabbage seed, which came up in four days, I pushed them by watering, and good care, and soon had plants ready for the garden; although we have not had a good rain in ten or twelve weeks my cabbage is ready for the table far ahead of any I have seen which had a month's start. Some heads are as large as a man's hat-crown now, (July 14,) and with a ground-soaking rain it would be hard to tell how large they will grow. I put my late cabbage out July 5, in dry ground. I dug a hole, watered it, and set the plants; next morning I drew dry earth about them, and with one watering since are growing finely.

Truly Yours, J. D. WILBUR.

DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH PLANTS.

Copenhagen, N. Y., June 30, 1884.

Isaac F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir, As one of your Agents I thought I would report to you my progress in the plant and seed business up to the present. The cabbage seeds I received from you with my outfit, came up remarkably quick and have made a very rapid growth, and have produced as fine stocky plants as I ever grew. About five years since I discovered a preparation which I compound that gives to my plants a great quantity of fibrous roots and a stocky growth, which, with your seeds, makes them extra fine. My plants have been gaining a reputation ever since I used this preparation on my seed beds. I now have the greater part of my plants closed out for the season. I have been selling fine tomato, pepper, tobacco, cauliflower, cabbage, turnip and celery plants on the road by running one wagon. I want to run two or three plant and seed wagons next year from the first of the season through, if I live. My plants have all been extra fine, and take well among my customers. I

notice by correspondence from you that your early cabbage plants were killed by the frost of May 29th. I managed to protect mine—but found it a great deal of labor—by covering the beds with hay and other material. Another season I think I shall engage more largely than ever in the plant and seed business, and I shall want to order seeds largely from you; of course I grow a great many plants, but not enough for my local, retail trade. I am also engaged in market gardening, and any seeds that I recommend, people are quite apt to think must be about right and seem to have confidence in them. I can create a demand for seeds such as will help to fill large orders from you, to furnish and supply among my customers, by beginning early in March and canvassing the territory thoroughly on the road. Please make me liberal terms for packets and printed seed circulars, and it will help both of us, as the more seeds I retail, the larger wholesale orders I shall favor you with. I am desirous of building up a large plant and seed business, and with a little assistance and good seeds I know I can. Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. AUSTIN.

BIRCH'S KEY AND NOT
WILL WIND ANY WATCH WEAR OUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dev St., N. Y.

OLD COINS. 10 Foreign Coins, all different... 25c.
\$133 in Confederate Money... 20c.
Premium Coin Book..... 13c.
G. L. FANCHER, West Winsted, Ct.

HOFFER'S Time, Wages and Expense Book, for all workers. Sample by mail, 15 cts; 2 copies, 25 cts. Sample dozen, \$1.00. The trade supplied.
* **J. R. HOFFER, Mount Joy, Pa.**

FLORAL INSTRUCTOR, 5th Year. Monthly, tells all about Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables. Sample copy free. Ainsworth, Iowa.
(Say where you saw this.) 9tf.

The South Florida Orange Grove.
50c. a Year. Sample, 5c. Silver.
FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.
Payment on time. J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA.

HAPPY HOME.

Our **Happy Home** Magazine will be published every two months, at 25 cents per year. It is full of *home talks* and the ways to make home pleasant. Send 5 cents for sample copy.

We will send free on application our price list of **Berry Crates, Berry Baskets, Bee Hives, &c.**, made by us of the best material at very low prices. Also Catalogue of **Small Fruit, Vegetable and Green House Plants.** Friends, if you do not want our Magazine, send for our price-list.
L. H. BASHAW & SONS, East Rochester, Col. Co., O.

SLOPE OF HOTBEDS.

Dillsburg, Pa., June 20th, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: I want to build a Fire Hot-bed as is described in your "Manual of Vegetable Plants." The place where I want to build it has a natural rise of about one foot in ten, but slopes from west to east. Must I grade it, or fill it up so it will slope towards the north? Please answer in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

J. S. WENTZ.

ANSWER: We don't believe it makes much difference towards which point of the compass the bed runs. We should be governed by the natural slope of the land. but let the sashes slope toward the south as nearly as possible.

FRESH WATER PEARLS.

Senterfitt, Texas, July 28, 1884.

Dear Sir: I saw an article in the last SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, on Fresh Water Mussels. some having pearls in them. As the Mussels are abundant in the Colorado river, I thought I would look inside of some of them and see if I could find a pearl, and I have found thirteen. Can you tell me the value of them, and where I can sell them? If you can it will be a great favor.

The Seeds ordered of you last Spring were all O. K., and as good as I ever saw. I look upon SEED-TIME AND HARVEST as a gem, and do not wish to be without it.

Wishing you success I remain,

H. M. KNOWLES.

ANSWER: We do not know the value of pearls, nor where there is a market for them.

PYRETHRUM FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

Cardington, Ohio, June 25, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillingast: Sir,—Many thanks for the promptness in which seed was sent ordered two weeks ago. I want to get something to head off the green cabbage worm which will soon be here. A late number of the *Ohio Farmer* says there is nothing so good or effective as "Pyrethrum," and in another number it says, Farmers have no excuse when they can get Pyrethrum pure from California at 75 cents per pound, &c. Now I know you to be an old cabbage grower and would like your advice whether to use that or something else. I remember reading in something

last season your advertisement of pure Pyrethrum for sale by the pound. Can you let me have some now, and at what price? How much shall I need for an acre of cabbage?
GEO. W. PORTER.

ANSWER: We are not now troubled much with the green cabbage worms. A few years ago they were very destructive, but Parasites have greatly checked them. We would recommend Pyrethrum as a remedy for them, as we believe it will kill any insect; hence, should try it in preference to anything else we know. We have a supply of it on hand which is pure and genuine. Will mail it postpaid at 75 cents, or send it by express at sixty cents per pound. It is very light and a pound will go a great way.

BRONZE TURKEYS \$10 per Pair.
20 per cent off on
early orders. Geo. F. Miller, Justus, Pa.

109,089 PEACH TREES,

And a full stock of all kinds of **FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL Trees**, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, etc. Also **Packing Moss** furnished in large or small quantities at low prices to the trade.
By **R. D. COLE & CO., Bridgeton, N. J.**

SMALL FRUIT SPECIALTIES.

We desire to call special attention to our *very heavy* stock of **Wilson's Albany Strawberry, Souhegan, Doolittle and Turner Raspberry, and Wilson Blackberry**, all of which we are prepared to furnish at *Lower Rates than an equally Good Quality* can be had for elsewhere. *Of course* those who want the '**ATLANTIC**' will prefer to buy of us as the **Introducers**. Our stock is heavy and prices reduced. *Send for Catalogue.*

WM. F. BASSETT & SON,
9-1y Hammonton, N. J.

IT WILL BE FOUND THAT THE
CANADA UNLEACHED ASHES

are the Cheap- **FERTILIZER** in
est and **BEST** use
and free from noxious weeds. Sold in Carload Lots. Each car will contain from 13 to 16 tons. Imported by
MONROE, JUDSON & STROUP,
9-1ypd 28 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y.

Martin's Amber Wheat!

The most profitable variety to grow. Our original stock was from J. A. Everitt & Co's (the introducers) famous 20-acre field, and **we warrant it true to name.** *We ship on Penna. or Philadelphia & Reading Railroads.* Price by mail, 1 lb.. 40c; 4 lbs., \$1.00. By Freight or Express, ¼ Bushel, \$1.00; **3 Pecks, enough for 1 acre, \$2.00;** 1 bu., \$2.50; 4 bus. at \$2.25; 10 or more bus. at \$2.00. **We will give** to each purchaser of 1 peck or more, **free,** 1 large package each of Hybrid Mediterranean and Land-reth Wheat. Order early and address

EVANS & WATSON, Grain Dealers,
9— Watsontown, Pa.

Literary Mention.

OVER THE WORLD. From the well known publishing house of Bradley & Co, Philadelphia, Pa., we have received a handsome volume of nearly 900 finely printed pages under the above title. It contains a large number of most interesting narratives of Celebrated travelers and explorers, illustrating human life, character and ideas among many nations, to a fuller extent, perhaps, than has ever before been attempted in a single volume. It is as it were a library in itself, as it affords the charm and relief of variety in its manner of presenting in its narratives and experiences the gathered knowledge of many different individuals in various climes. Among the more interesting exploits may be mentioned, "The first voyage around the World," "A Summer in Scotland," "Sufferings of Austrian Explorers," "Peasant Life in Sweden," "Five Years an American Soldier," "Arctic Explorations," from the voyages of the Northmen, A. D., 875, to the voyage of the "Jeanette," 1882, "Home Life Among the Japanese," "India, its past and present," "An American Boy in Germany," "Howitt's Journey to Bohemia," "Life and Death on the Ocean," "Life in New Zealand, &c., In fact the manners and customs of nearly every people on the Globe are here portrayed. The work abounds with numerous full-page illustrations and will give its careful readers a more extended idea of foreign usages than any one person could gather, were he to spend his whole lifetime in travel. The volume is to be sold only by subscription, and its publishers are advertising for agents to introduce it.

PRACTICAL FORESTRY. By Andrew S. Fuller. The subject of protecting and preserving our American forests is attracting the attention of our wisest legislators in the land, and every year the best information on the subject is sought for by those who foresee the destruction of the entire native forests, unless protected by law. In this work the author gives not only his own ideas as to the value of the forests of the country and the necessity of preserving them, but a great amount of information of value to those who are interested in the subject of tree-planting whether for pleasure or profit. The work contains some twenty-eight chapters devoted to the following subjects: Influence of Forests on Climate, Characteristics of Trees, Raising Trees from Seed, Budding and Grafting, Transplanting, Pruning, Best time to cut Timber, Importance of a Supply of Wood, Preservation and Management of Forests, &c. While this work contains some 300 pages and is finely illustrated it is published at a price that places it within the reach of all, and as the Author says, "will not even deter the Summer tourist, who is about to spend a few days or weeks in the country, from dropping a copy into his grip-sack before leaving home." We regard it as an able work by a practical man, and one well worthy a place in every farmer's library.

Published by Orange Judd Co., 757 Broadway, N. Y., and mailed to any address for \$1.50, or sent from this office at same price.

THE SOUTHERN WORLD, for August, contains two graphic views of North Carolina Scenery, which must equal any in the world.

OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING, No. 9, comes to hand filled to repletion. Weavers and Weft, Miss Siimms's Window, The Captain's Room, Ninety-Nine Choice Readings and Recitations, and several more stories make a very pleasant volume. Price 30 cents. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

The August, 15th, issue of **HOME AND FARM** contains the first chapters of Charles Reade's famous story, *Christie Johnstone*. This story alone is worth a year's subscription, and we advise our readers to get both by sending 50 cents to **HOME AND FARM**, Louisville, Ky.

MAJOR BEN. PERLEY POORE still continues his farm talks in the **AMERICAN CULTIVATOR** and always finds something new to talk about. His *Reminiscences of Public Men* is also an interesting feature. Stock Raisers all like the *Cultivator* and well they may for we know of no paper better versed in this particular than this.

THE NEW MOON. A very strange name for a periodical, but like its namesake it grows in interest the longer we have it. Well edited, well printed and well filled with well selected matter. For one dollar it will visit you every month for a year and lighten your pathway. Published at Lowell, Mass.

THE WORLD MANUFACTURING Co., 122 Nassau St., N. Y., send us *The World's Cyclopaedia and Library of Universal Knowledge*, a volume of nearly 800 pages, containing a description of the elements and inhabitants of air, earth and water; rise and fall of nations; planets, suns, moons, stars and comets; coins and currency; weights and measures; banking and brokerage; military civil and bridge engineering and surveying; human anatomy and physiology; discoveries, animals, plants, minerals, and a myriad of other subjects. Compiled by Prof. H. L. Williams, with the intent to furnish in a single book an abstract and brief chronicle of a multitude of things, many of which are difficult of access to the general reader who is not the owner of a well-stocked library. The work is sold at the remarkable low price of one dollar, by its publishers as above.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

TREES The largest assortment in the country of the best *Old and New* Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Paeonies, Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. Abridged Catalogue mailed free.

ROSES. A Superb Collection. Carefully compiled Catalogue describing best *Old and New* varieties mailed free.

BULBS New Illustrated Catalogue, containing lists of the choicest bulbs, at lowest prices, now ready and mailed free.

NEW GOOSEBERRY.

We now offer a very valuable new variety, Circular giving full description and price, together with a handsome colored plate, and *New* Catalogue of Small Fruits, free. Address,

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.
Mention this paper.

GRAND SUCCESS! AGENTS WANTED!

HOME CYCLOPEDIA By H. R. Allen, A. M., M. D. 1100 pages and over 2000 illustrations. Contributions from 40 Colleges and Specialists. **FARM CROPS, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, LAW and BUSINESS and HOME MEDICATION.** I can convince you that no family can afford to do without it. Capable men wanted. Address the publisher at once for a valuable pamphlet and special proposition for business. **W. H. THOMPSON, 404 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.**

OVER THE WORLD The Cream of a Whole Library. A wonderfully fascinating book. One of the best, most complete and interesting books ever published. To see it is to appreciate it. Just the book for the family or the school. Replete with valuable information. Agents can't fail to make a grand success. Entirely new. Send for circulars and full particulars to **BRADLEY & CO., Pubs. 66 N. 4th St., Phila., Pa.** Working Agents wanted at once.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO JULY GARNERINGS.

37.—"RELIABLE SEEDS AT HONEST PRICES."

38.—	B A N G L É S	39.—	D
	A D O R E D		L E D
	N O M A D		L A C E D
	G R A B		D E C A P O D
	L E D		D E P O T
	E D		D O T
	S		D

40.—CASSOWARY.

41.—	M A S T E R	42.—	R E B E C
	A L P I N E		A L P H A
	S P O N G E		P O K E R
	T I N D A L		H O V E L
	E N G A G E		A L L O Y
	R E E L E D		E X P E L
			L E D G E

SEPTEMBER GARNERINGS.

No. 40. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The whole, composed of 25 letters, is a well-known sentiment.

The 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 6, 20, 21, 8, 9 is also.

The 7, 17, 24, 15, 19, 2 is soft.

The 14, 11, 23, 3 is to tax.

The 13, 12, 9, 25, 21 is a kind of fairy.

The 1, 16, 24 is likewise.

The 4, 22, 18, 9 is not imaginary.

CLIFTON.

No. 50. A RHOMBOID.

ACROSS—1. A vegetable. 2. To appear. 3. A fault. 4. Asiatic. 5. To jostle.

DOWN—1. A vowel. 2. A negative answer. 3. Concreted sugar. 4. A vegetable. 5. To foster. 6. To perplex. 7. A stick used in mixing hair with mortar. 8. A word of denial. 9. A letter.

C. H. PUTNAM.

No. 51. CHARADE.

Seeking *first whole*, a martial band—
Part of a late-encamped command—
Were searching all th' adjacent land,
With greedy eyes.

They met a negro, bending low
With *second*. Doubtless he might know
The proper way for them to go,
Is their surmise.

He leads them off across the field,
Assuring them, if they will shield
Him from the road, and wait, he'll yield
Them tender chicks.

With patience, long they watch and wait;
The negro, with his feathered freight,
Had stolen through a hidden gate—

Adept at tricks.

BYRNEHC.

No. 52. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In hunter, but not in gull;
In sharpen, but not in dull;
In local, but not in main;
In wounded, but not in pain;
In worsted, but not in silk;
In liquid, but not in milk;
My whole, is an animal of Japan.
Tell me its name as soon as you can.

SALLY.

No. 53. ANAGRAM.

(The necessity of our Country.)

NICE IN GALES, SUITS DATES THERE, T V

DICK ENS.

No. 54. COMBINATION DIAMONDS.

A seven-letter Diamond formed of four five-letter Diamonds.

1 and 7, letters. 2. Grazed. 3. Moldiness. 4. A renovator. 5. Moisture. 6. To unite closely.

No. 1. Upper left five-letter Diamond.

Across—1 and 5, letters. 2. To carve or cut up as a chub. 3. To recreate. 4. Moisture.

Down—1 and 5, letters. 2. Furnished. 3. Moldiness. 4. Recent.

No. 3. Upper right five-letter Diamond. 1 and 5, letters. 2. Fresh. 3. Later. 4. To join.

No. 2. Upper five-letter Diamond.

Across—Same as the upper left diamond, down.

Down—Same as the upper left diamond, across.

No. 4. Lower five-letter diamond.

Across—Same as the upper right diamond, down.

Down—Same as the upper right diamond, across.

MAUDE.

PRIZE.—For best list of answers to this month's Garnerings, we offer a fine Stereoscope.

For second best list, we will award One Dozen Stereoscopic Views.

Lists will close on October 13.

Answers in November Magazine.

Answers to July Garnerings were received from Anna Condor, Ida No, Cassbet, Andy Handy, O Mission, Byrnehc, Lackawanna Lad, Annie Mation, C. H. Putnam, E. F. Krane, Maude, A Dude, Kittie Clover, Undine, Charlie Hollis, Fred French, Sally. Asa Brown, Winnie Brett, J. F. Merriam, Pete and Ike, B. Sides, Mufti, Alvin Bates, Connie Trent, E. N. E., Young Harvester, Teddy Tyler, Robert Cutter, Nellie Emerson, Mixtures, H. Marion Elliot, Dwight F. Faulkner and Robert Jacobs.

Prizes for best list of answers, were awarded to Byrnehc and Maude.

OUR COZY CORNER.

In the first place, before we forget it, we must insert the answer to Sally's rebus that appeared in

the July "Corner." This was the puzzle: X W, and this is the solution: "Write often; or W right of X. We do not know as this rebus was an uncommonly hard one, but think such must have been the case, as we did not receive an answer to the same. Should "Lackawanna Lad" succeed in collecting a million soiled postage stamps we cannot conceive any use he could make of them. Were he able to get a hundred a day, that would give him but 36,500 a year, and at the end of twenty-seven years he would have about 985,500. A million is a much larger sum than many seem to consider it.—*H. M. E.*, If you are unable to solve all the puzzles, always send your results such as they are. We are pleased to receive the few answers with the many, for they prove to us how much interest is taken in the Garnerings and you will see your name among the Garnerers. *Young Harvester*: Your teacher is right. Keep your hat off in the house, especially in the presence of your mother; for it is a mark of gross disrespect to her not to do so. Parents and teachers should inculcate this matter among their first lessons. Politeness costs nothing, yet is "worth its weight in gold."—*E. N. E.*: What do you think of the answer to Sally's rebus? How easy these puzzles appear when we know their solutions.—*Kittie Clover*: The Garnerings first appeared in the magazine for August, 1883; consequently, they celebrated their birthday last month. As they have grown older, we trust they have become interesting and that they may live to celebrate many more anniversaries of their birth. You can now see what Sally meant. Very good advice she offered and we hope our readers will take the hint and X W.—*Mufti*: You have been one of the long and faithful workers in puzzeldom. Could you not, for the sake of "good old times," send us a few Garnerings? Anything you compose would find a welcome, for we have seen many of your fine productions in friend Ruthven's departments.—*Lamps*: A budget of your puzzles would make us feel happy, for those you have favored us with showed you to be an adept in the art.—*O. Mission* thinks "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST an awful jolly little magazine, and the story in July number the funniest kind of fun". We think so, too, for how can we help it?—*Garnerers*: If the "Corner" does not seem as full as usual it must be because we had few missives in July—although answers came in fast—possibly because many were away, and vacation, visiting and hot weather are not conducive to letter-writing. Now that the days are growing cooler and the evenings longer, the wanderers returning to the old familiar places, and people will "stay put" we shall hope our friends will send long letters and report every month.

F. S. F.

How to Grow Celery.

We have heard a good story of a successful market gardner who when asked how to grow a certain crop replied, "Make your ground very rich, and keep out the weeds,

any crop will succeed then." Mr. W. D. Philbrick recognizes the wisdom which is embodied in this brief essay and expands it as follows in the *N. E. Farmer*:

"I don't know any good reason why good celery cannot be grown near Worcester as well as anywhere else, except that farmers up there are reputed to be afraid of using too much manure, and celery is not a bit afraid of any such thing. One of my old friends in Northboro raises good celery, and carts it twelve miles to Worcester market, but he was "raised" near Boston, and is not afraid of manure. You cannot grow good celery on poor land, nor can you work enough manure into good land in one year to put it in order for celery; but if you will take a piece of good rich clay loam, and plough under this fall ten or fifteen cords per acre of horse manure, and then plough under ten cords per acre of fine compost next spring, you can raise celery near Worcester, or any other city that will pay for it; but even after such a heavy dressing the celery will not be so good the first year as after several years cropping on the same land; the land needs to be very rich, and the banking of celery makes the land better than any other preparation for the next year's crop."

TOBACCO using permanently cured. Complete treatment, 50 cts. D. B. SMITH, Altoona, Pa. 8*

JERSEY RED PIGS

8 to 12 weeks old. Pure stock. \$12 per pair. Boxed with feed. Safe arrival guaranteed.

JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.
9— Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

FOR REGISTERED Devon Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Scotch Collie Dogs, B. B. Red Games, W. & Br. Leghorn, P. Rocks, W. C. B. Polish, Langshans, Wyandottes, Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, address **F. D. BECK**, 5-1y Bethany, West Va.

FLEMING & TAYLOR, Augusta, Ky.,

Breeders and Shippers of thoroughbred Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

My crop of over 40 different varieties of **POTATOES** will be about 1000 bushels. All interested in this useful crop should send for my Fall Price List, ready Sept. 10th. **L. F. DINTELMANN**, 8-10 Belleville, Ill.

SHORTHAND thoroughly taught by MAIL or personally; good situations procured *all pupils* when competent. Phonography, thoroughly learned, opens the best field for young people, especially for educated young ladies. Send for circular. **W. G. CHAFFEE**, Oswego, N. Y.

Business Notices.

MESSRS. ELLWANGER AND BARRY, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., send us a copy of their Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., probably the most complete work published in this particular line. It contains an elegant colored plate of the new *Weigela Candida*, which is the first pure white-flowering plant of this genus which is of a vigorous habit and an erect grower. The Weigelas are a superb class of shrubs for lawn planting, originally introduced from Japan. The flowers are produced in great profusion in June and continue through the summer and until autumn. It is doubtful if any firm in America can show as complete and extensive a stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., as are to be found in the Mount Hope Nurseries; and seldom have we ever spent a day more pleasantly than we once did in walking over their extensive grounds, the various departments of which comprise, we believe, some six-hundred acres. The immense fountain, which, when viewed from any of the city towers, some three or four miles distant in the east, looks like an angel draped in white against the distant horizon to the sight seer of Rochester, plays in the centre of a reservoir, called Mount Hope Water Works. This is in the midst of Ellwanger and Barry's grounds.

MR. T. S. HUBBARD, of Fredonia, N. Y., sends us his semi-annual Grape Vine Catalogue, under an unusually neat and artistically engraved cover. His business is the production of American Grape Vines, of about one hundred of the most prominent varieties in large quantities; and he sells principally to the trade at lowest wholesale rates. The Catalogue contains a fine colored plate of his great specialty, the *Prentiss*, which is a new, hardy, white grape of great promise. It is a pure native seedling, ripening with the Concord, being very productive and of the finest quality; it sells readily at nearly double what even the well-known Delaware brings in the same market. Parties wishing to plant grapes largely, cannot do better than to consult Mr. Hubbard.

MR. WM. F. BASSETT, of Hamonton, N. J., has recently associated with him in business his son, F. L. Bassett, and together they propose to push the production and sale of small fruit plants, &c., with renewed energy. Although their general stock of the old standard varieties is large and fine, their great specialty is the new *Atlantic* strawberry, which is principally in their control. They write us that they have reason to believe that other varieties have been sold for *Atlantic* in some places, and that the only way to be sure of the genuine is to purchase of the originator. See their new advertisement in this issue.

WE ARE JUST in receipt of a Fall Catalogue of Hardy Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants from Mr. John Perkins, the old veteran fruit-grower of Moorestown, N. J., whose advertisement is nearly always to be found in our columns. We notice that Mr. Perkins offers a year's subscription to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST to all, who request it, when sending him a cash order to the amount of \$5.00 or over. Mr. Perkins's stock of Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, Peach, Pear, and other fruit trees, &c., is very large, and his prices extremely low. We hope our readers will patronize him liberally.

WHILE SENDING his new advertisement of the *Superb Raspberry* which appears in this issue, Mr. John Churchman, the originator of this famous berry, writes; "This is the tenth year in bearing and no failure or deterioration in its record as to extreme hardiness, great earliness of bearing, largest size and finest flavor of fruit, and immense productiveness. We commenced picking for market from its original ground this season June 23rd, and the berries sold freely all through the season, in our home market, at from 50 to 100 per cent. higher prices than any other berries offered."

THE FLORAL INSTRUCTOR enters upon its fifth year with the August number, and shows a healthy growth having been enlarged until it rivals many journals of greater pretensions. See advertisement, Page 19.

MR. A. BLANC, the noted Photographer and Engraver, of Philadelphia, has favored us with a large photographic view of a group of some forty prominent Horticulturists, who were assembled at Judge Parry's Pomona Nurseries in June, to confer and pronounce upon the new "Parry" Strawberry, which was figured and described in our last month's issue. The features of nearly the entire assemblage are remarkably distinct, and the familiar faces of all whom we had ever met could be readily recognized, even without the reference to names which are plainly given to distinguish those with whom we are not familiar. We presume this artistic photograph can be supplied to those desiring it by Mr. Blanc, but we are not informed upon what terms.

THE LARGEST and most complete *Catalogue of American Grape Vines* that ever reached our table comes with the compliments of Bush & Son & Meissner, Bushberg, Mo. It is a volume of over 150 pages, and in addition to giving a complete description of all varieties which have ever received the attention of vineyardists—over 500 in number—it gives several carefully written essays completely covering every imaginable subject connected with planting and growing the vine. In no volume published, which we have seen, can so much valuable matter be found relating to the Grape.

The Jumbo Strawberry!

LATEST OF ALL BY TEN DAYS!!

For full particulars, write for my Catalogue, also for a specimen copy of

PURDY'S FRUIT RECORDER,

the best and most practical paper on fruits and flowers printed in this country at only \$1 00 per year, and also send 25 cents for my

Small Fruit Instructor,

which will tell you all about growing Small Fruits.

Address **A. M. PURDY,**
9— Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y.

Fairview Nurseries.

—ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—



Potted and Layer Strawberry Plants, New Peaches, "John Haas" and Ford's "Late White." 150,000 Peach Trees, best kinds, 1 yr. from bud. KIEFFER and LE CONTE Pear Trees, Champion Quince, ALL KINDS of Fruit Trees and Small Fruit Plants.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES IN NURSERY.

OSAGE ORANGE a specialty. Also the celebrated **Martin Amber Wheat, PURE.**

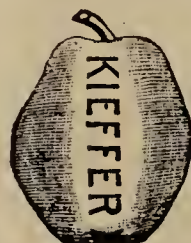
Send for Catalogue and Price List, free. Address
9— **J. PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J.**

CATALOGUE FREE!
FRUIT Trees, Grape VINES, FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c &c.

The choicest grape vines delivered safely by mail,
8 for \$1.00, 20 for \$2.00 Address,

F. WALKER & CO.,
New Albany, Ind.

2tf



PEAR HEADQUARTERS.
PEACH & other FRUIT TREES.
New and old varieties of **BERRIES.**

Early Cluster

Blackberry, May King Strawberry, Marlboro Raspberry, Currants, Grapes, &c. Catalogue Free
JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

TRUMBULL COUNTY, Ohio, has a live, prosperous Horticultural Society. Its monthly meetings are held alternately at the homes of its different members, and, if we may judge from the published reports, which occasionally find their way to our desk, the members never fail to have a jolly time. We would that the example of this association were followed by our readers all over the country. If the farmers in each Town our County would unite and devote one Saturday in each month to meeting at the houses of its members, much good would certainly grow out of such movements.

ANCIENT HORTICULTURAL LITERATURE.—The oldest Botanical work in the Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was written by Leonhartus Fuchsius, after whom was named our beautiful and everywhere popular Fuchsias. He was one of the most celebrated Physicians in the sixteenth century; was born at Wembdringea, in Batavia, in 1501. He taught and practiced medicine with great reputation at Munich and other places, excelling particularly in his knowledge of plants. This work was printed in 1542, and contains a full length colored portrait of the author, and a large number of colored plates of various medicinal plants, the painting all being done by hand of the celebrated author.

ORDINARY WHITEWASH, as frequently used, has very little effect except to disfigure the trees, says the *Garden*. To destroy the insects and eggs hidden in the crevices of the trees, very much stronger applications have to be used. Soft soap reduced to the consistency of a thick paint, with the addition of a strong solution of washing soda, makes one of the most lasting washes. A solution of one pound of commercial potash, in from two to four gallons of water, is also very good.

A BARREN, CHEERLESS HIGHWAY, a bleak, unornamented homestead too often indicates an improper early education, and wrong notions in regard to the value of trees and flowers. The rising generation

should be trained to know the importance of ornament on the farm. No subject which could be taught in a district school could bring equal returns in pleasure or profit with the elements of horticulture. The ornamenting of school grounds undertaken by some States is a move in this direction. If there is not time in the school for horticulture and algebra, let us have the profitable and dispense with the unnecessary. A universal rudimentary instruction in horticulture would mean for the coming generation better health, more contented families, more love for the farm, better fruits and vegetables, and more interest in the school.

POULTRY WORLD.

A monthly magazine, the oldest, largest and best periodical devoted entirely to poultry ever published. Splendidly illustrated. \$1.25 per year. Also the **AMERICAN POULTRY YARD**, the only weekly paper in existence which is entirely devoted to poultry. \$1.50 per year. Both papers for \$2.00 A sample copy of both mailed on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps. Mention Seed-Time and Harvest and address, **H. H. STODDARD**, 9-12 Hartford, Ct.

7,000 CHALLENGE WIND MILLS.



IN USE IN EVERY State and Territory of the U.S. It is a sectional wheel, has been made by us for 15 years, and has never blown down without tower breaking, a record no other mill can show. **MILLS SENT ON 30 DAYS TEST TRIAL. BEST FEED MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, ETC. GOOD AGENTS WANTED** in all unassigned territory. Catalogues free. **CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO.**, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

TEN YEARS TESTED NEVER FAILED VERY EARLY VERY HARDY LARGEST SIZE Finest Flavor Immensely PROLIFIC

"SUPERB" BERRY

Very Profitable for MARKET UNEQUALLED For the Dessert, for JAMS &c. Descriptive Circulars with Prices of Plants, mailed free by its Originator **J. CHURCHMAN BURLINGTON N.J.**

GRAPE VINES Po'keepsie Red, Ulster Prolific, Francis B. Hayes, Moore's Early, and all the best new and old varieties, true to name. New Strawberries, Raspberries, etc. **MARLBORO** Hansell & other Raspberries. Price list free. **JOEL HORNER & SON**, Merchantville, N.J.

For Sale Cheap.

300,000 Peach Trees, 1 year from bud, raised from Tennessee pits. **100,000** La Versailles and Cherry Currants, 1 and 2 years old. **25,000** Concord Vines, 1 and 2 two years old, together with a full assortment of other Nursery Stock. Address,

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,
New Canaan, Conn.

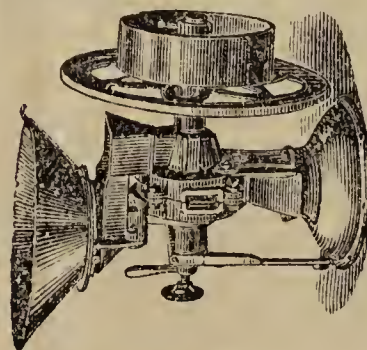
Buying Machinery.

"I bought a new machine, yesterday," said a farmer in our office the other day, "and I could have got along without it first rate for a year longer, and perhaps two years, with a few dollar's worth of repairs. It was against my better judgment to buy now, but I was fairly bull-dozed into it. I wish you would say something about this in the THE FARMER." What can we say? We know the agent. He is a good fellow, can talk you blind, and make you believe that he is working disinterestedly for your individual benefit. Give him half a chance and he will work up your feelings and sympathy to such a degree that you can not refuse to order a machine for fear of offending him. But all the time he is working for himself. He must take so many orders each month or he falls below par at the office. Don't you see? It is his business to get orders, and this business is one of the fine arts. The modern agent has "got it down fine." He is sharp. He will take your measure in ten minutes after calling upon you, and all the time you think he is the most innocent, ingenuous and friendly man you ever saw. He makes friends of the children and conquers your wife by dandling the baby and soothing it to quiet slumber. He praises your farm, crops and buildings, and the good wife's cooking—for of course he takes dinner or supper with you—and when he has you wound up to the right place, he broaches the subject nearest his heart. He doesn't get your order this time. He doesn't ask for it, and he doesn't give you a chance to refuse it. He simply starts the ball a-rolling. He knows how. He has learned what string to pull on, and he pulls it. By and by he comes again. You are really glad to see him. He doesn't skirmish so much this time. He gives you a dose of taffy—tells you he don't want any money, your note is as good as gold, and the company will wait on you till you can pay. 'Squire Jones has bought a new machine. Deacon Smith, on the other side of you, gave his order to-day. You don't want to be behind, and you can afford it as well as they can. The upshot is,

he gets your order, taking the old machine as part pay. You give a note, and in a year you walk up and pay it with interest.

Now for the other side. We do not make war against the agent. Oh, no! He is a necessary evil. He is sharp, but he employs only legitimate methods. It is his business to induce you to buy. It is your business to buy if you need the machine, and to refuse if you don't need it. He looks at the transaction from a business standpoint. So should you. It is a most excellent adage to remember that "there is no friendship in business." Keep this in mind and you will often escape the blandishments of the seller. If five dollars, or ten, will make the old machine do as well as a new one for a year or two longer, it is the part of prudent economy to keep the old machine, and especially if you have to go in debt for the new one. Look inside the house. See if the wife needs any conveniences. Consider whether your boys and girls would be deprived of necessities and privileges they ought to have. Then govern yourself accordingly. If you really need the new machine, and upon careful consideration think it better economy to buy than to repair, then buy. We appreciate the advantages of good machinery on the farm, but we believe it is costing too much. It should be taken better care of and made to last longer than it does, and the farmer should have back-bone enough to stick to it until it is really unprofitable, even if assailed by all the agents in Christendom.—*Ohio Farmer.*

301 Over 301 Actual Agents' Names, postpaid \$1 *W. E. Haley, Green Bay, Wis.*



QUAKER CITY
Double Reduction
GRINDING MILL,

For Corn and Cob, Feed
and Table Meal.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
A. W. Straub & Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.



Grind your own Bone-Meal, Oyster Shells & Corn in the **\$5 HAND MILL**, (F. Wilson's Patent.) **100 per cent** more made in keeping poultry. Also **Power Mills and Farm Feed Mills.** Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. **WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.**
8-1 Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

Gardening Around Norfolk.

In his report of a recent southern trip, the Editor of the *New England Farmer* gives the following account of a visit to the truck farm of Mr. A. J. Newton, one of the most enterprising market gardeners in this region: Mr. Newton is a New England man, but has been farming here the past eighteen years. His farm is a small one for this section, containing only 45 acres, but it is most thoroughly worked. He employs from 30 to 40 hands in the busy season, and raises mainly cabbage, (early and late,) beets, squashes, onions, spinage and lettuce for the Northern markets, also other crops in moderate quantity. Cabbage is sent off by the thousand barrels, and manure purchased by the thousand dollar's worth. He brings a great deal in vessels from New York City at a cost of about \$1.50 a load of 25 bushels. We measured late cabbage heads that were 12 inches in diameter, and solid enough to split open with a little wet weather, which, by the way, is very much needed here. It is hard for a Northern man to believe that such large drumheads can be gathered here by the acre before the middle of June, but over 2000 barrels of early ones had already been shipped at from \$2 to \$3 per barrel. The east branch of the Elizabeth river washes his grounds, and most of his stuff is floated down to Norfolk in a sloop of his own, thus making transportation expenses comparatively light. He is connected by telephone with the outside world, and can sit in his parlor and receive latest quotations for vegetables from the leading cities, and shape his consignments accordingly. He is within twenty-four hours by water of New York or Philadelphia, thirty-six of Providence, and can get his goods into Boston in forty-eight hours. A new line of railroad is being built that will soon bring him twelve hours nearer to the New York market. His profits have greatly varied from year to year, according to the season and the markets, varying from \$1500 in dull years to \$5000, and even \$7000 in exceptionally good years. His help costs from 50 cents to 75 cents per day for male and female colored

laborers, who board themselves. The freight on a barrel of cabbage to New York is usually about 17 cents. He uses some 200 hot-bed sash for starting early plants, and is investing largely in tiles for underdrains. Mr. Newton's farm is a model in its way, almost absolutely free from weeds, and is so well known here as one of the best, that it has been visited by such extensive market gardeners from the North as Mr. Budling of Providence when making a tour of the "trucking" country. I have seen no such high farming anywhere else in the South, and doubt if there is much to be found at present anywhere in the country.

Advertisements.

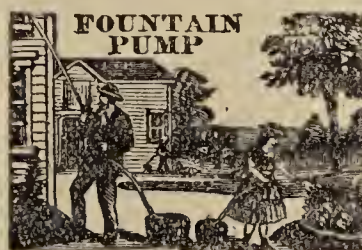
MATRIMONIAL Paper 10cts. a copy by mail. Address, Pub. MIRROR, Wellesley, Mass. *

HAND PAINTED Silk blocks, for Centers and Borders of crazy quilts, tidies, wall banners, screens, etc. Send 50 cents for beautiful sample. 3-1yr WESTERN ART CO., SALEM, O.



THIS FINE STEREOSCOPE 40c Views 40c Doz. 6 Cabinet Photos of FEMALE Artists famous men 25c. 5 Cards 10cts 80 SHEETS BEST Writing Paper 20 C All post paid on receipt of price Write for circulars Smith Bros Waverly N Y

FISH SEINES ShotGuns Revolvers, Rifles, Etc. Address Large Ill. Catalogue free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.



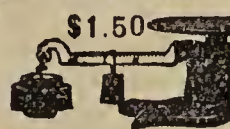
FOUNTAIN PUMP

WHITMAN'S Fountain Pump for washing Windows, Carriages, etc. Protects buildings from fire, & trees, vines, etc. from insects, potato-bugs and canker-worms. No Dwelling, Country Home, or Factory should be without the Fountain Pump. Send for large illustrated Circular. J. A. Whitman, Patentee and M^r. Providence R.I.

DON'T BE A FOOL!

Art of money getting—one book free. 1-b R. L. WOLCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Canvassers Wanted!



\$1.50 **STOP THIEF** ONE Ounce to 10 Pounds. Sold at hardware, or sent by express for \$1.50. Address, JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

PURE EUROPEAN CARP For SALE

For stocking Ponds, Lakes, &c. Under four inches in length, 25 for \$4.00; 50 for \$6.00; 100 for \$10.00. From four to six inches, 12 for \$4.00; 25 for \$6.00; 50 for \$10.00. Six to eight inches, 12 for \$8.00; 25 for \$12.00. Orders filled on and after September 1, 1884, in rotation. Cans for shipping, from \$1.00 to \$2.00. J. W. MARSHALL, Constantine, St. Jo. Co., Mich. 8*

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

"Grow Cabbage Free From Worms!"

HOW?

By Using

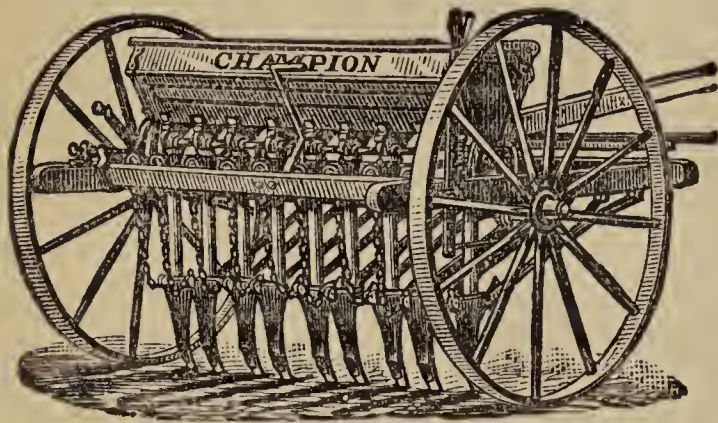
HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT!

It is safe, cheap and effectual. The Cabbage does not unfold its leaves and no dust is taken into the head. Sold by live Merchants, and by Seedsmen in all large centers.

8— Send for pamphlet to

B. HAMMOND & CO., Mount Kisco, N. Y.

CHAMPION GRAIN AND FERTILIZER DRILL. POSITIVE FORCE FEED DISTRIBUTERS.



SPECIAL DEVICE for planting corn for the crop.

FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT

Unequaled, and is warranted to distribute accurately, evenly and easily any commercial fertilizer — wet or dry.

Draft light and easily handled. Construction simple. Materials and workmanship the best.

We also make the WHIPPLE SPRING TOOTH SULKY AND FLOATING HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &c.

These HARROWS are adapted for use on all kinds of soil, and are the **best pulverizers known**. No farmer can afford to be without one. Ample time given for trial before settlement. BROADCAST GRAIN SEEDERS, with SULKY HARROWS, when desired. Send for descriptive pamphlets to

GERE, TRUMAN, PLATT & CO., Owego, Tioga County, New York.

GRAPE VINES.

POCKLINGTON, DUCHESS, LADY WASHINGTON, VERGENNES, MOORE'S EARLY, JEFFERSON, EARLY VICTOR, BRIGHTON,

Also other Small Fruits, and all older varieties of Grapes. Extra quality. Warranted True. Cheap by mail. Low rates to Dealers.

PRENTISS.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Prices reduced. Illustrated Catalogue free.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

The Only Weekly Bee Paper in the World.

THE BEE JOURNAL,

[Established in 1861.]

MONTHLY, 50 CENTS A YEAR — WEEKLY, \$2.00,
(invariably in advance,)

not only sustains its former excellent reputation, but exceeds the expectations of its best friends, by advancing progressive ideas upon Bee Culture. It is the **Best and Most Thoroughly Practical** Publication on Bees and Honey in the World, and all those who keep bees should take

THE WEEKLY BEE JOURNAL.

It is edited by THOMAS G. NEWMAN, whose reputation is world-wide. Send for a Sample Copy.

Address, THE BEE JOURNAL, Chicago, Ill.
9-12 Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

FRIENDS! If you are in any way interested in

BEES OR HONEY,

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS in BEE CULTURE**

with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in **Hives, Honey Extractors, Artificial Comb, Section Honey Boxes**, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. **Nothing Patented.** Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly, mentioning **Seed-Time and Harvest, to**
A. I. ROOT,
9-12 **Medina, Ohio.**

TEN CENTS!

Enclosed to the **LIVE STOCK MONTHLY, PORTLAND, MAINE**, will bring you a Sample Copy of the **only exclusively Live Stock publication** in the Eastern States.

ONE DOLLAR

Will pay for it **Sixteen Months**, or until close of 1885 **YOU WILL WANT IT**, if you care anything for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, or Poultry.

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED!

FINEST TYPOGRAPHICAL EXCELLENCE!

THIRTY THOUSAND READERS DELIGHTED with it, and thousands more will be!

Mention Seed-time and Harvest and address,

**LIVE STOCK MONTHLY,
Portland, Maine.**

GOLD WATCH ^{to} WORK.

Any lady who wants to earn a \$50 Gold Watch **in one week** can learn how by addressing **BUCKEYE PUBLISHING Co.,**
9-10 **Minneapolis, Minn.**

GOOD FARMS in Swift, the garden county of **MINNESOTA**, for sale or exchange for eastern property. Good neighborhood, good schools, good churches and good times. Address **Z. B. CLARKE, Benson, Swift Co., Minn.**

PIG, PIG, PIGS!!

BERKSHIRES! Imported Stock!
CHESHIRE! Original Strain!
DUROC-JERSEYS! Headquarters!
SMALL YORKSHIRES! Best!

Pigs of all ages! Boars old enough for service! Sows in Farrow! Breeding Pens Properly Mated!

Pigs—two to four months old — \$10 each.

Pigs—three to six months old — \$15 each.

Sows—in farrow,— \$20 to \$40 each.

Boars ready for service, \$25 to \$50 each

Discount on Breeding Herds!

Address. **DIRIGO STOCK FARM CO.,**
Portland, Maine.

Breeders of Trotting Horses; A. J. C. C. Jerseys; Thorough-bred Swine; Cotswold Sheep; and Twenty Varieties Pure-Bred Poultry.

9-10 Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

The Gardener's Monthly

—AND—

HORTICULTURIST.

Edited by **THOMAS MEEHAN**, State Botanist of Pennsylvania.

Indispensable to the **NOVICE**, the **AMATEUR**, or **SCIENTIST** alike. Send 18 cents in stamps for sample copy. Subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Try it for six months at \$1.00, or three months for 50 cents. **Two new Subscribers** at \$3.00 per year, or one old and one new, \$3.00. Five Subscribers, \$7.00.

Address **CHAS. H. MAROT**, Publisher,
 9-12 814 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO LOAN?

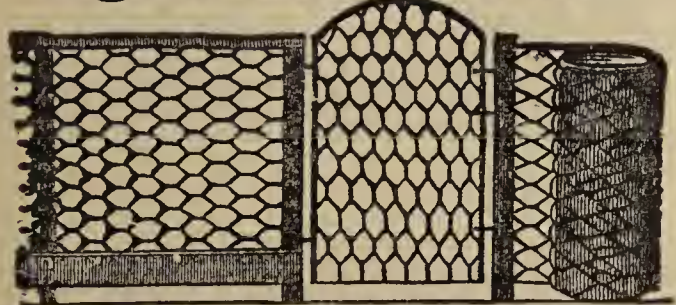
Write for particulars of Loans on Minnesota Dairy and Stock Farms, in Swift, the banner county of the state. Good as government bonds, panic or no panic.
 9-10 **Z. B. CLARKE**, Benson, Minn.

Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE BEAM. **JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.** Sold on trial. Warrants 5 years. All sizes as low. For free book, address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
 BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Profitable Employment.
ANY MAN.

\$1 SAMPLES FREE. Men & women making less than \$70 per week should try our money-making business. Proof sent that either sex clear \$70 per week. Send stamp for a \$3 "Eye-Opener" and investigate the best paying business extant. **\$3 FREE!**
 No boys. Address, **R. C. Merrill & Co., Chicago.**

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a **Strong Net-Work Without Barbs.** It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The **Sedgwick Gates**, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence. **Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger.** Also manufacture **Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping water**, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper.
SEDGWICK BROS, M^{rs}, Richmond Ind.

HULBERT & GOULD, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis IRON FENCE WORKS.
 Farm & Ornamental Iron Fences.
 Iron Gates and Fence Materials.
 3 b. wire Iron Fence \$150.00 pr mile.
 Farmers Buy direct—Lowest Prices.
 50 Page Ill'd Catalogue Free.

MIND Reading System!

To know others' secret thoughts is something you have wished for, you need wish no longer, as we now introduce for the first time a **New, Simple, yet Perfect System** by which you can almost instantly tell what any one thinks without fear of detection. Postpaid for 50 cents. Mention this paper and write for further particulars. **FREE.** Address **JAMES EMMONS & Co., Woodstock, Ohio.**

PILLA-SOLVENE
 Permanently removes **Superfluous Hair**, root and branch, in 5 minutes, without pain, discoloration or injury. **WRINKLES, FRECKLES**, all skin blemishes scientifically removed. Sealed particulars 6c. **WILCOX SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO.,** Lock Box 2845, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW GRAPES & OLD — AN ILLUSTRATED
THE JEFFERSON CATALOGUE
 A SPECIALITY FREE
J.C. BURROW, FISHKILL N.Y.

Seed-Time and Harvest BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards for all kinds of business pertaining to Agriculture or Horticulture will be inserted in this Directory and a copy of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST included for \$2.00 per year, always in advance. Your order is solicited.

BREEDING CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS.

Edward L. Coy, West Hebron, N. Y.

SHORT HORNS. SHETLAND PONIES.

Grassfield Farm, Friendsville, Susq. Co., Pa. 4-5

CIDER MILLS & PRESSES.

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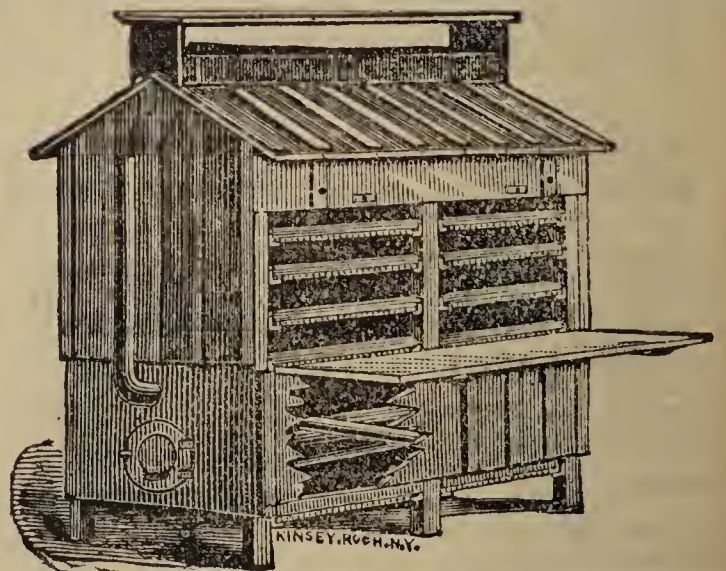
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Beans, <i>Bush.</i>	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
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Crystal Pod Wax, <i>white</i>	10	40	2.50
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Peas.	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
Those Peas marked * are wrinkled sorts. Those marked <i>a</i> are extra early; <i>b</i> , medium; <i>c</i> , late.			
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<i>a</i> *Laxton's Alpha, 3 ft.	10	35	2.00
<i>a</i> Philadelphia Extra Early, 2½ ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>a</i> *Bliss's American Wonder, 1 ft.	10	40	2.50
<i>b</i> *McLean's Advancer, 2 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> *McLean's Little Gem, 1 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> *Carter's Premium Gem, 1½ ft.	10	35	2.00
<i>b</i> *Stratagem, 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
<i>b</i> *Pride of the Market 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
<i>c</i> *Yorkshire Hero, 5½ ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> *Blue Imperial, 3 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> *Champion of England, 5 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> Tall Gray Sugar, 5 ft.	10	40	2.50
<i>c</i> Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 5 ft. ..	10	25	1.00

Asparagus.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Conover's Colossal.....	05	10	0.75
Early Purple Giant Argenteuil.....	05	20	1.50
Brussels Sprouts.			
Carter's Perfection.....	05	25	—
Beets.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
New Eclipse, <i>true</i>	10	25	—
Early Egyptian.....	05	10	.75
Bassano.....	05	10	.75
Dewing's Red Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Long Smooth Blood.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75
Mangel Wurzel Beets.			
Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.80
Norbitan's Giant.....	05	10	.80
Webb's New Kinver.....	05	10	.80
Imperial Sugar.....	05	10	.80
Broccoli.			
Early Purple Cape.....	10	60	—
White Cape.....	10	60	—
Cauliflower.			
Lackawanna (New).....	20	2.00	30.00
Early Snowball,.....	20	2.00	30.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.....	20	2.00	—
Early London.....	15	75	—
Nonpareil.....	20	1.25	—
Lenormand's Short Stem.....	20	1.25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	20	1.25	—
Carrot.			
Early Short Horn.....	05	10	1.25
Improved Long Orange.....	05	10	1.50
Danvers Orange.....	05	10	1.25
White Belgian.....	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.00
Celery.			
Henderson's White Plume, New.....	50	—	—
Golden Hartwell, New.....	15	40	—
La Plume Chestnut, New,.....	10	25	3.00
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	05	25	3.00
Carter's Dwarf Crimson.....	10	25	3.00
New Golden Dwarf.....	10	25	3.00
Dwarf White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Boston Market.....	10	50	—
Sandringham.....	05	25	3.00
Giant White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Celeriac, Turnip Rooted,.....	05	25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	—
Cabbage.	<i>All retail orders for those varieties marked * will be filled from our celebrated "Puget Sound Stock which have given the greatest satisfaction of any seeds we ever sold. Eastern grown seeds of these varieties will be supplied at much lower rates if wanted and specially ordered.</i>		
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*Early Bleichfield.....	10	25	4.00
*Early Jersey Wakefield.....	10	25	4.00
*Fottler's Early Drumhead.....	05	25	4.00
*Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
*Excelsior Late Flat Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
*Late American Drumhead.....	05	25	4.00
*Marblehead Mammoth.....	05	25	4.00
<i>Best Eastern Grown Stock.</i>			
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	05	20	3.00
Fottler's Improved Brunswick.....	05	20	3.00
Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	20	3.00
Late American Drumhead.....	05	20	3.00
Low's Early Peerless.....	20	1.25	—
Henderson's Early Summer.....	05	20	3.00
Newark Early Flat Dutch.....	05	20	3.00
Large Early Oxheart,.....	05	15	2.00
Early Winningstadt.....	05	15	2.50
Hartwell Early Marrow.....	15	50	8.00
Very Early Favorite.....	15	50	8.00
Early York.....	05	15	2.00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy.....	05	25	4.00
Garfield Pickler (New).....	15	50	—
Red Drumhead,.....	05	25	4.00
Red Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
Early Dark Red Erfurt.....	10	35	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	4.50

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	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Chicory.				Mustard.			
Large Rooted.....	05	10	1.25	White French.....	05	05	60
Cress.				Black American.....	05	05	60
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	05	10	1.25	Parsnip.			
Water Cress.....	10	60	—	Smooth Hollow Crowned....	05	10	.75
Cucumber.				Early Round.....	05	10	.75
Tailby's Hybrid, New.....	05	20	2.00	New Maltese.....	05	10	1.00
Early Cluster.....	05	20	1.80	Parsley.			
Early Russian.....	05	20	1.80	Extra Fine Curled.....	05	15	2.00
Peerless Early White Spine..	05	20	1.60	Pumpkin.			
Green Prolific.....	05	20	1.60	Mammoth Tours.....	05	10	85
Long Green.....	05	20	1.80	Large Cheese.....	05	10	.85
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	1.80	Sugar. (Fine for pies,).....	05	20	—
Endive.				Connecticut Field.....	05	05	.45
Green Curled.....	05	20	2.00	Radishes.			
Egg Plant.				Early Scarlet Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
Long Purple.....	10	50	—	Early White Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
Improved N. Y. Purple.....	10	60	—	Long Scarlet Short-Top.....	05	10	1.00
Very Early Dwarf Purple.....	10	50	—	Early Scarlet Olive.....	05	10	1.00
Striped Gaudalupe.....	10	60	—	French Breakfast.....	05	10	1.00
Long White China.....	10	60	—	Grey Summer Turnip.....	05	10	1.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	60	—	Golden Yellow Summer (New)	05	10	1.50
Gourds.				Summer Varieties Mixed....	05	10	1.25
New Nest Egg.....	15	50	—	China Rose Winter.....	05	10	1.00
Kohl Rabi.				Black Spanish Winter.....	05	10	1.00
Large Purple.....	10	35	5.00	California Mammoth White..	05	15	2.00
Early White Vienna.....	10	35	5.00	Winter varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	35	5.00	Rhubarb.			
Lettuce.				Linnæus.....	05	10	1.60
Black Seeded Satisfaction....	05	20	2.00	Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.			
Royal Summer Cabbage.....	05	20	2.00	White French.....	05	15	1.50
Black Seeded Simpson, New,..	05	20	2.00	Spinach.			
Hanson.....	05	20	2.00	Round Leaved.....	05	05	0.50
Victoria.....	05	20	2.00	Monstrous Viroflay.....	05	10	1.00
Early Curled Simpson.....	05	20	2.00	Squash.			
True Boston Market.....	05	20	2.00	Perfect Gem.....	05	20	2.50
White Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00	Cocoanut.....	05	20	2.50
Black Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00	Low's Essex Hybrid, New,....	05	15	1.50
Drumhead, or Malta.....	05	20	2.00	Early White Bush.....	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	2.00	Summer Crookneck.....	05	10	1.00
Leek.				Hubbard.....	05	15	1.50
Large Scotch Flag.....	05	30	4.00	Marblehead.....	05	10	1.25
Musk Melon.				Butman.....	05	10	1.25
Banana	05	25	4.00	Mammoth.....	10	30	—
Nutmeg.....	05	10	1.25	Tobacco.			
Skillman's Netted.....	05	10	1.25	White Burley, New,.....	10	30	4.00
Improved Yellow Cantaloupe	05	10	1.25	Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	10	30	—
Green Citron.....	05	10	1.25	Tomato. ½ Oz, at ounce rates.			
Pine Apple.....	05	10	1.25	Cardinal, New,.....	25	—	—
Jenny Lind.....	05	10	1.25	Livingston's Favorite, New,	10	30	4.00
Surprise, New,.....	05	15	2.00	Livingston's Perfection,....	05	30	4.00
Bay View, New,.....	05	15	2.00	Essex Hybrid, New.....	10	50	5.00
Montreal Green Nutmeg, New,	05	20	3.00	Ford's Alpha, New,.....	10	50	5.00
Netted Gem.....	05	20	3.00	Acme,.....	05	30	4.00
Hackensack.....	05	10	2.00	Mayflower, New,.....	10	50	5.00
Christiana Orange.....	05	10	2.00	Red Currant.....	05	50	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50	Paragon.....	05	30	4.00
Water Melon.				Canada Victor.....	05	30	4.00
Scaly Bark, New,.....	10	20	3.00	Trophy.....	05	30	4.00
The "Boss," New,.....	05	20	3.00	Island Beauty.....	05	50	5.00
Japan Sculptured-Seeded....	05	20	3.00	Golden Rural, New,....	05	50	5.00
Cuban Queen, New.....	05	20	3.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	30	4.00
Phinney's Early.....	05	10	1.25	Turnip.			
Striped Gipsy.....	05	10	1.25	Jersey Lily, New,.....	05	15	1.50
Ice Cream.....	05	10	1.25	New White Egg,.....	05	10	.75
Mountain Sweet.....	05	10	1.25	Early White Dutch.....	05	10	.75
Ferry's Peerless.....	05	10	1.25	Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	05	10	.75
Citron. (for preserving,).....	05	10	1.25	Long White Cow Horn.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.25	Large White Globe.....	05	10	.75
Onion. Five pounds or over of those sorts				Yellow Aberdeen.....	05	10	.75
<i>marked * will be sent by express at 80 cts. per pound.</i>				Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.75
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Southport Yellow Globe, New	05	20	2.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75
Southport Red Globe, fine,....	05	20	2.00	Rutabaga, or Swede Turnip.			
Early Red Globe.....	05	20	2.00	White French, or Sw't German	05	10	80
*Yellow Globe Danvers.....	05	10	1.20	Skirving's Purple Top Yellow	05	10	80
*Red Wethersfield.....	05	10	1.20	Brill's American Yellow.....	05	10	80
*Large Yellow Dutch.....	05	10	1.20	Shamrock Swede, Yellow.....	05	10	80
White Globe.....	05	20	2.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	80
White Portugal.....	05	20	2.00				
White Queen.....	05	20	3.00				
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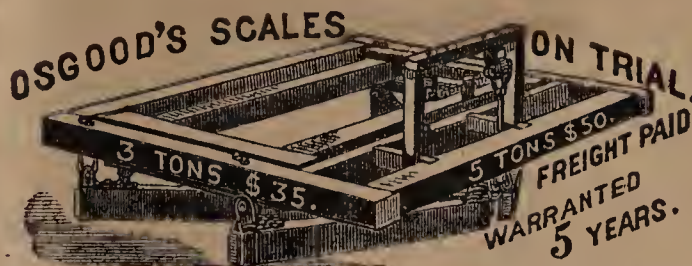
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VOL. V.

October

NO. 10.



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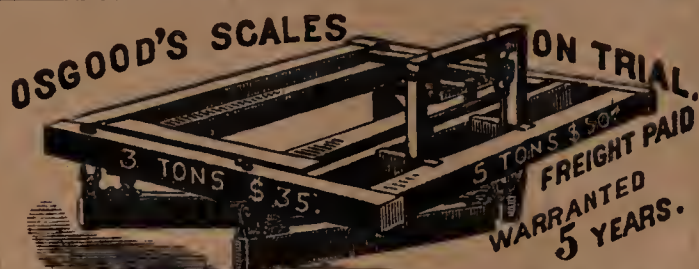
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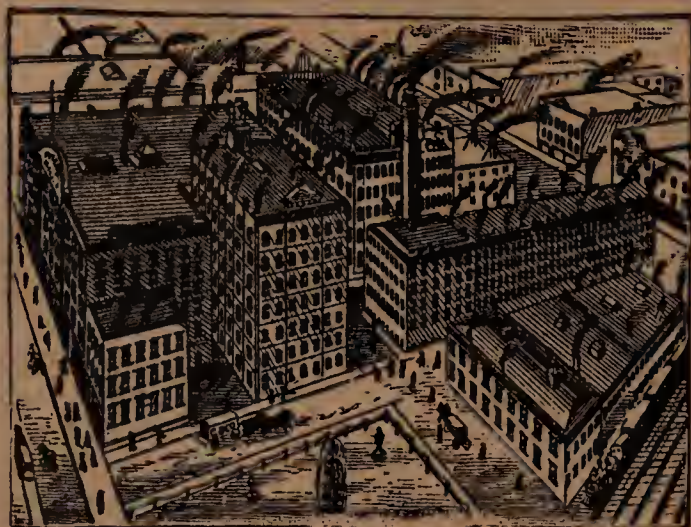
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VOL. 5.

OCTOBER, 1884.

NO. X.



THE "COMET" PEAR. See Page 20.

Papa's Letter is with God.

I WAS sitting in the study,
 Writing letters, when I heard,
 "Please, dear mama, Bridget told me
 Mama mnstn't be disturb.
 But I'se tired of the kitty—
 Want some ozzer fing to do.
 Writing letters, is ou, mama?
 Tan't I write a letter too?"
 "Not now, darling; mama's busy;
 Run and play with kitty now."
 "No, no, mama, me write letter—
 Tan if ou will show me how."
 I would paint my darling's portrait
 As his sweet eyes searched my face:
 Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
 Form of childish, witching grace;
 But the eager face was clouded
 As I slowly shook my head,
 Till I said, "I'll make a letter
 Of you, dear boy, instead."
 So I parted back the tresses
 From his forehead, high and white,
 And a stamp in sport I pasted,
 Mid its waves of golden light.
 Then I said, "Now little letter,
 Go away and bear good news."
 And I smiled, as down the staircase
 Clattered loud the little shoes.
 Leaving me, the darling hurried
 Down to Bridget in his glee;
 "Mama's writing lots of letters—
 I'se a letter, Bridget—see."
 No one heard the little prattler
 As he climbed once more the stair,
 Reached his little cap and tippet,
 Standing on the entry chair.
 No one heard the front door open,
 No one saw the golden hair
 As it floated o'er his shoulders
 On the crisp November air.
 Down the street the baby hastened
 Till he reached the office door—
 "I's a letter, Mr. Postman;
 Is there room for any more?
 'Cause dis letter's doin to papa—
 Papa lives with God, 'ou know;
 Mama sent me for a letter—
 Does 'ou fink 'at I tan go?"
 But the clerk in wonder answered,
 "Not to-day, my little man."
 "Dess I'll find anozzer office,
 'Cause I must go if I tan."
 Fain the clerk would have detained him,
 But the pleading face was gone,
 And the busy feet were hastening,
 By the busy crowd swept on.
 Suddenly the crowd was parted—
 People fled to left and right,
 As a pair of maddened horses
 At that moment dashed in sight.
 No one saw the baby figure—
 No one saw the golden hair,
 Till a voice of saddened sweetness

Rang out on the autumn air.
 'T was too late!—a moment only
 Stood the beauteous vision there,
 Then the little form lay lifeless,
 Covered o'er with golden hair.
 Reverent they raised my darling,
 Brushed away the curls of gold,
 Saw the stamp upon the forehead
 Growing now so icy cold.
 Not a mark the face disfigured,
 Showing where a hoof had trod;
 But the little life was ended—
 Papa's letter was with God.

—Selected.

French Farms and Farmers.

In going from Paris to Geneva, via Dijon, we pass through the best portion of France. For hundreds of miles every inch of land is cultivated. The abrupt side hills are in grape vines and the flat land in grain. Here we see the phenomenon of double crops, a crop of grain and vegetables growing under a crop of trees. The Normandy poplar trees are from an inch to three feet in diameter. They are planted thickly, but give no shade. They are trimmed within six feet of the tops. The boughs, which are cut off every year, make faggots enough to warm France.

We often see men and women cradling wheat or hoeing beets in the midst of a wood giving no shade. When you look across the country the tall, boughless trunks look like black streaks painted against the sky. They make the view very picturesque. Our farmers on the prairies could plant black walnut trees where they want fences, trim them to the tops, preventing shade, and then string barbed wire on the trunks for fences. At the end of fifty years the black walnut trees on a man's farm would be worth more than his farm! Wood in France is sold for a third of a cent a pound. It is worth as much as corn in Kansas by the pound. So when the Kansas man burns corn he is no more profligate than the Frenchman who burns faggots. The French farmer would never think of burning wood to heat his house. He sits in the cold all the Winter long, only using wood to cook with. The average farmer does not know enough to buy coal or kerosene yet. He does not live as well as the poorest negro in the South. He has no home comforts; poverty and ignorance are his companions.

France is literally one large garden. Every inch of soil is cultivated. In riding from Paris to Dijon, 150 miles we counted only thirty cattle. We saw no sheep or hogs. The farms have usually from one to ten acres. Some farms have half an acre, and some have as many as twenty acres. They are usually from thirty to 300 feet wide and from 1500 to 2000 feet long. There are no fences between them.

When I asked a French farmer how his farm happened, like all the rest, to be so long and narrow, he said:

"It has been divided up so often. When a French father dies, he divides his farm, and each one of his children has an equal share. He always divides it lengthwise, so as to give each one a long strip. The long strips are easily cultivated, because we plow lengthwise. These strips always run north and south, so that the sun can shine into the rows"

"How large is your farm?" I asked.

"My father's farm was 300 feet wide and 2000 feet long. When he died my brother had half. Now my farm is 150 feet wide and 2000 feet long. It is quite a large farm. There are many farms much smaller than mine."

"What do you plant in it?" I asked.

"See over there," he said, pointing to what seemed to be a gigantic piece of striped carpet, "is a strip of wheat sixty feet wide. Then comes a strip of potatoes twenty-five feet wide. Then comes forty feet of oats, then ten feet of carrots, twenty feet of alfalfa (lucerne), ten feet of mangel-wurtzels, five feet of onions, five feet of cabbages and the rest is in flowers, peas, currants, gooseberries and little vegetables."

"Can you support your family on a farm 150 feet wide and 5000 feet long?" I asked; for the narrow strip seemed like a man's dooryard in America.

"Support my family?" he exclaimed. "Why, the farm is too large for us. I rent part of it out now."

"But your house," I said, "where is that?"

"Oh, that is in town. Five families of us live in one house there. My wife and I come out every morning to work and go in at night."

"Does your wife always work in the field?"

"Yes. My wife," he continued, pointing to a barefooted and bareheaded woman, at least six feet around the waist, "she can do more work than I can. She pitches the hay to me on the stack. All French women work in the field. Why not? They have nothing to do at home."

This is true. The wife of a French, English, Irish or German farmer has nothing to do at home. They do not "keep house" like the wives of American farmers. They have no houses to keep. The huts they live in are like stables. They live in the same building with their horses, hens and pigs. They never wash a floor. There is never a table cloth. They live like brutes. The handsome farmhouse off by itself, surrounded by trees and gardens, does not exist in France. They live no better and are really no better off than were the slaves of the South before the war. French farmers always congregate in little, tumble-down villages, situated about two miles apart. These villages may have been built three hundred years ago. The roofs are moss-covered, the houses are dirty, and remind one of a country poorhouse in New England.

There are millions of farms in France containing from a quarter of an acre to four acres.

I find that an acre and a half is about all the most ambitious man wants. The rent for land is always one-half the crop. The land is worth about \$400 an acre, or, if in grapevines, \$600.

This is why France is like a garden. In England there are 227,000 land-owners; in France there are 7,000,000 land-owners. The Frenchman on his two acres, with his barefooted wife cutting grain with a sickle by his side, is happy and contented because he knows no better. Such a degrading life would drive an American farmer mad. The Frenchman thrives because he spends nothing. He has no wants beyond the coarsest food and the washings of the grape skins after the wine is made. Yes, he is thrifty. He saves money, too. The aggregated wealth of 30,000,000 poor, degraded, bare-footed peasants makes France rich. The ignorance of the French farmer is ap-

palling. I never saw a newspaper in a French farm village. Their wants are no more than the wants of a horse. The Frenchman eats the coarsest food; about the same as he feeds his horse. He will eat coarse bread and wine for breakfast; soup, bread and wine for dinner, and perhaps bread and milk for supper. He does not know what coffee or tea is. The negroes of the South live like kings to a French farmer. Still, the Frenchman is satisfied because he knows no better.

When I asked a French farmer who was cultivating his farm (150 by 1500) if he saved any money, he said:

"Oh, not much. I go to all the fetes. I laid by 500 francs (\$100) last year. I put it in the *Caisse d' Epargne*"

"What is that?" I asked of the landlord.

"That is the government savings bank. The government takes the money of the poor up to 1000 francs, and gives them 3½ per cent. for its use. The peasant farmers of France have nearly \$800,000,000 on deposit in these savings banks. These poor, degraded, half-fed farmers keep the French treasury full of money."

The French farmer loves the republic, but the people of Paris hate it. The empire made Paris. Without the empire trade is bad in Paris; so Paris sighs for some Louis XIV or Napoleon III to come and establish an expensive court again.

I asked a farmer near Dijon if he preferred the republic to the empire.

"Yes" he said, "but we most of all want peace. We are sick of war. If the empire comes, they will want us to fight. We want to stay at home on our farms. Frenchman do not like to fight. The Parisians want an emperor who will collect millions of dollars from the country and spend it on opera houses, and public buildings in Paris."

I found Paris very dull. Trade there is stagnant. The people there are dissatisfied. I would not be surprised to hear any day that the republic was dead and another empire declared. All that is wanting is the right man with old Bourbon blood in him, and a few generals in the army. Dijon, Macon, Amiens and all the provincial cities like the republic—but Paris is France.

The crops in England and France are

good everywhere, with the exception of hops in Kent. Wheat in France is splendid. The fields are so small that they are reaping it with a sickle. A man and his wife and three children can reap with the sickle and bind about as much wheat as one man can reap and bind in America. In America the wife is attending to her household duties and the children are at school. In France the whole family is in the field.

Indian corn is raised all over the southern half of France. They plant one stalk in a hill and hoe it by hand. The weeds are all hoed out of the wheat, barley and oats by hand. Wheat is worth in Dijon \$1.25 per bushel.—*New York Sun*.

Light and Love.

[An Acrostic.]

BY W. B. DERRICK.

Ever and anon, 'tis said,
Light and love should be displayed:
Light to guide our steps aright,
And love to cheer us day and night.
Visions then of happiness,
In this world our lives would bless,
Only second to the scenes,
Longed for in our hopeful dreams.
As knowledge is the light that shines
Clear and constant at all times,
Let light and love thy life enshrine
And happiness will e'er be thine;
Remember this: GOD will approve
Knowledge and kindness — *light and love*.

The New White Grape, "Francis B. Hayes."

This new Grape, named in honor of the noted president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was first fruited about the year 1872. It came with Moore's Early from a lot of seedlings of the well known Concord, and if the flattering reports of the many pomologists who have tested it are realized it will stand a chance to become as popular as that old and well known variety. The Hayes is very hardy and produces bunches of good size having greenish white berries, changing to a fine amber yellow when fully ripe. Its flesh is juicy and of fine flavor. It is from a week to ten days earlier than the Concord.

Our illustration was furnished by Messrs. John B. Moore & Son, of Concord, Mass., the originators and disseminators of Moore's Early and the Francis B. Hayes.



NEW WHITE GRAPE, "FRANCIS B. HAYES."

Rural Notes and Gleanings.

Few papers published have so large a number of Horticultural correspondents as the *Rural New Yorker* and of course they give the world some new ideas through it. From recent issues we cull the following notes:

In laying tile drains it pays to cover each joint with a collar so fitted that the soil will not work in and fill the tile. If the bottom of the ditch is cut down to a point exactly the size of the tile, the latter will never move laterally and cause trouble.

A granary may be made mouse proof by building its walls and floor of maple lumber with tight fitting joints.

A Montana correspondent has frequently counted 100 stems and well filled heads of oats grown from one seed, while 200 to 300 grains to the head are common. Therefore it is possible to grow 10000 grains or more from one. This would be 15 bushels from one ounce of seed.

Among the new Red Raspberries, the Marlboro, Crimson Beauty, Hansell and Superb, are each strong claimants for the highest seat of honor. No doubt all are worthy.

Of Black Raspberries, the Hoosier Mammoth, Soughegan, Gregg and Nemaha are most highly spoken of.

The Caroline Raspberry is a jewel. On the table it looks like pure gold, and you can easily imagine you are eating Brincklis Orange. It is hardy, and may be propagated either by tips or suckers. It is rather soft for market but splendid for home use.

It is good advice to plant small fruits on upland or near large bodies of water. Lake Ontario kept the severe late spring frost away for four miles distant from its shore.

William Falconer, of Long Island, says that of 18 kinds of Lettuce tested, the Royal Summer Cabbage is best for summer use.

"Stratagem" and "Pride of the Market" are two new Peas of great merit. Vines are medium sized, very stocky and prolific. Pods solidly filled with exceptionally large peas. Of the two new Peas, "Abundance" and "Everbearing" he says; Sown April 25, Abundance was fit for use July 1st; Everbearing a week later. Both produce bushy

vines, about two feet high, and bear stout solidly filled pods, containing three to six very large peas of fine quality. But the name "Everbearing" is very misleading. It is not a whit more everbearing than Laxton's Long Pod, Champion of England, or several other common peas.

O. H. Alexander much prefers the Everbearing to the Abundance Peas. Considers Pride of the Market one of the very best Peas. Has found 24 pods on a vine, which will average four inches each in length and all well filled. Height of vine 1½ feet.

The Rural Editor says Stratagem is the best intermediate pea, all things considered he has ever tested. It also grows about 18 inches in height.

The Cornelia Strawberry is extolled for its extreme lateness, the first picking being eleven days later than some early sorts.

The subject of "Insecticides" was discussed before the Ohio Horticultural Society. Geo. M. Campbell recommended a mixture of kerosene and common soft soap, equal parts. To be diluted to any extent desired with cold water. Mr Barrows said he had found that a single pound of London purple thoroughly mixed with a whole barrel of land plaster, had proved destructive to potato beetles. Hammond's Slug Shot is destructive to potato beetles, but of no effect upon plant lice.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station calls attention to the fact that in its experiments potatoes raised from large, whole seed ripened nine days earlier than those from seed cut to single eyes.

A. R. Whitney of Franklin Grove, Ill. has the largest apple orchard in the northwest, and among many varieties Red Asrtachan, Maiden's Blush, Willow Twig and Domino have paid him best.

The N. Y. Experiment Station is trying to decide what are really the best of each class of vegetables. It particularly recommends Large White Summer Lettuce, Stratagem and Pride of the Market Peas, and the Egyptian Beet.

Remember the term "Hybrid" is properly applied only to designate the intermixture of two *species*; when two *varieties* are intermixed it forms only a cross, not a hybrid. The Monarch Potato Digger is said by

several who have tried it to be a humbug.

Mary Wager-Fisher says "If I were a young man with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, I am tolerably sure that I should 'go west'. But with a family—wife and little children—and no money to speak of, I can imagine nothing more forlorn than to try to make a home in the newer West"

There is one great advantage in farming by irrigation—you bring the "rain" when you want it. In depending upon the showers from Heaven, there is always more or less uncertainty, while water from the ditch is a tolerably sure thing.

The Pea Weevil can be killed by putting the peas as soon as gathered into a box or vessel which can be made air tight, and pour into it a few drops of bi-sulphide of carbon, say a teaspoonful to the bushel, and close the vessel tight. It is a deadly poison and inflammable and must be carefully handled.

If $\Delta\alpha\theta\pi$ s this dry hot weather it will certainly kill them. Try it!

Mr. E. W. Bull of Concord, Mass., the originator of the Concord grape, had at one time 22000 seedlings. The Concord was just offered to the public in 1846, by Messrs. Hovey & Co., of Boston, and the first year's sales amounted to \$3200.

Plowman Sermonette, No. 8.

Jan. 1, 1800.

From the Herald.

A LITTLE SON-SHINE.—There is joy to-day in the home of our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. Robert Wilkinson. A little stranger has entered this home carrying with him a flood of sunshine. He weighs only ten pounds, but his weight in diamonds would not buy one of his little pink toe-nails. Mr. Wilkinson is happy all over, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. A constant throng of visitors extended congratulations at the office this afternoon, and it is whispered that a table in the rear groaned beneath its burden of good cheer, and that every guest went away just a little happier than he came. But it is a joyful occasion, and we welcome the little visitor to this world of sin and sorrow, hoping that he may worthily succeed his honored father

not only in vast estate but in his most honorable and distinguished career.

Jan. 1, 1800.

From the Herald.

PERSONAL.—Dick Harter, a laborer for the Hon. Robert Wilkinson, had a New Year's present to-day in the shape of a ten pound son.

Jan. 1, 1883.

From the Herald.

OUR GREAT GRIEF.—The city has been enshrouded in gloom to-day. for all that is mortal of the Hon. Richard Harter has been laid away to final rest. Business was entirely suspended, and the people turned out in mass to do honor to the memory of a great and good man. His was no ordinary career. His father was only a day laborer, but was a sober, industrious man who gave his children as the only legacy within his power, a good education. Young Richard inherited the sterling traits of character of his father, and having the advantage of a good education, he soon rose to eminence in his chosen profession—the law. He served two terms in Congress and represented the interests of his constituents faithfully and well. Notwithstanding his long official career and the temptations with which he had been surrounded, he was never known to taste a drop of liquor, and his character has been above reproach. Upright, conscientious, just and kind, he won the heart of every one who knew him, and every man and woman in this community mourns his loss as sincerely as if he were a relative or an intimate friend. For the last two days the body has been lying in state at his residence, the old Wilkinson place, and a constant stream of people coming and going to take one last look at all that is left of the people's benefactor, attest the sincerity of the popular sorrow. Richard Harter is dead, but the good deeds of his life are immortal.

Jan. 1, 1842.

From the Herald.

PERSONAL — Bob Wilkinson, who squandered a large estate in drink, died at the alms house to-day, of delirium tremens.

—From the Western Plowman.

SELFISHNESS. The greatest hindrance to right thinking is self-interest, and it is selfishness that causes many men to fail in their undertakings.

“BLESSED.”

“*Blessed are they that mourn,*” the gentle tones,
A moment faltering, then strong and sweet,
Ring out upon the morning air. The throng
Wait silently, lest by a whispered sigh
Or quick-drawn breath a word should fall unheard
From Him, the Wonderful, the Prince of Peace.
“*Blessed*”—the widow, shuddering, draws more close
Her sombre draperies, and bows her head
In agony of dumb and hopeless grief.

—“*Are they that mourn!*” A dry, half-stifled sob
Bursts from a gray-haired man; ’twas yesterday
They buried all most dear to him on earth,
And sun and stars were blotted out. Hot tears
Fall thickly on his knotted, sunburnt hands,
And still he listens to that strange, sweet voice.

“*Blessed are they that mourn.*” What aching hearts
Among the eager, silent multitude
Cry out in bitter anguish that his words
Are vain and mocking!

Lo, the Saviour turns
With infinite compassion in his eye,
And, stretching forth his hands as though to give
The blessing He has promised, speaks again:
“*They shall be comforted!*”

The morning sun
Breaks forth in triumph from the heavy clouds
That hid his face, The waves of Galilee,
Gleaming far distant in the misty East,
Cast off the shroud of night. The air is full
Of waking glory. But of all who feel
The gladness and the freshness of the morn
Those only who have passed through deepest gloom
Receive the fullness of that new, sweet peace
His words have given,—and they are comforted!
—*Willis Boyd Allen in Cottage Hearth.*

Farm Pleasures.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

Now that the rush of the season’s work is over, we have harvested our fruitful crops, let us relax a little from our hard labor, and try to enjoy a few of these glorious autumn days before they leave us. We shall not be the poorer for a few days spent in fishing, and sight-seeing.

There may be a great many things that could be done now, and that too, to very good advantage; but we have worked hard all summer, and are fairly entitled to a rest. Our systems need toning up after the incessant toil and heat of a summer’s campaign. I say that we shall not be the poorer in the long run, for having taken a vacation, because I think that such change and rest will enable us to more than make

up for the time so spent. Who has not experienced that feeling of renewed strength and vigor, that carries with it a fresh impetus, after he has refreshed himself with a rest and change of scene? The perpetually tired man cannot work to advantage with either head or hands. He may keep up the automatic motion year after year; but the man who keeps his intellect clear, and body fresh will accomplish more and better work in two-thirds the same time.

I know many farmers who have not been away from their farms more than twenty four hours at a time for twenty years. They have gone over the same old routine year after year until they have become a part of the farm itself. Such a farmer does not own the land, the land owns him. He sees but few improvements in agriculture and practices less. It is little wonder that they have gained the unenviable name of “moss-backs,” for surely they have given nature an excellent opportunity for increasing this type of vegetation.

A man may be a fairly good man—good in a negative sense if he stands stock still and allows the world to go by him; but the broadening and enlightening influences that he has missed will so change the times, by changing others about him who fall into the current of progress, that he will be looked upon as the contracted and inferior specimen of manhood that he really is.

We cannot afford to allow our minds or bodies to be ground down and worn out by incessant hard labor. Both need frequent rests and recreation. Change of scene and removal from contact with our every day avocations, is necessary in order to give us this rest. Short trips and excursions to places of interest, will be found immensely beneficial in many ways. In these days of cheap and rapid transportation, we can make considerable journeys with but a small outlay of time and money. Such trips enable us to see what is going on in the world around us. People who use their eyes and ears in this way, rise above the narrow confines of their own little neighborhood. They keep abreast the times, instead of becoming “rutted” in some particular line of action, or non-action, as we frequently find them. The farmer cannot afford to

allow his mental faculties to become rusty from disuse, any more than he can afford to allow his farm tools to lie idle and uncared for. Well informed minds and active brains are needed on the farm today, perhaps more than ever before. It is not enough for us to know how to plant and harvest. We want to know what the world is producing and consuming; what is the demand and supply; what natural advantages and resources our own and other sections of the country possess, that we may more profitably employ our land and labor. And there are numberless other things that we want, and must know if we hold our own in these wide-awake times.

In order to accomplish these things we must give ourselves an opportunity to see what is going on around us; and to read, study and think. What man can exercise his mind to any advantage when he is ground down to hard manual labor fourteen hours of every twenty-four. He is too tired to read or think, after the performance of such excessive labor, and it is to be but little wondered at that he grows dull and apathetic, losing his interest in every thing but the few acres that he tills.

Muscle is an important faction in the cultivation of the soil but to a large extent it may be supplanted, if not superseded by brains. By the aid of our late inventions, the puny child may now accomplish the work that once required the labor of many strong men. A little thought and planning will very materially abridge the work upon every farm.

It is a pleasure to think, and it is no less a pleasure to express your thought. The interchange of thought is profitable as well as pleasurable. Contact with other men who have had widely different experiences must be productive of new ideas, with which there is little danger of our becoming overstocked.

It is unjust and cruel to deprive our families of all social and intellectual privileges. Even if we ourselves are willing to be ground down and held to one uneventful routine of labor, we have no right to condemn our children to the same fate.

Let us give them a chance; we shall never lose by it even in the point of dollars and

cents. Hard, incessant labor, with but little recreation or change, is driving more boys from the farm than all other causes put together. Overworked farmers wives are vastly more plentiful than they need be. They, too, want rest and change of scene. Don't postpone the reformation until you are better able, for you are but throwing away the means for attaining that desired condition, Commence now.

Model Communities.

Among the noteworthy signs of the times is the effort that is making to improve the material condition of cities and towns. Every one has heard of Pullman City, near Chicago, and now the newspapers tell the story of Faribault, the model town of Minnesota. It is named after an Indian agent, a wise and good man, whose works live after him. Although it has but seven thousand inhabitants, it is noted for its schools and benevolent corporations. The three educational institutions of the Episcopalians in Minnesota are located there, also three admirable State institutions, one for the blind, another for the deaf and dumb, and a third for imbeciles. The little town wisely gave several hundred acres of land to these institutions, and what is the same as a magnificent park free to all is the result. There is quite an emulation among certain towns as to which shall become the most beautiful in future years, and this noble rivalry should be continued. It should be considered a disgrace to live in a neighborhood which is unwholesome and unsightly. — *Demorest's Monthly*.

“Honesty is the best policy.” This is a truthful but a much abused saying. It glides very smoothly over the lips of the rogue, to induce his better neighbors to lay down their proper weapons of self-protection.

—“Yes,” she said to her escort as they glided around the rink, “I do so love roller skating. While you are sailing around, your soul seems floating away toward heaven, and—” Just at that moment both of her soles floated away towards heaven and the rest of her smote the earthly floor with a mighty smite. — *Syracuse Herald*.

Celery.

The nature and manner of cultivating this delicious and healthful plant is not known as well as its importance deserves. It is one of those toothsome dainties that one never tires of, and should be seen in every garden, especially among the farmers. For a long time it was considered that to grow celery required a considerable outlay of both time and money, and the old system of cultivation in trenches was the bug-bear of celery culture. The cultivation has, however, during the last few years been greatly simplified, and it is now an easy matter for any one to raise a good supply for family use.

It is rather a delicate plant and hard to get a start and should be grown on moist, rich ground. the manuring of which should be carefully attended to. After the manure is applied it should be thoroughly pulverized and mixed with the soil, for celery is so very tender that if solid manure of any kind comes in contact with its roots it is liable to burn.

Be careful to purchase nothing but first-class seed as carelessness often causes disappointment. The seed should be sown in the sun-bed very early in the spring, as they are very slow to germinate and it is generally about three weeks from the time of planting the seed before the plants begin to show. As they grow very slow the first few months they can be left in the seed bed until the middle of July or 1st of August. They should then be transplanted and set in rows from three to four feet apart, and the plants about six inches apart in the rows. In transplanting, press the dirt firmly around the plant and be careful not to plant too deep as the crown of the plant should always show.

As the land is not wanted until the middle of July or later, it can be used for any early crop that can be cleared off by that time; early potatoes are good as they leave the ground well pulverized, mellow and in good condition for celery.

Cultivate frequently and draw a little fine soil around the plants to keep them in an upright position as their natural tendency is to spread. They grow very rapidly during

the cool weather of September, and the oftener they are banked up to prevent spreading the better.

Celery is naturally a salt water plant and thrives best in a cool, moist soil.

The application of salt along each row is very good, as it both draws, moistens and improves the flavor of the plant.

For celery to do well it must have a cool climate and it cannot be raised to advantage south of the Ohio river. The best region for it is in the vicinity of the great lakes.

A good plan to keep it from the frost is to pack in an upright position in a trench which should be a foot and a half deep and one foot wide. It should be made in some dry place and drained well so as to keep perfectly dry. Considerable soil may be left around the roots of the plants which will help to keep them fresh and crisp. The top of the trench should be covered with boards and a layer of dirt on this to keep it out of danger from frost. The later it is left in the ground before packing it in these trenches the longer it will keep, and yet it should be put away in a perfectly green state as it holds its flavor better than if partially bleached. The first of November is generally about the right time to begin packing them for winter; but it should be done before, if the season promises to be a cold one, as they should be secured before the frost injures them by softening the stalks.—*H. S. W. in South and West.*

Strawberry Culture.

The strawberry is perennial and grows all the year except (?) when the ground is frozen. Next year's crop of fruit will be made principally from the food gathered and stored up in the crown of the plant during the present season—just as the milk given by a cow to-morrow will be made from the grass consumed to-day. Runners rooted late in the Fall have not time to store up food for the next year's crop, hence they can produce little or nothing. If, from any cause, the plant be hindered in its growth during the Summer or Fall, the crop will be small in proportion. The perfection of culture consists in supplying the want of the plant, that its growth may be rapid and con-

tinuous, and that it receive no injury while in the dormant state or out of the ground.

Now, what are the wants of the strawberry when planted in the Fall? The soil of the strawberry should be rich and moist, but not wet. It matters not whether it be sand, clay or muck, so that it furnishes anchorage for the plant and contains an abundance of the elements of its growth. It should be stirred to a good depth, but little or no poor subsoil should be brought to the surface. It is well to have it prepared some little time in advance so that it may have time to settle somewhat before the plants are set. The surface should be rich. This is especially important with Fall-set plants as their roots have comparatively little time to go far in search of food. There is another advantage in encouraging surface roots; they are not drawn out nor broken by the expansion of the water in the soil when it changes to ice, but rise and fall with the ground. Root that run deep are apt to be broken or drawn out,—as red clover,—while white clover roots remain uninjured, although frozen and thawed a dozen times. If the soil has been enriched for a previous crop, so much the better; but if not, well decomposed stable manure may be worked into the surface either before or after setting the plants. Bone dust and wood ashes will supply all that may be lacking in any soil, and these can be obtained in nearly all parts of the country. Of all the commercial fertilizers none is safer to buy than pure ground bone. It must, however, be decomposed before the plants can use it, as they take up all their food in solution. For immediate effect it is sometimes advisable to use dissolved bone (super-phosphate of lime) which will be washed down to the roots by the first rain. It should be impressed on the mind of every tiller of the soil that neither pleasure nor profit can be derived to any great extent from cultivating poor land.

A plant receives more or less of a check by being taken up and reset, in the growing season, even though this be done in the most skillful manner. The following method I have used with great success for more than a quarter of a century: the plants are taken out of damp soil, with great ease, divested of all runners and superfluous leaves and

thrown into a pail of water. They are then carried to the new bed and each one taken out as planted. The roots are spread out in fan shape, with the crown even with the surface, and a little damp soil put over the roots and pressed firmly against them. The balance of the soil is then filled in loosely. If the weather be very hot after transplanting, a little shade during the middle of the day, for a time, will be an advantage.

Another very satisfactory method is to set the plants about four inches apart in loamy soil, with the roots spread out carefully and covered with half an inch of earth. In this situation they can be shaded and watered, if necessary, and in a few days thousands of new roots will be sent out. They may then be taken up, after a thorough watering, with the soil adhering, and set in the new bed, where they will grow from the first without wilting. This is the best way to treat all plants received from a distance. Soon after the plants are set out they will commence to send out runners which must be cut off as soon as they appear. The soil should be kept well stirred from the time the plants are set until the end of the growing season; but all deep cultivation should be discontinued after the first of October, lest the surface roots be injured. Plants set in the Fall—the earlier the better—will produce fine fruit the following June, and will make a far greater growth than if the planting be postponed till Spring. As soon as freezing weather comes the whole surface of the bed should be covered to the depth of two or three inches with straw or any light litter. Early in the Spring when the plants begin to grow, the covering should be removed from over the crown of each plant and left between to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean. I take this method of answering inquiries from correspondents in various parts of the country.—*Matthew Crawford, in Western Rural.*

RESPECT AGE. Always respect age. There is nothing more contemptible and ungentlemanly than for a young man to sneer at the ignorance or infirmities of the old.

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10c. to Dr. R. C. SYKES, 181 Monroe St., Chicago, for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Rob's Fruit Farm.

Like an oasis in a desert, so Rob's fruit farm looked to me when I first saw it one noonday in summer, near the "Nation" line.

Great fields of corn and plentiful harvests of wheat I had seen until the eye tired of them, but this—Rob's fruit farm—was a rare sight in the new prairie settlement.

"Yes," said my guide, "this farm attracts the attention of everybody; it's the work of a boy. If it was not for Rob's fruit his folks would be badly off, as his father's shiftless. But we'll lariat the ponies and stop here a bit; Rob's from the East, too."

Rob's mother was a brisk, cheerful little woman who had her hands full caring for her large family of boys.

Rob, came in to welcome us, a slim, active boy of not more than fifteen.

"Will you walk out and see Rob's orchards and berry patches?" asked the mother, as Rob respectfully led the way.

Trees, flowers, and small fruits all about the yard, and these were luxuries in this new land.

Never did orchards and fruits delight me as these. Great russet pears, blood-red and pink-cheeked peaches, apples yellow, red and striped, glowed like bright jewels through the green foliage.

"There isn't another like it in all this country," said the father, who had followed us out.

"When Rob was a little boy of seven, he had a great desire to plant things, and when we made up our minds to come West, he began to save up seeds of flowers and fruits. Why, he had a flour sack filled, and many a fine cherry, peach and apricot stone went into that bag, and the neighbors all helped him fill it. I must say it bothered me at the time, an' I says what's the good o' such foolishness? Those who planted fruit trees, especially cherry, plum, and peach stones, will not live to see them bear. But Rob hung on to his seed and slips through thick and thin. It was early spring when we got here, an' things looked pretty blue for a poor man with a big family an' no money, an' unbroken prairie isn't the most encouragin' sight in the world under

such circumstances. I managed to break the sod and paid no attention to Rob's plantin' and diggin' and tendin'. I had all I could do to keep starvation away. The times grew worse for us, but I had to stay, as I could not raise money enough to get back. The first thing I knew, Rob's strawberries, currant and gooseberries and raspberries were bearin' an' Rob was walkin' to town eight miles to sell 'em, which he did an' at high prices. My Rob is a good boy," and the sallow features glowed with fatherly pride as he looked after the lad who had been called to another part of the orchard.

We had dinner under the shade of those trees, and only those in a new and prairie country can appreciate the luxury real trees are to the tired traveler in midsummer.

Evidences of thrift were on every side, strong-armed women were canning and stirring into marmalade peaches and early apples. All fruits grew and fruited abundantly in the rich soil.

"One has only to give them half a chance to grow, for it's a grand country for fruit," said Rob.

From a desire "to plant things" great good came to an impoverished family. When the little Rob planted his bread and butter, hoping to grow enough for the other hungry mouths that were too numerous for comfort in the poor home, the laugh at his expense and failure of his "crop" did not crush his planting mania.

He has planted pruned, tended and reaped wisely and well, as fortunately brave and generous workers cannot prosper without uplifting others less strong than themselves.

One peculiarity of all prairie orchards is that the trees lean and in the same direction, and never grow large. The nursery-men in planting trees (orchards) do not incline them, the prairie wind would soon blow them crooked. In time, these unbroken prairies will boast fine orchards and shade trees, but at this period a fine old oak or beech would make glad many who loved the trees in the old home.—*Ella Guernsey, in New York Tribune.*

FEAR. The worst fear is that of doing more than our duty.



Taking a Vacation.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Gathering and Preserving Seeds.

BY SAM LAWRENCE.

Much inconvenience, loss, and vexation are caused by a lack of good seed. Its careful preservation has been urged for thousands of years and still many persons are both careless and indifferent about the matter. Most garden products are not perennial, but require annual care, and hence as each spring returns there comes with it the usual grumbling about worthless seed. This causes many to make good resolves for the future but when harvest time comes the same old neglect is practiced with indifference only to be followed by another lesson of "sad experience."

Growing, gathering, and preserving seed lies at the foundation of good gardening. A person who can not carry out these operations will never make a successful gardener. He will always be depending on others, and as a natural consequence will often get fooled.

In selecting seeds my experience has been that the best seed, and the greatest quantity, is obtained from a soil that is naturally good, but not excessively enriched. A very rich soil in most cases develops foliage rather than fruit. Seed-plants should have more space than is generally allowed them by market growers. They need plenty of nourishment, light and air. If deprived of these essentials the seed will lack fullness, be deficient in weight, and a large percentage will prove abortive.

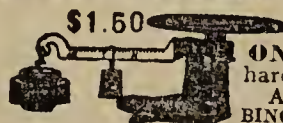
Plants, and seeds as well, are injured by intermixture. In this particular few people grow plants properly or save seed judiciously. Different classes will not readily be affected by cultivation in the vicinity of each other but different species of the same class will mix with great facility. With all botanically allied plants, if to be grown for seed, the best course is to sow the varieties well apart from each other.

There seems to be a strange fascination in size, but it must be remembered that excellence is not always known by magnitude. We cultivate the small fruits to their utmost perfection, but many of over grown vegetables, as potatoes, beets, radishes, or tur-

nips, when beyond certain dimensions, are almost worthless for the table. Let the choice be rather for smoothness and symmetry than for size. Among the umbelliferous plants, it is the prevailing opinion that the central umbel produces the finest seeds, yet when a sufficient amount of room is given, the side shoots are usually well developed, and where they mature in season there can be no serious objection to them. Certain rules constantly observed from year to year in the selection of seed will make the plant dwarfish or increase in size. The variety can be made to mature earlier at expense of production, or later with increased yield.

Seeds should not be gathered until fully ripe. After gathering, they should be thoroughly dried and stored in dry and well ventilated apartments. Large quantities in one place should not be permitted, for however airy and dry the place may be they are extremely liable to generate heat and lose their vitality. Heat or cold which is not artificial will not injure seeds, but a slight dampness and a degree of heat which they are often in, will induce the first stage of germination or mould either of which is sufficient to destroy the vitality of them. Where the quantities to be kept are not too great, a good way is to wrap them in strong paper in small parcels, then enclose in a strong bag and suspend them from the rafters in the attic, tool-house, or some similar place. If cared for in this manner the trouble will be repaid by lessening the chance and making certain the growth of next year's vegetables

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ONE Ounce to 10 Pounds. Sold at hardware, or sent by express for \$1.50. Address, JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL my Novelties, Watches, etc. **Catalogue Free.** G. M. HANSON, CHICAGO, ILL.

STEEL VIOLIN STRINGS. Sample Set of 4 Fine Steel Violin Strings for 25 cents. 12th WARREN MUSIC HOUSE, WARREN, INDIANA.

SHORTHAND thoroughly taught by MAIL or personally; good situations procured *all pupils* when competent. Phonography, thoroughly learned, opens the best field for young people, especially for educated young ladies. Send for circular. **W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.**

Onions on a Muck Swamp.

We last year reported a visit to an onion patch of five acres, near Fairport, August 16th. Just one month earlier we visited it again this year. The onion patch is owned by John Robinson, of English birth, who purchased it when a useless, unsightly swamp, reclaimed it, and made one of the most productive pieces of land in Western New York. When we visited the place last year, the bulbs had completed their growth and Mr. Robinson had commenced pulling them. One of our first inquiries on our visit this year was as to the yield last year. Mr. R. assured us that the five acres yielded 3,000 bushels—600 bushels per acre. This was certainly an extraordinary yield, and shows what an amount of vegetables can be grown on an acre of land when made to produce its best. Mr. R. claims that he made nothing on the crop, prices of onions were so low last year.

The same piece of ground has been planted again this year. Part of the piece has been in onions some four or five years without any diminution of yield. The muck is of great depth, of a chocolate color, and appears to be free from peaty matter. He spreads upon the piece, every year, the stable manure that he makes from his horses, cows and pigs, and in addition uses ground bone, Pacific guano, Listers, Home-stead and the Farmers' Fertilizing Co.'s phosphates.

As soon as the ground is ready to work in the spring, he spreads his fertilizers, harrows them in well, and sows the seed—Danvers Yellow—with a Matthews seed drill, in rows fourteen inches apart. The seed is sown thick and the onions allowed to grow thick, where they come up so. The bulbs crowd one another aside, grow three or four abreast, and sometimes grow one upon another, the upper ones connecting with the soil by means of long roots. The onions are worked out between the rows with a hand cultivator, and in the rows are weeded by hand. The entire patch is kept so clean you are almost disposed to believe that nothing but onions will grow out of the soil.

The onions have just fairly commenced forming bulbs. The tops will stretch up from one and a half to two feet, and the picce has the appearance of yielding as largely as it did last year. In passing over the ground you are surprised at the few vacancies. The seed must have been remarkably good, the drill must have worked well, and the muck must have been remarkably free from insect enemies. We certainly hope that Mr. Robinson may harvest as large a crop as last year, and that prices may be such as will afford him a good profit on his outlay.—*Am. Rural Home.*

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TREES The largest assortment in the country of the best *Old* and *New* Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Pæonies, Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. Abridged Catalogue mailed free.

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BULBS New Illustrated Catalogue, containing lists of the choicest bulbs, at lowest prices, now ready and mailed free.

NEW GOOSEBERRY.

We now offer a very valuable new variety, Circular giving full description and price, together with a handsome colored plate, and *New* Catalogue of Small Fruits, free. Address,

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.
Mention this paper.

109,089 PEACH TREES,

And a full stock of all kinds of **FRUIT** and **ORNAMENTAL** Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, etc. Also **Packing Moss** furnished in large or small quantities at low prices to the trade.
By **R. D. COLE & CO.,** Bridgeton, N. J.

SMALL FRUIT SPECIALTIES.

We desire to call special attention to our *very heavy* stock of **Wilson's Albany Strawberry**, **Souhegan**, **Doolittle** and **Turner Raspberry**, and **Wilson Blackberry**, all of which we are prepared to furnish at *Lower Rates than an equally Good Quality* can be had for elsewhere. Of course those who want the '**ATLANTIC**' will prefer to buy of us as the **Introducers**. Our stock is heavy and prices reduced. *Send for Catalogue*

WM. F. BASSETT & SON,
Hammonton, N. J.

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HAPPY HOME.

Our **Happy Home** Magazine will be published every two months, at 25 cents per year. It is full of *home talks* and the ways to make home pleasant. Send 5 cents for sample copy.

We will send free on application our price list of **Berry Crates**, **Berry Baskets**, **Bee Hives**, &c., made by us of the best material at *very low prices*. Also Catalogue of **Small Fruit**, **Vegetable** and **Green House Plants**. Friends, if you do not want our Magazine, send for our price-list.
L. H. BASHAW & SONS, East Rochester, Col. Co., O.

BRONZE TURKEYS \$10 per Pair.
20 per cent off on early orders.
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Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. V., NO. X.

WHOLE NO., XXXVI.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., OCTOBER, 1884.

THE HURRYING FARM WORK is now nearly over, and the evenings longer. Can you not now get time to write that item for publication in SEED TIME AND HARVEST, which you have had in mind for so long? This is also a good time to tell your neighbor how cheap a magazine it is and get his subscription. Four yearly subscriptions cost but one dollar. Do you not feel that you owe that much to it? Now pay up!

A CORRESPONDENT ASKS when our subscription campaign is going to open and what special inducements we are going to offer to subscribers this fall. Why, bless you, our campaign has been running all summer and we expect it to continue all winter. For Fifty Cents, or for only Twenty-five Cents if four or more club together, we furnish a volume of over Three Hundred Pages of excellent original and carefully selected matter. Is not that "inducement" enough? If we should give it outright we suppose some would reject it if no chromo or prize accompanied it. But it is fortunate that it has a host of friends ready and willing to support it for the sake of the good that is in it without hope of further reward.

The American Seedsman. On the 15th of the present month we shall publish the first number of a new illustrated monthly magazine to be devoted exclusively to the interests of the seed growers and seed dealers of America "and the rest of creation." In size and shape it will be similar to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. About one-half of its space will be occupied by a Directory of American Seedsmen, in which may be found the correct address of nearly

two thousand growers and dealers in seeds. By keeping this standing in type and making corrections and additions from month to month as they are given us by friends and subscribers, we shall soon get and keep the only complete and accurate directory of seedsmen ever compiled or published. The remainder of the space will be filled with communicated articles, notes and items of particular interest to the class for whose benefit it is published.

The publication of such a magazine is not the result of a new idea into which we have hastily and thoughtlessly jumped, but one for which we have been slowly preparing for several years. We intend to make it so valuable and interesting to the trade that no member will do without it. Being limited to a particular class, its circulation will not, for a time at least, exceed 2000 copies, and cannot be maintained at a low price like SEED-TIME AND HARVEST which has published editions as large as sixty thousand copies of a single number. We publish this brief outline of its inception and purpose, thinking a few interested persons may thus have their attention called and write for further particulars. The subscription price will be Three Dollars per year. Advertising rates 20 cents per line.

The D. L. & W. R. R. About the year 1850 the development of the Anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania began. As the flinty "black diamonds" were found to there exist in almost inexhaustible quantities, a railroad was projected from Slocum Hollow, (now Scranton) the center of the coal fields, through a notch in the mountains known as Leggett's Gap, and thence northward thro' the counties of Wyoming and Susquehanna where it intersected the New York and Erie Railroad at Great Bend, a small town on the state line in the head waters of the river Susquehanna, and by this well known old road was then carried to the Great Lakes.

In locating the new "Leggett's Gap Railroad" (as it was then called) the surveyors staked their course to the front door of the house in which the Editor of SEED TIME AND HARVEST was born, and if his memory can be relied upon it was in about the same

eventful year (1850.) But not wishing to disturb a quiet settler more than necessary, they kindly bent their course to the left a few rods, (more considerate than now) although in so doing they were obliged to make a sag of a number of feet in the road-bed which from this point takes a heavy grade upwards for some seven or eight miles in either direction. Among our earliest recollections was the eager waiting at the front window or on the front door yard (railroad) fence watching for the ever wonderful "toot cars" to make their appearance.

Although about half of our allotted "threescore and ten" has passed we still reside within a stones throw of the spot where stood the house where we were born, and the "Leggett's Gap" is now the main line of the great Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which is now a trunk line running between the cities of New York and Buffalo, and having many branches running in different directions to various points in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

We have already told the story of the growth of our business and the establishment of the Post Office, R. R. Station, Express and Telegraph Office, which constituted the founding of LA PLUME, and only began the present sketch with the purpose in mind of saying to our thousands of readers in all parts of the Union, many of whom may frequently have occasion to travel from New York to Buffalo, or *vice versa*, that in our opinion they will feel well repaid in selecting, of the many competing routes, the now popular D. L. & W. to transport them thither. Its decided advantages are many. In distance between these competitive points it counts fewer miles than any other. No other road over which we ever travelled has so solid and substantial a road bed. Ashes, and culm (the fine refuse coal from the mines) have been drawn and distributed over almost the entire road, and long steel rails are used with such firm fastenings at their joints that one scarcely can tell when the wheels pass over them, as unlike the clattering, death trap joints we have been recklessly drawn over on some roads as can be imagined. The passenger coaches are clean, bright, airy and cheerful, those for

every day use for the common class of passengers bearing the stamp of "Pullman Palace Car Company, Pullman Ill." as makers. The engines all burn hard anthracite coal which is free from the black smoke, smut and cinders which prove such an annoyance to travellers on most rail roads, thus rendering a ride a genuine pleasure instead of a dread. The accommodating officials always make it a point to run trains and cars enough so they are seldom crowded, plenty of room being the rule. This road is divided into sections of less than three miles in length and a gang of from six to eight men kept working upon each section, a careful man travelling on foot over each section four times, two trips each way, every day. The switches are all of the latest approved form, covered by a patent which cost the company nearly a hundred dollars for each one in use, and are so arranged that should they be accidentally left open a train would pass over without running off the track, and a lamp is kept burning on each every night with red and blue signals, the red being turned to the approaching train when the switch is open.

This company we think spends less in advertising its line and advantages than most others, believing we suppose that a pleased patron is its best advertisement. It may be hard for some of our readers to believe that this sketch is not "paid for" but we assure all that it is simply the honest opinion of one who started the battle of life with it and has always lived where he could see its every day workings and has travelled enough to compare it with its many competitors and freely gives it the benefit of his opinions.

FLOWER SEED BAGS ^{IN} STOCK,

Vegetable Show Cards in Stock, Nurserymen's Plates and Show Cards in Stock, Catalogue Plates in Stock.

MENSING & STECHER, Lithographers,
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BLUEBERRY A VALUABLE FRUIT, Succeeds on all soils and is a profitable fruit to grow for Market. Two Doz. Plants by Mail \$1.00. Descriptive price-list free.

DELOS STAPLES, West Sebawa, MICH.

LARGE NUMBER Choice Plymouth Rock, Houdan, Brown & White Leghorn Chicks for Sale. Cheap this month.

MRS. H. A. DAY, DYBERRY, Wayne Co., PA.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

FULLY SATISFIED.

Rock Bluff. Neb., July 26, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—I am fully satisfied with the instructions and seeds for the money I sent you.

The Puget Sound Cabbage seed you sent me last spring all grew first rate. I distributed them among the neighbors, a few in a place, and they are praised very highly.

We have had a first rate season here this year; no lack of rain at any time. At present we are getting a great deal of rain. The prospects for bountiful crops of all kinds are the best that Nebraska has ever had.

Yours truly, W. W. GRAVES.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

W. Mill Creek, July 29, 1884.

Mr. Isaac F. Tillinghast: Since receiving your instructions to agents I have not written to you. But I have been making preparations for a pretty big plant trade, and expect to order my seed of you this fall in time to winter over from six to ten thousand cabbage plants.

As to handling your seeds to the trade, I am hardly in the shape to do it, but will take as many orders as I can. People in this part think nothing is better than Western grown cabbage seed, the farther west the better. Being young and this my first year in trying to garden, just tried on a small scale, having a great deal of ditching and clearing up to do. I think I shall have everything in shape for another year. I am either going to make a grand success or grand failure, it must be one or the other. Truly Yours,
C. W. ZUCK.

ANOTHER AGENT NEEDED.

Cameron, La., July 12, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—Your valuable SEED-TIME AND HARVEST comes regularly with an extra copy, which I distribute among my neighbors, and have been trying to get some one to accept your proposition as an agent here, but have failed so far. The trouble here, as regards the raising of cabbages, has been the uncertainty of their growth on account of the pests that infest them. I have been getting my seeds of you for several years, and I am

fully satisfied they are of the best quality. They never fail to come up and grow and make fine plants when not destroyed by insects. I had good luck last season; grew the finest lot of cabbages, acknowledged by all dealers, that had ever been brought to Galveston, Texas. Some of them weighed fifty-six pounds. I made \$300, on less than an acre of ground. But this year cabbage raising has been a complete failure. All my first sowing was frozen down and completely killed, after they had commenced to head. I sowed seed again and again and all was destroyed by insects as soon as they came up. If I could buy the plants of an agent and get your Puget Sound plants I would much rather do so, but I see from your list that you have no agent in this State. So I must send for more seed, for which please find enclosed.

Yours Truly, CHESTER H. ALDEN.

JUST AS REPRESENTED.

Delta, Iowa, Aug. 8th, 1884.

Friend Tillinghast: As you were kind enough to send SEED-TIME AND HARVEST to me I consider it my duty to return you my thanks by mail. I consider your magazine a very sensible publication. The seed I purchased of you last spring have developed into extra fine vegetables. I shall use your Puget Sound cabbage seed next spring; the seed gave me entire satisfaction, and it is gratifying to know that the seed you buy will grow and is just as represented.

Yours with respect, JAMES W. GAY.

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WILL WIND ANYWAIGH WEAR OUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dev St., N. Y.

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FOR REGISTERED Devon Cattle,
Poland-China Swine, Scotch Collie Dogs,
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W. C. B. Polish, Langshans, Wyandottes, Pe-
kin and Cayuga Ducks, address **F. D. BECK,**
5-1y **Bethany, West Va.**

CUSTOMERS ALL PLEASED.

Washingtonville, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1884.

Mr. Tillinghast: As the selling season is over now I can tell you what I have done. I have sold 12,600 cabbage and 8,152 celery plants. This may sound small to some of your agents but I have had three others to work against. For my part, I am well pleased. Another year I think I shall be able to sell a great many more. My cabbage plants are all gone. I supplied all but one customer with cabbage plants; he came too late. I have a few celery plants left. Cabbage here is looking very fine, although the worms are troubling them a great deal. My customers are all pleased with the way the cabbage plants are heading up. They say they are not used to having them commence heading so soon. I tell them there is a great difference in cabbage. I shall take some cabbage to the Fair if I have good luck with them.

In regard to those cards. It is just what I was going to suggest in my report, but that other chap got ahead of me; you may send me some and I will use them just the same. Yours Truly, JOHN W. TAYLOR.

TEN CENTS A WOODCHUCK TAIL. New Hampshire has so much rugged wilderness remaining between its hills that bounties are offered by state law for wildcats, bears, foxes and other animals which devour flocks and despoil the fields. Among these latter outlaws are hawks, crows and woodchucks. These latter grizzly offenders are worth 10 cents a head, or rather a tail, as is illustrated by the following story told by the *Concord Monitor*, a paper published in a city which has paid for 728 woodchucks killed within its limits. The *Monitor* says: "A gentleman from Bow was in the city Saturday morning, and told the following: 'A boy of our town set a woodchuck trap a day or two since in the pasture, and on going for his cows, Thursday evening, found a woodchuck in it. He left the woodchuck in the trap near the path and proceeded after his

cows. While he was gone a man who has been selectman of the town came along, and, seeing the woodchuck, cut off its tail and carried it off with him. It was growing dusk when the boy returned, and, without missing the chief end of his prize, he picked it up and carried it home. When he did discover his loss, his anger and astonishment were unbounded, and he went to the selectmen, found out who took the tail, and declared war on the thief at once.' Who got the ten cents was not told. A man that is mean enough to cut the tail off a live woodchuck for the sake of cheating a boy out of 10 cents deserves to figure in history."

THE COMMON IDEA of the use of a mulch is that it retains moisture in the soil, and in this way benefits crops in a dry season. It also, if thick, prevents the growth of weeds, and prevents full action of the hot sun on the soil. But it does more than this. It acts in some cases like manure, adding fertility to the soil and pushing the crop forward with remarkable vigor, and if it does so uniformly it can be made a powerful aid in agriculture. From our own observation we are convinced that the mulch is a powerful adjunct of potato growing. Potatoes require more moisture and a less temperature than they are apt to get during our hot summers. As mulching saves cultivation, it will commend itself strongly to our readers. The mulch is not lost, as it rots and goes to enrich the soil.

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PEACH and other FRUIT TREES.
NEW BERRIES MAY KING,
MARLBORO
EARLY CLUSTER!
NEW GRAPES Po'keepsie, Ulster,
NIAGARA, Hayes.
CURRANTS, &c. Catalogue free.
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1100 pages and over 2000 illustrations. Contributions from 40 Colleges and Specialists.
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I can convince you that no family can afford to do without it.
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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

The "Comet" Pear.

SEE FRONTIS-PIECE.

This new Pear is not quite so large as the Bartlett, but is considered to be good to very good in quality while in earliness it is from four to six weeks ahead of the Bartlett. In color and shape it is regarded as the *ne plus ultra*. Its color which it receives naturally on the tree is a reddish cheek shading off into yellow. The "Comet" originated in Ulster County, N. Y., and coming from so far north, ought to succeed well so far as hardiness is concerned in any part of the United States. We are under obligations to Mr. John S. Collins of Moorestown, N. J., for the use of the cut.

Literary Mention.

WE would call the attention of our friends to the Advertisements of some of the leading Agricultural and Horticultural papers that appear in our columns, and would say that all of them are very desirable publications; and we doubt not that among them can be found some that will suit all tastes and sections of the country. In artistic excellence the agricultural publications of the United States compare very favorably with those of any part of the world, and generally do not fall much behind the journals devoted to other subjects, and the farmers and gardeners of North America can well feel proud of their literature and the taste displayed by those who dispense the same in the monthly and weekly journals.

JOHNSON'S FOREST LEAVES. Just now Nature's artists are busily engaged in painting the landscapes in all directions, in the most brilliant and striking colors. Forest leaf collectors are now scaling the hill tops in search of Nature's chromos. The most successful attempt we have seen to rival these natural gems by Art Productions, comes to us very seasonably from W. W. Johnson, of Snowflake, Michigan. Mr. Johnson's business is the collection of Forest Tree Seeds, and the propagation and sale of Tree Seedlings. He has recently published a volume entitled, **FOREST LEAVES** which is a practical work on the Propagation and Management of Trees for Forest and Ornamental planting. In addition to much interesting descriptive matter the book contains plates of nearly forty varieties of forest leaves colored from Nature in exactly the same brilliant hues which she is now so lavishly using. The price of the volume is Fifty Cents, but to introduce it, it will for a limited time be sent for 25 cents by the publisher.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for October contains, among much other matter of interest to the lovers of pure and applied science, The Significance of Human Anomalies, by Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Man's Right over Animals, by Chas. Richet, The Origin of Cultivated Plants, by M. A. De Candolle, Wages, Capital and Rich Men, by the Author of "Conflict in Nature and Life;" and, The Morality of Happiness, by Guy B. Seely. Every page is of value and should find many readers. Published by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., at \$5.00 per year.

To THOSE who are on the point of building new houses, and have not the means to erect extensive dwellings, but would like to construct something neat and yet not too expensive, we can recommend **SHOPPELL'S PLANS FOR MODERN LOW-COST HOUSES**, published by The Co-operative Building Plan Association, 24 Beekman St., N. Y. This work gives some forty or more plans and elevations of cottages and houses costing from \$300 to \$2000, made by Architects who know what they are doing; and, even if none of them are adopted they will give the beginner in building many good hints. Price 50 cents by mail postpaid.

Among our newer exchanges we notice the **CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, published weekly at Toronto, Canada, at \$2.00 per year. Our Canadian neighbors should feel proud of so fine a paper as this appears to be and give it the support it deserves.

In a literary and artistic point of view, **DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE** for October is an admirable number. The frontispiece, "Decoy Ducks," which is something new in art, is very beautiful, and the other illustrations are excellent. Among the articles specially worthy of note are, "Student Life in Paris," "Down the Red Sea," "Pope's Villa at Twickenham," and "How We Live in New York," by Jennie June. The stories are entertaining, the poems good, and the various departments are replete with useful and agreeable reading, such as is acceptable in every household.

Messrs. S. H. Moore & Co., of No. 27 Park Place, New York, whose advertisement appears in another column are well known to our readers, their advertisements having been before the public for many years. Although their offer seems to be an extraordinary one we are assured that they have an abundance of capital and also the disposition, to fill all orders. We wish them continued success.

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100 Good Envelopes with name and business card, if any, on them, sent postpaid for 40c.
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25 Floral Beauties, name on 10 cents, (silver) A "GOLD" present free with each pack.
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CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Ct.
Mention Seed-Time and Harvest. 10-4

TO INTRODUCE my new fast selling goods, for 10c I will mail you circulars and "Magic Nickel Key Ring" with your name stamped on.
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MEN WANTED to travel and sell our staple goods to dealers. \$90 a month, Hotel and traveling expenses paid. **Monarch Novelty Co.**, 174 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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To introduce "Happy Days," our new 16-page Illustrated Magazine, we will send free to any lady sending 26 cts. in stamps for 3 months subscription, two Ladies' Full Size Waterproof Gossamer Garments with catalogue of other rubber goods, provided they will show them to their friends and induce other sales. PUBL. HAPPY DAYS, HARTFORD, CONN. 10

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Address. **WILL C. TURNER & CO.**, Publishers City and Country, Columbus, Ohio.

Two Years.

Two little, happy years,
Undimmed by doubts and fears,
And life was gay.
Joy sprang up in my heart,
Love felt its pulses start
Two years ago to-day.

A heavenly bliss was mine,
And love almost divine.

'Tis passed away.
O, hope, too much believed!
O, trusting heart, deceived!
O, smarting wound received
Two years ago to-day!

—Lena Cass in *Demorest's Monthly* for October.



Why They Are Popular.

Tecumseh, Mich., Sept. 2, 1884.

Mr. Isaac F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—I have just been out to see 45 acres of cabbage growing from your P. S. seeds. In walking through the fields the person that owned them remarked that he was so highly pleased with your seeds that he would not have any others as a gift, and the crop justified his remark; they were so true and even that it seemed to me that they would all make heads. You can now see the reason that I am "enthusiastic."

Yours in haste, E. J. HOLLISTER.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

HAVE YOUR TOMATOES been entirely killed by frost? If not you may prolong the season of fresh tomatoes for several weeks by pulling the plants and hanging them in some light airy place where they will not freeze.

The green fruits will continue to ripen and will be much better than if ripened after being picked. We placed a lot of ours in the green-house where they will get light and heat and shall have ripe tomatoes for a long time yet. On the eve of a hard frost green tomatoes may be protected by pulling the vines and piling them up, to be spread out again after the weather moderates.

WE KNOW BUT LITTLE about the circumstances under which Orange Judd left the company in New York which still bears his name, and we presume that thousands of *Agriculturist* readers know as little as we concerning that event, yet we must say, that in our opinion silence would much better serve the purposes of its present editors and publishers than the continual flings and jeers which have of late disgraced its columns. What, or wherever Orange Judd may now be he is the founder and builder of the *American Agriculturist*, and that journal should now and forever have too much respect for him and honor in itself to stoop to petty bickerings and sparring at his expense.

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The choicest grape vines delivered safely by mail, 8 for \$1.00, 20 for \$2.00 Address,
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Send for Illustrated Circular. Mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.
W. C. HART,
Box 2, Walden, N. Y.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO AUGUST GARNERINGS.

43. "Leaves have their time to fall."

44. T E N A N T S A W
 R A F F I S H
 A C I N I
 N E P
 S
 N I P
 A T E L O
 K A L O Y E R
 E B U L L I E N T

45. KINDRED.

46. 1. BEAN, BANE. 2. PEA, APE. 3. SNIPE, PINES.
4. LANCE, CLEAN. 5. MAY, YAM. 6. SLOOP, POOLS.

47. L 48. S K I L L E T
 L E T K I O T I M E
 L I T H E I N C I S O R
L E T H E A N L I G H T E R
 T H E I R L U C A R N E
 E A R E T E S I A N
 N T E R M I T E

OCTOBER GARNERINGS.

No. 55. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 18 letters, will be our next president.

The 8, 10, 1, 2, 3 is a small haven for boats.

The 7, 9, 4, 5, 6 is an adult female.

The 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 is preferred.

CASSBET.

No. 56. FLOWER PUZZLE.

(Find the opposites.)

1. Sour Susan. 2. Happy Bridegroom. 3. Stationary Christian. 4. Evening Shadow. 5. Hate in Fair-Weather. 6. Chills Many. E. N. E.

No. 57. A DIAMOND.

1. A vowel. 2. The altar. 3. A plant. 4. The science or description of mountains. 5. A plant. 6. A commander. 7. A vowel.

J. F. M.

No. 58. A CHARADE.

A pedagogue, by custom bound,
Among his pupils boarded round;
He was so total, so conceited,
A boy, whom he had once ill-treated,
Concluded to revenge the past;
So, hid a first in teacher's last.
The victims wrath in rage exploded,
Like some old musket overloaded.

MAUDE.

No. 59. DOUBLE DIAGONALS.

1. The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece. 2. Enormity. 3. To extirpate. 4. Inclination. 5. To defeat. 6. A diamond cut in angles. 7. Height. 8. In old times. 9. To sprout.

DIAGONALS: Left to right: A plant in embryo.

Right to left: Narrow pieces of timber.

CYRIL DEANE.

No. 60. DOUBLE CROSS WORDS.

1. 2. These are in hashing, but not in slice;
3. 4. These are in cassia, but not in spice;
5. 6. These are in warfare, but not in fight;
7. 8. These are in vivid, but not in bright;
9. 10. These are in pellet, but not in ball;
11. 12. These are in massive, but not in tall;
13. 14. These are in torture, but not in pain;
15. 16. These are in homely, but not in plain;
17. 18. These are in colon, but not in mark;
19. 20. These are in salmon but not in shark;
21. 22. These are in fences, but not in wall;
Whole, are with us every fall.

LACKAWANNA LAD.

ANSWERS in December number.

For the first and second earliest and best list of answers to this month's puzzles, we offer one year's subscription to this Magazine.

Lists will close on November 13.

Answers to August Garnerings were received from Lackawanna Lad, Dan Shannon, E. F. Krane, Ike Annott, Harvester, Young Chief, Josie Emerson, A. Whitney, Nellie Hunt, Mary Thomas, Kate Garrison, Vandyke Rollins, Fulton Stacy, Minnie Carleton, Undine, Tilly Slowboy, X. Act, Boatswain Billy, Fannie James, Well Wisher, Tim and Tip, Anna Condor, J. F. M., F. A. Bryant, La Plume, Alma Nack, Mark Bowers, Hester Richardson, Coleman and "49."

Prize for best list of answers was awarded to Undine: For second best list to J. F. M.

OUR COZY CORNER.

G. P. C.: After we had read your missive we thought of an anecdote we once heard. A person once sent a note to an eminent statesman, requesting his autograph and a "sentiment." The statesman wrote his autograph and penned the following: "My sentiment is, that when one requests a favor of another, on business that is of interest to himself alone, he, at least, should send stamp for a reply." Had you sent stamp you would have heard from us through the mail, although we could not have given you the information sought, as it is of a private nature entirely. We decline telling you the amount we receive for editing this department.—Undine: Your solutions to the June puzzles were received, and we cannot imagine why your name did not appear in the list of solvers. The omission was, of course, unintentional, and it must have been our fault, as the compositor seems to be very faithful in following "copy." Hope the mistake will not occur again.—Sallie: We miss your name in the list of August solvers. Were the puzzles too hard, or were you too busy? How does your puzzle column succeed? See what you

can make out of Maude's Charade in this number, and let us know the result.—*B. M. H.*: Once more we have none of your productions to offer our readers. Your puzzles are so good that we use them almost as soon and as fast as received. Could you find time to favor us with five or six?—*Lamps*: Is there any prospect that you will return to us this autumn and be one of our company? We shall hope such will be the case, for you will be as warmly welcomed as you have been sadly missed.—*Lackawanna Lad*: Your puzzle has the same answers to one that appeared, not long since, in the *Youth's Companion*, but as we received yours before the other was published, we know it is only a coincidence.—*Cassbett*: May your prophecy prove a true one. Wonder how many of our readers will be able to "hit the combination." Why no answers from you to the August Garnerings? Please report every month, if you have but one solution.—*Maude*: Your contributions seem to cause much study; but as that is what puzzles are for, why should any one complain? But we do not think it fair for any one to "try the easy puzzles and skip the hard ones;" do you? It is often so in our every day life; still, we think, there is a pleasure in surmounting all difficulties, and we certainly feel a glow of pardonable pride when we have surmounted them; it is so with puzzles of all kinds.—*Garnerers*: The long and pleasant evenings are now with us once more and just the season to take renewed interest in the Garnerings. The Garner is not crowded and there are places in the Cozy Corner for all our friends to make themselves at home; so come soon and often and remain with us as long as possible. F. S. F.

Some Simple Truths.

God planted the first fruit garden, and pronounced it good, and it has been growing good ever since.

An apothecary shop, and a whole laboratory of the purest medicines, is in every fruit garden. Physic done up in the shape of ripe and luscious fruits will be taken by all patients with ease, and do the most good.

The happiest and healthiest family I ever saw was one that had free access to a large garden that was filled with the choicest specimens of all kinds of fruit, large and small.

A DREAM.

Mrs. Jones.—"I had such a lovely dream last night. I thought our old garden of weeds had been transformed into one of the prettiest places you ever saw. Straight paths had been cut through and across it, and there were beds of strawberries and rows of other fruit bushes all over the garden, and all just as full of ripe and

perfect fruit as they could stick. I was just gathering a pan full of the most splendid ripe strawberries you ever saw, for your supper, when I waked up, and as I looked out of the window and saw the same old dreary weed patch, it almost made me sick."

Mr. Jones.—"That just reminds me. I have a circular of small fruit plants I got to-day, and the prices are so cheap I guess we'll have that dream realized."

Mrs. Jones.—O! if you would, I'd be so glad."

[He kept his word.]—*American Grange Bulletin.*

Advertisements.

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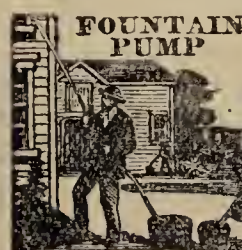
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Your name and large canvassing outfit for **25c.**
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HAND PAINTED Silk blocks, for Centers and Borders of **crazy quilts, tidies, wall banners, screens, etc.**
Send 50 cents for beautiful sample.
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Very EARLY
Very HARDY
LARGEST SIZE
Finest Flavor
Immensely PROLIFIC



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9-10 Mention Seed-Time and Harvest

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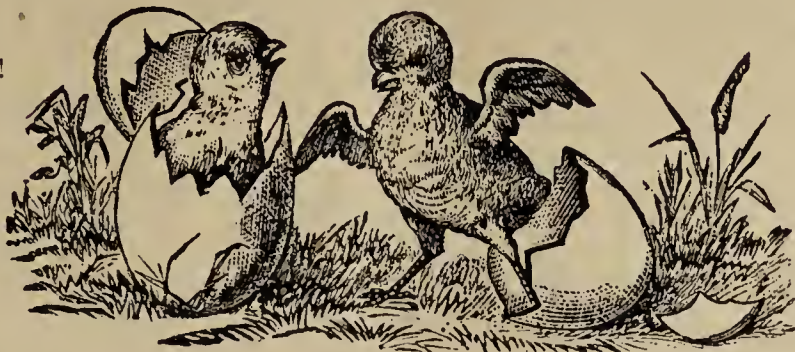
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Selecting Seed Corn.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

Farmers are given a great deal of advice upon this subject; and although it partakes to a considerable degree of the nature of "line upon line and precept upon precept," the importance of the subject justifies this repetition, while at this season the advice is timely.

But these advisers of the farmer invariably make one grand mistake. They write as if the only object of selecting seed were to obtain that which will germinate. This is certainly an important matter. Those farmers who have experienced the vexatious delay occasioned by planting seed which failed to germinate, need not be told that it is of the greatest importance to obtain seed which will grow. But this is not all. The farmer should have other objects in view when selecting seed. He should seek to obtain not only seed which will germinate, but seed which will improve his crops. He should look not only at the potency of the seed but at its quality as well.

To obtain seed which will germinate it is almost essential to select it early in the fall, and it is equally necessary to select at this season corn for seed which will improve the crop. Thus the first quality to be sought for, and a very desirable one, is early maturity. Corn is a semi-tropical plant and in this latitude the seasons are too short for its fullest development and often the frost catches it before it is fully matured. We never hear of the season being too long for corn, but frequently we learn to our cost that they are too short for this, our most important grain crop. It is therefore desirable that we have early maturing corn. Now it is a well established fact that a seed transmits its characteristics. "Like begets like." The grains of an ear which naturally matures early will produce plants which will mature their ears earlier than plants from the grains of a later maturing ear grown in the same field. I am sure that my readers have noticed that some ears mature earlier than others. By selecting these year after year the maturity of the corn may be greatly

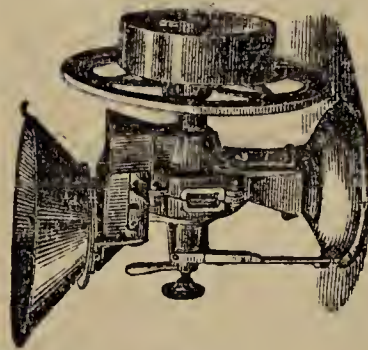
hastened. But these ears can be selected only early in the fall, before the frosts have browned all ears alike.

As the cob is waste matter, or nearly so, it is desirable to reduce it to near the minimum. The less cob, also, the better the corn it is to feed to cattle, as often the animals are not able to crush a large cob.

That corn which has the smallest cob and the deepest grains, in proportion to the size of the ear, is, other things being equal, the best corn. In some varieties of corn the cob is always smaller and the grains deeper than in others; but always in the same variety grown in the same field there will be found some ears with smaller cobs and deeper grains than others. While keeping other desirable characteristics in view, the endeavor should be to select for seed those ears with small cob and deep grains. In this way the quality of the corn can be steadily improved year after year.

Yet other points are to be considered. In every field there can be found ears which are incomplete. That is, the cobs are not completely covered by the grains. Occasionally the grains do not extend well to the butt and more often the tip of the cob is bare or perhaps covered with imperfectly

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

formed grains. Others, again, are perfectly filled. Fully formed and matured grains extend to the very extremities of the cobs. Of course the latter are always to be selected for seed and the former are to be discarded.

The symmetry and beauty of the ear also should receive consideration. Odd shaped ears should not be selected, You do not wish to propagate monstrosities. So ears with nicely formed grains are to be selected, and those with thick or "pumpkin seed" grains are to be left in the field.

Many make the mistake of supposing that the seed ear must be large. In fact, I know of some who make this the only essential characteristic. An ear should not be rejected because it is large, nor should it be taken on that account alone. Generally the ears of the most desirable size are not the largest but rather those which are somewhat above the medium.

It will be seen that to select seed corn properly is no small task. Each ear must be critically examined. But the gain fully compensates for all the trouble. Few will believe how great the gain really is till they have demonstrated it on their own farms. Let me give a caution: Having once begun the selection of seed corn, do not neglect it for a single year. As much will be lost by neglect in one year as can be gained in two. The improvement gained is a constantly increasing quality when the selection is made every year; and I can testify that the results are most gratifying.

I Think I Could Be Satisfied.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

We long to drink from Wisdom's fount,
To bask in pleasure's smile;
We long to meet congenial friends,
And rest our hands awhile.

We could appreciate a taste
Where others surfeit find;
Just once to feel unfettered, free,
No cares to fret or bind.

And came no breezes from afar,
All stored with rich perfume,
And did no sound of mirth or song
Invade my humble room,

For lack of warmth my heart would chill;
My hands would nerveless fall,
And on the threshold my worn feet
Would falter once for all.

But, if the future was not spanned,
With hope's alluring bow,
If only where my feet hath trod,
A greener path would show,

I think I should be satisfied,
Come poverty or pain:
Nor pause to wish the links of care,
To fall apart again.

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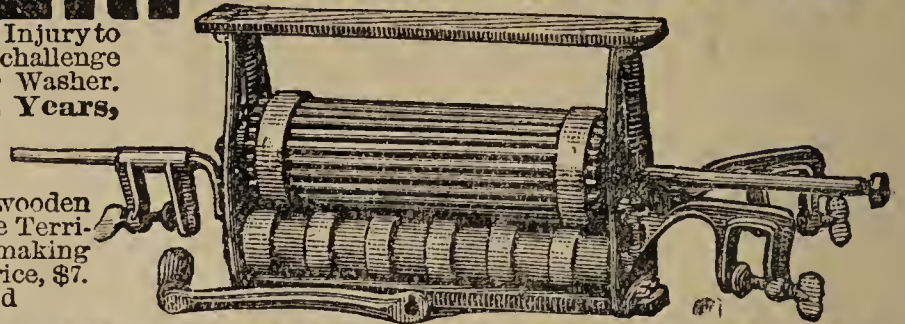
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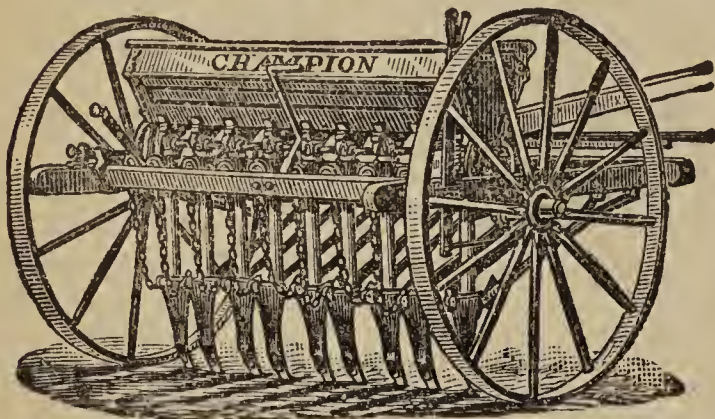
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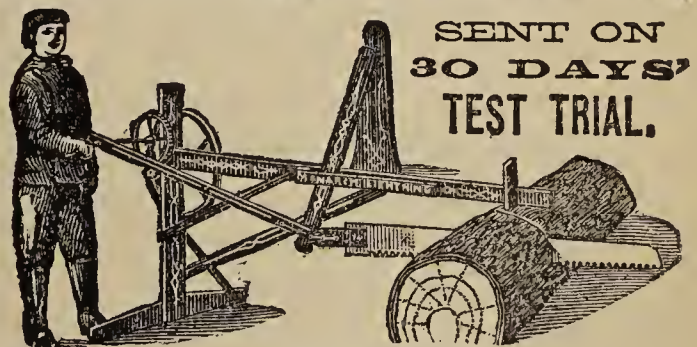
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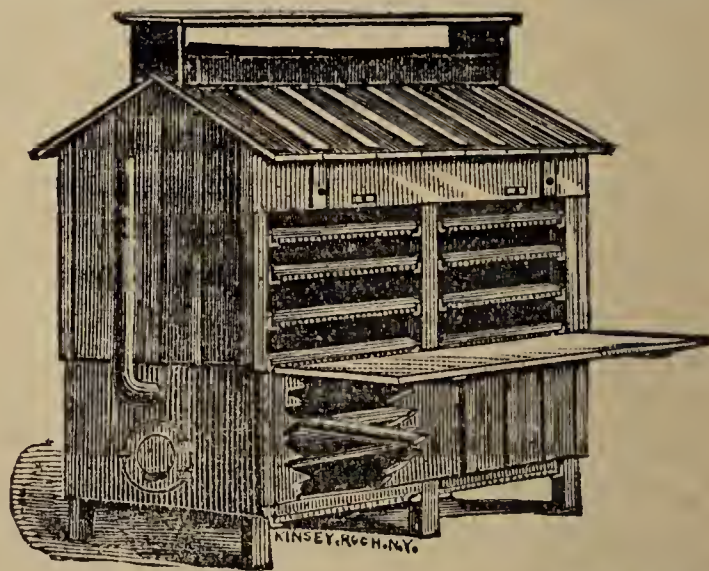
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☞ Single quarts by express at peck rates.

Beans, <i>Bush.</i>	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
Golden Prize Bean,	20		
Crystal Pod Wax, <i>white</i>	10	40	2.50
Ferry's Golden Wax, <i>mottled</i> ,	10	40	2.50
Early Black Wax.....	10	40	2.50
Lemon Pod Wax, <i>white, late</i> ,	10	40	2.50
New Prolific Tree.....	10	40	2.50
Early Feejee.....	10	40	2.50
Large White Marrowfat.....	10	30	2.00
Dwarf Horticultural.....	10	40	2.50
Canadian Wonder.....	15	50	4.00

Pole Beans.			
Golden Butter.....	15	50	4.00
Concord.....	10	40	3.00
Large Lima.....	10	40	3.50
German Wax.....	10	40	3.50
Dreer's Improved Lima.....	10	40	4.00

Corn.			
Rose's Improved Evergreen	25	—	—
Early Marblehead.....	10	30	2.00
Early Minnesota.....	10	30	2.00
Crosby's Extra Early.....	10	30	2.00
Stowell's Evergreen.....	10	30	2.00
New Egyptian.....	10	30	2.00
Red and White Rice Pop-Corn	10	40	—
Wauhakum Field.....	10	30	1.00
Longfellow's Field.....	10	30	1.00
Red-Blazed Eight-Row'd Yellow	10	30	1.00
Sibley's Pride of the North....	10	35	1.50

Peas.	Pkt.	Lb.	Peck.
Those Peas marked * are wrinkled sorts. Those marked <i>a</i> are extra early; <i>b</i> , median; <i>c</i> , late.			
<i>a</i> Cleveland's First & Best, 2½ ft.	10	35	2.00
<i>a</i> *Laxton's Alpha, 3 ft.	10	35	2.00
<i>a</i> Philadelphia Extra Early, 2½ ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>a</i> *Bliss's American Wonder, 1 ft.	10	40	2.50
<i>b</i> *McLean's Advancer, 2 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> *McLean's Little Gem, 1 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>b</i> *Carter's Premium Gem, 1½ ft.	10	35	2.00
<i>b</i> *Stratagem, 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
<i>b</i> *Pride of the Market 2½ ft.	15	50	4.00
<i>c</i> *Yorkshire Hero, 5½ ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> *Blue Imperial, 3 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> *Champion of England, 5 ft.	10	30	1.60
<i>c</i> Tall Gray Sugar, 5 ft.	10	40	2.50
<i>c</i> Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 5 ft.	10	25	1.00

Asparagus.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Conover's Colossal.....	05	10	0.75
Early Purple Giant Argenteuil	05	20	1.50

Brussels Sprouts.			
Carter's Perfection.....	05	25	—

Beets.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
New Eclipse, <i>true</i> ,.....	10	25	—
Early Egyptian.....	05	10	.75
Bassano.....	05	10	.75
Dewing's Red Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Long Smooth Blood.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75

Mangel Wurzel Beets.			
Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.80
Norbiban's Giant.....	05	10	.86
Webb's New Kinver.....	05	10	.80
Imperial Sugar.....	05	10	.80

Broccoli.			
Early Purple Cape.....	10	60	—
White Cape.....	10	60	—

Cauliflower.			
Lackawanna (New).....	20	2.00	30.00
Early Snowball.....	20	2.00	30.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.....	20	2.00	—
Early London.....	15	75	—
Nonpareil.....	20	1.25	—
Lenormand's Short Stem....	20	1.25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	20	1.25	—

Carrot.			
Early Short Horn.....	05	10	1.25
Improved Long Orange.....	05	10	1.50
Danvers Orange.....	05	10	1.25
White Belgian.....	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.00

Celery.			
Henderson's White Plume, New	50	—	—
Golden Hartwell, New.....	15	40	—
La Plume Chestnut, New,....	10	25	3.00
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	05	25	3.00
Carter's Dwarf Crimson.....	10	25	3.00
New Golden Dwarf.....	10	25	3.00
Dwarf White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Boston Market.....	10	50	—
Sandringham.....	05	25	3.00
Giant White Solid.....	05	25	3.00
Celeriac, Turnip Rooted,.....	05	25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	30	—

Cabbage. *All retail orders for those varieties marked * will be filled from our celebrated "Puget Sound Stock which have given the greatest satisfaction of any seeds we ever sold. Eastern grown seeds of these varieties will be supplied at much lower rates if wanted and specially ordered.*

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*Berkshire Beauty, New, .	05	25	4.00
*Early Bleichfield.....	05	25	4.00
*Early Jersey Wakefield.....	05	25	4.00
* Fottler's Early Drumhead.....	05	25	4.00
* Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
* Excelsior Late Flat Dutch....	05	25	4.00
* Late American Drumhead....	05	25	4.00
* Marblehead Mammoth.....	05	25	4.00

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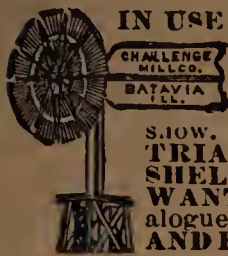
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	05	20	2.50
Fottler's Improved Brunswick	05	20	2.50
Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	20	2.50
Late American Drumhead....	05	20	2.50
Low's Early Peerless.....	10	50	—
Henderson's Early Summer..	05	20	2.50
Newark Early Flat Dutch....	05	20	2.50
Large Early Oxheart,.....	05	15	2.00
Early Winningstadt.....	05	15	2.00
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Perfection Drumhead Savoy..	05	20	2.50
Garfield Pickler (New).....	15	50	—
Red Drumhead,.....	05	20	2.50
Red Ditch.....	05	20	2.50
Early Dark Red Erfurt.	10	25	4.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	52	4.00

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Chicory.				Mustard.			
Large Rooted.....	05	10	1.25	White French.....	05	05	.60
Cress.				Black American.....	05	05	.60
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	05	10	1.25	Parsnip.			
Water Cress.....	10	60	—	Smooth Hollow Crowned.....	05	10	.75
Cucumber.				Early Round.....	05	10	.75
Tailby's Hybrid, New.....	05	20	2.00	New Maltese.....	05	10	1.00
Early Cluster.....	05	20	1.80	Parsley.			
Early Russian.....	05	20	1.80	Extra Fine Curled.....	05	15	2.00
Peerless Early White Spine..	05	20	1.60	Pumpkin.			
Green Prolific.....	05	20	1.60	Mammoth Tours.....	05	10	.85
Long Green.....	05	20	1.80	Large Cheese.....	05	10	.85
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	1.80	Sugar. (Fine for pies,).....	05	20	—
Endive.				Connecticut Field.....	05	05	.45
Green Curled.....	05	20	2.00	Radishes.			
Egg Plant.				Early Scarlet Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
Long Purple.....	10	50	—	Early White Turnip.....	05	10	1.00
Improved N. Y. Purple.....	10	60	—	Long Scarlet Short-Top.....	05	10	1.00
Very Early Dwarf Purple.....	10	50	—	Early Scarlet Olive.....	05	10	1.00
Striped Gaudalupe.....	10	60	—	French Breakfast.....	05	10	1.00
Long White China.....	10	60	—	Grey Summer Turnip.....	05	10	1.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	60	—	Golden Yellow Summer (New)	05	10	1.50
Gourds.				Summer Varieties Mixed....	05	10	1.25
New Nest Egg.....	15	50	—	China Rose Winter.....	05	10	1.00
Kohl Rabi.				Black Spanish Winter.....	05	10	1.00
Large Purple.....	10	35	5.00	California Mammoth White..	05	15	2.00
Early White Vienna.....	10	35	5.00	Winter varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	35	5.00	Rhubarb.			
Lettuce.				Linnæus.....	05	10	1.60
Black Seeded Satisfaction.....	05	20	2.00	Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.			
Royal Summer Cabbage.....	05	20	2.00	White French.....	05	15	1.50
Black Seeded Simpson, New,..	05	20	2.00	Spinach.			
Hanson.....	05	20	2.00	Round Leaved.....	05	05	0.50
Victoria.....	05	20	2.00	Monstrous Viroflay.....	05	10	1.00
Early Curled Simpson.....	05	20	2.00	Squash.			
True Boston Market.....	05	20	2.00	Perfect Gem.....	05	20	2.50
White Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00	Cocoanut.....	05	20	2.50
Black Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00	Low's Essex Hybrid, New,....	05	15	1.50
Drumhead, or Malta.....	05	20	2.00	Early White Bush.....	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	20	2.00	Summer Crookneck.....	05	10	1.00
Leek.				Hubbard.....	05	15	1.50
Large Scotch Flag.....	05	30	4.00	Marblehead.....	05	10	1.25
Musk Melon.				Butman,.....	05	10	1.25
Banana	05	25	4.00	Mammoth.....	10	30	—
Nutmeg.....	05	10	1.25	Tobacco.			
Skillman's Netted.....	05	10	1.25	White Burley, New,.....	10	30	4.00
Improved Yellow Cantaloupe	05	10	1.25	Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	10	30	—
Green Citron.....	05	10	1.25	Tomato. 1/2 Oz, at ounce rates.			
Pine Apple.....	05	10	1.25	Cardinal, New,.....	25	—	—
Jenny Lind.....	05	10	1.25	Livingston's Favorite, New,	10	30	4.00
Surprise, New,.....	05	15	2.00	Livingston's Perfection,....	05	30	4.00
Bay View, New,.....	05	15	2.00	Essex Hybrid, New.....	10	50	5.00
Montreal Green Nutmeg, New,	05	20	3.00	Ford's Alpha, New,.....	10	50	5.00
Netted Gem.....	05	20	3.00	Acme,.....	05	30	4.00
Hackensack.....	05	10	2.00	Mayflower, New,.....	10	50	5.00
Christiana Orange.....	05	10	2.00	Red Currant.....	05	50	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50	Paragon.....	05	30	4.00
Water Melon.				Canada Victor.....	05	30	4.00
Scaly Bark, New,.....	10	20	3.00	Trophy.....	05	30	4.00
The "Boss," New,.....	05	20	3.00	Island Beauty.....	05	50	5.00
Japan Sculptured-Seeded.....	05	20	3.00	Golden Rural, New,....	05	50	5.00
Cuban Queen, New.....	05	20	3.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	30	4.00
Phinney's Early.....	05	10	1.25	Turnip.			
Striped Gipsev.....	05	10	1.25	Jersey Lily, New,.....	05	15	1.50
Ice Cream.....	05	10	1.25	New White Egg,.....	05	10	.75
Mountain Sweet.....	05	10	1.25	Early White Dutch.....	05	10	.75
Ferry's Peerless.....	05	10	1.25	Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	05	10	.75
Citron. (for preserving,).....	05	10	1.25	Long White Cow Horn.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.25	Large White Globe.....	05	10	.75
Onion. Five pounds or over of those sorts				Yellow Aberdeen.....	05	10	.75
<i>marked * will be sent by express at 80 cts. per pound.</i>				Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.75
New Golden Queen.....	10	25	4.00	Golden Ball.....	05	10	.75
Southport Yellow Globe, New	05	20	2.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75
Southport Red Globe, fine,....	05	20	2.00	Rutabaga, or Swede Turnip.			
Early Red Globe.....	05	20	2.00	White French, or Sw't German	05	10	.80
* Yellow Globe Danvers.....	05	10	1.20	Skirving's Purple Top Yellow	05	10	.80
* Red Wethersfield.....	05	10	1.20	Brill's American Yellow.....	05	10	.80
* Large Yellow Dutch.....	05	10	1.20	Shamrock Swede, Yellow....	05	10	.80
White Globe.....	05	20	2.00	Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.80
White Portugal.....	05	20	2.00				
White Queen.....	05	20	3.00				
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Giant Rocca.....	05	20	3.00				

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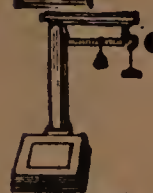
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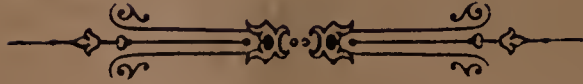
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VOL. V.

November



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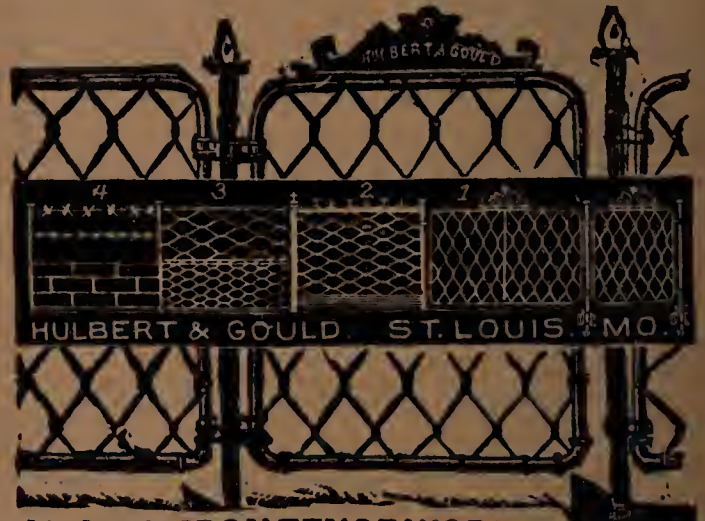
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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

— FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED OR TILLS A PLANT. —



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NO. XI.

Thanksgiving.

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WHEN the grapes have been gathered, the fields
have been shorn,
And the wealth of the land has been garner-
ed with joy,

For the glow of the vintage, the gold of the corn,
What tribute of praise shall we fondly employ?
O what shall we render, what gifts shall we bring,
To the Lord of the harvest, our Maker and King?

His sunshine was poured over orchard and plain,
Alike on the ground of the evil and good:
All softly descended his bountiful rain,
On the churl who had often his kindness withstood;
And the grace of the flowers, the sheaves of the
wheat,
Were sent from the hand that rules bitter and
sweet.

Nor less than to thank Him, not more may we do,
He needs not our praise 'mid the worship of heaven;
Yet haply its minor steals tenderly through
Some rift in the chorals, if truly 'tis given.
Nay, hush, little faith! If he stoop to our prayer,
For the psalm of our gladness, he surely shall care.

AND we thank Him, not only for blessings bestowed,
For the gains we have counted with triumph and
pride,
We thank Him for conflicts midway on the road,
For fair things withholden, for pleadings denied,
For trial and hinderance; He saw from above,
And all he gave or withheld was in love.

AH! sometimes the cloud has been murky and thick,
And wearily kneeling, at close of the day,
"Lord, listen, for one whom thou lovest is sick,
And one whom we love," has been ours to say.
Ah! sometimes the cross has been heavy; the pain
Has silenced earth's music, again and again.

STILL, never defeated, though often o'erborne,
Still, conquering ever, our songs shall arise
To Him who has dowered us evening and morn
With mercies uncounted, like stars in the skies.
Oh! what shall we render, what strains shall we
bring,
To our Maker, Defender, our Captain, our King?

WE thank Him for freedom, for peace in our land,
For the voices of children, for purity's reign,
For the millions of homes that so sturdily stand,
Where mothers in honor their sceptres maintain,
For virtues transmitted from father to son,
For all of renown that our country has won.

WHEN grapes have been gathered, when fields have
been shorn.
And the wealth of the earth is in garner and bin,
Ere the bugles of tempest their message have borne,
Or the storms of the winter their fury begin,
To the Giver of Good let our anthems ascend,
For the Lord of the harvest is alway our Friend.
—Margaret E. Sangster in Demorest's Monthly.

Citrons and Watermelons.

"SAY, boys, do you want some watermelons?" asked Frank, suddenly, one afternoon as we were standing behind the barn debating what to do next.

"Of course we do," was the unanimous response of Charley, Bob and myself.

"Why, have you got any?" asked Bob.

"No," replied Frank, laughing, "but I know who has."

"Who is it?" I asked.

"Old Brown, over on the other road," was the reply.

"Pooh! he wouldn't give you a melon," objected Charley.

"Of course he wouldn't; that wouldn't prevent our getting them, though."

"Would you steal them?" said Bob, in a tone of disapproval.

"Certainly not. It isn't stealing to take a few watermelons. Old Brown always lets more'n half of his rot on the vines; it isn't as if he needed them. We can take three or four, and he will never know the difference," argued Frank.

"Then why not ask for them?" suggested I.

"It would be a long time before you got any," said Bob, laughing.

"What difference does it make, anyhow?" urged Frank. "He has plenty of them, more than he will use, and we can go over there to-night and get one apiece, and he will never know they are gone. If a man don't miss a thing, I'm sure it can't do him any harm to take it."

"How can you see to get them in the night?" I asked.

"Leave me alone for that," answered Frank, confidently. "I know his watermelon patch well, and can put my hand on the ripe melons with my eyes shut. You see, he's been smart and planted his melons in a square piece in the middle of his cornfield. I never would have found it except by accident,"

"Has he many melons?" asked Bob.

"About a quarter of an acre of melons and citrons together. The citrons are on one end and the melons on the other. O, I can go to them in the dark!" answered Frank,

"Well, boys, what do you say?" asked Bob, looking around at Charlie and me,

"I'm for the melons!" I answered recklessly.

"So am I," said Charlie slowly.

"Well, then, I'll tell you what we'll do," said Frank. "We'll get up about 10 o'clock to-night, and meet here; then we'll walk over to the cornfield and get the melons, and come back here and hide 'em till tomorrow. We won't want but one to-night, for they are big fellows—those striped Mountain Sweets."

After a little more talk, it was decided to follow Frank's plan, and we parted to meet later in the evening.

We were spending the summer down on the east end of Long Island. Bob and Charlie were boarding with their parents, at a farmhouse, while Frank and I were stopping at our grandfather's, not far from them.

Ten o'clock came, and Frank awoke me. With our shoes and stockings in our hands, we dropped out of the window and softly crept away from the house. We might just as well have gone out of the door, for grandfather and grandmother slept in the house, and they never would have heard us, but there was an air of romance about the exit by the window which the door lacked.

After waiting behind the barn for a short time, we were joined by Bob and Charlie, and we made our way to the melon patch. Arrived there, Frank motioned for us to remain in the edge of the corn while he secured the melons.

"Be careful not to get citrons," whispered Charlie.

Frank made an impatient gesture, and stepped along cautiously, snapping the melons as he went. Soon he came back with one, then with another, until each one carried in his arms an immense melon. Then we beat a hasty retreat to the barn, where we concealed three of the melons under a haystack. Frank took out his knife and cut the fourth by the light of the moon, which was just rising; we could see that the core was white.

"It's green," said Charlie, in a disappointed tone.

"Paugh!" exclaimed Bob, who had bitten into his slice. "It's a citron."

"So it is," said Frank. "I must have made a mistake."

"Well," yawned Charlie, "let's go to bed and leave the rest for to-morrow."

We were up bright and early, and met behind the barn. Frank pulled the melons out from under the haystack one by one.

"A citron," growled Bob, as the first one appeared. "Another citron," he continued, as Frank produced the second. "All citrons, by Jingo! he exclaimed. "Well, Frank, you are a nice fellow to go after melons."

Sure enough, they were all citrons, and we had had our trouble for nothing.

"Serves us right," commented Charlie.

As we stood mourning our ill luck, grandfather called:

"Say, boys, here's Mr. Brown. He wants to see you."

We looked at each other in dismay.

"Here's a pretty go—get ourselves into trouble for four citrons," said Frank, as he led the way around the barn.

There at the back door, seated in his old farm wagon, was Mr. Brown. He was laughing with grandfather, and that reassured us somewhat; but it was with no very light hearts that we approached the wagon.

"Good mornin', boys I thought ye might like some melons, so as I was goin' to mill I thought I'd fetch ye along some, as I have plenty of 'em. I reckon ye don't raise such nice melons down to York," he added with a laugh,

"Well, roll 'em out; there's one apiece, and a few muskmelons for good measure," he continued as he saw us hesitate.

Frank was our leader in good as well as in mischief, and he stepped into the breach bravely.

"Mr. Brown," he said, his face flushing with shame, we oughtn't to have your melons. We went over to your patch last night and took four citrons." He brought out the last word with an effort. To acknowledge his guilt was humiliating enough, but not to be able to tell melons from citrons made it worse.

"Sho! ye don't say so. Wall, now Mrs. Brown reckoned to preserve citrons to-day, and if ye haven't thrown 'em away, I'll swap with ye."

He seemed to take it so good-naturedly that we were reassured, and, after a mo-

ment's hesitation, we got the citrons and put them into the wagon,

"Wall, now, couldn't tell melons from citrons. Well, they do look alike. Why didn't ye come to the house and get a lantern?"

This was too much, and, in spite of our shame, we burst out laughing. Under cover of the laugh Mr. Brown unloaded his melons and drove away.

Grandfather said nothing, thinking that Frank's confession had been punishment enough. That noon, however, as we were eating one of the melons—fresh and cool, just off the ice—he remarked, pointing to Frank's rubber-soled tennis shoes:

"There ain't another pair of shoes like them in town, is there?"

"No, sir," was Frank's prompt answer.

"Bad things to wear when you go after watermelons," was grandfather's only comment.—*Allan Forman in Farmer and Manufacturer.*

MARRIAGE.

Somewhere in the Northeast, from one of the springs that abound in the Appalachian System, there bubbles out, pure and clear as crystal, a drop of water. It sings along the rivulet way, now sparkles in the larger stream, later floats along the banks of the Ohio—past hills and meadows, cities and farms—till it reaches the Father of Waters.

Somewhere in the Northwest, under the shadow of the Rockies, another drop issues into the rill that flows towards the Yellowstone. The drop reaches the river, then the Missouri, and for hundreds of miles it travels past plain, city and green slope, till at last it plays with the sunbeams on the bosom of the Mississippi.

The two drops unite. Henceforth they are *one*. They yet exist, but no one can divide the drop formed by their union and say, "This came from the East and that from the West."

Thus united they journey to the sea; and when the journey is complete, they rise to heaven. And when they are part of the tinting of the East, or of the evening rainbow, they make the earth glad.

So it is with two lives. They start wide apart and unknowingly journey towards each other. They meet and become one. Thus they journey to the sea of eternity and ascend to heaven.—*South and West.*

Chestnut Culture.

BY SAMUEL C. MOON.

Chestnut culture is now claiming considerable attention from orchardists and others, and has been found to be profitable. There are however some points in relation to it which many who are interested in the subject do not fully understand. First as to the difference between the European and American chestnut. It is a surprising fact that botanists make no distinction of species notwithstanding the noticeable difference between our native trees and those which are imported from Europe.

They call the native chestnut *castanea vesca* both in Europe and America. There are however the following obvious distinctions between them.

They differ in habit of growth about as the Norway and sugar maple differ.

The European variety forms a round headed tree with diameter about equal to the height, while the American variety makes a taller and larger tree.

The foliage of the foreign trees is generally thicker and more healthy; the nuts are generally larger, of a lighter color, with a more glossy shell, with less of the grey down or fuzz around the stem which in the American often covers more than half the nut. It is very rare to find a large chestnut either American or European which is as sweet and delicately flavored as the small ones which grow in our native forests; the skin which covers the kernel itself in many of the large nuts is astringent or bitter while the kernel itself is of very fair quality.

There are no distinct varieties which can be properly designated as French, Spanish or Italian chestnuts.

There are large and small chestnuts found in each country just as there are here in the various states of the union, but the average size of the nuts is larger in the southern peninsulas of Europe than it is

farther north, and it is in these mild countries that the *largest* nuts are found, but the trees which come from there are not generally hardy in this latitude of the U. S. They usually grow well during summer, but are almost certain to be killed nearly to the ground in winter and then send out several shoots from near the root the next season, only to be killed down again the following winter. Imported trees generally linger in this way for a few years but eventually succumb to the rigors of our climate and die. Trees which are raised in this country from seed are but little if any more hardy.

There are however some exceptions to this rule and occasionally trees are found which are as hardy as the native species, which flourish equally well in our climate, and make valuable trees. Such instances however are rare.

When the seed from such trees is planted, the seedlings are generally hardy also. It is only by propagating from such acclimatized stock that European chestnuts can be successfully cultivated in this country.

The chestnut varies as much in its fruit bearing qualities as do apples, pears or peaches, consequently it is equally as important that the seedlings should be grafted in order to secure valuable productive trees.

Of fifty or more seedling European chestnut trees which have come into bearing, under my observation, there were only six that are really valuable. Most of them were not productive enough to pay for the land which they occupied.

The nuts of some were bitter and inferior in quality and no larger than the native forest nuts.

One tree which was enormously productive, bore five large nuts, and was valuable in every respect except that its burs did not open freely. Very many of them dropped when ripe with the nuts fast in them. A few of the trees bear heavy crops of large nuts almost every year and are quite as profitable as any other kind of fruit trees.

Natural trees usually commence to bear when about ten or fifteen years old, and then it will require several years more to thoroughly test their value as nut bearing trees. Grafting induces much earlier pro-

ductiveness. Grafted trees of the best varieties usually commence to bear in from three to five years after working and become profitable in from eight to ten years or about as early as the best varieties of apples do.

The superiority of grafted trees in an economic view is obvious. They are considered one of the difficult trees to graft, and require careful operation and management, but with proper treatment they can be worked about as easily and successfully as cherries or plums.

The grafts should be cut early and kept dormant in a cool place until the buds are swollen on the stocks and then worked. It is necessary to watch the natural suckers and keep them off all summer or they will very quickly rob the graft and cause it to die.

The European varieties do not generally succeed well worked on stocks of the American species.

The roots of the chestnut are very susceptible to injury by exposure and must be carefully protected from the air at all times.

A few minutes exposure in a drying wind will often kill a tree. Neither do the roots establish themselves in the ground after transplanting as readily as those of some other trees do, and are often not prepared to supply the necessary amount of moisture and nourishment for the tree when the hot weather and drought of summer overtake them, for want of which the trees die. To obviate this danger transplanted trees should be carefully nursed through the whole of the first summer. The land should be heavily mulched with long, coarse manure for several feet around the trees when they are planted, and if necessary they should be watered liberally during the severe droughts. Where these precautions are exercised there is not much risk in transplanting good trees. Such treatment would save the lives of a majority of the trees of all kinds which are annually lost through neglect.

Chestnuts, like all other fruit trees, need good land. They will flourish in loam or gravel or among rocks and stones if the land is made rich by surface manuring. When planted in rows or in orchards they

should be set forty or forty-five feet apart each way. An orchard of chestnut trees grafted with the best varieties will return as much or more per acre, at the present prices of nuts as the best varieties of apples.

There are few better shade trees for lawn or door yard and there is no other tree as well adapted for shade for cattle in the fields and meadows of a farm, which will be as profitable as the large chestnuts.

The trees do not appear to be liable to any diseases or insect enemies.

Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.

Keeping Onions.

The great point in keeping onions through the winter is to get them dry and keep them dry and cool. A damp, warm cellar is one of the worst places. If you do not want to use them until spring, a good place to put them in is a dry barn or loft and cover them over with straw or hay a foot or more thick, and let them freeze and stay frozen until they thaw of their own accord. They should not be handled while frozen, unless you wish to use them immediately. We have kept onion sets by mixing them with dry malt sprouts, say not less than one bushel of sprouts to a bushel of sets. We placed a layer of sprouts two inches deep at the bottom of a large bin, and then a layer of sets four inches deep, and then two inches of sprouts, and so on until the bin was full, when we placed a foot or so of sprouts on top. The bin was in a hay loft, where it was exposed to frost.

In the spring the sets came out in the most perfect condition—none decayed and none sprouted. Coarse, dry bran, would answer the purpose. We once threw a quantity of onions by the side of a row of evergreens, and covered them with straw thick enough to keep them dry. They remained there all winter and came out in good order in the spring. A good plan is to keep the onions in slatted boxes holding a bushel or less. Place these boxes in the cellar on shelves, or raised a few inches from the ground, and with spaces between the boxes for air to circulate.—*Agriculturist.*

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

A TIME FOR ALL THINGS.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

THERE'S a time for the blossom,
A time for the leaf;
For the tender, green blades,
And garnered-in sheaf;
For flowing gold tresses,
And innocent mirth,
And silver that gleams,
As we bend to the earth.

THERE'S a time for the curtains,
Of morn to unfold;
A time when the sun-beams
Turn cloud-hills to gold.
For days full of sunshine,
And clouds filled with rain—
For seed-time and harvest,
And ungathered grain.

THERE'S a time to be joyous,
And merry and glad;
A time of such sorrow
E'en songs make us sad.
A time for the wedding,
A time for the feast;
Time for the birth of
Both beggar and priest.

MORN, noon and evening—
So near to the tomb,
Gleaming with glory,
Or clouded with gloom.
Time for the Summer,
All glorious and bright;
Time when the fields are
Snow-covered and white.

A TIME to give warning,
Lest feet wander wrong;
A time to encourage,
For all are not strong.
A time to climb life's hill,
A time to go down;
A time to be patient,
And wait for the crown.

A YE, time for all things,
But no time to lose;
No time while travelling,
Our sandals to loose.
No time to halt
Or rest by the stile
Till the last step is taken,
God counts in life's mile.

Experiment Farms.

Germany has the credit of originating an institution which promises to be of the greatest importance to the world; but more particularly to the agricultural classes. It is what is known as the experiment farms. These are government institutions designed

primarily to assist the farming community. Through this agency seeds of all kinds are tested and distributed. The various artificial manures are experimented with, and the facts given to the farmers. The latter have heretofore spent vast sums of money upon well-advertised rubbish. The experiment farm furnishes information about dairying, the growth of fruit and vegetables, and the drying of fruit. It saves the farmer the expense of trying new plants by testing their value before money is spent upon them. In short, the object of these institutions is to give farmers the benefit of the all science and experience of the age. This admirable German institution has been imitated in a small way in New York and Ohio; but its possible usefulness does not seem as yet to be appreciated by the American people, and by the farmers least of all. There ought to be dozens of such government farms in the large States. Were these institutions numerous and the farming class wise enough to take advantage of them, it would add amazingly to our national wealth by utilizing the science and experience of the country. The most active-minded and intelligent farmers would profit quite as much as their more stolid neighbors. Of course these experiment farms and their appliances would cost money, but they would return a hundred fold for every dollar expended upon them. These experimental farms will be useful also in helping to collect agricultural statistics. A correct knowledge of the production of the country is essential in forming an estimate of values, and the farming class will never get all their productions are worth until the statistics of the crops are well nigh perfect. All good citizens should encourage these government farms.—*Democrat's Monthly*.

The Evergreen Blackberry.

BY O. DICKINSON.

The above named Blackberry was brought to Oregon from the South Sea Islands a few years ago, and is found to be the most hardy of all the Blackberry Family. As the climate of Oregon is usually quite mild in winter—yet now and then the mercury goes down several degrees below zero—and

yet I have never known the vines of Evergreen to be in the least affected by it.

Judging from several years acquaintance, it will stand the climate of any of the Eastern States. It is very hardy. You can put it out anywhere you please—in the chip yard, along side the slop drain, or behind the woodshed. Give it plenty of good, rich earth, keep the ground loose and moist, and all the weeds hoed away from it, and it will bear the second year after planting, and by the third or fourth year, and ever after it will bear a bushel of berries to the single plant per year. One vine is all that a family needs for the five or six weeks during which its fruit is ripening.

The berry is about the size of the Lawton and Kittatinny, and in shape and color could hardly be told from them. For pies and puddings, and for all kinds of cooking, it would take an expert to tell the difference, and many relish it as a table desert equally with them, although I think it is a trifle sweeter, when ripe, and is about like them in its abundance of seeds.

After about the third year, as soon as the old vines have ripened their load of fruit they should be cut out, and all the strength of the root thrown into the growing canes which will often make a growth of thirty feet, and a third as thick through as a man's wrist. These long canes should be cut or pinched back when about ten feet high and spread out like a fan, and tied to stakes so that you can reach the whole body of the berries from each side for convenience of picking.

I think this is the Blackberry, on account of its hardiness, for all the Rocky Mountain regions, and for all the dry plains on either side.

The Pansy.

THE PANSY is one of the most beautiful of flowers, and though it is popular and to be found in most gardens, comparatively few people understand its proper cultivation with a view of obtaining the finest flowers. They will go into the florist's, and express amazement at the great size and beauty of the pansies they see there; will forthwith purchase a supply for their own planting

and will be charmed with them, and be determined to grow the same on their own premises, though previous efforts have so signally failed. When asked how they had been growing them, they reply, "Oh, I got some from a neighbor, who has large beds of them, but they are so small." When told that they should sow the seed of the finest of those obtained from the florist as soon as the seed was matured—say some time in August—and that that was the only way to have fine, large flowers, the idea was jumped at. And yet that is the way to get them. Every August the seed of the largest and most desirable should be sown and the old ones dug up and thrown away. And we should say that this was easy enough to do when it is once known. In the winter the plants should be lightly covered. There are new pansies advertised every year, but any one growing them carefully and taking, as we say, the seed from the best every year, will be as likely as anybody to have large, new kinds, and will thus save the expense of purchasing them, which, at most, last only for a single blooming.

The following complaints confined Smith to his bed for a week:

- W-orms.
- H-eadache.
- I ndigestion.
- S-tomach ache.
- K-idneys out of order.
- E-rysipelas.
- Y-ellow Jaundice.

SOWER AND SPENDER. If a person knew not from whence wheat comes, he would consider it an insane occupation were he to see a farmer scatter the seed upon the ground and harrow it in. So it is with the spendthrift; he considers it folly to save any money to be used when his strength fails, or his means to earn. Money saved is like the sown wheat; it brings its increase.

PLEASURE. The man that drinks, carouses and spends late nights says to himself, "I will enjoy myself while I may." When you see him at the age of thirty-five or forty, which are the best days of a temperate man's life, does it seem to you that he enjoyed himself as much and as long as was in his power?

LEARNING. None are so ignorant or bad that useful lessons may not be learned from them; therefore, that person is indeed not in a progressive mood who refuses to be advised by older, more experienced, wiser and better men than himself.

The New Red Raspberry, the "Rancocas."

This new raspberry is described as a seedling found some years since by Mr. Albert Hansell, a prominent berry grower of New Jersey. It is early, vigorous and productive, and has been propagated as a choice market variety by Mr. Hansell until this last summer he had twelve acres of this kind alone. Its color is a clear, bright red, and its shipping quality is excellent, having stood the journey to Boston, over 300 miles, and arrived in good condition. Our illustration was furnished by Mr. W. H. Moon, of Morrisville, Pa., one of the introducers of this berry, and whose advertisement appears in another place.



"Rancocas."

The Ever-blooming White Clematis.

(See cut on page 9.)

In one of the old songs quite popular in our boyhood, "There stood a pretty cottage, and a creeping vine around its rustic porch loved to twine."

Whether that vine were a Clematis or not, we are not prepared to say, nevertheless there could not have been a much more beautiful vine climbing over that porch than the *Clematis Lanuginosa Candida*. The leaves of this fine plant are of a pale green color and the flower buds are white and woolly.

Its large flowers are a surprise, being from seven to eight inches in diameter. In color the blossoms are delicately tinted grayish white, changing to pure white when fully expanded. It commences to blossom in June, and when well grown and in full bloom is a beautiful object.

Our illustration is from a photograph of a vine growing on the porch of a residence in West Chester, Pa., and was furnished by Mr. Joseph Kift of that town, who makes a specialty of the Clematis, Roses, Lilies, Geraniums and other plants of like character.

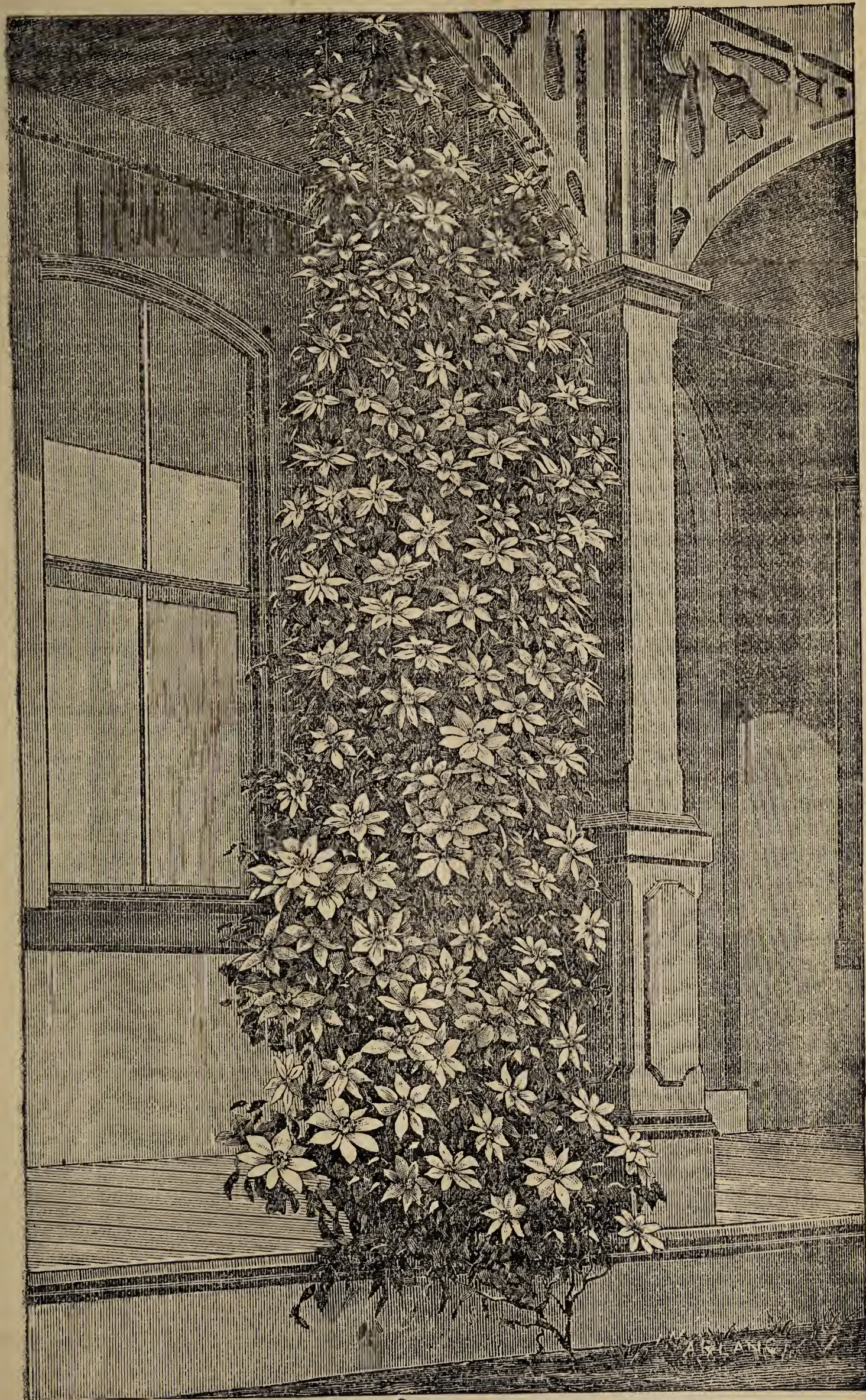
The Flowers Have Gone to Sleep.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

The violets have gone to sleep,
The wildwood blossoms slumber
'Neath coverlets all richly dyed
In scarlet, gold and amber;
The lily tucks her pretty head
Beneath a shrunken folding;
The daffodils are hidden close
Away from winter's scolding.

The grass beneath our feet is dry.
The clover heads are brown;
And shimmering round us as we walk
The yellow leaves come down.
A wailing sound is in the air,
A sharpness in the blast;
And Winter with his powdered locks
And sceptre, cometh fast.

I'm glad the little flowers were wise,
I'm glad the blossom's slumber
While you and I, dear boys and girls,
The snow-clad days will number,
Till spring shall peep 'neath daisie's hood,
And night-caps small untying,
Ask buttercups to show the gold
Beneath their brown frills lying.



SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Experiment Station Notes.

The Second Annual Report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station has just been published and contains a host of information concerning the relative value of the many different fruits, grains and vegetables which have been cultivated and compared at the Station at Geneva. Following are a few notes and extracts which seem to us of particular value and interest to our readers:

The question of climatic influence also is to be considered, for both soil and climate seem influential in changing the habit and quality, not so much the type, but perhaps this also, of the seedling. Until this matter of soil and climatic influence becomes proven, or determined, we must expect no change in the seedsmen's methods in this respect but yet some of the seedsmen already have commenced, and properly, it seems to us, to advertise seed of the growth of particular sections.

We have made no trials of "commissioned seeds" this year, as our trials last year seemed sufficient to condemn a system which is capable of so much abuse, and which, in the light of our mail and express facilities seems unnecessary.

The bloom of the cabbage, fertilized with pollen of the winter radish, and also others with pollen of the ruta-baga, formed pods of full sized, but devoid of seed.

In the Red Top Strap Leaf Turnips the seeds from the terminal blows were distinctly larger than those from the lower branches. A fair sized plant produces in all one and seven-sixteenth ounces of seed.

The terminal kernels of flint maize gave to our trials a stronger germinative and vegetative power than the central or butt kernels.

Flint corn harvested just at the point of glazing, husked and hung up to dry, continued the ripening process so that at last it would not be suspected but that our samples had thoroughly ripened in the field.

Peas planted when at edible maturity vegetate as well as ripe seed.

A potato grafted on the tomato produced

tubers above ground, just above the graft.

We received from E. H. Libby of Rochester, a plant of Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn but twelve and one-half inches tall, well formed, of a vigorous green, leafy, and bearing three ears, two of which were well kernalled.

Beet seeds from one to fourteen years of age were tested. The percentage which germinated seemed to increase from 70 at one year to 88 at five years of age, and then decreased to ten at fourteen years. The fresh seeds began sprouting in one day, while four were required for the oldest seeds.

Cabbage seeds from two to seventeen years were tested. None sprouted over six years of age. The percentage which grew was good until four years after which it dropped to eleven.

Of 117 samples of onion seeds one year old, 90 per cent vegetated. Of 44 samples two years old, 68 per cent grew. Of 11 samples three years old, 49 percent grew. Older than three years none sprouted.

The oldest seed reported as growing was cucumber at nineteen years. 14 per cent germinated in two days.

Tobacco seeds at seven years germinated 36 percent, but at twenty years none grew.

Of tomato seeds eleven samples ten years of age germinated 75 per cent, and two samples at fourteen years germinated 88 per cent.

In our trials last year we were surprised to find that the tip kernels of flint corn yielded more abundantly than did the central or butt kernels of the ear. Butt seed yielded at the rate of 62 bushels, central seed 62 bushels, and tip seeds 64 bushels per acre. From carefully tried experiments the conclusion is reached that tip kernels are in no wise inferior to other kernels for use as seed. Neither was the percentage of sound corn produced from selected small seed grains in any case less than from selected large grains.

The influence of weeds in a growing crop seems productive of injury, not only from their use of the food supply of the soil which might otherwise be appropriated by the crop, but as well from the shading of the ground and consequent lowering of temperatures.

Regarding depth of planting corn, from one-fourth inch to eight inches, of 228 kernels planted at each depth, at one-fourth inch 130 grew; at one inch 149; at two inches 148; at three inches 135, when it fell proportionately to 36 at eight inches. When harvested there was little difference in the yield of sound corn from one, two, and three inches depth.

The lines of distinction between Early Blood Turnip, Dewing's Early Blood Turnip, Improved Early Blood Turnip, Bastian's Early Blood Turnip, Hache's Blood Turnip, and Simon's Early Beets, are extremely obscure.

But little distinction was noticeable in many so called varieties of Parsnips planted. Our observations would reduce the number of varieties to three: Long White Dutch, Hollow Crowned, and Round or Turnip Rooted and all samples tested although under many different names, properly belong to one or another of these three classes.

Attention is called to the objectionable features of the multiplication of synonyms in seed catalogues. Thus in the catalogues of eight extensive seedsmen, one variety of cucumbers is found under as many variations of name. Such a use of names tends to reduce vegetable nomenclature to a farce, and such a revision of names as has recently taken place in pomology is strongly advised. It will probably receive the attention it deserves at the next meeting of the American Seed Trade Association.

Shaker Seeds.

There are two distinct societies of Shakers in New York State engaged in the seed business. One is located seven miles northwest of Albany at Shakers Post Office, the other in Columbia Co., near the Mass., state line. They there own about 3000 acres of land in one body, a large part of it being in Massachusetts, although the village, Mt. Lebanon, is in New York State. Mr. Chas. Sizer who formerly managed the seed department is dead, and Mr. Wm. Anderson who succeeded him has retired from it to devote his attention to other work.

Seed Sowing.

BY WM. SAUNDERS, HORTICULTURIST OF THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Whether it is best for farmers and gardeners to save their own seed or make yearly purchases, depends very much upon circumstances, or, rather, upon the particular kind of seeds in question and the manner of saving them. Seed-raising is a business which requires skill in culture, and great discriminating knowledge, which can only be acquired by observant practice.

As a general rule it is cheaper, in the long run, to buy seeds than to attempt to save them; this remark applies with greater force to the seeds of improved varieties than to species which are reproduced with more certainty from seeds. It is one of the great arts in seed-raising to keep varieties true to their descriptive peculiarities, and with some kinds of seeds this requires an amount of attention and labor of which the majority of those who purchase seeds have but a faint conception.

As an example, we will specify the cabbage; and, in the first place, we would remark that it is now held that cabbage seed raised near the sea coast is always better than that raised inland; so confident of this are the market gardeners around this city that they endeavor to procure their early cabbage seed from growers on the ocean side of Long Island.

The seed raiser is, as a matter of course, very careful as to the seeds he sows for his cabbage crop; but in order that any variety should be maintained as near to its perfection as possible, the crop is carefully inspected after the plants have headed, and all those that do not come up to the perfect standard in regard to compactness, size, shape and time of heading, are destroyed, and only those which pass inspection are retained.

The seed dealer who acquires a reputation for care and accuracy in this matter can sell his seed at highly remunerative prices, which be double the amount asked by others for the same variety, but which has been carelessly and indiscriminately saved. Varieties must always be grown very widely apart for seed, for, so far as

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

bees can fly, there is danger of crossing with other and inferior kinds. Of course any farmer or gardener who uses the same precautions can have similar results, but when the attempt is made to grow several varieties in one field, the distinctive characteristics of each variety cannot be maintained.

Climates have also much to do in the matter of seed saving. When seeds are grown in a climate unsuited to their best maturity, they will perpetuate a weak progeny. For example, the oat plant requires a cool, moist, climate for its perfect development; hence seed oats grown in a warm, dry climate are very inferior. In countries suited to the plant it is not difficult to find seed that will weigh forty-five pounds and more per bushel.

Yet these heavy seeds, if sown in the Middle States, will rapidly deteriorate. No matter how carefully crops may be managed, an annual shortage will be found both in the quantity and quality. In cases of this kind it is the best economy to procure seeds from the best localities, for no efforts towards acclimation will prove of any value.

Then the question of cost may be considered. Those who make a business of growing seeds can do so much more advantageously in most cases than the amateur in this line. We know that there is often much complaint about bad seeds, but in most instances these complaints have originated through bad management in sowing. The most common mistakes are those of covering the seeds too deeply with soil and negligence in firming the surface after the seeds are sown; rolling the surface after seeding is one of the most important points in seeding.

REMARKS: We clip the above from the *U. S. Agr'l. Dept. Report*, and endorse the writer's ideas as sound and sensible. This explains why our Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds are really superior to much Eastern and inland grown stock. No country in the world is better adapted to the perfect development of both oats and cabbage than the Puget Sound country. Hundred-acre fields of oats yield from sixty to one hundred bushels of oats of the heaviest weight

per acre, and cabbages simply mature and head to perfection, and then seed abundantly, and the seeds are unexcelled for large size, fullness and vigor of plant. We imagine however, that as the seasons are long and the plants develop slowly, that a continual growing and planting of the same seed in that locality, will in time, tend to produce larger size and lateness of maturity of the progeny. For this reason we grow our seed crops there principally from seed which was grown in the East, and believe that growing and seeding it there greatly improves it for Eastern use in every way. We base this belief upon a wide experience, not on a simple theory.—ED.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO SEPTEMBER GARNERINGS.

49. "There is always room at the top."

50. O N I O N
 O C C U R
 E R R O R
 A S I A N
 E L B O W

51. FORAGE.

52. TELEDU.

53. The United States' Signal Service.

54.

 R
 F E D
 F I N E W
 R E N E W E R
 D E W E D
 W E D
 R

1.

 F I N
 R E N E W
 D E W
 W

2.

 R
 F E D
 F I N E W
 N E W
 W

3.

 D
 N E W
 N E W E R
 W E D
 D

4.

 N
 N E W
 D E W E D
 W E D
 R

NOVEMBER GARNERINGS.

No. 61. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 24 letters, is an old time proverb.

The 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 6, 11, 7 was an ancient country.

The 19, 20, 17, 18 is to fly from.

The 2, 3, 21, 22 is affinity.

The 8, 9, 10, 1 is a notion.

The 12, 8, 4 is an animal.

The 5, 23 is a pronoun.

No. 62. ANAGRAM.

GRAZE BEST MENU WELL—

Its savor will tell

That sweetness is always esteemed
By creatures whose sense
Is thought to be dense,
The *whole* as choice morsels are deemed.

BYRNEHC.

No. 63. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of six letters.)

1. To carry. 2. A promiscuous feast. 3. Just.
4. A thin plate or layer. 5. To oppose. 6. Infamous.
Primals: The name of a beautiful flower.
Finals: The habit of the flower.

MELROSE.

No. 64. A DIAMOND.

1. & 7. Consonants. 2. A pronoun. 3. An animal.
4. Fancy. 5. A bird. 6. An article.

J. F. M.

No. 65. HIDDEN CITIES.

1. Some do very well making enigmas.
2. You must pay that rent on Monday.
3. You have done your work in the garden very well.
4. Oh, did the dog follow Ellen?
5. Send Frank for the doctor, immediately.
6. I sell, at wholesale, mens' boots.

MEAD.

No. 66. AMPUTATIONS.

1. Behead and curtail to provide food and leave a heathen goddess. 2. Bounded and leave an animal.
3. Elevated and leave recent. 4. A kind of basket and leave a feminine name.

DAN SHANNON.

No. 67. WORD SYNCOPATIONS.

1. Take a tumult from shrunk and leave a musical instrument.
2. To quote from rehearsed, and leave a color.
3. Recent from expanded and leave performed.
4. An epoch from inquiries and leave mothers of beasts.

NELLIE THOMAN.

No. 68. HOUR GLASS.

Across—1. A fish, the torpedo. 2. Pulverized volcanic substances. 3. The armpit. 4. To come. 5. A consonant. 6. Unadulterated. 7. A prefix referring to vessels. 8. African sailors. 6. To send out.
Diagonals down—Left to right: The top stone of a gable. Left to center: Certain birds, Center to right: A weight. Right to left: A harmless snake. Right to center: Drinking cups, Center to left: To draw out.

MAUDE.

Answers in January Garnerings.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's puzzles, we offer Gems of Art and Poetry.

For second best list, we offer Seed-Time and Harvest for one year.

Answers to September Garnerings were received from Anna Condor, Dan Shannon, O. Mission, Lackawanna Lad, B. M. H., E. F. Krane, Mary Emmett, John Davis, Frank Whiting, Byrnehc, Jennie Smith, T. Jaynes, R. Stetson, Sally, Georgia French, Jimmie Roome, Joseph Pray, Econ, D. E. Raymond, H. L. Bassett, J. Atkins, Gyp, Henrietta George, Nellie Treadwell, James Vinton, Undine, Thomas Melville, Cleopatra, Orin Flanders, Ann Chovy, Samuel Lane, Agnes Redmond, F. A. Bryant, Geo. H. Ayer, Polly Tician, Grace Merrit and Timon of Athens.

Prizes were awarded to Econ and Gyp.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Econ: Maude is—Maude; further that we are not permitted to say. She uses Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and uses it to some purpose. We agree with you that "she certainly gives us hard puzzles."—*Sally*: The new puzzles are just to our mind and you have our thanks for the favors. Our friend, B. M. H., states that she solved your rebus, but she did not send us the solution.—*B. M. H.*: Glad you find the solving of puzzles such "fun." The definition you mention was somewhat "far fetched," but we have seen it used in that sense. A puzzler cannot send answers until he receives the magazine, and he cannot receive the magazine until it is published. As you look on the matter a person could win the prize every month. Were all given the same chance you mention, we should not consider there was any unfairness."—*Gyp*: Pleased to know you are "pleased with the Garnerings," and thank you for "wishing it the success" you say, "it justly deserves." The *mite* will prove welcome. Little seeds often produce the best of fruit.—*Byrnehc*: You are in error about the masquerading of the gentleman under another *nom de plume*, for it is that gentleman's father. We will put your query here and see what Sally has to say about it: "Hasn't Sally made a slight mistake in the habitat of her enigmatic animal?" Javanese would be nearer the mark.—*Maude*: The Charade you mention was received and proved highly welcome; but as it seemed adapted to the holidays, and came to hand after they had gone by, we thought we would put it aside for a year. It will be given in the January issue and, unless we mistake very much, it will prove a hard nut to crack.—*Lamps*: You do not contribute very often—not half as often as we would like you to—but when you do send anything it is sure to be good. The New Year's issue will see that last gem in print. You will notice we are giving more puzzles and less chat than formerly, and endeavoring, in many ways, to improve the department.—*O. Mission*: You do not very often see the residence of an author attached to his poem, sketch or story; then why should you deem it so essential that the puzzlers should have their residences affixed to their contributions. You do not find the case to be so in *St. Nicholas*, *Youth's Companion* or *Wide Awake*; so, you must perceive, we are not the only "odd" one. Let each puzzle editor do as he thinks best about the matter. It is altogether a "matter of taste;" if you think it best to use them, do so; if we do not, please accord us the same privilege. F. S. F.

Marriage Among the California Indians.

BY T. S. PRICE.

The research necessary to the acquirement of a knowledge of the customs of a people involves much labor and time, and great, patient and untiring industry; besides an acquaintance with their habits is only to be secured by years of constant, persistent effort and observation. In attempting to treat the question of 'marriage relation' of any particular tribe or class, the essayist is of necessity compelled to treat of some phases which are not peculiar to that people, but common to all classes of that race or blood; nor is this the exception, but the general rule. And while California tribes are in some respects like others, in most part they stand contra-distinct—single and alone in those characteristics which go to make up the savage or semi-civilized barbarians. Unlike most other western tribes they have not been warlike, unless we except the Modocs of the Lava Beds, who for a few years made war upon the whites; this has wrought an important influence on their domestic habits. It has been a notable fact that in those tribes where wars have been prevalent, there has been a corresponding inequality of numbers in the sexes, and a proportional preponderance of polygamy. In those tribes free from warlike strife, this preponderance is not found, and if the bent were towards a plurality of wives, such inclinations would be counteracted by the equality of sexes. True, there are instances where bigamy or polygamy has been practiced but such instances are rare indeed, monogamy being almost universal. The code of morality varies greatly among the different tribes and sub-tribes. The greater number have a marriage ceremony more or less comprehensive as they conform to their ideas of domestic civilization; while in those tribal organizations less distinct, it hardly approaches a rite, resulting in a sort of choice—though in none are there any bartering of wives which has marked the customs of the race in other parts of the continent. The nuptial vows, if the consummation of the mar-

riage rite can be so styled, are in many cases held inviolate and kept with as much regard to sacredness as among civilized peoples. However there are some tribes that do not pay this proper regard to the means of domestic felicity, and as a sequence, those tribes have deteriorated mentally and physically in a ratio conformable with the looseness of their morals. Of this latter class may be considered a number of sub-tribes which are noted for their licentiousness. Though professedly in the married state, very little regard is paid to its meaning and violations are common with the women—more so than with the men, owing perhaps to the frequent absence of the latter. Judging from the past history of the Indians in California, it is fair to say that the nearer he approaches the Anglo-Saxon standard of civilization, the more does lust enter his organism and the more depressed are his notions of the nuptial obligation.

Apropos of this mention of the connubial relations sustained might be mentioned the plan of manual labor as followed by the California Indians at the present time. Much that is false in this particular has been ascribed to individuals by those who have not been familiar with their subject. The popular notion that the mass of manual labor has been imposed on females, is to a great extent erroneous; for while the lot of the women is no easy one, it is not uncommon to see the man bearing the burden of the labor—in fact such is almost universally the case. And as the Indian approaches civilization, so increases his good guardianship and the larger the share of domestic care and responsibility he assumes. For although the consciousness of the marriage obligation is very lax, his ideas are often on an equal footing with those of his Caucasian brother. While the wife is expected to prepare the necessaries of life for her lord, it is also expected that their providence reposes in the husband himself.

Keeping the peace requires not only that you refrain from abusing your neighbors, but that you prevent others from doing so, as far as you can.

Points in Raspberry Culture.

BY J. M. STAHL.

THE BUSH SYSTEM. When I began cultivating raspberries, the only system then known or practised to admit of cultivation was to tie or wire canes to stakes or to strips nailed to stakes, and this was my method for several years. This was both expensive and troublesome. Where several acres were devoted to the culture of this superb fruit the cost of stakes and of twine or wire was a considerable item, and the expense of labor in tying or wiring up the canes was a yet greater item. This has been replaced by the bush system, which requires neither stakes nor wire. It relieves the cultivator of all the disagreeable work of tying up the canes. The berries grow on pinched back canes are of as good a quality and the yield is as great as on canes treated in the old way. As may be conjectured from the name of the system, the object is to convert the cane into a bush which will be self-supporting. The first point is to plant the canes deeper than when they are to be tied up. In the latter case, a depth of one inch or two is sufficient; but for the bush system a depth of at least three or four inches is required. The first year's growth is pinched back when eight or ten inches long. The second, and all succeeding years, the tips of the growing shoots are pinched back from twenty to twenty-four inches long. This stops their growth in height and causes them to throw out laterals in all directions, effectually balancing and supporting the main stem. Early each spring all laterals are cut back with hand pruning shears, leaving them from one foot to two feet long, according to the number and strength of the canes in the hill. This operation admits of easy and rapid work. As soon as the pruning is completed, all the *debris* is carried out and burned.

CULTIVATION. I find it necessary to make some use of the hoe, though this use is little after the first season. I begin cultivation early in the spring—as soon as I can get the *debris* from pruning out of the way and the ground is in a fit condition to stir. A one-horse cultivator is the best implement. I cultivate at least once a week up to the first of August the first year, and till the fruit begins to form thereafter. Some growers recommend cultivation up to August every year, but I do not find this advisable in my locality. I suppose that location and character of soil will have considerable to do with this. I cultivate three or four inches deep; there is no danger of injuring the plants by cultivating this deep. Too late cultivation must be avoided as it will keep the plants growing and prevent their maturing their wood sufficiently to withstand the winter. However, I am rarely troubled with the canes winter-killing. The hoe is used only to cut out weeds and loosen soil where it is impossible to get with the cultivator. Cultivation improves the quality of the crop.

PLANTING. Plant in good soil, well under-drained. Fairly good crops may be grown on rolling land not under-drained, but the highest success is attainable only by under-draining. Upland clay loam is good. Raspberries will do well in almost any soil which is

fertile and well drained. The soil is prepared as for any common farm crop. If the soil is deep, plow deep; deep preparation is the best. Pulverize well, as you would for a wheat or corn crop, only better than I am afraid many of my readers do. I have already spoken of the depth to plant. I plant in hills six feet apart each way, as I like to cross cultivate and I find the berries pay me good rent for even this much land. Many growers plant in rows six or seven feet apart, making the hills three feet apart in the rows; and this is probably the better plan where land is higher and labor comparatively cheaper than with me. I draw a furrow where I want the row to be, using for this purpose a single diamond, or bar-share, plow. I make the cross-rows in the same way and plant at the intersections. Draw the soil around the plant, and firm it, else the winds will dislodge the plant. I prefer to plant in the evening, and if a rain is impending it is all the more to my liking. What I have written refers to black-caps. The reds are planted and cultivated in much the same way, except that they are not planted quite so deep, are not pruned at all the first year, and are not pruned so severely thereafter. These plants throw up many suckers which must be kept cut out.

VARIETIES. Of varieties there are many. Some are good, some are bad, many indifferent. Of the blacks, Souhegan and Tyler for early, and Gregg for late, can always be recommended. And of the reds Turner and Cuthert can be generally depended upon to give satisfaction. Some varieties do much better in some localities than in others. Undoubtedly the most popular red raspberry is the Cuthert, and the most popular black is the Gregg; both of which are late berries. Taylor, Mammoth Cluster, Souhegan, Tyler and Doolittle are all popular. Of the newer berries I do not speak, as their merits are to be yet satisfactorily demonstrated. The Hansell is a vigorous grower, hardy, and the berry is of fair quality, Shaffer's Colossal is highly recommended by many, but the quality of the berry is doubted.

SMALL FRUIT SPECIALTIES.

We desire to call special attention to our *very heavy stock* of **Wilson's Albany Strawberry, Souhegan, Doolittle and Turner Raspberry, and Wilson Blackberry**, all of which we are prepared to furnish at *Lower Rates than an equally Good Quality* can be had for elsewhere. Of course those who want the '**ATLANTIC**' will prefer to buy of us as the **Introducers**. Our stock is heavy and prices reduced. *Send for Catalogue*

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VOL. V., NO. XI.

WHOLE NO., XXXVII.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., NOVEMBER, 1884.

For 1885. In the columns of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST during the coming year will be found some genuine Literary Attractions. We expect all of our old contributors to remain with us and some have promised to devote their very best efforts towards the upbuilding of our little magazine. Mr. Frank S. Finn will remain in charge of the Puzzle Department which under his efficient management has become very popular, and, in addition to this work, in the January number will commence a series of articles on the "Rural Sports of Old England" which will run through the year. In this issue may be found the first of a series of poetic gems and sketches, by Mrs. Lucy Dewey Clay, a local writer of rare ability whom we have engaged to contribute something of real merit to each succeeding number. Though a native poet she will not confine her efforts entirely to verse. From her pen we shall shortly publish a temperance play entitled "A Donation at a Hotel" which will be very suitable for recitation by the members of any lodge, club, or company of young people who desire to combine recreation and amusement with effective temperance work. Other engagements are not yet fully perfected but we believe with your help our little magazine may soon be raised to a level with many more pretentious journals.

4 per cent Loans. In this issue will be found the advertisement of the *Chicago Globe* offering to loan its subscribers from \$100 to \$500, for an indefinite time at four per cent. We admitted this advertisement because it was ordered and paid for by re-

sponsible advertising agents, (Jno. F. Phillips & Co. of N. Y.,) who said: "We are satisfied that it is perfectly square and all promises will absolutely be fulfilled."

Since the other side of this magazine went to press with this advertisement, we have more carefully looked into the scheme and our opinion is that the "profits" will never permit a loan to be made, so their promise will never have to be fulfilled. We have no doubt, however, that those who send for the picture will get just what they send for, but should not expect a twenty dollar oil painting for 42 cents.

About Land Draining. That it pays to drain all lands for gardening purposes has been demonstrated beyond question. Drained lands are in working condition earlier in the spring and keep in better condition at all times; suffer less from water in wet seasons, and less from drouth in dry seasons. The expense of drain-tile has heretofore been so great that it has been a common practice in this country to use small stones instead. These work well enough for a few years, but moles will work mischief with them by tunneling holes which let in the surface water and soil to such an extent that they are soon rendered worthless. We know where \$250 were spent in stone drains but a few years ago, which are to-day not worth as many cents. Drain Tile will conduct the water away far better, and when once well laid will last longer than the hands which place them. The machinery employed in manufacturing tile has so reduced its cost, of late years, that only the most short-sighted economists will now think of using anything else in draining. Messrs. Jackson Bros., of Albany, N. Y., whose advertisement may be found in this issue, are supplying a well-burned round tile, in pieces over 13 inches long, and with 1½ inch bore, at \$12 per 1000 pieces, so that it can be freighted for a long distance in carload lots, and delivered at a cost of about 25 cents per rod. They make various other sizes at corresponding rates, and we advise any of our readers who have land which needs draining, to correspond with them. This notice was

suggested by reason of our purchasing a carload ourselves, and not realizing before that it was so good and cheap we surmise that some of our readers may also be benefitted by the knowledge.

Orange Judd and the A. A. The Orange Judd Co., of New York, send us a bundle of circulars and papers marked in a way to plainly suggest that we are expected to retract the statement made in our last issue to the effect that Orange Judd was the founder and builder of the *American Agriculturist*. The November number of the *A. A.*, contains an excellent engraved portrait of Mr. A. B. Allen, who, it is plainly stated, was "the founder (in 1842,) and for 14 years the editor of the *Agriculturist*." This first places Orange Judd in possession of it in 1856. Late numbers of the paper, and circulars issued by it, also loudly assert that "Dr. Geo. Thurber has been its Editor-in-chief for nearly a quarter of a century." This would carry his reign back to 1859. This, as our readers will observe, leaves an interval of but three years during which the public may suppose Orange Judd was its editor. Now let us see what the former volumes of the *Agriculturist* say in the premises. The oldest volume in our library gives on its title page "Orange Judd, A. M., Editor," and on each number "Orange Judd, A. M., Publisher and Proprietor" These continued until the issue of October, 1865, when "& Co." was added, and that issue states editorially that this change relates to the addition of Mr. Lucius A. Chase to the *business department* of the paper. It says this "will relieve Mr. Judd somewhat in the severe double labors of publisher and responsible editor that have pressed upon him for more than a dozen years past. As chief proprietor, however, Mr Judd will continue to constantly superintend and advise in all departments," but will be able to "give more time to editorial work." How long he continued to do this we do not know, but in May last (1884) the publishers state that "some three years ago, the trustees desired Orange Judd to sever his connection with the paper. This was done and "subsequently Orange Judd individually failed for \$144,000." After this he "went west" and connected himself with the *Prairie Farmer*, and then was guilty of the unpardonable crime of announcing that he would like "his old readers and friends to send him a postal giving their present location and address."

The managers of the *Agriculturist* became fearful that these might be used in soliciting subscriptions to the *Prairie Farmer* to the injury of the *Agriculturist*, and so are using their space to belittle him before the eyes of the public. This is a view of the situation as seen by a disinterested eye. We are not in the habit of meddling with other peoples private affairs, and had not the publishers made this affair public, by posting it in their own columns, we would have made no allusion to it. We think the world is large enough for both Orange Judd and the Orange Judd Co., to exist without conflicting, and we presume the old gentleman will find it hard enough to

renew the battle of life and retrieve some of his lost fortunes if let alone, and so repeat that, in our opinion, silence would better serve the purposes of the present editors of the *Agriculturist*, than continually striving to depreciate Orange Judd in the eyes of the public. The *Agriculturist* is still a splendid paper; good enough and cheap enough to stand on its own bottom without fear of any competitor, and to its proprietors we will only reiterate the old advice, "Be truthful, be courteous, be charitable, be honest, and you may be happy."

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— AND —
DIXIE FARMER,
PUBLISHED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

It combines five of the best Agricultural papers in the South and unites the patrons of these with its own large list of subscribers. The Press and people unite in its praise. Send 10 cents for trial copy. Subscription price \$1.50 yearly. 10-11



SEND FOR
Free Sample Copy
"FARMERS' HOME."
DAYTON, OHIO.

N. B. We do not publish any fraud advertisements. Honest advertisers send for best rates. We are ripe and ready for the fall and winter. Address **FARMERS' HOME PUBLISHING Co.,** Dayton, Ohio.



SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Recent Changes in Seed Firms.

—THE OLD FIRM of E. Wyman & Co. of Rockford, Ill., was changed to E. Burdick & Co. They still make a specialty of growing choice Flower Seeds. Samples of Aster, Phlox, Verbena, Petunia, &c., in separate colors, sent us last spring, have run remarkably true and fine.

—J. A. BUELL & Co., of Springfield, O., are succeeded by the "Springfield Seed Co.," of which Mr. Chas. G. Rowley is manager. We are informed that Mr. Rowley has other important interests which demand his time and attention to such an extent that he desires to sell the seed department. This is evidently a good location for some smart young man to build up a good seed and plant business.

—HUNGERFORD & WARDWELL of Adams, N. Y., growers of peas, beans and vine seeds have dissolved and the business will hereafter be conducted by Chas. H. Wardwell.

—WYMAN ELLIOTT, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has sold out to Shuman & Co., who announce their determination to keep the business fully up to its present and past standard.

—E. M. SARGENT & Co., of Macon, Ga., have dissolved and inaugurated a new firm which is styled "The Southern Seed Co.," with John R. Ellis as manager.

—S. L. FULLER & Co, of Des Moines, Ia., have been succeeded by Fuller & Gaston, they by Gaston & Quinn, and they, in turn, by Quinn & Sturgess. We are sorry to know that the new members do not seem inclined to pay liabilities contracted by the old firms.

Dead Beats.

We do not design condemning any one to this column, until they have for at least one year refused to pay or give a reasonable excuse for not paying an honest debt. Our friends are requested to contribute good specimens from their books. The object is simply protection from a repetition of rascality against unsuspecting and unposted parties.

W. C. MCCREA, Sullivan Ind., gives sixty

day's note with order, obtains goods, allows note to protest and never pays.

THOS. M. HAYES & Co., Cincinnati, O., pretend to be seedsmen and commission merchants. Order goods from growers, sell to best advantage they can and never remit.

GUS. R. GOETTER, Ionia, Mich., (removed to Muskegon, Mich., present address not known.) Soft soaps the dealer by extolling the honesty of the German race; can sell a large amount of goods but must collect before he can remit: gets all the goods he can and lets the dealer balance his books by writing "dead beat" across his account.

Tuisco Greiner, Naples, N. Y., is financially dead; beat us out of \$83.00 before he collapsed but says he did not mean to do so, and we feel quite certain wont do so again!

Seth. A. Bushnell, Oberlin, Ohio, in May 1881, sent a long printed list of business men who were ready to vouch for his reliability, got \$42.00 worth of goods and has ever since refused payment on the ground of inability to pay.

J. J. Fillman, Williamsport, Pa., in June 1881, paid \$5.00 on a bill of \$13.70. Silent ever since.

A. D. Eckle, Tremont, Pa., June 1881, ordered goods, \$30.00. No remittance received or hoped for.

H. C. Harman, South Bend, Ind., Seedsmen, in 1882 ordered bill of seeds on usual 4 months time. Amount \$35.25. No returns yet.

FLOWER SEED BAGS IN STOCK,
Vegetable Show Cards in Stock, Nurserymen's Plates and Show Cards in Stock, Catalogue Plates in Stock.
MENSING & STECHER, Lithographers,
336-340 N. St. Paul St. Rochester, N. Y.

IT WILL BE FOUND THAT THE
CANADA ASHES
UNLEACHED ASHES
are the Cheapest and BEST FERTILIZER in use
and free from noxious weeds. Sold in Carload Lots.
Each car will contain from 13 to 16 tons. Imported by
MONROE, JUDSON & STROUP,
9-1ypd 28 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y.

A. BLANC ENGRAVER
FOR SEEDSMEN, FLORISTS & NURSERYMEN
10,000 ELECTROS IN STOCK. A. BLANC
SEND FOR CATALOGUES. PHILADA.

Transplanted.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

A baby is sleeping in soft cradle bed,
 And sweet smiles are wreathing its lips rosy red,
 For a band of bright angels are hovering near
 And heavenly music falls soft on the ear.
 Unseen by the mother who watches above
 The couch of her darling in tenderest love,
 They vie with each other in whispers so low,
 The loveliest gifts on the babe to bestow.
 Beautiful, innocent, pure as the dew
 In the chalice of lily, no gift rare or new
 Can add to her charms, for her soft cheek has
 drawn
 A freshness as pure as the twilight of dawn.
 And the golden hair gleaming in ripples of light
 Caressingly kisses the brow pearly white,
 And silken fringed rose leaves be-curtain the eyes,
 That have stolen their blue from the star-sprinkled
 skies.
 As they gaze on her beauty, enraptured, a trace,
 A shadow of sadness on each angel face
 Creeps slowly. They whisper "too lovely for earth,
 This little immortal of sad, mortal birth.
 Must the pure soul that dwelleth this bright form
 within,
 Be burdened with sorrow and tainted with sin.
 Must anguish and pain rob the radiant face
 Of its sweetness, the form of its beauty and grace?"
 Then one of the seraphs sighs softly and low:
 "Temptation and sorrow she never shall know.
 I will woo her and win her, and evermore free,
 And sinless and holy her pure soul shall be."
 Then gently the angel bends o'er the frail form,
 And breathes on the red lips so rosy and warm,
 And touches with fingers so icy and chill,
 Brow and cheek, and they pale and the heart-beats
 are still.
 But the smile that is left on the lips, tells the bliss
 Of the spirit thus wooed by the death-angel's kiss.
 Then gently they bear her, the heavenly band,
 Where the asphodels bloom by the emerald strand.
 Of the river of life, and with harp and with song,
 The glad seraphs welcome the radiant throng;
 And evermore dwells in the Eden above,
 The little earth-angel, transplanted by love.

GRAND SUCCESS! AGENTS WANTED!
HOME CYCLOPEDIA By H. R. Allen
 A. M., M. D.
 1100 pages and over 2000 illustrations. Contributions from 40 Colleges and Specialists.
FARM CROPS, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, LAW and BUSINESS and HOME MEDICATION.
 I can convince you that no family can afford to do without it.
 Capable men wanted. Address the publisher at once for a valuable pamphlet and special proposition for business.
W. H. THOMPSON, 404 Arch St., Philad'a. Pa.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

TREES The largest assortment in the country of the best *Old* and *New* Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Pæonies, Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. Abridged Catalogue mailed free.

ROSES. A Superb Collection. Carefully compiled Catalogue describing best *Old* and *New* varieties mailed free.

BULBS New Illustrated Catalogue, containing lists of the choicest bulbs, at lowest prices, now ready and mailed free.

NEW GOOSEBERRY.

We now offer a very valuable new variety, Circular giving full description and price, together with a handsome colored plate, and *New* Catalogue of Small Fruits, free. Address,

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
 Rochester, N. Y.

Mount Hope Nurseries.

Mention this paper.

"RANCOCAS!"

The most productive, hardy, early **RED RASPBERRY.** *Good color. Fine quality. Carries well.*
A great Market Berry. Should be planted by every one. All dealers and nurserymen should offer it for Spring of 1885. Send for history, description, testimonials and terms.
W. H. MOON,
 11— (Co-Introducer,) **Morrisville, Pa.**

Fairview Nurseries.

—ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—



Potted and Layer Strawberry Plants, New Peaches. "**John Haas**" and Ford's "**Late White.**" **150.000** Peach Trees, best kinds, 1 yr from bud. **KIEFFER** and **LE CONTE** Pear Trees, Champion Quince, ALL KINDS of Fruit Trees and Small Fruit Plants.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES IN NURSERY.
OSAGE ORANGE a specialty. Also the celebrated **Martin Amber Wheat, PURE.**
 Send for Catalogue and Price List, free. Address
 9— **J. PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J.**

POULTRY WORLD.

A monthly magazine, the oldest, largest and best periodical devoted entirely to poultry ever published. Splendidly illustrated. \$1.25 per year. Also the **AMERICAN POULTRY YARD,** the only weekly paper in existence which is entirely devoted to poultry. \$1.50 per year. Both papers for \$2.00 A sample copy of both mailed on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps. Mention Seed-Time and Harvest and address, **H. H. STODDARD,**
 9-12 **Hartford, Ct.**

The Gardener's Monthly

—AND—

HORTICULTURIST.

Edited by **THOMAS MEEHAN,** State Botanist of Pennsylvania.

Indispensable to the **NOVICE,** the **AMATEUR,** or **SCIENTIST** alike. Send 18 cents in stamps for sample copy. Subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Try it for six months at \$1.00, or three months for 50 cents. **Two new Subscribers** at \$3.00 per year, or one old and one new. \$3.00. Five Subscribers, \$7.00.

Address **CHAS. H. MAROT, Publisher,**
 9-12 **814 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.**

OVER THE WORLD
 The Cream of a Whole Library. A wonderfully fascinating book. One of the best, most complete and interesting books ever published. To see it is to appreciate it. Just the book for the family or the school. Replete with valuable information. Agents can't fail to make a grand success. Entirely new. Send for circulars and full particulars to **BRADLEY & CO., Pubs. 66 N. 4th St., Phila., Pa.** Working Agents wanted at once.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Our Advertisers. As the unusual merits of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST as an advertising medium become better known the pressure on our advertising columns becomes greater, and we find it impossible to accommodate all applicants for space in the present issue. The newspapers of the present day are so filled with fraudulent advertisements that honest men and schemes suffer greatly from lack of confidence in readers on account of being duped. We therefore desire to say a word personally in behalf of our advertisers whom we know to be honest and reliable.

All of the various Periodicals advertised in our columns are well known, valuable and reliable, and we earnestly request that our readers send for any and all of them which seem particularly interesting to their respective tastes.

The Chicago Scale Co., will do all it promises and their goods will more than satisfy all purchasers. We have bought largely of them and recommend them.

The Sedgwick Wire Fence is an acquisition very useful on any farm where small animals are kept.

The World Manufacturing Co., have advertised with us for years and we have never received a complaint against their goods or manner of doing business, which speaks well for them.

The same may be said of S. H. Moore and F. M. Lupton.

The Lovell Washer and Keystone Wringers are just as represented and the company is perfectly reliable.

T. S. Hubbard, as we have frequently said, is in position to supply better grape vines for less money than any other man in America.

The Champion Grain and Fertilizer Drill we use on our farm and desire nothing better.

All the Small Fruit Plant men are well known, reliable and trusty, and you will do far better to send orders to them than to buy of traveling salesmen of whom you know nothing, and who have no reputation at stake.

Jackson Brothers make as good and cheap Drain Tile as can be found. See special notice of it elsewhere.

We have carefully examined the books advertised by Bradley & Co. and W. H. Thompson, and find them very interesting, instructive and valuable. They offer excellent inducements to canvassers who want winter work at good pay.

Our faith in the Canada Ashes, offered by Monroe, Judson and Stroup, is so great that we bought and used a carload of them last spring, and found they gave most excellent results, especially on cabbage plants. They are just what our plant growers want to enable them to produce healthy plants.

The Columbus Buggy Co., has a world wide reputation. If you want a new wagon, send for their catalogue.

There are so many fraudulent Gun and Jewelry dealers abroad that we would not accept the ads. of W. H. Sizer, Warren Manufacturing Co. or Parker & Co., until we were thoroughly posted, by writing to various parties in New York and were assured that they are firms of excellent standing, and will do all they agree to. If you want anything they offer, send for it with the greatest confidence of being fairly and squarely dealt with.

Merrill & Co., of Chicago, advertise with different initials in various papers, simply to show which papers pay them the best. They are reliable, and if our readers write to R. C. Merrill & Co., SEED-TIME AND HARVEST will get credit for it.

Murray Hill Publishing Co., occupied a full page of our last January issue, and if one of the 50000 persons who received that number was dissatisfied in any way with their dealings we have never been informed of it.

The various Card Company ads. to be found were sent to us by responsible agents who are acquainted with and vouch for their reliability. It is really

astonishing to common printers how they can send so much as they do for so little money.

Wilson Brothers Bone Mill is excellent for grinding up bones for fowls, but of course not powerful enough to make it pay to grind for fertilizers.

The Four per cent Loans are the most questionable ads, in our columns.

The Monarch Manufacturing Company's Potato Diggers and Lightning Saws are voted not worth their cost by many who have tried them. The worst thing we know about them is, their chief manager H. C. Dean, has neglected to pay us for some advertising which we did for him some two years since. Now can any one blame us for getting as much as possible out of him by taking his ads. from an agent who is good pay, and advising our readers to let his machines alone?

156 New Scrap Pictures and Tennyson's Poems mailed for 10 cts. CAPITOL CARD CO.,
11-1 HARTFORD, CONN.

25 Floral Beauties, name on 10 cents, (silver) A "GOLD" present free with each pack
10-1 FRED O. NEWBERRY, Conneautville, PA.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL— A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, O. 10y1

A RARE BOOK is the genuine 6th and 7th Books of Moses. (English print,) 48 pp., 42 plates. Also over 500 rare books. Price list for stamp. Mention this paper
10-1 J. G. STAUFFER, PALMYRA, PA.

Pillow-Sham Adjuster!!

One of the most labor saving inventions of the age. Agents are reaping a rich harvest. For particulars and Terms, address **W. W. JONES, 34 Carroll St., Buffalo, N. Y.** 10tf

LOCAL REPORTERS WANTED.

We want a Local Reporter and Agent in every farming community to represent "City and Country," and to furnish us from time to time such facts as we may require. Send 10 cents for credentials and full particulars regarding services and compensation.

Address, **WILL C. TURNER & CO., Publishers City and Country, Columbus, Ohio**

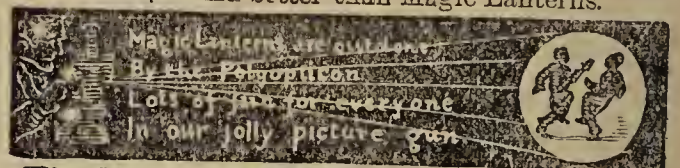


THIS FINE STEREOSCOPE 40c Views
40c Doz. 6 Cabinet Photos of FEMALE
Artists famous men 25c. 5 Cards 10c
80 SHEETS BEST Writing Paper 20 C
All post paid on receipt of price Write
for circulars Smith Bros Waverly N Y

FISHES SEINES ShotGuns Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.
Large Ill. Address
Catalogue free. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN OPTICAL WONDER For Pleasure and Business.

Cheaper and better than Magic Lanterns.



The Medal of Merit (N. Y. Am. Institute Fair, 1883), awarded to our new, cheap and original Lantern for Projecting and Enlarging ordinary Photographs, Chromo Cards, Scrap Pictures, etc. Works like magic; delights and mystifies everybody. Useful to Portrait Artists and to every family wanting Home Amusement. Prices, \$2.50 and \$5. Over 200 Pictures sent free with every Polyopticon. Over 200 Beautiful Pictures in colors for \$1. Full and free descriptive circular.
Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 28th St., N. Y.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Burrell, Pa., Aug. 13, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir;—I am well pleased with the cabbage seeds you sent me. I sowed the Jersey Wakefield under glass; the heads sold readily for eight and ten cents per head. The cauliflower has done well notwithstanding the dry weather. I planted Fottler's Drumhead in open ground, and to-day I have some of the finest specimens I ever saw at this season of the year. I think your Puget Sound Cabbage will take the place of Eastern grown seed as soon as it is known. I have nearly two thousand cabbage set out this season for late cabbage.

Yours Truly, JOHN WILLIAMS.

Arcade, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1884.

Mr. Tillinghast: Sir;—Will you give me your opinion on the following:

Would you advise plowing green sward now and sowing to winter rye, then plowing the rye under in the spring for cabbage?

[ANS. Yes. It is an excellent plan.]

Do you think it would rid the ground of cut worms?

[ANS. We cannot say.]

Do you think this treatment with a liberal use of phosphate in the spring would bring a good crop of cabbage?

[ANS. Yes, if the ground is good now.]

Can you give me the address of a good party that will buy horse-radish in the root. I have one acre that will be ready about December 1.

[ANS. We cannot.]

I bought 1000 cabbage plants of you in the spring. They are looking well considering the drouth the fore part of the season.

[ANS. That's the way they all talk about them.]

Will you make the same offer next spring you made last, in regard to the selling of your seed and raising cabbage plants?

[ANS. Yes, and better.]

Respectfully, EBBERT CUMMINGS.

Hillsboro, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1884.

Mr. Isaac Tillinghast:—We are still plodding along. Have the best of encouragement for our undertaking. Think no one has better looking strawberry plants in

Southern Ohio. But the best of all is to see the Puget Sound cabbage get ahead of all others in this region. This is the worst season for drought for many years. Out of 3000 plants set June 20, 2500 are extra fine. There is much in growing seeds North. Others have plants side by side—seed from Landreth and Henderson—Puget Sound stuff largely ahead.

I am putting up a forcing pit like the one you built last winter, only I use a No. 4 Saddle boiler, second-hand but good; cost \$40. I hope to get pretty well fixed up by spring.

I write this to let you know that 401 is wide awake to the interests of the vegetable world. Respectfully, C. B. COON.

THE FARMER'S CALL,

A WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL AND HOME JOURNAL.

Sixteen Pages and Cover—One Dollar a Year.

:o:—

The best paper for the farmer and his family. For the household it has no equal. Medical formulæ and workshop new features.

Send twenty-five cents for three months trial. No sample copies sent out. Address

10-1 FARMER'S CALL,
Quincy, Illinois.

In Returning

WEALTH FOR LABOR

The New Territory of

DAKOTA

IS UNPARALLELED.

THE DAKOTA FARMER.

Agricultural Monthly, and

THE TERRA FIRMA,

Real Estate Monthly,

Will post you thoroughly.

The two papers \$1.20 a year.

For information regarding Farming Lands, improved and otherwise, write

10-12 W. H. BOOTHROYD, HURON, DAKOTA.



THE
STANDARD
SILK
OF THE
WORLD!

Full assortment of above as well as of the celebrated EUREKA KNITTING SILK, EMBROIDERIES, FLOSSES, &c., for sale by all leading dealers. 100 page ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, with rules for KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET, &c., sent for 10 cents in stamps. EUREKA SILK CO., Boston, Mass.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Honorable People.

A well known American author—we wish we could mention his name—died lately, leaving a large estate to his children. They assembled to hear his will read, all of them being married and heads of families. An adopted daughter, who had offended their father, it was found, was passed over in the will with a trifling legacy. One of the daughters interrupted the reading of the will.

“Father, I am sure, is sorry for that by this time. A——should have a child’s portion. We must make that right.”

The other children assented, eagerly.

A widowed daughter with a large family received an equal share with the other children. One of the sons spoke now. “C——ought to have more than we men who are in business and are able to earn our living. I will add so much”—stating the sum—“to her portion.” The two remaining brothers each agreed to give the same amount.

When the will had been read, one of the elder children said, There are some of father’s old friends to whom he would have given legacies if he had not been ill and forgetful when this paper was written. Shall we not make that right?”

It was done, cordially and promptly.

Now this was only the just action of just and honorable people; but how rare such conduct is in persons to whom legacies are given.—*Exchange.*

40 Embossed and Hidden Name Cards with Elegant prize 10c., 10 pks. \$1. Blakeslee & Co., North Haven, Conn. 11-1

40 CARDS, all Hidden Name and New Embossed Chromos, 10 cts. Agents make money. Elegant Book of samples 25c. CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Conn. 11-1

BIGGEST THING OUT Illustrated Book sent free. (new) E. NASON & CO. 120 Fulton St., New York,

144 Scrap Pictures and 100 Album Quotations only 10c. 50 Embossed Cards 10cts. J. B. HUSTED, 11-12 Nassau, N. Y. Mention this paper.

50 Hidden Name. Embossed & Chromo Cards & a Golden Gift, 10c., 6 lots 50c. O. A. BRAINERD, 11-4 Higganum, Ct.

SHORT HAND thoroughly taught by MAIL or personally; good situations procured *all pupils* when competent. Phonography, thoroughly learned, opens the best field for young people, especially for educated young ladies. Send for circular. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

HAPPY HOME.

Our **Happy Home** Magazine will be published every two months, at 25 cents per year. It is full of *home talks* and the ways to make home pleasant. Send 5 cents for sample copy.

We will send free on application our price list of **Berry Crates, Berry Baskets, Bee Hives, &c.**, made by us of the best material *at very low prices*. Also Catalogue of **Small Fruit, Vegetable and Green House Plants**. Friends, if you do not want our Magazine, send for our price-list. L. H. BASHAW & SONS, East Rochester, Col. Co., O.

1838-1884. **THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EARLY PEAR.** Ripening in Central New York *early in July*, and *Sells at Highest Prices*. Send for history of **Original Tree, 100 years old.** Headquarters for **Kieffer Pears, Parry Strawberries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries, Marlboro Raspberries, Grapes, &c., &c.**
8-1 **WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.**



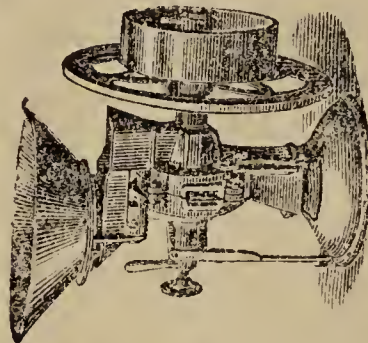
8-1

EVERGREEN BLACKBERRY!!

One plant will bear a **bushel of berries** in a year—enough for a small family—during the month or six weeks it is ripening. Coming in after all other Blackberries are gone. Size and color of the Kittatinny. Price, postpaid, **50 cents each**. Address

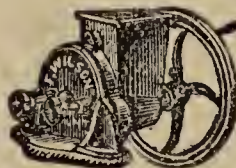
O. DICKINSON, Salem, Oregon.

Send for it this fall. It starts too quick to transplant in the spring. 11-12



QUAKER CITY
Double Reduction
GRINDING MILL,

For Corn and Cob, Feed and Table Meal,
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
A. W. Straub & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



Grind your own **Bone-Meal, Oyster Shells & Corn** in the **\$5 HAND MILL**, (F. Wilson’s Patent.) 100 per cent more made in keeping poultry. Also **Power Mills and Farm Feed Mills**. Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. **WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.** 8-1 Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

JACKSON BROTHERS,
(Successors to George Jackson.)

New York State Drain Tile Works,

Works and Main Office on Third Ave., Office, 94 Grand St., **ALBANY, N. Y.**



ROUND TILE

Round, Sole and Horse-Shoe Tile, Over 13 inches in length, by the cargo or in the smallest quantity, on demand, at prices that we will defy any other parties to undersell us. All Tile delivered on board of cars or boat in this city free of charge. Price List sent free on application, and practical drainers furnished if required. Mention Seed Time and Harvest. 11-10

Commence Early.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

If you expect to have early garden vegetables, you must commence your garden work early. Make your preparations ahead so that when the proper time comes there need be no delay but everything can be in the best condition possible to allow the work to be pushed along. A great deal of the work of preparation can be done in the fall and it is possible you will find it profitable to do so.

If the garden or truck patch has not been kept as clean as it should be, clean it up in the fall, rake up and burn all the trash, weeds and grass left in the garden. Do the work as clean as possible. In this way not only will a large number of weeds be destroyed but the balance of the work can be done much easier and next spring there will be no interference in the cultivation by weed-stalks and tufts of grass.

If you have planned your garden after an economical plan you have your asparagus, rhubarb and herb beds on one side of the garden so arranged as not to interfere with the plowing of the balance. Then as soon as the last crop is gathered plow the garden run the plow deep and do the work thoroughly. Unless the spot selected is very steep, (and I would if possible see to it at the start that it was not,) it is a good plan to leave furrows so that the water will drain off rapidly. Of course when possible it is much better to have the garden tile-drained yet the greater portion of farmers who have gardens simply for their families will not go to the expense. If the garden is not as rich as it should be now is the best time to apply manure. In my experience I have always found it a good plan to use well rotted manure in the garden. Coarse green manure is of but little real benefit until it has become rotted and as a consequence is almost as much trouble to work into a fine condition as the benefits derived amount to.

I have always found it profitable in the garden to have the manure well rotted so that the soil can be worked up as fine as possible. After applying a dressing of

manure harrow well, this works the manure into the soil so that it will be incorporated with and by spring will be taken up, and in a condition to be of the greatest benefit to the plants.

Early lettuce, spinach, onions and cabbage can all be sown in the fall and wintered over with profit, and if you want to have these extra early, sowing in the fall is the surest and quickest plan. The onions need only to be mulched well with straw before hard freezing weather sets in. Winter lettuce and spinach can either be wintered over in frames or can be protected by mulching. Cabbage plants can be wintered in a frame and can be put in the hot beds and started to grow as soon as the seed will do to sow and you have gained this much time.

Of course this means a little work and some attention paid to the growing plants but if you are successful the extra early supply you will have will repay you for the trouble.

Send 25c for the Great German System for preserving Eggs. J. E. RUE, JR., Littleton, N. C.

BRONZE TURKEYS \$10 per Pair. 20 per cent off on early orders. Geo. F. Miller, Justus, Pa.

LOTS OF THOSE CHICKS LEFT YET!! Brown Leghorns in pairs. (See October No.) Mrs. H. A. Day, Dyberry, Pa.

BIRCH'S KEY AND NOT **WILL WIND ANYWAIGH WEAR OUT** SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dev St., N. Y.

FLORAL INSTRUCTOR, 5th Year. Monthly, tells all about Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables. Sample copy free. Ainsworth, Iowa. (Say where you saw this.) 9tf.

The South Florida Orange Grove. 50c. a Year. Sample, 5c. Silver. **FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.** Payment on time. J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA.

PATENTS! Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's guide. -11

HAND PAINTED Silk blocks, for Centers and Borders of **crazy quilts, tidies, wall banners, screens, etc.** Send 10 cents for beautiful sample. 3-1yr WESTERN ART CO., SALEM, O.

TEN YEARS TESTED NEVER FAILED Very EARLY Very HARDY LARGEST SIZE Immensely PROLIFIC



"SUPERB" THE RASPBERRY

Very Profitable for MARKET UNEQUALLED For the Dessert, for JAMS &c. Descriptive Circulars with Prices of Plants mailed free by its Originator J. CHURCHMAN BURLINGTON N.J.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

The Model Man.

BY F. L. B.

The model man possesses the characteristics essential to justly entitle him to this the most enviable of all titles. The title of king, emperor, president or governor is not to be coveted one quarter as much as is the title of the model man.

Patience, charity, meekness, gentleness, cheerfulness, forbearance, fortitude, integrity, honesty and sincerity, are a few of the very many admirable and commendable characteristics of the noblest, and grandest greatest work of Jehovah—the model man.

By these laudable traits he wins the love and admiration, and spreads a perpetual diffusion of joy and sunshine through the souls of those who are so fortunate as to be his associates. He is universally loved and respected by everybody and everything that is capable of loving and respecting anything good and great. The birds of the air, the fish of the waters, the beasts of the field, children, women, men, saints and angels are all lovers and ardent admirers of of the model man.

The model man is a supremely happy man, because, forsooth, he possesses those blessed traits essential to produce happiness in the highest possible degree.

The model man! "Oh, praise him, mountains and hills and valleys and earth and heaven! Cyclones, with your trumpets! Northern lights, with your flaming banners! Morning, with your castles of gold, and evening, with your clouds of sunset."

The model man "So lives, that when his summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each
shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
He goes not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained
and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approaches his
grave,

Like one who wraps the drapery of his
couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant
dreams."

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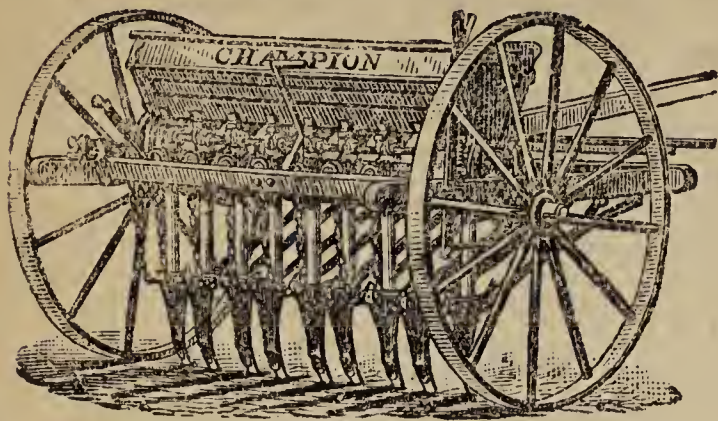
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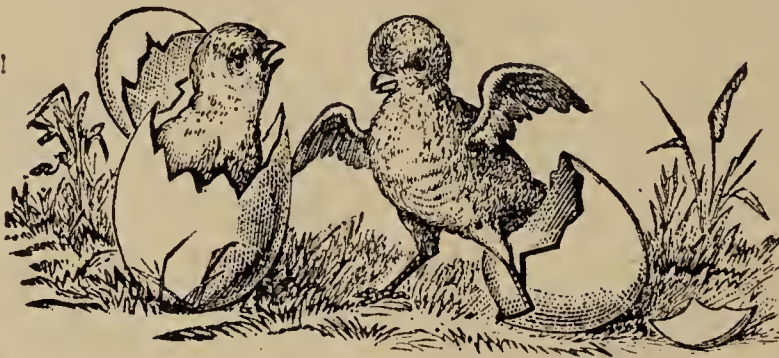
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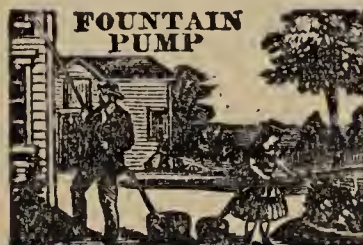
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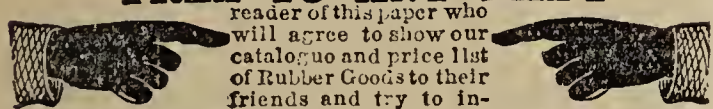


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reader of this paper who will agree to show our catalogue and price list of Rubber Goods to their friends and try to influence sales for us. We will send you free, post-paid two full sized, **LADIES' GOSSAMER RUBBER WATER PROOF GARMENTS**, as samples, and one of our handsome Colored Covers 64 page Catalogues with wholesale price list showing how you can make a nice profit right at home. Send 20 one cent stamps to pay postage, printing, etc. Cut this out and send it to **B. A. BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.**

Profitable Employment. ANY MAN.



\$1 SAMPLES FREE. Men & women making less than \$70 per week should try our money-making business. Proof sent that either sex clear \$70 per week. Send stamp for a \$3 "Eye-Opener" and investigate the best paying business extant. **\$3 FREE!** No boys. Address, **R. C. Merrill & Co., Chicago.**

THE LADIES' GUIDE TO FANCY WORK.

This book is a complete practical instructor in every description of Ladies' Fancy Work, and the only first-class work of the kind ever published at the low price of 25 cents. It contains nearly **300 Illustrations**. It gives plain and practical instructions in Drawing, Oil Painting, and making Wax Flowers; likewise all kinds of Fancy Needle Work, Artistic Embroidery, Lace Work, Knitting, Tatting, Crochet and Net Work. It contains designs for Monograms, Initials, Cross Stich Patterns, Knit Edgings, Embroidered Borders and Corners, Macrame Work, Applique Embroidery, Berlin Work, Java Canvas Work, Tricot and Burlaps, Antique Lace, Beaded Lace, Darned Net Work, Tidies, Lambrequins, Ottomans, Counterpanes, Rugs, Carriage Robes, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Waste Paper Baskets, Work Baskets, Catch-alls, Pin Cushions, Foot Stools, Card Baskets, Sofa Pillows, Table Covers, Table Scarfs, Screens, Hand Bags, Table Mats, Lamp Mats, Lamp Shades, Pillow Shams, Toilet Stands, Picture Frames, Clothes Brush Holders, Hassocks, Sachets, Slippers, Dressing Gowns, Music Portfolios, Fans, Flower Baskets, Plant Stands, Feather Work, Spatter Work, Leaf Photographs etc., etc. With this book as a guide you may make hundreds of beautiful things for the adornment of your home and for presents to your friends at the most trifling expense. It will repay its small cost many times over in a very short time. It is a large book of 64 large 3-column pages, with handsome cover, is finely printed, and contains nearly 300 illustrations. It will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of only **Twenty-five Cents** in postage stamps, or five copies for \$1.00. Address, **F. M. LUPTON, No. 3 Park Place, New York.**

MILLINERY GOODS FREE!



The publishers of "**HOME GUEST**," the well known 48 col. Illustrated Literary Paper for the Home, realizing the great inconvenience ladies in the country towns are caused by their inability to obtain suitable hat trimmings at reasonable prices, have secured a large stock of these goods in all the fashionable Fall designs and colors, and are offering them free to those subscribing to their magazine as follows: Send 52 cents for **Six Months' Subscription** to "Happy Days," and we will send you **Free, post-paid, 2 yds No. 7 Gros Grain Silk Ribbon, 1 Spray 2 Sprig Artificial Flowers, 1 lovely Artificial Bud, 1 real fancy Feather Wing, 1 real fancy Feather Plume.** You have here trimmings enough for two hats and for 52 cents, what would cost you at your milliner's at least \$2.25, besides the best paper in America six months free. Publishers **HOME GUEST, Hartford, Conn.**

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

LOOK SPORTSMEN! \$23 FOR \$13 AS PER SPECIAL OFFER.

The Parker Repeating Breechloading Shot Gun.

Equal in Capacity to 4 Double Barreled Shot Guns. Shoots 8 Rounds with one Loading. 3 Patents.

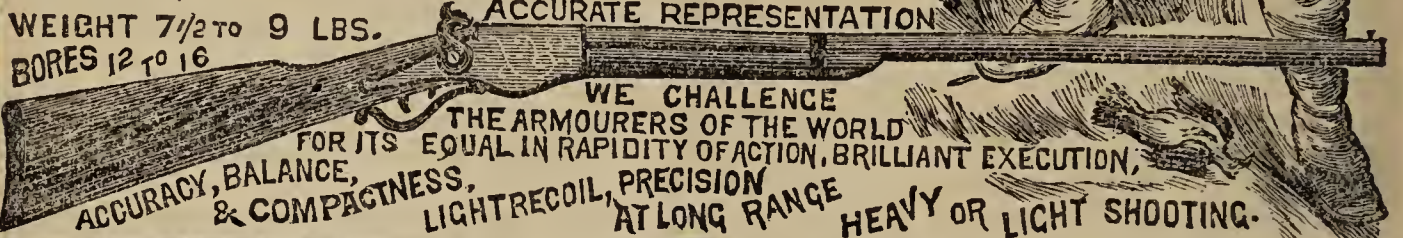
The question has long been asked, Why cannot a Repeating Shot Gun be made on a similar principle as the Winchester and other Repeating Rifles? After years of experimenting we have solved this difficult problem, and we now offer, as a result of this great achievement, the Parker Repeating 8 Shot Breechloading Shot Gun, pronounced by all sportsmen who have tested it to be par excellence the greatest discovery yet made in firearms. It will supersede all other shot guns, and is even now causing a stampede among gunners, who purchase it at sight. *Description:* The Magazine holds 8 Rounds; can be loaded in 30 seconds, and the 8 Rounds fired consecutively in 15 seconds. It is Breechloading with Automatic Shell Ejector, which throws out the fired shell and reloads itself at the same time by the simple Lever Movement. It also has the Patent Magazine Cut Off, and can be instantly converted into a Single loader if desired. The Locks, Mountings, and Heel Plate are made of the very best Steel, and Case Hardened. The Barrels are of uniform length, and made of the Finest Blued Steel and guaranteed U. S. Government Proof. Stock is of selected Walnut, oiled and polished. The ammunition can be procured from dealers. Its parts are so substantially connected it will never get out of order. The action is so simple even a boy can comprehend and handle it with perfect safety. We caution gun buyers against irresponsible firms who deceptively advertise and offer bogus, altered, and toy guns, dear at any price, and unsafe to shoot. We send with each gun our warrantee, as follows:

Read Our Warrantee. The Parker Magazine Repeating 8 shot Breechloading Shot Gun, as offered by us, we warrant to be as represented in Cut and Reading, and also to be made of the finest materials, and hand made. If found otherwise, we will refund money or satisfactorily exchange for other guns. Signed, Parker & Co.

We will offer a limited number of these excellent guns at \$13.00 each (the first cost), as per special and limited coupon offer. Our reasons for doing so are manifold; we want to quickly and immediately place and distribute this season a certain number over the United States. Our experience is, one single gun, when shown around and handled by a sportsman, will sell dozens in his vicinity. This is our main reason in making this big reduction, as we well know duplicate orders at our Regular Rates will follow the sale of one gun sold this way. This is where we make our profits, as no sportsman will hesitate to invest \$23.00 for this superior of all shot guns when he sees it. It sells itself, and shows double the value.

WEIGHT 7 1/2 TO 9 LBS.
BORES 12 TO 16

ACCURATE REPRESENTATION



WE CHALLENGE THE ARMOURERS OF THE WORLD FOR ITS EQUAL IN RAPIDITY OF ACTION, BRILLIANT EXECUTION, ACCURACY, BALANCE, & COMPACTNESS, LIGHT RECOIL, PRECISION AT LONG RANGE HEAVY OR LIGHT SHOOTING.

ENDORSED BY SPORTSMEN EVERYWHERE AT 100 YARDS HAS NEVER FAILED TO KILL

Our Special and Limited Offer. Upon receipt of this coupon and \$13.00 before Nov. 25, 1884, we agree to securely pack and box free of all charges and ship to any one address in the United States One Parker Magazine Repeating 8 Shot Breechloading Shot Gun, with one dozen Loaded Shells free. But after Nov. 25, 1884, and up to Jan. 1, 1885, the price will be \$18.50. After Jan. 1, 1885, the standard price will be \$23.00. Only one gun will be sent to any one person at \$13.00. Our object is distribution, and to get the gun at this price you must cut out this coupon and return it to us with your order.

The Army and Navy Register, Sept., 1884, in speaking of the Parker Repeating Shot says: "For rapidity of movement, convenience of ammunition, and general excellence, it eclipses anything in shot guns ever before offered."

The Spirit of the Times, a leading sportsmen's paper, of Sept. 20, 1884, says of it: "We have examined this wonderful shot gun, and the representations made and claimed for it are fully borne out by the article itself." The N. Y. Sportsman, Sept. 26, another leading sportsmen's paper, says: "This shot gun is certainly the greatest discovery yet made in the era of shot guns." We extend an invitation to sportsmen to call and examine this, the coming shot gun. Money can be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order, Express, or by Check and Draft. Address or call on Parker & Co., 88 Chambers St. (Gun Row), New York.

This Advertisement will not appear again.

So as to give our entire attention to the sale of this Repeating Shot Gun, we will close out our stock of Fine Double Barreled Breechloading Shot Guns at prices from \$12.50 upward, worth double.

4% LONG LOANS!

Principal need never be repaid

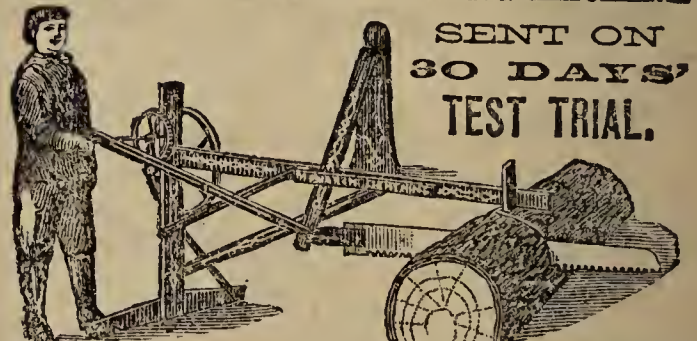
so long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Honest poor or men of moderate means can send 6 cents for particulars, loan forms, etc. Address T. GARDNER, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

PILLA-SOLVENE

Permanently removes Superfluous Hair, root and branch, in 5 minutes, without pain, discoloration or injury. WRINKLES, FRECKLES, all Skin Blemishes scientifically removed. Sealed particulars 6c. WILCOX SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO., Lock Box 2845, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sawing Made Easy.

MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE



SENT ON 30 DAYS' TEST TRIAL.

For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out stove wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—it is unrivaled. Thousands sold yearly. A boy of 16 can saw logs fast and easy. Immense saving of labor and money. Write for elegantly illustrated catalogue in 6 brilliant colors, also brilliantly illuminated poster in 5 colors. All free. Agents Wanted. Big money made quickly. MONARCH MFG CO., (A) 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.

The GRANDEST PREMIUM and a Long Loan ^{at} 4 per cent

Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the great painting, covering nearly an entire end of the gallery, entitled "Christ Leaving the Praetorium." This masterpiece—Dore's grandest work—has lately been engraved and printed for subscribers only, at the price of £8 per copy, or \$40 U. S. money. Custom duties and ocean express bring the cost to American purchasers to \$60. A copy cannot be secured for less except from the publishers of

"THE CHICAGO GLOBE."—Every future subscriber to this paper, however, can secure a copy of this, the most valuable work of art ever issued in the form of an engraving, by sending 42c. in addition to the subscription price, to prepay cost, express and properly packing, or postage, if sent by mail. The publishers of the Chicago Globe have contracted for the entire American edition, our order being for 250,000 copies, we paying cost of American plate.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AND THE LARGEST PROFITS Can only be Secured by Dividing Profits with subscribers, in the form of long time four per cent loans.

Any subscriber is privileged to apply for a loan, to be made out of advertising profits, the amount borrowed being permitted to remain unpaid as long as borrower remains a subscriber and keeps the interest paid. Subscription price, \$2. On the basis of 250,000 circulation (which will probably be doubled) the business and profits will approximate as follows:—**RECEIPTS:** 250,000 subscribers, \$500,000; 500 inches advertising, \$2.50 per line, \$15 per inch, 52 issues, \$1,170,000—total, \$1,670,000. **EXPENSES:** for paper and press work, 250,000 copies, 52 issues, \$104,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., \$25,000; premium engravings, \$250,000; incidentals, \$10,000—total, \$389,000; leaving a net profit of \$1,261,000. For this enormous profit from sale of advertising space, **The Globe** depends on its 250,000 subscribers, for advertisers pay for space in proportion to circulation. With but 25,000 circulation the profits would be but a tenth of the amount. Therefore, as subscribers are doing us a favor when they send us their names, we desire to return favor for favor. Any subscriber who desires to borrow from \$100 to \$500 at 4 per cent., the principal to stand if desired as long as borrower remains a subscriber, should so state when he orders the premium. In such case—

The Subscription Price, \$2.00, need not be sent, as it can be deducted when loan is made

And subscription begins. Your individual note is all the security asked: provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom we can refer, not as to the amount of property you are worth, but as to good character.

CONDITIONS.

Loans made pro rata; not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. First year's interest at 4 per cent., and the subscription price to be deducted from amount loaned. If the subscriber does not apply for a loan, the subscription price must be sent in advance. If a loan is desired, no money need be sent for subscription, the charges for the Premium, 42c., only being required, as the subscription and first year's interest can be deducted from the loan. Every subscriber must accept as a condition of receiving the Premium, that he will display it in a conspicuous place in his house or office, and inform those who call how and where he secured it. Positively this must be done. Every Premium sent out secures additional subscribers, and no application will be entered unless the charges on the Premium are sent. These charges, 42c., have nothing to do with the subscription price, and barely cover cost, delivery, and properly packing so large an engraving, and the delivery charges must be prepaid. The subscription price, \$2 (which represents a profit and not a direct expense) can remain unpaid until loan is made and subscription begins. Postage stamps will not be received for Premium charges except from places where a postal note can not be obtained. When a loan is made the adjoining form of note will be sent, with the money, to the subscriber's nearest bank or express office, and no note need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent. The Premium will be sent at once. Address,

The Chicago Globe, 68 W. Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILLS.

One year after date, for value received I promise to pay to the order of the publisher of the CHICAGO GLOBE the sum of . . . Dollars, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum after maturity. It is understood and agreed that no part of the principal of this note will be demanded or become payable, (except at my pleasure,) as long as I remain a paid up subscriber to the above named paper.
(Signed.)

Free to All! A GOLD WATCH, LADIES WORK BOX.

The publishers of the **Capitol City Home Guest**, the well known Illustrated and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the holidays: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible before January 1st., will receive a **Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch** worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer the second will receive an elegant **Stem-winding Gentleman's Watch**; the third, a key-winding **English Watch**. Each person must send 36 cents with their answer for which they will receive **FREE, postpaid, three months' subscription to "HOME GUEST,"** and an **Elegant Lady's Work Box** with their name beautifully stencilled on the cover. Each box contains **1 Silver Plated Thimble, 1 package Fancy Work Needles, 6 elegant Fruit Napkins, 1 package Embroidery Silk assorted colors, 1 package Silk Blocks for Patchwork, 2 Christmas Cards, 2 New Year Cards, 1 Lovely Birthday Card, and 1 copy of "Ladies' Fancy Work Guide,"** containing illustrations and descriptions of all the latest designs in fancy work. The regular price of the above articles is \$1.25, but to those who comply with the above requirements we will send them all **pre-paid for 36 cts.** **Publ'rs Home Guest, Hartford, Conn.**



SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

ROYAL GOLD! SOLID CASES!
AMERICAN MOVEMENT,
Stem Winding Watch WITH CHAIN
AND CHARM,
For Only \$5.00!!!

JEWELERS PUZZLED AND ASTONISHED!!!

A LIMITED NUMBER of our CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOVEMENT STEM WINDING WATCHES will be sold to the READERS OF THIS PAPER at only \$5.00 each; with each Watch we will also send a beautiful CHAIN and CHARM. We are induced to make this sacrifice knowing that any one ordering a Watch will be so highly pleased that he will continue to be a regular customer, and buy other jewelry from us as shown in illustrated Catalogue, that we send with each Watch. We guarantee these Watches to be PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS; the works are of AMERICAN MAKE, celebrated for their excellence the world over, and as they are STEM-WINDING they are thoroughly protected from the dirt and dust a key-winding watch is daily exposed. The face is covered with SOLID CUT CRYSTAL the case is finished with ROYAL GOLD, the best substitute for gold ever discovered. It puzzles jewelers to tell that it is not SOLID GOLD, even by the chemical test, as it will STAND ACID and resembles gold very closely. They are suitable for use on RAILROADS, STEAMERS and all other places where ACCURATE TIME is required.

We have received many testimonials from PROFESSIONAL MEN, SCHOOL TEACHERS, MECHANICS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN and LABORERS, who are using the Watch. In fact we GUARANTEE THE WATCH AND WILL REFUND THE MONEY if you are not perfectly satisfied after receiving it. Wishing to immediately place one of these valuable watches in every locality in the United States and Canada, we make the following offer.

OUR GRAND OFFER. ON RECEIPT OF \$5.00 AND THIS

ADVERTISEMENT, we hereby agree to forward by REGISTERED MAIL, to any address, all charges pre-paid, one of the above described Watches, a beautiful Gold Plated Chain with a handsome Crystal Charm attached, all securely packed in a Silk Lined Case, providing your order is received on or before JANUARY 1st, 1885.

We can only send out a LIMITED NUMBER of these Watches at price named, and in order to protect ourselves from jewelers and speculators ordering in large numbers, we will insert this advertisement in THIS PAPER BUT ONE TIME, hence require you to CUT IT OUT and send to us with your order, that we may know you are

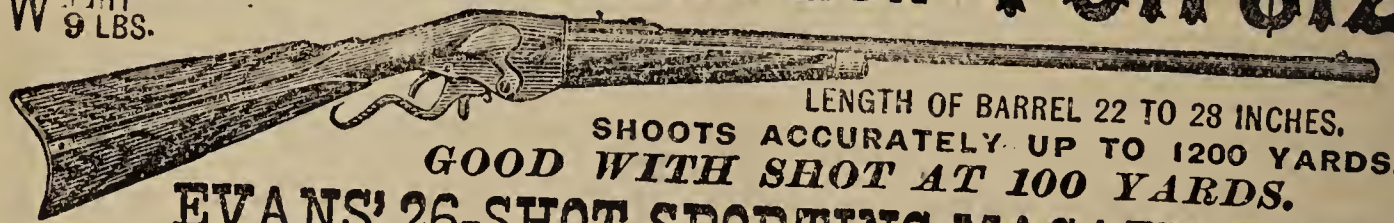


entitled to the benefit of this offer. Under no circumstances will we send MORE THAN ONE WATCH AT ABOVE PRICE, to any one person, and if others are desired we will furnish them at regular prices. If you do not want a watch yourself, you can sell it to some neighbor and make a handsome profit. Many of our agents sell these watches at from \$15 to \$25. We will mail you Catalogues at the same time we send watch, and feel sure that you will be so HIGHLY PLEASSED that you will exhibit Catalogues and Watch to your friends, thus ASSISTING us in selling OTHER GOODS OF STANDARD QUALITY which we manufacture from new and original designs, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Our firm is known all over the country, and we always do just as we say we will. We refer you to any Bank or Express Company in this city. If you do not order at once PRESERVE THIS ADVERTISEMENT FOR FUTURE USE. ORDER BEFORE JANUARY 1st. Send Money by Registered Letter, P. O. Money Order, or Draft. Address,

W. H. SIZER & CO., 7 & 9 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

A \$40 TWENTY-SIX SHOT REPEATING GUN FOR \$12

WEIGHT 9 LBS.



LENGTH OF BARREL 22 TO 28 INCHES.

SHOOTS ACCURATELY UP TO 1200 YARDS.

GOOD WITH SHOT AT 100 YARDS.

EVANS' 26-SHOT SPORTING MAGAZINE GUN

SHOOTS TWENTY-SIX SHOTS IN SIXTY SECONDS,

With Either Ball or Shot Cartridge, Without Removing from the Shoulder.

It is the Best Gun in the World For Large or Small Game, as it can be Used Instantly as a Rifle or Shot Gun.

NO HAMMER IN THE WAY. THROWING DOWN THE GUARD EJECTS, LOADS AND COCKS,

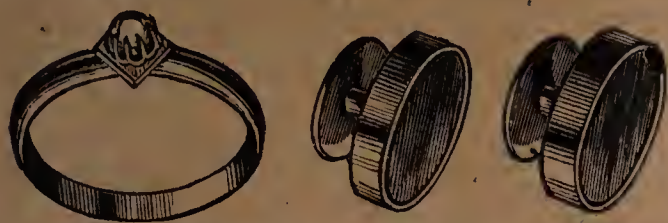
The Evans is without exception the most accurate, longest ranged easiest loaded, quickest fired, best constructed simplest and most perfect breech loading gun in the world. It is 44 calibre, centre fire, 22 to 28 inch barrel, Engraved Black Walnut Stock, and sighted with graduated sights up to 1200 yards.

Good for all Large Game with Ball Cartridge at 1,200 Yards | Good for all Small Game with Shot Cartridge at 100 Yards.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE EVANS.—UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

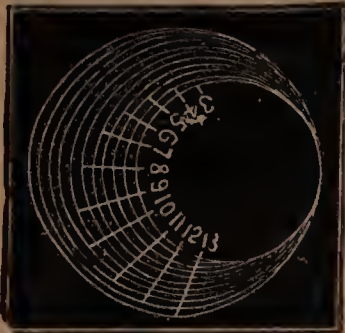
"The Evans has been my constant companion for two years, I have shot Sixty Buffaloes at a run, and ponies from between my wife's fingers at 40 paces."—**Kit Carson, Jr.** "I have used the Evans in competition with the Sharp Winchester and Ballard, it beats them all."—**J. Franz Locke, Burnhamsville, Minn.** "It shoots like a house a fire! I can clean out a whole band of Indians alone with it. I shall recommend them wherever I go."—**Texas Jack.** "It is the strongest shooting gun I ever put to my shoulder, and as for accuracy it can't be beat. I know it to be the best for by the use of new patents it can be used for all kinds of game, large or small, and puts double barrel guns way out of sight for quick and effective shooting. We guarantee every gun perfect in every respect. We will sell this splendid repeating gun 22 inch barrel for \$12.00, or the 28 inch barrel for \$14.00 if ordered before January 1st. When this lot is sold they cannot be bought for less than \$30 or \$40 each. Don't miss this chance but buy the gun at once. Cut this out and mention this paper when you order, as this advertisement will not appear again. We will send the gun C. O. D., if you send \$4.00 with order, the balance can be paid at the Express Office when you receive the gun. If you send full amount of cash with order, we will send 25 ball and 25 shot cartridges free. Price of Shot Cartridges \$2.00 per hundred. Ball Cartridges \$1.50 per hundred. We are able to make this extraordinary offer because we have secured twenty thousand dollars worth of these guns at one-third the actual cost you will never get another such bargain, and you can readily sell it from \$30 to \$40. Send money by Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order | **World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau Street, New York**

ELEGANT GIFTS for ALL!



THIS HANDSOME PEARL FINGER RING AND FREE PAIR OF ONYX SLEEVE BUTTONS SENT FREE

The above cuts represent, first, an *Elegant Rolled Gold Plate Finger Ring*, set with a handsome *Pearl*, warranted genuine rolled gold plate and to wear well and give perfect satisfaction, and, second, a *Pair of Beautiful Onyx Sleeve Buttons*, with fine red onyx stones in good gold plate settings. These goods are suitable either for lady or gentleman; they are not cheap, washed affairs, but are first-class goods of genuine value, and may be worn by any one with satisfaction and pleasure. Any person wishing to have this elegant Ring and pair of Sleeve Buttons may now procure them *free of cost!* We publish the well-known and popular *Literary and Family Paper, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH*, and, wishing to introduce it into 100,000 homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following unprecedented offer:—*Upon receipt of only Twenty-Five Cents in postage stamps, we will send The Cricket on the Hearth for Three Months, and to every subscriber we will send Free and post paid the Handsome Pearl Finger Ring and Pair of Onyx Sleeve Buttons above described.* Remember, both these valuable premiums are given absolutely free to all who subscribe for our paper for three months. *THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH* is a mammoth 16-page, 64 column *illustrated paper*, filled with charming *Serial and Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, Useful Knowledge, Games and Stories* for the young, *Wit and Humor*, and everything to amuse, entertain, and instruct the whole family. You will be delighted with it, as well as with the valuable premiums we offer. State size of ring according to numbered circles here given; do not send strings or slips of paper. Five subscriptions with premiums will be sent for \$1.00. This great offer is made solely to introduce our paper, and is the most liberal ever made; take advantage of it at once. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* As to our reliability, we refer to any publisher in New York. Address **S. H. MOORE & CO., Publishers, 27 Park Place, New York.**



MIND Reading System!

To know others' secret thoughts is something you have wished for, you need wish no longer, as we now introduce for the first time a **New, Simple, yet Perfect System** by which you can almost instantly tell what any one thinks without fear of detection. Postpaid for 50 cents. Mention this paper and write for further particulars. **FREE.** Address **JAMES EMMONS & Co., Woodstock, Ohio.**

Dalmatian INSECT Powder.

SURE DEATH TO MOST INSECTS.

I have a supply of this valuable insecticide for the prompt destruction of Flies, Bugs, Roaches, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, &c. By mail, postpaid; 1 oz. 10 cents; ¼ lb., 25 cents; 1 lb., \$1.00.

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

The Wonderful Kazoo!



Imitates to perfection any bird or animal, plays any tune and requires no instruction to use it; for dancing music it is unexcelled; in fact it is the simplest little musical instrument in the world. **POLITICAL CLUBS** will find it just the thing for campaign purposes, the music being new and taking. Agents are selling them by the thousands. Price 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, \$1.00 a dozen. **U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., HARTFORD, CONN.**

A
Great
Bargain

A \$15
Watch
For Only
\$8.00



OUR NEW American Lever Watch

After months of labor and experiment, we have at last brought to perfection **A NEW WATCH.** It is a **Key Winding Watch** with the Celebrated **Anchor Lever Movement, Expansion Balance, Fully Jeweled.** They are made of the best material and in the very best manner so as to insure good time-keeping qualities. The Cases are made of our celebrated metal known as **Aluminum Gold.** This metal has a sufficient amount of gold in the composition to give the watch a **genuine gold appearance.** Indeed it cannot be told from a **Genuine Gold Watch** except by the best judges. They are finely engraved or engine turned and are massive and strong and very handsome, making it just the watch for all who require a **good strong watch and an accurate timekeeper.** For trading and speculative purposes, it is superior to any watch ever before offered. They can be sold readily for \$15 and \$20 each, and rated for horses, cattle, &c. so as to double those amounts. We send the watch free by registered mail, on receipt of **\$8.00** or we will send it **C. O. D.** on receipt of **\$1.00** on account, the balance can be paid at the express office. We also have very fine **Aluminum Gold Chains** at **\$1.00** each. Beautiful **Medallion Charms** at **50 Cents.** We have hundreds of testimonials but have room for only a few

WORLD MAN'FG CO. Menlo Park, Cal. Jan. 3, 1884.
Gents:—The \$8.00 Aluminum Gold Watch gives perfect satisfaction. I enclose \$30.00 for 9 more watches balance to be C. O. D. Send at once. Respectfully, Henry Br.ithwait.

WORLD MAN'FG CO. Gunnison, Col. Jan. 16, 1884.
Sirs:—Some months ago I purchased one of your \$8.00 New American Lever Watches and I sold it for \$25.00. Please send me another. Enclosed find cash. Yours, H. J. Green.

W. H. WHITE, Woodburn, Ky., July 23, 1883. Writes:—The two New American Lever Watches purchased from you received all right. Sold at once for \$15.00 each.

Send all orders to **WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.**

It is seldom that we meet with an article that so fully corresponds with its advertised good qualities as does the New American Lever Watch. It has the advantage of being made of that precious metal Aluminum Gold; its works are excellent and the general style of the case rank it with the best Watches made anywhere. We recommend it to our readers as a watch that will give entire satisfaction.

The Floral World.



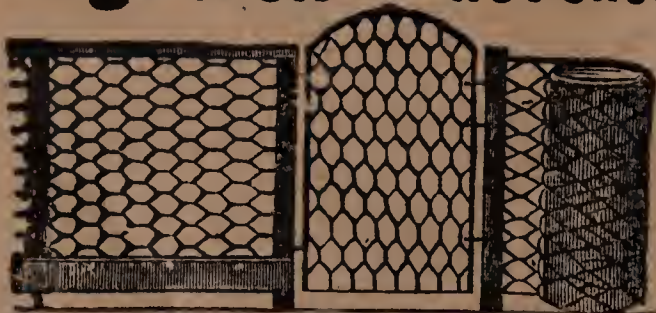
A Superb, Illustrated \$1.00 Monthly,
WILL BE SENT ON TRIAL

FREE ONE YEAR!

To all who will enclose this ad. to us NOW, with 12 4c. stamps to prepay postage. The Indiana Farmer says: "Contents interesting, and to flower lovers well worth the price, \$1.00 per year."

Mrs. R. A. Houk, Bingen, Ind., says: "It is the best floral paper I ever saw." Mrs. J. W. Fay, Big Beaver, Mich: "It is magnificent!" Mrs. R. G. Stambach, Perth Amboy, N. J.: "Have never seen anything half so good." Mrs. J. L. Shankin, Seneca City, S. C.: "It is just splendid. Address, at once,
THE FLORAL WORLD, Highland Park, Ill.

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The **Sedgwick Gates**, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence. **Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger.** Also manufacture **Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping water**, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper.
SEDGWICK BROS. M^{rs}. Richmond Ind.

Green's New Catalogue and Hints

on Fruit Culture **FREE!**

It contains more information than any other ever published. It is a **COMPLETE GUIDE** for growing all kinds of fruits. A sample copy of that sprightly paper,



MARLBORO.

Green's Fruit Grower

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December

DEC NO. 12.



SEED TIME

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Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.

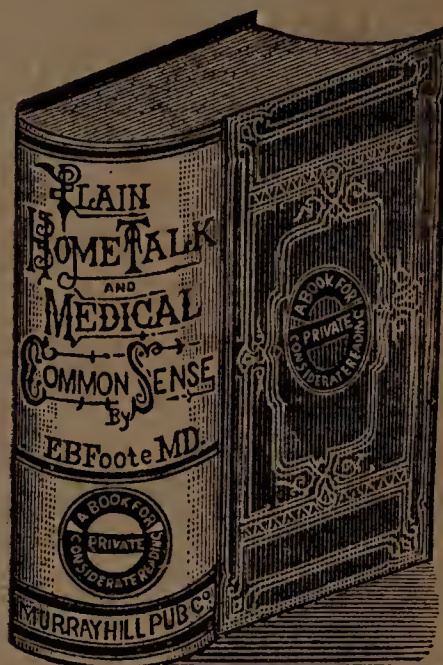


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VOL. 5.

DECEMBER, 1884.

NO. XII.

TRANSFORMED.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

A pearly, sparkling dew-drop
In a lily's cup so white,
Reflecting golden sunbeams
In the early morning light.
The lily fain would cherish,
But alas! for cloudless dawn,
The bright sun's rays grew warmer
And the drop of dew is gone;
The lily bows its head so fair,
But the reckless sunshine does not care.

A rose-bud sweet and blushing,
Unfolding petals rare,
Exhaling richest fragrance
Upon the summer air;
A group of laughing youngsters
Come rudely jostling by,
The slender stem is sundered,
The rose is left to die;
The group pass out of the garden gate,
Nor think of the rose bud's lonely fate.

A young and joyous maiden,
With heart so kind and true,
As fair as rose in summer,
As pure as drop of dew;
The pitiless death-angel
His magic power tries,
And within a white-lined casket,
All cold and still she lies;
And stricken hearts above her sigh
That one so young and fair should die.

A mound within the church-yard,
A slab of marble white
Bears on its face a rose-bud
With sparkling petals bright,
The summer sun shines o'er it,
And the night dews gently fall,
Then the storm-clouds darkly gather
And the snow-wreaths cover all;
But summer's sun, or winter's snow
Are one to her who sleeps below.

A world of dazzling beauty,
A realm of endless day,
Where flowers never wither,
Nor dew-drops melt away,
Where all is pure and holy
And angel faces shine,
As they gaze with joy enraptured
On a Face and Form divine.
And on that bright and blissful plain
The lovely maiden lives again.

The Lily.

A lily of the valley
In outline frail and dim,
Leans from the water over
A goblet's fragile rim—
Pure as the prayer of childhood,
Sweet as an evening hymn.

The slender stalk is swinging
Its seven tiny bells,
Like fairy chorus singing;
And from the crystal cells
We fancy—faint and tender—
Aerial music swells.

Amid the vexing problems
And codes of men abroad,
The tiresome creeds and systems
Through which we toil and plod,
How sweet and simple blossoms
A perfect thought of God!

—Myra Pollard.

Christmas Chimes.

Chime, chime, sweet Christmas bells.
Tidings glad your music tells,
Merry Christmas rings for all
From the snow-wreathed steeples tall;
Children's eyes shine bright as stars
Through the cloud-tipped azure bars.
Merry, merry Christmas day,
Holy, happy holiday.

They Are All Gone.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

They are all gone, the children dear,
 Who used to gather round our hearth.
 The past has echoes, but I hear
 No more the unchecked flow of mirth.
 Our yard is sweet with scent of rose,
 That blushing wooes the sunbeam's kiss;
 And in the vale the violet
 Bends 'neath the south-wind's soft caress.
 But where's the little hand to pluck
 The buds expanding in the light?
 And where the cheeks that used to flush
 With ecstasy of pure delight!
 I saw no forms within the dell,
 I heard no voices in the air,
 Though all day long I sat beside
 My window in my rocking-chair.
 So, when the evening curtains fell,
 I rose and closed the shutters all;
 The shadows with their dusky wings
 Enwrapped and chilled me like a pall.
 Now here beside my grate I sit,
 And watch the burning embers glow,
 And look in vain along the wall
 For shadows, flitting to and fro.
 The rays are bright, and in their gleam,
 I try my heart to cheat and cheer,
 With memories sweet, until I feel
 As if my lost ones must be here.
 Sweet, long lost faces! only seen
 Through mist of tears, seem dearer far.
 Nor present pain, nor loneliness,
 The beauty of the past can mar.
 Though now I sit like one bereaved,
 Whose tears make damp the funeral pall;
 And all my days wear yellow leaf,
 And snow-flakes o'er my temples fall.
 The hands we used to clasp have dropped
 Our own to guide still weaker hands;
 The feet we led so carefully
 Have wandered into foreign lands.
 Ah me! perchance 'tis just as well
 Our paths in later life diverge,
 Since ours are nearing fast the sands,
 Where the dividing waters surge.
 And husband, as the years roll on,
 Each dearer to the other grown,
 While both are spared, not utterly
 Can we be desolate and lone.
 Then let us rise in early dawn,
 The roses pluck for thee and me,
 And with a loving, trusting heart
 Wait happier eternity.

John Alden's Farm.

"You may laugh if you will, Susy, but there is something in 'luck', and luck has

always been against the Aldens," said John Alden, despondent, to his sister.

"How John?" Susy turned her round, bright face attentively toward him.

"Look at grandfather John Alden and his sons." Why, their estate was the richest on the Ohio shore. They lived like Irish kings. I've heard people say, and excepting father, they all died penniless."

"Grandfather Alden, I am sorry to say, was too fond of horse racing and cards to keep money long, and his sons, excepting father, all drank," said Susy, dryly. "Living like Irish kings, too, is not the most secure way of keeping a fortune.

"Well, now, look at me," continued John, with a scowl on his face unaltered. "I neither drink nor gamble, nor care for the turf, I'm nineteen, and I've tried honestly to do my duty in every way."

"Well John?"

"Well"—snappishly—"see the difference between me and George Harvey. At school, study as hard as I could, he carried off all the prizes. I was the dull plodder, he was the brilliant scholar, the genius. When visitors came, I heard him pointed out invariably as 'Harvey, sir. A most promising fellow. He'll make his mark in the world.' I was passed by without a word. When we go into society it is the same thing. I take the utmost pains to be polite and attentive to the girls, and Harvey laughs and quizzes and is positively rude to them. Yet he is 'splendid' and 'fascinating,' and the nicest girls are proud to have him for a partner, while I am endured on sufferance. There is precisely the same difference in business. In every way he is favored by fortune and I am slighted."

"I do not see that, John," said Susy, gravely, "George has a showy, dashy manner, which commands attention to whatever he knows. But people soon find out how little that is. Even girls, in the long run."

"I hate in the 'long run!'" cried John, impatiently.

Susy was silent. She knew very well that this outbreak was all owing to the fact that Laura Faulk had shown some attention to George the night before. "He always did care too much for Laura Faulk's

opinion since they went to the primary school together," thought Susy, indignantly. "And as for business," she said aloud, "I do not see that George has any advantage over you in position. You both have been left farms, both of you are independent, both have the means of making a sure though not a large income."

"Now that shows just how little you know about it. Harvey's has just the same amount of acres that mine does, it is true. But his is on the south side of the creek, in rich alluvial soil, mine on the hillside, where nothing will grow but pine trees and Jimson weeds."

"Halloa! What's the matter, Jack?" said Squire Hall, riding up to the porch on his gray mare.

"I was grumbling about my patch here, to tell the truth. It will yield nothing; absolutely nothing."

"Don't be too sure of that, my boy. Come out here a bit," beckoning him mysteriously aside.

They whispered for sometime together, and then John came in, his face flushed, his eyes glowing.

"There's great news, Susy! Oil has been discovered in the bottom, and a company from New York has sent out inspectors to test the property on either side of the creek, among the rest Harvey's and mine. If there are any indications of oil being there, we can ask our own prices for the land."

"Oh, John, I knew all would go well with you."

The little girl's face was pretty and sparkling, and her brother stooped and kissed it heartily.

"The inspection is to be made to-morrow, and then I'm made or lost for life. If only luck is not against me!"

"God will be for you in any case, John," said Susy, gently.

But "luck" to John Alden which came in good fortune of dollars and cents, or even praise, was a much more real thing than the unseen power which his sister worshipped so faithfully.

He rose the next morning with a haggard face, which showed that he slept but little.

"To-day," he said to Susy, "it will be all settled. The inspector from New York

will be here by 10 o'clock. In an hour he can tell if there is any oil on the land. He is an expert, you understand. If there is any I will sell, and build a house like Squire Peter's, only larger. And then, Susy—who knows!—I might marry. I am as old as Ben Scott."

"Yes, that is true."

She could not bear to discourage him by a hint of defeat. He watched nervously by the door for the men to appear, and when he saw them coming—the New York expert, one or two of the proposed stockholders in the new company, and Squire Peters himself—he snatched up his hat and hurried down the road to meet them.

Even Susy's heart throbbed fast. She told herself in vain that it was not a matter of life and death; it seemed to her that her own fate as well as John's depended on a few words to be spoken in the coming half hour.

The hour passed. She had seen the groups of men passing from point to point of the farm, until they turned to the right of a big red barn, and disappeared in the corn patch. After that they were lost to sight.

Noon came! One o'clock! The dinner was ready, but she dared not sound the horn. The inspection was no doubt successful, and they were now chaffering for the sale of the farm. Would they give the money in cash? Hundreds—thousands—a million? Susy's ideas on the subject of the price of oil or oil lands was very unsettled.

Two o'clock came at last, and the dinner, do what she would, was dried to a crisp. Just as the clock struck, Squire Peters and the stranger from New York rode past the door. Susy could not help listening intently for any chance words she might hear.

"The land for the purpose of cultivation," said the squire, "is worthless, perfectly worthless."

Think so, eh? Now near New York a man would make it pay gold to the foot," looking with half-shut eyes down to the ground.

"How?"

"Berries. Finest variety of berries;" and with that they passed out of sight.

Still John did not come in. At last Susy put on her sun-bonnet, and went through the garden, the truck-patch, the woods, in search of him.

She found him, after a long search, among the hay mows, lying on his face, his head covered with his arms.

"Oh, John, what is it?"

He would not answer for a while. Then he raised his head. "It's my luck," he said savagely, with an oath such as never crossed his lips before. "There will be a full yield on George Harvey's farm, and on mine—"

"On yours!" breathlessly.

"Not a drop. Now let me alone! I want no pity;" and he stalked away into the woods.

But every cup, no matter how bitter, is drained at last. Months passed by, George Harvey received from the company a sum for his land which to his neighbor appeared a princely fortune. Derricks and mills were built. The oil poured out like water. A branch railroad was built from the city to the "Harvey Mills."

Harvey himself bade the village good-bye, and went to one of the eastern cities to live. Reports came back of his lavish extravagance, of Parisian clothes, of diamonds, and blooded horses.

"Harvey lives like a prince," people said to John Alden. "He does credit to his native town."

If there was no sarcastic emphasis on the pronoun meant, John fancied it. As for himself, he was in a morbid sullen despair for about a year. Nobody would buy his land, except for oil. It was an elephant on his hands.

At last, being young and hopeful, and with Susy to urge him on, he determined to make use of his elephant.

"What are you going to do, Jack?" queried Squire Peters. "Digging up your sheep walk?"

"Yes; berries," was Jack's crusty answer.

Four years later Squire Peters was escorting a Mr. Hudson, from the West, about the neighborhood.

"Here is the famous 'Harvey Mill,'" he said, "which ran out in three years, or but little more. Company broke up—terrible smash. The young fellow to whom the

land belonged, too,—that was a worse wreck than one of mere capital. Very promising lad; a little frothy, superficial, to be sure. But he shared the fate of many to whom the oil fever brought sudden fortune. Unexpected success seemed to go to his brain and made him heady. He took to extravagant dressing at first, then card playing, and at last the bottle. You may see him hanging round the tavern door, a poor, penniless sot."

They passed down the road, still talking of the lamentable effects of the oil speculation on the slow-going, steady farmers, when the stranger stopped suddenly.

"Aha! This looks like enterprise! Whose work is this?"

"Now, that," said the squire, striking his chin complacently, "that is a specimen of what a different stamp of a young man from poor George Harvey can do. A miserable stone patch of a hillside, which had the luck to belong to a young man named Alden. He had the idea of raising fine fruit; bought the finest varieties of berries, spared no expense in manuring his ground or advertising his crops. Now, sir, he has doubled his land, and commands the market in the Western cities. Some men are born to an inheritance of luck."

"Or of common sense. Married?"

"No. Lives with his sister, as nice a little girl as the country side would yield. But should not wonder if the young fellow would marry some of these days. There's a certain young lady in the next town that any man might be proud to marry; but no matter about that. This piece of work before you is not the result of luck—as you see—but of downright labor and skill. And the whole town is benefited by the young man's enterprise and success."

A Chinese Funeral in California.

BY T. S. PRICE.

A Chinese funeral is, at any time, a grand thing in California, and more especially is this true if the deceased has been a person of rank, or a member of the Chinese Order of Masons.

The writer, in company with three other members of the reportorial staff of the city

press, attended the burial of a noted dignitary, a few days since. The funeral train consisted of the hearse, band carriages for the Chinese musicians, and some two hundred Chinamen in pairs, with a few persons of various nationalities, bringing up the rear. The music, to the ear of the average American critic, could not be said to be of the highest order, yet had something of concord or even harmony in it. All the Chinese members of the cortege wore badges of Masonic mourning, and the officers were dressed in appropriate costume. Some twelve or fifteen banners were borne aloft, on which were inscribed numberless Chinese hieroglyphics. One man scattered little slips of punched paper, continuously, from the town to the Chinese cemetery, a distance of two miles. On arriving at the grave, the corpse was immediately lowered into the vault, which vault was probably not exceeding thirty inches in depth. A chicken was then placed upon the coffin at one end, and a bucket of food at the other. Dirt was then piled around the fowl until all was covered but its head, when its throat was cut, and the grave filled. The banners that were brought were erected around the grave, and hundreds of little wax candles lighted and left to burn around the resting-place of the dead. Food was furnished in quantity, including fowls and a finely roasted pig weighing some seventy-five pounds. All the eatables, except the fowls and pig, were scattered around the grave for the nourishment of the departed. The roasts were, however, devoured by the Celestials on their way homeward, where they again enter their daily vocations as before, regardless of the fact that one of their number had passed away.

Fashion in Flowers.

We would regard it as a great improvement in floriculture if the alternate rushing from monstrous double flowers to plain, single ones could be done away with. Most people do not like the extremes in either direction. As many or most of our fashions in flowers come from England, the following communication to the *Garden* will in-

dicating to us the probable golden mean of the future: "There is always a tendency to jump from one extreme to the other, and we see this exemplified in the case of dahlias, which afford as great a contrast between the double and single forms as it is possible to conceive. But a little time ago a single dahlia was a rarity; now they are the popular flowers of the day, and perhaps, by an easy transition, we shall presently come to find the greatest beauty in the semi-double forms. I am inclined to think that they are amongst the flowers of the future, and that, as effective garden flowers, they will stand far ahead of both doubles and singles. Some time since a friend brought me a large-flowered dahlia, a glowing orange-scarlet, having three rows of petals. I thought I had never seen anything more striking; I certainly never remember to have seen anything so brilliant amongst double dahlias as this semi-double variety. I would earnestly beg of raisers of double dahlias to give the flower-loving public the opportunity of deciding on the merit of the semi-double, large-flowered varieties. Many a fine sort has undoubtedly been cast away because it so nearly approached the typical form, but now that the single kinds are so much thought of the semi-doubles would stand a good chance of getting a trial as decorative kinds."

Puns.

BY W. B. DERRICK.

A solid, pungent pun,
Is enjoyed by every one;
But a poor pun is a punishment indeed.
Puns should dazzle and delight,
And be ever sparkling bright,
Like the sparks that sparkle on the spark-
er's weed.

It is wise to make the least money and the least labor accomplish the greatest amount of good, but it is unwise to regard necessary labor as a burden, and necessary expenditures as a waste.

BEING TRUTHFUL. Never complain that people do not believe your words, but compel them to believe you by always speaking the truth, and by avoiding to speak much of strange and great things, even though they be true.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Every Woman her own Seed Grower.

Those who do not know how seeds should be sown and saved to give satisfaction should listen to Mrs. Sparrowgrass. She is an experienced gardener and knows how it should be done:

"Mrs. Sparrowgrass," said I, "let us have some nuts and apples, and a pitcher of Binghamton cider; we have a good cheerful fire to-night, and why should we not enjoy it?"

When Mrs. Sparrowgrass returned from giving directions about the fruit and cider, she brought with her a square, paper box full of seeds. To get good garden seeds is an important thing in the country. If you depend upon an agricultural warehouse you may be disappointed. The way to do it, to select the best specimens from your own raising: then you are sure they are fresh, at least. Mrs. Sparrowgrass opened the box. First she took out a package of seeds, wrapped up in a newspaper—then she took out another package tied up in brown paper—then she drew forth a bundle that was pinned up—then another that was taped up—then another twisted up—then out came a bursted package of watermelon seeds—then a withered ear of corn—then another package of watermelon seeds from another melon—then a handful of split okra pods—then handfuls of beans, peas, squash seeds, melon seeds, cucumber seeds, sweet corn, evergreen corn, and other germs. Then another bursted paper of watermelon seeds. There were watermelon seeds enough to keep half the country supplied with this refreshing article of luxury. As the treasures were spread out on the table, there came over me a feeling that reminded me of Christmas times, when the young ones used to pant down stairs, before dawn, lamp in hand, to see the kindly toy gifts of Santa Claus. Then the Mental Gardener, taking Anticipation by the hand, went forth into the future garden; peas sprouted out in round leaves, tomato put forth his aromatic spread; sweet corn thrust his green blades out of many a hillock; lettuce threw up his slender

spoons; beans shouldered their way into the world, like Æneases, with the old beans on their backs; and watermelon and cucumber, in voluptuous play, sported over the beds like truant school-boys.

"Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight:
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings."

"Now," said I, Mrs. Sparrowgrass, let us arrange these in proper order; I will make a chart of the garden on a piece of paper, and put everything down with a date, to be planted in its proper time." Mrs. Sparrowgrass said she thought that an excellent plan. "Yes," I replied, tasting the cider, "we will make a garden to-night on paper, a ground plan, as it were, and plant from that; now, Mrs. S., read off the different packages." Mrs. Sparrowgrass took up a paper and laid it aside, then another, and laid it aside. "I think," said she, as the third paper was placed upon the table "I did not write any names on the seeds, but I believe I can tell them apart; these," said she, "are watermelons." "Very well, what next?" "The next," said Mrs. S., "Is either muskmelon or cucumber seed." My dear," said I, "we want plenty of melons, for the summer, but I do not wish to plant half an acre of pickles by mistake; can't you be sure about the matter?" Mrs. Sparrowgrass said she could not. "Well, then, lay the paper down and call off the next." "The next are not radishes, I know," said Mrs. S., "they must be summer cabbages." "Are you sure now, Mrs. Sparrowgrass?" said I, getting a little out of temper. Mrs. Sparrowgrass said she was sure of it, because cabbage seed looked exactly like turnip seed. "Did you save turnip seed also?" said I. Mrs. Sparrowgrass replied, that she had provided some, but they must be in another paper. "Then call off the next; we will plant them for cabbages, whether or no." "Here is a name," said Mrs. Sparrowgrass, brightening up. "Read it," said I, pen in hand. "Watermelons—not so good," said Mrs. S. "Lay that paper with the rest and proceed." "Corn," said Mrs. Sparrowgrass, with a smile. "Variety?" "Pop, I am sure." "Good, now we begin to see daylight." "Squash," said Mrs. Sparrowgrass. "Winter or Summer?" "Both."

"Lay that paper aside, my dear." "Tomato."
 "Red or yellow?" Mrs. Sparrowgrass said
 she had pinned up the one and tied up the
 other, to distinguish them, but it was so
 long ago, she had forgot which was which.
 "Never mind," said I, "there is one com-
 fort, they cannot bear without showing
 their colors. Now for the next." Mrs.
 Sparrowgrass said upon tasting the tomato
 seed, she was sure they were bell peppers.
 "Very well, so much is gained, we are
 sure of the capsicum. The next." "Beans,"
 said Mrs. Sparrowgrass.

There is one kind of bean, in regard to
 which I have a prejudice. I allude to the
 asparagus bean, a sort of long winded es-
 culent, inclined to be prolific in strings. It
 does not climb very high on the pole, but
 crops out in an abundance of pods, usually
 not shorter than a bill of extras, after a
 contract; and although interesting as a cu-
 rious vegetable, still not exactly the bean
 likely to be highly commended by your
 city guests, when served up to them at
 table. When Mrs. Sparrowgrass, in answer
 to my question, as to the particular species
 of bean referred to, answered, "Limas," I
 felt relief at once. "Put the Limas to the
 right with the sheep, Mrs. S., and as for
 the rest of the seeds sweep them in the
 refuse basket. I will add another stick to
 the fire, pare an apple for you, and an apple
 for me, light a cigar, and be comfortable.
 What is the use of fretting about a few
 seeds more or less? But, next year, we
 will mark all the packages with *names*, to
 prevent mistakes, won't we, Mrs. Sparrow-
 grass?"

Luck for Marriage.

Patrick and Biddy were engaged,
 And the time set to be married;
 But Biddy flirted, and Pat got mad,
 And so the plan miscarried.

Then Biddy soothed her wounded heart,
 And was to Michael wed;
 Michael fell down between two cars,
 And home was carried dead.

"That was a lucky 'scape" said Pat,
 "Fur if I'd married Biddy
 I would have been in Michael's place,
 And she'd have been my widdy,"

Friendship and Business.

BY M. D. DUMBELL.

Almost invariably I agree with what you
 publish in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, but
 this does not include what is said by your
 correspondents. But in the September
 number there is something with which I
 take direct issue. You say "there is no
 friendship in business." Now, I maintain
 it makes all the difference between success
 and failure whether there is "friendship"
 in business or not. Let me illustrate a
 point or two. You are a seedsman and ad-
 vertise in the Agricultural journals and
 others that you sell "reliable seeds at hon-
 est prices." The people see this and think
 you speak like a reliable and honest man.
 They give you a trial and send you an or-
 der; the seeds all produce good plants,
 some of them first rate, and your customers
 are all well pleased.

Another year they send you a larger or-
 der, and not only that, they influence their
 friends to do likewise; it is the same as the
 year before, only in some cases the seeds
 are better; your customers all feel "friend-
 ly" towards you. You may say there is no
 "friendship" in this, your customers get
 value received. Let us take a look on the
 other side. Here is another seedsman; he
 like yourself advertises extensively; he says
 his seeds are the best and as cheap as any;
 he warrants them to be all he says they are;
 he gives liberal premiums, and altogether
 he tells the people they cannot do so well
 elsewhere. The people see this also, and
 some send him orders; the seed proves
 to be very poor, and half of it does not
 grow; the other half produces poor or
 worthless plants, and not a first class vege-
 table in the whole collection, and the whole
 may be classed as a failure.

The customers of this man are angry, and
 denounce him as a liar, cheat and a hum-
 bug. I think you will say there is no
 "friendship" in those three names. You
 might just as well say there is no enmity in
 business, as to say "there is no friendship
 in business." There is both. Nothing is
 so hard to make as friendship, nothing so
 hard to keep, nothing so easily broken.
 Enmity you can have without any effort of

your own and plenty of it. The writer of this is in business, "and knows how it is himself," and has had plenty of experience and knows well what he is talking about. If you think it does not pay you to give any of your magazines away, don't do it. I would not, as the old sententious saying goes, "business is business." The magazine is good enough and cheap enough, and I think worthy to stand on its own merits. I wish it every success.

NOTE. We sincerely hope we have a few friends among our patrons and customers, and must admit that a strong feeling of friendship pervades our extensive business correspondence which, in a great measure, makes what would otherwise be a perplexing task, a very pleasant pastime. We really did not mean to intimate that we believed we admitted no friendship in our business, but simply that our friends must not expect us to keep watch of our subscription list and retain this name and that name, because they are friends. Our rule is to drop all names when time of subscription marked has expired, and we simply wished our best friends to understand that in employing others to write up the wrappers such instructions are given, so their names are as likely to be dropped as any, and it is their duty, if they wish to receive the magazine, to see that they are kept on the list.

The Government Seed Store.

The following facts and figures are extracted from a letter to the *Boston Advertiser* from its Washington correspondent, and serves to show how Uncle Sam tries to help along the seed business of America:

The seed business began small, but last year \$75,000 was voted for its support and this year \$100,000 is set aside for that purpose. Formerly the business was done in the basement of the Agricultural Department, but two years ago a spacious building was erected for that purpose, which also now shelters the Civil Service Commission, so that the applicants for office have as a soft monotone to the drudgery of their examination papers, the gentle rattle of peas on the floor below.

I went down there the other day to find 160 women and 58 men busily employed in putting up the seed. The men get \$1.50 a day and the women \$1.25. Mr. Longley, the chief, with a manner worthy of an English Bishop, presides. Every year he buys tons of seeds. Some come from abroad; the greater part are grown in this country. He is constantly on the lookout for new varieties, tried by the department gardener, and if a success, sent out. Two-thirds of the appropriation he spends in seeds, the rest in putting them up. Half the women paste together stiff paper envelopes for the smaller kinds, and others sew cotton bags for the farm seeds. Then boys with different sized scoops fill them, and at long tables other women gum the envelope flap, or with quick stitches sew the bags. Then they are piled up in heaps like a small grist mill, waiting to be sent away. This work is going on all the year. Now the winter wheat is being prepared, to be followed by the cotton seed for the South.

Let me give you an idea of the quantities sent out. During the year just over, Mr. Longley has mailed 3,622,738 packages, all going free. Of these 2,912,730 are given to the Congressmen, although by law they are only entitled to two-thirds. Then the Agricultural Department has a crop correspondent in every county and a general one in each state. The former got 395,905 packages, the latter 72,450 while miscellaneous applicants received 279,653. And so perfect is the system that great books are kept wherein each recipient and what he gets are set down. The seeds are of all sorts, from field corn and potatoes to the rarest flowers. Peas, beans, corn and potatoes are put up in quart sacks, and the flower seeds in tiny envelopes. The list includes over fifty kinds, while of vegetables there are 128 varieties, and of flowers 131. Last year 2,351,835 lots of vegetable and 563,638 of flower seeds were distributed, turnips ranking next, with 425,858, wheat 66,290, tobacco 114,671, potatoes 12,229, sorghum 34,359, while of the poor, despised sunflower 565 packages were given away. The flowers catch the feminine constituent, and are therefore, in great demand among the members. Under the proclamation by

which the distribution is made, it is stated that the "object of this distribution is the promotion of the interests of agriculture, by introducing into the various sections of the country such new and valuable products as may be adapted to the soil and climate of each." Just how this applies to lilies of the valley, for instance, I have never found out; but the "women folks" whose gardens bloom from year to year as a result of their member's sagacious thoughtfulness, need never fear that the supply will be diminished.

Thoroughbred Seed.

In relation to the importance of employing what is termed Thoroughbred Seed, the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* states that David Wentzal of Salem, Mass., sowed on most of his two acres of enriched onion ground the best quality of "thoroughbred" seed; a portion of the rest with seed from a neighbor, and the remainder was bought at a seed store and was probably a fair average and came up equally well. The thoroughbred seed gave scarcely an imperfect onion, and the crop was very large. The seed from the neighbor produced onions ten days later, less in quantity and quality, and valued at 25 per cent. less than the first. The onions from that obtained at the store were still later, fewer and poorer, and valued at 50 per cent. less than the first.

The above simply shows that some seedsmen are too careless about the origin of their seed stock. When an agent for some English seed firm comes along and offers them a stock at one-half the cost at which they could produce first class thoroughbred seeds, the temptation is too great for them to decline and their customers are served in consequence with a stock about which the seller knows absolutely nothing. Seedsmen ought to be able to supply thoroughbred seeds and we know there are some who can and do.

Roses for Windows.

Roses require a season of rest some time; they cannot be forced continuously the year around. If we secure a good growth

early in the season, the plants will have ample time to ripen their wood before freezing weather sets in. Should they take a rest during early summer and form their growth only in late autumn, the show of bloom will in consequence be meager.

There are two systems in use; one is to pot the plants into five or six inch size, using light, turfy rich soil, with good drainage, and then sink the pot up to the rim in the ground. Cover the surface of the soil with a rich mulch to prevent evaporation, and water frequently. An occasional dose of weak liquid manure, and soap-suds from the kitchen, will stimulate the growth. They may remain in the open air till the ground freezes; then prune back the strongest shoots and remove in-doors.

The other system is that of planting the Roses in the open ground early in summer, allowing them to remain there until late autumn; then carefully lift the pot. In this case the plants necessarily receive a check which may or may not injure them for forcing purposes, depending altogether upon the care bestowed. For the novice, the former plan would, perhaps prove preferable. People who love flowers generally succeed with them, because they are always on the alert to water at the right time, to keep off all injurious insects, and to give a breath of fresh air on suitable days.—*Josiah Hoopes, in N. Y. Tribune.*

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Experimental Seed Growing.

The following curious facts given by Dr. Sturtevant, director of the N. Y. State Experiment Station at Geneva will no doubt prove interesting to our readers: The relation of the position of the seed upon the plant is an important one. The statements of two years' results at the Station in favor of the terminal kernels of the Corn-ear have excited much interest, as also the results of last year in favor of the terminal eyes of the Potato. We have results in vegetation which illustrate the same point. Thus, in the Parsnip, seeds from the central head vegetated forty-two per cent., and seeds from the lower branches sixty-two per cent. in one case, and in the other case twenty-three per cent. from the terminal, and forty-seven per cent. from the lower stems.

In the Parsnip, the seeds gathered green vegetated poorer than those from the central head gathered ripe. Thus in the Long Hollow Crown variety, seeds from the central head gathered green vegetated thirty-seven per cent.

In the Beet, the first ripe seed vegetated best in four cases, and poorest in two cases out of six. In the Carrot, the first ripe seed vegetated best in one case, the latest in one case, and the same in two cases out of four. Expressing these facts in percentages; the first ripe seed vegetated about twice as well as the last ripe seed. In the Onion, the last ripe seed vegetated better in every case of four, and vegetated earlier in three out of four cases. Green seed vegetated better than ripe seed in one case, and no better in one case out of the trials. In Spinach, the first ripe seed vegetated better in every case, earlier in three cases, on the same day in two cases, and later in one case out of the six varieties,

In the Pea, the seed from the earliest pods vegetated slightly better than those from the latest pods. In radishes there was no differences in per cent. of vegetation between the first and last ripe seed, while in the tomato the last ripe seed vegetated slightly better than did the seed from the first ripe fruit.

In the last year's work we found a num-

ber of indications that immature seed produced earlier crops than ripe seed, and this year a number of experiments of this character were tried, the importance of which will be at once evident. Thus in Cook's Favorite tomato, grown from unripe seed ripened their fruit on August 1st, while plants grown from ripe seed ripened their fruit August 15th to 18th. In the cabbage, seeds of the Winnigstadt variety, gathered before ripeness furnished plants [which were at edible maturity on July 29th, while ripe seed were at edible maturity from August 3d, to 6th; the green seeds furnishing heads six and one-half inches in diameter, while the ripe seed furnished heads four and one-half to four and three-fourth inches in diameter.

In Lettuce, All the Year Round variety, green and ripe seeds yielded crop about the same date, as also was the case with the Bath Cos and Prize Head. In the Early Long Scarlet Short-top radish, seeds gathered green furnished edible roots on June 24th, while those gathered ripe came in on June 8th. In Ferry's Perpetual Market the ripe and green seeds furnished crop the same date. In Peas the Blue Peter variety was at edible maturity June 24th for both ripe and green seed. In the Eugenia, the ripe seed furnished crop on July 1st, and the green seed July 3d. William the First, picked at edible maturity, furnished crop June 5th, picked just after edible maturity furnished crop June 9, and became ripe June 16. All our plants, however, with reference to this subject have not yet reached edible maturity, and these results as here given must be considered simply as selections from our plants in progress.

Changing Seeds.

It is quite a commonly expressed idea that if farm and garden seeds be continually propagated for many years in one locality that they will degenerate or "run out," and planters are frequently advised to procure new seed from a distance in order to counteract or prevent this tendency. This is certainly a subject which will bear more experimenting, for before we can

profit by such changes with certainty it will be necessary to determine whether it will uniformly benefit the crop, or under what particular conditions and for what reasons such benefits will accrue. As practical men we are after facts rather than the philosophy of things. If we can find out the conditions required for certain things, we will let the professors tell the reasons for it. Our opinion, founded upon observations and experiments, is that farm seeds will retain their qualities in a soil and climate which is completely adapted to them, but rapidly deteriorate when perpetuated in an uncongenial spot. In support of this we note also the experience of a Dutchess County farmer as reported in one of our exchanges. He says, "the soil and climate where I am is well adapted to corn—"natural" for it, as we are apt to say, as any in our latitude. All the varieties improve here, as they adapt themselves to the climate. For wheat our soil is not so "natural." The old Red Mediterranean was the only kind that improved here, and even of that I got the best crop from seed sent me from Geneva. We get good crops of wheat only by careful culture, and I think we had better change after more or less of an interval. My neighbors on the hills who raise some spring wheat must get their seed from another soil and climate. Our most observing farmers are accustomed to go up on the hills for their seed oats, but the hill farmers never come here for their seed oats. It is not simply a change that they want, but a change from a locality well adapted to them to one less congenial. In raising corn, we never, in this part of the state, make any improvement in our crop by bringing our seed from another district, unless simply to get a better variety. Our corn does not degenerate. I have planted the same kind of corn on my farm for thirty-five years, and no other kind, except occasionally for comparison. I have guarded the purity of the seed by (twice in this time) planting the seed from a single stalk by itself and taking all my seed from the product. It may not be the most prolific variety to be found, but in the certainty of its ripening and curing, and the excellent product, it seems by common consent here to be well

adapted to this district. It has improved by continued propagation, rather than deteriorated."

We believe with this correspondent that even a single year's seeding in a soil and climate perfectly adapted to the most complete development of plant and seed will give a noticeable improvement in the product of those seeds when transported and planted in a locality which is not so naturally adapted to that particular crop, and that we should ever keep this point in view when changing or buying seeds. There is yet another variation equally as sure to result from the change of climate in planting seeds, which only need be observed where earliness of product is an object. Plants continually propagated in a climate where the season is much longer than they require gradually become later in maturing. So, seeds which are desired for very early market products, should, if possible, be procured from more northern localities than those in which they are to be planted.

We have kept these points in view during the ten years in which we have been producing "Puget Sound" cabbage seeds, and we attribute much of the superiority which is universally accorded to this famous brand to these practices. To prevent the tendency to late maturity, which the long climate there might induce, we frequently send seeds from our best Eastern stocks to be re-seeded and returned. No country in the world is more naturally adapted to the perfect development of cabbage heads, or seeds, and those grown and seeded there carry their vigor with them wherever they go for one generation at least. To keep the characteristics of each variety true we grow our seed stock from as critically selected heads as possible, and a combination of these principles has resulted in our producing seeds which are attracting more attention on account of their superior products than any others in the world.

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 9-12 Hartford, Ct.

What Shall We Drink?

I believe it is now generally understood, that mankind, with most animals, must drink something for their health's sake.

But what this "something" shall consist of, is a question that does not yet seem to have been settled. In fact there are almost as many opinions in regard to it as there are combinations in existence, which can be called "drink."

That the innumerable number of small springs, which are scattered so plentifully over our land, were intended for the use of man as well as beast, it seems to me is self-evident; and I believe that it was the intention of the Creator that man should slake his thirst with their pure waters.

Even water-drinking may be only a habit, but if so I think we can rest assured that it is not an evil one; and as man has been defined as a "bundle of habits," it follows that the more good habits he has the fewer bad ones he can have.

Water, I believe, has more qualities to recommend it, than any other beverage. First: It is harmless. Do not now, let your thoughts fly off in a tangent from the subject and rush down the rapids, or dash headlong over the horrible abyss of Niagara or struggle with a sinking steamer on the storm-rifted Atlantic; or even float away with the ruins of some pleasant village on an imagined freshet in the old Mississippi. Other agents are responsible for such casualties.

Turn your attention if you please to the simple use of water as a beverage, while I point out to you a few more of its virtues.

Second: Water does not stimulate. All artificial drinks beget an everlasting hankering and craving for more.

Third: Water does not intoxicate. Most artificial drinks do, to a greater or less extent; and those which do not are those which contain the most water.

Fourth: Water begets not disease. Of what other drink can this be as safely asserted?

Fifth: Water is the oldest drink known. For ages before even tea or coffee were dreamed of, water as an emblem of purity

sparkled as it rushed from ten thousand flowing fountains.

Sixth: Water is the cheapest drink. Could all the wealth this world affords be once expended where it is the most needed, little would be left with which to satisfy the cravings of an artificial appetite.

Is it not then a great national sin that millions of dollars should be annually expended—aye—squandered in these worse than useless pursuits? Far better that it were sunk in the middle of the broad Atlantic!

Seventh: Water is a divine drink. That God made it, nobody ever doubts, though very many seem to forget it. How foolish then the man who would attempt to make anything better.

Eighth: Water is the most invigorating

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drink. The time when strength was supposed to be the product of the distilleries has passed. The farmer once thought he could not husk his corn, hoe his potatoes or mow his grass without rum. The carpenter could not shove his plane without it, and it required at least four gallons of this "muscular power" to raise a small log cabin. Preachers once could not start a revival, nor Deacons pray effectively without some of these lower "spirits" for inspiration. But what a delusion!

When the farmer drove his team afield in summer it was absolutely necessary that he have "something strong" to keep him cool.

When he sledded home his loads of fuel in winter he must have a little of this same "something" to keep him warm! Yet his oxen drank only water.

If mankind to-day could only raise themselves to the level of the brute creation in many respects what a glorious victory would be achieved!

Ninth: Water is the best drink. As this sentence has an adjective of the superlative degree we cannot go higher, or say more in its praise but will simply repeat the words of our heading "What shall we drink?"

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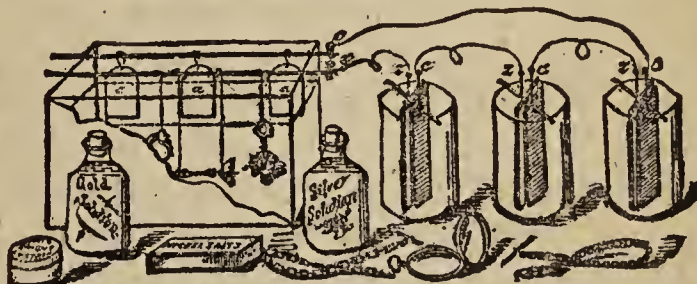
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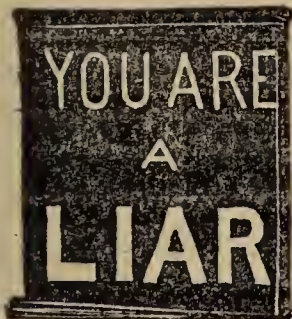
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How to Test Seeds.

It is of the utmost importance to every one to know how to buy seeds, as well as how to sell them. Now, I do not mean to infer that no man can be trusted to sell good seeds to his customers, or that some seeds are any worse for being above one year old, for some particular causes and reasons; but, since seeds are usually sold to purchasers as new and sound, I do think it will be useful for all to learn that there is a true sign whereby to know old from new, vital from non-vital, or less so, as well as to form a correct opinion as to the character of the seed. It will be very useful in purchasing new flower seeds from non-descriptive catalogues.

When you want new seed peas, put one from the stock into your mouth and bite it. If it is very hard it is more than one year old. If the teeth enter it with moderate ease it is new seed. New carrot seed always has a green shade on it. Old seed loses this, and is of a dead pale brown, and less fragrant. New parsnip has a shade of green, which it loses if more than one year old. Onion seed is more difficult to prove than most other seeds, but if you take a single seed at a time and carefully bite it, you will find that old seed has a tough, dry skin, with a very white and harsh kernel, while new seed has a more tender, moist skin, and the kernel possesses a greater degree of moisture, and is somewhat oily. The seed may be cut with a penknife instead of bitten. Onion seed that has no vitality at all has no kernel, or one perfectly dry. Test this by pressing the seed on a piece of white writing paper. If it leaves no moisture on the paper it is of no use, and has been tampered with, or has lost its vitality by age. New cabbage or broccoli seed possesses a pale green shade in the kernel when pressed out or cut, and a tinge of green in the brown skin also. But old seed loses this in proportion to its age, becoming of a dull, dark brown. Cabbage, broccoli, kales, etc., will retain their vitality longer than any other seeds, and will grow well when three years old, or even six years, if well kept. Beet seed has a faint tinge of pale green if new, but is a

dull brown if old, and its vitality is very doubtful if old.

New celery has a faint tinge of green, and is very aromatic, but it loses the green and becomes less fragrant if more than one year old, and is doubtful. Lettuce seed is of a bright silver gray, if new, and the kernel has a green tinge with it, both of which it partially loses with age. Lettuce seed will grow very well two years old, but above that it is doubtful. The black seeded varieties can only be tested by the color of the kernel, which is the same as in the white-seeded. Radish seed always has a strong green color in the kernel up to two or three years old, which changes to a dead, dirty, whitish brown if past growing quality. Radish seed will, however, retain its vitality four or five years, although it will not do for early sowing. Cucumber and melon seeds are of a bright, creamy white, while the outside becomes a dead, pale brown, and the kernel a dull cream color when old. Either will grow very well up to three or four years old. After that they are doubtful, unless they have been preserved very carefully.

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We want a Local Reporter and Agent in every farming community to represent "City and Country," and to furnish us from time to time such facts as we may require. Send 1 cent for credentials and full particulars regarding services and compensation. Address, **WILL C. TURNER & CO., Publishers City and Country, Columbus, Ohio.**

To preserve seeds is of the most importance of all, for it depends upon the manner of keeping stocks as to whether they prove more or less vital even for a few months, especially such as have less power of resistance in themselves. I need scarcely remind the reader that it is the decomposing elements in the surrounding air that destroy the vitality of seed, and consequently those that contain less oily matter, and have a porous shell or skin to the kernel, are the kinds that perish soonest. Either seedsmen do not seem to know this, or cannot reconcile themselves to (as it may appear) a more convenient method of keeping stocks than the usual wooden drawers. These are, of all things, the worst unless lined with impervious material, for in due time these seed drawers become the haunts of insects which drill them full of pinholes. Now, I am convinced it is out of the question for wholesale seedsmen to provide means for the perfect exclusion of the atmosphere, but it is not with these men that the seed becomes deteriorated, for two reasons—they are in larger and compressed quantities, and they dispose of them within a few short months, and generally clear out year by year. But it is with the small seedsmen where the seed grows old. These men should either keep their stocks in impervious canisters, bags or bottles, and then what stocks are left over would be good for another season. Tin canisters, such as those used by grocers for tea and coffee, are excellent for such a purpose as the storing of seeds, more convenient than bags or bottles, and quite as handy as drawers. These canisters should be made of the best tin.—*Seeder.*

Northern Grown Seeds.

That well known agricultural writer "B. F. J.," of Illinois, gives his observations on this subject to the *Country Gentleman* in the following language: "I do not think the value of northern grown seeds is fully and justly appreciated. The truck patch men of the South I understand send north for fresh seeds every season; and this is not because there is any difficulty in growing seeds south, but because such seeds are

found to deteriorate so as to be valueless in two or three years. An instance of the superior value of Michigan grown potatoes, over those which have been raised here for a number of years occurs to me, which was recently told me by a reliable pain-taking English land-owner. He prides himself on his success with potatoes, and justly, for he grows them when others have none. Some three years ago he planted four bushels of Peachblows, of which he has kept the seed certainly six years. Just as he was finishing the planting of his plot of ground, he found he lacked one-half bushel of seed, and remembering he had loaned a neighbor that measure, he went for them. Instead of home grown seed, he got one-half bushel of Peachblows, grown in Northern Michigan, which had reached Chicago by vessel and Champaign by railroad. This half-bushel he planted the same day as the other four bushels, gave them the same treatment, dug them the same day, and to his great surprise found the one-half bushel of northern potatoes had yielded almost as many as the four bushels "native here and to the manner born." I suspect Mr. Gregory's success with seeds, is quite as much due to his northern location, as to any other merit of his above the merit of other seedsmen."

70 Chromo Cards and Tennyson's Poems mailed for ten one-cent stamps. ACME MFG. Co., 11-1 Ivoryton, Conn.

FLOWER SEED BAGS IN STOCK,
Vegetable Show Cards in Stock, Nurserymen's Plates and Show Cards in Stock, Catalogue Plates in Stock.
MENSING & STECHER, Lithographers,
336-340 N. St. Paul St. Rochester, N. Y.

IT WILL BE FOUND THAT THE
CANADA UNLEACHED ASHES
are the Cheap-**FERTILIZER** in use
and free from noxious weeds Sold in Carload Lots.
Each car will contain from 13 to 16 tons. Imported by
MONROE, JUDSON & STROUP,
9-lypd 28 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y.

CATALOGUE FREE!
FRUIT Trees, Grape VINES, FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c &c.
The choicest grape vines delivered safely by mail,
8 for \$1.00, 20 for \$2.00 Address,
F. WALKER & CO.,
New Albany, Ind.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE
Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. V., NO. XII. WHOLE NO., XXXVIII.
LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., DECEMBER, 1884.

BANANA MUSKMELONS. Serious complaints come to us regarding the quality of this new Melon. As it does not please our friends we shall drop it from our list.

ALBERT BENZ, the Pansy Specialist, has succeeded in getting a new Post Office established near his grounds, so his address will hereafter be Douglaston, instead of Little Neck, N. Y.

AGAIN WE ARE OVERWHELMED with applications for advertising space, and have acceded to the demands of our advertisers in granting them more than their usual allowance. In view of the fact, however, that our subscription terms do not afford a sufficient revenue to cover the actual cost of our publication, we hope our readers will pardon us for occasionally going beyond our proscribed limit in this matter. The active season for advertising will soon be over, and we are sure our friends will find during the summer months enough valuable matter to more than repay their investment. We hope, too, that the advertisements themselves will be found interesting and profitable, and that in answering any of them, our friends will not forget to mention the medium through which their attention was called to the claims of the advertiser. A review of the announcements will surely disclose much of interest to every reader. Our personal opinion of the character and standing of a large number of these may be found on page 20 of our last issue, (November) to which we call the attention of all who may not have observed it. Among the new advertisers this month are the following:

S. L. Allen & Co., manufacturers of the Planet Jr. Seed Drills and Cultivators, which are becoming very popular among market gardeners.

T. B. Everett & Co., manufacturers of Matthews Seed Drill, an implement which has for some time been our main dependence for accurately sowing cabbage, onion and other fine seeds.

Hammond & Co., manufacturers of Slug-Shot, of which we speak elsewhere.

Hearne & Co. are publishers of a monthly called "The Aquatic Magazine" devoted to water sports and pastimes.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., is to well known to need our endorsement. If interested in their wares get their catalogue.

The French Dolls advertised by several parties are of course only embossed paper, but are so neatly cut and colored that they will afford much satisfaction to the little girls.

Frederick Lowey gives the best of references, but we have not investigated the articles he offers.

The Enterprise Meat Chopper is a jewel. We loaned ours to a neighbor who says the inventor of it should be granted a pension for his lasting benefit to humanity.

Godey's Lady's Book stands in the very front rank of popular Ladies' Magazines.

Potts Brothers, in addition to their readable Farmer's Magazines, publish some interesting little volumes which they offer at prices well calculated to make them popular. They also supply fancy stock.

A. B. Farquhar introduces to notice his improved Hay Press and other machinery. This magazine is printed by power supplied by an engine of his manufacture which proves very satisfactory.

The "Musical Watch" is a mere toy the size of an ordinary watch. When wound the cogs of a revolving wheel strike the teeth of a metal comb which produces a low but plaintive tune after the style of a music box.

The "Illustrated Family Monthly" is one of three publications which have been regularly issued for some years by Vickery & Hill, a firm which is accredited with abundant capital to carry out all its promises.

The "Illinois Agriculturist" is not to be found in any of the newspaper directories, and too much credence must not be given its claims until its reputation is more fully established.

Business Notices.

THE MANUFACTURER of "Hammond's Slug-Shot" has removed his factory from the inland village of Mount Kisco, N. Y., to the thriving Rail Road center of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. This move was necessitated by the constantly increasing trade which has steadily developed for the past 10 years. "Slug-Shot" has reached a point of demand where the largest and oldest seedsmen recommend and use it freely for its value has become quite apparent to cultivators.

Hammonds Slug-Shot is advertised very extensively, and recognized every where as one of the best and cheapest insect destroyers known. In renewing his advertising contract to begin with this issue of our magazine, the manufacturer writes "We think your paper quite a *trump*". We suppose he only means that he has found us a good *hand* to deal fairly, and knows that our large *clubs* enable us to knock the *spots* off some of our competitors, who have tried to *Euchre* him. Well, as the encomium seems to come from the *heart* we will let it *pass* this time and insert his *cards* as ordered.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT.

(Registered.)

Destroys all insects injurious to House and Garden Plants, Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Potatoes, Melons, Cabbage, Currants and Vegetables and Fruits of all kinds. Sold by Seedsmen and Merchants who are alive to the needs of their customers. For information, send for pamphlet to

"HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG-SHOT WORKS,"

12tf

Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

THE ENTERPRISE MEAT CHOPPER. We have in family use one of these celebrated Choppers and take pleasure in recommending it. It is far ahead of anything of the kind we have ever before seen anywhere. The demand for these Choppers has attained such immense proportions that the manufacturers have been compelled to largely increase their facilities for making them, and we are assured that they are now being turned out at the rate of 2,500 per week, 150 hands being steadily employed on them.

Literary Mention.

DEMAREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Commencing with November, 1884, each copy of this favorite monthly will contain a coupon order, entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in that number, in any of the sizes manufactured. Subscribers or purchasers sending the coupon with a two-cent stamp for postage, will receive by return mail, a complete pattern, of the size and kind they may select, from the Magazine containing the order. This unparalleled offer giving to subscribers twelve patterns valued at 20 cents to 30 cents each, during the year, of the kind and size desired, is a consideration worth over \$3.00, or nearly double the actual cost of the Magazine, which is of itself, with its many brilliant features and solid attractions, the cheapest Magazine in America.

The Youth's Companion is a paper which it is a pleasure to praise. For it demonstrates that it is not necessary to poison a boy's mind in order to stimulate him. The pulse is made to throb, but with an impulse to do right and to fill a high place in the world's estimation. That this can be done and that *The Companion* has been able to achieve a circulation of 325,000 copies, is no small testimony to the skill and liberality with which it is edited. Those who know the paper best wonder how any American family is willing to do without it. The price is \$1.75 a year. Subscriptions sent in now will entitle to copies of all the remaining issues of this year, as well as to the whole year 1885.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL.

Hand Cultivator,
Wheel Hoe,
SINGLE OR COMBINED.



Admitted by leading Seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable implements in use for planting and cultivating garden crops. *Beware of cheap Imitations!* Inquire for the genuine machines which are made only by-

T. B. EVERETT & CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for circulars, giving latest prices and improvements.

SHORTHAND thoroughly taught by MAIL or personally; good situations procured *all pupils* when competent. Phonography, thoroughly learned, opens the best field for young people, especially for educated young ladies. Send for circular. **W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.**

The South Florida Orange Grove.

50c. a Year. Sample, 1c. Silver.

FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.
Payment on time. **J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA.**

MONEY made by soliciting pictures to copy. Agents wanted everywhere. Catalogue sent free. Mention this paper and address at once
12* **E. P. GEROULD & CO., Concord, N. H.**

10,000 STEEL STRINGS.

4 Violin Strings 18 cts. 6 Guitar Strings 40 cents.
Money returned if Strings are not satisfactory.
12-2 **D. S. PORTER, Fergusonville, N. Y.**

SAVE MONEY By getting your Papers and Magazines through **Bennett's Newspaper Club, Quincy, Mich.** Established 14 years. Best references. The \$4 Periodicals for \$3.50; \$3 ditto, \$2.50; \$2 ditto, \$1.50; \$1.00 ditto, 80 to .90. Catalogue free quoting over 500. Send for it. Mention this paper. 11tf

HAPPY HOME.

Our Happy Home Magazine will be published every two months, at 25 cents per year. It is full of *home talks* and the ways to make home pleasant. Send 5 cents for sample copy.

We will send free on application our price list of **Berry Crates, Berry Baskets, Bee Hives, &c.,** made by us of the best material *at very low prices.* Also Catalogue of **Small Fruit, Vegetable and Green House Plants.** Friends, if you do not want our Magazine, send for our price list.
L. H. BASHAW & SONS, East Rochester, Col. Co., O.

NEW GRAPES & OLD - AN ILLUSTRATED
THE JEFFERSON CATALOGUE
A SPECIALITY FREE
J. C. BURROW, FISHKILL N.Y.



No. 1.

This is the best offer ever made by any reliable company.

50 Beautiful Motto and Verse CARDS with name, 10c., 5 packs and Ring No. 1, or 6 packs and Ring No. 2, 50c. 12 packs for \$1.00 and Both Rings Free to sender of club.



No. 2.

ROYAL CARD CO., Northford, Conn.

FREE TO ANY LADY



reader of this paper who will agree to show our catalogue and price list of Rubber Goods to their friends and try to influence sales for us.



We will send you free, post-paid two full sized, LADIES' GOSSAMER RUBBER WATER PROOF GARMENTS, as samples, and one of our handsome Colored Covers 64 page Catalogues with wholesale price list showing how you can make a nice profit right at home. Send 20 one cent stamps to pay postage, packing, etc. Cut this out and send it to
B. A. BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Grand Centre, Kan., June 22, 1884.

Mr. Tillinghast; I enclose you specimens of the Sensitive Rose. 1st, a sprig before it has been touched; 2nd, a sprig after it has been disturbed in any way; 3rd, a bud; 4th, a rose in full bloom. They are now in full bloom scattered around over the prairie. If they could be cultivated they would be quite an addition to the flower garden, as they are hardy and seem to grow the best on dry, gravelly knolls. When the seed is ripe I will send you some. The plant is a running vine; each root has from five to ten vines on stalks which are from six inches to two feet long. The seed will be ripe from the middle to the last of July. We have a great many varieties of beautiful flowers on the prairies here which would make fine additions to the flower gardens. The names of most of them are unknown to me.

I remember your place well. Your brother "Vinz," as we used to call him, went to the Madison Academy several terms at the same time I did. I do not remember of ever seeing you. I wish you all the success possible in your enterprise, you certainly deserve it. With all due respect for that bride whose NOM DE PLUME was LA PLUME, I think that your Post Office should have been named "Sisson" in honor of that staunch old Abolitionist, Rodman Sission, whose memory I shall always respect for the principles he advocated, and the manner in which he advocated them. When you write to Vinz give him my best wishes.

Yours Respectfully, STEPHEN TRIPP.

Samoth, Ill., Sept. 17, 1884.

Isaac F. Tillinghast; Dear Sir,—I am a subscriber to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST and I like it very much, but I see that you admit some swindling advertisements. R. L. Wolcott, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a swindler. Several years ago he flooded this western country with circulars advising farmers' sons to leave the farms and become agents for him to sell his villainous nostrums. He stated in his circulars that to many intelligent young men and boys were wasting their lives on a farm, while if they would engage to travel for him that he would put them in a way to make money fast and have more pleasure than to remain on the old farms. R. L. Wolcott is a scoundrel and deserves to be introduced to a primitive thrashing-machine in the shape of a hickory hoop pole. R. C. Merrill & Co., and their aliases are swindlers. I don't think there is any such firm in Chicago,

but the name of the real swindler is Eaton, who advertises under the name of Merrill & Co., changing the initials for each different newspaper. James Emmons & Co.'s "mind reading" is another humbug. The Michigan Loan & Publishing Co., Charlotte, Mich., is another villainous swindler. I am in favor of passing a law to stop newspapers and magazines from publishing the advertisements of the villainous scoundrels and swindlers.

I expect to buy seeds of you again next spring, but I want no seeds of the nasty Banana Mask Melon. Yours Truly, A. B. AGNEW.



THIS FINE STEREOSCOPE 40c Views
40c Doz. 6 Cabinet Photos of FEMALE
Artists famous men 25c.5 Card 10c
80 SHEETS BEST Writing Paper 20 C
All post paid on receipt of price Write
for circulars Smith Bros Waverly N Y

FISHES SEINES ShotGuns Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.

Large Ill. Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Best Offer Yet! 50 Chromo Cards, New Imported designs for '85, name printed in latest style script type 10c., 11 packs and this elegant rolled Gold Ring or a beautiful Silk Handkerchief for \$1

Illustrated List with Large Sample Album, 25 cents.
FRANKLIN PRINTING CO., New Haven, Conn.

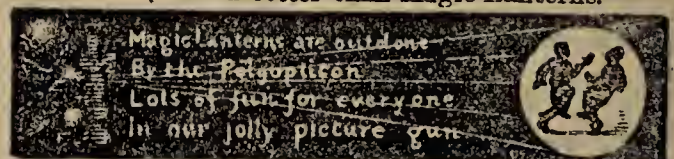
NEW CARDS 20 Hidden Name
10c. 6 per. 50c. (your name hidden by hand holding bouquet of flowers, &c.) 50 New Imported, completely embossed Chromos with name, 15c., 4 packs 50c. (not the cheap embossed edge advertised by others for 10c.) Agents New Sample Book, Premium List and Price List FREE with each order. Address U. S. CARD CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN.



THE STANDARD SILK OF THE WORLD!

Full assortment of above as well as of the celebrated EUREKA KNITTING SILK, EMBROIDERIES, FLOSSES, &c., for sale by all leading dealers. 100 page ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, with rules for KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET, &c., sent for 10 cents in stamps. EUREKA SILK CO., Boston, Mass.

AN OPTICAL WONDER For Pleasure and Business.
Cheaper and better than Magic Lanterns.



The Medal of Merit (N. Y. Am. Institute Fair, 1883), awarded to our new, cheap and original Lantern for Projecting and Enlarging ordinary Photographs, Chromo Cards, Screen Pictures, etc. Works like magic; delights and amuses everybody. Useful to Portrait Artists and to every family wanting Home Amusement. Prices, \$2.50 and \$5. Over 200 Pictures sent free with very Polyopticon. Over 200 Beautiful Pictures in colors for \$1. Full and free descriptive circular. Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 28th St., N. Y.

Cochranon Pa. Oct. 21, 1884.

ED SEED-TIME AND HARVEST; My son, who lives about one-half mile out of town, has been acting on my suggestion of uniting bee-keeping with small fruit raising. I will report his success this season. He had about 1½ acres in strawberries, from which he picked about 120 bushel; sold them readily at 9 and 10 cents per quart; gave 1½ cents per quart for picking. He had nine colonies of bees in the spring. From seven of these he took 500 pounds of honey in small boxes. This brought 15 cents per pound at wholesale, making in all about \$375 profit. He is just commencing the business. Expects to keep 30 or 40 swarms of bees and have from 2 to 2½ acres in berries.

I think this is not a bad report and I would still suggest that those who go into berry raising to unite bee-keeping with it and I think the result will be very satisfactory.

Truly Yours, N. N. SHEPARD.

Wilawana, Pa., Sept. 19, 1884.

I. F. Tillinghast; Sir, I have a problem which I would like to have solved. Will you be kind enough to give your opinion through your magazine? I have a piece of ground of about ½ acre (on a side hill which slopes to the south-west and is sheltered on the south and west by woods) which I intend to set with berries next spring. What kind will be likely to succeed best? Also what variety? The soil is a dark loam and is generally moist. Yours Respectfully,

L. W. McELWAIN.

ANSWER; Our individual experience in berry culture is not very extensive. We are setting more of all kinds this fall than ever before. With some of our practical small fruit growers please give their views on the above?

Ionia, Mich., July 16, 1884.

Friend Tillinghast; I have sold about 90,000 Cabbage and 25,000 Celery Plants. I could have sold as many again had it not been for the long continued dry weather. Several parties have spoken for large quantities, but did not dare to set them out, and I could not persuade them that the plants would live in spite of the dry weather. All who have sowed your seed this year say they never had any more promising looking vegetables. I shall work up an interest in your seeds at our agricultural fair this fall, for I expect to have vegetables to show there that will open the eyes of all visitors. I want to make it known from whence the seeds came, and from whom they can be obtained another year. I have a field of Fottler's and Flat Dutch of which any market gardener in the land might

be proud. Two of my neighbor gardeners who purchased some of your onion seed, say they never had such a crop of uniform onions—not a scullion to be seen. It is more especially a recommendation, as their land has had the fame of producing hardly any thing but "scullions." I feel greatly encouraged, as I am sure I can confidently recommend your seeds. I have sent some to different market gardeners in Sweden, and if they prove a success there, I think I shall get quite a trade from them. I have thought of having a catalogue made out in the Swedish language in a condensed form. I shall not regret the day I formed business acquaintance with you. Very Respectfully,

M. WETTERLING.

BRAND SUCCESS! AGENTS WANTED!
HOME CYCLOPEDIA By H. R. Allen
 A. M., M. D.
 1100 pages and over 2000 illustrations. Contributions from 40 Colleges and Specialists.
FARM CROPS, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, LAW and BUSINESS and HOME MEDICATION.
 I can convince you that no family can afford to do without it.
 Capable men wanted. Address the publisher at once for a valuable pamphlet and special proposition for business.
 W. H. THOMPSON, 404 Arch St., Philad'a. Pa.



Books 3 Cents Each.

The following books, each one of which contains a complete first-class novel by a celebrated author, are published in neat pamphlet form, many of them handsomely illustrated, and printed from clear, readable type on good paper: *The Mystery of the Mill*, by Margaret Blount; *Captain Aleck's Legacy*, by M. T. Caldor; *Blue Eyes and Golden Hair*, by Annie Thomas; *Amos Barton*, by George Elliot; *Henry Arkel*, by Mrs. Henry Wood; *The Laurel Bush*, by Miss Mulock; *A Gilded Sin*, by the author of "Dora Thorne"; *Reaping the Whirlwind*, by Mary Cecil Hay; *David Hunt*, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; *Dudley Carleon*, by Miss M. E. Braddon; *The Mystery of the Headlands*, by Etta W. Pierce; *A Golden Dawn*, by the author of "Dora Thorne"; *Valerie's Fate*, by Mrs. Alexander; *Sister Rose*, by Wilkie Collins; *Anne*, by Mrs. Henry Wood; *Missing*, by Mary Cecil Hay; *Bell Brandon*, by F. Hamilton Myers; *The Yellow Mask*, by Wilkie Collins; *The Cricket on the Hearth*, by Charles Dickens; *A Bride from the Sea*, by the author of "Dora Thorne"; *Hester*, by Beatrice M. Butt; *The Lost Bank Note*, by Mrs. Henry Wood; *Back to the Old Home*, by Mary Cecil Hay. We will send any one of the above books by mail, post-paid, for Three Cents; any five for 12 cents; any 10 for 20 cents; the entire number (23 books) for 40 cents. Postage stamps taken. These are the cheapest books ever published, and guaranteed worth five times the money asked for them. This offer is made to introduce our popular publications. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address, F. M. LUPTON, Publisher, No. 3 Park Place, New York.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Hamlet, Ill., Oct. 2, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir;—At the beginning of this year I sent you an order for seeds and said I wanted you to send me two or three packets of onion seed, such as would produce the largest kind of bulbs. If successful I intend to compete at our County Fair for the premium on onions. You sent me three packets, one was the Giant Rocca, the other, White Tripoli, and the third White Globe. On April 3rd, I sowed part of each packet in my cold frame. In due time the plants made their appearance, and it did seem to me that every seed had germinated, and all of them made fine plants.

Having prepared the ground where I wanted the onions to grow, I marked off one long row with a garden line. On the 22nd of May, there having been a heavy rain the night before, I transplanted the onions, putting them about five or six inches apart in the row: altogether there was a little over one hundred plants of each kind. They all took hold and did well. All through the season I kept the ground mellow and free from weeds. On the 15th of September the onions were ripe and the tops nearly all dead, so I gathered them.

The Giant Rocca, true to name, produced, by far, the largest onions. Three of them were $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; twenty of them $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and none less than three inches. The White Tripoli came next in breadth, but they were flat, and not so heavy as the Rocca. The White Globe is truly a globe, and a most beautiful onion; it would average from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; in all but the color they were more like the Rocca in appearance. All were splendid onions and attracted great attention.

I took about thirty of the Giant Rocca onions to our county fair and got the premium; none of the other onions on exhibition were near as large.

Now it may be said by some, that this experiment is a small affair. So it is, but think of it; if I had had one acre of such onions, what a pile I should have had. Tell me if any one has done better.

Yours Truly, M. D. DUMBELL.

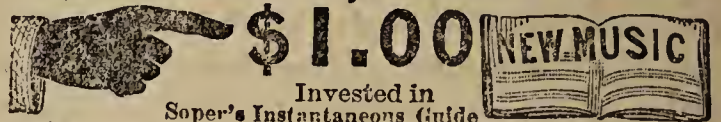


Mention this Paper.

A Handsomely Illustrated Paper for Boys and Girls. Every family should take it. Subscription price, \$1.25 a year. Send three cents for sample copy. A premium for every subscriber.

HEARNE & CO., Pub'rs,
178 Broadway, N. Y.

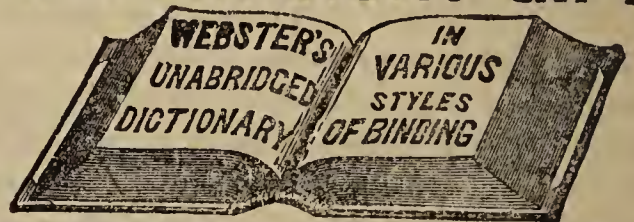
Any Person can Play Without a Teacher.



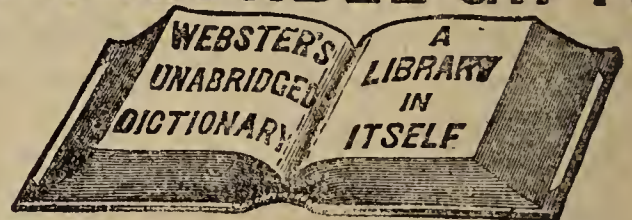
Invested in Soper's Instantaneous Guide to the Piano and Organ, will enable you to play 20 familiar airs on either instrument at once. You require no previous knowledge of music whatever. It will teach you more music in one day than you can learn from a teacher in a month. Send for it. It will not disappoint you. Every house having a Piano or Organ should have a GUIDE. A lady writes: "Your Guide has brought much happiness to my family. My husband says it is the best purchase he ever made. My children derive much happiness from it." The Guides are sold in handsome folio sets with 20 pieces of Popular Music for \$1.00. Just think of it—you would pay more than that amount for a single lesson. The set complete, will be mailed free on receipt of price.

HEARNE & CO., Pub'rs, 178 Broadway, N. Y.
Any person sending \$2.50 for two subscriptions to Hearne's Young Folks' Weekly, will receive a set of Soper's Guide and 20 pieces of music free. Mention this Paper.

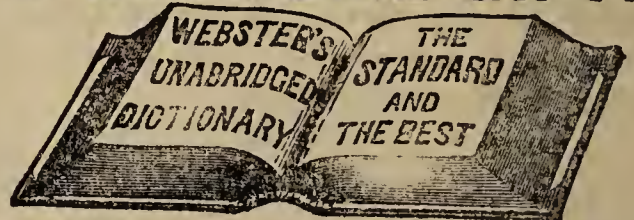
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The latest edition has 3000 more Words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Dict'y and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

FREE CHRISTMAS PACKAGE.



To introduce our goods and secure future trade, we will send you free of charge, if you will send 20c. in stamps for postage, &c., 5 pretty Christmas Cards, 5 nice New Year Cards, 1 lovely Birthday Card, a beautiful gilt-bound floral Autograph Album illustrated with birds, flowers, ferns, &c., a handsome Photographic Portrait of all the Presidents of the United States neatly arranged in an album with a fac-simile Autograph of each; also our new Holiday Book. Address, J. W. BABCOCK & CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN.

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

BY M. E. C.

O! COULD there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pastimes might go round
Without the village tattling!
How doubly blest that place would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.

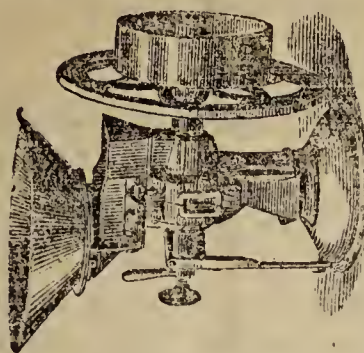
IF such a spot were really known,
Dame Peace might claim it as her own,
And in it she might fix her home
Forever and forever!
There like a queen might reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they might receive,
And be offended never.

THE mischief makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure,
They seem to take one's part, but when
They've heard our cases, quickly then
They soon retail them all again,
Mixed in a poisonous measure.

AND then they've such a cunning way
Of telling tales. They whisper sly,
"Don't mention what I say, I pray,
I would not tell another."
Straight to your neighbor's house they go,
Narrating every thing they know,
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, son and brother.

OH! that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red or blue
That every one might know them.
Then would our village sure forget
To rage and quarrel; fume and fret,
And fall into an angry pet
With things too much below them.

FOR 'tis a sad degrading heart
To make another's bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish.
Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, peace and joy abound,
And angry feelings perish.



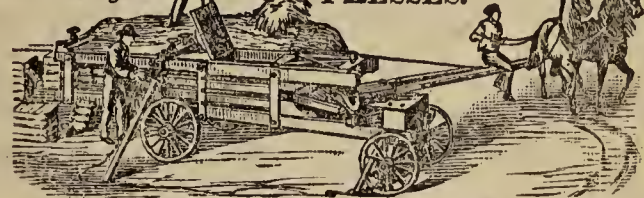
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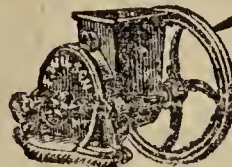
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We note the remarks of a Tennessee correspondent of one of our exchanges on this subject which accord so nearly with our own ideas and practices that we quote: "The results of my experiments with at least 38 different varieties of wheat for years proves beyond a doubt that good, healthy, unadulterated seed, selected and saved as farmers select and save their seed corn, will not run out or deteriorate in the least, but grow better. To illustrate and prove this fact I desire to give the results of an experiment made this season. Last June I picked seven pounds of the best central heads of my wheat, and drilled it eleven inches apart in rows, at the rate of only forty pounds to the acre. It grew most luxuriantly and was entirely too thick for large heads. It attained a height of 6½ feet and much of it fell down. April 20th it commenced heading, was reaped June 11th, and to-day it was threshed, making according to the report of a committee over 67 bushels per acre."

Many such instances might readily be given. Does it never occur to the planter to ask himself why there is so much difference in the plants of corn in the same hill, all treated alike? or why there is such a difference in the size and vigor of a lot of seedlings of any plant when all are in the same bed or drill and under the same conditions? A correspondent says he can state many facts tending to show that by careful attention to the perfect maturity of seed, the productiveness of annual plants can be obtain-

ed of quicker growth and hardiness, but it does not seem necessary to do this. Indeed he believes the "running out" of the wheats and other plants in a few years after their introduction is caused by the premature gathering of the crop to avoid the waste of seed, and the promiscuous and careless use of good and bad grains for seeding. The plant from one heavy, well matured, and selected grain would tiller and yield more at harvest, than five shrunken half ripe kernels with their puny yellow stalks. So too of corn. It often rots in the ground, or comes up feeble and yellow, and the planter often says in explanation "that the weather was too cold; the ground is too wet, too much manure in the hill," &c. On inquiry you will generally find in such cases that the real trouble can be laid to poorly ripened or badly selected seed.

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Increasing the Vitality of Seeds.

The *Country Gentleman* states that Prof. Lazenby, while at Cornell, tried many experiments with steep on seeds, kept at an average temperature of 65 degrees. The best effects on cruciferous seeds appear to have been with chlorine, and with camphorated water. Turnip seeds so old that hardly a tenth would germinate under ordinary treatment, were treated with camphorated water and then dried by rolling in plaster. These germinated freely. The difference was striking. This treatment is easily given, and the experiment is worth remembering and respecting. In other instances, seeds which would germinate when moistened with pure water, in forty-eight hours, require only from thirty to thirty-six hours when moistened with bromide water, and twenty-four hours with iodine water.

The Editor remarks that it is not uncommon for some kinds of seeds to grow after remaining dormant for several years, as, for example, he has found peas six or seven years old to germinate without failure, but they were a week later than fresh peas in coming up, showing that seeds gradually lose their vitality until at last it is entirely gone. Some seeds will scarcely grow after the second year, others will retain their vitality for a long time. We frequently see the statements of wheat found in an Egyptian mummy germinating after thousands of years. This is fiction, or those who make the statement are deceived by the accidental introduction of fresh grains. Prof. Honslow, who has given the subject special attention, says that all such statements are erroneous. The true mummy wheat is dark brown and carbonized like burnt coffee and cannot grow.

OLD SEED CORN. Some kinds of seed lessen in germinating power as they grow older, but according to a correspondent of the *Western Rural*, seed corn loses nothing by age. He states that good, ripe, well-kept corn is as good for seed after several years as when perfectly fresh. He says, "I have planted it at three and four years old, and it all came as well as the first year. But

I never plant corn, either of my own saving or that of others, without first trying it in moist earth."

In our opinion, in regard to the length of time seeds will retain their vitality, much depends upon the manner in which they are kept. They should be thoroughly dried and kept dry to longest retain it. Seeds which are stored where they can contract moisture, will soon become musty and rapidly lose their germinating powers, especially if subjected to great changes in temperature while damp. If an ear of corn be hung over the kitchen stove until thoroughly dry, we believe it may remain there for years and yet grow readily. When perfectly dry, no amount of cold will injure it, but if placed in a crib, as it comes from the field, a hard freeze will kill its vitality.



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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

All Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Answers and original contributions solicited from all.

ANSWERS TO OCTOBER GARNERINGS.

55. The man who is elected.
 56. 1. Sweet William. 2. Mourning Bride. 3. Wandering Jew. 4. Love-in-a-mist. 5. Morning Glory. 6. Fever Few.

57.

		O		
	A	R	A	
A	N	O	N	A
O	R	O	L	O
A		O	N	A
	A	G	A	
		Y		

58. CRABBED.

59. P Y T H O N E S S
 F L A G R A N C Y
 E R A D I C A T E
 P R O N E N E S S
 F R U S T R A T E
 B R I L L I A N T
 E M I N E N C E S
 A N C I E N T L Y
 G E R M I N A T E

60. HARVEST HOME—HARVEST MOON.

DECEMBER GARNERINGS.

No. 69. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 53 letters, is a quotation from Thomas Burns.

The 32, 24, 34, 16, 35, 21, 37, 1, 28, 53 is depressed in the middle.

The 38, 6, 46, 49, 17, 33, 39, 4, 17, 33, 39, 4, 17 is a French measure.

The 2, 51, 9, 30, 43, 26, 3 is a thrust.

The 10, 41, 7, 13, 27, 15 is to make happy.

The 48, 12, 50, 8, 19 is a sweet secretion from many trees.

The 31, 18, 36, 44, 42 are well known leguminous plants.

The 40, 29, 11, 22, 52 is to furnish.

The 25, 5, 20 is a quadruped.

The 45, 14, 23 was a governor of Algiers before the French conquest.

SALLY.

No. 70. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of five letters.)

1. Extent. 2. To decorate. 3. To hesitate. 4. To encounter. 5. Violation of law. 6. Odor. 7. Trifling.
 Primals: Natural.
 Finals: To beg.

C. H. PUTNAM.

No. 71. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

In light, not in dark;
 In list, not in hark;
 In big, not in tall;
 In large, not in small;
 In rain, not in snow;
 In wilt, not in grow;
 In yell, not in roar;
 Whole, we should be thankful for.

MEAD.

No. 72. HALF SQUARE.

1. A wall for defence. 2. Worshipped. 3. A small bird. 4. Parched. 5. To confine. 6. A masculine nickname. 7. Always in trouble.

LACKAWANNA LAD.

No. 73. DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead a cross-beam, and leave to free from captivity by a price. 2. Having made a will, and leave condition. 3. Touch, and leave gesticulation.

ANNA CONDOR.

No. 74. CURTAILMENTS.

1. Curtail a public declaration, and leave obscure. 2. To conclude and leave the conclusion. 3. The calyx of certain plants, and leave sullen.

A GARNERER.

No. 75. WORD ANAGRAMS.

1. OH, I cry and chop! 2. SAY, do I cry "sin"?

SEWARD BEARD.

No. 76. BURIED PYRAMID.

Cross Words.

1. The cowslip. 2. The state of not showing color from the decomposition of light. 3. The act of unsettling. 4. A certain theory in painting. 5. Those who have a legal claim on an estate. 6. Congratulations. 7. A softening.

Hidden Pyramid.

1. A vowel. 2. White metal. 3. To earn. (obs.) 4. A celebrated painter. 5. Embarrassed. 6. The act of drawing out. A softening.

Diagonals of Pyramid.

- From center down to left: One who punishes.
 From center down to right: Imperfect.

MAUDE.

PRIZES: For best list of answers, a family garden collection of 20 packages of Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

For second best list of answers, Seed-Time and Harvest for one year.

Answers must be received before Jan. 14, to be credited in the February number.

Answers in February number.

Answers to the October Garnerings were received from B. M. H., Lackawanna Lad, O. Mission, Anna Condor, Sadie, Ruthven, Veteran, Betsy Ann, Elder Blow, Tim and Tip, Will E. Shedd, Hattie B. Kendall, Sadie E. Kendall, John F. Merriam, Ida No, Ike Annot, Pussycat, B. Wildred, Dyke Anderson, Undine, John King, Lawrence, La Plume. Sally, A. Garnerer, E. N. E., Lou, Ann Tick, Teledu, Activity, Dandy Pratt, Eloise Stanhope and Penn Archer.

Prizes for best list of answers were awarded to B. M. H. and Lou.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Angelina S.: The Charade submitted is one of your best, and shows you to be an adept in rhyming puzzles. In this life no one is always successful in all his efforts. We cannot tell why this is so. We think it may be because one cannot always have the true estimate of his labors. Please continue to be a contributor, and we will ensure you a good reception.—B. M. H.: "Vain his attempt who strives to please them all." Comment is needless.—Lou, who is a new-comer, writes: "We have taken quite an interest in the Garnerings, and often have solved most of the puzzles but never sent an answer before, but have concluded to send at once, whether they are correct or not." That is the right way to do, and we wish that all our readers would forward the result of their labors, if they have but one answer to send.—Anna Condor: Like some others, you sent but one solution to No. 60. You will notice that it was a double puzzle and had two answers.—Ann Tick: We endeavor to conduct the department to the best of our ability, to be just to all and partial to none. We have had but one complaint, and we felt sorry for

that one, although we may have deserved many more.—*E. N. E.*, writes: "That Rebus by Sally seemed so easy after I saw the answer, that I was surprised to think I could not guess it," and adds: "I thought editors liked brevity, and therefore I have always tried to be as brief as possible when writing to one, but I see you urge us to pen longer missives. I think you must be, not only a puzzle editor, but a puzzle of an editor." We get puzzled sometimes. We think the generality of puzzle editors like long letters and short puzzles, although we do not taboo the letter if particularly good.—*Sally*: You were the person referred to, although we did not get your *nom de plume* exactly right. Try to remember the Garnerings every month. Your last lot of puzzles was a very fine one. We are becoming quite proud of our contributors and see great talent in all of them.—*Maude*: That long delayed Charade appears next month, and we think it will cause much study. Concerning No. 58, Sally writes: "You ask my opinion of Maude's Charade. I think it is a good one, although there are several words that would answer for solution." The lady does not say what those words are but submits the one you did.—*B. Wildred*: Always glad to hear from new-comers. The prizes are open to all for competition.—*Cassbet*: The politicians seemed to have more trouble over the answer to No. 55, than our puzzlers did. Political puzzles are ever knotty and hard to untie. "May the best man win" we say, although it is often hard to tell who is that best man.

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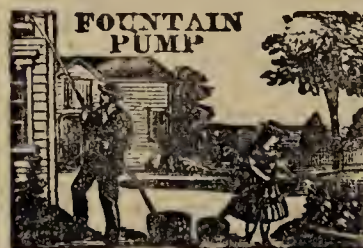


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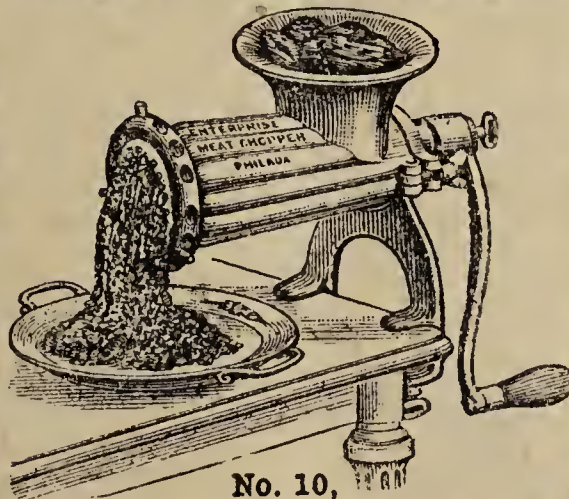
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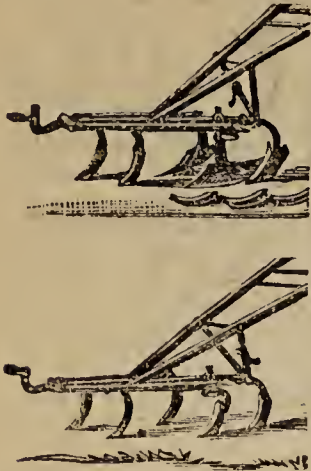
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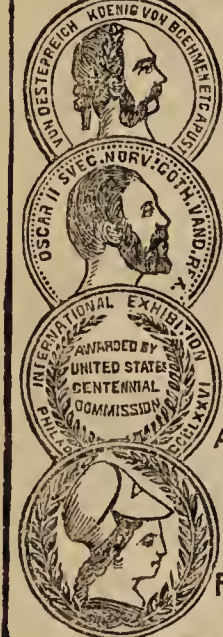
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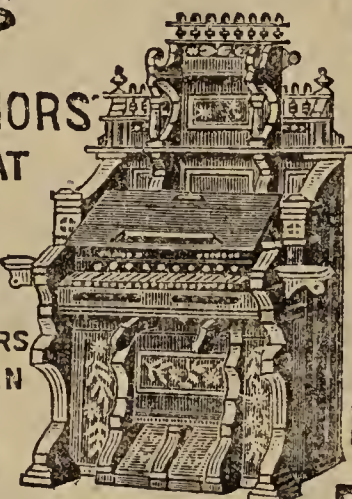


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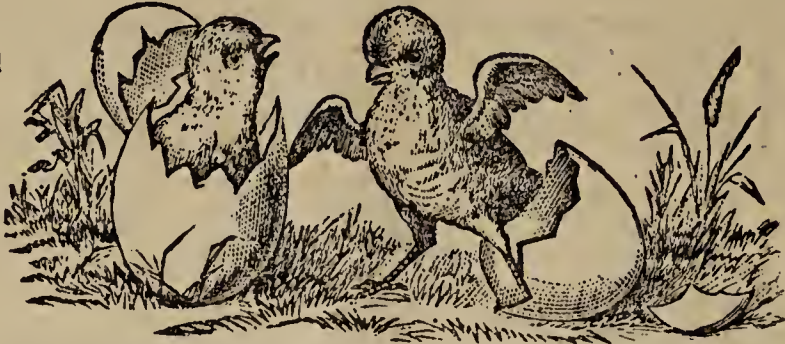
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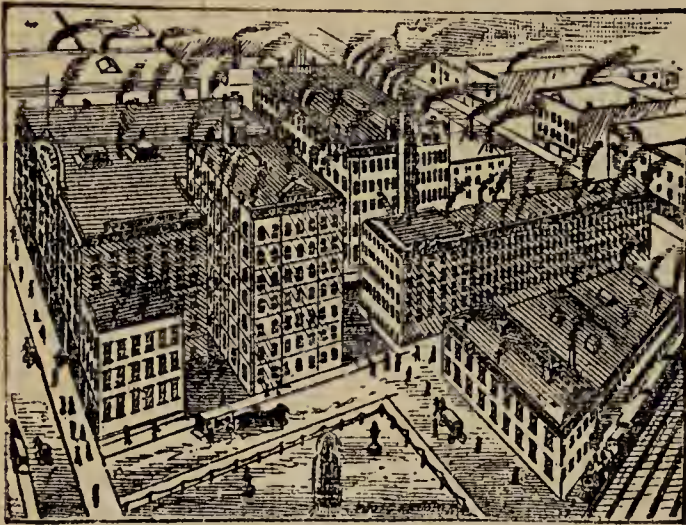
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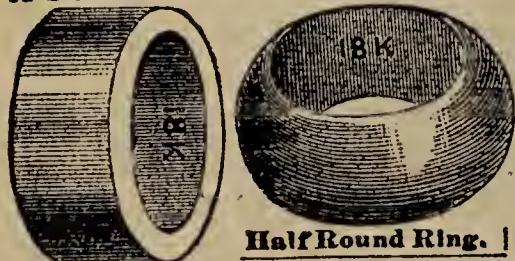
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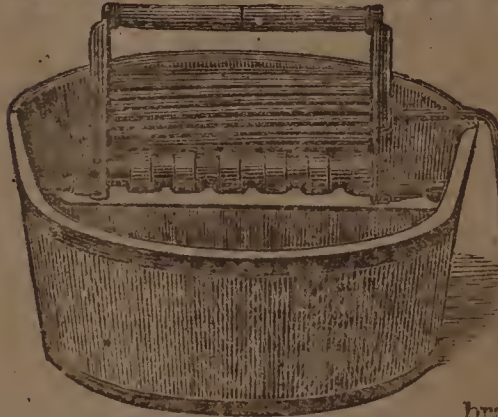
The PRACTICAL FARMER enters on the 30th year of its publication under the most flattering auspices. It leads the Agricultural Journalism of the world. During the year it gives its readers 832 pages, or 3228 columns of matter, in 52 weekly issues, returning many fold to its readers the value of its subscription price of \$2. It is cut, pasted and folded in convenient form to be preserved. As its name indicates, it is a Practical paper for Practical farmers; its columns are filled with the record of the results of the labors and experiments of farmers who make farming a business. In addition, the best agricultural writers of the day are represented in its columns. Agriculture, Horticulture, the Garden, Stock raising, the Dairy interests and everything that pertains to the business of farming is ably treated from week to week. Its market reports are especially full and valuable. The good Housewife has a department expressly prepared for her, and appropriate mental food is provided for the Fire-side and the Children. This is not mere assertion. Read what subscribers, scattered all over the Union, say: We are delighted with the paper—R. L. Jones, White Lake, N. Y. Am well pleased with the P. F.. Don't want to miss a number—I. Wyant, Severy, Kan. Like it so well I shall never keep house without it—V. m. Nelson, Lawrence, Mich. Send your paper for another year, I liked it so well during the past year—J. A. Schnieder, Louisville, Col. I like it very much—A. K. Underwood, Kingston, R. I. Would not like to do without it—R. H. Leavitt, Columbus, O. I have been well pleased with your paper—C. W. Channell, Portsmouth, N. H. Hope I shall always be able to take it in the future—H. Rixford, Pa. The paper is a very good one—C. Jones, Wild Flower, Cal. A very useful and splendid paper—V. Lerette, Seneca, Ill. We are well pleased with the paper—L. C. Gardener, Nashville, Tenn. We have thousands of testimonials similar to the above showing how the PRACTICAL FARMER is regarded by the farmers of the country. The FARMER will be better than ever during 1885, maintaining its reputation as the BEST Farm Paper in the world. Two dollars invested in a year's subscription will return many fold during its 52 weekly visits. We desire to commence the new year with a largely increased subscription list, and to do this, make the readers of the

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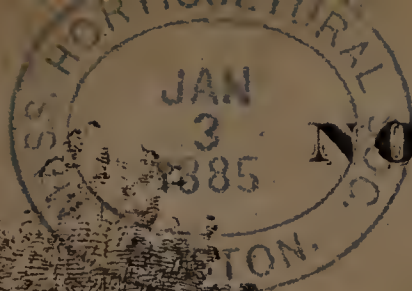
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VOL. 6.

January,



NO. 1.



SEED TIME

AND

HARVEST

AN ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

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Vol. 6.

JANUARY, 1885.

No. 1.



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This Tomato is of a Bright Red Color, very solid and excellent flavor; its form is somewhat similar to Hathaway's Excelsior; smooth, solid, medium size. It grows

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This Tomato being well adapted for shipping, also extra early, is specially recommended for the Southern States. Introduced by F. E. McAllister, of New York.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

THE OLD HOME.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

COLD and deserted the old house stands,
Dingy and damp are the walls,
Dusty and mouldy the desolate rooms,
Gloomy and dark the old halls
Where once the patter of careless feet,
And voices lively and gay,
In merry songs, or in loving words,
Re-echoed the live-long day.

Come into the house so empty and still,
And wander from room to room,
Let fancy give us a welcome now
In the old deserted home.
Let memory carry us back again
To the days of long ago,
When cheery smiles e'er greeted us
In the old house quaint and low.

Here, in this large old-fashioned room,
By its warm and bright fireside,
A father gathered his cherished ones,
And gazed with a father's pride
On his noble sons in their youth and strength,
And his daughters pure and fair;
And a mother smiled on the loving group
As she sat in her old arm chair.

And here, alas! in this hallowed room,
A sad farewell was said,
As a tall, proud form clad in "army blue"
Went forth with a manly tread.
And a mother wept with an aching heart
As her prayers she whispered o'er,
But away in the South is a lonely grave—
For he came to his home no more.

Tread softly, lightly, the threshold o'er,
For this is a sacred room.
Here, a father folded his toil-worn hands
And went to his heavenly home.
And a son and daughter, in life's bright morn
Grew weary and sighed for rest,
And were wafted away on spirit wings
To a loving Saviour's breast.

And others have gone from the homestead old;
One roams o'er the prairies wide,—
One went to cheer another home
Long years ago as a bride.
One seeks for fame in another land;
But all will sometimes sigh
For the loved ones gone from the dear old home,
And the days long since gone by.

The mother, now, with her youngest one,
The pride of her life, her stay,
Is waiting with patient and cheerful heart,
The dawn of a glorious day
When she'll clasp again to her yearning breast
The loved ones gone before,
And welcome those who may follow her
To the home on the golden shore.

Our hearts are sad as we turn to go
Away from the homestead old.
For mem'ry brings to mind so much
That can never in words be told.
But as we go, we will breathe a prayer,
That blessings ever may come
To the ones who are wandering far away
From the old deserted home.

Sowing and Reaping.

"'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' Never were truer words spoken than those, Lambert, and I am afraid you will realize it if you persist in this project."

—"You take too gloomy a view of it, Heckles; too gloomy, entirely."—"There's nothing but gloom to view, Lambert. You surely don't pretend to think that you are to make our village better, or the lives of its inhabitants brighter by opening a saloon?"

Lambert was silent a moment. Then he said slowly: "I don't suppose the village will be any the worse for it. Men who want liquor will get it if they have to go fifty miles after it. I will simply make the matter of getting it a little easier."—"There's just where the harm lies. Half the people in this world are upright merely because they are not exposed to temptation. Sin isn't made easy to them. We haven't a drunkard in this village now, and a man even slightly under the influence of liquor is a rare sight. A street brawl has never taken place here. There are no disturbances of the peace. Open your saloon, and all this will be changed. You have young sons, Lambert; you ought to think of them."—"I don't think they will be in any danger. Of course I shall not let them go near the saloon."—"But you will welcome gladly the sons of other men. Is that doing as you would be done by?"

Lambert moved uneasily.—"It is of no use to argue the matter, Heckles," he said. "I've got to make money somehow. My farm doesn't begin to pay me for the labor I put on it, and it is heavily mortgaged. And, besides, I've given my word to Butler, and I can't go back on it."

"A bad promise is better broken than kept," said Heckles. "You'll rue the day you ever saw that Butler. He's a man that I wouldn't trust out of my sight."—"He'll

make a good bar-keeper. He thoroughly understands his business," said Lambert. "He has assured me that I can clear off my debts in less than two years, and make enough to live on, besides."—A fine way to make it," said Heckles, ironically. "You'll send fifty souls to ruin for every debt."—"Come, come Heckles; that's going too far."—"Not a bit of it. If anything it isn't going far enough. But I see it is of no use to argue with you, so I'll be off. I've always wanted sons, but I'm thankful now that I have only daughters. Your saloon won't trouble them, unless they happen to marry men who call upon Butler too often. And I think there is little likelihood of that. They have had a horror of intemperance instilled into them from babyhood. I'm sorry you're in debt, Lambert, and sorry your farm pays you so poorly; but I am sorrier still that your new business is one that can have neither the blessing of God, nor the approval of any good man."

He touched his old grey horse with his whip and rode away, leaving Lambert with a very troubled look on his face.—"He's an old friend, and I suppose on that account he felt that he could talk pretty freely," he muttered, "but he goes too far—he's almost foolish on the subject." He walked up the neat box-bordered path that led to the house. His little daughter, a child of nine years of age, ran out to meet him.—"Supper's ready, papa," she said. Lambert bent and kissed her tenderly. She was his favorite child, and he petted and spoiled her to the last degree. In the kitchen his wife and eldest daughter were moving briskly about from the stove and pantry to the table.

"Mr. Butler called while you were talking to Mr. Heckles, father," Susan said. "He is down at the barn with the boys."—"What is he doing down there?" exclaimed Mr. Lambert, irritably. "He's not the man I care to have the boys intimate with."—"You had better tell him not to come here so often, then," said Mrs. Lambert, "for Arthur was saying only yesterday that Butler had more fun in him than any other man he had ever met. And Joe follows him like his shadow."

The father's brow grew dark.—"He

won't have time to come around here after to-morrow," he said. "There'll be enough to keep him busy at the saloon. Blow the horn, Cora." The little girl took the horn down from the wall, where it hung by a cord, and blew a shrill blast, which brought the two boys and Butler in at once. Arthur and Joe were fine, manly looking young fellows of seventeen and nineteen, and their father was justly proud of them. But as he looked at them now, he remembered Heckles's prophecy, and was silent and gloomy throughout the meal.

There were others besides Mr. Heckles who disapproved of Lambert's project, and he was urged and advised on every side to give it up. But neither argument nor persuasion had any effect upon his determination, and the saloon opened with a fine array of bottles, glasses and liquors. It was the first venture of the kind in Coldbrook, and consequently excited a great deal of curiosity and comment. The saloon was crowded the first evening it opened. Men who did not take a glass of liquor once a year came to "see how the place looked," and they found it so cheerful, and met so many acquaintances, that they dropped in again and again, and Butler was well satisfied with the contents of the money-drawer at the end of the first week. As Mr. Lambert had said, the bar-keeper understood his business thoroughly, and his fund of wit and humor, coarse as it often was, lured many a young man within the charmed circle about the bar.

Among these was Arthur Lambert, who had been very much attracted to Butler from the first, and who frequented the saloon unknown to his father. He was encouraged in this course by Butler, who thought Mr. Lambert too strict, and who saw no harm in a social glass. He always met Arthur with a smile, and with a friendly slap on the back would tell him "the old man would soon learn that his boy was out of long clothes."

Arthur was not the only son whose father was unaware of his visits to the saloon. There was a very convenient back door to the place, and an easy little back parlor, and here from six to ten young men, none of them over twenty years of age, met

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

nearly every evening to play cards. And, as a matter of course, liquor was freely passed around. At the end of the year it was no unusual thing for the village to be disturbed by a street brawl, and the sight of a man under the influence of liquor was so frequent as not to excite comment. But Mr. Lambert refused to listen to the voice of conscience. He had paid off all his small debts, and expected to be able very soon to lift the mortgage on his farm. The idea of giving up the saloon was clearly out of the question. During the second year of the existence of the saloon, a paper-mill was started in the village, and this brought many new residents to the place. The business at Lambert's increased perceptibly, and in a short time he had not only paid off the mortgage on his farm, but began the erection of a house in the village, which was to be handsomer than anything of the kind ever attempted there.

"There's where your wages have gone," said Mr. Heckles to a poor laborer, who was standing before the new edifice one evening just prior to its completion. "You deprive yourself of every comfort, and keep your wife and children in abject poverty, in order that this man may build a fine house and live at his ease." The laborer stared at him, but made no reply. The argument was too deep for his dull comprehension. The indulgence of his appetite for strong drink was of more consequence to him than wife, children, and home all put together. One evening, as Mr. Heckles rode past the new house, he saw Mr. Lambert at the gate, and stopped to speak to him. While they were talking, a man staggered by, half supported by a shabbily dressed woman, down whose pale, sorrow-stricken face the tears were streaming.

"I saw that woman go into your saloon half an hour ago," said Heckles. "She was looking for her husband, I suppose."—"Probably," said Lambert, sharply. "The fellow is always drunk on Saturday night."—"I suppose you are ready to admit now that your saloon has done some harm?" said Heckles.—"If I didn't sell them liquor some other man would." said Lambert.—"Probably. But you ought not to be the man. If every man made up his

mind to that there wouldn't be any liquor sold."—"I'm not sorry I opened the saloon, Heckles," said Lambert, impatiently. "It has paid me well. I am now out of debt, and in a fair way to become in very comfortable circumstances. I have been singularly prospered."—"Those who frequent your saloon have not prospered." said Heckles, with a short laugh. "And I believe you will be sorry yet that you opened the place, Lambert."

Lambert smiled, and changed the subject, little dreaming that he was to begin the reaping of his harvest that very night. He retired early to rest, but about midnight was aroused by the sound of a great commotion beneath his window, and the loud ringing of the door-bell. He hastened down stairs, and as he threw open the hall door he met a crowd of men, bearing on a shutter the body of his son, which was covered with blood.

"There's been a row down at the saloon," said some one. "Arthur's pretty badly cut up."—"Arthur! My son!" cried Lambert, in a tone of horror; for he had known nothing of Arthur's predilection for liquor, his visits to Butler's parlor.—"It *can not* be."

Arthur died the following day, and the wretched father went almost mad with grief and despair. But he did not blame himself, or the saloon for the accident. He spent all his rage upon the man who had assaulted his son, and used every endeavor to have him properly punished. Only when he had been committed to prison for a term of years was the father's desire for revenge appeased. But the saloon went on, and a greater blow was to fall upon its proprietor. One morning Cora did not appear at breakfast, and on investigation of her absence the parents discovered that she had eloped with a young man whose dissipated course had caused Mr. Lambert to forbid him the house. This blow almost broke the father's heart. In a few weeks he became like an old man, and his friends feared for his reason, so deeply did he brood over his sorrows.

It soon became apparent that Joe, the only remaining son, was drinking to excess. He was employed as book-keeper in the paper-mill, but neglected his duties

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to such an extent that he was finally discharged in the most peremptory manner, by the superintendent. Angered at the abrupt dismissal and the stinging rebuke which accompanied it, Joe lost all control over himself, and drawing a pistol, shot the superintendent through the heart. He was arrested, tried, and sentenced to be hung. His wretched father spent almost every dollar he possessed in trying to save him; but it availed nothing. Yet the shame of seeing his son on the gallows was spared him, for Joe died in prison only a few days before the time appointed for his execution.

The day after his death, Mr. Lambert went in person to the saloon, and closed it. Butler immediately got out a license in his own name and opened another near the paper-mill, but the liquors with which he filled his bar did not come from Lambert's. With his own hands Lambert emptied every bottle into a sink hole back of the saloon, and sold the saloon itself for a flour-and-feed store. He was convinced at last that Heckles had been right in assuring that "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—*Florence B. Hallowell, in Prairie Farmer,*

Does the World miss any one?

Not long. The best and most useful of us will soon be forgotten. Those who today are filling a large place in the world's regard will pass away from the remembrance of man in a few months, or at farthest, in a few years after the grave has closed upon the remains.

We are shedding tears above a new-made grave and wildly crying out in our grief that our loss is irreparable, yet, in a short time the tendrils of love have entwined around other supports, and we no longer miss the one that is gone.

So passes the world. But there are those to whom a loss is beyond repair. There are men from whose memories no woman's smile can chase recollections of the sweet face that has given up all its beauty at death's icy touch. There are women whose plighted faith extends beyond the grave, and drives away as profane those who

would entice them from a worship of their buried lovers.

Such loyalty, however is hidden away from the public gaze. The world sweeps on beside and around them and cares not to look in upon this unobtruding grief. It carves a line and rears a stone over the dead and hastens away to offer homage to the living.

Spoken After Sorrow.

I know of something sweeter than the chime
Of fairy bells that run
Down mellow winds: oh, fairer than the time
You sing about in happy, broken rhyme,
Of butterflies and sun.

But oh, as many fabled leagues away
As the To-morrow, when the east breaks gray,
Is this which lies, somewhere most still and far,
Between the sunset and the dawn's last star,
And known as Yesterday.

I know of something better, dearer, too,
Than this first rose you hold,
All sweet with June, and dainty with the dew,
The summer's golden promise breathing through
In white leaves' tender fold;
Oh fairer, when the late winds, gathering slow
Behind the night, shall, moaning sad and low
Across the world, make all its music dumb.
Oh, dearer than the earliest rose to come,
Will be the last to go.

I know of something sadder than this nest
Of broken eggs you bring,
With such sweet trouble stirring at your breast:
For love undone; the mother bird's unrest,
That yesterday could sing.
My little child, too, grieved to want my kiss,
Do I forget the sweetness they will miss
Who built the home? My heart with yours makes
moan;
But oh, the nest from which the birds have flown
Is sadder far than this.

—*Juliet C. Marsh.*

It is much more honorable to beg than to contract debts and not pay them. Unless there have been reverses that justify the nonpayment of debts contracted under more favorable circumstances, there is nothing more unmanly than delinquency.

Young and old should make home the scene of their great and most frequent enjoyments. Wife, husband, and children, parents, brothers, and sisters are the warmest, truest and most congenial of all friends.

"It is good enough," or "My work is as good as that of others," is not the language of a progressive young man. Always do the best you can.

The law punishes for protection. Life and liberty are her wards, and opposition to them she punishes.

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER ONE.

The rural population of old England has always been noted for its healthiness and happiness; the former, possibly on account of the people taking so much bodily exercise, living among the green fields and upon wholesome food; while the latter has been caused by mingling play with work and because of the numerous holidays given them as a reward for their toil and labor.

In the olden time, each month had its holidays whether religious or secular, and brought with it customs and sports peculiar to itself. It gave the writer much pleasure in reading of these sports and pastimes; and, believing they would have as much interest to others, he thought it would not come amiss to let those interested in such matters share in the gratification. Some of these sports may seem rude, and many of them have become obsolete, while others have died out one by one just as have the individuals who participated in the same.

New Year's Day, in the Church calendar, known as Circumcision, began the year of merry-making, and the Wassail Bowl was carried from door to door just as it had been done on the previous eve. Wassail has come to mean all that is of love, good will and kindly cheer, and though the bowl, itself, was filled with something stronger than many would approve, it must be remembered those were not "temperance times" and people looked on drinking liquors as no harm and as an actual necessity.

"Riding Stang" was one of the peculiar amusements for the opening of the new year; one of our old authors describes the Stang and its riding in the following laconic way: "The Stang is a cowl staff; the cowl is a water-vessel, borne by two persons on the cowl-staff, which is a stout pole whereon the vessel hangs. On the first of January, multitudes assemble early in the morning with baskets and 'stangs', and whoever does not join them, whether inhabitant or stranger, is immediately mount-

ed across the 'stang', and carried, shoulder height, to the next public house, where sixpence liberates the prisoner. Women are seized in the same way and carried in baskets—the sex being privileged from 'riding stang' in compliment, perhaps, to the use of side-saddles. In the same part of the country, no one is allowed to work on New Year's day, however industrious." We have read that it was a New Year's day custom in ancient Rome for tradesmen to work a little only for luck's sake, that they might have constant business all the year after.

Truthful Day always comes on the sixth of January and closes the Christmas holidays; and, in the olden time, Christmas day alone, was not kept but the season of twelve days from the Nativity to Epiphany, and as the term shortened, the fun and frolic grew fast and furious until they reached the climax on Twelfth Night. What would Twelfth Night have been without the Twelfth Cake? It was made so rich and was the promoter of so many nightmares and indigestions that it seemed lucky it was not eaten only once a year. I can well remember seeing some sugar images on the mantle-piece in the house of an old English uncle of mine; and he always pointed to them with pride—albeit, at the same time, a tear found its way down his cheek as he exclaimed: "Those figures came off the very last piece of Twelfth Cake I ate in dear old England."

A couple of beans were baked in the cake, and the gentleman and lady who held the slices in which these beans were, were declared to be king and queen for the evening and all the rest of the company their subjects. The evening was passed in singing and dancing, playing games and guessing riddles. These were for the gentlefolks in the hall, the serving men and women, as well as the rural population, had to content themselves with other kinds of pastimes; but being hale and hearty, they were more inclined to fancy rougher and less refined gambols. Again I must quote, for, in describing these old time amusements, one must take the description from one who was a participator in the same.

"The rustics met in a large room. They

began dancing at seven o'clock and finished at twelve, when they sat down to lobsouse and ponsondie; the former was made of beef, potatoes and onions fried together; and in ponsondie we recognize the wassail, or waeshael, of ale, boiled with sugar and nutmeg, into which was put roasted apples, the anciently admired lamb's-wool. The feast was paid for by subscription. Two women were chosen, who with two wooden bowls, so as to leave an opening and a space between them, go round to the female part of the society in succession, and what one put into the uppermost bowl the attendant collectress slipped into the bowl beneath it. All were expected to contribute something, but not more than a shilling, and they were best esteemed who gave the most. The men chose two from themselves and followed the custom, except that as the male sex are not supposed to be so fair in their dealings as the ladies, one of the collectors was furnished with pen, ink and paper to set down the subscriptions as soon as received."

The pastry cooks vied with each other to present the largest and best of cakes, to have the prettiest shopwomen to wait on customers, to put the most tempting display of toothsome articles in their windows to attract the passer-by and induce him to make heavy purchases. There was a greater crowd of lookers-in at these windows than there was of customers within the shop. And here there was a custom among the boys—but from what it arose no one knows—of pinning people together, fastening the coat-tails of a man's coat to the dress of some woman, or nailing coat-tails fast against the wood-work. While some would be laughing at the vexation of those who had these tricks played upon them, they would soon be made aware such had been their own fate, and their smiles were turned to frowns; their laughter to dire rage. And how innocent the young rogues did look! And this uncle of mine tells me that when he was a little shaver, he thought it the jolliest kind of jollity to be a pinner or a nailer; but, when he grew older and had these pranks played on him, he said he thought such proceedings were very sinful, ought to be put a stop to, and where were the police?

Plough Monday was the first Monday after Twelfth Day, and seems to have been so called because the husbandmen resumed the plough and it was the occasion of so much jollification and frolic. The rural people appear to have loved the implements of their occupations because they gave them the means of obtaining a living. On this holiday the plough was drawn in procession to the doors of villagers and town's-people. Long ropes were attached to it, and we read that thirty or forty men drew the plough along; "Their arms and elbows were decorated with gay colored ribbons tied in large knots and bows, and their hats were smartened in the same way. They were usually accompanied by an old woman, or a boy dressed up to represent one; she was gaily bedizened and called Bessy. Sometimes the sport was assisted by a humorous countryman to represent a fool. He was covered with ribbons and attired in skins, and carried a box to collect money from the spectators. They were attended by music and morris dancers and there was always a sportive dance with a few lassies in all their finery and ribbons."

Little work was done in the field at the Christmas season, as gentlemen feasted the farmers and the farmers feasted their servants and taskmen.

It was on Plough Monday that men and maidens vied with each other to see which should rise the earliest and thus show which was the readiest at commencing their accustomed work. If the ploughman could get his whip, his plough-staff, hatchet or any field implement, by the fireside before the maid could get her kettle on, she lost her shrove-tide fowl to the men. It was in this way that the old English farmers strove to allure youth to duty, and mixed their labor with innocent mirth.

Then there came St. Agnes Eve and this festival was of great importance to maidens who desired to know whom they should marry. It must have been a task to those fond of the good things of life, for only those who fasted on that day (Jan. 20,) could know whom the happy man would be. Maybe some of my lady readers are curious to know how such knowledge could be attained. An old authority in

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such matters tells us: "Upon St. Agnes night you take a row of pins and pull out every one, one after another, saying a Pater Noster, sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him or her you are to marry."

I do not know if the charm was never known to fail but I doubt the spell working in these modern days.

The English people have always been fond of fairs; but, as a general thing, they have taken place out of doors during almost any season but that of the winter. However, in 1814, the great river Thames froze over so solid that the people resolved to have a fair upon the same, and did their utmost to make it a success. Thinking over all they did, and upon what foundations they did it, it strikes me it must have been a "big thing on ice."

One of the curious amusements was the ceremony of roasting a small sheep, some would have styled it, toasting or burning it over a coal fire placed in a large iron pan.

For the intellectual portion of the people eight or ten printing presses were erected on the ice. Papers were published, balls took place, games were played, concerts were given, trade carried on and people preferred the icy river to the city streets and country lanes. The scene by moonlight was said to be beyond description and to rival, in beauty, the frozen climes of the north. Well, of course, it was "too bright, too beautiful to last," for there came a thaw, rain began to fall and the ice to crack, and "on a sudden it floated with the printing presses, books and merry-makers, to no small dismay of publicans, typographers, shopkeepers and sojourners."

You may feel sure the people did not lack for amusement, or deem the winter dull as long as they had their "Frost Fair"; and, of course, it might be said that many lived on the ice as long as there was ice to live on. They were so happy and of such joyous dispositions they did not mind the cold. It seems to me if we were to keep our hearts warmer by putting more sunshine into the same we should not growl and grumble so much at the inclemency of the winter, as some of us, now, are too apt to do.

Seeds for Next Season.

Good seed, that you have grown yourself, and has a pedigree, the longer the better, or has been bought of a commercial seedsmen, with the good sense to test his seeds before he sells them, is essential to maximum crops. If your soil is all right and the fertilizers abundant, you do not get the full reward for labor, without the best seed. The vitality of seed, its power to reproduce its own kind, or something a little better, depends upon the circumstances under which it is grown. Heredity has as much to do with seeds as with animals. If the farmer understands this, and will watch over the growth and purity of the seeds for his crops, well and good. But very many of our farmers cannot, or will not do this. Charlock is among their oats, thistles among their wheat, daisies and white weed among their grass seed. Their corn is choked with weeds, and runs to nubbins, or is imperfectly ripened, and their vegetable garden seeds are so mixed that the varieties fail to come true to name, or are nameless. They have no pride in garden products, and do not exhibit at the fairs. Now is the time to remedy these slovenly habits, and to turn over a new leaf with the new year.—WM. CLIFT in *American Agriculturist*.

Rotation of Crops.

A successful Market Gardener gives the following:

My plan of rotation has been as follows: Corn land planted in peas, which, if the land be strong enough or well manured, may be followed the same year by late crops of corn, tomatoes, or cabbage, among which kale may be sown at the last working. If the latter is omitted the land may be occupied by oats or strawberries the following Spring, thus admitting of being turfed. Should the land be light and it be desirable to allow the peas to occupy the land through the Summer, it may be planted the following Spring in cantaloupes, tomatoes or corn. In regard to the cultivation of crops upon a truck farm, it is the best plan to keep

the cultivator going among them constantly from the time they will admit of being worked until laid by. The scarcity and high price of labor renders it necessary to cultivate by horse power wherever possible; and the improvement constantly going on in the construction of farming implements renders the use of the hoe less a necessity each year, and it is to be hoped that some time in the near future its aid will thereby be made almost unnecessary.

Good Rules for Winter.

The following rules, published, in *Farm and Fireside*, are worth heeding by those who believe that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure:

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold. Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold.

Keep the back, especially, between the shoulder blades, well-covered; also, the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases.

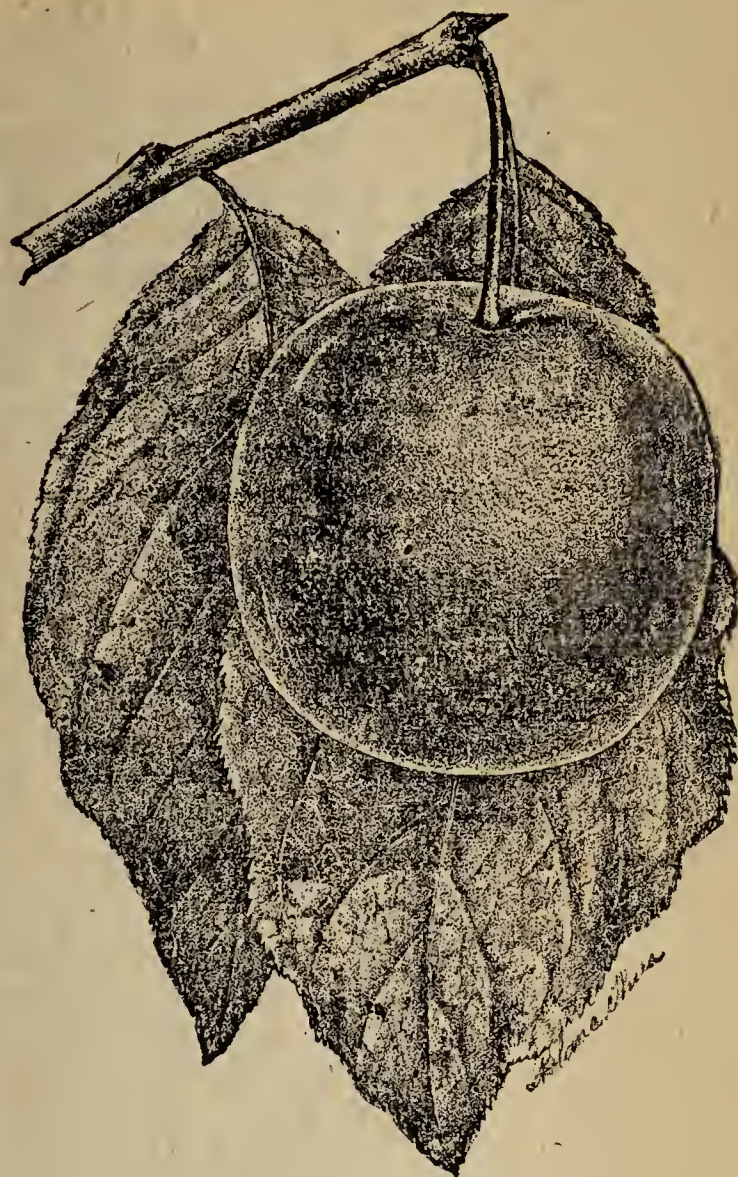
After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car, for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even to life.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by a fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.



MARIANNA PLUM.

The Marianna Plum.

The Marianna Plum is an accidental seedling. Tree a rapid and uniform grower; straight stem; lower branches nearly horizontal, and becoming more upright towards the top, forming a compact and symmetrical head. It is entirely free from the ravages of insects. Fruit round and a little larger than the Wild Goose; rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe; stone small and fruit of fine quality, persistent, and not liable to be blown off by winds; ripens from two to three weeks before the Wild Goose, and continues in fruit from three to four weeks. This fruit is entirely free from the ravages of the curculio, and other insects; and bears uniformly heavy crops in all seasons. Does not sucker.

This variety is sold only by the introducer, Mr. Chas. N. Eley of Smith's Point, Galveston Co., Texas, and his authorized agents, and by them only under his registered trade mark.



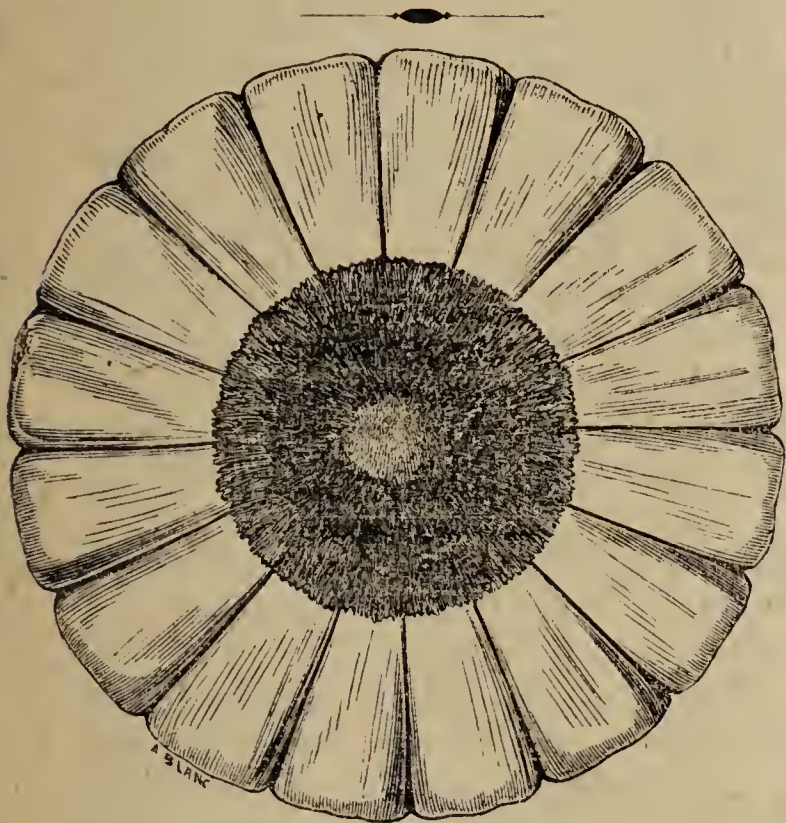
SASKATCHEWAN FIFE SPRING WHEAT.

Saskatchewan Fife Spring Wheat.

The above cut was engraved from a Photograph of the new Saskatchewan Fife Spring Wheat, contains 72 bearing stalks on a single root. This Saskatchewan variety is now for the first time offered the general

public. It was first found growing in the Saskatchewan Valley, Manitoba, in Longitude 106 degrees, Latitude 52 degrees. Attention was first brought to it by reports from Indians and Traders coming from that distant Valley concerning a wonderful Wheat, which frequently yielded from forty

to fifty bushels to the acre, and weighing as high as 65 pounds to the measured bushel. A careful system of breeding and selection has been given the original grain by a prominent wheat grower of the Northwest, until the claims for it are in brief, first, great productiveness, second, unusual hardness and vigor, third, unequalled milling properties, many of the great Milling Kings of the Northwest unqualifiedly asserting that no other variety in existence can approach it in this respect.



CHAMPION WHITE PEARL CORN.

Champion White Pearl Corn.

BY J. C. SUFFERN.

After 12 years of the most careful breeding, by selecting, in regard to type, characteristics, maturity, purity, evenness in fertilization, weight, etc., with a view of excelling any other person, in the improvement and dissemination of a variety that would prove superior to any yet introduced, I now think my former ideal realized, having subjected it to most severe tests in various parts of the country, in order to learn its inherent defects, and have since then improved them.

I will endeavor to describe the corn honestly just as I know it, from 12 year's experience: It is a pure, white corn. It is an early variety, maturing in 85 to 100 days, according to season, cultivation, fertility of soil and the climate. It is a pure dent corn,

showing the same type and characteristics in almost every ear. It is exceedingly heavy and compact upon the cob. It is uniform in cross and self fertilization and maturity, giving an even grade of corn. It is very prolific and yields according to manner and thoroughness of cultivation, the season, fertility of soil and the climate. The grain is extra long and wide; two of which will more than span the cob. The cob is unusually small for the size of the corn. Being a medium-sized corn, it can be planted much thicker than a larger corn, and at the same time bear a full-sized ear. It contains no barren habits, and but little smut, these having been bred out by constant selection of stalk.

Unwise Economy in Saving Seed.

Your readers are accustomed to sound advice from you and many of them accept with little question what you recommend. I think though, they should take with a grain of salt the advice to save seed from plants grown in the garden. It may "save a dollar or two next spring," but it may cost several dollars when the vegetables are gathered. The growing of seeds is a business which requires special training and it is of great importance that seed should be properly grown and cured. The cost of the seed bears a small proportion to the value of the crop. For instances: Four dollars worth of cabbage seed will produce a crop worth from \$100 to \$200. The difference represents the cost of land and labor, plus the profit. Now it takes just as much land and labor to grow a crop from poor seed as from good. Is it worth while for so small a sum to run so great a risk? I do not mean to say that a farmer cannot give the growing of seed the proper attention, but practically he will not, for it is, with him, only a side issue to his business of farming. Seed grown from the same stock on the same ground year after year deteriorates, unless careful selection is made to preserve purity. This selection the amateur will not make. Let people by all means be economical, but let them remember that there is such a thing as unwise economy.—*Knickerbocker, Albany, N. Y.*

Winter Vegetables in Louisiana.

For the edification of many of your readers in the frigid North I am going to tell you what we raise in the shape of garden truck and field vegetables in the "Louisiana low land low." My description of wintering in the "gulf belt" is especially intended for the eyes of those of my brother farmers who are even now warming their shivering forms by the big chimney fires in the log cabins of the far Northwest, in the dear prairies of the corn and wheat lands of our common country. The crevasse waters having receded from our fertile lands many of us set to work tilling our fields. Cabbage seed was sown in great quantities in Southern Louisiana. Our great World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial, to open in New Orleans. Dec. 1, will attract hither millions of visitors and they must be fed, not with northern grown beans and canned goods, for of these they have a surfeit at home, but with fresh, green vegetables grown here during the winter. The cabbage worm has been very destructive to young plants in this section this fall and many remedies have been tried without avail. London purple, Paris green, lime, even carbolic acid, have all been experimented with without success. Whale oil soap and kerosene mixed with water and sprinkled over the plants has done better than any other remedy tried. Many around me have lost whole fields of plants by the ravages of the destructive worm. I have been singularly fortunate, and count upon my twenty acres 150,000 thrifty, cabbage plants, just commencing to head. These will ripen in December and will then bring fifteen cents per head, in the New Orleans market. Seed sown in September ripens in ninety days, Fottler's Brunswick is the variety. Our winter's cold—tempered by warm sea breezes from the Mexican gulf—renders our climate delightful and healthful. Lemons, limes, bananas and pineapples grow with but slight protection, while the delicious orange is our "queen of fruits." Some idea may be formed of the blandness of our climate when the following list of vegetables are classed among our winter crops: Tur-

nips, cabbage, beets, radishes, carrots, onions, eschallots, garlic, mustard, roquette, cauliflower, peas, cress, lettuce, leeks, parsley, celery, endive, spinach, etc., etc. Can even Florida, the so-called "land of flowers" make a better showing than this? What think you, sturdy sons of the great Northwest, huddled together around your fireside to escape the icy embrace of the freezing winds, the frigid hand of Jack Frost, of the possibilities of a country like ours—fresh vegetables the year round, with salt water fish, game and fruit in abundance? Our oranges are just ripe and mature watermelons are still on the vines. Our sugar planters are casting about for a more profitable crop. Sugar cannot be made and sold for the price it is now bringing, 4½ cents per pound. But beet sugar, as now produced by France, Germany and Austria, will drive the Louisiana article from the market unless the "diffusion process," now being experimented with, very considerably lessens the cost of manufacture. Our World's Exposition is nearing completion, and bids fair to eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in the Old World or the New. New Orleans is already filling with strangers—sight-seers from all parts of the globe. Many exhibits have already arrived, the rare fruits being placed in cold storage.—*Mrs. E. L. St. C., Jesuit's Bend, La., in South and West.*

OF COURSE SHE FAILED. "So she's all broken up, eh?" replied a Detroit landlady, when she heard of the failure of another woman in the same business in Toledo. "Well, I knew it was only a question of time. I was in her house for a week, and saw plainly that she had no economy about her. I tell you, a landlady must think and plan. "Yes." "Not only in great things, but in small. There's philosophy in running a boarding house." "How?" "Well, I can't stop to tell you more than one instance. I have buckwheat cakes every morning for breakfast for fourteen boarders. They use butter on their cakes. I keep the butter on ice until it is as hard as a rock. The cakes are all placed on the table, not smoking hot, but mildly warm—just warm enough to soften the outside of a

lump of butter. In this way I make a saving of two pounds of butter per week over the usual way of rushing on hot pancakes. It's only one dodge out of a hundred, but the landlady who doesn't play more or less of them must ultimately come to grief."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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Golden Beauty Field Corn.

BY JOHNSON & STOKES.

This new variety, which we offered last season for the first time, is the largest grained and handsomest of all yellow corn. The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of brightest golden yellow grains of remarkable size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob! The cobs are unusually small; when broken in half the grains will reach across. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it very superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as is the Golden Dent. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear, and in every respect present as perfect a type as could be desired. The stalks take a strong hold in the ground, grow vigorously to a height of eight to ten feet. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in one hundred to one hundred and ten days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain.

We have many favorable reports from customers who planted this corn, yielding many cases from 75 to 100 bushels to the acre



GOLDEN BEAUTY FIELD CORN.

If you walk behind a mule you are in danger of being kicked. Shun the example of dangerous, mulish people, and especially do not follow after the mulish appetites of your nature.

CONTRASTS.

Hear the children's merry voices ringing on the frosty air,
 See the rosy, smiling faces—baby faces fresh and fair;
 See the dainty, clinging fabrics fashioned well by loving fingers,
 See the red lips softly fragrant, where the mother-kiss yet lingers—
 Gladder poem ne'er was written: gladder song was never sung;
 Never merrier, sweeter cadence on the frost-winged breezes rung,
 Than the careless, childish laughter—than the pattering of the feet,
 Beating rhythmic rhyme and measure up and down the city's street.

Hear the children's sobbing voices trembling on the frosty air,
 See the hopeless little faces—baby faces, old with care:
 Not for them the dainty wrappings fashioned well by loving fingers—
 Not for them the red lips fragrant, where a mother-kiss yet lingers,
 Sadder poem ne'er was written—sadder song was never sung
 Than the mournful, melting cadence on the frosty breezes flung,
 Speaking in the piteous faces—wailing in the voices sweet,
 Of the little children wandering, homeless, on the city's street.

Hear the girlish voices sounding on the perfume-laden air,
 See the eyes with pleasure dancing; faces sweet as pictures rare,
 Dainty fingers, wooing pressure of some other clasping fingers,
 Red lips, redder where the sweetness of a lover's kisses lingers,
 Gladder poem ne'er was written—gladder love-song never sung
 Than the chiming, rhyming measure from youth's mystic heart-throbs rung,
 And the dancing, flying footsteps round the symphony complete,
 As they gayly, lightly flutter up and down the city's street!

Hear the siren voices sounding on the sorrow-laden air,
 See the faces, bold in beauty; smiles that only lost ones wear;
 See the gaudy, dear-bought fabrics, fashioned well by sinful fingers,
 And the lips of borrowed brightness where no mother-kiss yet lingers;
 Gracious God! was ever poem written in so strong a rhyme,
 As the legend in those faces, lined with sin and shame and crime?
 Sure, Thy judgments tarry strangely, when such piteous contrasts meet,
 In the sweet, glad light of Heaven, on the city's crowded street!

—Lucy M. Blinn in *Godey's Lady's Book*.

New Perpetual Lettuce.

BY A. C. NELLIS.

This new sort of Lettuce, though not a novelty of recent origin, is yet the more valuable from the fact that after the test of four (4) years throughout the length and breadth of the United States, it has been shown to possess very superior qualities as a summer Lettuce which are not equaled by any other sort ever introduced. The accompanying cut gives a fair idea of its habit of growth but does not do justice to the delicate, light, buttery-green leaves and to its real appearance in nature which indicates its crisp and tender qualities.



NELLIS' PERPETUAL LETTUCE.

The length of time it continues fit for table use from one sowing is something truly wonderful.

To obtain the experience and results of other growers besides that of our own we offered prizes for the past three years to the parties who had it the longest fit for table use from one sowing. This caused many experiments and records to be made, which developed the fact that this variety possessed the longest enduring quality of any ever offered to the public.

In the season of 1883 a gentleman of Penn Yan, N. Y., of good reputation, made the best record with this variety, viz.; 219 days from the time of sowing he had crisp and tender Lettuce, of quality as good as at any former stage of its growth. Other remarkable records have been made which would be interesting to communicate if space would allow.

Its eating quality, its size of head and its

enduring so long after sowing in the same excellent condition are superior characteristics all combined in the greatest perfection in the Nellis's Perpetual Lettuce.



The Valparaiso Squash.

Perhaps we cannot introduce this novelty in any better manner than to quote from an editorial notice found in one of the Philadelphia farm papers recently, which is as follows:

The Valparaiso squash is one of the recent acquisitions of a certain enterprising seedsman of this section. The plant originated in Chili, South America, and was grown for the first time in this country by the said live seedsman, whose name—Samuel Wilson, of Mechanicsville, Penn.—is doubtless well known to most of our readers. Mr. Wilson says it attains a large size and is easily grown. If every one has the same success as he has had with it, the pumpkin or "squash" pie-market will be crowded, and the cry of over-production will be heard in the land. We saw a field planted with the seed of this astonishing succulent, or rather, we couldn't see the field for the squash. The three-quarters of an acre devoted to the cultivation of the "Valparaiso" was so covered, not with vines, but with their fruit, as to make you doubt whether

the "land still remained" in Bucks County. You could scarcely see the brown earth for the bright tints of the product of the vines. For immense Thanksgiving pies another year, plant the "Valparaiso."



RUBY KING PEPPER.

Ruby King Pepper.

Our patch of this new pepper attracted much attention this summer, and was much admired by all who saw them. They grow to a larger size than the Spanish Monstrous, and of different shape. The fruits are 7 to 8 inches long by about 4 inches through, of a bright red color. They are remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten with pepper and vinegar, like tomatoes, making a very pleasant salad. The Ruby King is an acquisition, and will occupy a similar position among red peppers as Golden Dawn among the yellow sorts. Single plants ripen from 8 to 10 fruits, making them both productive and profitable.

FLOWER SEED BAGS ^{IN} **STOCK,**
Vegetable Show Cards in Stock, Nurserymen's Plates and Show Cards in Stock, Catalogue Plates in Stock.
MENSING & STECHER, Lithographers,
336-340 N. St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

F *Extensively Illustrated. Over 107 Sketches and 880 Pages. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED to handle a book that sells itself. to Active Convassers.* **AMERICAN** **FORTUNES**
Apply early for exclusive territory. *Permanent work and good profits Extra Inducements Offered.* **BRADLEY & COMPANY,**
Publishers, 66 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. I.

WHOLE NO., XXXIX.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., JANUARY, 1885.

When winter comes and freezes o'er
Our crystal lakes from shore to shore,
We vote the Inglesides a bore
And all go out a skating.

*Frosty whiskers, icy nose,
Chattering teeth and frozen toes,
All for pleasure, so it goes
When we go out a skating.*

AS SEED TIME IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING, or already at hand with our Southern Readers, we give in the advertising department of this issue our revised prices on standard articles for 1885. Our seed crops were never more abundant or of finer quality than this season. We will esteem it a favor if our friends will send us their orders as early as possible; for if all wait till March, it will be impossible for us to serve them as promptly as we would like. Our annual Catalogue is now being printed and will be sent to all who regularly receive SEED-TIME AND HARVEST without an application, and without charge to all others who request it. It has been the aim of our life to establish a reputation for Reliable Seeds second to no other in America, and judging from the piles of complimentary letters which we are constantly receiving, (a small fraction of which we have room to print,) we think we are in a fair way of meeting our greatest expectations. With warmest thanks to our many friends whose labors have helped to bring such successful results,—and a heartfelt Happy New Year and season of prosperity to all, we leave you for another month.

Our Subscription Terms are, one copy one year, 50 cents; four copies ordered at one time, \$1.00; or to all ordering seeds from our list to amount of \$2.00 and requesting it we will send for one year free.

GOLDEN PRIZE BEAN REPORT.

Last spring we offered a new Bush Bean, which we thought of unusual merit, under the novel conditions of paying a prize to the person who grew the most beans by actual count, from planting one packet of six beans, the prize to consist of as many cents as the lucky contestant produced beans. The contest having been closed, we give below the report of the winner.

ESSEX, MASS., SEPT 17, 1884.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—The following is the record of the packet of six beans purchased of you last February:

First plant,	51	pods,	330	beans;
Second "	49	"	224	"
Third "	43	"	200	"
Fourth "	42	"	195	"
Fifth "	41	"	193	"
Sixth "	39	"	192	"
Total,	265	"	1234	"

I am as well satisfied as I wish to be that, had I given the beans more care and a little more manure, I could have done better. Beans are a great hobby with me, and I sent for a packet to try them, thinking that they must be an extraordinary bean, to sell 6 for 20 cents. The bean is a No. 1, in my opinion, and will be a splendid variety for late use, owing to its habit of remaining a long time fit for the table. The pods are handsome.

The six beans were planted May 9; pulled Sept. 7; manure, Stockbridge Pea and Bean; were hoed three times. Plants stood 15 inches apart in the row; did not give any extra care, as I had no idea of competing for the prize. But they did so well that I have been urged to send in the number I grew. I expect the lucky man will have nearly 2000 who wins the prize. I have secured four new pole beans and three new bush beans this season, but am unable to say now what they will be, another season will settle their status. Beans sport badly sometimes. I originated the Essex Prolific pole bean, introduced by A. Low in 1882. In conclusion I would say that if this needs certifying, Mr. Aaron Low will cheerfully certify to it. Yours Truly, W. H. McNULTY.

It seems to us that even this report ought to be outdone, and have decided to continue the offer another year, with the variation of doubling the number of beans in a packet and reducing the price one-half. So, to the person who grows the most from a single packet of twelve beans, during 1885, will again be paid the number of cents which he produces beans. If no better record is made than this year some one will get \$25 for his trouble of planting and tending 12 bean stalks, the seed of which will

cost him but 10 cents. How many will try it?

Some Oat Statistics. A cousin of ours, who some years ago emigrated from Pennsylvania to the Puget Sound country, in Washington Territory, and occupies a ranch adjoining one of our cabbage seed farms, has recently submitted the following figures concerning his oat harvest for the past season. His own private crop consisted of some 240 acres, which produced an average of 90 bushels per acre, making over 21500 bushels of oats. They are harvested with a self-binding reaper driven by three horses and threshed in the field with steam thresher. After securing his own crop he threshed for the accommodation of his neighbors, in all over 70,000 bushels. His best day's threshing was a run of 3500 bushels, or 360 bushels per hour for the actual running time. Our readers will see at a glance, that on lands which will show such results as this with common field crops, cabbage seeds, which require so much labor and two year's use of land for each crop, cannot be sold for a song. We regard 25 cents per ounce as cheap. And we are pleased to know that those who have tested them and measure their value by results invariably agree with us.

Literary Mention.

Mr. WILLIAM CROZIER, has been known for many years to the foremost farmers of the country as a practical worker in agriculture, mindful always of improvement and distinguished for remarkable success in dairying and root-farming. Peter Henderson long ago acquired fame as a seedsman and as the author of several works of great value to progressive farmers. These two gentlemen have recently given the public a new book entitled, "HOW THE FARM PAYS," a work of nearly 400 large pages on which are discussed the various questions presented in practical agriculture, including horticulture. Much of the discussion is colloquial but none the less valuable. In fact it is reasonable to presume that this character will be more acceptable to ordinary readers, because it gives plain expression to ideas and is free from abstruse terms that sometimes puzzle the brain of farmers unaccustomed to labored disquisitions upon agricultural topics. The book takes a wide range of subjects, all closely connected with the farm, garden or orchard, so there is hardly a matter of interest upon which there is not something said; besides, there are numerous illus-

trations which add materially to the value of the book. There is also a carefully-prepared index, making reference easy. The price of the book is \$2.50, for which it will be sent, postpaid, by Peter Henderson & Co., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York. Or it will be sent from this office and a year's subscription to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST included, at the same price.

WE HAVE NOT noticed that any one of the magazines announces a list of contributors approaching in ability, reputation and power to interest and instruct, that which *The Youth's Companion* announces of writers actually engaged for 1885. Last year it offered \$3,000 in prizes for good short stories. It secured not only the stories, but many new writers whose work will be hereafter utilized. And the price, only \$1.75 a year, will cover a subscription from now until the close of the year 1885. Sample copies are mailed free, by the publishers, Perry Mason & Co., Boston.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. This elegant repository of Scientific research needs no eulogium when the names of its publishers are announced, for it is known that the firm of D. Appleton & Co., never do things by halves. Whatever appears from their press is finished, and the plain and substantial outside of the POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is but an index of the solid and instructive nature of its contents. The January number now before us contains fifteen articles by some of the most eminent writers of the present time. Among them we notice the names of Professor John Tyndall, Prof. W. K. Brooks, Prof. Horace M. Kennedy, Herbert Spencer, Dr. W. Breitenbach, Robt. W. Edis, F. R. S., and others. Nearly 2000 pages of choicest scientific matter per year in a popular form cannot be obtained for the money in any other way. 50 cents per number, \$5 00 per year. Published by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.

JOHN B. ALDEN'S, *Literary Revolution*, though, possibly, not making so large a "noise" in the world as three or four years ago when its remarkable work was new to the public, is really making more substantial progress than ever before. A noticeable item is the improved quality of the books issued. Guizot's famous "History of France," not sold, till recently, for much less than \$50.00, is put forth in eight small octavo volumes, ranking with the handsomest ever issued from American printing presses, including the 426 full page original illustrations, and is sold for \$7.00. RAWLINSON'S celebrated "Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," is produced in elegant form, with all the maps and illustrations, reduced in price from \$18.00 to \$2.75. These are but representatives of an immense list of standard works, ranging in price from two cents to nearly \$20.00, which are set forth in a descriptive catalogue of 100 pages, and which is sent free to every applicant. It certainly is worth the cost of a postal card to the publisher, JOHN B. ALDEN, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

HOW TO BUILD, FURNISH AND DECORATE, is the title of a large, atlas sized volume of some 200 pages, beautifully bound in cloth, and containing among other things, upwards of one hundred plans for various buildings, principally dwellings and farm buildings, with finely engraved elevations and descriptive text. Some forty pages are devoted to decorating and furnishing, plans for halls, dining-rooms and the like being fully delineated. This book is not one man's idea, but is the embodiment of plans furnished by an association of architects which makes it much more valuable than if written by one person. It is published by the Co-operative Building-Plan Association, whose advertisement appears on page 30.

Answers to November Garnerings were received from Anna Condor, O. Mission, Undine, Tim and Tip, V. Topsham, Forest Smith, Willie Shedd, Ella Warren, The Man in the Moon, Lackawanna Lad, Adam Evans, Pauline, Slocum, Harvey Bidwell, Daisy, Bryant's Ponder, Lottie, Argument, Sadie, Hattie and George Kendall, Solomon Slocum and Ajax.

Prizes for best lists were awarded to Undine and Solomon Slocum.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Gyp: The prizes are offered by the publisher; and, as soon as won, we notify him where and to whom they should be sent. Perhaps yours went astray. We have endeavored to right the matter, and hope you will have received your due ere you read these lines.—*J. F. M.*: Have requested the missing number to be sent. When you fail to receive a copy of the magazine, write to the publisher and not to the puzzle editor.—*Lamps*: That puzzle of yours, in this issue, is so good we wish we had a dozen or more like it. Well, we shall live in hopes that they will come in good time.—*Ruthven*: Your chirography was a welcome sight, and the contribution such as we are ever glad to receive.—*Sally*: Did Thanksgiving take away your appetite for solving puzzles? We had no solutions to the November "Garnerings" from you. We lived in the fond expectation of receiving some, up to the last moment, and then, disappointedly, had to close the lists. See what success you have with Maude's Charade in this number; its construction is quite unique.—*Adelaide*: Of course we are glad to welcome your return to the "Garnerings"; for it is a pleasure to note familiar names, especially those that were identified with the first issues of this department.—*Maude*: You are a very faithful worker in puzzledom's cause, and the generous packets of varied puzzles keep us well supplied. Your contributions may be hard to answer, but puzzles were intended to puzzle and cause the head to search out hidden mysteries.—*B. M. H.*: More of your Charades would find favor. You have never written a puzzle we have been obliged to decline and we have no fear that you ever will; so, better send a large budget and bewilder the garnerers.—*E. N. E.*: Riddles seem to be going out of fashion. This we judge to be the case as you are the first person who has favored us with that style of puzzle. We are partial to them, and believe they are popular with solvers. Until within a few years there has not been much variety in forms of puzzles; but, now a days, besides the great number introduced, many puzzlers are constantly on the alert to invent something new. As "variety is the spice of life"; so is "novelty the spice of puzzles."—*Will A. Mette*: Thanks for papers, etc. Your puzzle departments always show much care, and we are glad you are so successful in catering to the wants of your readers. Weekly departments occupy much time to conduct. We know this from experience, as we have three in our charge.—*Undine*: You never seem to lose your interest in puzzling. For ourselves, we think there is something new to be learned from it every day; and while we are gaining pleasure, we are also receiving instruc-

tion and imparting it to others. The harder the puzzle, the greater the victory in solving the same, and we all want to be "at the head of the class," don't we?—*Every one*: A glad New Year to you and lots of profitable garnerings.

F. S. F.

Advertisements.

We aim to publish the advertisements of trustworthy parties only and such as we feel assured will deal fairly with their customers. In writing to them please mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Send 25c for the Great German System for preserving Eggs. J. E. RUE, JR., Littleton, N. C.

BIGGEST THING OUT Illustrated Book sent free. (new) E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.

50 Entirely new, 1885 Chromo Cards, Embossed, &c., no two alike, with name on, 10 cents. 11-3 Address NASSAU CARD CO., NASSAU, N. Y.

156 New Scrap Pictures and Tennyson's Poems mailed for 10 cts. CAPITOL CARD CO., 11-1 HARTFORD, CONN.

40 Embossed and Hidden Name Cards with Elegant prize 10c., 10 pks. \$1. Blakeslee & Co., 11-1 North Haven, Conn.

25 Floral Beauties, name on 10 cents. (silver) A "GOLD" present free with each pack. 10-1 FRED O. NEWBERRY, Conneautville, PA.

50 Hidden Name Embossed & Chromo Cards & a Golden Gift, 10c., 6 lots 50c. O. A. BRAINERD, 11-4 Higganum, Ct.

40 CARDS, all Hidden Name and New Embossed Chromos, 10 cts. Agents make money. Elegant Book of samples 25c. CLINTON & CO., 11-1 North Haven, Conn.

YOUR NAME printed on 40 Satin Finished Cards and a Solid Rolled Gold Ring FREE for ten two-cent stamps. Cut this out. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.



40 Beautiful Satin Finished Cards and one ROLLED GOLD RING FREE for ten two-cent stamps. ACME CARD FACTORY, Clintonville, Conn.



50 Splendid Chromos with name, 10c., 3 pks and lovely Sample Sheet of new style Cards, 30c., 5 pks. with Gold Plated Ring and Sample Sheet, 50 cts. E. H. PARDEE, New Haven, Conn.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND UP ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 33 Dev St., N. Y.



50 Beautiful Motto and Verse CARDS with name, 10c., 5 pks and Ring No. 1, or 6 pks and Ring No. 2, 50c. 12 packs for \$1.00 and Both Rings Free to sender of club. This is the best offer ever made by any reliable company. ROYAL CARD CO., Northford, Conn.



HAND PAINTED Silk blocks, for Centers and Borders of crazy quilts, tidies, wall banners, screens, etc. Send 50 cents for beautiful sample. 3-1yr WESTERN ART CO., SALEM, O.

Pillow-Sham Adjuster!!

One of the most labor saving inventions of the age. Agents are reaping a rich harvest. For Circulars and Terms, address W. W. JONES, 34 Carroll St., 10c Buffalo, N. Y.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

N. D. BATTERSON.

PUBLISHER SEED-TIME AND HARVEST:—I do not believe your columns are open to any one who will defraud or cheat his patrons, if you know it.

I want to be just to all men and not wrong a person because I have been wronged, but I want to stop dishonest work as much as I can. Mr. N. D. Batterson advertised grape baskets of three different sizes. I had confidence in him because he used good papers to advertise in; and a friend and myself together sent him twenty-four dollars for baskets for shipping crops. This was in February. Mr. Batterson said he did not have the baskets then but would soon. They did not come, I wrote him again, and he said they would come soon. I wrote again after waiting awhile, and he said they would come in a few days.

He afterwards wrote me that his mills and lumber were burned and asked that I wait, as he would get them out and send me soon as he got to running again. I was sorry for him in his losses and waited.

He advertised soon after this he was running again and was ready for orders, but he did not send mine. My friend withdrew his order, and as I had forwarded the money on my own responsibility I had to assume his order. I urged Mr. Batterson to send the baskets or return the money, but could get neither. I afterwards asked him for the money, as I did not want the baskets, but could not get it.

Finally, August 14, he notifies me that he has sent the baskets, but he says he sent all of one size as he was not going to be making any more this season. So it would seem he had been sending out the three sizes all summer and sent me what he had left, all of one kind, and as a result of my deal with him I have six times as many baskets as I want of one kind, and none of the other kinds. I have been discommoded by waiting, and have no use for over six hundred baskets. I am selling them to whoever will buy. After the baskets came I wrote Mr. Batterson that I would not take the baskets. I wanted the money back; I had the letter registered. He signed the register card, but has not written me since. I

afterwards paid the freight on the baskets and drew them home.

Now I do not want to injure a man in trouble, and would not have you use this letter against him, if he is not worthy of being published, but he does his fellow men a great wrong. He does you a great wrong as your patrons lose confidence in your papers. I can bear my little loss and will do it silently, rather than injure him wrongfully. Very Truly Yours,

G. M. T. JOHNSON.

Binghamton, N. Y.

REMARKS: We believe the above calls for a word of explanation on our part regarding Mr. Batterson. When we first began doing business with him he was located in Buffalo, N. Y., and was regarded as a gentleman of unusual integrity and good standing. Thinking that he could better his facilities for rapid and cheap basket-making, about one year ago he removed to Mt. Jewett, Pa., and built a large, new manufactory amongst an ocean of timber. About this time he contracted with us for catalogue printing and advertising, to the amount of over \$300, and we have no doubt, had disaster not overtaken him would have been thriving to-day. But, as stated in above letter, the factory burned just at a time of year when he should have been filling his delayed orders, and other misfortunes rapidly followed, which forced him, on the 12th of September, to make an assignment of his property. Perhaps, after seeing that he would be obliged to throw up the business and retire, he became careless in regard to the manner of filling orders. We much regret the disappointment which our correspondent, and doubtless others of our readers have been subjected to, but we believe no one has more cause for sympathy than we, for not a dollar has been paid on our account, and it will be little or nothing that we shall realize for all our work and expense on his account.

FREE 1 Pocket book, 6 Samples of new Goods and Ladies' Guide to fancy work, illustrated, mailed for 6c. for postage. Acme Mfg. Co., Ivoryton, Ct.

A. BLANC • ENGRAVER
FOR SEEDSMEN, FLORISTS & NURSERYMEN
10,000 ELECTROS IN STOCK. A. BLANC
SEND FOR CATALOGUES PHILADEL.

How to Construct a Cheap Green-House.

Many of our readers have small green-houses which afford them a great deal of pleasure at all times, and more so in winter. There are those who deprive themselves of the pleasure because they imagine the cost of making a green-house as too great. Mr. Berckmans, in the following interesting article, submits directions for a cheap one.

Our plan for a house say twenty-five by twelve feet, would be to sink the floor two or three feet below the level of the soil; this has many advantages over houses built entirely out of the ground. The foundation walls should be made of brick, or where the material is at hand, of concrete. If the latter is used, dig a trench a foot wide to the required depth; line inside with rough boards and fill up with stones, gravel and mortar. The soil of the inside can be dug out afterwards; this will give a solid and economical foundation. The roof should be what is termed a span roof, as the light is better distributed than in lean-to or single pitched houses.

The roof should be formed of portable sashes seven feet long by three or three and a half feet wide. Every alternate sash is screwed fast to the sill and the ridge-pole. The others are movable and are elevated by an iron bar attached to the sash by a staple. The bar can be hooked upon an iron pin in the ridge pole when the sash is open for ventilation.

The interior arrangements consist of a table of four feet wide on each side, leaving a walk in the middle. The ends of the house are to be inch plank. A common brick flue running on one side of the house will answer for all necessary heating apparatus—the flue to be of bricks placed edge upon edge. When bottom heat is required to propagate plants or for other purposes it is advisable to board up the side of the table under which the flue runs, one board to be hinged so low as to throw the heat all over the house if needed.

The tables are to be covered with an inch of sand upon which the pots are placed, and in a house of this description nearly all classes of plants can be grown. We do not

advise, however, to keep the temperature at a high degree, especially if a miscellaneous collection of plants is placed in the house, as it would not suit hard-wooded and half hardy plants to be forced in vegetation early in the winter, but advise that fire will only be made to keep the temperature from getting too low in extreme cold weather. A simple covering of gunny bagging rolled on the outside of the glass, will, in ordinary weather, be sufficient to keep the temperature at the desired degree without fire heat.

The cost of such a house need not be over \$150, if constructed in a plain but substantial manner; where the work is partially performed by the amateur, a less sum will cover the cost of building.—*Floral Instructor.*

70 Chromo Cards and Tennyson's Poems mailed for ten one-cent stamps. ACME MFG. Co., Ivoryton, Conn.



This Ring FREE!

50 Elegant, Satin Finish Golden Floral Cards, name on, 10c, 7 pks. 60c. and ring free. Sample Album, 25c. S. M. FOOTE, Northford, Ct.

IT WILL BE FOUND THAT THE CANADA ASHES UNLEACHED ASHES

are the Cheap- **FERTILIZER** in use

and free from noxious weeds. Sold in Carload Lots. Each car will contain from 13 to 16 tons. Imported by **MONROE, JUDSON & STROUP,** 9-lypd 28 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y.

"RANCOCAS!"

The most productive, hardy, early **RED RASPBERRY.** Good color. Fine quality. Carries well. A great Market Berry. Should be planted by every one. All dealers and nurserymen should offer it for Spring of 1885. Send for history, description, testimonials and terms **W. H. MOON,** 11-2 (Co-introducer,) Morrisville, Pa.

1838-1884. **THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EARLY PEAR.** Ripening in Central New York early in July, and Sells at Highest Prices. Send for history of Original Tree, 100 years old.



Headquarters for Kieffer Pears, Parry Strawberries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries, Marlboro Raspberries, Grapes, &c., &c.,

8-1 **WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.**

PEAR HEADQUARTERS PEACH and other FRUIT TREES. **NEW BERRIES** MAY KING, MARLBORO **EARLY CLUSTER!** Po'keepsie, Ulster **NEW GRAPES** NIAGARA, Hayes. **CURRENTS, &c.** Catalogue free. **J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.**

9-4 Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

POTATOES AND MELONS.

EDITOR OF SEED-TIME AND HARVEST:—
I have thought several times of writing a little for your valuable magazine, but have been very busy, having my various farm duties to attend to; but, now that winter is at hand I have more spare time. I will tell you how I experimented with potatoes and melons, and what success I had.

A year ago last spring I planted the seed from two potato seed-balls. I planted in a hot-bed in the last part of March, and in the last part of May, transplanted to the open ground. I harvested last year, one-half-peck of potatoes, all sizes, from the size of a pea, to the size of a large hen's egg. There appears to be three different varieties, red, white, and red with white spots. The seed balls were from the Strawberry potato. I planted all of them this year, and have three pecks of good sized potatoes and some small ones. The red and white variety is a very handsome potato and promises to be a good variety. Will know more about them next year, and if the readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST wish, I will tell more about them.

This year I tried planting melons among

my potatoes. It proved a success in ridding the melons of the striped bug, but I got my potatoes too close together; they shaded the melons too much. I think that a good plan would be to plant melons among potatoes, and when the bug season is about over, pull up the potatoes and let the melons have all the room.

If this finds a place in print I will write again. Success to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. Yours Truly, R. M. GREELEY.
Bristol, Iowa.

LARGE ONIONS.

I see in the current number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, M. D. Dumbell fills a column in describing his success with onions; says he had three that measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and wants to know if any has done better.

I did not count but a half bushel of my "Roccas" and there were just 24 onions to fill the half bushel, just as you measure onions for market. I measured only one, and it was not the largest I had; it measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches the smallest way (horizontally). I had hundreds of them that would measure 5 inches, I had 18 rows 135 feet long, and had fully 70 bushels of onions. And I did not take any to the fair either. I did not think a premium of \$2.00 was a sufficient inducement. But after all I did not make my onions pay, for half of them rotted before I could get them sold.

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Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 8, 1884.

Mr. Isaac F. Tillinghast; Dear Sir,—With regard to the seeds I received from you last spring I will say Berkshire Beauty cabbage is the best cabbage for early and main crop I ever put in the ground. Mine run from 15 to 30 pounds each. I have been raising cabbage now for thirty-five years, and if I should plant cabbage for twenty years more, this is the kind for me if the seed should be one dollar an ounce.

The Early Jersey Wakefield are splendid; also the Early Summer. I have Marblehead Mammoth from your seed which weigh forty pounds each after taking off the root and loose or outside leaves. Your Golden Dawn Pepper is the earliest, handsomest, mildest and most productive pepper grown. I am going to take a couple of my cabbage to the Post Office and the same to the New Mexican Review Printing Office, and I will send you a paper containing notice, as I shall put a label on the same, "From Puget Sound Seed, from I. F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Lackawanna Co., Pa."

I have but 1500 cabbages in all, say forty square rods, and I would not give them to day for an acre of any I know of around here. More anon, from Yours Respectfully,

GEORGE CANN.

Copenhagen, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1884.

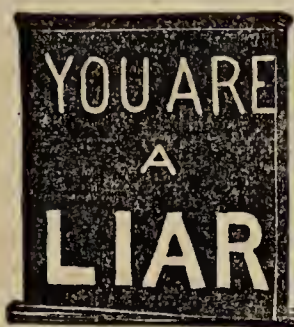
Mr. I. F. Tillinghast: Dear Sir,—Can you or any of the readers of your excellent Magazine "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST", give the reasons why potatoes grown on some ground are always scabby and rough? Is it owing to the soil, or is it a worm—the brown grub that is in the ground? I have heard various theories advanced.

I will now report in regard to my crop of garden vegetables grown from your seeds. I have grown a fine crop of cauliflower the past season, although it has been quite dry some of the time, I must say that your Early Lackawanna Cauliflower "take the cake" and are superior in every respect. They head very early, make large heads, and are fine as to quality. They proved to be much earlier with me than Early Snowball. I shall plant largely of them another season.

And your Fottler's Drumhead Cabbage are "Boss." I thought I had raised quite good crops of them before, but my crop that I am harvesting from your seed out does all precedent. The plants were set as late as the first of July, but they did not seem to stop growing a minute after setting, and hardly wilted a leaf, but went right ahead; and I am now harvesting a splendid crop, large, solid and heavy. I have now been engaged in market gardening and plant growing

for several years, and have had seeds from a great many different growers but yours eclipse them all, and are ahead of any I have ever tried, they germinate the quickest, grow the fastest; and all seem to be superior strains for the kind. I shall take pleasure in introducing your seeds another year in this section.

I wish to say a word in regard to an Insect Powder that I have discovered in the past year. I have experimented with every thing to rid plants of the destructive black and striped bugs and have finally succeeded in discovering a preparation that will exterminate the black flea or bug, and the striped bug instantly on application; they will not stay a minute where this powder is applied. It contains no poison, and is a good fertilizer. It does not kill but drives them off. I shall be prepared to furnish this insect powder the coming season either in large or small quantities. Prices will be made known through the advertising columns of "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST," or at any time by letter on application. I will warrant it to do all that is claimed for it. I would not be without it in my plant and market gardens for twenty-five dollars a year. Yours Respectfully, F. D. AUSTIN.



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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Lockland, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1884.

Mr. I. F. Tillinghast, Dear Sir:—I saw in your August number of SEED TIME AND HARVEST that you could not have cabbage before July 20, without wintering the plants over. I beg to differ with you in this statement for I sowed some of your Fottler's seed in a box and set them by the stove on the 4th of February, and by the 29th of March my plants were large enough to set out, and on the 4th of July I had solid heads of cabbage.

I would like to hear from some one else through your magazine if they have done any better with cabbage.

I set out about 150 cabbage plants and every one came to a head, but my Late Drumhead did not do well. The remainder of the seed that I got of you came all right. The Golden Dawn Mango was the finest I ever saw; not a bit of sharp taste to them. If I live I will have to send you another order in January. I remain,

Yours Truly, DANIEL BECK.

GALESBURG, ILL., JUNE 5, 1884.

I. F. TILLINGHAST; Dear Sir,—Please excuse my asking a question or two. We have some very fine roses, they are covered with a small green worm that almost kills them. What can I do for them? I send a leaf with worms on, our moss roses are the worst off of any; also can I remove my peonies at any time this summer or fall and not injure their blooming next spring? Enclosed find stamp for answer. Your seeds have come up well, the onion better than such seeds generally do.

Yours Truly,

EARNEST MATTINGLY.

ANSWER; The leaves sent have been eaten by the rose slug, a very common pest. We have seen an application of sulphur, hellebore, air-slacked lime and various other things applied, but never have experimented with them enough to ascertain which is the best remedy. Shall be pleased to hear from any of our readers who may have discovered a certain cure for this or any other insect pest.

EBONY, MO., JULY 6, 1884.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST; I think the SEED-TIME AND HARVEST grand. Can you or any of readers tell me where to get some tame Peppermint seed. I saw it mentioned as good to drive away rats, (that is the plant.) I don't know what the tree beans will yet do but believe if each blossom makes a pod they will beat your recommend. We have a good prospect for crops here, the wheat is being damaged somewhat by the bugs. Respectfully, S. D. FAIRBANKS.

MONTROSE, PA., OCT. 26, 1884.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST; I bought some seven papers of cabbage seeds of you last spring, and I should think every seed came up and about every plant, of over a thousand, had a nice head. Every one who saw them, and that was not a few, said they were the largest and finest cabbage they ever saw. I sold a load in Montrose for 10 cts. a head. Sold plants and they all made fine cabbages. I think I shall grow a few acres next year and will take the agency for your plants. Your P. S. seeds produce the best cabbages ever raised in this country. Please let me know if you have an agent in this place.

Yours Respectfully, JOHN A. HICKOK.

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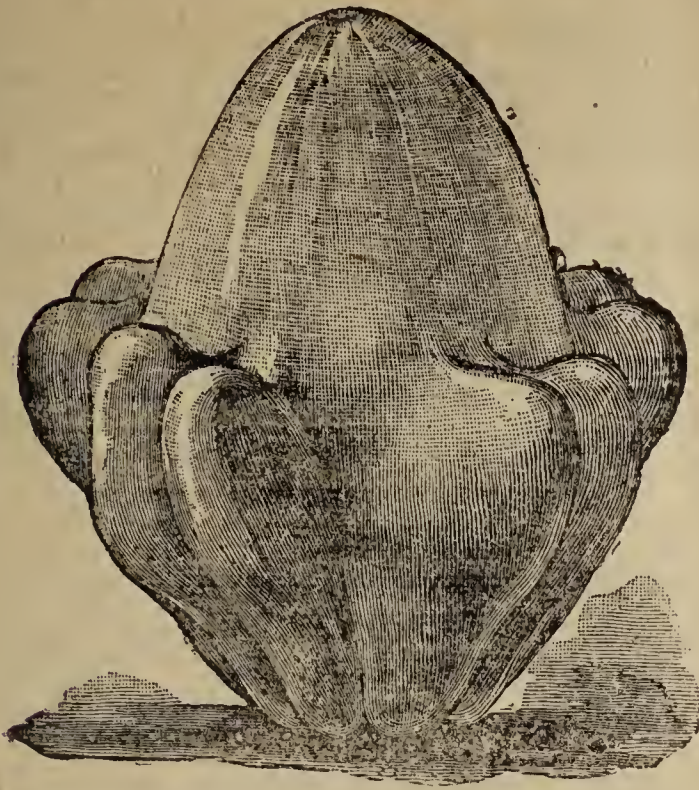
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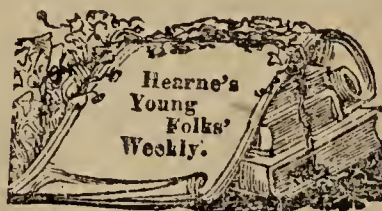
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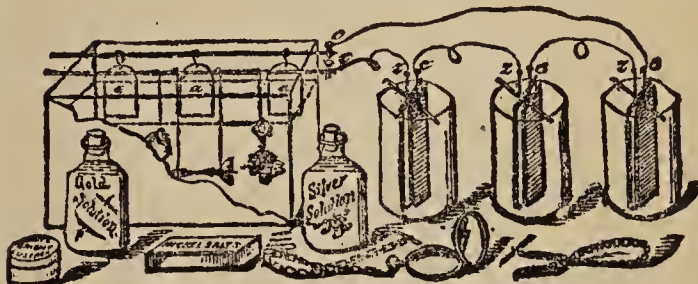


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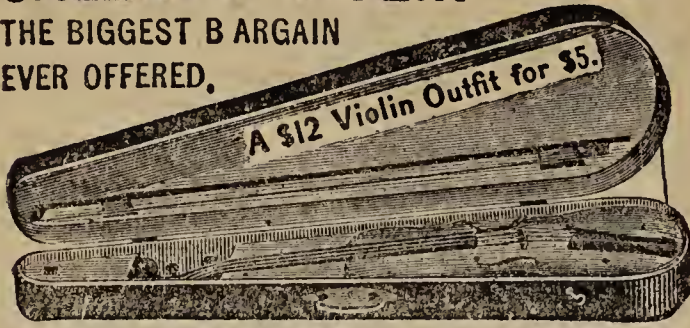


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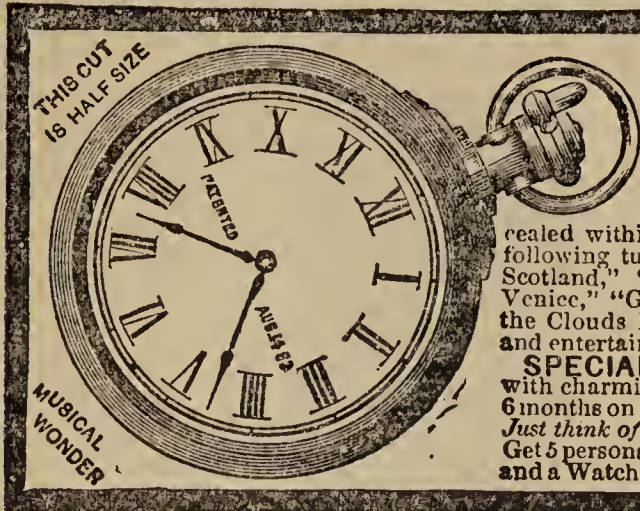
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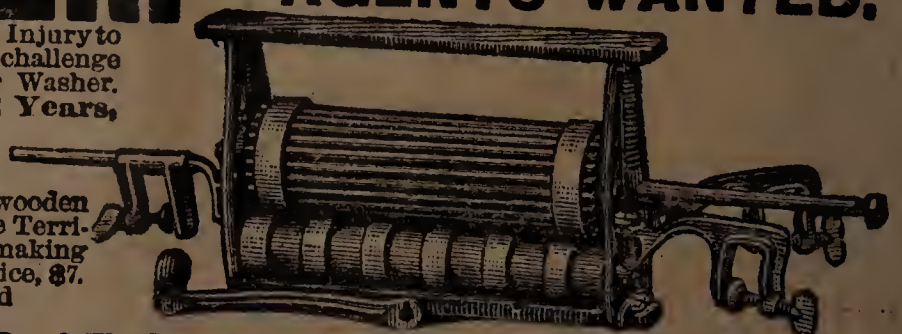
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February

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Vol. 6.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

No. 2.

Bachelor John's Christmas Tree.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

"To-morrow is Christmas," said bachelor John,
As he sat in his elegant mansion, alone.

"To-morrow is Christmas, the day of good cheer,
The merriest season of all the year;
The merriest day for those who are glad,
The dreariest day for hearts that are sad.
What can I do ere the Christmas is gone
To "remember the poor," said bachelor John.

And then he paraded across the floor,
And he went and looked out of the broad hall door,
Then came back again and sat down in his chair,
And his fingers he ran through his gray curling hair;
Then he rubbed together his hands in glee,
"Now I've struck it, I'll have me a Christmas tree!
A jolly old tree, oh, won't it be fun;
A grand Christmas tree," said bachelor John.

So he ordered his men to the woods away
For the tree, then into his great big sleigh
He jumped, and dashed rapidly down the road
To gather a regular Santa Claus load.
He visited grocery, toy-shop and store,
And loaded his sleigh, 'till it wouldn't hold more,
Then homeward he turned, his bays on the run,
"I've none too much time," said bachelor John.

Then he set to work and decked out his tree;
There was flour and groceries for Widow Mc Rea,
There was flannel and muslin, and calico nice,
And apples and sugar for Miss Susan Price,
And out on one limb hung a turkey so fat,
For the clever old parson, besides a new hat
And some books. clean and new were they, every
one;
"He'll like them, I doubt not," said bachelor John.

For his wife, a new dress as nice as e'er seen,
And a warm woolen shawl for good old Auntie
Green.
And for little lame Elsie, a big roller chair,
And a soft warm wrapper and slippers to wear.
And stockings and shoes, cloaks, coats, caps and
toys
For the poor little girls and the poor little boys.
There was everything nice, "oh, they shall have fun
For once in their lives," said bachelor John.

And then in the kitchen, a table was spread,
Roast chickens and oysters, and butter and bread,
And jellies and oranges, apples and pies,
And big frosted cakes that would dazzle their eyes;
And coffee and milk, and a big urn of tea,
And all of the goodies that ever can be.
A busier man to get all of this done,
You never have seen, than was bachelor John.

Then he looked on it a'l with a satisfied smile,
And yet he seemed to be puzzling the while;
"There's little Ruth Miller lives over the way,
She's been in my mind this many a day.
She's a frail little creature, and sad and alone,
And what will she do when her money is gone.
Now what can I do for her, poor little one,
I'll give her *myself*," said bachelor John.

Then, taking once more a look at his work,
He jumped again into his sleigh with a jerk,
And he whistled so loudly, all looked out to see
What upon earth could the matter be;
And to every one, with a smile and a shout,
"Come, have a nice ride," he gaily sang out.
"I'll bring you home safe, when the evening is done.
Jump in, jump in now," said bachelor John.

Then away he drove in the moonlight so bright,
To his home, which was all in a blaze of light.
And he bade them go in, they said, "what's in
store?"

When they entered the house, they wondered the
more.

"Now, take off your things and be seated," said he,
Then he opened the door on his Christmas tree.
And they sat there in silence, spell-bound, every one;
"Oh, I think we'll enjoy it," said bachelor John.

And then, oh dear, such a time as they had,
And everybody so happy and glad.
As with laughter and jest, with mirth and with glee,
The nice fruit was very soon torn from the tree.
And then did they all to the kitchen repair
To partake of the goodies awaiting them there.
"Help yourselves, don't be bashful, eat on—eat on,
Don't go away hungry," said bachelor John.

And again to the parlor he did them invite,
 And all seemed to think this a wonderful sight.
 Then a shy, little maiden with drooping blue eyes,
 And on her pale cheek a soft flush of surprise,
 Was gently and tenderly held by the hand,
 (And all of the guests were invited to stand,)
 While the parson, in tones low and solemn, made one
 Sweet little Ruth Miller and bachelor John.

Then surely the people were dumb founded all,
 It took them some moments their wits to recall,
 But, at length they began their good wishes to say
 In quite a regular orthodox way.
 And then one and all repeated good night,
 And were sent to their homes, in the frosty moon-
 light;
 And in the bright morning, the Christmas sun
 shone
 On no happier mortal than *benedict* John.

THE DONATION PARTY.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

CHAPTER I.

As the Rev. George Smith, pastor of a flourishing church in the little town of N—, was quietly seated in his study, the door was opened by his pleasant-faced wife, and the two worthy deacons of the church entered, and after being seated and the usual friendly salutations had passed, Deacon Jones remarked:

“Well, brother Smith, we have called to inform you that the church have been talking of a visit for you, to show you the good-feeling existing among them toward you; in short, we are going to make you a donation.”

“Ah, really, brother Jones,” said the minister, “you quite surprise me. I am much pleased, of course, but our rooms are so small, I fear if there should be much of a gathering it would be rather crowded and uncomfortable.”

“Oh, we had thought of that; it was a wrong arrangement, having our new parsonage so small, so we have concluded to hold it at the hotel.”

“At the hotel, Deacon Jones!” said the worthy Reverend in surprise, “I hardly consider that a proper place.”

“Oh, we have talked that matter all over. It will be all right; but of course we wished to consult with you a little.”

The minister looked quite thoughtful for a few moments, and finally concluding that he had no particular objections, the

deacons bidding him good morning, took their departure.

Proceeding at once to the hotel, they made the necessary arrangements with the bland landlord, offering him good remuneration for the use of his handsome establishment, and exacting from him a promise that the bar should be kept closed on the evening in question.

Among the members of Mr. Smith's church, was a very estimable widow by the name of Grey. She was not strong, being a victim of that slow, insidious destroyer, consumption, and her chief solace and joy seemed to be her only child, a lovely young girl of nineteen, who for a short time past had been the very devoted attention of Fred Smith, the promising son of the minister. Annie's mother had noted their mutual attachment with pleasure, for she considered the young man, in every respect, worthy the love of her precious daughter. On the evening following the events above, Mrs. Grey and her daughter were sitting in their pleasant home, when the door was opened very hurriedly, and a neighbor entered. Now this same Aunt Eunice, as she was familiarly called by every one, was one of your active, enterprising, strong-minded women—every town has one of them, or ought to have at least—withal an excellent hearted, benevolent woman full of good deeds. She was rather eccentric in her manner and appearance and now seemed unusually excited even for her. Without waiting for preliminary remarks, she seated herself, quickly snatched off her hood, and burst out with, “I want to know if ye've heard the news.”

“What news?” inquired the ladies, looking almost startled.

“Why, they're goin' to hev the donation down to Miller's. If it aint perfectly orful.”

“Why? Aunt Eunice,” inquired Mrs. Grey.

“Wy,” said the old lady, “who ever heerd of havin' a minister's donation to a tarvern? If that aint a countenancin' the evil critter, I'd like to know what is.”

“Now, my dear Aunt Eunice,” gently said Mrs. Grey; “you are too much excited. I can see no harm in it at all. It seems to me to be a very good place, the rooms are

so large, and then there will be no danger of spoiling Mrs. Smith's nice carpets with the supper."

"Nice carpets!" ejaculated Aunt Eunice, snapping her bright, black eyes, and rocking back and forth, so swiftly that the little easy chair fairly squeaked with surprise. "Nice carpets! Do you s'pose if I was a minister's wife (tho' I hope an' pray I never shall be,) I'd think 'twas any trouble to hev some decent folks eatin' in my settin'-room, pervided they'd pay me a hundred dollars or so fur it? I tell you a tarvern aint no place for your children nor mine (tho' I haint got any, thank the Lord!) to go to. It's like drivin' lambs inter a den of wolves."

"But," said Mrs. Grey, very soothingly, "I understand that the bar is going to be closed so that there will be nothing to tempt the young people."

"Oh, yes, I know old Miller has promised he won't sell any liquor, but I wouldn't give a snappin'-turtle for his word. He won't refuse nobody's money, I tell ye. And then, there's that Kate of his'n. She thinks she's so bewitchin', I warrant you she'll do her best to conduce the young men to drink, even to the minister's son, and that would be orful shockin', for Fred Smith is the smartest feller in this town. Don't you know he radiated through college and got his diplomatics?" And the curious old lady cast a knowing glance at Annie, who, in rather an anxious manner, replied:

"I hope no harm will come of it, but I really wish they would not have it there. Why couldn't we let it come here, mother?"

"Why, Annie!" exclaimed Mrs. Grey, "are you crazy? Do you think I'll subject my nice carpets and lovely furniture to such usage? There will be all sorts of people there. If it was only for a refined, select party it would be a different thing."

Aunt Eunice smoothed down her apron, put on her hood, and, giving a few rocks to the little squeaky chair, said: "Well, they had better give what they want to and all stay to hum, for you mark my word for it, no good will come of it; them deacons, too, a helpin' on it along, I should think they'd fell from grace, anyhow." And the

old lady, after hurriedly inviting the ladies to return her visit, bade them a pleasant good evening.

For a few moments longer Mrs. Grey and her daughter continued the conversation, and then bidding each other a fond good night, sought their rooms for repose; the one soon sank into a quiet slumber, but the excited manner and plain remarks of Aunt Eunice, so disturbed the usually tranquil mind of Annie, that some time elapsed before she could compose her mind to sleep.

CHAPTER II.

It was indeed a large crowd that assembled at the rooms of Mr. Miller on the night of the donation. Gallant gentlemen, young and old, gaily dressed ladies, fair and beautiful, also those of more matronly appearance, seemed, as they passed the fleeting hours away, in pleasant chat and lively song, to be enjoying themselves to their heart's content. Deacon Brown and our old friend Aunt Eunice are seated very cozily in one corner, noting all that transpires around them, at the same time carrying on a little private conversation of their own. "Well, Miss Price," quietly remarked the deacon, who, by the way, had a peculiar habit of introducing an "ahem" at the close of about every other sentence. "Our party has passed off very civilly—ahem. I heard that some folks was afraid it wasn't a very good plan to have it here—ahem." "Yes," said Aunt Eunice very demurely, "I was very much exposed to it myself, Mr. Brown. I hope, however, that no rueful effects will promulge from it." And so they continue in converse, very sweet, perhaps, to them, but of little interest to our readers. At a little distance from them, sitting quietly by herself, is Annie Grey. She seems interested in observing the lively company around her, yet she is silent and thoughtful. She leans her elbow on a table and rests her head in her hand, and an expression of sadness settles on her lovely face.

A young man approaches her. It is Fred Smith, the minister's son, a fine-looking, intelligent, gentlemanly fellow, who, as

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

we have before stated, had been for some time an ardent admirer of hers, and was this evening her most devoted cavalier. As he draws near, looking winningly upon her, she raises her deep blue eyes to his with an expression of subdued pleasure, as he remarks: "You look tired, Annie. Have you not enjoyed yourself?"

Very mildly she replies, "No, I am not tired, Fred, and I have in a measure enjoyed myself, but do you know I have felt a presentiment all the evening that some evil will be the result of this visit. There are many here this evening who have never entered here before, nor would they have done so under any other circumstances; but from a recollection of the pleasant associations here this evening, may be led to come again, and in place of the christian people who are now here, they will find an entirely different class."

"True, Annie," answered Fred, "such may be the result, yet I can see no ground for your fears, as there is no liquor being sold here this evening, there can be no danger of any acquiring an appetite for strong drink by being here."

"I know it is said there is no liquor to be sold, but you know the enemy with whom we have to contend."

Just at this moment the door was pushed rudely open, and two young men entered the room, shouting, swearing and staggering along, very evidently in a state of intoxication. The landlord, appearing very much excited, was in hot pursuit, using his utmost endeavors to silence them and persuade them out of the room. Of course a panic ensued. Some rushed from the room; all looked horrified and confounded; but the scene was soon ended, as the landlord by some means shortly succeeded in escorting the rioters out of the house. Aunt Eunice, indignant beyond all expression merely remarked: "I guess if the bar is locked, the sullar aint. Deacon Brown, I'm goin' hum." Upon which the deacon quite violently ahem'd and put on his hat.

Annie and Fred still remained where they were seated when the interruption took place, hardly knowing what next to say or do, when three or four gay and lively

young couples sauntered in from the dining room, and approaching them, a beautiful girl, none other than Kate Miller the landlord's daughter, said: "I hope we are not intruding, but we are planning a sleigh-ride and very much desire your company." "With all my heart," quickly answered Fred; "what say you, Annie?" She replied, "Very willingly, the air seems so stifling here." And Fred could not but observe how pale and agitated she was, and he well knew the cause. Of course he was grateful that anything so opportune as this sleigh-ride could be so quickly arranged to divert her attention. They were soon off, their merry tongues keeping time to the music of the bells, their young hearts keeping time to the sweeter music of loved voices as they rung out on the clear night air, in merry laughter or in clear ringing song.

An hour, perhaps, had passed, the donation party had broken up and the house of Mr. Miller was quiet, when our merry party returned from their ride, and entering a side door were escorted by Miss Kate to a room belonging expressly to her. It was elegantly furnished, and a bright fire was glowing; lights shone brilliantly and the room looked very cheerful and inviting. Kate hastily threw aside her wrappings and wheeling the large easy chairs before the grate, invited her friends to be seated, saying with a graceful bow and bright smile: "Now we'll have such a charming time; this is my own little realm here and none dare intrude."

Frank Jones, a lively, handsome young man, son of one of the deacons mentioned in the first of our story, and one of Kate Miller's many admirers, answered with a bow as graceful as her own had been: "And we, your most loyal subjects, fair queen, what is your will?"

"That you should all be merry and gay;" replied the fair Kate, and she looked smilingly around upon her guests.

Beside those already named, there were Charlie Wells, a fine appearing, intelligent young fellow, whose father was a wealthy merchant, and Belle, a beautiful girl with bright sparkling black eyes and glossy raven tresses, a sister of Frank Jones, who

was very proud of her, admitting none her superior, not even the brilliant, fascinating Kate Miller. They were indeed a fine company, possessing in rather a superior degree, both physical and mental endowments. How sad that such rare gifts should be thrown away in an endless round of foolish, fashionable frivolity.

All seemed to fully comply with the request of their hostess, save Annie, who sat silent and thoughtful. Kate soon rallied her on her sober mien, and Annie replied that she did not wish to mar the enjoyment of any, but was weary and would wish to be excused. Of course all protested strongly against it; even Fred begging her to remain just for a short time, and so she gave a reluctant consent.

Then in gay mirth and jest the time flew swiftly by. Belle, who possessed a rich, well cultivated voice was solicited to favor them, and was gracefully assisted to the piano by Charlie, where, after a lively prelude, her voice rose sweet and clear in a favorite song, in the chorus of which the young gentleman joined, his deep, rich, bass, mingling harmoniously with her high silvery soprano, all in sweet accord with the full melodious chords of the instrument. It was a beautiful song and the singers seemed to throw their whole souls into its touching pathos, while the listeners stood as if fairly entranced with the melody.

Meanwhile, Kate had ordered refreshments, and as they turned from the piano and saw upon the table the elegant frosted cakes and heavy decanter with its accompanying crystal goblets, Frank sung out:

"Oh, the wine, the wine, the ruby wine,
In our crystal goblets gleaming."

and Charlie added in a solemn, drawling tone:

"Oh, shun the wine, the fatal wine,
There's poison in its beaming."

"Away with your badinage, gentlemen," said Kate, "Come, taste and try the virtue of this good old Maderia. See how it sparkles." Each takes a glass save Annie Grey, who stands motionless and silent, her eyes fixed upon Fred Smith with an earnest searching look. She is noticed by Kate, over whose cheek passes a quick

flush, as she says in a cutting tone, "Oh, pardon me, I had forgotten that we had among us one of the faithful, who by her silent example, aims to reproach us." Then turning to Fred, "You are not turned fanatic, too, I hope. Heigho! Fred, none of your cold water-ites here with their solemn visages."

Poor Fred, it was his first temptation. How could he resist the sparkling, defiant glances of the arch temptress; how could he regard not the imploring sad eyes of his fondly loved Annie; how could he set aside as nought the counsels of his christian parents; how could he withstand the smiles and criticisms of his young companions. There was a struggle, all knew it; all save one raised their glasses, as Frank Jones, looking sternly at Fred's pale face, said: "Here's to the health and happiness of our fair hostess." Fred raises his glass to his lips, a quick flush overspreads his forehead; he drinks about half of the ruby contents of the crystal cup, and with a trembling hand he replaces it on the table and turns away to the window and looks out on the silent night. There is a shadow somehow cast over the gay company and it is not long ere they go to their several homes. As Fred bids Annie good night at the door of her happy home, he notices with a pang, that her hand trembles and her voice is full of tears, and he firmly resolves, for her sake, as well as his own, that he will never again yield to temptation. As he enters his own home, his heart gives a throb of real penitence and shame, as he thinks how he has despised the instruction of his kind parents; how he has deceived them and debased himself in allowing false friends to allure him even one step in the wrong direction, and he resolves more firmly than before, that as this has been the beginning, so it shall be the end of such scenes for him.

(To be continued.)

Friends made by always acquiescing in what others say are not fire-proof. When your views are required upon any subject speak them freely, however much you may know they will be opposed. Good people will give you credit for your frankness, even if they oppose your views.

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER TWO.

There is a very, very ancient Christmas carol that runs thus: "Sing we myrth for Chryste's birth; and keep me yule till Candlemas." The old farmers used to say:

"If Candlemas-day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight;
But if Candlemas-day be clouds and rain,
Winter is gone and will not come again."

And we have often heard the farmers of the present time quote the adage: "Candlemas-day! Half your grain and half your hay." The almanac tells us that this day occurs on February 2. In the north of England, this day, I have heard, has been called the "Wives Feast Day," and here is one of the curious ceremonies connected with the same: "The mistress and servants of each family dress a sheaf of oats in womens apparel, put it in a large basket and lay a wooden club by it, and this they call Bruds Bed; and the mistress and servants cry aloud three times: 'Brud is come, Brud is welcome!' This they do just before going to bed. In the morning they look among the ashes, and if they see the impression of Brud's club there, they reckon it a presage of a good crop and a prosperous year; if not, they take it as an ill omen." From this, it would seem that the basket is burned, although the narrator does not so state. This custom prevails in the Western Islands.

In old times, families used to sell their wood ashes as they were made throughout the year, and he who purchased them always sent to the family a present of a large candle on Candlemas day. Then, when night came, the wick was lighted and a right merry party it shone on, for they passed the time in innocent enjoyments, and there was much feasting, and sorry am I to have to record it, copious drafts of ale, punch and other beverages. Thus the hours passed until the candle went out and that was the signal for the sports to cease. The little ones always looked forward to this time with eager anticipations, for it was their privilege to sit up with the grown folks, take part in

their games, have their share of the eatables—but not, I hope of their drink—and sit up till the big candle went out.

St. Valentine's day was, and is celebrated in much the same manner as with us—in the interchange of tender and comic epistles. There used to be a custom of attaching an apple or an orange to the valentine and it was carried to the house by the youth or maid. A sly rap was given, the door was opened, the billetdoux thrown in, while the thrower made off as fast as possible. I think this gave the idea for hanging May baskets so prevalent among us in the Spring.

Lenten Time varies with the year, but it usually commences in February, and as the long fast of Lent was rigidly kept by the lofty and the lowly, naturally, nearly all amusements ceased during that time; but there were quite a number crowded into it on the day before Lent began, and this day has been known as "Shrove Tuesday." One of the sports of that time, and which was a very cruel one, which I hope is now obsolete, was the "Threshing of the Hen." It has been conjectured that the origin of this pastime was because the fowl, being deemed a luxury and delicacy to the laborer, it was given him on the festive day for sport and food. Here is an account of the custom in the words of a very old author: "The hen is hung at the fellow's back, who has also some horse's bells about him; and the rest of the fellows are blinded and have boughs in their hands, with which they chase this fellow and his hen, about some large court or enclosure. The fellow with his hen and bells, shifting as well as he can, they follow the sound, and sometimes hitting him and his hen, other times, if he can get behind one of them, they thresh one another well favoredly; but the jest is, the maids are to blind the fellows, which they do with their aprons, and the cunning girls will endeavor to make a peeping hole for their sweethearts, whilst the others look out as sharp to hinder it. After this the hen is boiled with bacon, and store of pancakes and fritters are made."

After the hen threshing, "She that is noted for lying in bed long, or any other misdemeanor, hath the first pancake pre-

sented to her, which most commonly falls to the dog's share, for no one will own it their due. Thus were youth encouraged, shamed and feasted with very little cost, and always their feasts accompanied with exercise."

The rustic people had their "Shrovetide Revels," and even at this time, there was a man dressed up to represent King Christmas, and he paraded the village streets on horseback and was followed by the twelve months, habited in the different seasonable garments, and bearing appropriate emblems. This procession wound up with a person representing Lent, robed in dismal garments "in token that sadness shoulde folowe and an holy tyme." People were attired as beasts of the field, fishes of the sea, birds of the air, and there were impersonations of all classes in church and state, not omitting clowns and devils, and there were knights in armor who fought sham battles, and men in hideous masks who used to frighten the women and children. The Carnival, Mardi Gras, and our own "Fantastics" on the Fourth of July, doubtless had their origin in these "Shrovetide Revels."

The apprentices always had a holiday on this day; but they often abused their privileges by entering into fights and disturbances; perhaps because so much license was allowed every one to do as he pleased at this time. Yet these apprentices often had a hard life of it, almost all through the rest of the year, working from long before daylight until late in the night, and often under hard and cruel masters. Some of the poor fellows were not treated as though they were human beings. We believe the present generation of apprentices fares better; still, there is room for more improvement.

As there were seasons of merriment, so does there seem to have been special kinds of food—as well as special kinds of sports—inimical to those seasons. Pancakes came on "Shrove Tuesday"; and, by some, this season has been called "Pancake Day." If you ever have the good fortune to visit England, you will find at the British Museum, a manuscript that will tell you about a queer custom at Eton College on "Shrove

Tuesday." "In 1560 it was the custom of this college to fasten a pancake to a crow upon the school door; and as crows usually hatch at this season, the cawing of their young ones for their parent heightened this heartless sport." At Westminster school, the under clerk of the college, preceded by the Beadle and other officers used to throw a huge pancake over the bar, which divided the upper from the lower school.

And now we will take a jump over to Scotland and mention one or two customs prevalent there at this season. The bachelors and married men play ball from two o'clock until sunset, taking opposite sides. The ball is thrown from one to the other and he who catches it must run with all his strength; some one runs in chase and strives to overtake him and wrest the ball from his hands. If caught, and he can shake himself loose, he runs on; if not, he throws the ball from him. "The object of the married men is to hang the ball, that is, to put it three times in a small cavity in the moor, which is the *dool* or limit on the one hand: that of the bachelors is to *drown* the ball, or dip it three times in a deep place in the river, the limit on the other. The party who can effect either of these objects wins the game. If neither wins, the ball is cut into two equal parts at sunset." At another part of Scotland the matrons and maidens used to have a similar game, and it is said that the married women were always successful.

Shakespeare must have been well acquainted with the merry makings before Lent set in, for he says:

"Be merry, be merry——

'Tis merry in the hall where beard's wag all,

And welcome merry Shrovetide."

Almost every season was believed to foretell the weather; and in the Shepherd's almanac for 1676, is to be found the following: "Some say, thunder on Shrove Tuesday foretelleth wind, store of fruit, and plenty. Others affirm that so much as the sun shineth on that day, the like will shine every day in Lent."

But at the sounding of the curfew, lights were extinguished and people were obliged to dispense with their merry makings and

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

meditate on the long fast to come, to lock up their houses and go to bed. The latter may seem somewhat hard, as curfew rang at eight; but people could not very well sit up without fire or light, for the houses were made of wood and quite inflammable, and there were no fire extinguishers then, so it was a very prudent law and prevented many a conflagration. When I was young, and read Gray's "Elegy", I used to think, from the line commencing: "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," that the curfew was some kind of a bell, just as you may have done in reading, or having read, "Curfew shall not ring to-night;" but it isn't. A bell was tolled in the evening as a signal for the people to cover their fires, and the instrument used to accomplish this was called a fire coverer, from the French words—*couvre feu*—and hence we get curfew. This instrument was of copper, riveted together, as solder would have been liable to melt with the heat; it was ten inches high, sixteen inches wide and nine inches deep. Now we will tell you how this was used: "The wood and embers were raked as close as possible to the back of the hearth, and then the curfew was put over them, the open part put close to the back of the chimney; by this contrivance, the air being almost entirely excluded, the fire was, of course, put out."

Our article this month is somewhat shorter than its predecessor, but it must be borne in mind that February is always a short month, and the Lenten season coming within the same, put a stop to many of its sports and festivities.

How We Raise Plants.

The question is put to me many hundreds of times every season, as to what is the best method to produce plants of cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce for early Spring planting. Although we grow several hundred thousands of Fall sown plants annually (which are wintered over in cold frames,) yet increased experience seems to show that plants grown as below are cheaper and produce nearly as good plants as by wintering in cold frames. We make our first sowing Feb. 1, in greenhouses, tem-

perature about 60 degrees at night, and 80 degrees during the day. A hot-bed, made with manure, about two feet deep, in a proper manner, produces about the same general conditions as a well appointed greenhouse. We sow the seed in shallow boxes, with about two inches of soil in each box. We use any light, rich soil, sowing enough seed in each box to produce 1,000 or 1,500 plants, or if in the hot-bed without the box, each 3x6 foot sash should grow about 5,000 plants, but we find it more convenient to use the boxes, put directly on the bench of the greenhouse, or on the manure of the hot-bed. The seed sown Feb. 1, will give plants fit to transplant in three or four weeks. We then use the same shallow boxes, putting in the bottom of each about one inch of well rotted manure. Over that we place an inch of any ordinary rich, light soil, smoothing it so as to have it as level as possible. In these boxes, 14x20 inches, we put about 150 plants. The boxes are then taken direct to the ordinary cold frames, which have been protected with manure, as it would not do to put the boxes of tender plants on a frozen surface. If the sun is bright, it is well to shade them for a few days until they take root, but the most important point is to cover the sashes with straw mats at night so securely that no frost will reach the plants. For the past three years we have each season grown about half-a-million of cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce plants in this way, and have had no trouble to keep them from freezing even when the thermometer has reached zero.

These plants will be ready to transplant to the open ground any time after the 1st of April, if they have been carefully attended to by watering, airing and protecting from frost. These dates refer particularly to the vicinity of New York city, where we can set out usually in the open ground all kinds of cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce plants about April 1. In districts where they cannot be planted out sooner than the middle of April, the sowing should be made about February 15. In sections where cabbage cannot be planted in the open ground before May 1, the sowing should be delayed until about March 1. There is another and

simpler process of raising cabbage plants, by sowing the seed in the cold frames. This is done here usually about February 15 to March 1, in a warm and sheltered place. I saw one of my neighbors have a fine lot grown in that way last year. He had taken a crop of lettuce out of his frames about Feb. 15. dug and raked the ground, and sowed his cabbage seed in rows about five inches apart, so as to give about 1,500 plants under each 3x6 sash. He matted carefully up, giving ventilation to the sashes whenever the weather would permit, and about April 1 he had fine plants, fit to plant in open ground right from where they were sown, not quite so good, of course, as if they had been transplanted, but still much better than the ordinary hot-bed plants, which are generally too much drawn and too tender to stand cold weather until quite late in the season. —Peter Henderson.

Growing Plants for Exhibition.

Whether the largest vegetables should receive the prizes at exhibitions, we much doubt. An English seedsman advertises a new pea as "a capital exhibition pea," and we learn that it has larger pods with larger peas and more of them, than any other variety. Productiveness, so important to the market gardener, and quality so important in the home garden, are disregarded; if a pea produce a few enormous pods, it at once takes high rank as an "exhibition pea." An English gardener, who has been remarkably successful in carrying off the prizes for onions, gives in a recent "Gardener's Chronicle" his method with exhibition onions. The ground receives a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure in November, it being dug in, and the surface left rough until early in January, when a good dressing of soot is applied on the surface. Early in February the beds are raked, etc., and the seed sown. When the seedlings are well established, they are thinned to nine inches apart, and the surface of the soil is covered with spent mushroom-bed manure. Afterwards, the onions are treated to pigeons' dung, and a commercial fertilizer. That this treatment should yield

bulbs weighing from one pound six ounces to one pound twelve ounces, is not surprising. but in what way it improves the general crop of onions, we are unable to see. Thinning onions to nine inches apart, would not pay for any other purpose save for exhibition. We doubt if horticulture is greatly promoted by this course.—*American Agriculturist*.

Use What You Have.

Trying to walk with one foot in the grave does not help us to get along. Lift up your head and heart, your hands and feet, your all, and do what you can; making yourself as useful as possible. Neither bread and raiment, nor religion, are found in the grave.

Fretting about things that cannot be changed is like going to law and spending money in hand on debts that is known cannot be recovered. The best that can be done with such debts is to let them be a warning against any more of them; and the best use of past follies and errors is to let them teach us to be more wise now.

A VALENTINE.

A Valentine! Ah, can it be
That some one has addressed to me
These lines so sweet and tender?
Name or initial is not set
Upon the page, and yet—and yet
I think I know the sender.

What though the writing be disguised,
And many a little trick devised
To aid the fond deception;
St. Valentine provides the key
That spoils the little mystery
The moment of reception.

We may be right, we may be wrong;
For lack of confirmation strong
We give the rein to fancy,
And let her wander at her will,
And her bright destiny fulfill
In fields of necromancy.

And Valentines would lose their charm
If they at once could doubt disarm
Ere yet the seal was broken;
And so the deeper the disguise,
The more delightful the surprise,
And sweeter is the token.

Economy is like warm clothes; as these create no heat but preserve it, so economy produces no money, but it saves it.

Novelties in Vegetables.

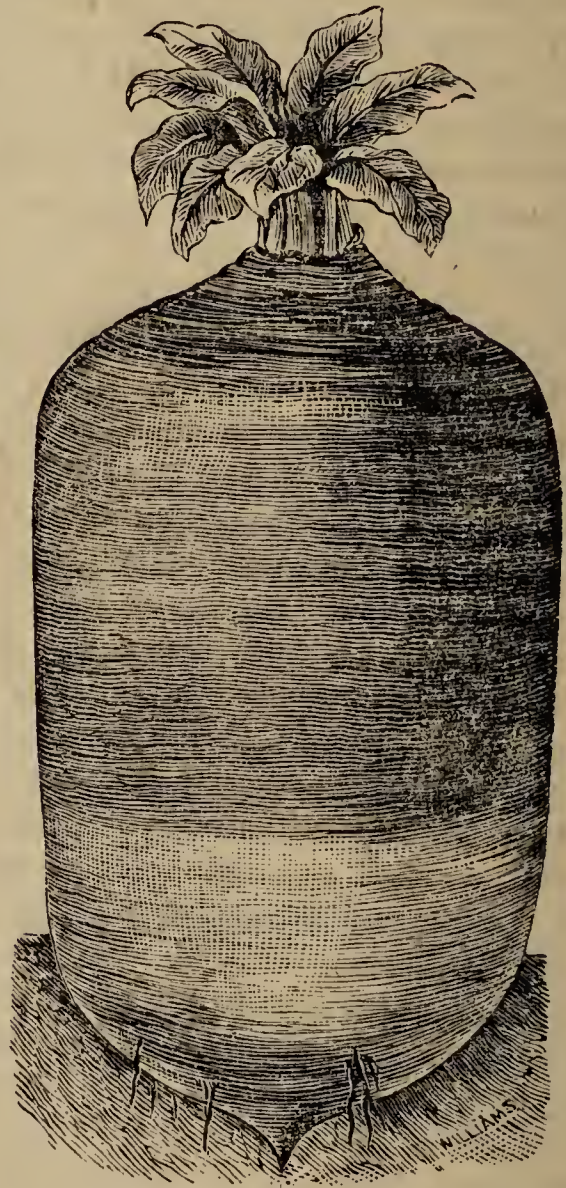
Each recurring season brings to the front a list of vegetable novelties, in the hands of different enterprising seedsmen, who vie with each other for the production of something which shall on trial be found to surpass, in some one or more important requisite, the older sorts of the same class or character. The present spring is no exception, for the various catalogues seem unusually full of promising novelties. In BEANS we have an improved evergreen flageolet, called the *Wonder of France*, which, if shelled and dried before it is thoroughly ripe retains its green color and tenderness for succotash throughout the year. Also the *Ne Plus Ultra*, which is said to be the most dwarf and compact growing sort ever introduced. It is very productive and makes a fine show when grown in pots in the greenhouse, making string beans in winter easily attainable. *Cleveland's Improved Valentine* is an improvement by selection for earliness and thickness of pod on the best old thick meated pickling sort known. Important improvements in the Lima class has been developed in *Bliss's Extra Early* and the *Challenger*, both in earliness and quality.



NEW OLIVE SQUASH.

More than the usual number of new SQUASHES have recently appeared, and among them are some very promising novelties. The new *Red China* is one of the

most interesting of these. The fruits usually grow in pairs and are very uniform in size and shape, being round, and from six to eight inches in diameter. The skin is of a vivid red color, faintly striped with pale yellow. Flesh, yellow, sweet and fine. The new *Olive* squash is from France. The fruit is rather longer and skin smoother than the Hubbard, which it is said to surpass in quality, though that seems barely possible. It is a good keeper. The *Brazil Sugar* is an unquestionable acquisition and should be tried by all. The *Valparaiso* and *White Pine Apple* are two more promising sorts which were figured and described in these pages last month.



GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL.

One of the most important additions to our list of roots for stock-feeding purposes is found in the new *Golden Tankard Mangel*. It differs from all other Mangels in its richness of color, having a deep yellow flesh of great nutriment, and also for its extraordinary yield.

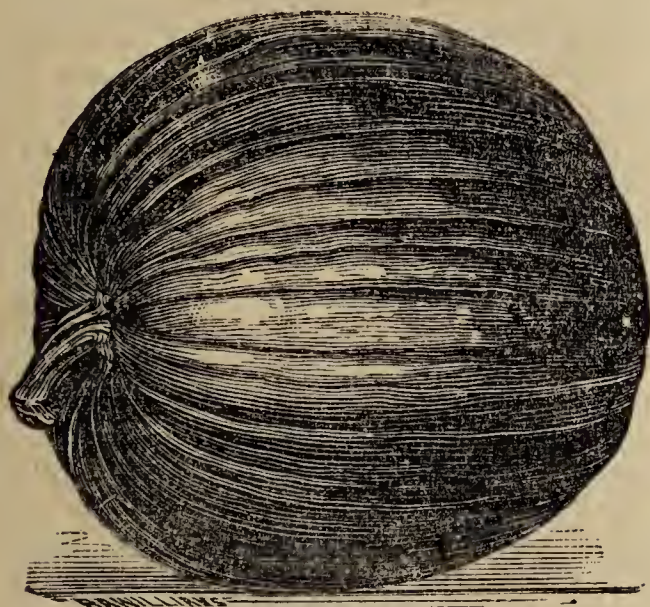
Half a dozen or more new varieties of LETTUCE are on the market and it is so



SILVER BALL LETTUCE.

easy to test all that we will depend upon a trial by our friends themselves to convince them which is really the most meritorious.

The new WATER MELONS are too immense in number and size to admit of illustrations for all. The *Scaly Bark*, *Kolb's Gem*, *Mammoth Ironclad* and *Pride of Georgia* are foremost in the race for this year, and some time will be required to ascertain which wins.



GOLDEN MARROW PUMPKIN.

In PUMPKINS, the *Golden Marrow*, first named and sent out from La Plume, some three or four years ago, is hard to surpass for practical use as a field variety for the table or for stock. It will grow among corn as freely as the old Connecticut Field and cannot be surpassed for beauty or productiveness. The *Gray Boulogne* is a new French sort which is called the "King of Pumpkins" in the Paris Market. They have been grown in this country to weigh upwards of 100 pounds.

The SWEET CORNS have not been slighted and a number of new sorts are offered. We think that *Rose's Improved Evergreen*, first sent out by us last season, will be found hard to surpass.

In MAMMOTH ONIONS, we have *Vesuvius*, *Pompeii* and *Silver King*, all Italian or Tripoli sorts chiefly useful for exhibition purposes.

DEBT.

There are circumstances other than those of necessity which justify debt. The delay incident to earning money is sometimes impolitic. There are nicks of time; there are golden opportunities;

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune
Omitted, all the voyage of their lives
Is bound in shallows and in misery."

This may justify debt. Youth is the time for education: the young person is justified in incurring debt to obtain an education, for otherwise the golden time will be gone, and an education will enable him to repay debt and interest more easily than to earn the principal without a (true) education. The young couple are justified in going in debt for a home. So much of life; in fact, about all of married life, is bound up in the security and content of a house of one's own, a home belonging all to self, that the desire to have a home encumbered for the time being by even a large encumbrance is justifiable, yes, laudable. For having the home will cheer to action the strength and energy of youth, and the feeling of possession will be a rich recompense for the denial and endeavor. Very few have a home late in life if they have it not early in life; and while we may sympathize with the young couple who fight debt from the door, we must justify them, commend them, admire them. O sacred influence of home upon our life, our society, our country, better to have you with debt than to have you not at all!

Circumstances may justify any measure; but the circumstances, nevertheless, which justify debt are few. For the sake of an education or of a home, in the true sense, perhaps for other things, we are right in going to the money-lender. But we should shun debt more than we do. We should always consider it the *dernier ressort*. Generally is it better to deny one's self, to work and wait, and to stand square with the world, than to gratify desire at the expense of peace of mind, than to enjoy luxuries with the incubus of debt upon the life and the shadow of a mortgage over the home.—*South and West.*

The Old Cider Mill.

BY J. W. VAN KIRK,

MEMORIES! Did you ever think, friends, how much we are dependent upon memory? We draw back the curtain from the mind, and then before us, embowered in the midst of an orchard, stands the old cider mill—the massive beam, the large wooden screw, which growled and screeched when turned, pointing through the roof of straw—the limbs of the giant apple trees throwing their shadows over it, or scraping its sides as they move back and forward in the breeze. Where are they? Gone! Ah, no:

Though lost to earth,
To man yet dear;
For mem'ry speaks,
And says: 'I'm here.'

But, friends, they die with us. Our children can imagine, yet never fully realize the import of these old time scenes to us. The long sweep resting on the upright post of the wooden crushers, the juice of the apples hissing and spurting into the wedge-tight box below, is past to all besides ourselves.

The old cider mill was a recognized point to gather at, talk over "the times" and discuss the deeds of other days. Through the space of its peaked roof the laugh and jest oft rang, as the rural patriarchs sipped their cider and watched the "youngsters" at their sports. Anon, these ancient lights would take part in these gambols with as much spirit as their progeny.

The old cider mill was a rendezvous for the hunters during the fall, and a weird scene was formed when lit up at night by two or three torches, the men in picturesque attire, leaning on their long rifles. The cup is passed around, several pipes lit, perhaps, the light outed, a whistle for the dogs, and again the old mill rests in quiet. Or, perhaps, the mill is the scene of a spit roast. Along towards morning the calls of the sportsmen are heard in all directions, as they merge to this common point. Here, the fires cast fitful glances into the surrounding darkness, as the game hisses and roasts over the coals.

The sequel to many of these gatherings was the dance, the music being the violin. Both old and young found pleasure in these time-honored nooks, and the old cider mill was the "near cut" for all who loved a chat, or to quaff the beady nectar.

"Within a dell of brightest green
There stood a mill of rustic mien;
Low thatched its roof, with straw decayed,
Formed shadows 'neath where children played.

What mem'ries cluster round this spot,
What scenes enacted by Yoeman's lot;
What shadows cast around the wall,
By limbs which bent with fruit to fall.

The past has locked within its arms,
These fairest scenes and youthful charms:
A story long, yet how soon told,
Which only proves we're growing old."

'Tis Just As Well.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Our little cottage on the hill
Is not a mansion large or fine;
No rare exotics in array,
Peep forth on well-trimmed rows of pine,
From casements wide.

No servants with the horses wait,
The bidding of a stately dame;
No coach is standing at the gate,
But since there is no one to blame,
I am content.

'Tis just as well I cannot soar
Upon the silken wings of wealth;
Since plainer dress and plainer food
Is better far for mind and nealth,
I shall not fret.

No nursery maid from morn till night
Carries my prattler on her arm;
But mother, nurse, I daily watch
And note the budding of each charm
With keen delight.

My neighbor o'er the way. How can
She love her babes as I do mine;
She, who unto fashion's servants give
The smiles that should be love's sweet sign
Inside of home.

'Tis dress and change, and change and dress,
And all its glitter, pomp and show;
And only careless servants hear
The music that enchants me so
From infant ips.

Oh, poverty is not so hard
To bear, that I would leave this cot;
With her who dwells across the way,
Consent to change my humble lot,
And lose my care.

And give the smiles I love to greet
My household treasures with, for those
That well from hollow hearts to lips
That friendship's wreath and love's pure rose
Has never tinged.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

REPORT FROM THE GULF STATES.

HITCHCOCK, TEX., JAN. 1, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: SIR,—I moved from Galveston to this place (14 miles) in order to go into fruit-raising. I have a pear and peach orchard of nearly 2000 trees. I am raising cabbage for a year or so until the trees come into bearing, which will be this spring or the next. I am on a high piece of ground, but the whole surrounding country is very flat and low. There are only five or six in the whole neighborhood that do any gardening.

Your cabbage seeds are first class, making much more uniform and short stemmed heads than Landreth's which I have been using. I shall be glad to purchase what I need of you, as I have tried Brill's, Henderson's, Dreer's, Landreth's, and I don't know how many others, and must say that I never had as uniform and good crops as from your seed.

Yours Truly, H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

WHAT THE LARGE MARKET GARDENERS SAY.

MUNCIE, IND., JAN. 10, 1884.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: The seeds we got of you last year proved to be the best, better than we expected; especially the Puget Sound cabbage. Every plant set out made a good large head and not one club-footed. It is the most profitable cabbage we ever raised; we want no better. The order we send you proves how we are satisfied.

PERSHING BROS.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

ROUND ROCK, TEXAS, JAN. 13, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—Ours is a rich country, very healthy though subject to drought. Cotton is the principal crop, though many diversify with wheat, oats and corn. The majority of the farmers have to go on "tick" (credit) for their supplies to make the crop, and after it is made but few of the farmers make more than enough to pay the merchants who take mortgage, &c., to secure themselves. Of course where this mode is the custom, there is a general dearth agriculturally. The people of the South generally are opening their eyes. The severe ordeal they have passed through for the past twenty four years is enough to increase their store of industry, economy and induce them to diversify their crops. "King Cotton" must stand back and let the cereals take the lead. I have only been here since November, was raised in Mississippi; am 50 years old, was a cotton planter for 26 years of my life, made the surplus grain, meat, potatoes &c., pay the expenses. Therefore the cotton crop was held and sold at good prices and placed in bank or invested. The farming system is out of gear and it will take time to educate the farmers to diversify that they may have cash on hand. Pay as you go, and then our country will bloom like a rose—a perfect Eldorado.

We are establishing a vineyard and orchard 4½ acres this year and will raise vegetable between the trees. I will make an effort to work you up a good business by next year. Our country is flooded with unreliable seed, and it will take time to convince the people that good and reliable seed can be had.

Yours Respectfully, J. B. GAY.

A GOOD ENDORSEMENT.

POPE'S FERRY, JAN. 17, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: SIR,—We have used your seed for several years and like them so much, my husband, who is editor of the Grange department of the *Southern Cultivator*, which is the most widely circulated agricultural paper in the South, is going to write a notice of their reliability in the March number. Your packages are so much fuller than any we can get here, if you have any new seed you would like to test in our climate we will be glad to try them, and will report truly. Respectfully,

MRS. SALLY B. TAYLOR.

ROSE SLUGS.

FINDLEY'S LAKE, N. Y., JAN. 15, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—I saw in your Magazine that you wished to hear from some of the readers a sure remedy for the rose slug. I have eight different kinds of roses. I dust them with white hellebore when the slugs make their appearance. Turn the bushes carefully to the ground and dust the under side of the leaves then the top of the leaves and stalks late in the evening when the dew is on, or early in the morning. This has proved a sure remedy with me. Yours Respectfully,

MAGGIE KLINSHROTE.

Advertisements.

We aim to publish the advertisements of trustworthy parties only and such as we feel assured will deal fairly with their customers. In writing to them please mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

We are actually giving away **SUNSET.** the beautiful new Tea Rose

BEACH & CO., Rose Growers AND FLORISTS, Richmond, Indiana.

Send for their beautiful catalogue for 1885, FREE.

PEAR HEADQUARTERS
PEACH and other FRUIT TREES.
NEW BERRIES MAY KING, MARLBORO
EARLY CLUSTER!
NEW GRAPES Polkiesie, Ulster, NIAGARA, Hayes.
OUR BERRIES, &c. Catalogue free.
J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

A. BLANC ENGRAVER
FOR SEEDS MEN FLORISTS & NURSERYMEN
10,000 ELECTROS IN STOCK
SEND FOR CATALOGUES
PHILADELPHIA

F Extensively Illustrated. Over 107 Sketches and 880 Pages. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED to handle a book that sells itself. to Active Convassers. **AMERICAN FORTUNES** Permanent work and good profits Extra Inducements Offered. Apply early for exclusive territory. **BRADLEY & COMPANY,** Publishers, 66 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Hopeful Side.

BY ROBERT JOHNSON.

It is always well to look at things just as they are. True courage does not ignore the fact of danger, or fail to provide against it.

He who, at the present time, takes a hopeful view of the future needs to build some solid facts into the foundation of his hopes.

It is a bible truth that "a cheerful heart doeth good, like a medicine," but good as it is, it cannot change our surroundings, or banish difficulties.

But, in the present time of discouragement and doubt; when factories and business communities are closing for an indefinite time, and low prices and a dull market meets us on every hand, are there not some facts that afford solid ground for the tillers of the soil to stand upon and to build good hopes for the immediate or near future?

It is an old saying that from the king to the beggar "the farmer feeds them all," hence a market for his products. The eyes of the people are upon him; he has the contract of filling the granaries of the world. "And nature gives the power to the hand that holds the plow."

It is also a law, more or less prompt in action, that the price of farm products regulates the price of most other commodities, so that matters of outlay will be reduced in proportion to his income.

It is true that his farm is not worth as much as when he assumed the debt upon it, and it will take him longer with his limited profits, to pay it, and here is the only cause for complaint.

And this is modified by the fact that the market value of his farm is not its whole value to him. As a home for his family, and source of support it has an ever increasing value to him, independent of times and market.

Another fact worthy of consideration is this, that the high price of farms within the last three years was not in any considerable degree a speculative one.

Although the farm is always called a safe investment yet speculative capital

looked rather toward those securities that were more readily convertible, and the price of farms was determined by working farmers themselves, and was really their estimate of what they were worth to farm it on. So far as this is true it points directly to another fact: *That the present depression is only temporary.*

The real danger to the country at the present time lies in the direction of under-production resulting from an unwise and discouraged view of the present crisis, by the American farmer.

It would not take much of a prophet to predict that grain will bring a higher price during the year 86 than at any time during the preceding five years.

It is a time for care in expenses; for a wise adjustment of the farm business between grain and stock, but it is not the time to yield to discouragements.

The farmer has the best business in the world, and the American farmers are not the men to give up or lightly esteem their business because of a single year's low prices.

Spring will soon come again; seed time and harvest shall not fail, and the products of a wise and vigorous husbandry will find a ready demand.



BRAZIL SUGAR SQUASH.

Brazil Sugar Squash.

BY E. L. COY.

Having thoroughly tested this useful little autumn squash the past season, and finding it so much superior to my previously formed anticipations regarding its merits, I have concluded to give my brother gardeners the result, as well as the benefit of my experience.

I do not know whether this variety is entirely new or not, having never heard of it except in a modest four-line description and advertisement in a Seed Catalogue for 1884. I procured a few ounces of seed last spring which I planted on one-fifth an acre in the following manner. The soil was a gravelly loam, and had been pastured for several years. It was lightly manured last fall with coarse barn-yard manure and plowed. About June 6th it was re-plowed, thoroughly harrowed with a spring-tooth harrow (would not use any other) and marked out with a corn plow five feet apart each way. A small shovel-ful of barn-yard manure was placed in each hill. On this was sprinkled about a table-spoonful of Buffalo Bone Phosphate mixed with an equal quantity of gypsum. This was lightly covered with soil and two seeds planted in each hill. Nearly every seed germinated, producing very strong, healthy plants. When hoed the second time, they were thinned to one plant in a hill. They made a wonderfully vigorous and rapid growth. For some unexplained and unknown reason, the striped bug, squash borer and black pumpkin bug gave them a wide berth, although I had to fight them unremittingly on my melon and cucumber fields adjoining. The vines completely covered the ground, running through and over a stone wall on one side of the field. Now for the result. From that one-fifth of an acre, I had four large two-horse wagon loads of very handsome little squashes, weighing from two to four pounds each, yielding 114 pounds of seed. Although the season in Northern New York has been cold and exceedingly dry, yet every squash fully ripened.

We commenced using them for the table about August 15. At that time they were not fully grown, but we found them dry with an exceedingly sweet flavor. Their superior as a late summer and early fall variety has yet to be found, and their equal I never expect to see. On some single plants I counted as high as twenty perfect squashes. In color they are a rich, creamy yellow with a few scattering rusty knots. The flesh is slightly tinged with green, and fine grained.

I think I am fully justified in predicting that this little "Brazil Sugar" when more fully known, will be the leading summer and early fall variety for table use.

The seed very strongly resembles that of White Bush Scallop, although a little larger. If the vines prove to be bug and borer-proof, as I strongly believe they are, it will be a valuable variety to grow for stock-feeding purposes. I fed a few Holstein cows a bushel each a day for several weeks. They not only made a perceptible gain in flesh during that time, but gave a greatly increased quantity of milk, from which was made a quality of butter that several experts pronounced far superior in color, texture and taste to any they had ever tested. Among others, I would refer to Hon. N. S. Carlisle, of Genesee, Ill., (now Sheriff of Kane Co.,) to whom I sold the entire increase of my Holstein herd this season. While here in October, he inquired as to our method of making butter, saying he had been among the Jersey butter-makers, and had visited some of the most noted creameries in the west, but "the butter on your table is the very best I have yet seen." I think no one will dispute my statement, who is in the least acquainted with the herd, that the Holstein cow is rapidly coming to the front as a beef, milk, cheese and butter producer, and that these qualities are combined in her in a greater degree than in any other known breed. But like all other cows she is susceptible to the influence of her feed in determining the quality and quantity of all the above named products.

From this one year's experience, I am fully satisfied that the Brazil Sugar Squash will "just fill the bill" during its season for cheap butter-producing food. I write all this for the sole purpose of calling the attention of my brother seedsmen and stock-breeders to what I look upon as a very valuable product. To save any unnecessary correspondence, I wish to say that I have not a single ounce of seed for sale.

West Hebron, Wash. Co., N. Y.

Children are the life of the family and the hope of nations. That is indeed a gloomy old age which cannot delight in children.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. II.

WHOLE NO., XL

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., FEBRUARY, 1885.

A CORRESPONDENT SAYS that cuttings of any kind received by mail or otherwise may be kept in fine condition for a long time by inserting the cut end of each in a potato, the juice of which will keep it from dying.

UP TO THIS DATE we have appointed over eight hundred special agents in as many different towns throughout the Union to sell "Tillinghast's Puget Sound Brand of Cabbage Seeds," (Trade-marked) and grow and sell plants from them under our instructions, and most of them are working at the business with great energy. New applicants at first think it altogether too much for us to require them to *pay us* for such a privilege, but when they find what we really do for them in return, they think our terms more than liberal. If we have no agent in your town please let us hear from you. Now is a good time to begin to make some money and we will help you do it.

ONE LARGE EDITION of our Annual Catalogue of "Reliable Seeds at Honest Prices" has been printed and mailed, but a failure on the part of our paper manufacturers to fully supply us in time, has prevented us from issuing enough to fill all the wrappers we have written. Last month we gave in this magazine a corrected price-list of most of the standard seeds, and in this issue, on page 24 and 25, will be found a list of the Novelties and late additions to our stock. Any of our friends who may have failed to get a catalogue, and who wish to order before our next edition is ready can order from these lists, or if in a hurry to see our catalogue, drop us a postal and we will

forward a copy at once, then when your regular copy comes you can hand one to some friend.

Caution. Various agricultural newspapers throughout the Union have recently been invited to contract for the insertion of a large displayed advertisement of Field and Garden Seeds by one W. N. Dunbar & Co., who purport to be a large seed-firm in New York and Chicago, the correspondence coming from the latter city. Never before hearing of such a firm, before closing a contract we wrote to several parties in Chicago and get the following replies:

"We do not know such a seed-firm. The fact of their applying to you for rates, and giving Chicago papers a wide berth is in itself suspicious." "They do not exist in this city to my knowledge." "We think they are a fraud about to spring some game on the unsuspecting farmers. Keep your eye peeled."

We have not yet seen the advertisements of this firm in any of our exchanges, but expect to soon, and give this word of warning.

A SOFT ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH.

"It is mortal to err." We are mortal and in common with our fellows undoubtedly commit many errors. It is an easy thing to become impetulant and snappish and say something cutting and mean when some one's action does not quite accord with our minds, when we discover an error which has been committed by another which in some way affects us. But is it wise or noble for us to lose our balance and fly in a passion at sight of another's fault? "He that ruleth his spirit is greater" &c. These thoughts are brought to our mind on seeing the different degrees of coolness which are exhibited by our customers when things are done, as they occasionally are by us, in a manner not perfectly satisfactory. No one was ever more willing and anxious to correct errors of every sort, or more liberally fill up the measure of satisfaction than we, and it is not necessary for our customers to demand their rights in a

manner which causes them to lose their self-respect to bring about the desired results. For instance a customer recently added to his order several items which we do not keep or advertise. In filling the order we substituted what we thought was of equal value from our stock. Our friend hastily writes back that he wants what he orders and orders what he wants and shall cease to trouble us in future and send where he can get what he wants and that only. We reply that he ought not to get mad because we do not send what we do not advertise, and offer to refund his money. Here is his reply, and do you not think he feels much more satisfied with himself, and retires to a sweeter repose after posting this than he did after his previous communication?

"I am sorry if in my weakness I expressed any symptoms of "madness," warmth or impatience, and hope to be forgiven, for I have respect to the 'recompense of reward' and try to recollect the injunction, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them'; and also to remember there is a solemn after-scene beyond this cabbage business that is of infinitely greater moment to every one of us than all things else.

Let us not forget in the hurry of business, that 'here we have no continuing city', but are 'strangers and pilgrims on the earth', hastening to an endless eternity."

A PRIZE CONTEST.

For the amusement of the readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, and to ascertain which varieties of vegetables are most popular with the people, we propose to take a vote. Each subscriber is entitled to one vote. No vote to be counted that is not written upon the blank which will be found at bottom of 32d page of this magazine. Those varieties which receive the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected and considered to be the most popular vegetables of their class.

After counting the votes and ascertaining which kinds of each vegetable get the most, we will re-examine each ballot, and to the voter who has the most of the successful varieties on his or her ballot, we will award as a prize \$5.00 worth of seeds such as they may select from our catalogue.

Cut out the blank, after filling in their proper places the kinds or varieties for which you wish to vote, write plainly your name and address and mail to us as early as February 20. The successful competitor will be notified by us and given his own selection of seeds from our catalogue for the amount of the prize. Now try your luck one and all.

N. B. In case of tie votes, the awards will be made in the same order in which the ballots were mailed to us. So send in the ballots at once, and if the plan meets with general approval, we will send out blank ballots for other vegetables and offer new prizes in March and April numbers.

CONDITIONS OF PRIZE CONTEST.

One blank ballot furnished.

Voter's name and address with date of voting must be plainly written upon the ballot.

Ballots must be received by us, on or before February 25, when polls will close.

Those kinds of vegetables receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected.

You need not necessarily vote only for those on our list. If there are better varieties than we have, we want to find them.

To the person who has the most of the elected kinds on his ballot will be awarded the prize.

Should there be a tie, the prizes will be given in the order in which the ballots are mailed to us, as shown by the post-mark of office where mailed.

Successful voters will be notified by us and given their own selection of seed from our catalogue to the amount of \$5.00, which will be sent free to them.

Address SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,
LA PLUME, PENNA.

OF ALL THE PUBLICATIONS of nurserymen, there is no other that can be compared with LOVETT'S GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE. It is really a valuable work on Horticulture giving, as it does, full instructions for planting, pruning, culture and management of fruits of all kinds, and impartial descriptions of all worthy varieties. It is a book of over 70 pages, with an illuminated cover, elegantly printed and embellished with hundreds of engravings and several colored plates true to nature. Everybody at all interested in fruit culture should send to J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, New Jersey, and get a copy. See advertisement in this number.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO DECEMBER GARNERINGS.

69. "A Persian's Heaven is easily made,
'Tis but black eyes and lemonade."70. R A N G E
A D O R N
D O U B T
I N C U R
C R I M E
A R O M A
L I G H T

71. L-I-B-E-R-T-Y.

72. P A R A P E T
A D O R E D
R O B I N
A R I D
P E N
E D
T

73. 1. T-RANSOM .2. T-ESTATE. 3. T-ACTION.

74. 1. MANIFEST-O. 2. FINIS-H. 3. GLUM-E.

75. 1. HYPOCHONDRIAC. 2. IDIOSYNCRASY.

76. M A R S H M A R I G O L D
A C H R O M A T I O I T Y
D I S S E T T L E M E N T
P R E R A P H A E L I S M
I N C U M B R A N C E R S
F E L I C I T A T I O N S
R A M O L L E S C E N C E

FEBRUARY GARNERINGS.

No. 9. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 26 letters, is found in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

The 9, 20, 4, 14, 23 is a bird

The 22, 21, 12, 1 is an insect.

The 15, 17, 19, 18, 3, 26 is a band.

The 2, 8, 10, 25, 16 is to lift up.

The 5, 11, 24 is a masculine name.

The 6, 7, 13, 21 is wanting dignity.

UNDINE.

No. 10. A DIAMOND.

1. A letter from Elizabeth. 2. An esculent grain of the genus secale. 3. Pertaining to Rome. 4. Fermentation. 5. A canvas. 6. Nothing. 7. A letter from Esperanza.

RUTHVEN.

No. 11. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of four letters.)

1. Anything extremely small. 2. Comfortable. 3. To declare. 4. To impel by violence. 5. A pagan deity. 6. Having competent power.

Primals: A genus of elegant tropical trees.

Finals: An evergreen shrub.

ADELAIDE.

No. 12. CHARADE.

(Read by sound.)

A youth, whose age, I think, was nine or ten,
To make his fortune once, set gaily out:
His *total* held but little *second* then,
But to gain more was what he set about."I want a man," his pa at breakfast, said,
"About your size, to work for me all day;
'Tis picking up potatoes, Master Fred,
And seven cents a basket I will pay."And so the boy began with courage high:
"I'm sure by night I'll have a dollar earned."
But, ah! too soon he heaved a weary sigh;
For how the sun his tender shoulders burned.At morn, the wished-for *first* had seemed so near:
"I'll pick up fifteen bushels—what a heap!"At noon, his courage all had oozed, I fear;
The men went back to work, the boy to sleep.

ANGELINA S.

No. 13. HOUR GLASS.

1. The albumen of a tree. 2. A certain salt. 3. To reform. 4. A species of Soyajou. 5. A letter. 6. A measure of surface. 7. A pronoun. 8. An ornament of ribbons. 9. Indemnified.

Diagonals: Left to right, smoothed over; right to left, studied.

Centrals: Certain African trees.

WILL A. METTE.

No. 14. RHYMED NUMERICAL.

By 10, 2, 1, ton after ton
Of slate is cut, and carved, ere one
Is finished fit to write upon.The 11, 3, 4 in time before
The frost arrives, adds daily, more
Provision for its winter store.The 10, 8, 6 its living picks
On Himalayan mountains, kicks,
No doubt, when Hindoo maiden milks.
5, 2, 9, 7 has often given
Protection from the storms of Heaven.
Without it, what a bald and bare
Appearance would all nature wear.
The *whole* is a plant, intensely bitter,
To make you shudder none is fitter.

MAUDE.

No. 15. HALF SQUARE.

1. A kind of small shield. 2. Not silent. 3. To wander. 4. Part of the mouth. 5. A masculine nickname. 6. A consonant.

DAN SHANNON.

No. 16. RHOMBOID.

Across—1. A vessel for washing. 2. Rescued. 3. At no time. 4. To lay again. 5. A diseased person.
Down—1. A consonant. 2. Even. 3. A kind of wagon. 4. Ever. 5. To carouse. 6. To blot out. 7. To knock. 8. A pronoun. 9. A consonant.

LACKAWANNA LAD.

Answers in April number.

For best list of answers to this month's Garner-

ings we offer the "American Temperance Speaker."

For second best list we will award the "Album Writer's Friend."

Lists close on March 10.

OUR COZY CORNER.

The prizes are given by the publisher, and, as soon as awards are made, we notify him as to name and addresses of the winners and he sees that they are forwarded. Sometimes, the gentleman does not have them in 'stock' and is obliged to order them from the manufacturers; and they may be remiss in sending. We attend to our part of the work and Mr. Tillinghast is faithful in his. When prizes do not reach the winners, we always desire to know, that we may look the matter up and rectify errors.

Angelina S.: Your Charade in this number is an excellent one; hope we shall receive many more, equally as good.—*Lou*: We are pleased that you were pleased to receive a prize; of course, you were deserving of it. Trust you will try to secure more.—*Sally*: Why this ever-so-long silence? You have not sent any answers since those for October, and it does not seem as though we could spare you. Return to the old familiar place "and all shall be forgiven."—*Box 99*: We are always glad to greet new friends, especially when they come with so many and such available Garnerings as you submitted for examination—certainly, that proves your friendship—but we have come to the conclusion it is best not to offer prizes for answers to single contributions, as it is so hard to express the way the award will be made that all can comprehend it; there was a misunderstanding about one we did offer, so we want to steer clear of such occurrences again.—*Netos*: Can we not induce you, just for the sake of old times, to send us a few—even one would be welcome—garnering? We don't want you to drop out of Puzzledom; for you were one of its brightest lights.—*Kuri O. Sily*: We extend a cordial invitation for you to contribute. You will recognize several old co-laborers in this issue—*Ruthven, Maud and Adelaide*—and these would be equally pleased to notice something from your pen.—*Lamps*: Some more "good 'uns" from that wise head of yours will bring joy to ye puzzle editor's heart. You cannot think how often he exclaims: "How I wish I had something from 'Lamps' for this number." You will have to take pity on him or we will not be responsible for the consequences.—*B. M. H.*: When may we expect some more of your fine Charades? You were one of our earliest, and best, garnerers; and we don't want you to become a deserter.—*J. F. M.*: We commend your faithfulness. Continue at the good work of solving and send results each month. But the clock is striking the midnight hour, our space is filled and we have but room enough to say we hope you will receive lots of valentines.

F. S. F.

Literary Mention.

"ALDEN'S JUVENILE GEM" is the title of a new illustrated weekly paper for young people, the publication of which begins with the new year. It is a new departure of the prolific "Literary Revolution"

and will therefore be examined with particular interest by some hundreds of thousands of readers who have come to look to that enterprise almost exclusively for their reading matter. Its subscription price is only 75 cents a year, though it will rival the high priced magazines in the amount and quality of its attractions. A specimen copy will be sent to any applicant forwarding his address by postal card to the publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, N. Y.

"CHINESE GORDON." A biography of this remarkable man ought to be interesting reading, especially if written by the famous hero-journalist and veteran war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. It is not, therefore, surprising to see numerous editions of it published. First there was the English edition, of course at a high price, then a reprint at \$1.00 per copy, by an American "high-priced" publisher; now follows the "Literary Revolution" edition, large handsome type, neat cloth binding, for only 50 cents! The publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York, will send a 100-page descriptive catalogue of his publications, covering the entire field of standard literature free to any applicant.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER of the *Magazine of Art* has for its frontispiece a facsimile reproduction, in two colors, of a portrait of the beautiful Lady Maria Waldegrave. A portrait of greater contemporary interest in this number will be that of Mr. Elihu Vedder, with a biographical sketch of that distinguished artist by Miss A. Mary F. Robinson, Cosmo Monkhouse, Helen Zimmern and F. Mabel Robinson, will be among the other contributors to this number.

James Kennedy, M. A., late missionary of the London Missionary Society, has written a volume of reminiscences of his Indian life which Cassell & Company have published. Mr. Kennedy goes more into the details of Indian life than most persons who have written about it, and that is the strong point of his book. He takes his readers with him to his Indian home where they see him at work and hear him conversing with the natives. He does not confine himself to missions, but gives some account of the character of the people, changes that have taken place, modes of travelling, and the British government. Price \$3.00 per year. Cassell & Co., 741 Broadway, N. Y.

IT WILL INTEREST all fruit, flower and vegetable growers to learn that the *American Garden*, of New York has been sold to E. H. Libby, the well known agricultural journalist. Established in 1872 as a quarterly, the *American Garden* has become a handsome, monthly magazine, and a leader among horticultural publications. Under its new management it is an independent, illustrated, beautifully printed magazine, still ably edited by Dr. F. M. Hexamer and numbering as contributors many of the most successful fruit growers and gardeners in this and other countries. The coming volume will be greatly improved in many ways, and worthy of the earnest and hearty support of all who love fruits, flowers and nice gardens, and all who make a business of their culture. The price is only \$1.00 a year including some choice seed and plant premiums. Published in New York, and Greenfield, Mass

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING No. 14, is at hand and like all previous issues is about the cheapest reading we ever saw, there being six complete stories, with a handsome colored frontispiece, enclosed in a handsome lithograph cover all for the small sum of 30 cents. The stories are by first class writers of fiction and not cheap "dime novels" by any means and those who deal with the firm get as much or more reading for the money as can be obtained at any other place in the United States. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose St., N. Y.

The editors of *The Youth's Companion* seem to have put their fingers on the pulse of every boy and girl of healthy tastes and instincts in America. *The Companion* is full every week of interesting stories with a thoroughly wholesome influence, tales of adventure, articles that entertain and instruct at the same time, and most carefully selected miscellany. It is a weekly treasury of good reading, and is already read and prized in 325,000 families. The price is only \$1.75 a year, and the publishers, Perry Mason & Co., Boston, offer for that sum to send *The Companion* free from the subscription is received until January, 1886.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, formerly published as the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* has been favorably known for nearly twenty years in every State in the Union. The design of this most successful and useful journal has been to furnish, in compact form and at a low price, all the new facts in science, mechanics, art, invention, agriculture and medicine, which is so important should be widely disseminated among all reading people.

Dr. J. R. Nichols, the senior editor, will continue to furnish his useful and interesting article every month. Few scientists have been so widely known, and for more than a quarter of a century the writings of this eminent chemist have been read in all parts of the country. The associate editors are gentlemen of well known ability and experience, and of thorough scientific education. 19 Pearl St., Boston.

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COMPENDIUM PUB. CO., Box 165, Bethlehem, Pa.

Those Banana Melons.

TUCKERTON, DEC. 26, 1884.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—I noticed in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST that some of your patrons do not like the Banana Musk Melon. I got a package of seeds from you last spring and raised about one hundred melons from fourteen to twenty-three inches long. At first I could not sell any at any price, but when I got them introduced I could have sold them by barrels full. There is one peculiarity about them: they must be thoroughly ripened at the vines, while other varieties should be picked before quite ripe, but they will keep four or six days when ripe while other varieties will not.

Truly Yours, JAMES RICKENBACH.

MINNESOTA CITY, JAN, 1, 1885.

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST: DEAR SIR,—I wish to be one to speak in favor of the Banana Musk melon, and I see by SEED-TIME AND HARVEST that you have some complaints as to its quality. First, let it be remembered that last season was not a good melon year in some locations, especially so for muskmelons, there being a great deal of damp and cloudy weather. With us the Banana did exceedingly well. In flavor it is as good as the best, in fact, I consider it the best of the yellow flesh varieties. In the sales of seed last spring I sold a few packets of the Banana, and all speak in high praise of it, and I think would be glad to join with me in this word of praise. If you drop it from your seed-list, do not throw your seed away for you will have calls for some. Give it another trial on light sandy soil, with raised hills and good cultivation, and my word for it, you will give it a place in your melon patch ever after.

Respectfully, JOHN STEVENS

WEST MINISTER STATION, VT., DEC 23, 1884.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: DEAR SIR.—I see the Banana Musk Melon is condemned on all sides. Those I raised last season from seeds purchased of you I considered as fine flavored melons as I ever tasted, and they were pronounced so by every one who tasted them without exception. Many of them grew to be three feet in length. I shall test them another season before I shall be willing to discard them as worthless.

Respectfully Yours, A. M. KENDALL.

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\$100 a Year. 10 cts. in Silver for Sample.

FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.

Payment on time. J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA

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GRAPE VINES—Po'keepsie, Red Ulster, Prolific, NIAGARA and others. Strawberries, Blackberries, MARLBORO and other Raspberries. Catalogue Free. JOEL HORNER & SON, Merchantville, N. J.



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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Early Cabbages.

Said one of the largest growers of vegetables for the Baltimore market to me a day or so ago: "The dry weather has made our cabbage plants very late and they are quite small; Mr. Henderson charges \$5 per 1,000 for good plants to winter over. Do you think these small plants will come through if transplanted into frames?" I assured my friend that I thought they would if set deeply enough to protect the stems well, and we separated. But the question set me to thinking again over the whole subject of early cabbage and cauliflower. I became satisfied a good many years ago that the practice of sowing cabbage seed in autumn for early spring cabbage was a waste of time, seed and labor, and that much better results can be obtained from seed sown under glass with a moderate degree of heat about the first of February, and the plants kept growing in a healthy manner from first to last, than can be obtained from the stunted and frosted plants wintered over, either in frames or on ridges. Years ago I grew annually many thousands of plants in frames during winter from fall sown seeds, because there was a demand for such plants, and I was growing plants to meet the demand, but for my own sowing I always preferred plants started in green-house or hot-bed in February. About twenty years ago a friend of mine, an old market gardener, had planted his Early Yorks as usual on the sides of sharp ridges for wintering. I had just gotten a new garden and was busy until late in the fall getting green-house and frames finished, and let the season for sowing go by. Not to miss the cabbage crop entirely, I sowed early in February on a slight hot-bed seed of Early Winnigstadt cabbage. By the first of March the heat had waned until my hot-bed was but a cold-frame. The plants were given plenty of air, and by the middle of March were ready to go out. They were set in freshly-worked and heavily-manured soil, and were in a strong, thrifty growth before my neighbor's plants had recovered from their winter's freezing, and begun to search for the manure that had largely been washed

out of their reach during the winter. The result was that before the first of June I had good heads of Winnigstadt cabbage, while my neighbor had no heads even of Early York. This incident led me experiment further until I became convinced (and I believe the leading growers at the North now are) that the best success with early cabbage is to be had from plants started under glasses and set in fresh land as early as possible in spring. This shows the great importance of fire-heated pits or green-houses to the grower of vegetables for market. In one of these low, narrow houses the cabbage plants can be grown in soil on the benches in February, using as little fire heat as will keep them in healthy growth, and giving plenty of air until the plants are made hardy and ready for the open ground as soon as it can be well worked. The pit for these hardy plants should be constructed so that the sashes could be entirely removed for a while before final planting out. The day is not far distant when these fire-heated pits, where work can be carried on in any weather, will entirely supersede the cumbersome, inconvenient and expensive hot-bed made with fermenting manure. No one who tries this method of growing early cabbage plants ever again go to the trouble of sowing seed in autumn, in this latitude at least.—*W. F. Massey, in American Farmer.*

15 ROSES \$1.00.

15 Geraniums \$1.00; or 5 Roses, 5 Geraniums and 5 Carnation Pinks, \$1.00. 15 different sorts, all labeled, **free by mail**, or larger plants (with "extr. s" to cover charges) by express at your expense. Special offer for February only. Send for Catalogue. Mention this paper. **HARRY CHAAPEL,** Williamsport, Pa.

"RANCOCAS!"

The most productive, hardy, early **RED RASPBERRY**. Good color. Fine quality. Carries well. A great Market Berry. Should be planted by everyone. All dealers and nurserymen should offer it for Spring of 1885. Send for history, description, testimonials and terms **W. H. MOON,** 11-2 (Co-Introducer,) Morrisville, Pa.

1838-1884. **THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EARLY PEAR.** Ripening in Central New York early in July, and Sells at Highest Prices. Send for history of Original Tree, 100 years old. Headquarters for Kieffer Pears, Parry Strawberries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries, Marlboro Raspberries, Grapes, &c., &c., **WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.**



More About the Big Onion.

BY ROBERT B. WILSON.

When I wrote you in reply to Dumbell's article in reference to onions which appeared in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST for December '84, I had no thought of being called upon to inflict a second dissertation (?) on the subject of onions. But it appears that one of your many readers is not satisfied and thinks further explanation would be acceptable to others. Of that matter I leave you to judge for yourself and your readers. The treatment of the onion crop in question was as follows: In October '83, I hauled on manure, about 75 loads (two-horse) to the acre and half the quantity of sand (drift sand) and immediately plowed the whole under and spread nearly as much manure on top as I had plowed under. This last lot of manure was selected with a view to having it pulverize in spring. No further attention given till April 3, '84, when, on examination, the surface was found dry enough to work and accordingly a two-horse harrow was put on and the surface thoroughly "scratched"; then the whole plot was gone over with the garden rake followed by the hand roller. The seed was then drilled in with a Planet Jr., Drill at the rate of six pounds to the acre. As soon as the rows could be followed I went through with hand cultivator (my own make) with protector to avoid throwing dirt on the little plants; then I went through them with a table-fork and plucked out whatever clover or weeds the cultivator had left. This operation was repeated twice. Cultivated them once a week but not deep, (about one-half, to three inches) and when the blades were from four to eight inches long I thinned them to six to nine inches apart in the rows, and used of what I pulled out to fill up any vacancies that existed. In thinning I chose a time when the ground was quite damp. I continued to cultivate and hand-weed till the blades became so long and heavy that I could not get through without doing damage, then I allowed the onions and crab-grass to fight it out in their own way till pulling time. The soil was originally a black muckish prairie; had been in cultivation about fifteen years but

tolerably well fed during the time; was not underdrained except that a hot bed with its drain forms the margin for the upper ends of the rows. The rows were exactly 18 inches apart, which is as close as they can be properly cultivated. The onions were of the Giant Rocca sort. My hand cultivator is a better one than I have ever seen on the market. I do not mean this last remark for an advertisement but to illustrate the fact that manufacturers of hand cultivators do not understand the defects of their machines and how to remedy them. I have no cultivators to sell.

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This Monthly Magazine will publish during 1885, bright and interesting stories by the best American writers, such as

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.



Novelties in Vegetables. For 1885.

THE FOLLOWING LIST, I believe, comprises all the most valuable Novelties in Vegetables to be found in the Catalogues of any Seedsman, and is far more full and complete than can be found in any other. The prices include postage on all packets, ounces and pounds.

BEANS—Bush.		Pkt.	Lb.
Wonder of France. An Improved Evergreen Flagolet. Green inside and out.	10	—	
Golden Prize. The grower of most beans from one package to have a prize of as many cents as he produces beans.	10	—	
Cleveland's Imp'd Valentine. Earlier and thicker pods than any other.	10	60	
Ivory Pod Wax. Not new but left out of standard list by mistake. Peck \$2.50	10	40	
Ne Plus Ultra. Earliest, most dwarf and compact very distinct.	10	60	
BEANS—Pole.		Pkt.	Oz.
Bliss's Extra Early Lima. Ten days earlier than any other Lima Bean.	10	—	
Challenger Lima. A thoroughbred strain selected for three generations.	10	60	
Lazy Wife's. An abundant bearer and rapidly shelled.	10	60	
BEETS.		Pkt.	Oz.
Omega. One of the handsomest table varieties yet introduced.	10	25	
Golden Tankard Mangel. A new yellow fleshed variety, very nutritious.	05	10	
Mammoth Golden Mangel. The largest yellow variety in cultivation.	10	25	
CABBAGE.		Pkt.	Oz.
Earliest Etampes. A new French variety of great merit.	05	20	
Earliest White Erfurt. Ahead in earliness in our test of over sixty.	05	20	
Padilla Purpie Pickling. Puget Sound grown. An improved Red Dutch.	10	50	
CARROT.		Pkt.	Oz.
Curande, Or Ox Heart. The thickest in diameter of any carrot.	05	20	
Orange Gatepost. By far the largest carrot ever produced.	10	30	
CELERY.		Pkt.	Oz.
Henderson's White Plume. Grows naturally white without banking.	20	\$3.	
Solid Ivory. A new English sort closely resembling the above.	10	\$1.	
New Golden Self Blanching. Another of the same order, but yellower.	10	\$1.	
White Skaget. Puget Sound grown. An improved Dwarf White Solid	10	50	

CORN.		Pkt.	Lb.
Champion White Pearl. A large early, fine white thoroughbred dent.	10	40	
New Golden Beauty. The handsomest large golden dent yet introduced.	10	40	
Pride of The North. The earliest yellow dent yet introduced.	10	35	
New Silver Lace Popping. New, handsome, and extremely productive.	10	60	
Rose's Improved Evergreen. As large as Stowell's, and three weeks earlier.	10	40	
Ne Plus Ultra. Medium in earliness extraordinary in sweetness.	10	40	
CUCUMBER.		Pkt.	Oz.
White Japan. Pure white in color and very smooth and handsome.	05	20	
COURDS.		Pkt.	Oz.
Large Sized Ornamental. Many curious and useful varieties mixed.	10	50	
Small Ornamental. A great variety of different shapes and sizes mixed.	10	50	
True Nest Egg. Very useful for nest eggs in cold weather.	15	50	
KOHLE RABI.		Pkt.	Oz.
New Goliath. Very large. Have grown to weigh 10 to 20 pounds.	15	50	
LETTUCE.		Pkt.	Oz.
New Silver Ball. Produces beautiful silver white heads, very tender.	10	30	
New Golden Heart. Large firm leaves with beautiful golden yellow heart.	10	30	
New Golden Spotted. One of the handsomest novelties of the season.	10	30	
New Oak Leaved. The leaves are similar in shape to those of the Oak tree.	15	—	
Nellis's Perpetual. Stands for weeks without running to seed.	10	30	
MELON—Musk.		Pkt.	Oz.
Japan Coral Fleshed. A new netted melon of exquisite flavor.	15	40	
Banana. When well ripened is of superb flavor, and curious in form.	10	30	
MELON—Water.		Pkt.	Oz.
Mammoth Iron Clad. The largest growing variety known.	10	50	
Kolb's Gem, or "American Champion" The best for keeping and shipping of any melon.	10	50	
New Scaly Bark. A new and fine sort with very tough rind.	10	30	
Pride of Georgia. A new and very distinct sort.	25	50	



"The seeds I purchased of you last season all gave satisfaction. Your Puget Sound Cabbage Seed was the largest seed I ever saw, and produced more perfect heads than seed from other growers produced plants side by side.

BOYD TRECOTT,
Hawleyville, Pa."

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| Pyramid, or Vesuvius. A new large crimson onion of pyramidal shape. | Pkt. Oz
15 40 |
| Mammoth Silver King. A magnificent exhibition onion. | 15 50 |
| Mammoth Pompeli. Probably the largest variety yet originated. | 20 — |
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PARSLEY.

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| New Fern Leaved. The latest improved type for garnishing. | 10 30 |
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PEAS.

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| Bliss's Everbearing. One of the finest and most productive known. | Pkt. Lb.
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| Rural New Yorker. Extra early, and gives whole crop at one picking. | 15 — |
| Pride of The Market. One of the best table sorts in the world. | 10 50 |
| Stratagem. Also magnificent in every respect. | 10 50 |

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| Pride of America. A new extra early wrinkled sort of finest quality. | 15 60 |
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PEPPER.

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| Ruby King. One of the largest and sweetest red mangoes. | Pkt Oz
20 — |
| Crimson Queen. A new long crimson sweet mango of mild flavor. | 20 — |
| Golden Dawn. The sweetest and handsomest yellow mango known. | 10 25 |

PUMPKIN.

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| Golden Marrow. The finest variety for common field culture. Per-Lb 60 cts. | 05 10 |
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SPINACH.

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| New Long Standing. Remains green longer than any other sort. | 05 10 |
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SQUASH.

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| New Red China. One of the most striking and valuable novelties out. | 15 50 |
| Brazil Sugar. Remarkable in productiveness and fine quality. | 15 60 |
| New Olive. The best French squash for winter. | 10 40 |
| Vaiparalso. This also has attracted great attention for productiveness and quality. | 10 40 |

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| White Pine Apple. Strikingly handsome and fine for summer. | Pkt. Oz
10 40 |
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TOMATO.

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| King Humbert. A European novelty of great merit. | 20 — |
| Nesbit's Victorla, Another striking European novelty. | 10 — |
| Small Pickling Varieties. A good mixture of fancy sorts. | 10 — |
| Fulton Market. Remarkable for its extreme earliness. | 25 — |
| Liv. Perfection. Seed saved from extra selected specimens. | 10 60 |
| Liv. Favorite. Seed saved from extra selected specimens. | 10 60 |

RADISH.

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| Improved Chartier. An American variety, finest shaped extant. | 25 — |
| Early Oval Dark Red. A very distinct and beautiful new sort. | 05 30 |
| New White Strasburg. A valuable quick growing summer radish. | 05 30 |

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| Purple Top Munich. One of the very earliest in existence. | 05 10 |
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| Burpee's Welcome. Very productive and weigh 45 to 50 lbs. per bushel. Price by freight, 1 bushel \$2.00, 5 bushels at \$1.50. | 10 25 |
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| ONION SETTS. Pint prices include postage, Pecks do not. | Pt. Pk. |
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| New Perpetual. Perfectly hardy; may remain in ground for years. Top setts, | 25 \$2. |
| Yellow Philadelphia. Grown from Yellow Danvers seed. | 20 \$1 |
| Top, or Button. The old well known top setts. | 20 \$1 |

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Report From the Experimental Garden at Depauville.

BY J. J. ALLEN.

During the past season we have tested about one hundred kinds of garden seeds. Those seeds sent us from the Agricultural Department at Washington, many of them were of the older varieties, and some of the newer sorts did not do well at all, especially the imported onion seeds, for they failed to bottom.

It is my purpose to test nearly all of the newer kinds recommended and then advise farmers and gardeners to cultivate only the best kinds, and in this way the garden, which is of such benefit to the family, may be very much improved. To cultivate only the best of garden vegetables for the use of the family or for the market will pay a good profit to the producer as well as to the buyer. Many of the experiments recently conducted have resulted to the perfect satisfaction of the director which result will in due time be given to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. It has not been our aim to run to the extreme in the use of extra means to bring about some great result but to use only such means as is in the reach of every farmer and gardener in this section. The past season we have not used a pound of any commercial fertilizers that have been offered on the market. We have tested many of the brands of phosphates on the market and are well satisfied that the best of commercial manures offered are a very expensive luxury at least. Good barn or stable manure with plenty of wood ashes is as good for the land as anything we can get. I would not denounce the use of commercial fertilizers. In some sections of this country they are the only means by which a fair crop can be secured. But in this town where we can get all the stable manure that we need and can use for twenty-five to forty cents for all that two horses can draw, and all the unleached hard wood ashes that we can find money to pay for and time to draw, at six cents per bushel, or a load of old bones for the trouble of gathering them, and all the droppings from the hen roost that we want for ten cents per bushel, where is the benefit in

paying forty dollars per ton for commercial fertilizers?

I found, the past season, that there was a vast difference in seeds of the same name in their time of germinating, habit of growth and maturing, under the same treatment, culture and care. For instance, we received four packages of the Fottler's Cabbage seed, all sown the same day in the same kind of soil in different boxes and all covered with glass the same, but to my surprise there was more than a week's difference in their coming up, and there was also a greater difference in their growing after they had concluded to favor us with their presence. The seed from your Puget Sound stock were the first to show themselves. The next was seed of my own growing, and last and least was seed from the Department at Washington, which was nearly ten days behind the times. When the time came to set the plants I sorted out one hundred from each box and set them as they became large enough to put out. From the first to the last setting was twelve days. The plants were all set on about the same quality of soil and treated as nearly alike as was in my power. At the harvest I found a greater difference than was expected. The first one hundred set of the P. S. seed gave me cabbage (the solid head cut out) to the amount of 784 pounds; home raised seed from large heads 747 pounds; the lowest yield from the last set was 428 pounds, which was a vast difference and I cannot blame myself for it. Never sow poor seed if you want the best results from your labor.

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This illustration shows the latest hand weeding implement which has been put upon the market and one which should have an immense sale among all who till the soil. The inventor is a practical seed grower and the tool is a result of practical experiments made upon the farm and garden. The most important feature about the tool is that it is held firmly in the hand by means of an adjustable strap or belt which passes around the fingers so that when the fingers are being used for pulling weeds the tool is still in the hand ready for use. Another important feature is the peculiarity of the shaping of the blade which allows a drawing cut which is less fatiguing than a side cut. Although it is very strong its weight is but three ounces, and while it is perfectly simple it shows that every point has been thoroughly studied to make it perfect in every particular. We have one of the implements in our office and all who see it pronounce it the best thing of the kind ever invented.

Successful Cabbage Culture.

MR. TILLINGHAST: I have been a long time writing you; as regards your P. S. seeds, they recommend themselves. I planted some $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres of cabbage, had ten different varieties of seed from four different places, Philadelphia, New York, Massachusetts and La Plume. I had $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Benson & Maule's Philadelphia Brunswick, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Gregory's, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Henderson's, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of "P. S." so as to determine which was the best, "P. S." was the best on our soil, larger and better heads, a week later in ripening, remained in good condition for shipment the best by odds, equal to Gregory's Deep Head, for size same thing, weighing 18 to 25 pounds, plenty large.

My varieties consisted of Early Etampes, Jersey Wakefield, Ruskin's Beauty, Henderson's Early Summer, Bleichfield Giant, Fottler's Brunswick, Deep Head, Low's

Peerless, Sure-Head, Winningstadt. I gave all the same treatment, good land, used fertilizers and wood ashes, crop a fine one. I planted seeds in the hill on five acres and set plants on four and one-half acres. From the planted field I had some 60,000 plants to spare, sold them for fifty cents per thousand, letting most of the parties do their own pulling out of the hills. When I pulled them I got \$1.00 per thousand. I found by my test of different kinds, only three varieties which I shall use this season. For early, Early Etampes; next in earliness, Low's Peerless; standard, Fottler's Brunswick, Puget Sound seed.

For the benefit of others, I will say Sure-Head was the poorest header of any. Bleichfield Giant, Berkshire Beauty, Excelsior Flat Dutch did well. I commenced planting, May 17, Fottler's Brunswick; (too early, May 25, early enough;) finished May 28; used in the hill Buffalo Super-phosphate, for tobacco, hops and cabbage; I used for top dressing $\frac{1}{8}$ wood ashes, $\frac{1}{4}$ plaster and the balance phosphate just after the plants were out of the ground. Was not troubled with the black beetle. I have a remedy for them. I liked Gregory's Deep Head; had $\frac{1}{2}$ acre which headed well; large and fine, could not see any difference between it and your Fottler's Drumhead. Mr. — runs down you and your P. S. seed, but after harvesting altered his "tune." I have written this plainly, so you can see that I have been at work for P. S. seed with a will. As most of our growers have had their seeds for years of other parties, it makes it more difficult, but after seeing my crop and Webb's from P. S. seed they say they shall try P. S. seeds.

Yours Truly,

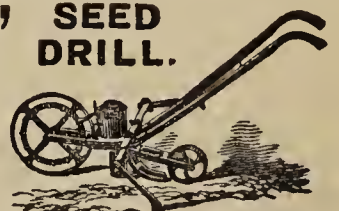
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Man and Animals.

Above man is God, below him animated nature; and he can rise toward the One eternally, or sink below the other, as he chooses. If he does not rise above his animal nature he is a man only in form, and he is in danger of sinking even below the filthiest creatures.

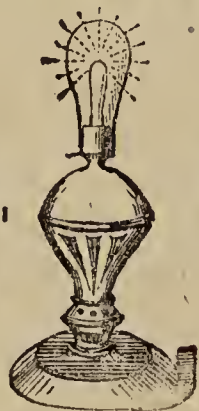
Animals have to act between comparatively narrow limits, beyond which they cannot go, while man starts as a blank and is to rise upwards, but he may degrade himself downwards, and that almost without limit. Man is man, not by virtue of having a human body, but by acting humanly.

Animals are good or bad by nature; man by education.

Appearances may deceive a while; the shell may look like the fruit, but when it is discovered that the fruit is gone, the empty shell will be crushed and scattered to the wind in contempt. So will the man fare who tries to appear what he makes no effort to be.

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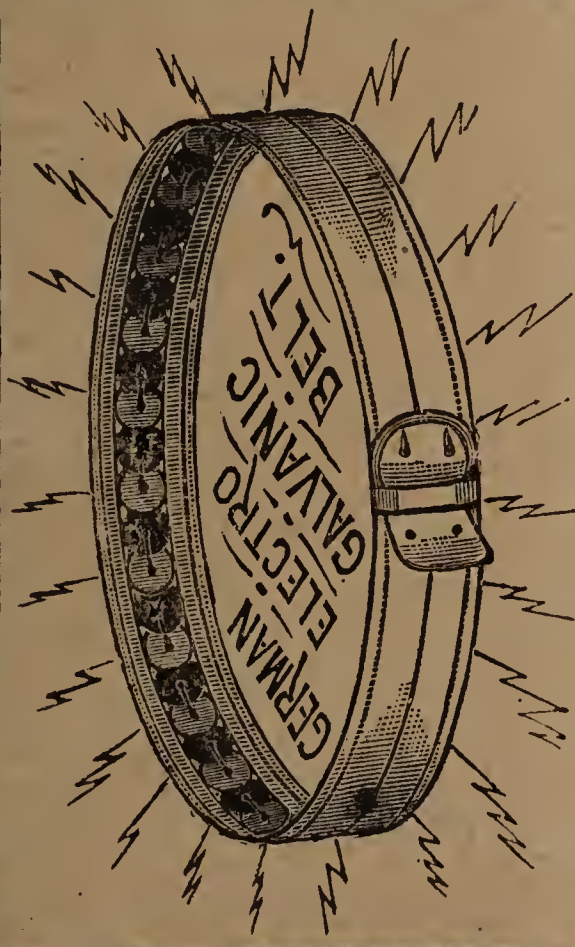
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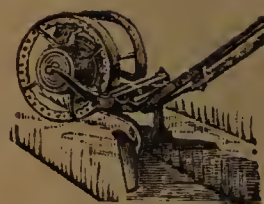
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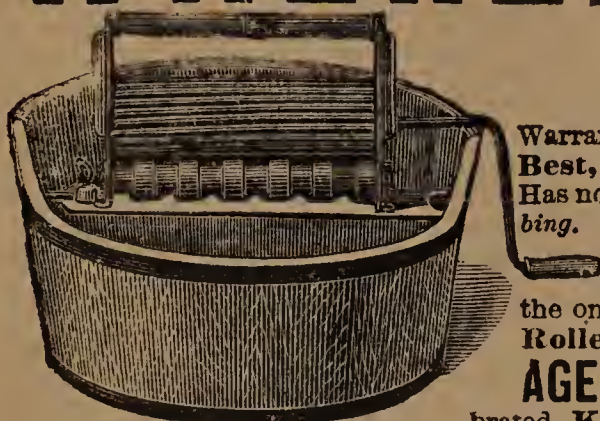
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Vol. 6.

MARCH, 1885.

No. 3.

“They’re Good Fellows, Only They Drink.”

BY NAT ZYKES.

Upon the dark sea of intemperance
How many sad wrecks we deplore
Of barks that from Energy’s harbor
The hopes of futurity bore;
How many a shallop of promise
Has gone to that terrible brink,
How often we hear the expression—
“They’re good fellows, only they drink.”

I know a young man—perhaps you do—
A young man of family and pride;
Who, now and then, loses his balance,
And leans to the staggery side.
Society knows his offenses,
But at them benignantly winks,
And says, in a whisper of pity,
“He’s a good fellow, only he drinks.”

Of course she will have to renounce him,
Her duty is pointed, though sad—
But then she will always feel sorry
To see him go on “to the bad;”
She always will mourn for his downfall,
As lower and lower he sinks,
And say with expressive emotion,
“He’s a good fellow, only he drinks.”

Just glance at the toppers around you
And see if you cannot descry
Among them a few who were moulded
For something more noble and high.
Go speak to your neighbors about them,
They’ll tell you at once what they think—
“We’re sorry for Joe and for Henry,
They’re good fellows, only they drink.”

Alas, for our best and our bravest !
The snare of the tempter is wide,
And many will fall who were gifted
By nature to govern and guide.
The agents of Darkness are near us,
With hearts that are blacker than ink,
Forever enticing and luring
Our “good fellows” downward with drink..

Then let me implore you, my brothers,
To take a more resolute stand;
’Tis time we were striving in earnest
To banish this curse from our land.
O let us be bold in this warfare,
Nor from our great principles shrink,
Till Rum is forever abolished,
And none of our “good fellows” drink.
—*Tunkhannock Republican.*

THE DONATION PARTY.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

CHAPTER III.

Two years have passed away, and changes have come to some of the characters of our drama. Mrs. Grey has been laid quietly to rest in the old church-yard, and her gentle daughter left to mourn a mother so fondly loved and so kindly cherished. Just before her death she laid her hands in blessing on the loved heads of her dear Annie and the one who had chosen her for his own, and prayed that Heaven’s protecting care should ever guard and guide her loved ones, and at last that they might meet her in that brighter and better land.

According to the request of Mrs. Grey they were married but a few weeks after

the sad event of her death, and remained in the only home Annie had ever known. Time rolled on, and she became cheerful, and almost happy again, in the love and care of her devoted husband.

He was now having a large practice in his profession as a lawyer, and to a casual observer there seemed naught to prevent his becoming one of the leading citizens of his native town. He was talented, enterprising, and of a genial disposition which won for him many friends, and always insured him a warm welcome in society. Alas, that this should prove so disastrous.

So Fred was prosperous, and Annie, in his prosperity and love was happy, for a time. But of late there had been a shadow on her brow, oftentimes an anxious look in her deep blue eyes. Shall we look in upon her, as she sits in her neat little sitting-room, to-night? The time is midnight, she is alone, looking very sad and thoughtful. Ah, she is a watcher, nervous and anxious. How many many times she has opened the door and peered out into the darkness, and then sat down again in her lonely room to listen and wait. With each passing moment her anxiety increases, until she exclaims aloud: "Oh, Fred, my husband. Where can he stay? Why does he leave me night after night to wait, watch and weep alone? But one year has passed since he, with this hand of mine in his, promised to love, cherish, and protect me. But oh, how changed. Instead of returning to me at twilight, as he was wont to do, it is now often after the midnight hour, and then, oh, Heavens! can it be? But what else can mean the fumes of liquor which he so vainly tries to hide."

At this point the door opens, and Fred enters. His face is flushed and his manner somewhat brusque and excited, yet he tries to appear calm and natural, and as his wife arises to meet him, he smiles, and kisses her, as he remarks, "Up still, my dear, when I have assured you so many times I would not take it unkindly if you did not wait for me."

Annie silently drew his arm within her own and led him to an easy chair, and seating herself beside him, looked into his bright, unusually bright, dark eyes, sadly and earnestly. At length she said, "Fred I

could not sleep, I am feeling so sad. To-night you know is the anniversary of our wedding, and I have been thinking of the changes since then."

"Why," answered Fred carelessly, "I know of nothing that my dear little wife need to grieve herself to death about."

"Oh, Fred," she said, "the sad change which grieves me so much, is the one which has come over you, my husband. Why do you so often leave me alone? Have I lost all power to attract? Has home no longer any charms for you? Oh, Fred, I fear some evil is drawing near. My mind goes back to that fatal night, when I saw you yield to the temptress and raise the wine-cup to your lips. Oh! my loved, my precious husband, pause, and consider whither your steps are tending. Oh, for the sake of your friends, for the sake of the wife you promised to cherish, do not pursue the path of vice, and leave her heart to break; do not let poverty, destruction and woe be our portion."

"Hush, Annie, you're imaginative. You have no reason to fear for me, I can control my appetite, I'm in no danger I assure you. But, by the way Annie, Kate Miller and Frank Jones are married. Frank was out to the club to-night, and nothing would do but I must go over to Miller's with him. I tell you, Annie, Frank is a lucky dog. Kate Miller is as sparkling a woman as there is in this town, and she will make a wife that a man should be proud of. Old Miller is going to move out, and Frank and Kate are going to keep the house. By George! but she will make a splendid landlady."

"Yes Fred," earnestly replied Annie, her heart sinking at thought of the new temptations that would probably ensnare her husband, "but how many homes will her brilliancy shroud in gloom, and eventually bring sorrow upon her own head. Oh! my husband," and bitter tears rolled down her lovely face. "I beg of you to hear to me, and shun those who seek your ruin."

Fred's arms were about her slender form, and as he fondly kissed away her tears, and gently smoothed the soft braids of her glossy brown hair he tried to sooth her by saying, "There, there, pet, you're nervous,

let us retire, and you'll sleep away your fears. Trust me to take care of myself," and with more loving words and caresses he led the way to their sleeping apartment, where he was soon in a sound, deep slumber. But poor Annie, her heart was so heavy with its load of sorrow and anxiety that the "gentle restorer" failed to visit her until nearly morning, and then her sleep was not all undisturbed, vague images of want and care, and undefined forms of woe haunted her excited brain, and she awoke pale and unrefreshed at early dawn. And this was only the beginning.

CHAPTER IV.

I hope our readers have not forgotten our old friend Aunt Eunice. The past two years have left their footprints very lightly on her brow. There may be one more little furrow marked there, not by sorrow though, for more has been her portion; perchance tardiness, which is so characteristic of good Deacon Brown, may have something to do with it. However that may be, kind Aunt Eunice has gone on in the even tenor of her way, doing harm to none and good to very many, and cheerfully and patiently, biding her time. This cold moonlight winter evening she is arrayed in her very best gown, with bran new collar and apron put on in her very best style, her glossy black hair, that has scarcely a sprinkling of gray, done up in a knot behind, for Aunt Eunice ignores false braids and frizzes, and ornamented by a high-topped, tortoise shell comb. Her room is as neat and tidy as her own good self, and she sits in her little rocking chair by her warm fire, her bright knitting needles merrily clicking to the motions of her nimble fingers, with now a smile of quiet satisfaction on her countenance, as she holds up to her view the warm wollen sock that is rapidly growing larger and longer, and then a look of nervous expectation as she glances toward the door, and assumes a listening attitude. Ere long a manly tread is heard, and a hasty loud knock is given. The agitated lady hastily arises, throws her knitting on the table, smoothes down her apron and her hair, and nimbly steps to the door and

admits Deacon Brown. "Wy, good evenin', Deacon, walk in, take a seat, rather coolish out this evenin' aint it? though I'm as warm as wool, but I noticed as I went to the winder jest now, the stars winkled and twinkled like everything. Purty well, Deacon?"

"Well yes, hem, I'm well. Yes, 'tis ruther cool, though I seen there was considerable many folks out sleigh-ridin'—hem."

"Well now," replied Aunt Eunice, "it is a beautiful night for sleigh-ridin', I allus du enjoy sleigh-ridin' when there's a sleigh full of young folks; though I dunno tu but its more pleasanter to ride tu by tu, they du make such harnsome cutters now-a-days, and then I du so like the salubrious music of them peeper bells," and Aunt Eunice looked at the deacon with one of her most winning glances, which was unfortunately lost; for he was looking steadily into the fire, and only quietly remarked: "Well, yes, ahem—yes." Miss Price,—ahem; after which there was a long pause, during which Aunt Eunice knit vigorously, and once or twice the deacon moved uneasily in his chair and ahemmed. At length the nervous lady broke out with "Well Deacon, what's the news?" "Well, I dont know, had you heard of the weddin'?"

"Why no," replied Aunt Eunice, looking excited, "what weddin'?"

"Why Frank Jones, and Kate Miller the landlord's darter, a pretty even match, ahem."

"Yes, I dunno but its a good match enough," said Aunt Eunice, very deliberately, for her, and laying down her knitting, "yes, a good match. I never expected that hifalutin Kate Miller to make out much, and if she did marry Deacon Jones's son, he drinks, and I know it," to which the deacon responded: "Yes, ahem—yes, its a pity, ahem."

"Yes, so 'tis, but I don't pity her nor her folks much if he does turn out bad, for anybody that sells death and damnation, (excuse me Deacon," and her cheeks reddened, and her little black eyes snapped, as she caught up her work and knit furiously,) "ort to hev their share," and then calming down to a milder look and tone, she said: "But I'll tell you who I du pity and

that's she that was Annie Grey. Fred Smith used to be a nice feller, but he drinks crful hard now, and its a killin' his poor wife and himself tu, and Deacon," solemnly raising her forefinger, "they du say that he took his fust glass to the donation, tu years ago. I knew some evil would come on it."

Somehow, during the conversation, the fidgety little rocking chair in which Aunt Eunice was sitting had found itself in close proximity to the great big arm chair which so comfortably held the deacon.

"Yes," said he, "yes, pity, ahem! a great pity," and then he crossed one knee over the other and moving his foot uneasily and then putting that foot down again and crossing the other knee over, he ahemmed once or twice, and then turning square around he looked Aunt Eunice courageously in the face and said abruptly: "Miss Price, you know its been nigh on to four years now since, ahem, since the Lord, ahem, seen fit to take away my companion. She was a good woman, ahem, Susan was, I sot great store by her, ahem, but, wall, Miss Price, the old house is big and lonesome, ahem, things needs fixin' up some, ahem, I don't know how to paper and paint, and replenish &c., all alone. I aint got nobody to take no interest in it. Miss Price, you're just to my notion, ahem, dear Eunice ahem, ahem—m would you mind a tryin' me? I'll do the best I can to make you comfortable." The prim old lady had during this long speech, sat looking demurely into the fire, but with a very loving glance from her bright black eyes, as she now turned them upon the deacon, she answered.

"I've always respected you, Deacon, and I don't care if I do," and then—Well, we won't intrude longer, but will drop the curtain on the happy pair, and leave them to themselves.

(To be continued.)

One Way to Get Rich.

Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody, to befriend none, to get everything and save all you can get; to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us; to be the friend of no man and have no man for your friend; to heap interest

upon interest, cent upon cent; to be mean, miserable, and despised for some twenty or thirty years; and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment save that of wallowing in filthy meanness, death comes to finish the work; the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes where?

—Selected.

Musing on Skates.

Thus we go:
To and fro,
Up and down,
Round and round,
In and out,
All about,
Seeking health,
Or for wealth.
Such is life,
Constant strife
For some place,
Where we may
Skate away,
And ne'er fall,
Or—or—s—p—r—a—w—l!
* * * * *
Oh how flat!
Where's our hat?

MODEST MUSE.

Coreopsis and Gallardia.

BY S. C. W.

For the bouquet for general purposes I know of no two annuals more showy or beautiful than the Coreopsis and Gallardia, and the fact of their not being very common in the flower garden renders them much more desirable. Both are as easily grown as the old fashioned Marigold. They should be planted in the border as soon as the ground becomes warm, in rows or massed together, as single specimens of such plants are by no means attractive. A fine Balsam shows to best advantage standing above or apart from others of its kind; but plants of a somewhat straggling growth look best in rows or massed together.

THE SKATER.

BY MRS. LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

How dear to my spirits is rink roller skating,
As dressed in my best from my top to my toe;
With the boys and the girls, men, women and children,

Away to the skating rink gaily I go.
Oh, who can define it, the pleasure that's in it,
As I wobble so queerly, now fast and now slow;
Now gliding and rolling, now blundering and tumbling;

Oh, its fun, jolly fun, and it pleases me so.
This rink roller skating, this roller rink skating,
This roll rinker skating, it pleases me so.

How often at eve, when with cap and "new-market,"
And bright frenchy shoes I am ready to start.

Somebody says something in disapprobation
To wrinkle my brow and sadden my heart.
And I read in the papers such sharp words of warning,

All the M. D.'s and clergy condemn it, I know;
But this is no matter, I care not a farthing,—

This rolling rink skating bewilders me so,
This skating rink roller, this rolling rink skater,
This skate rolling rinker, it crazes me so.

Then tell me no more of the terrible dangers.

Of the backs and the heads that are broken, and all
Of the dreadful mishaps, I'll surely keep rolling.

And if I can't stand, why I'll—strike where I fall.

If I break into pieces, just pick them up tenderly,
Carry them out and deposit them low.

Then keep right on skating, you soon will come after;

This rink roller skating it tumbles you so.
This roll skating rinker, this rolling skate rinker,
This skater rink rolling, it "bumples" you so.

Starting Asparagus Beds.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

It will take at least two year's time to start an asparagus bed from the seed; that is, to get it into good bearing condition.

When no previous preparation has been made, it is best to get plants for the new bed so that a return may be realized from it the second year. But if one has taken the forethought to have the seeds sown a year before the plants are wanted, there need be no period of waiting. The plants should be at least one year old before transplanting. These will be very small, and for that reason, many prefer to keep them in the seed bed until two years old.

Nearly all seedsmen keep these plants in trade, at such reasonable prices that no one need deny himself a year on account of the cost. However, if the gardener wishes to grow his own plants, of a particular variety, let him get a package of seed—an ounce will sow a good long row—and drill them in on a rich, deep soil that has been made as fine and mellow as time and rake-teeth will make it. To be sure you can

start the plants on poor soil, and bring them into good condition after transplanting into a rich well-worked bed; but I find that it pays to use them well from the start. The plants will be all the larger and better to start into bearing with, and that means a better crop the second year after transplanting. An asparagus bed once well established will last for many years. So we should not be stingy when we come to prepare the plant bed proper. Trenches should be dug about eighteen inches deep where the rows are to be located. In the bottoms of the beds scatter a layer of old bones, scraps of leather, chunks of lime, etc., that will serve as a permanent and lasting manure. Then fill in to the surface with a compost of earth and well-rotted manure from the barnyard.

Set the plants twelve inches apart in the clear, and deep enough so that the crowns will be about three inches below the surface. Spread the roots well in setting, instead of huddling down in a heap, as many do when setting strawberry plants in a hurry. Water for the first few days if the weather is dry.

Salt is a good fertilizer for the asparagus bed, although it is a poison to most plants when administered in any quantity. It not only makes the plants thrive, but serves to keep back the weeds.

In removing the weeds, care should be taken not to injure the young shoots. Hand work is best in the asparagus bed.

Where the conditions are favorable, a small crop may be grown the second year after transplanting; but it will be better for the plants not to cut very heavy even the second year. The shoots should be about six inches in height when cut, at which time the heads will be close and firm. Cut them below the surface of the ground with a sloping cut.

After the season is over, allow the tops to grow and bear flowers and seeds. When ripe, cut these close to the ground and let them lie; cover a few inches deep with coarse manure in autumn.

Try to appear what you are and what you can afford to be, and try to be as you would like to appear.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

BLESS THE CHILDREN.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Oh! the little people all around the world,
Oh! the pretty tresses by the breezes curled.
Wee heads brown and golden, braids of ebon hue,
Eyes that greet the sunlight, gray, and black, and
blue.

Oh! the little fingers busy everywhere,
Mixing with their pleasures bits of childish care,
With the constant tapping of the dainty shoe,
Or the feet that patter, browned by sun and dew.

Busy, busy children. Active little brains
Gathered 'neath the roof-tree or wandering in the
lanes.

Buds of hope and promise scattered everywhere,—
Mother; friend and teacher, they are worth your
care.

Years, how swiftly leave us; boys are growing fast;
Childhood's days are fleeting, girlhood soon is past
These must do your thinking in the days to come,
Acting for you, speaking, when your lips are dumb.

Precious little children scattered everywhere,
Whooping on the greensward, playing on the stair.
Little hearts are tender, trusting, warm and true,
When you chance to meet them, give a smile or two.

Bless the darling children, how they stretch and
grow,

Storing bits of wisdom as they laughing go.
Living, thinking, acting, chasing phantoms new,
While we teach them lessons, we are learning too.

Bless the precious children, be they brown or fair.
Bless the tiny pink feet, whether shod or bare;
Palace-bred or lowly, each child his mission given,
Needs your help to fill it and make him fit for
heaven.

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER THREE.

Although March was, as it is now, a somewhat blustering month, and not very conducive to merry-making, the people found some way to amuse themselves; and, even the season of Lent, which, as has been stated in the last article, was generally and rigidly kept, the pent-up love for some kind of festivity must have a vent somewhere, so the people peered all through the month's calendar and hit on Mid-Lent Sunday, and which has also been styled Mothering Sunday, Refreshment Sunday and Rose Sunday. It occurs on the fourth Sunday in Lent. As it usually occurred about the middle of March, the cold days of winter had

about ceased to be, and the warm ones of spring had begun to make their appearance, the young people were wont to symbolize this matter in some way, and they could think of nothing better than to rig up a figure of straw which they called Death, and which they carried around in procession to signify that winter was dead. But some of the rural population did not understand its signification, and being somewhat superstitious, feared that the figure was ominous and would bring what it was represented to be for trifling with so solemn a subject. So the carriers were given money to take the "mawkin"—possibly they meant mocking—creature away.

This was not the only figure carried about in procession, for there were two others: one, emblematical of Winter, and the other of Spring. The former represented an old man shivering in a cave hung with icicles; while the latter appeared as a gay and joyous maiden with a wreath on her head, another in one hand, and in her other hand she carried a bouquet of spring flowers, and these with garlands hung all about her, gave her quite a spring-like appearance. After these figures had been shown enough, a mimic fight took place between them, and of course Winter became the victim. The old fellow was dead, and fearing he might revive if buried in the earth, the boys thought that the best and final way to get rid of him was to give him a taste of cremation, which they did in the following manner.

He was bound to a large wheel, set on fire and then set rolling down the high, looking like some flying meteor that was exploding and sending sparks and fire in all directions, until it was knocked to pieces by being dashed against some rock at the foot of the hill. All his happy days, the joys and blessings he had brought, the fine festivals of a religious and secular character forgotten—just like casting some friend aside when you have no further use for him. It is the way of the world, my friend; but it is a heartless way. Let us greet the new friends, yet not ignore the old ones.

Customs give names to holidays, and as servants and apprentices were accustomed to carry cakes, eatables, trinkets or some

little gift to their mothers on this day to receive from her, in return, a frumenty, or to receive her blessing; hence, the action was called, "going a mothering" while the day itself, was styled "Mothering Sunday." Going a mothering is said to come from the the custom of going to the mother church on Mid-Lent Sunday to make offerings at the high altar. These offerings are now made at Easter.

We have stated that the day has also for its name Refreshment Sunday doubtless because the gospel for that day treats of our Saviour's miraculously feeding five thousand; or else from the first lesson in the morning which gives us the story of Joseph entertaining his brethren.

An authority tells us that Rose Sunday was a name given it because on that day the Pope carried a golden rose in his hand, which he exhibited on his way to and from Mass.

Before leaving these customs we must not forget to mention one which, though not pertaining to England and its rural populations, is nevertheless worthy of recording and bears some resemblance to some of the preceding ones.

On Mid-Lent Sunday at Seville, there is a usage, evidently the remains of an old custom. Children of all ranks, poor and gentle, appear in the streets fantastically dressed, somewhat like English chimney-sweepers on May-Day, with caps of gilt and colored paper, and coats made of the crusade bulls of the preceding year. During the whole day they make an incessant din with drums and rattles, and cry: 'Saw down the old woman!' At midnight, parties of the commonalty parade the streets, knock at every door, repeat the same cries, and conclude by sawing in two the figure of an old woman representing Lent. This division is emblematical of Mid-Lent."

"Care Sunday is the fifth Sunday from Shrove Tuesday, consequently it is the next Sunday before Palm Sunday and second before Easter," so the old almanacs tell us, and the people were wont to say on this day,

"Care Sunday: care away,
Palm Sunday and Easter day,"

as though they were growing a little weary of Lent. There have been many and diverse opinions as to the meaning of this word used in this sense. The Catholic church call it Passion Sunday, as relating to the care and suffering of the Redeemer. But as it is also called Carle Sunday and Carling Sunday, it is probably derived from that. Now the presents at fairs are called in England, carlings, and as on this day, 'peas, after being steeped a night in water, are fried with butter, given away and eaten at a kind of entertainment," what less probable that the word carling might have been called carlen until finally shortened into Carle. It is also said that Carle in former days meant a working man, and as these working men received the present, and the entertainment was for their benefit, could not this have been a Sunday for the Carle, and to save breath, people clipped the word into "care," and so the word has come down to us? The custom of steeping peas, parching and eating them on the afternoon of this day, arose from the idea of the disciples plucking the ears of corn and rubbing them in their hands.

The custom of Wetting the Block is a peculiar one, and one well worth quoting here. "The first Monday in March being the time when shoemakers in the country cease working by candle-light, it used to be customary for them to meet together in the evening for the purpose of "wetting the block." On these occasions the master either provided a supper for his men, or made them a present of money or drink; the rest of the expense was defrayed by subscriptions among themselves, and sometimes by donations from customers. After the supper was ended, the block candlestick was placed in the midst; the shop candle was lighted, and all the glasses being filled, the oldest hand in the shop poured the contents of his glass over the candle to extinguish it; the rest then drank the contents of theirs, standing, and gave three cheers. The meeting was usually kept up to a late hour. What this signified I cannot say, but such meetings usually ended in a drunken row, and, seems to me, the conclusion may have meant that the block-heads of tipplers needed wetting.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Among the old, odd and ridiculous customs of Cornwall was one called The Tinkeler's (tinkers) shop, and being of a rough and boisterous nature, it was a game enacted only by the men who were tinkers, and for the occasion such names as Old Vulcan, Save-all, Tear'em, All-my-men, Mend-all, &c., were bestowed on them by the most humorous of the company, who was selected as the master. The properties employed in this game were a large iron pot, filled with a mixture of soot and water: a mop for the left hand of the master, and a small stick for his right; short sticks for the right hand of all his comrades. After the men had received their names the ceremonies began, and those ceremonies will now be described in the words of one who well remembers them. "The master cries out—as soon as all have knelt down in a circle around the iron vessel—'Every one (that is, all together, or one and all, as the Cornish say) and I.' Then all hammer away with their sticks as fast as they can, some of them with absurd grimaces. Suddenly the master will, perhaps, cry out, 'All-my-men and I.' Upon this, all cease working, except the individual called 'All-my-men;' and if any unfortunate delinquent fails, he is treated with a salute from the mop, well-dipped in the black liquid; this never fails to afford great merriment to the spectators, and if the master is 'well up to the sport' he contrives that none of his comrades shall escape unmarked: for he changes rapidly from All-my-men to Old Vulcan and I, and so on, and sometimes name two or three together, that little chance of escaping with a clean face is left."

The Corn Market was a game something like the former, as there was a master of the revels and the men assumed odd titles, as for instance, the master's assistant was called "spy the market;" the other players, such as certain prices, viz.: Two-pence, Four-pence, Six-pence, &c. The clown character received the cognomen of "Old Penglaze," and it was his pride to procure the most ludicrous costume possible; his face was blackened, and he had a staff in his hand, and part of a horse's hide thrown around it for a hobby horse. He took up

his position with his back to the market.

The fun consisted in the master calling his assistant to spy-the-market, which he did by calling on some one of the company and addressed him by the name conferred on him. The person was obliged to answer to his title as soon as he was summoned; but if he forgot his price or made any mistake, he was obliged to be sealed, and as this sealing can better be described by one who participated in the game, than by one at second hand, I must let the printer use quotation marks once more.

"The master goes to the person who has forfeited, and takes up his foot, saying: 'Here is my seal. Where is old Penglaze's seal?' and then gives a blow on the sole of his foot. Old Penglaze then comes in on his horse, with his feet tripping on the floor, saying: 'Here I comes, neither riding nor afoot;' the horse winces and capers so that the old gentleman can hardly keep his seat. When he arrives at the market, he cries out: 'What work is there for me to do?' The master holds up the foot of the culprit and says: 'Here, Penglaze, is a fine shoeing match for you?' Penglaze dismounts: 'I think it's a fine colt, indeed.' He then begins to work by pulling the shoe off the unfortunate "colt," saying: 'My reward is a full gallon of moonlight, besides all other customs for shoeing in this market.' He then gives one or two hard blows on the shoeless foot, which makes its proprietor tingle, and remounts his horse, whose duty it is to be restive, and poor Penglaze is so tossed up and down that he has much difficulty to get to his old place without a tumble. The play is resumed until Penglaze's seal is again required, and at the conclusion of the whole there is a set dance."

Novelties in Vegetables.

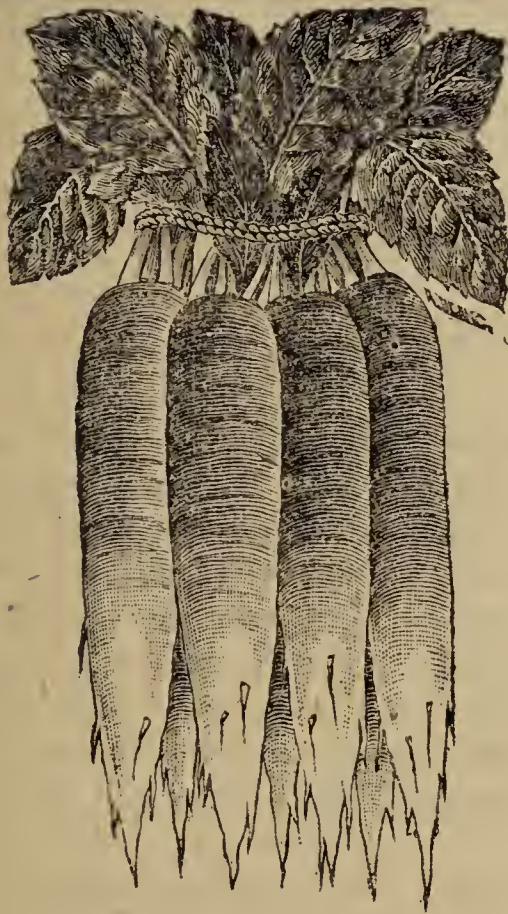
In addition to the list of Novelties given in these pages last month, we now take pleasure in describing a few others which seems to embody more than usual merit, and would bespeak for them a trial by all who like to see improved varieties developed:

This season for the first time is offered a new early summer radish, the *Chartier*,

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

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which unlike most others is of American origin. This radish possessing so many fine qualities is destined to become a great favorite when its merits are once known. It is an early summer variety; in color a deep pink or crimson above and gradually blends into a pure waxy white to its roots, making it very attractive in appearance. In quality it is said to be unsurpassed, being very tender and remaining so for a longer period than most other summer radishes after attaining its growth. It is specially adapted to Market Gardeners use. Its fine shape and appearance, combined with excellent quality makes it very salable. When forced under glass it requires to be sown thinner than most other sorts, therefore yielding less radishes to a given surface, but of larger size, and always commanding a better price.



NEW CHARTIER RADISH.

In Dwarf or Bush Beans, several important novelties are found in the catalogues. The *Ne Plus Ultra* is a new French sort first offered to the American Trade by Thorburn & Co., of New York. It is quite distinct, both in seed and habit of growth from all others. It is very dwarf and compact, most delicate flavor, very early, and enormously productive. Well adapted to forcing under glass, or for first out door planting.



NEW GOLDEN HEART LETTUCE.

The *Golden Heart* Lettuce, produces heads of very large size, fine and solid, as shown in the illustration. It is claimed that it does not wilt under severe heat, and for summer use is superior to all other varieties of cabbage lettuce.



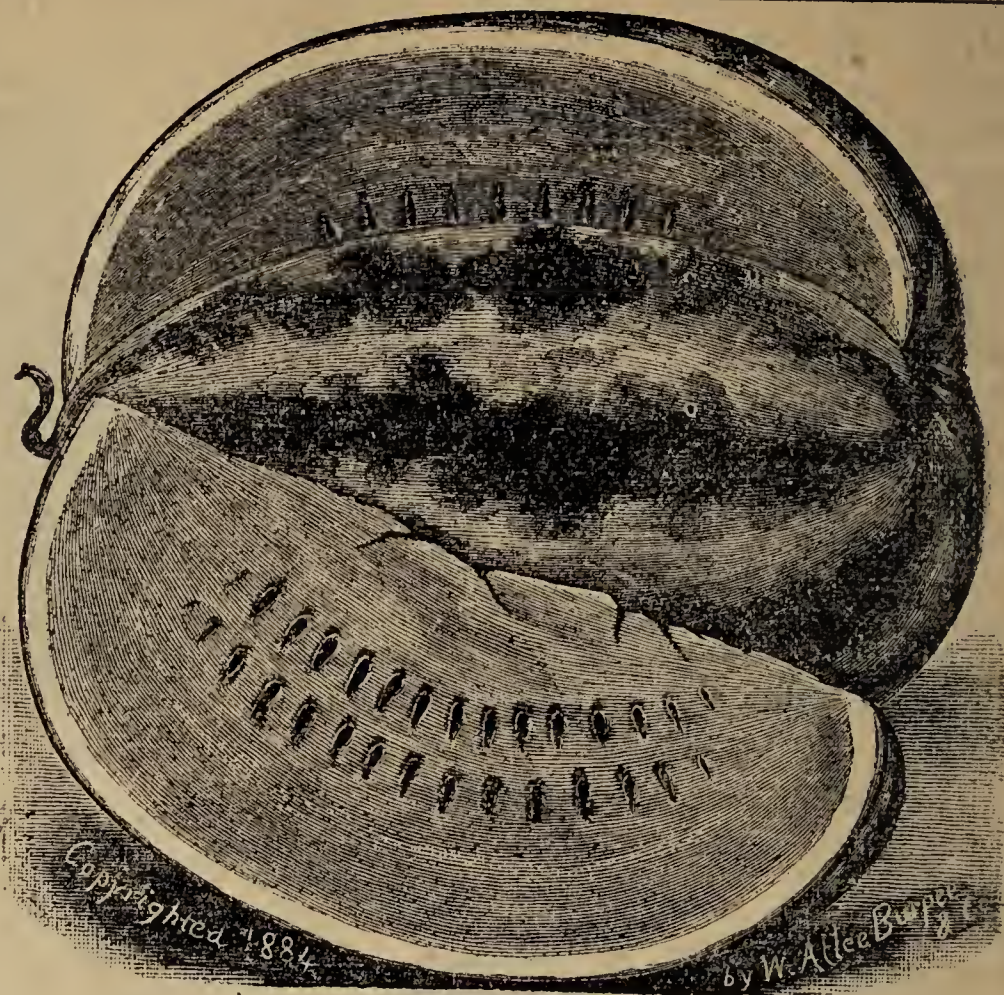
NE PLUS ULTRA BUSH BEAN.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

No new *Water Melon* which has been introduced for years has made so great a stir in the great melon growing district as has the *Kolb's Gem*, or *American Champion* as it has been called by some. It originated with Major R. F. Kolb, of Eufaula, Ala., and is said to be a hybrid between the popular *Scaly Bark* and *Rattlesnake*. It has a very tough rind, and carries in good condition for very long distances without breakage. Its shape is well shown in our illustration. They grow uniformly round, of about equal diameter each way. It has narrow, light-green, mottled stripes. The flesh is of bright red and of good flavor.

Probably no *Water Melon* which has been introduced previous to this year has made a better record than the *Mammoth Iron-clad*, which grows to an immense size and is noted for its long keeping qualities.

More than usual attention seems of late to be bestowed upon the improvement of that grand vegetable the *Lima Bean*. *Dreer's Improved* has had a long run having monopolized the field for several years. *Bliss's Extra Early Lima* was the first to compete with *Dreer's*; *Bliss's* is thinner, flatter and earlier than *Dreer's*. The *Challenger* next claims attention, being truly a pedigree *Bean*, having been kept strictly pure in one family for three generations, being constantly improved by saving seed from the strongest vines that had the greatest number of beans in the pod. It is claimed that they will yield more shelled beans to the bushel of pods than any other *Lima*. Our friend Frank S. Platt of New Haven, Conn., has for many years paid special attention to the culture of *Lima Beans*, annually growing a large acreage of them for the trade. He has recently offered a choice selection of his own which he styles the *King of the Limas*. It is figured and described on another page of this issue.



KOLB'S GEM WATER MELON.

Some Seasonable Hints.

BY DAVID LANDRETH & SONS.

SEED PURCHASING A MATTER OF CONFIDENCE.

It is entirely so! The man who buys dry goods or groceries, corn or cotton, can, to a very considerable extent, judge of the quality and value of the article. This is not the case with SEEDS. Simply because a dealer says a certain Cabbage Seed he holds in his hand is Large Flat Dutch, it does not follow that it is so. He may have been deceived himself. No one can tell till valuable time and labor has been expended on the crop. No other commodity but Drugs is so entirely a matter of confidence. It behooves every one to get their supplies from dealers of recognized repute, men who have a reputation at stake. Cheapness at once is sufficient to raise a doubt both as to *vitality* and *quality*. Good seeds have a value—they cannot be cheap in the common acceptance of the word. The rather inelegant tho' expressive phrase, "*cheap and nasty*," applies to Seeds more than to any other commodity.

EXTRAVAGANT ADVERTISING.

Is it not time to discountenance the utter disregard of facts so palpably apparent in the advertisements of many sensational seedsmen? Distant readers of their publications of course do not know truth from falsehood; but those who have personal knowledge of the statements set forth by many of these parties are disgusted with their outrageous misrepresentations of business facilities. Every ounce of stock they term a hundred weight, and every square inch of shop space they term a yard. Extravagant wood-cuts of warehouses, offices, work-rooms crowded with operatives, farms, &c., are brought forward in Catalogues to add to the deception and as reinforcements to their flimsy statements, till the whole business is regarded by the fair dealing trade as a worn out joke. Really we do not know of any business that is so outrageously misrepresented as the seed business.

WAIT!

Wait a little longer, is a safe maxim to guide amateur gardeners in sowing seed in the early Spring. The seedsman is often blamed for selling unvital seed when the fault has been the "previousness" of the planter. The grave uncertainties incidental to the germination of seeds at all seasons are many fold greater in the fickle Spring-time when transitions of heat and cold, heavy rains and sweeping winds are only seasonable and in order. A delay of a week may make all the difference between success and failure; do not risk your time and labor by hasty seeding, or if you are tempted to sow at an unseasonable period, do not blame the seedsman for selling seeds that will not grow.

INSECTICIDES.

To meet the increasing depredations of insects upon vegetable life, the best results have been obtained by the use of three articles, viz., Arsenic, Petroleum and Pyrethrum.

The first, in the form of Paris Green, or London Purple, acts as a direct poison to leaf-biting insects, which eat vegetable tissue. These arsenical preparations are of little value to destroy juice-sucking insects.

The second and third-named articles,

though less efficient than arsenic, have the best results in the destruction of juice-sucking insects which do not bite into the leaf but puncture into the cuticle. An external application of poison does not reach these pests, so we are forced to suffocate them or injure them by corrosive action.

In the powder, Paris Green may be mixed with 300 parts of plaster, starch or flour, and in solution, one pound to 200 gallons of water. Kerosene is often effectively applied mixed with two parts of milk. Another good application is, Kerosene 8 parts, soft-soap 1 part, water 8 parts. The two latter heated to the boiling point, and the Kerosene added when the emulsion is removed away from fire. To this add 20 parts of water and apply with a fine syringe.

Pyrethrum is a preparation of the flower heads of a well-known plant. It may be applied as a powder, or in solution.

PARASITIC FUNGI.

Each year we have brought to our notice, either by personal observation or complaint of others, the ravages of new pests on old plants, and the trouble seems to be increasing with a corresponding inability to check their extension. Certainly we must have more experts in vegetable pathology, not office observers, confining themselves to specimens sent them, but thorough men active in the field. Of late years great progress has been made in protecting and extending human life, and in the study of the diseases of animals. The disease of vegetable life would seem equally important, as many disturbances to the animal functions may be outgrowths of vegetable fungi.

To illustrate the almost illimitable extension of vegetable fungi, we will cite the case of mildew on Turnip leaves, when under one observation the barrel-shaped spores or conidia of this fungus were so numerous that more than 10,000 were estimated to be on every square inch of leaf surface, and that every Turnip leaf carried on its two surfaces a million or more of these reproductive bodies.

ADULTERATION.

The papers of the day are now discussing investigations and developments respecting adulteration of Foods and Drugs, but the frauds cannot exceed in extent those prac-

ticed in some quarters by the Seed trade. So great was the adulteration of Seed in England that Parliament passed an Act a few years ago fixing heavy penalties for such frauds, but they still continue and are common in every country of Europe.

The least objectionable fraud is the process of cheapening prices by mixing into new crops a proportion of old seeds heated till all vitality is destroyed—such mixed stock will vegetate only to the extent of 40 per cent. often much less.

The vitality or germinating power of seeds is *not*, however, the *most important* question to the gardener, for if seeds fail to sprout, the cost is the principal loss. The *quality* of the Vegetables seeds may produce, is the *all important* question, and that can only be determined, when, perhaps, it is too late in the season to remedy an imposition.

Better every grain be dead than hybridized or mongrel. The critical gardener considers well before he makes his purchases, and to the experienced planter nothing is so suspicious as "cheap seeds."

Squashes for Stock Feed.

BY C. F. CALKINS.

I have often wondered why farmers and dairymen do not raise squashes to feed their cows during the fall, and for fattening their cattle and hogs; there is no doubt but an acre of the right variety of squashes will yield more food than the same ground planted to corn, and then the seeds if properly taken care of will bring more money than a crop of corn from the same land. Having made the raising of squashes a specialty for the past few years and thoroughly testing their value for feeding to the different animals usually kept on a farm, such as cows, horses, hogs, &c., I have come to the conclusion that the value of squashes for food is equal to any grain crop grown for the purpose, aside from seed which will pay a good return.

I raised, the past season, on land in ordinary condition, eight tons of Marblehead squashes to the acre. The ground was well fitted and planted with care, cultivated and hoed once. The yield of seed to the acre

was four hundred and fourteen pounds. The number of squashes to the acre was twenty-three hundred. All things considered, I prefer the Marblehead for feeding. The shell is not so hard as the Hubbard and not as liable to cause sore mouths in the stock.

If farmers who raise pumpkins to feed their stock would give squashes a trial, I think they would not care to bother with pumpkins afterwards. In evaporating pumpkins it takes about twenty pounds to make one when dried; squash will make one pound when dried from about seven pounds of green. This test I think shows the relative value of the two vegetables.

Three Ways to Raise Cabbage Seed.

BY A. G. TILLINGHAST.

One way, in common use, by which cheapness may be produced is to cut off and use or sell the heads, then store away the stumps in pits or in the cellar till spring, when they are set out and seed grown from them. If careful selections are made before separated from the heads, pure seed, true to name, may be grown in this way. But "stump seed" can never be first class for the reason that the stump is apt to rot more or less in its heart, which so weakens the plant or stock that it loses vitality. The seed bearing branches break down where they join the stump, and the result is that much of the seed ripens or dries before it has fully matured, and much of it is small, shriveled seeds. It may germinate and prove true to name but lacks vitality, is dwarfed, and much of it will fail to make hard heads.

Another way in which a great amount of American Cabbage Seed is grown is even worse. Cabbages are set out very late, so that the close of the season finds them only small, immature heads. These are kept over winter, and in spring throw up strong shoots and make a good crop of seed. The seed may be plump, well matured and full of vitality, but it can not be so sure to head or true to name as if it had been grown from selected, hard, mature heads. As they have not yet made their growth, no

good selection can be made. The grower must rely upon the purity of the stock seed he has used. As it is difficult, if not impossible to obtain any stock seed so pure, that there will not be more or less plants in a thousand that are "off shape," or that never would make a solid head; and as these can not be culled out, the result is, all such poor, worthless stocks bloom and not only produce inferior seed, but fertilize the surrounding cabbages, thus damaging materially the whole crop. No seedsman would think for an instant of using seed grown in this manner for stock seed. For stock seed, all seed growers agree, that none but seed grown from carefully selected heads, that come up to the standard of excellence in size, shape and maturity, should be used. Thereby all admit that seeds not grown from such perfect specimens is inferior. If such seed is not fit for the seed grower, I ask is it fit for the market gardener, who often gets as much for his crop per acre as does the seed grower?

The third and best way to grow seeds is the one by which the stock seeds are grown. The cabbages are put out early enough for them to fully mature, and only the best specimens are selected for seed. These perfect heads are carefully kept from freezing or rotting during winter. In the spring they are set out head and all. A slit is cut in the top of each head to let the main central shoot come out uninjured. This strong main shoot (which is lost when stump seed is grown) grows up and branches out like a small tree, bearing a good yield of heavy seeds which fully mature and ripen perfectly, large and plump. There is no rot or decay about the stump to weaken the vitality or to ripen prematurely, and as all in the field are selected perfect heads the seed will be pure and true to name. In short, the whole crop will be stock seed, and is as much superior to seed grown by any other method, for the use of market or family gardeners, as stock seed is superior to the general crop for the use of seedsmen.

Readers, if I have not made a point in favor of the using of hard perfect, whole heads for growing Cabbage Seeds, please tell me where I am in error. The above is theory, but practice has convinced me that I am right, and I shall hereafter grow only by the best way.

Strawberries Again.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Why is it so many farmers consider the culture of strawberries difficult while others ignore them altogether? Certainly they are as easily raised as many, and I might say any, of the small fruits, and are in my opinion by far the most luscious and healthy of all the early varieties, beside having the advantage of appearing when we who cannot buy the tropical offerings, tired of our canned and preserved delicacies, are longing for something fresh, tart and juicy, to tone up and sharpen our appetites. How delightfully cooling to the thirsty palate is a dish of this fragrant fruit. Even in mid-winter to think of it is enough to make one smack his lips and cry, oh!

In a wild state they grow and ripen from the high latitude of the North, to the lowlands of the South, and even in its uncultivated growth is a favorite with almost every one, the berry though small being very sweet and of excellent flavor.

The roots of the cultivated sorts are not easily winter-killed unless the young plants have been set late, when in our severe climate they are apt to freeze out of the ground.

I prefer setting in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the earth, preparing the soil thoroughly. In this I use great care, mixing and remixing with compost. If the soil is mellow and well-worked and the spring not too backward, the plants will flourish finely and not only blossom profusely but will bring a good many berries the first season. The young plants should be set two feet apart or far enough to walk between the rows, and one foot apart in the rows with plenty of mulching between the plants, to smother the weeds and keep the fruit free from sand and soil in rainy or damp weather, as well as too early decay.

Many farmers complain of the time it takes to keep off the runners. To such it would be a good plan, every spring, to go through the last year's old row with a sharp plow, leaving only the young plants to mature the new crop. It would then be an easy matter to thin in the rows and mulch as before.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

The "King of the Garden" Lima Bean.

BY FRANK S. PLATT.

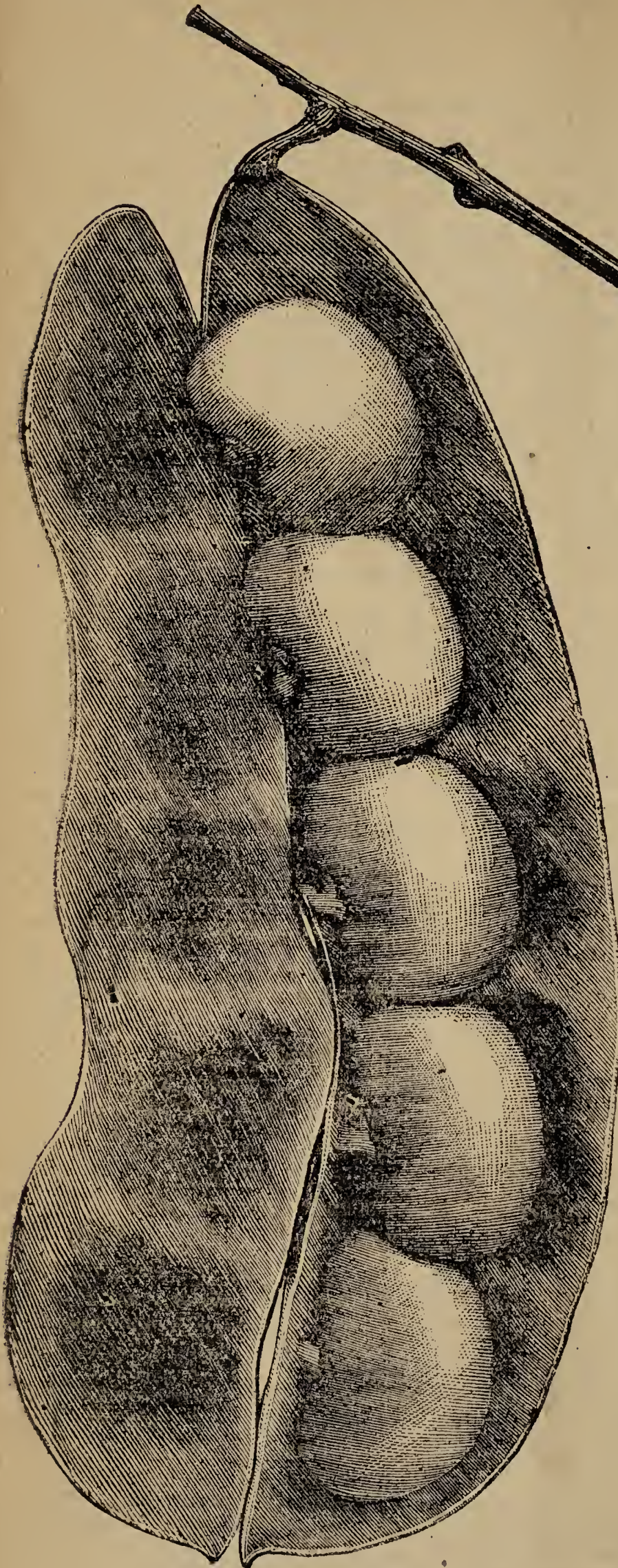
After a series of careful selections, I am now prepared to offer to the public the result of my pains-taking, which has developed the most surprising features in Lima Bean culture ever known. We are able to grow pods of double the ordinary size and produce crops exceeding any precedent. I have named my new Lima, "King of the Garden" and though the Lima Bean is already appropriately styled King of all Vegetables, this new and improved variety most gracefully and truly poses as the "King of Kings."

The King of the Garden is a vigorous grower requiring but two vines to each pole. When not too closely planted they set their beans early, at the bottom of the pole, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the extreme end of the season.

A more effective display of Lima Bean culture, could scarcely be conceived, than was presented by some of my fields last summer. The vines grew luxuriantly and furnished a bountiful supply of enormous pods, many specimens measuring from five to eight inches and producing five, six and seven beans to the pod, all perfectly formed and possessing superb edible qualities unexcelled by any that have come to my notice during a practical experience in Bean culture covering a period of twenty years.

At the end of the season after frost had touched the vines we gathered the uninjured green pods and supplied the grocers who without exception pronounced them the finest stock they had ever sold and spoke the most flattering testimonials in their favor.

I think the facts will bear me out in the assertion that The King of the Garden Lima Bean is a variety of unexcelled merit and fully warranting all the praise it has received.



THE KING OF THE GARDEN.

Two New Beans.

BY AARON LOW.

LOW'S CHAMPION BUSH BEAN.

This new bean originated by me, and sent out for the first time the past season, is one of the best beans ever introduced. It is an excellent shell bean and as a string bean has but few, if any equals. It is abundantly productive, and being a very vigorous grower, keeps the pods well off of the ground, free from mildew or blight. The pods are large, long and handsome, with from five to eight beans in a pod. The bean, when ripe, is of a beautiful bright red color, larger in size than the Horticultural, and of the finest flavor either green or dry. The foliage is remarkably strong and healthy, and during the past season, when the beans were fully ripe, was green and vigorous and free from all mildew. It is quite hardy, withstanding the severe frosts of last June, which did such serious damage to the bean crop in this section, without receiving any injury from it, while other varieties were cut to the ground. All who want a first class bean should try this.



LOW'S CHAMPION BUSH BEAN.

specialty, a very handsome large seed pod bush bean, which has been quickly taken by dealers at high prices. It has been held by a few and but very little disseminated, as seed could be procured only in small lots at \$1.00 a quart. It is remarkably product-

ive, has a large showy red and white pod, very tender as a string bean, free from mildew, and as a shell bean is ahead of all others. Last spring I was enabled to procure a stock of seed and can supply customers with true stock the coming season. I should advise every customer to give it a trial as I am certain any one will be pleased with it. Our illustration represents but a single branch of a plant.



BOSTON FAVORITE BUSH BEAN.

For two or three years past there has been brought into Boston market by a few market gardeners who have made it a

We should encourage, and by no means condemn, the love of making a good impression, but any effort to make a false impression is beneath the dignity of a man.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. III.

WHOLE NO., XLI.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.,

MARCH, 1885.

Wood Ashes. Messrs. Monroe, Judson & Stroup, Oswego, N. Y., send us a 32-page pamphlet, giving the analysis, uses and advantages of their Canada unleached wood ashes, which are becoming a popular special fertilizer in many sections. We used a carload of them last spring for growing cabbage plants and can testify to their value for that purpose. The pamphlet will be sent, on application, as above, to any one interested who will apply for it.

NEIGHBOR SISSON comes in this month with a half-page advertisement of Strawberry Plants. As he is one of the largest growers of this best of berries in this part of the state we are of the opinion that what he says about stawberries is worth heeding. We can assure our readers that he will satisfy his customers with the quality and price of plants every time. If you are in want of plants it will pay you to read his advertisement on page 24.

Seeds on Credit. Our patrons frequently write us that they would much prefer to use our seeds (which they have tested and found to be reliable) than to purchase from the stores, but they lack ready money at this time of year and are thus compelled to buy at the store where their merchant who knows they are good will give them time. Now if you are so situated, please make out your order and go to a responsible merchant who will trust you, and ask him as a personal favor to you to *lend you his credit, that is, to kindly order the seeds for you in his name on two to four month's time.* We can turn to our Commercial Reports and see if he is responsible, if so will send him the seeds on above time. You may be worth more in land, &c., than he, but we have no way of knowing it, and experience forbids our trusting out small amounts to distant private parties.

PRIZE CONTEST.

VEGETABLE VOTE FOR MARCH.

The general interest shown in our last month's contest was sufficient to induce us to continue the voting on another set, and we again append a ballot on page 32. The conditions are the same as last month, one blank ballot furnished with each magazine, and any one receiving it is entitled to use it. The voter's name, address and date must be written on the ballot. To give ample time for the most distant subscribers the polls will remain open until April 20, when the votes will be counted, and to the person whose vote is found to contain the greatest number of selected vegetables, will be awarded a certificate good for any seeds we handle to the value of Five Dollars. Remember you are not required to vote for varieties we keep. Our object is to find which are generally considered the best, and if we haven't the best sorts on our list we want to know it. Voting is free. This is not a catch-penny affair but proposed as much for your benefit as ours, so let all vote and see what rousing majorities may be rolled up for the most worthy candidates.

Special to Ladies. Having just received an elegant importation of Flower Seeds from Paris, and desiring them tested by every lady reader, we have decided to use them for increasing the circulation of this magazine in this way. You are hereby requested to offer a year's subscription to our magazine, and your subscribers choice of flower seeds from our list of 273 varieties (given in full in our catalogue) all for 50 cents. And for every dollar you send us in this way, you may select and receive Flower Seeds to the amount of 25 cents as your premium and to pay you for your work. Then to the person sending us the greatest number of such subscribers before June 1st, we will present Daisy Eyebright's handsome volume, "Every Woman her own Flower Gardener."

MARCH.

*Thou month of wind and rain,
The tyrant of the year,
We watch thy storms with pain,
Yet wish thee here.*

*For see! Thou bringeth Spring
And with it Birds, their cheer,
Which softer thoughts will bring
And banish fear.*

Doubts are the most unwieldy things a person can deal with; they drive away all comfort and peace and ever turn up new disappointments.

PRIZE AWARD ON VEGETABLE VOTE FOR FEBRUARY.

The result of the vote of the "Vegetables" is given below, and we feel safe in saying that in some respects the "vote" will be a surprise to every person who took part in the contest.

An analysis of the vote shows that a large majority of our patrons prefer Early Jersey Wakefield for early, Fottler's Brunswick for medium and Premium Flat Dutch for late, and quite a number of them declare that our "Puget Sound" strain of seed produces the best of each of the above named varieties.

In Tomatoes, "Livingston's Perfection" is declared, by a handsome majority, the "Best Early Market" and the "Best for Home Use". This verdict is in accord with our own opinion, as expressed in these pages in times past.

"Henderson's Snowball" stands away ahead of all competitors, as the "Best Early" cauliflower. For "Best Late" the contest is a hot one between "Le Normand's Short Stem" and "Lackawanna" the victory remaining with "Le Normand's."

"Cleveland's First and Best" after a sharp bout with "Bliss's American Wonder" is found to be the Best Early Market Pea. The contest between these two was so close, that the last ballot was required to settle the question.

The old fashioned "Champion of England" distances all rivals, as the "Best Table Sort" of peas, and "American Wonder" occupies second place.

The verdict in regard to Peppers, is that "Red Cayenne" is without doubt the "Best Hot" and "Golden Dawn" the "Best Sweet." The vote on these two varieties was singularly alike, being only a difference of three votes.

In Potatoes "Beauty of Hebron" leads them all, both as "Best Early Market" and "Best for Table." Early Ohio takes second place as "Best Early Market" Early Rose and Snowflake divide the honors of second place, under the head of "Best for Table."

No one of the contestants has in his list all of the vegetables named above as winners. The varieties are remarkable and it is noticeable that quite a number out of the lists received do not contain a single one of the thirteen varieties of vegetables indicated above.

The best list comes from M. H. Beckwith, Elmira, N. Y., and contains but one error which is a substitution of Henderson's First of All for Cleveland's First and Best as Best Early Market Pea.

The next best list coming from Mrs. Delia Croop, Fowlerville, Mich., contained two errors. The prize is awarded to M. H. Beckwith, Elmira, N. Y., and we take pleasure in honoring his order for Five Dollars worth of seeds such as he may select from our catalogue.

Below we give names of the first and second highest contestants in each class with number of votes each received, and also the whole number of minor contestants in each class.

CABBAGE.

Best Early.—Early Jersey Wakefield, 135, Winnigstadt, 25; No. of varieties receiving votes, 12

Best Medium.—Fottler's Brunswick, 122, Winnigstadt, 41; No. of varieties receiving votes, 14

Best Late.—Flat Dutch, 120, Late Drumhead, 36; No. of varieties receiving votes, 15.

TOMATO.

Best Early Market.—Livingston's Perfection, 67, Canada Victor, 30, Acme, 29; No. of varieties receiving votes, 20.

Best for Home Use.—Livingston's Perfection, 82, Livingston's Favorite, 37, Trophy, 37; No. of varieties receiving votes, 16.

CAULIFLOWER.

Best Early.—Henderson's Snowball, 170, Dwarf Erfurt, 25; No. of varieties receiving votes, 9.

Best Late.—Le Normands, 68, Lackawanna, 60; No. of varieties receiving votes, 19.

PEAS.

Best Early Market.—Cleveland's First and Best, 70, American Wonder, 69; No. of varieties receiving votes, 33.

Best Table Sort.—Champion of England, 87, American Wonder, 26; No. of varieties receiving votes, 27.

PEPPER.

Best Hot.—Red Cayenne, 119, Long Red, 30; No. of varieties receiving votes, 20.

Best Sweet.—Golden Dawn, 116, Sweet Mountain, 47; No. of varieties receiving votes, 11.

POTATO.

Best Early Market.—Beauty of Hebron, 80, Early Ohio, 35; No. of varieties receiving votes, 20.

Best for Table.—Beauty of Hebron, 45, Snowflake, 42, Early Rose, 43; No. of varieties receiving votes, 33.

SWEET POTATO SEED

All the leading varieties, Yellow and Red. Also Sweet Potato Plants in their season. All at the lowest market prices.

J. L. BORDEN,
MICKLETON, N. J.

New Market Plum, 'SHIPPER'S PRIDE.'

Now offered. Send for description and testimonials and hear what Plum Authorities say of it. Also Niagara Grape Vines and 50000 Ohio Black-cap Raspberries. Address,
2-3 H. S. WILEY, Cayuga, N. Y.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER!!

Read This and Remit With Order.

BEST 2 YR. VINES:—24 Concord, \$1.10, 24 Cherry Currants, \$1.10, 20 Hansells, \$1.10, 20 Agawam, \$1.10, 200 Jam-s Vick, \$1.10, 72 Ohios, \$1.10, 20 Salem, \$1.10, 200 Manchester, \$1.10, 48 Greggs, \$1.10; 50 other collections, \$1.10 each. Everything warranted true to name and best quality, carefully packed in moss. Address **A. S. WATSON,**
3-4* Westfield, Chatauqua Co., N. Y.

1838-1884. THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL

EARLY PEAR. Ripening in Central New York early in July, and Sells at Highest Prices. Send for history of Original Tree, 100 years old. Headquarters for Kieffer Pears, Parry Strawberries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries, Marlboro Raspberries, Grapes, &c., &c.,



8-1 **WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. Y.**

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO JANUARY GARNERINGS.

1. WHIP-POOR-WILL.
2. S N A C U T
N E B U L A
A B U S E R
C U S P I S
U L E I N E
T A R S E L
3. H
B A T
B I L H A
H A L B E R D
T H E R E
A R E
D
4. MYSELF (MICE-ELF.)
5. F L E E T
O V E R T
A L I A S
S P R A Y
S E W E R
6. S E V E R E D
E V A D E D
V A L I D
E D I T
R E D
E D
D
7. 1. MARIGOLD. 2. PORTULACCA. 3. FORGET-ME-NOT. 4. BACHELOR'S BUTTON.
8. THE LETTER E.

MARCH GARNERINGS.

No. 17. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 42 letters, is a verse in St. Matthew.

The 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 9, 11 is the last course at table.

The 2, 10, 8, 16, 19, 21, 42 is versed in literature or science.

The 40, 38, 41, 27, 40, 39 is my given name.

The 37, 33, 30, 22, 23, 32 is used by sheep-shearers.

The 1, 17, 24, 28, 13, 9 is an improvement.

The 20, 30, 34, 23, 11, 12 is the floor of a fire-place.

The 5, 29, 18, 14, 17, 7 is to send by water.

The 32, 15, 35, 36, 18, 6, 42 is to soil.

The 25, 35, 26, 31, 7 is a boy's given name.

Box 99.

No. 18. TRANSPOSED ACROSTICS.

This puzzle is composed of eight words, the letters of which are six. The third and fifth letters of each line read down form two words of these same letters differently arranged.

1. Apartments for males in ancient Greece and Rome.
2. A sophism.
3. To invest with flesh.
4. A tree resembling the Banana.
5. Three cards of a sort in certain games.
6. A coal mart.
7. To tease.
8. An ore of zinc.

Third line down: To embellish.

Fifth line down: Furnished with a boot.

MAUDE.

No. 19. TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. Change alluring into wash.
2. Relish, into condition.
3. A military movement into to bewitch.
4. An animal into to prop.
5. To assist into part of a poem.
6. Excursions into rabbles.

UNDINE.

No. 20. NUMERICAL CHARADE.

Onward, speeding o'er the land,
1 to 3 is found to-day;
4 to seven, on either hand,
Bearing burdens grave or gay.

'Tis ever gliding, rushing sliding,
Past many a garden plot it speeds;
Where 1 to 7 peeps o'er the weeds,
Its snowy blossoms half in hiding.

MELROSE.

No. 21. AMPUTATIONS.

Behead me, and you'll plainly see
A figure used quite frequently.
Replace my head, cut off the tail,
An exclamation will prevail.
The head and tail together bind,
A Russian arrow you will find.

I. N. O.

No. 22. A DIAMOND.

1. A consonant.
2. A cistern.
3. Strength of mind in regard to danger.
4. An acorn.
5. The first tone of the scale.
6. A district over which government is exercised.
7. A vowel.

J. F. M.

No. 23. AN OCTAGON.

1. A species of fishes
2. An opinion.
3. One who corrupts.
4. To give vigor to.
5. Recounted.
6. Ladies' wigs.
7. A color.

ANNA CONDOR.

No. 24. WORD SYNCOPATIONS.

1. Take part of the hoof of a horse from exclusion, and leave to make mad.
2. Take a knot formed on a rope by spun yarn, from crooked and leave a messenger.
3. Take the sea-eagle from a Moorish cloak and leave to drink greedily.
4. Take deep pools from a sort of shale and leave bordered with a leafy expansion.
5. Take a foolish fellow from an indeclinable noun and leave an animal.
6. Take a brook, from consisting of clay, and leave pertaining to certain plants growing in shady places.

MAUDE.

Answers in April Magazine.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's Garnerings, we offer Barbara Bee Riddle Book No. 1. For second best list we will award, Barbara Bee Riddle Book No. 2.

Lists will close on April 13.

Answers to January Garnerings were received from Lackawanna Lad, Angelina S., Dan Shannon, Mary Emmett, Anna Condor, J. F. M., Will E. Shedd, Ike Annot, George Kendall, Sally, Tim and Tip, E. F. Krane, Charles Noble, I. N. O., George H. Hayes, Donald Dyke, Millicent Rivers, Undine, Ira Curtis, Chester Savage, Ajax, E. N. E., Sage, Maude, Zeni, Young Idea, F. I. G. and Somno.

Prizes for best list of answers were awarded to I. N. O. and Maude.

OUR COZY CORNER.

M. A. H.: Your solutions for December came to hand after we had closed the lists and sent "copy" for February to the publisher; hence, the reason you were not credited in the last number. Your list was an excellent one. Hope you will send more soon and that they will reach us in time.—*Pearl*: Sorry we must decline your puzzle. It is too simple and is not properly constructed. Take more time and you will do better.—*Maude*: No one answered No. 4 correctly. We received some odd solutions however, such as "Dogs-tar (Dogstar), Mice-rabble (Miserable), etc." It was indeed a poser.—*Box 99*: That we liked your puzzles is proved by inserting one in this number and accepting the others, which will be sprinkled in from time to time. We prefer Numericals where no number is repeated. If you solve any puzzles, send the answers to us, as we want all the solvers' names we can have, and have them every month — *Sally*: We notice that you are still running your puzzle column in good style; hope it will prove a success. We introduced the title "Our Cozy Corner" and thought we should have the exclusive use of it, but it is not copyrighted.—*E. F. K.*: The only way to know if you can get your poems and sketches published, is to send them to an editor; he will use his own judgment and will not be influenced by any recommendation. What may not please one editor, may find favor with another; and rejections are not always on account of lack of merit. Editors are often too busy to give reasons for declining manuscripts, and they prefer to accept than decline.—*J. N. O.*: Your list of solutions was a most excellent one. We think one who can solve puzzles so well must have the talent to construct some. It would give us much pleasure to receive some contributions from your pen.—*Cassbett*: Where have you been these long months? We have not received any answers from you for so long a time we fear you must have been sick; hope that such is not the case.

F. S. F.

NOTE. By an oversight at publication office the names of contestants and prize winners for December were omitted from February magazine. The prizes for best answers were awarded to Maude and John F. Merriam.

Literary Mention.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for March is an excellent number and fully sustains the high reputation achieved by this famous work. Its readers will find in it this month many exhaustive articles on such topics as, Science in Politics, by Frank W. Clarke; Medical Expert Testimony, by Dr. F. H. Hamilton. Cholera and Modes of Propagation, by Dr. Max Von Petterkofer; Accurate Measurement of Time, by Theodore B. Wilson; Parental Foresight of Insects; also a fine portrait and sketch of M. De Quatrefages. Published by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., at \$5.00 per year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March presents some very strong attractions. Beside the steel plate illustration of the story, "Another Alternative," there is

a very pretty wood-cut furnished this month, and a novel colored work design. A new story by Miss Rollston, called "Janie," opens in this number; "Under Gray Skies" progresses toward an interesting climax, and Helen Mather's "Dreeing of the Weird" reaches a satisfactory final. "No motive," a strong story, by M. B. Housekeeper, is one of the unsuccessful MSS. entered for the prize competition. Mrs. V. Sheffey Haller's laughable charade, "Dining Room," is concluded this month, and several new departures are made in the editorial columns. GODEY'S comes out every month with some fresh attraction. One would think that in time its resources would be exhausted, but they seem to increase and multiply. The latest enterprise of Messrs. J. H. Haulenbeek & Co., the publishers, is the award of books to every person who secures a new subscriber, one book for every subscriber secured. These books are all catalogued, and a free choice is allowed. The list comprises many of the standard works of the best authors. It is truly wonderful that for the small price of \$2.00 the publishers can afford to furnish their magazine for one year, and a book premium, costing in the stores from one to two dollars. But this is one of the problems which GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK has solved successfully, and we accept the result with complete satisfaction. Subscriptions may commence any time.

ST. NICHOLAS for March opens with a frontispiece picture of the "Inauguration of President Garfield," to illustrate this month's installment of "Among the Law-makers," in which the boy-page tells also of General Grant's second inauguration, and compares these with the inaugurations of President's George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. This is of special and timely interest to all patriotic American boys and girls.

Another attractive series, entitled "The Children of the Cold," is started to take the place of "Davy and the Goblin," who make their farewell bow and end their "believing voyage" in this number. The new series, while scarcely less wonderful, is quite true, and in it Lieut. Schwatka, who has spent several years living among the Eskimo in their own homes relates the many interesting things he knows about child-life in the Arctic Circle.

E. P. Roe, in the second chapter of "Driven Back to Eden," tells the entertaining story of how the little family of apartment-dwellers journeyed back to the garden land, and of their very un-Eden-like reception—rendered even more graphic by the numerous characteristic illustrations by Birch and W. H. Drake; while W. A. Rogers successfully performs a similar office for three chapters of J. T. Trowbridge's popular serial, "His Own Fault."

Among the shorter stories are: a charming tale by Mrs. Julia Schayer, called "Liesel," telling of a little German girl who was befriended by the famous and benevolent Prince Poniatowski; "Little Kine," a bright story-sketch, by M. C. Griffis, of child-life in Japan, in which there is much that is new and strange to us who live on the other side of the world; and a clever story by Sophie Swett, with the title, "How Santa Claus found the Poor-house"; and there are other stories, sketches, and poems by Louise Stockton, Celia Thaxter, Malcolm Douglas, and others.

CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for March contains an installment of each of its two serial stories, "A Diamond in the Rough," and "Sweet Christabel;" "Life at an American College" by Walter Squires; "In the County Court," by a barrister; "Our Model Reading Club;" "The Island Suburb of Foochow;" "The Man who Takes Things Easy," &c., with many lesser articles of an instructive and interesting nature, and a number of fine illustrations. We commend this magazine to those who desire an excellent journal at a low price. Published by Cassell & Co., N. Y., at \$1.50 per year, or with Seed Time and Harvest at same price.

DEMORFEST'S MAGAZINE for April is a superb number. Its beautiful illustrations are a surprise to all. "The Doves," an Easter souvenir painted in the highest style of chromatic work, is one of the finest oil pictures ever given with any magazine. Other interesting features are a Sketch of Annapolis, the capitol city of Maryland; Westminster Abbey; A Child's Mission, a poem by Sarah Bridges Stebbins; two chapters of "A Strange Girl;" Dresden, China and the English Navy; Novelties for Easter, &c., with a long review of the prevailing Spring and coming Summer fashions. No lady should be without this incomparable Magazine—\$2 00 per year.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CABBAGE MAGGOTS.

Oakdale Station, Pa., Feb. 25, 1885.

MR. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir; For the past two years I have had my earliest planting of cabbage very much injured by a small white maggot, at the root. They appear to be the same as the radish maggot. The plants grow all right until the leaves are about the size of a man's hand, when they began to wither, and if many attack one plant it dies in a few days. If you or any of your numerous readers can give a remedy I will be much obliged.

Yours Truly, H. S. THOMPSON.

ANSWER: This is fully treated in our **MANUAL OF VEGETABLE PLANTS**. Price, 40 cents, postpaid.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE.

MR. EDITOR:—About one year ago my attention was called to an article entitled "Success with Poultry," which was so practical, that as I was out of employment, and had my family to support, I at once concluded to try it. I got directions for making an Incubator by sending 10 cents to Griffith & Co. Zanesville, Ohio, which, when complete, held 250 eggs and cost \$7. I hatched, from March till July, 741 chickens, and raised 684 of them. As soon as the chicks were from ten to twelve weeks old I sold them for broilers. Chickens hatched in February, March and April will sell much higher than later chickens. I got for the whole lot \$426.60; this for a woman without any experience, and on a small lot in town, I consider pretty good. I now have another Incubator made, and think I can make at least twice as much this year. I do not keep any hens, but just buy eggs at the groceries to fill my Incubator. Any one can get directions for making an Incubator like mine by sending ten cents to the above firm. I am sure there are many in these hard times, that would be glad to try such a business; it is pleasant and profitable. I wish some of your readers would tell me whether New York is the best market to ship to, as so many tell me I could get much more for my poultry if I would ship it East. Mrs. G. W. R.

FIRST PREMIUM.

Janesville, Neb., Feb. 8, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Sir, I bought of you last spring, two packets of Puget Sound cabbage seed, costing ten cents. We began to use cabbage the 13th of August, and used all we wanted for a large family. We made two barrels of kraut, and sold over 700 heads at 8 cents per head; while others sold at 5 cents. Every one said they were the nicest cabbage they saw. They took the premium at the county fair. Some of the onions raised from seed I bought of you took second premium.

Yours Respectfully, POLLY WORDEN.

STRAWBERRIES FOR HILLSIDE.

MINNESOTA CITY, JAN. 1, 1885.

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST: In reply to the inquiry of L. W. Elwain, as to what kind of berries to plant on his hillside, sloping to the South-west, I would advise strawberries, as raspberries or any kind of berries that raise their canes above the snow, will be liable to kill back by the hot sun of mid-day and the hard freezing at night. As to varieties, try Crescent, using either Bidwell or Glendale for fertilizers. Cover well late in the fall with marsh hay and you can't help reaping a handsome profit.

JOHN STEVENS.

VOLUNTARY COMMENDATIONS.

Newton Falls, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST:—We received your seeds in due time. I took 100 seeds of all varieties except melon and squashes. I have tested their germination Cabbage every seed good; so of celery. Onions, carrots and beets 95 per cent.; turnip 94; radish 95; pepper not up; of melon 10 seeds all up; cucumber 10 seeds 8 up; of squash 9 out of 10, this makes a good percentage and we are perfectly satisfied.

Respectfully, E. W. TURNER & SON.

DEAN'S CORNERS, JAN. 6, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: ESTEEMED FRIEND,—SEED-TIME AND HARVEST finds a place upon our table and is very much appreciated. The average farmer and gardener do not want so many long essays as they do advice right to the point, that they can verify with the means at hand. A nail driven by experience will last longer and hold more than any other.

Whenever I have had occasion to ask your advice it has been freely given in short pungent style. One, speaking from experience, don't have to fumble in one's overcoat pockets to find words to relate the facts.

Go ahead, friend Tillinghast; shorten the poetry and bear stories (all very good) and tell us all about too many irons in the fire.

We have a farm of 140 acres and I should like to cover it all over with good advice. I was born on this place, and had I great literary abilities I should delight to tell how much I have paid (as an amateur) for my experience in mettle and muscle.

Respectfully, PHIL. S. DORLAND.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

REPUBLICAN CITY, NEB., JAN. 15, 1885.

MR. ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST: DEAR SIR,—I have been buying seeds of you for the past three years, and they have given such satisfaction I do not want any

others. Every seed seems to grow. I bought one pound of onion seed (half Red Wethersfield and half Yellow Danvers) of you last year, and sowed them in March, with Planet Jr. Drill, in rows 16 inches apart. Heavy rains soon after sowing washed out over one fourth of the seed; but at harvest time I harvested over eighty bushels of fine onions which netted me eighty-cents per bushel, at a cost of not to exceed six day's work, sowing, cultivating and harvesting; which I think a good investment.

If your seeds continue as good in the future as in the past you may consider me a permanent customer. Respectfully Yours, G. H. GOULD.

50 Entirely new, 1885 Chromo Cards, Embossed, &c., no two alike, with name on, 10 cents. 11-3 Address NASSAU CARD CO., NASSAU, N. Y.

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One of the most labor saving inventions of the age. Agents are reaping a rich harvest. For Circulars and Terms, address **W. W. JONES**, 34 Carroll St., 10tf Buffalo, N. Y.

HAND PAINTED Silk blocks, for Centers and Borders of **crazy quilts, tidies, wall banners, screens, etc.** Send 50 cents for beautiful sample. 3-lyr WESTERN ART CO., SALEM, O.

50 Golden Floral Cards, **10 cents.** Present Free with each order. Three packs and Sample Book for 1885, **25 cents.** Address, 8 S. M. FOOTE NORTHFORD, CONN.

BIRCH'S **WILLWIND** **AND NOT WEAR OUT** **SOLD** by watchmaker. Jy mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 33 Dev St., N. Y.

12 Lovely HIDDEN NAME CARDS, 10c. 3 French Dolls with wardrobe of 32 pieces, 14c. Both for 12 2-cent stamps and Agent's Pocket Sample Book. FREE. O. CARD CO., Box 40, YELLOW SPRINGS, O.

50 Hidden name & chromo cards, Sample b'k 20 Emb. pictures & this gold ring, Warr'ted 3 yrs, all 25c. 11 pks, cards Sample b'k, auto. album & ring \$1. O. A. Brainard, Higganum, Ct

100 Songs, no two alike, and our agents' sample book of Visiting Cards, &c.. SENT FOR ONLY 8c. in stamps. J. H. PARKER & CO., Clinton, Ct

90 WHITE ROSE PERFUMED CHROMO CARDS, (new) assorted Scrap Pictures and Transparent Cards, name on, 10c. ACME CARD CO., 3-4 IVORYTON, CONN.

60 New Style, Embossed Hidden Name and Chromo Visiting Cards no 2 alike, name on, 10c., 13 packs \$1. Warranted best sold. Sample Book, 4c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

156 New Scrap Pictures and Tennyson's Poems mailed for 10c. CAPITOL CARD CO., 3-4 HARTFORD, CONN.

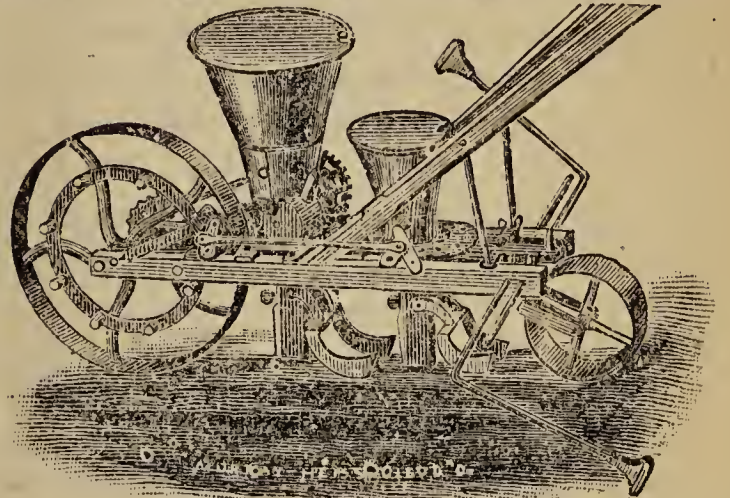
\$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Terms and full outfit FREE. Address. P. O VICKERY, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

50 Beautiful Motto and Verse CARDS with name, 10c., 5 packs and Ring No. 1, or 6 packs and Ring No. 2, 50c. 12 packs for \$1.00 and Both Rings Free to sender of club. This is the best offer ever made by any reliable company. **ROYAL CARD CO., Northford, Conn.**

50 LATEST STYLE FLORAL BEAUTIES, Motto, Landscape and Satin Cards with your name on, also 1 Perfume Sachet, 1 sheet of Embossed Pictures, 1 set of Agent's Samples, Premium List, &c., all for 10c.; 5 packs, 5 Perfume Sachets, 5 sheets of Embossed Pictures, Agent's Outfit and a **Lovely Rolled Gold Finger Ring for only 50 cents.** FRANKLIN PRINTING CO., New Haven, Conn.



THE DANIEL'S COMBINED VEGETABLE SEED AND FERTILIZER DRILL.



It sows seeds and fertilizers at the same time, is the latest improved and best Drill in the market. Seedsmen pronounce it perfect. Send for circular. **ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., Geneva, Ohio.**

3-4

THE CINNAMON VINE

And a very pretty climbing plant it is. Perfectly hardy, the stem dying down every autumn, but growing again so rapidly in the spring as to completely cover any trellis or arbor very early in the season. Is as easily cultivated as the Madeira Vine, and is produced from tubers which will make from ten to twelve feet of vine, and with its beautiful heart-shaped leaves, bright green peculiar foliage, and clusters of delicate white flowers sending forth a delicious cinnamon odor, render it by far one of the most desirable climbers in cultivation. A tuber planted near a door or window, and the vine trained over and about it make an ornament worthy the admiration of all. The tubers will stand our most severe winters without any protection, and when well grown will measure two feet in length, and they are fully equal to the best potatoes for eating, either baked or boiled. J. P. RUNG, Tyrone, Pa., says: "The vine has grown about eighteen feet and was very full of bloom, with a delicious odor, scenting the air for a long distance. The foliage is very much admired, and is withal, a desideratum in the way of vines." When first introduced here from Japan the tubers sold for ten dollars each. We learn that Frank Finch, of Clyde, N. Y., has made a specialty of this vine, and will send two vines or tubers free to any of our readers who will send 35 cts. in stamps to cover cost of digging, putting up and mailing. We advise our readers to send to Mr. Finch and give this wonderful vine a trial, not forgetting to mention this paper.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

The Coming Grass.

BY HERBERT POST.

No grass has for years, been brought before the public, which has created the interest, that surrounds the Johnson Grass, (*Sorghum Halapense*.) While it is not a new grass, having been on our lands for over forty years, it has only until recently been introduced to the public. Southern planters and laborers have been taught that all grass was to them an enemy, to be fought with great persistence, as it interfered with the raising of cotton and corn. But under the new regime, they are learning that grass is not to be despised and now recognize a friend in what was once an enemy. I have been engaged for upwards of six years past in dealing in the seed of this grass and have shipped it to almost every state in the Union from Texas to Oregon. Trials in the *Rural* grounds near New York have proved that it is perfectly hardy in the North and the owners advise its friends to raise it "hoping that it will prove a great acquisition." Its yield varies with the latitude. In Texas near San Antonio, *The Texas Stockman* says, "a party cut it five times getting over nine tons of hay per acre," subsequently the same paper says, "he has sold 600 tons of hay in the San Antonio market cut from 80 acres of land."

O. S. Newell of Kinney Co., Texas (in the same paper) says, "cut nine crops, each cutting reaching the height of four feet." In the northern states the same number of cuttings could not be obtained, but with fertilizing a large crop could be grown, exceeding the best timothy or clover.

In Kansas during the cold winter of 1880—1, when the ground was frozen three feet deep with frequent freezings and thawings, this grass came out all right in the spring. As a grass for ensilage it has no equal. Being of the corn family, (*Sorghum*) it is a rapid grower, succulent, full of saccharine juices, very nutritious, leafy with abundant supply of forage, long lived peren-

nial, with root stalks which are an excellent food for swine, with abundance of seeds which make the best of hay, it seems to be the very acme of grasses. Unlike timothy, it does not exhaust the ground, but after two or three years the ground becomes so filled with roots that a continual decay is going on, and plowing up once in three years gives it all the cultivation necessary.

As a grass for ensilage it will produce in winter the same golden color for butter that it does in June.

This grass is recommended by all who use it and many are yearly adding to their acreage of it, showing their belief in its value. It comes early in the spring, growing until cut down by frosts in the fall, standing the drought better than any grass grown, so much so that it has been advertised as "drought proof grass". Its popularity is shown by the largely increased orders, from year to year, by seedsmen, the most of whom I supply. While the crop of 1884 lasts, I can supply seed, but the spring demand soon exhausts the stock at advanced prices. It can be bought usually at its lowest price from May to July, after that the demand advances prices.

~~\$2000~~ A year in Bees and no stings on New Plan. Sent free. K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

EGGS for Hatching from P. Rocks. White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per 13. GEO. F. MILLER, Justus Lack'a Co., Pa.

EGGS Plymouth Rocks exclusively, \$1.50 per setting. Send for circular. ORVILLE D. BELDING, Middletown, N. Y. 3-5* Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

WHITE FIELD CORN. Ermann's Prolific, yields from 90 to 200 bushels per acre; pkts. by mail, 10 cents, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.00; peck, \$1.00, bu. \$3.00. HERMAN A. CLARK, RACINE, OHIO. 3*

POTATOES. Many varieties, Choice New seedlings, extra fine and great yielders. No equals for beauty or earliness now known. Also Rose's Sweet Corn, for flavor, tenderness, juicy, sweet and sugary, best in the world; ears large as Stowell's; fit for the table 60 to 65 days from planting. Also Welcome Oats and many new varieties of grain not before offered. Catalogue FREE. * **ALFRED ROSE, Penn Yan, N. Y.**

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The Seedsman's Relation to the Farmers.

BY J. A. EVERITT.

It is becoming more manifest year by year, as our country increases in population, and its agricultural resources are developed, that the seedsman is an absolute necessity to the American farmer. No other country equals ours in the area devoted to agricultural pursuits, or the extent or variety of our productions; and no other presents a wider field for the occupation of the seedsmen, who have increased from none, when our country was a narrow strip by the sea one hundred years ago, to hundreds at the present day, when we number two scores of empires all joined in one band; each one on the constant watch for some new grain or vegetable exceeding its parent in earliness of maturity, weight, color, form, flavor, or productiveness, and ever ready to herald such a discovery to all parts, from Maine to Oregon, thus enabling all who will to partake of and share the benefits arising from the discovery. Without the seedsman acting in this capacity, our best grains or vegetables would never have been known except in the immediate neighborhood where originated, and their full value never have been realized. Of what comparatively insignificant value would have been the Early Rose Potato, which came at a time when new life and vigor was so sadly needed in this crop, if no enterprising seedsman had stood ready with his money and time to advertise it and introduce it throughout the length and breadth of the land; or later, who besides the originator and his neighbors would have known and shared the advantages of the wonderful Martin Amber Wheat, which not only makes possible an increase of 5 to 10 bushels on every acre grown, but a saving of one bushel on every acre sown, if they had not been told of it by the seedsmen? In fact, the remotest corners of every continent and island contributed to their store that which is of value, and the vegetable kingdom everywhere is drawn upon. The seedsman's and farmer's interests are identical: the prosperity of one means the prosperity of the other, and no

farmer is more prosperous than he who is ever ready to invest in a really good article, of which there are some produced every year. We are well aware that many times the buyer is disappointed in varieties from which he expected much. If every intending purchaser were to look at the satisfaction that new things introduced in the past have given, he could very correctly judge of what may be expected from the parties' present and future promises, and thus would compel unscrupulous dealers to withdraw from business.

READER! If you love **Rare Flowers**, *choicest only*, address **ELLIS BROTHERS**, Keene, N. H. It will astonish and please. **FREE.**

NEW EARLY WHITE PRIZE POTATO. 726 bus. per acre. New and true SEEDS! \$36.00 in Prizes. Our "Seed and Plant Annual" free. **Geo. H. Colvin, Dalton, Pa.**

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

FOR SALE—a few thousand choice plants: Gregg and Mammoth Cluster Raspberries, price \$10 per thousand delivered at depot. cash. Address, **AUGUSTUS BAKER**, 3-4 Port Dickinson, Broome Co., N. Y.

If you want to buy a FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT

in the mild and beautiful climate of

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WRITE TO

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75 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., for free information. 5-

BLUEBERRY, a valuable Fruit, succeeds on all soils, and is a profitable fruit to grow for market. Two dozen plants by mail \$1.00. Descriptive price list free.

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\$3.50, \$6.00, and \$10.00. Send for circular. **EASTERN MANUFACT'G CO.**, 268 S. Fifth St. Phil'a.

Seeds Given Away!

A PACKAGE Mixed Flower Seeds (400 kinds) with **PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE**, all for 2 stamps. Tell all your friends. **G. W. PARK**, Fanettsburg, Pa. Write now. This notice will appear but twice.

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Improved Cotton Seed a Specialty, Millo Maize, Brazilian Flour Corn. Full assortment of Field and Cotton Seed.

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VARIETIES.	Doz.	100	1000.	VARIETIES.	Doz.	100.	1000.
Bidwell,	\$.25	\$.50	\$3.00	Manchester,	\$.25	\$.50	\$3.00
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Cumb. Triumph,	.25	.50	3.00	Kentucky,	.25	.50	3.00
Glendale,	.25	.50	3.00	Miner's Prolific,	.25	.50	3.00
Longfellow,	.50	1.00	5.00	Sharpless,	.25	.50	3.00
Jersey Queen,	.25	.50	3.00	Wilson,	.25	.50	3.00
				Windsor Chief,	.25	.50	3.00

These prices are for strong, well-rooted plants, true to name, trimmed ready to set, and packed in good order. Satisfaction guaranteed or *money refunded*. Samples of our plants showing quality of roots, size, &c., sent when desired. Will furnish plants *without trimming* at 25 per cent. less than above prices. All inquiries as to description of varieties, manner of setting and other information cheerfully given. **Longfellow best table variety now grown.** Make out a list of what you want and let us hear from you. Discounts from above on large orders.

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Thoroughbred Cheshire Pigs and South-down Sheep from first premium Stock for sale. Mention Seed-Time and Harvest, and address

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NEW SEEDS \$1.45 FOR 50 CTS.

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AN UNPARALLED OFFER: To introduce our Seeds among new customers, and that all may test the great superiority of our valuable new varieties, we will send free by mail for only 50 cents (in postal note or stamps) our novelty collection containing large packets of each of the following (actual value \$1.45). **New Pine Apple Squash**, a perfect wonder, valuable as both a Summer and Winter Squash, and best of all for pies and custards. **New Market Champion Tomato**, the earliest, largest, handsomest, and most productive variety ever introduced. **New Golden Savoy Cabbage**, richer than Cauliflower. **Mammoth Silver King Onion**, very handsome and productive, growing to enormous size, mild flavor. **New Stratagem Pea**, immense pods filled with large, fine flavored Peas, unusually productive. **Wonder of France Bean**, a remarkable new variety, superior to all others. **New Kolb Gem Watermelon**, sweet, sugary, luscious; enormously large and solid. **New Ruby King Pepper**, very large, brilliant, and handsome. **New Large Violet Gournay Radish**, mild, crisp, and tender, sure to become a favorite. **New Gueraude Carrot**, superior for table use. **Royal Drumhead Cabbage**, handsomest, large, late, sure heading variety, very solid and fine grained.

ANOTHER LIBERAL OFFER: Our Special Introduction Box containing 33 Large Packets of choicest Seeds making a Complete Vegetable Garden mailed for \$1.00; 3 Boxes, \$2.50. Our Flower Collection, comprising 10 Packets popular Flower Seeds, 25cts.; 5 collections, \$1.00. All who purchase the above collections are entitled to **\$1,000 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1885.** Order now complete for **\$1,000 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1885.** and get our **New Garden and Farm Manual**, mailed free.

JOHNSON & STOKES, Seed **Philadelphia, Pa.** growers,



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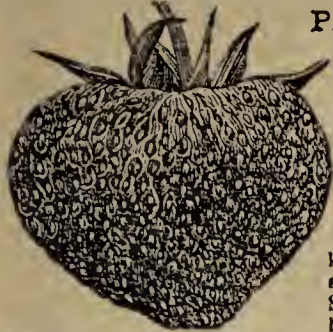
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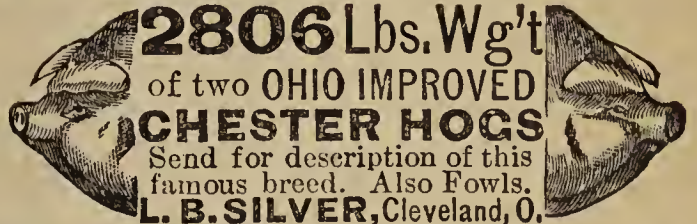
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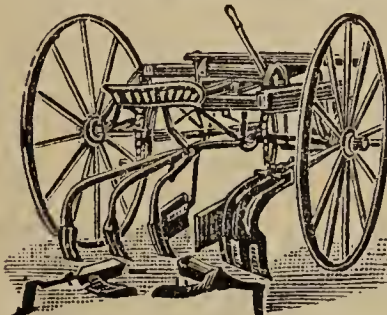
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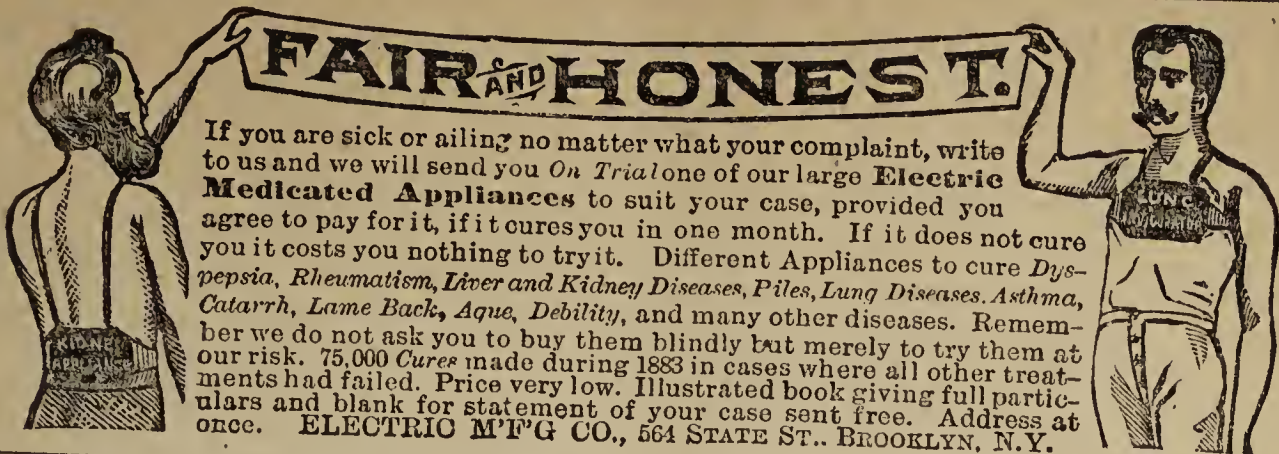
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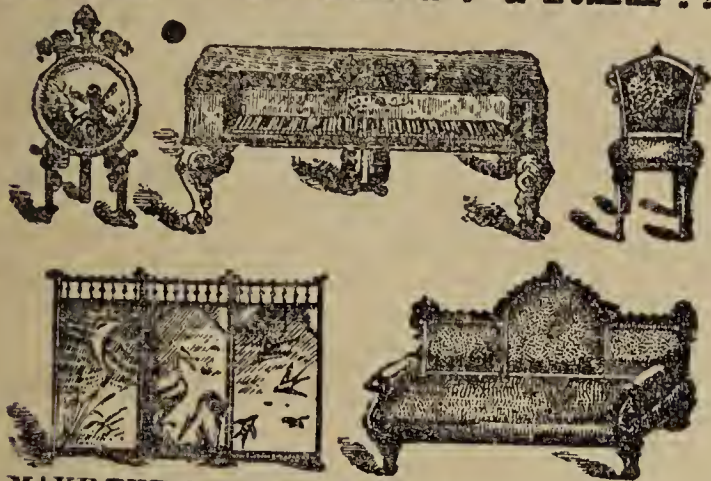
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This unparalleled gift we make to introduce goods of our manufacture all over the country, and to every name we so procure we will send **FREE** one of our handsomely illustrated monthly catalogues and price lists.

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Remember the three French dolls and their wardrobe go with each set, whether it is one or six that you order, and all postage prepaid by us.

This advertisement will not appear in this paper again; hence, we require you to cut it out and send to us with your order and above amounts (according to the number of sets you wish), to help pay packing and postage. Order not later than June 1, 1885. Postage stamps taken.

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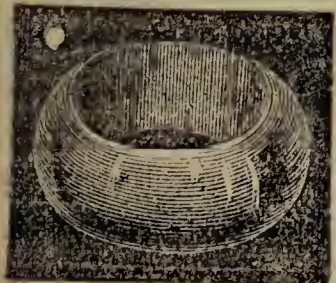
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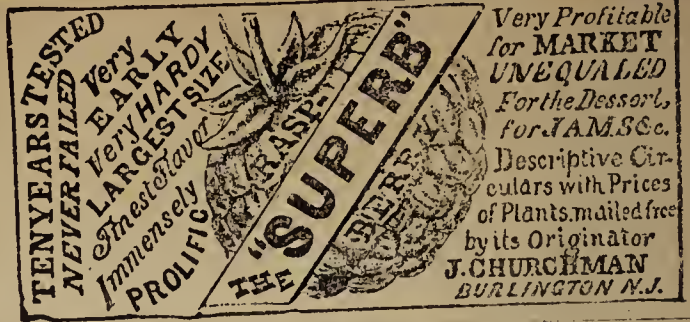
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Name the Vegetable Novelty, introduced within the last Ten Years, which proved the greatest real acquisition and value.

Name the Vegetable Novelty, introduced within the last ten years, which proved the most worthless, and greatest disappointment.

is a dim light upon a little wooden stand in the corner of the scantily furnished bed room. Her face is very pale and thin, her eyes are red with weeping, for on the rough pine table, its little form composed for its last resting place, and a sweet smile resting on the little white face, lies her only child. Kind hands have assisted her, and kindly hearts have sympathized, but now she is left alone. For awhile she sits thus, the picture of despair, then she goes to the table, and sadly gazes on the little waxen face, she kisses the silent lips, presses the little cold hands in hers, and murmurs: "Early lost—early saved, my sinless, my sainted, my beautiful dead. No more sorrow, no more pain for thee. Safe in a world of light and peace. Sleep on my boy, I would not call thee back. Thine the joy—the bliss, the blessedness of Heaven; thy mother's the anguish the desolation, the darkness of earth. Thank God! thy poor heart will never know the agony with which mine is bursting. And yet it is so hard to give thee up, my only comfort. Thy loving caresses, thy fond kisses, this poor heart will starve without them. Yet I can endure, thou art safe—safe—safe."

Then slowly turning from the table she walks sadly to and fro across the floor, then goes to the window and looks out into the darkness, turns and walks again, saying sadly, "Oh, why does he not come? What can detain him so long? Oh, my poor husband—my once noble Fred; how this poor, bleeding, breaking heart still clings to thee, still loves thee, though despised and forsaken by all. Art thou fallen so low? Is there no hope, no redemption for thee?" Dropping on her knees, and clasping her thin hands, and raising her streaming eyes to Heaven, she implores, "Oh, merciful Father! Thou hast heard the prayer of the desolate; Thou hast power to restore the lost. Save, oh save my erring, deluded husband from a drunkard's grave—a drunkard's eternal doom."

Hearing footsteps, she rises hurriedly, as the door opens, and three men enter, bearing her husband, in a state of unconsciousness. Her burdened heart can bear no more, and with a moaning cry she sinks to the floor behind him.

(To be continued.)

Let in the Sunshine.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Open your blinds. Let sunshine
Brighten each dark recess;
Open your gloomy parlors,
Live in the shadows less.
Mildew and blight most deadly,
Every dark closet bears;
Germs of disease lie under
Carpets and costly chairs.

Open your blinds; nor worry,
If sunbeams come trooping in,
Fading your showy carpet.
Roses your cheeks will win,
Out with upholsterings rare,
Out with expensive gear;
If they must hide in gloom,
All of the gladsome year.

Tapestries rare I value,
Beautiful things I love;
But to discern their beauty,
Give me the light from above.
Fabrics; with buds interwoven,
And roses may fade in the light,
But let my sweet bud in the cradle,
Bloom like a rose in the light.

The Dahlia.

BY S. C. W.

That Dahlias may be grown from seed and flower the same season is an established fact; requiring no more special care than you would give to your early tomato or cabbage plants, with re-setting and uniform treatment in every particular. In most instances they are in bloom fully as early as those grown from tubers.

The Dahlia was named for Dahl, a Swedish botanist. They are a native of Mexico; and all the varieties now in cultivation in our flower gardens are derived from two species, *D. Variabilis* and *D. Coccinea*. They manifest a strong inclination to sport and new varieties are constantly being produced.

The former characteristics of a fine dahlia were fullness of flower, a perfect regularity in the shape of the floweret and the absence of an eye or disk; but the taste of some florists at least, has changed, for the single dahlia now seems to be the rage, the large yellow disk just the thing.

The dahlia tuber is used by the Mexicans

for food much as we use the potato; but they are nauseous to the European and American.

Procure a few dahlia seed, plant early with your tomato and cabbage seed; when two or three inches high plant out in the garden about two feet apart, stake up well, and enjoy a little of the beautiful with much of the useful.

Heating Greenhouses.

William D. Philbrick, in an address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, said the heating apparatus best suited to the wants of the amateur, is the ordinary hot water circulation from a boiler about four feet below the level of the house floor, in a well drained cellar, at one end of the glass, and covered by a shed or office, which, being always warm, will be found a convenient workshop in cold weather. The boiler should always be a size larger than the pipe-fitters advise, to make sure of being sufficient. Much will depend upon the draught of the chimney; the same boiler will do twice as much work with a good draught as with a low and small chimney.

To maintain tropical heat in the compartment eleven and a half feet wide and nine feet high will require six or eight four-inch pipes, while the portion devoted to hardy plants will not need more than half as many. In heating, much will depend on location and the shelter afforded by hills and trees on the north and west. The compartments on the north will require about four pipes, and in the portion devoted to the cutting-bench two will pass under the bench and be so inclosed as to give bottom heat to the cuttings.

An abundant supply of water is almost as important as heat. If the public waterworks do not afford this, it may be raised from a well or cistern by a wind-mill. to a tank fifteen or twenty feet high in the loft of the boiler-house. It is desirable to have it slightly warmed for tropical plants, which may be easily done by having the tank connected with the boiler by circulating pipes provided with valves.

If found convenient, the boiler and shed may be placed in the middle of the struct-

ure, carrying the heating pipes both ways therefrom. This is a more symmetrical arrangement, but this point will be governed in great measure by convenience as regards accessibility by coal wagons, drainage of the cellar, and nearness to the supply of water.

The internal arrangement will be best left to the taste of the owner, but any plant will thrive better in a bed where the roots can spread than if confined in a pot, but the confined condition of the roots favors early flowering; moreover, plants that are to be removed out-doors in summer are best potted. The pot, therefore, is a necessity, and is best kept from drying up by plunging to the rim in clean sand.

Such a house as has been described will cost from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per foot of length, according to the style and thoroughness of the work.

Some amateurs will desire only a small greenery of one compartment, attached to the dwelling house, and heated by a coil of pipe from the furnace in the cellar, or, where steam is used, by a steam pipe, and much enjoyment may be derived from such a structure. It must be partitioned from the house so tightly that it can be smoked without smoking the dwelling. A very convenient greenery may be cheaply made by fitting sashes between the posts of a piazza, to be removed in summer with all the shelves and pots. A heating coil of one-inch pipe, or a water-back in the fire-pot of a common furnace, connected with a system of circulation around the piazza floor, will suffice for heating, or if steam is used for heating the house, it may be very conveniently extended to the greenery.

For small greenhouses, detached from the dwelling house, the hot water circulation will be found cheaper and more satisfactory than steam, and far better than the old-fashioned flue, red-hot at one end and cold at the other, which is also a cumbersome affair and now little used. Steam has advantages where several houses are to be heated from one fire, since it is easier to divide and regulate the heat; but for so simple a structure as has been described nothing is so efficient and economical as a good hot-water boiler. The combination of flue and boiler is of

much practical importance, the saving in fuel being balanced by the impaired draught and the danger of the escape of poisonous gases in the house to the destruction of its contents.

How to Grow Onions.

On my farm I keep a heavy stock of pigs and sheep, and make a large quantity of rich manure. By this I mean, that the pigs and sheep are fed on malt sprouts and other food, particularly rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Notwithstanding this fact, I find great advantage from using, in addition to the farm manure, a liberal dressing of superphosphate and nitrate of soda. I am not a business man, or I should probably keep these facts to myself, and let some men, whom I have in my mind, go on floundering in their ignorance and prejudice. It would serve them right. They think they know all about manures, when in fact they know nothing. They put on commercial manures costing one hundred dollars per acre, when they could get the same effect for less than half the money. Market gardeners sow from one to two tons of commercial manure per acre, costing fifty dollars per ton. They think that it pays. I do not deny it. I only claim that they are working in the dark. It might have paid the Chinaman to set fire to the sty, when he wanted roasted pig. But we have discovered cheaper and better methods of preparing food for the table. And we have discovered cheaper methods of manuring our land, than applying one hundred dollar's worth of commercial manure per acre. Try this experiment the coming spring. Get two tons of 'blood and bone fertilizer,' costing one hundred dollars. Sow it broadcast on an acre of land prepared for onions. On an adjoining acre, sow at the same time:

500 lbs. superphosphate, at 1½ cents per lb.	\$ 7.50.
600 lbs. nitrate of soda, at 2½ cents per lb.	15.00.
	\$ 22.50.

If it does not produce as great a growth of onions as the two tons of raw bone manure, I am greatly mistaken. On my own farm we sow the nitrate two or three times during the growth of the onions. I

never saw a finer growth of onions than we had last year and produced in the above way. There was not one scallion in a hundred thousand. *American Agriculturist.*

Things to Know and to Do.

BY PHILIP S. DORLAND.

The best way for the farmer to get money is to have something to sell.

The time to trim apple trees is when they are in full leaf, always applying paint to the wound.

Give a sand knoll a top dressing of clay in the fall or winter; in the spring sow to flat turnips and turn the sheep in to harvest the crop.

Take up parsnips in the fall, pit them; and as soon as the frost gets to them they are ready for use.

Purchase a wheel hoe for use in the garden.

Always put out an acre of cabbage for feeding the cows in the winter, they are very fond of it and it pays.

The best butter worker for a farm dairy is an inclined table, a ladle and a fine soft sponge.

Cats, properly taken care of, are of more profit than dogs on a farm.

If for one dollar a week more you can get a good teacher for the district school, give it, it will pay ninety per cent. and will give better satisfaction.

Set out a few shade trees around the house; make home pleasant for the boys and girls.

You can only take one trip through this world.

A stove in the cellar is better than banking.

There is more lost in the cellar from heat than from cold in the long run.

Buy a Jersey Bull.

Raise young stock for the use of the dairy.

Setting the milk in deep cans surrounded by running water always makes gilt-edge butter.

Allowing your neighbor to be annoyed by your friends or household, or any one whom you could prevent from doing so, is very little better than if you annoyed him yourself.

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER FOUR.

Of course, as every one knows, the first of the fourth month brings with it April Fool's Day: or, "All Fool's Day," as some designate it. The origin of this title seems to be lost in obscurity; but with England's rural population—as well as with that of many other countries—and even with the higher classes, it has long been a custom to make fools of other people on this day, and of being fooled themselves. People have been sent on what have been styled, "sleeveless errands;" such as asking one to get the "History of Eve's Mother," from the library, and such like absurdities. The French call the person imposed upon, a "*Poisson d' Avril*," which means an "April fish;" and from thence we get the more common "April fool." In the north of England, persons who were made fools of were called "April Gawks," Gawk being the word for cuckoo: metaphorically, a fool. The sports of this day are so much like these olden modern ones, we will pass them by for something more interesting.

Easter brought with it so many sports, pastimes and customs, that it will be somewhat difficult to know which ones to select for comment. To take them all, would fill more than one article; and there are other occasions to be noticed ere this essay comes to a conclusion. It would seem as though the long pent up feelings of the people, through Lent, had gone beyond all bounds, and any way they could celebrate the gladsome season they strived to.

In an old work we find a letter from a gentleman, who relates an account of the curious custom of "Lifting," at Easter, in which he participated, thus: "I was sitting alone last Easter Tuesday, at breakfast, at the Talbot in Shrewsbury, when I was surprised by the entrance of all the female servants of the house, handing in an arm-chair, lined with white and decorated with ribbons and favors of different colors. I asked them what they wanted, and they answered that they came to *heave* me; it was the custom of the place on that morning, and they hoped I would take a seat in

their chair. It was impossible not to comply with their request—very modestly made, and to a set of nymphs in their best apparel, and several of them under twenty. I wished to see all the ceremony and seated myself accordingly. The group then lifted me from the ground, turned the chair about and I had the felicity of a salute from each. I told them I supposed there was a fee due upon such an occasion; and was answered in the affirmative. Of course, I paid the fee, and they retired to lift others. At this time, I had never heard of such a custom; but, on enquiry, I found that on Easter Monday, between nine and twelve, the men lift the women in the same manner as on Tuesday, between the same hours, the women *heave* the men." In the country, the same ceremony was enacted, although in a little different manner. Sometimes the men were lifted in the arms of the women, without the accompaniment of a chair; the salute not forgotten and the fee most rigidly exacted.

"Clipping the Church at Easter" was always hailed with delight, and throngs came to witness the sport, ceremony or custom, which was performed by the children of the different charity schools, amidst the shouts of joy from the assembled people. "The first comers placed themselves hand in hand, with their backs against the church and were joined by their companions, who gradually increased in numbers, till at last the chain was of sufficient length to completely surround the sacred edifice. As soon as the hand of the last of the train had grasped that of the first, the party broke up and walked in procession to another church, where the ceremony was repeated." What it meant is more than I can tell; unless it signified the children held the church in an embrace of love and affection. An old-time sport for young rustics was "Catching the Hare." If the young men of a certain town could catch a hare and bring it to the parson of the parish, before ten o'clock on Easter Monday, the parson was bound to give them a calf's head and a hundred eggs for their breakfast and a groat in money.

Easter Monday had a curious ceremony called "Riding the Black Lad," and con-

sisted of rigging up the rude figure of a man, stuffed with rags, straw, and so forth, and fastening it to a horse. A crowd of people, styled its attendants, accompanied it and called at every public house to beg liquor for themselves. The procession frequented the country roads and, during the progress, the figure was shot at from various points. The journey over, the figure was fastened to the market cross where it was shot at, set on fire and trampled on, until nothing of its originality remained. Riot and confusion reigned supreme; being increased by having a stream of water turned on from the reservoir upon the tumultuous crowd.

An author, in commenting on the foregoing, adds: "This custom is applied to another purpose. The occupation of the last couple married in the old year is represented on the effigy. If a tailor, the shears hang dangling by his side; if a draper, the cloth-yard, and so on. The effigy then, at the usual time, visits the happy couple's door, and, unless the bearers are fed in a handsome manner, the dividing gentlemen are not to be easily got rid of. Some writers state that it is the first couple in the new year; but this is incorrect, as there is always great pressing for marrying on New Year's Day, in order to be sufficiently early in the year."

It seems to me that the modern way of "serenading" a newly married couple with tin pans, fish horns, etc., must have been derived from this last named custom.

About the Easter season—some aver that it was on Easter Sunday—children, and even the rustic swains, used to go "Sugar Cupping," at the Dropping Tor; which was a place where water fell. A cup was taken in one hand, and a quarter of a pound of sugar in the other. Sufficient water was caught in the cup, the sugar dissolved in it and drank; yet no one seems to know how it originated, or what it signified, if it signified anything; but some of these practices get so changed, in the course of years, from what they originally meant that, at last, they reach us without any meaning whatever.

Ball Playing was one of the many rural amusements after the Lenten Season was

finished. Stool Ball has been mentioned by many old writers; but we cannot tell how it was played. Dr. Johnson describes it as, "a play where balls are driven from stool to stool;" yet he does not say in what manner, or to what purpose. Foot ball and Hand ball were played much the same as with us, although I think base ball is one of the "modern institutions." In 1830, and thereabout, Foot ball fell into disrepute in England; the people there seemed to "take" to "cricket."

In the old days, the rural people of England were wont to play Hand ball for tansy cakes. These tansy cakes, or rather tansy puddings, as they were styled by some, symbolized the bitter herbs used by the Jews at their Paschal. And here, I must scissor another bit of information: "A ball custom used to prevail annually at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk. On Shrove Tuesday, Easter Monday and Whitsuntide Festivals, twelve old women sided off for a game of trap-and-bail, which was kept up with the greatest spirit and vigor until sunset. One old lady named Gill, upwards of sixty years of age, had been celebrated as the 'mistress of the sports,' for a number of years; and it afforded much of the good humor to flow 'round whilst the merry combatants dexterously hurled the giddy ball to and fro. Afterwards they retired to their homes where 'Voice, fiddle or flute, no longer were mute' and closed the day with apporportioned mirth and merriment."

A certain day in April was sometimes called "Hock," sometimes "Hoke Day," and just as often "Hoke Tide," which was a movable festival and depended upon Easter; but it occurred on the Tuesday after that Sunday. The principal sport of the day was for men and women to divide into parties and to bind and draw each other by ropes. Tradition states that the binders would tie all the persons they met, who could only be released on the payment of a small sum of money; this was called "hock money," and was always laid out for pious purposes. Antiquarians have always been puzzled as to the derivation of this day, and some declare the festival did not take place until the fifteenth day after Easter. If they cannot solve the mystery,

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

you must not expect me to, as I did not live in those days.

On St. George's Day (April 23) the country folks had to go up to the cities for the merry makings; and were well repaid for doing so, as there were magnificent pageants and processions got up "regardless of expense."

On St. Mark's Day, the corn was blessed and prayers offered for a bountiful harvest. Although the following may not exactly come under the heading of these articles; still, as it was a custom followed by the rural people, it may not be out of place to introduce it here. Every year, for three years, the rustics used to sit at the church porch on St. Mark's Eve, from eleven o'clock at night until one o'clock the next morning to peer into futurity; for, on the third year, they are supposed to see the ghosts of all those who are to die the next year pass into the church.

Many a deception has been played on these watchers; for people have disguised themselves so like the watchers, themselves, that the latter have actually died from fright; and then, of course, all the others have told, far and wide, "how true the omen proved to be;" while the deceivers have been so much ashamed of their misconduct, when they have seen the result, that they have wickedly kept silent.

Peanut Culture.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

The bulk of our peanut crop is produced in the Southern States, yet with good cultivation the peanut may be made a profitable crop in many parts of the North. The proper way would be to begin on a small scale and enlarge as experience was gained and it was demonstrated that the soil was suitable. The crop can be made by the children and will not only yield them a profit but provide a means to wed them to the farm.

Good light soil, with a hard pan or clay subsoil, is best adapted to the peanut, though it need not be exactly of this character to make the crop profitable. But as the soil approaches to this nature the better the crop will do. The soil may easily be too

fertile, as a large growth of vine is not desirable. Unless the land is what is termed poor, especially in the more fertile portions of the country, no fertilizers should be applied. The fact that this crop does well upon light, poor soils will commend it to many and rarely be an objection. If there is an intermixture of pebbles in the soil it is all the better as the pebbles will keep the soil light and friable and prevent its baking. Uplands are better than bottom lands; and the lighter the better, for the peanuts will partake in some measure of the color of the ground in which they are grown.

There are two varieties—the red and the white. The former sells the more readily in the market and is the more easily cultivated. It has an erect stem, permitting of the greater part of its cultivation being done with a plow. It also matures earlier than the white (in some localities a valuable quality) and yields fewer imperfect kernels. The white peanut grows flat upon the ground, spreading out and forming a rigid deflected stalk, from which the forming pods grow into the ground.

The work should begin on the ground as soon as the danger from frost is past. Of course this date will vary with the latitude and season. The ground must be well pulverized. The white peanuts are generally planted in hills and the red in drills; but we would make the manner of planting depend upon the nature of the cultivation you intend to give rather than the variety of the seed. If the cultivation is to be all or nearly all by horse-power, plant in hills, as this gives a chance for cross cultivation; but if you are disposed to use the hoe should the ground become weedy, plant in drills. As the drill system of planting economizes land, the person planting on high priced land will be more disposed to adopt it than he who lives where land is cheap and labor scarce. If the hill plan is employed, make the hills three feet apart each way. Where the peanuts are planted in drills, the drills are made three feet apart and two kernels placed every eighteen inches in the drill, or one kernel every ten or twelve inches. Two kernels are dropped in each hill when the hill method of plant-

ing is employed. The kernels are covered two inches deep with fine dirt. The peanuts are weakly and will not penetrate through clods.

Cultivation consists in keeping the weeds down and the ground loose. It is generally done with a horse cultivator, but when the drill method of planting is employed on weedy ground hand hoeing may be necessary. Three cultivations are generally sufficient, as the vines will by that time cover the ground and smother out the weeds. The dirt is hilled slightly to the red varieties, but in the case of the white, level culture is practiced.

Some cultivators plant the pea, while others plant only the kernel or meat. When only the kernel is planted, germination is much more rapid than when the pea is planted; but in breaking the pod, care must be taken not to break or injure the kernel, as this endangers its vitality. Where the season is short, or well advanced when the planting is done, it is the better plan to plant only the kernels, otherwise plant the entire pea. Of course the pea will not germinate after it has been roasted.

The greatest pests the peanut grower has to contend against are the moles. These animals have as great a liking for peanuts as has the typical school-girl. The remedy is to begin cultivation early, running the cultivator between the plants and keeping the surface loose, which will drive the moles so far below the surface that they will do no further harm.

Scattering Pennsylvania Broadcast.

It was the boast of Alexander the Great that he would sow Grecian customs, manners and laws broadcast over Asia, a boast which in large measure he made good. Looking at the Census of the United States for 1880 we were reminded of the Grecian's boast by the widely scattered natives of our own state of Pennsylvania.

There is no state or territory in which the Pennsylvanian is not found. Vermont receives the fewest, only 372. The states on our borders naturally receive most, Ohio receiving 138,163, a number larger than the

whole population of the state of Delaware.

New Jersey has 46,754 natives of Pennsylvania living within her borders; New York, 56,155; Delaware, 11,059; and West Virginia, 18,841. Our neighbors on our four borders have 270,972 Pennsylvanians, a number which surpasses six of our states.

The general movement of population however, has been westward, along the parallels of latitude. Ohio, as said, receives 138,163; Indiana, 51,34; Illinois, 89,467; Missouri, 37,220; Kansas, 59,236; Iowa, 77,357; Nebraska, 25,079; Colorado, 11,387; and California, 15,374. The Western states receive the surprising aggregate of 581,665. A part of the great stream is deflected southward, Kentucky receiving 6,032; Tennessee, 3,311; and Texas, 5,568.

But Pennsylvania is not a giver alone; she receives from all quarters. In the city of Philadelphia, there are 13,637 New-Yorkers, and 23,869 Jersey men. We have within our borders 38,826 from Maryland, 10,010 from Massachusetts, 20,000 from Virginia; 44,843 from New Jersey, and 100,490 from New York. These figures give some idea of the great interchange of population among the states, and offer abundant encouragement to one who reflects upon how much this interchange contributes to unifying our widely scattered commonwealth, not only in name, but in language, sympathy and aspiration.

To Distinguish a Perfect Woman.

It was a very old Spanish writer, says the *Toledo Blade*, who said that "a woman is quite perfect and absolute in beauty if she has thirty good points." Here they are:

Three things white—The skin, the teeth, the hands.

Three black—The eyes, the eyebrows, the eyelashes.

Three red—The lips, the cheeks, the nails.
Three long—The body, the hair, the hands.

Three short—The teeth, the ears, the feet.
Three broad—The chest, the brow, the space between the eyebrows.

Three narrow—The mouth, the waist, the instep.

Three large—The arm, the loin, the limb.

Three fine—The fingers, the hair, the lips.

Three small—The bust, the nose, the head.

TWENTY-ONE.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

The shadows are length'ning on the walls,
 The sun sinks low in the west,
 And she sits in the ling'ring twilight soft,
 With her babe asleep on her breast.
 And songs of thankfulness well from her heart,
 Replete with a mother's joy,
 As she fondly kisses again and again
 The lips of her baby boy.

Again, 'mid trumpets and kites and tops,
 And traps all scattered about,
 She waits and listens with loving heart
 For a gleesome, merry shout,
 As a dark-eyed boy with a springing step
 Comes bounding in joy to her side,
 And she checks the song on his glad young lips,
 With a kiss of love and of pride.

She listens again, and her pulses thrill
 At a measured and manly tread.
 It pauses beside her, a hand is laid
 In tenderness on her head;
 In accents musical, soft and low,
 She hears a loved voice say,
 "A kiss, dear mother, a kiss for your boy
 Who is Twenty-One to-day."

She starts, she wakes--it is all a dream,
 In the darkness she sits alone,
 The presence of baby and boy and man
 With the dream and the day are gone.
 God pity the mother! the child of her love
 Is thousands of miles away,
 And she cannot kiss the lips of her boy
 Who is Twenty-One to day.

She muses long on the years that are past,
 And she thinks of the years to come;
 And she wonders if time and change will bring
 The wand'rer again to his home.
 She raises to Heaven her tear-wet eyes,
 And fervently does she pray
 That God will guide and protect her boy
 Who is Twenty-One to day.

Small Fruit Growing for Boys.

It would be a good plan, and one that would interest the boys and make them more contented with farm life, if their fathers would give them the management of the garden. Buy seeds for them and make them do all the cultivating and tend to all the work. Let them keep books and set down every item of expense, and then charge the family with what is used on the table and give the boys what little cash the garden products bring if taken to market.

This will interest the boys, as they can see a little "spending money" in it, and

they will do the work with a will and do it thoroughly too. They will eagerly look forward to the marketing time, and will carefully put down all the items on both sides of the book and balance it up at the end of their season, and if they have succeeded well, will point to the "credit" side of their book with pride. It will give them an interest in the farm and this is just what the boys want.

There is a growing tendency among farmers' sons to migrate to the city and engage in some city business. Work on the farm grows monotonous and they become tired of this quiet life. Any such interest in the farm or garden crops will give the boys something to work for and they will be much better contented.

After they have managed the garden a year or two they can then be given a larger patch, and with what profits they made from the garden products, they can buy a stock of small fruit and as much of it as they have money to invest.

They are then getting hold of a good paying business, and as nice and neat a little business as can be engaged in. It is quite easy for them to learn how to cultivate the berry plants, and where there are none grown in the neighborhood, a good share of them can be sold at a good profit without going far.

The boys can set out the plants and study their nature and the best results obtained by the different methods of cultivation, and they will find a great deal to please and instruct them.

Small fruits are not as common, and command a higher price comparatively than vegetables do every year. They are more of a luxury than vegetables are, and of course bring a higher price in their season. A patch of well set, carefully cultivated berries of any kind are indeed a profitable crop and will yield a good income if taken care of properly. But have the boys still keep books so that they know and can tell just what they are doing and how much profit they make each season.

It will give the boys excellent training and it will only be a few years before the sons can lighten their father's burden and be a great help in successfully managing

the farm. — *H. S. Waldo, in Practical Farmer.*

Fruit in the Champlain Valley.

BY O. H. ALEXANDER.

APPLES:—Are Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russett, Northern Spy, Spitzenberg, Golden Russett, Swar, Pound Sweet, English Greening, Ben Davis, King of Tompkins County, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Fameuse, Porter, Early Harvest.

Pears:—Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, White Doyenne, Winter Nelis and many others.

Plums:—Green Gage, Lombard, Magnum Bonum, Washington, Damson.

The great cause of failure in fruit growing north of latitude 43 degrees in New England, is in procuring varieties not adapted to our climate. Apples, pears, plums and grapes may be grown successfully in all parts of New England if we plant our native sorts, or those that are valuable from northern Europe. Trees grown in a warm climate are so affected by removal to a colder one, as to become worthless. The best course in all cases is to procure trees grown in our own climate. From the 20 of May to the 20 of June is recommended as the best time for general pruning. If large wounds are made in spring, disease is almost sure to follow in this climate.

We keep our winter fruit on shelves in the cellar and keep the windows open as long as we dare to in the fall.

The most troublesome insects for the apple are the common orchard caterpillar, and the worm (codling moth) for bearing trees and the aphid for young trees: The borer and canker worm are very destructive in some places. For the apple worm the best remedy is to keep swine in the orchard, or if it be small, fowls restrained by a suitable fence.

The largest orchard in this town contains 5000 trees, all thrifty and in fine order, but the yield is small, so far. Orchards in town of 300 trees yield more small fruit every year than this large orchard, which is situated on rolling land near the lake shore. Apples like all other productions of

the earth, have their favorite soil, altitude and climate, outside of which they rarely pay. Cereals or tall grasses are ruinous to orchards. If in grass mow and leave the grass to rot under the trees. Analysis shows that potash and lime enter largely into the composition of the apple tree. These should be applied to the land frequently. We have a very good market for our fruit every year, most of which goes to New York by canal boats. We shipped from this town last season some 1000 barrels of apples.

Cork.

BY H. L.

Cork is a very common article of daily use, and if deprived of it, we would undoubtedly be sorely at want to find a substitute equally good. It has been known from time immemorial, and reference is made to it by ancient authors in their works; but its real value was probably unknown until the fifteenth century, during which the bottle was invented and first used.

This country produces little, if any cork, depending upon foreign exports. These exports are made chiefly from Spain, Portugal and certain parts of France, which countries are well qualified to supply all demands. Think how light cork is, and then consider that these lands yearly send over 6000 pounds to other shores, besides consuming an amount equally great.

Cork is obtained from the bark of the "cork tree," called we believe, the "cork oak." Incisions are made in the bark longitudinal to the roots of the tree, and the bark being freely separable from the trunk, is easily removed. The bark is then placed in a liquid solution, after which it is pressed out by heavy weights; it is next thoroughly dried by the application of heat; and finally is placed in bundles ready for shipping. This bark is sometimes worked into corks by hand, and a superior quality of cork is made; but the American has provided a machine for performing the same work, which though doing exceedingly rapid work, produces a cork inferior to that of hand make.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

The tree from which the bark is obtained, is allowed to become fifteen years old before first operated upon; and after the first removal of bark, is left to grow for a period of eight or ten years more, when a second removal takes place, each succeeding removal, of course, decreasing the quality. The tree, it is said, lives over one hundred and fifty years, yielding its treasure periodically as stated.

The Right Food.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

Much of the value of the food we give to our farm animals is lost to us because we feed thoughtlessly or ignorantly. The elements of animal foods are grouped into albuminoids, carbo-hydrates and fats. The first is used to produce muscle, the second to produce animal heat first, while the residue, if any, is converted into fat, and the last is made into fat, unless there is not enough of the carbo-hydrates for the manufacture of animal heat, when it is used for that purpose. Hence, if we wish to fatten an animal, we should feed a ration rich in carbo-hydrates and fats, while if we wish an animal to be strong and muscular, we should give it foods abounding in albuminoids; remembering, however, that animals will not digest these several groups in the ratio they may exist in the food, but somewhat in accordance with the nature and class of the animals. But as breeding has resulted in producing animals almost perfectly fitted for the purpose designed, this does not effect so great a change in the case as might be inferred.

On an average, cow's milk contains forty parts of albuminoids to thirty-seven of fat and forty-six of sugar. The albuminoids of the milk must be formed from the albuminoids of the food, while the fat and sugar of the milk will be formed from the fats and carbo-hydrates first, and from the albuminoids if the other elements are wanting in the foods. But if only the albuminoids of the milk are formed from the albuminoids of the food, a food richer in these elements than those commonly fed to milch cows is required. It may be said that albuminoids are the great requirement

in a food for milk production. The digestive ratio (the ratio of the albuminoids to the carbo-hydrates, plus the fats multiplied by 2.4) of a milk food should be about one to five. Early grass has fully this ratio of albuminoids and cows do well upon it; but the digestive ratio of old stemmy grass is about one to ten, hence there is a waste when milch cows eat it, and they do not give a large yield of milk when fed upon it alone.

In winter it is the common practice to feed milch cows corn or corn meal. Either or both of these alone are not a good milk ration, being deficient in albuminoids, (the digestive ratio of corn is one to eight and one-half). Feeding meadow hay, or corn-fodder, or straw does not help the matter, for all of these have the same deficiency. But clover has an abundance of the albuminoids, and a good milk ration can be formed by combining clover with corn, corn meal, straw, corn fodder or meadow hay or by feeding bran with corn fodder, meadow hay, or straw. Bran is rich in albuminoids, and when made into warm slops and fed with corn fodder makes a large flow of milk.

For young growing animals very nearly the same ration is required as for milk production. As nature is wise and has provided milk for the young, a substitute for milk, at the time milk is usually used, should contain the three groups in the same proportion, that is, have the same digestive ratio. It is found that pigs at weaning time digest the albuminoids in a ratio to the starchy group of one to four. But as swine grow older they digest a larger and larger proportion of the carbo-hydrates and fats, and some at maturity require a food with a digestive ratio of one to six and a half. It is plain that for even mature hogs, corn, or corn meal has an excess of carbo-hydrates and fats, while when fed to pigs this excess is yet greater. Clover added to the corn corrects the excess, and for growing hogs there is nothing better than pasture in which red clover is predominant. Cotton seed meal, peas, or beans, are also good to feed with corn, the last two being very rich in albuminoids. Corn alone should never be fed to any growing animal.

as it will not be able to form a sufficient muscular growth, and the animal will lack vigor and health. For fattening animals rapidly, there is no better food than corn, but it should never be fed alone. The waste would not be so great, but it is well enough to avoid it when this can be easily done by giving other foods produced upon the farm: and the vigor and health of animals demand a variety of foods. Much of the disease among swine is due to the exclusive feeding of corn. Disease results not because corn is not a good, wholesome food when properly used, but because eating it largely overtaxes the digestive organs when there are no other foods to relieve the monotony of the diet.

In feeding horses, fat is the last thing desired; that is, while a certain amount of fat is necessary, bone and muscle, which represent vigor and strength, are what gives value to the horse. We feed the horse for the work he will do, not for its flesh or the milk of the mare. We feed for force, not fat. Hence, corn is not a good food for a horse, unless the horse is in very poor flesh and we desire to fatten him. Work horses should have food rich in the albuminoids, and for them oats, peas and beans are much better than corn. We feed too much corn to milch and work animals, and to all young growing animals.

Bee-Culture a National Industry.

Among the recent industries of rapid growth in this country, bee-culture stands prominent. Of course, as a homely art, bee-keeping is no modern industry, being as old as history; but in its scientific developments it is of recent growth. In these times, when science is properly taking its place at the helm in all departments of human industry and activity, it is not strange that it is promptly assuming the guidance of bee-culture. This is a utilitarian as well as a scientific age; and this is why bee-culture is being so rapidly developed, for its extraordinary growth is only in the ratio of its utility. Though known to commerce for twenty-five hundred years, hitherto it has been followed and known, in this country at least, principally as a

local industry. But bee-culture, from the soundest economic considerations, ought undoubtedly to become a great national industry fostered and protected by the State. Apiculture, is naturally a part of, and closely allied with, agriculture, inasmuch as the nectar gathered by one is immediately derived from the same fields and forests that yield the abundant ingatherings of the other. Indeed, the bulk of the honey crop of this country (which is, in round numbers, about 100,000,000 lbs. annually), comes from the bee-keeping which is in connection, more or less, with farming. — *Popular Science Monthly for April.*

A Much Abused Woman.

It is time to look at the other side of a vexed question. I have seen several articles in the papers against mothers-in-law. Now I am a persecuted mother-in-law. My house was a little paradise until my daughter-in-law was brought home. I think where a son takes a wife to his mother's home, if she is the right kind of a woman, it is no trouble to get along. There are some their own parents can't live with. They get married, and go to live with their husband's people, and if they live like cats and dogs, it is all laid to the mother-in-law, when they are all the evil ones. For my part I have a great deal of sympathy for mothers-in-law, and I think you would, too, if you were in my place. There is some advice I would like to give to young men. Don't marry until you have a home of your own to take a wife to. Don't give your poor mother, who has nursed you in your infancy—idolized you—any cause for trouble; let her go to her grave in peace. How many families there are whose homes were a little Eden till a daughter-in-law was taken in the family, to destroy, by her petty jealousies and clamorous demands upon one's good nature, even the semblance of happiness!

LOVE is like a river, if the current be obstructed it will seek some other channel. It is not unfrequently the case that the kisses and attentions bestowed on the child of six years, are intended for the sister of sixteen.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Celery and Onions on a Muck Soil.

A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder* writing from Kinsman, Ohio, says they grow celery there on drained muck land at a cost of less than \$1.50 per thousand, and he gives these useful particulars of his own experience:

"An acre of muck, ditch with sloping sides inward all around, water constant in ditch. The acre sowed to onions in March, omitting every fifth row, and leaving space for a double row, of celery, that is, two rows six inches apart. So the cultivation of the onions has prepared the ground. Preparation no expense. April 1st, 1881, sowed seed dry as I walked around on the sloping sides of ditch. Seed cost \$1.25. I had, July 1st, plants from which I selected 20,000. That is six cents per thousand for plants. (A neighbor had 7,000 plants from one-third ounce of seed—thousands of celery plants are grown for two cents per thousand.) I had a boy take up the plants and distribute them four inches apart in double rows, six inches apart and set them in the ground, 4,000 in five hours, and not ten wilted that day. The roots were dipped in paste. Three days at \$1.50 for two of us, sets out the 20,000, and now the celery has cost 23½ cents per thousand. We bank it twice; each time as rapidly as we set—once in August, once in September, and at the final covering it has cost 88 cents per thousand. The purchaser agrees to take the celery at the gate, providing his own crates, and inside of the \$1.50, there remains 52 cents per thousand to dig it from the bank row in November and December, wash it and lay it in the crates, the dealer attending to the bunching. He pays at the gate \$30 per thousand—bunches it, ships it, delivering at the cars for \$52 per thousand. You can see this thing done every year at these figures."

Of his onion crop he gives also some interesting notes, especially as to the way of avoiding the tedious "hand and knee work" generally supposed to be inseparable from the culture of this crop: "Every Monday morning from May to August we cultivated the ground—weeds or no weeds, but usually no weeds. I have

sowed four pounds salt per acre, in March; this helped to keep out weeds. The weekly cultivation, kept up all summer, permitted but few weeds to grow, and these were pulled from an upright position. My onions are much earlier for the frequent hoeing. I can have them in market two weeks ahead, and one inch diameter ahead, of onions grown among weeds. My neighbor used 40 loads barnyard well rotted manure, last fall. He intends using one ton bone-meal this fall on the same acre, and not a weed will be allowed to go to seed on his acre or mine."

Potatoes for Planting.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

The careful farmer knows that much depends upon the quality of the seeds that he plants.

The fact that seed will germinate is not all that is necessary.

There are many seeds of plants that we would not sow even knowing that their vitality was of the very best quality.

There are two things that I have learned fully by experience, and they are that by indifferent selections of what are reserved for seed, taking no particular pains to select the best, but rather taking those we do not care to eat or sell, as many farmers are often induced to do with potatoes, planting those that are too small to either eat or sell. Seeds sown in this way are sure to deteriorate, and if kept up for any considerable length of time, is sure to cause a serious difference in the yield.

The other, is that by using good judgment in the selection of seed, selecting only the very best, and with good, medium sized, smooth potatoes from hills that have yielded well, will at least keep up the quality of the seed; and if extra care is given, not only in the selection of the seed, but also in the selection and preparation of the soil, a gradual improvement can be made.

If your potatoes are not of the best, purchase good stock from some reliable seedsmen. Select at least three good varieties, early, medium and late. If you are not able to do more, get at least a sufficient

quantity of each, so as to be sure of a good supply to select seed from.

Select a dry, loamy, seasonably rich plot; plow well and get the soil in as good condition as possible; plant and give the best of cultivation so as to obtain the very best results possible. And then from this crop select the very best for next year's seed.

Of course where you can afford it, it is better to secure a supply of new seed to plant your whole crop. Sell, or feed out the old stock and make a new start. Get good, reliable tried varieties. It is not necessary that they should be what we term novelties, many of which are but a small improvement over standard varieties after all, while you have this risk to run. Select good standard varieties, and then give them good care; then you have the whole crop to select good seed from. It is poor economy to continue to plant seed potatoes that you know are not the best, simply to save a few cents in seeds, where you are running the risk of at least a partial failure of your crop on this account.

Good stock seed in any crop is fully as important in securing profitable results as good soil and good cultivation.

Failures with Seeds.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

When seeds fail to germinate, it is the easiest and most comfortable way to charge it right up to the seedsman. The seedsman never has a chance to defend himself, which makes it much pleasanter, and such a course is much more soothing to a disappointed mind, than useless self-reproach. Besides, it shows an ungenerous spirit to slight your fellow-men in order to bring yourself into prominence. Seedsmen like to be advertised. They pay thousands of dollars for advertisements that are forgotten the very next year. But if you tell your neighbors that so-and-so's seeds are worthless, they will never forget it; and such advertising doesn't cost the seedsman a cent.

If you have lots of time and feel like doing a better service for your fellow-men than you are able to do in your own neighborhood circle, by word of mouth, just sit

down and write a long letter to your agricultural paper for publication. If you have sown your seeds early in the spring, (all kinds at the same date) and a cold, wet spell comes on, wait about ten days, or two weeks at the most, and then write your letter. Apply your remarks in as general a way as possible, for particularizing on your own individual experience looks egotistical, and is very wearying to the reader. Don't mince matters, or try to soften the accusations in the heart. It sounds hypocritical, and always leaves room for a doubt. Put it strong and vigorous without any if's or but's. By the time your communication gets into print, no doubt the weather will have come on warm and dry, and the most of your garden stuff will be up; but it is not best to weary the publisher with another article on the same subject. A growl of disappointed satisfaction to your family will express your feelings as well as a column article in the paper. Maybe, too, the plants will turn out to be some other variety than you sent for, so it is not best to be in a hurry about exonerating the seedsman.

If you buy the "seventy-four pound" water melon seed to plant in your bean patch, don't favor it any more than you would any other sort. A variety that has to be coaxed by a good, rich soil and cultivation, is no better than it ought to be. Persevere grimly in your non-attention to its work, and if the melons don't weigh over ten pounds, (as you expected they wouldn't all the time) point out to your fellow-men the perfidity of that seedsman.

Whatever you do, it is of no use to write to the seedsman for an explanation. I have seen it tried. You might call him all the hard names in the English language, and abuse him up and down four whole sheets of note paper, and just like as not he wouldn't notice it; so how could you expect a mild gentlemanly letter to make any impression upon him.

"WINTER lingers in the lap of Spring," is modernized thusly:

Winter holds Spring on his lap,
Till she gives his pate a tap;
Then he slowly disappears,
Subdued, and melts away in tears.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. IV.

WHOLE NO., XLII.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.

APRIL, 1885.

Specialties in Seeds for April.—On pages 30 and 31 we give a revised, and in many places greatly reduced price-list of seeds for spring planting. We would call especial attention to our pint and quart quotations on Peas, Beans and Corn. See also revised rates on the newest and best varieties of Potatoes for seed, page 32, and make up a good express order.

Onion Sets. We still have a good supply of very nice yellow Philadelphia Onion sets grown from seed, which we will ship promptly at \$1.00 per peck; or \$3.00 per bushel net. If you can use any of them, please order at once.

Early Cabbage Plants. We are daily in receipt of orders and inquiries for cold-frame cabbage plants *grown from our P. S. seeds* in quantities greater than we can supply. If any of our customers or agents who have such plants to spare in quantity will write us briefly their quantity and price we will refer future applicants to them. Our small retail trade takes all we shall have to spare until our open ground plants are ready, June 1.

Our Flower Seed Offer. Last month we attempted to make a great offer on Flower Seeds, but only succeeded in making it so vague that no one understood it. We intended to ask our subscribers to offer their friends a year's subscription to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST together with *their own selection of Flower Seeds from our catalogue to the amount of fifty cents, all for fifty cents.* And then for every dollar sent

us in this way you may select and receive flower seeds to the amount of twenty-five cents for your trouble. Now let the barren earth bloom and all nature rejoice.

SEEDS ON CREDIT.

A couple of years ago the idea struck us that many responsible, deserving persons might be short of the necessary funds in spring to purchase seeds really needed, and it might prove a real accommodation for us to grant six month's time to such customers. So we drew up a form of promise to pay, which we required those who could truthfully do so, to sign and return. Orders came in freely, and from a box full of mementoes which we still keep to remind us of the folly of the undertaking, we will produce a few samples at random:

Shandaken, Ulster Co., N. Y.

May 10, 1883.

I hereby certify that I own real estate to the value of over One Hundred Dollars, and for value received, I promise to pay Isaac F. Tillinghast, or order, Twelve Dollars within six months from date.

WILLIAM P. GRANT.

La Plume, Pa., July 15, 1884.

POST MASTER, Shandaken, N. Y.:

Dear Sir,—I enclose a note given by Wm. P. Grant, of your place for \$12.00 with 10 month's interest, amount, \$12.60. Please collect same and remit proceeds to me by registered letter or money order, less expense and trouble to you.

If not paid in one week, please return.

Very Respectfully,

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

Shandaken, N. Y., July 16, 1884.

DEAR SIR: Wm. P. Grant is deceased. He died a few weeks ago. He left no property of any amount, and I see no way that your note could be collected. I consider it worthless. I herewith return it to you. Respectfully Yours,

HENRY GRIFFITH, Post Master.

M—————, —., Apr. 14, 1884.

I hereby certify that I own real estate to the value of One Hundred Dollars, and for value received, I promise to pay Isaac F. Tillinghast or order, \$7.00 within six months from date.

M—————, —., Dec. 3, 1884.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST:—My note is due to you, but I am not able to pay you as I have had bad luck; I have lost about twenty

head of hogs with cholera. If it will suit you I will pay you interest, and pay in the Spring, or soon as I sell my onion setts.

Yours &c.,

Rochelle Park, N. J., April 25, 1883

I. F. TILLINGHAST:—Dear Sir. I give order for seeds on back of this sheet. I hereby certify that I own real estate to the value of over One Thousand Dollars, and for value received, I promise to pay I. F. Tillinghast, or order, \$17.56 within six months from date.

WILLIAM W. RIDEOUT.

PROCEEDS.

O

We are still willing to supply reliable seeds on time to reliable parties who have a good home credit, but hereafter it must be done this way: If it will be an accommodation for you to get three month's time, go to some responsible merchant in your town who knows that you are responsible, and get him to order whatever you need for you in his name. If he has a fair commercial standing we shall know it, and will send him the goods, possibly at prices which will pay him for his trouble.

Is this offer harder than it is fair?

Returns from Advertising.

Some advertisers think that because an advertisement which appears to-day is not followed by an appreciable increase of sales, the advertisement has done no good and the theory of advertising is false. Though it is perhaps impossible to insert a notice that will not be read—let any Didymus put a three-line card, "Wanted—A Dog," in the obscurest corner, and he will be convinced of this—it is not to be expected that the moment a person casts his eye upon an advertiser's announcement he sets out for the advertiser's store. He may not at the time need any article in the merchant's line, or he may deal with another house. But if the representation is attractive he will almost inevitably, whenever he needs anything of the kind announced, turn to the paper where he saw the card and give the advertiser a trial. The merchant should regard his outlay for advertising as he would that for painting his

building or putting up his sign-board—as a necessary charge upon the whole year's business, the effect of which is not to be perceived immediately. Men do not sow wheat one day and harvest it the next. The man who has begun to advertise must keep on advertising if he desires a continual increase in the volume of his business. He may keep a steady *clientele* of satisfied customers, but the chances are that some of these will be detached by seeing the advantages of other dealers persistently advocated. He will certainly not attract new patrons. They will go elsewhere, just as they would seek another store than his if, on coming to his door, they found it locked and shutters up.—*Van Duzer's Iron Port.*

90 WHITE ROSE PERFUMED CHROMO CARDS, (new) assorted Scrap Pictures and Transparent Cards, name on, 10c. ACME CARD CO., 3-4 IVORYTON, CONN.

156 New Scrap Pictures and Tennyson's Poems mailed for 10c. CAPITOL CARD CO., 3-4 HARTFORD, CONN.

HORSE RADISH. 5000 GOOD Sets for SALE! Address. GEORGE WARDER, SOUTH LIMA, N. Y.

3,000,000 Early Golden, and all leading kinds. \$1 per 200. by mail; by express. \$1 per 400, \$2 per 1,000. **Sweet Potato PLANTS.** Nansmond. \$1.70 per 1,000 for 2,000 and upwards. Write for circulars. **W. W. RATHBONE,** 4-5* Marietta, Ohio.

20 PLANTS all labeled by Mail **FOR \$1.**

Beautiful Foliage and Blooming, House and Bedding Plants. Safe delivery to any P. O. in the U. S., guaranteed.

500,000 Late Cabbage and Celery Plants ready June 1. List free. Address **S. O. STREBY,** 3-4* Upper Sandusky, O.

POTATOES, Many varieties, Choice New Seedlings, extra fine, and great yielders. No equals for beauty or earliness now known. Also Rose's Sweet Corn, for flavor, tenderness, juicy, sweet and sugary, best in the world; ears large as Stowell's; fit for the table 60 to 65 days from planting. Also Welcome Oats and many new varieties now offered for the first. *Catalogue Free.* 4* **ALFRED ROSE,** Penn Yan, N. Y.

F. D. AUSTIN'S INSECT POWDER

For Garden Plants is put up in two pound packages, and retails readily at 25 cents per package. Boxed and put on board of cars at 12½ cents per package, in quantities of 50 packages or over. Cash must accompany all orders. Certificates of agency given for its sale in specified territory, either town or country as desired. Full directions for using are on each package. Address all orders naming the R. R. Station to which you wish to have it shipped, to the proprietor, **FRANKLIN D. AUSTIN,** 4-5 Copenhagen, Lewis Co., N. Y.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO FEBRUARY GARNERINGS.

9. The name of Isaac F. Tillinghast.
10. Z
 R Y E
 R O M A N
Z Y M O S I S
 E A S E L
 N I L
 S
11. A T O M
 C O S Y
 A V E R
 C A S T
 I D O L
 A B L E
12. PORTE MONNAIE (PORT MONEY).
13. P E R I S P E R M
 L I T H A T E
 A M E N D
 S A I
 T
 A R E
 T H E I R
 E G R E T T E
 S A T I S F I E D
14. XANTHORIZA.
15. T A R G E T 16. L A V E R
 A L O U D S A V E D
 R O A M N E V E R
 G U M R E L A Y
 E D L E P E R
 T

APRIL GARNERINGS.

No. 25. RHYMED NUMERICAL.

1, 10, 2, 9, full many a spine
Protects from harm this fish's chine;
It can be caught with hook and line.

11, 7, 4, 3, this act will be,
As military men agree
To form a column. Go and see.

12, 6, 5, 8, when on your plate
This bean is placed; mourn not your fate,
It will your hunger satiate,
As well as food more delicate.

This genus of plants, as the botanists know,
Will flourish and grow, in the isle of Borneo,
And affords a fine camphor for druggists to show.

MAUDE.

No. 26. CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

(Words of five letters.)

1. A bill of fare at an inn. 2. An iron fastening.
Giving increasing strength. 4. To barter. 5. The
fruit of an East Indian tree. 6. A little face. 7.
To devise. 8. To unfold. 9. To expect. 10. A tribe,
or race.

Centrals name a genus of plants including the
crow's foot, buttercup, etc.

T. N. AYRB.

No. 27. DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead an animal, and leave part of the human body.
2. Another, and leave part of the earth.
3. Another, and leave an animal.
4. Another, and leave a verb.
5. Another, and leave a kind of grain.
6. Another, and leave an adjective.
7. Another, and leave unwilling.

Box 99.

No. 28. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of five letters.)

1. A Spanish dance. 2. A goddess. 3. Colored clay.
 4. A Jewish month. 5. Russia leather.
- Primals: a perennial flower.
Finals: one of the Fates.

MELROSE.

No. 29. A DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. A boy. 3. A knave. 4. One of our "Garnerers."
5. To charge with debt. 6. Obstruction. 7. A consonant.

J. F. M.

No. 30. DELETIONS.

1. Delete a domestic article, and leave a head.
 2. To suffer to pass through, and leave a line of conveyance through a country.
 3. Extreme, and leave pertaining to the fore-arm.
- O. MISSION.

No. 31. A SQUARE.

1. To instruct. 2. To absolve. 3. To mulct. 4. A charter.
5. A small bi-labiate aperture. 6. One who is in want.

SALLY.

No. 32. HALF SQUARE.

1. Ostentatious of learning. 2. Act of eating away.
3. Quiet. 4. Not direct. 5. A river in Africa. 6. Part of the human body.
7. Within. 8. A numeral.

GASPARD RAYNOR.

Answers in June Magazine.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's Garnerings, we offer a choice of Vegetable or Flower Seeds to amount of One Dollar.

For second best list, we will award the same to amount of Fifty Cents.

Lists will close on May 13.

Answers to February Garnerings were received from Dan Shannon, N. L. Van Deusen, Lackawanna Lad, Will E. Shedd, Sadie Kendall, No Dude, Agnes Roberts, E. F. Krane, Undine, George Kendall, Saucy Kate, Sherman Graham, Maude, Toby Tyler, O. Mission, Mollie Russell, Sally, J. F. M., Ida No, Marianne Vanderson, Leslie Belton, A Beginner Prizes were awarded to J. F. M. and N. L. Van Deusen.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Our pleasant correspondent, "Maude," occupies the first place in the "Corner" this month, and re-

marks: "I think Angelina S. has sent you two as nice and well written Charades as I have seen. They suit me; and I have no doubt they will suit the majority of your readers, better than more pretentious ones. The melody and rhythm are excellent, though easy to elucidate." Every word of this is true. We think the lady has rare talent, and hope she will favor us often with contributions. And here J. F. M., who says: "A good barometer, for a prize for April or May, with one or more smaller ones, would be good, would they not? Try and try for it." We scarcely understand his meaning, but during the past Winter, people have been looking at the barometers so often, they are almost "awearied" of them.—*M. R.*, states that she is so glad we do not taboo easy puzzles, as they are just what her little ones like to try their skill upon, and cause them many hours of enjoyment, and fill many moments when these youngsters do not know what to do with themselves.—*Sally*: Your budget of garnerings was mislaid and never discovered until we went to the store-house to bind up the present sheaves. Be assured "there was joy in the household" when they came to light; they proved as welcome as flowers in May.—*T. N. A.*: So you thought it best to return to the old camp ground. Can't say we are sorry to say farewell to a new England winter. March proved as rough as December, and many a time have we thought of taking the first train for Florida. Can you not send some more contributions? Some Cross Word Enigmas would be "just to our mind."—*Ida No*: There were but three who proved themselves equal to the task of solving No. 14, and those were the two prize winners and Sally. We did not consider it to be one of Maude's toughest puzzles; doubtless, the majority of solvers were not of our opinion. But, then, Maude *does* manage to send some "brain posers." The harder the puzzle, the greater the victory in finding the solution.—*A. C.*: Yes, the articles are historically correct, and all the "sports" are not absolute yet.

F. S. F.

Postal Rates.

The following are the important postal changes which will take effect, beginning with July 1, 1885:

First—The weight of all single rate letters is increased from one-half ounce each or fraction thereof to one ounce each or fraction thereof. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop-letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established.

Second—All newspapers sent from the of-

fice of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at one-cent per pound or fraction thereof, the postage to be prepaid. This is a reduction of one-half from existing rates.

Third—Any article in a newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

Fourth—That a special stamp of the value of ten cents may be issued, which, when attached to a letter, in addition to the lawful postage thereon, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at any place containing 4,000 population or over, according to the Federal census, within the carrier limit of any free-delivery office, or within one mile of the post-office, or any other post-office coming within the provisions of this law, which may, in like manner, be designated as a special delivery office; that such specially-stamped letters shall be delivered between seven o'clock A. M. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which the person to whom the letter is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt; that messengers for this special delivery are to be paid eighty per cent. of the face value of all the stamps received and recorded in a month, provided that the aggregate compensation paid to any one person for such service shall not exceed \$30 per month; and provided, further, that the regulations for the delivery of these specially stamped letters shall in no way interfere with the prompt delivery of letters as provided by existing law and regulations.

SEND to W. ATLEE BURPEE & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for their "FARM ANNUAL" for 1885.

1789 OUR PRESIDENTS. 1885

This **Popular National Engraving**, Copyrighted, SIZE 22 x 28, FROM WASHINGTON TO CLEVELAND, all artistically grouped, in full length figures; each one clad in the style peculiar to himself in his day, will be mailed on receipt of \$1. To Agents, 50 cts. per copy in lots of ten or more. Mention Seed-Time and Harvest. **M. M. Randall & Co.,** Publishers, 294 BROADWAY, N. Y.

F *Extensively Illustrated. Over 107 Sketches and 880 Pages. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED to handle a book that sells itself. to Active Convassers.* **AMERICAN FORTUNES** *Permanent work and good profits Extra Inducements Offered.* Apply early for exclusive territory. **BRADLEY & COMPANY,** Publishers, 66 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SILVER LACE POP CORN.

River Styx, Jan. 2, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Your favor of December 31, at hand. The new Silver Lace Pop Corn grown by me this season is truly an acquisition, both as to yield and superior quality, three or four ears to the stalk being the rule and not the exception, even the past dry season. The ears grow well up from the ground and will not irritate your hands or temper in husking like the old rice corn. The foliage alone would recommend it as ornamental and useful. 4000 pounds of ears have been grown to the acre. It is a little late. It differs from the old white variety in its superior tenderness when parched; and its beautiful transparency thus well meriting its name, Silver Lace.

D. W. HARD.

NOTE. On above recommendation of one of our old customers we have added this variety to our list, and hope our customers will give it an extensive trial.

A NEW INSECT POWDER.

Copenhagen, N. Y., March, 30, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir, I wish to occupy a little space in the columns of your excellent magazine, SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, in stating a few facts in regard to my Insect Powder for Garden Plants.

I have been engaged in market gardening and growing plants for market, for several years, and during that time I have tried almost everything to rid plants of those destructive little insects, the black flea or bug, or pumpkin bug, as some call them, as their depredations are usually confined to vines. But my experimenting was unsuccessful until June 1883, when I chanced to hit upon and discover a preparation that I will warrant to exterminate the black and striped bug instantly on application. It contains no poison, but is a good fertilizer, promoting the growth of garden plants. I do not claim for my Powder what some do for theirs, that it will exterminate all and every kind of insects, and still contain no poison: for such statements as that are simply absurd, as we are certainly aware that to extermi-

nate some insects, like the potato bug, for example, it requires the most deadly poison. But for the black and striped bug, that are so destructive to garden plants, if used according to directions, I will warrant it every time, for they will not stay where it is faithfully applied. I believe that a great many vegetable seeds that are condemned as worthless, start to grow but are nipped off and destroyed as soon as the seed-leaf breaks the ground, and then the seedsman is blamed for sending out poor seeds; where some good Insect Powder applied to the beds would have saved the plants and the seedsman's reputation. Further particulars may be found in the advertising columns of this magazine.

Respectfully Yours, F. D. AUSTIN.

COINS-STAMPS, CURIOSITIES. 24 pp Catalogue and two medals, 10c. Birds Egg and Skin Lists for stamp. W. F. GREANY, 4-6 827 Brannan St., San Francisco, Cal.

NEW EARLY WHITE PRIZE POTATO, 726 bus. per acre. New and true SEEDS! \$36.00 in Prizes. Our "Seed and Plant Annual" free. Geo. H. Colvin, Dalton, Pa.

PLANTS BY MAIL. Strawberry, Raspberry, Asparagus and new varieties of Potatoes. 1-5* P. SUTTON, Exeter, Luz. Co., Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS!!

—1885.—

50 Big Bob's and 50 James Vick's, or 100 James Vick's free by mail for \$1.00. 1-3* T. DURBIN, Weedsport, N. Y.

1838-1884. **THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EARLY PEAR.** Ripening in Central New York early in July, and Sells at Highest Prices. Send for history of Original Tree, 100 years old. Headquarters for Kieffer Pears, Parry Strawberries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries, Marlboro Raspberries, Grapes, &c., &c., 8-1 WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.

A. BLANC ENGRAVER FOR SEEDSMEN FLORISTS & NURSERYMEN 10000 ELECTROS IN STOCK. A. BLANC SEND FOR CATALOGUES PHILADA.



EUREKA SILK CO., Phila., Pa.

Literary Mention.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for April has an interesting table of contents, a portion of which we consider of much interest to the majority of American readers. Dr. Max Pettenkofer continues his article on cholera, the subject being Pro agation; Geo. Iles gives a Chapter on Fire Insurances; Gorham D. Williams writes on Liquor Legislation; R. W. Edis points out the proper Internal Arrangement of Town Houses; and Prof. Williams continues his Chemistry of Cookery. A short sketch of Prof. John Trowbridge with a portrait is also given. Published by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., at \$5.00 a year.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR changed its form slightly a few months ago making it appear small, although the fact is it is increased in size. We have often wondered how its publishers could give so much matter for the money and account for it by thinking they must be publishing it for glory. Every farmer in the South ought to take it. Published at Atlanta, Ga., at \$1.50 per year.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER bases its opinion of new fruits, vegetables, cattle, sheep, poultry, &c., upon its experimental farms, and by its various paid correspondents who have no interest in stating anything but what they believe to be the exact truth regarding anything of which they write. Farmers and others who know this consider the Rural authority, and next to their bible in usefulness, and worth much more than its cost, \$2.00 per year.

VICK'S MAGAZINE for April contains a beautiful and very natural colored plate of Swan River Daisies that would be an ornament to any magazine in the world; a prize essay on Annuals in the Winter Window-Garden; a sketch of Barbadoes and other Tropical Islands; floral and garden notes, poems, &c., with many fine illustrations.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. As the honey season opens, bee keepers begin to look around for some paper devoted to their interests. We know of none better than The Weekly Bee Journal, published by Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Ill., at \$2.00 a year; In fact it is the oldest Bee paper in America.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER shows upon its face the hand of a master workman in every department. From its appearance, we judge it is appreciated by the farmers of the great West, many of whom learned their first lessons in "book farming" from its editor when he had charge of the *American Agriculturist*. Published weekly at Chicago, at \$2.00 per year.

CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for April has its usual complement of excellent stories, sketches and engravings. One especially interesting article is entitled, Wild Birds in London, in which the writer gives a history and description of the various birds to be found in the parks and gardens of London with illustrations of several of them. Nathaniel Hawthorne and his Wife, with portrait of Hawthorne at the age of 56; The Bugle Calls of the English Army, and many other articles make up an interesting number. Published by Cassell & Co., N. Y., at \$1.50 per year.

OUR PRESIDENTS. We have received from M. M. Randall & Co., N. Y., a copy of their large picture of the Presidents of the United States. The portraits are generally very good likenesses and the grouping gives a good artistic effect, although the diversity of apparel would seem to indicate a difficult subject. The picture would adorn any room. See advertisement in another place.

216 SCRAP PICTURES, 10c. or 60 PICTURE CARDS, name on, 10c. SCRAP SAMPLE BOOK. 6c.
4 J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

200 New Scrap Pictures and Agent's Album of Samples mailed for 10c. U. S. CARD CO.,
3-4 Centerbrook, Connecticut.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

FOR SALE—a few thousand choice plants: Gregg and Mammoth Cluster Raspberries, price \$1.00 per thousand delivered at depot. cash. Address.

AUGUSTUS BAKER,
3-4 Port Dickinson, Broome Co., N. Y.

BLUEBERRY, a valuable Fruit, succeeds on all soils, and is a profitable fruit to grow for market. Two dozen plants by mail \$1.00. Descriptive price list free.

DELOS STAPLES,
2-4 West Sebawa, Ionia Co., Mich.

SWEET POTATO SEED

All the leading varieties, Yellow and Red. Also Sweet Potato Plants in their season. All at the lowest market prices.

J. L. BORDEN,
MICKLETON, N. J.

BROWN LECHORNS!!

I have 20 selected breeding birds from the most popular strains. Eggs \$1 per 13. Also

PRIZE WYANDOTTES, Eggs \$2 per 13.
4 L. M. BARTLETT, Lenox, Mass.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

If you wish to get the newest and best varieties at the lowest price, write for my Catalogue with directions for culture. Mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

WALTER W. COLES,
4 Claymont, Del.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER!!

Read This and Remit With Order.

BEST 2 YR. VINES:—24 Concord, \$1.10, 24 Cherry Currants, \$1.10, 20 Hansells, \$1.10, 20 Agawam, \$1.10, 200 James Vick, \$1.10, 7 Ohio, \$1.10, 20 Salem, \$1.10, 200 Manchester, \$1.10, 48 Greggs, \$1.10; 50 other collections, \$1.10 each. Everything warranted true to name and best quality, carefully packed in moss. Address **A. S. WATSON,**
3-4* Westfield, Chataqua Co., N. Y.

“NUM-BO” The Big Chestnut.

An early bearer and enormously productive. **65 nuts make one quart.** Trees are perfectly hardy. Have stood 30° below zero uninjured. Grafted trees commencing to bear in 5 years. Price, \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Seedling trees by mail, 50 cents each or \$4.00 per dozen. Send for descriptive catalogue of ornamental trees

SAMUEL C. MOON.
Morrisville Nursery, MORRISVILLE, Bucks Co., PA.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1884.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—The seeds of cabbage and cauliflower presented by you last spring, from your Puget Sound stock headed very nicely; in some cases decidedly better than the same varieties from other sources. Respectfully, E. S. GOFF,
Horticulturist for E. L. STURTEVANT.

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST:—The outfit I received from you last spring was certainly the best investment I ever made. I had the best beds of late cabbage plants in Clark County. They were the center of attraction. I sold quite a number of plants and planted 250 0; sold and buried 21000. After the ground was prepared I set the plants 2x3 feet. They at once began to grow so vigorous that all that they needed was once cultivating with the horse, and a better cabbage patch was not to be found in Clark County. I have handed all those catalogues to market gardeners, some have told me they have sent for your seeds; my order will be in in a few days. I am well pleased with your seeds, they have given entire satisfaction. Your Manual of Vegetable Plants is worth its weight in gold. I have saved a good many dollars by following the directions of it.
Respectfully, FRED SHUIR.

REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

West Creek, Ocean Co., N. J., Feb. 16, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Sir, I see that you desire to know any good remedy for the green cabbage worm. We think here that rye flour sprinkled on them early in the morning or when they are wet, is one of the best remedies yet discovered, as it soon forms a paste on the worms that they don't get rid of except by being very much rained on soon after. Even fine ground unbolted rye answers every purpose, only that the bran is wasted except where a fine screen is used for a sprinkler.
Respectfully,
C. L. SHINN.

REPORT OF CABBAGE TRIAL.

Lincklain Center, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir; Thinking perhaps you would like to hear from me in regard to your P. S. seeds, I would say they are superior to any I have ever used. I planted some 2½ acres of cabbage; had eleven different varieties of seed from seven different seed houses. The P. S. produced the largest and best heads, except Gregory's Deep Head. No perceptible difference in that and your Fottler's Drumhead, both making large, firm heads; 93 out of 100 making saleable heads. My varieties consisted of Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Summer, Winnigstadt, Fottler's Drumhead, Deep Head, Sure Head, Royal Drumhead, Bleichfield Giant Flat Dutch, Late American Drumhead and Marblehead Mammoth. All received the same treatment. I used Bowker's Fertilizer and Peruvian Guano and one sack of Mapes Cabbage manure, putting a small handful in each hill; had the best results from the Peruvian Guano. Last year's experience has convinced me that for our soil the following varieties are the best:

Henderson's Early Summer, Winnigstadt, Fottler's Brunswick and Deep Head. Fottler's Brunswick for main crop I think is the best field cabbage grown; especially your P. S. seed, which is the largest and plumpest seed I ever saw. I planted most of my cabbages in the hill, thinking that is the best way, being less trouble than transplanting. I had no trouble with the black beetle.

Yours Truly, DE WITT CRAFT.

FERTILIZERS FOR CABBAGE.

Steuben, O. Feb. 10, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—Your Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds are the best I have ever seen. It seemed as though every one of them grew, and all at the same time. I sowed them by hand, and about the same as I had been sowing, but I got them too thick, nearly twice too many; result, plants somewhat spindling, but for all this, every one that got them said they never raised better cabbage. I raised Fottler's as large across as a bushel basket. I set out about 1700 Wakefields, Henderson's Summer, Bleichfields and Fottler's, and had about that many good heads; they all headed. In fact, I had three plants that had six heads, two each, over six inches in diameter and hard as a brick. I noticed the plants were double when setting them out, and left them on purpose to see what they would do. They were Henderson's Summer. I firmly believe that I had the largest and evenest lot of early cabbage ever raised in this country. I used fifty bushels of unleached ashes, one hundred pounds Mapes Complete Manure, and about six good two-horse loads of barn-yard manure, also about three bushels of salt; the barn manure plowed under, the other fertilizers on top cultivated in. Plants were set in rows three feet four inches apart, eighteen inches apart in the row, except Fottler's which were three feet apart in row.

As to the other seeds all did well. I like Rose's Evergreen Sweet Corn, also Stratagem Peas. I see that you recommend Early Marblehead Sweet Corn as best early. I have grown it for past five or six years. Two years ago I got a variety that with me is fully as early, a larger ear, and in quality far better. I will send you a sample ear, and I want you to try it beside the Marblehead, for I believe it to be a far more valuable corn for market gardeners, or for home gardeners either for that matter. Now for the tomato. I can't for the life of me see how you can place the Perfection above the Favorite. With me the Perfection is not half so large, is not so solid, and half the crop rots before ripe. I will try it one more season, however. Next to Favorite I consider Essex Hybrid as being the best. Have got all I want of the Cardinal; also Banana Muskmelon, though I raised them two feet long. I send you a small order this morning and will send others soon. I don't expect to send you any large amount, for times are hard, but will do all I can for you.

Respectfully Yours, WARREN PARSONS.

BERRIES AND BEES.

Cochranton, Pa., Jan. 31, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—My son and I keep bees and raise berries too, and they work well to-

gether. What I shall say may induce some others to do likewise. He has about four acres of land, and raised last year 125 bushels of strawberries and 25 of raspberries; had 7 colonies of bees which gave about 500 pounds of box honey. He intends to increase his stock of bees perhaps to 50 colonies. Now who will say this is not a good business considering the capital invested. The late improvement in bee-keeping is wonderful, and makes it very pleasant and profitable. It seems now to be possible to get from 100 to 500 pounds from each colony, when they have plenty of pasture and a good season. To do this only a few things are needed. Have very strong swarms—good young prolific Queens—giving plenty of room. Such a colony needs from 25 to 60 sections, with good foundation comb for starters. This number should always be kept in process of filling; it will not do to wait till all are filled and then give a new set. Such a large swarm needs a large amount of room in the honey season so that all can have a chance to work. Swarms have been known to make 8 to 10 pounds in a single day when they had plenty of room.

We intend to try a few mammoth swarms in connection with the berry business, and will report in due time in regard to our success.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST comes regular and brings many things both new and useful each time it visits us.

Respectfully, N. N. SHEPARD.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

ONION SEED should be put in the ground early; the difference between a good and poor crop often depends upon a week's difference in the time of sowing; this is particularly so in the Middle States, where, unless the plants get an early start before dry and hot weather, they will ripen off before they attain the size of chinquapins.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, as indicated by census returns, that insanity is more frequent among farmers' wives than in any other class. The confinement to home, with its unceasing duties, is one cause of

this tendency. Farmers are compelled to leave home more in marketing their produce, but their wives do not see enough of the world to stimulate proper mental activity.

FARMERS SHOULD REMEMBER that change is the order of nature, that certain general rules are inflexible; but for the rest, keen, bright intelligence must direct constantly, and such intelligence is never developed among men who go in ruts, circumscribed and restrained. Among thinking farmers discoveries that lead to larger profits are constantly made, and those who do not avail themselves of them necessarily lag behind.

NOTHING IN VEGETABLE CULTURE is of more consequence than that of keeping the upper hand of weeds; when once they gain the ascendancy the value of the crop is diminished. It is, therefore, well to commence the work of preventing the growth of weeds as soon as the young plants of the sown crop show the rows; a sharp-toothed rake should be used in disturbing the soil close up to the plants, and this will destroy embryo weeds even before they make their appearance through the soil. In this way, by timely and prompt action, weeds can be helped by this frequent stirring of the soil.

MANY A MAN has broken his back and lost his heart on a poor farm which he has suffered to run down by bad management. He has spread his labor and capital over 100 acres, when by confining himself to twenty-five or thirty he might have become happy and rich. The way to repair such an error is to begin with one field and get that into good condition. and let the rest lie, and so go on through the farm. One rich field will then make it easy to enrich another or two; and while the beginning is slow, it is downhill work, and as the end is nearly reached progress is fast and easy.

The skin or shell of a fruit is of but little value by itself, but without it that which is valued will soon go to waste. So forms in etiquette, religion and business, while in themselves of but little value, are the protection of society.

Sense and Nonsense, but Mostly Nonsense.

It's hope that keeps us up,

It's hope that keeps our memories green.

It's hope that makes our lives sublime,

It's soap that keeps us clean.

A POET has said: "Smile when you can."
The men who stand about in bar-rooms,
waiting for angels, live up to that.

A YOUNG man whose girl lives some distance from the Harlem River, says his Sunday night walk includes "two miles and one lap."

JUDGE: "Have you anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed on you?"
Prisoner: "No, Judge; I had ten dollars, but my lawyers took that."

UNCLE JUMBO was caught with a stolen chicken hid in his hat, and when asked how it came there, he replied: "Fore de Lord, boss, that fowl must have crawled up my breeches leg."

A MAN who was following his wife's hearse, and was somewhat corpulent, called out to the coachman, "Drive a little slower Johnny, you need not be in such a hurry. Why should we make a toil of a pleasure?"

"YOU have considerable floating population in this village, haven't you?" asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississipi. "Well, yes, rather," was the reply; about half the year the water is up to the second story windows."

"WHO is he?" said a passer-by to a policeman, who was endeavoring to raise an intoxicated individual who had fallen into a gutter. "Can't say, sir," replied the policeman; "he can't give any account of himself." "Of course not," replied the other, "how are you to expect an account from a man who has lost his balance?"

THEY were talking about the weight of different individuals in a certain family, and the daughter's young man, who was present, spoke up before he thought, and said: "I tell you that Jenny ain't so very light either, although she looks so." And then he looked suddenly conscious and blushed, and Jenny became absorbed in studying a chromo on the wall.

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series of papers on "Housekeeping and Home Making," each month. To secure 50,000 new subscribers at once, we offer it 3 months for 30 cents, and send each person subscribing, by mail, post-paid, 1 **Elegant Lady's Workbox** with their name in gold on the cover. Each box contains 1 Silver-plated Thimble, 1 package of Fancy Work Needles, 6 Elegant Fruit Napkins, 1 package Embroidery Silk, assorted colors, 1 pack'ge Silk Blocks for Patchwork, 2 Easter Cards, 2 New Year Cards, 1 Lovely Birthday Card, and 1 Copy of Ladies' Fancy Work Guide, containing illustrations and descriptions of all the latest designs in fancy work. Stamps taken Money refunded if not doubly satisfactory. Address, THE R. L. SPENCER CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

We heartily endorse the R. L. Spencer Co. to each and every one.—Ed. Sunday Globe, Hartford, Conn.

MOTHER, what is an angel?" "An angel? Well, an angel is a being that flies." "But, mother, why does papa always call my governess an angel?" "Well," explained the mother, after a moment's pause, "she's going to fly immediately."

A WEALTHY bank officer, on being applied to for aid by a needy Irishman, answered petulantly: "No, no, I can't help. I have fifty such applicants as you every day" "Shure, and ye might have a hundred without costing ye much, if nobody gets more than I do." was the witty response.

INSTRUCTOR in German, after astonishing the division by the announcement that the German words for "heaven" and "shirt" had the same root—"Mr. X., can you see a difference between Heaven and a (clean) shirt, for instance?" Mr. X., hesitating—"Well, sir, they are both good things for a man to get into."

IT IS WELL to remember that the ground cannot be made too rich for vegetable culture, and that none of the so-called commercial fertilizers can take the place of prepared stable or barn manure for the production of succulent vegetables; guano, bone dust, etc., may be useful as supplementary stimulants, but the main dependenda must be the barn-yard. The term "heavy manuring" is variously construed; but in vegetable culture it means not less than thirty tons of yard or stable manure to the acre; if bonedust is applied, not less than one ton to the acre would be thought of.

It was late yesterday morning when Mr. Willaby got up, and he was vaguely conscious of a confused recollection of things, but he didn't say much and tried to appear as cheerful as he knew how. Presently breakfast was announced, and the family took their places at the table, but Mr. Willaby was amazed, as he sat staring at six little wooden boxes of axle grease ranged solemnly in front of his plate. "Where under the sun," he said, with puzzled intonation, "what in thunder—where did all this axle grease come from, and what is it for?" "Oh, is it axle grease?" asked his wife, with charming simplicity and innocence, just a trifle overdone. "You said last night when you brought these cans

home that they were oysters and would be nice for breakfast. I thought you had better eat them right away, as they didn't smell as though they would keep.

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST

Draining.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

The importance of thorough draining cannot be well overestimated. Crops will not thrive when the soil is too wet. Whether in the garden or in the field it will pay to take considerable pains to secure it. While tile draining if thoroughly done is of course the best and when once done will last for years; yet where this cannot be done, much good can be accomplished by taking pains to secure surface drainage. During the winter it is an easy matter when the snow melts to see where the lowest places are and where the water stands longest; and by spending a little time in observation, the work of running out furrows that will afford an outlet for these places, is made easy.

This work should be attended to sufficiently early so that the spring's work will receive the benefit. Land that has been furrowed out so that the water can run off readily, will dry out and be ready for the plow enough earlier than land that has been left to dry as it can, to pay well for the trouble. A few days earlier plowing and planting of the spring crops often mean a considerable difference in the yield, and some times is the making or losing of the crop. On many fields there are spots or low places where some crops are ruined, which a man with a team and plow could drain off thoroughly in ten minutes and be thus made to yield a profitable crop. You have seen places in a wheat field with the grain growing where the water is allowed to stand, when ten minutes work would make sufficient drain, yet the water is allowed to stand and kill the wheat. In the spring the weeds spring up and instead of a profitable yield of wheat, we have a mass of weeds that will injure the land fully as much as the water.

In the garden, especially when you want an early garden, drainage is very essential. I always plow my garden up, deep and thoroughly every fall, and then run out furrows so that the land will be thoroughly drained as quickly as possible.

I find that in the spring when we are

having plenty of rain, that my garden dries out rapidly; the surface water having outlets is soon out of the way, and much valuable time is gained in drying out. There is no need of washing; a little care exercised in the proper running of the furrows will avoid this, and the super-abundance of water is easily got rid of, and the land is in a condition to work three or four days earlier than if no pains were taken to carry off the water.

Three years ago I rented a piece of ground for corn that was bottom land lying along the edge of a spring branch, the bank of which would average six feet and was very steep. Right along the edge for a distance of perhaps twenty feet, the land was a little higher than back of that and the consequence was that the field was wet; too wet for early cultivation and in a wet season the field failed to produce a profitable crop. A few minutes work with one horse and a plow, early in the spring would have opened a furrow to the lowest place, and afforded a good outlet for the water with but little if any waste. By giving the water an outlet free and uninterrupted, the land dried out very quickly and being a nice black loam I raised a first rate crop of corn there, and with no trouble comparatively. At the first two cultivations I had to run out furrows again but ten minutes work was all that was required, and with that a good crop was raised where before had been failure. And there are many such spots in farms that could be remedied as easily as these.

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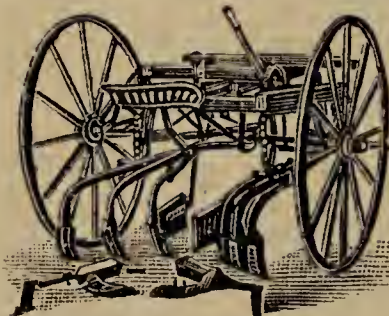
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(To close out surplus stock we offer the following until sold. It must be understood that all the following *quart, peck and pound* prices are NET, no discount to be allowed to *any one*. On an order for packets and ounces to the amount of \$2.00 or more, 25 per cent. discount will be allowed.)

☞ Pints by express at quart rates.

Beans, Bush. 2 oz. Pkt. Lb. Qt. Peck.

	By Mail.		By Express.	
Golden Prize	10	40		
Crystal Pod Wax,	10	40	30	1.50
Ferry's Golden Wax,	10	40	30	1.50
Early Black Wax	10	40	30	1.50
Lemon Pod Wax,	10	40	30	1.50
Ivory Pod Wax	10	40	30	1.50
New Prolific Tree	10	40	30	1.50
Early Feejee	10	40	30	1.50
Early Red Valentine	10	40	30	1.50
Large White Marrowfat	10	30	20	1.00
Dwarf Horticultural	10	40	30	1.50
Canadian Wonder	10	40	30	2.50

Pole Beans.

Golden Butter	10	40	30	2.00
Concord	10	40	30	2.00
Large Lima	10	40	30	2.50
German Wax	10	40	30	2.50
Dreer's Imp. Lima	10	40	30	3.00
Extra Early Lima	10	40	30	3.00
Challenger Lima	10	40	30	3.00

Corn.

Rose's Imp'd Evergreen	10	30	30	1.50
Early Marblehead	10	30	25	1.00
Early Minnesota	10	30	25	1.00
Amber Cream	10	30	25	1.00
Crosby's Extra Early	10	30	25	1.00
Stowell's Evergreen	10	30	25	1.00
Potter's Excelsior	10	30	25	1.00
New Egyptian	10	30	25	1.00
White Rice Pop-Corn	10	40	40	—
Longfellow's Field	10	30	20	1.00
Pride of the North	10	35	25	1.50
Champion White Pearl	10	40	25	1.50
Golden Beauty	10	40	25	1.50
Large Sweet Fodder (per bus \$1.50.)		20		.50

Peas. Pkt. Lb. Qt. Peck.

Those **Peas** marked * are wrinkled sorts. Those marked a are extra early; b, medium; c, late.

	By Mail.		By Express.	
a Cleveland's First & Best, 2½ ft.	10	35	25	1.00
a*Laxton's Alpha, 3 ft.	10	35	25	1.00
a*Bliss's American Wonder, 1 ft.	10	40	30	1.50
b*Bliss's Abundance	15	50	50	4.00
b*McLean's Advancer, 2 ft.	10	30	25	1.50
b*McLean's Little Gem, 1 ft.	10	30	25	1.50
b*Carter's Premium Gem, 1½ ft.	10	35	25	1.50
b*Stratagem, 2½ ft.	15	50	50	4.00
b*Pride of the Market 2½ ft.	15	50	50	4.00
c*Bliss's Everbearing	15	50	50	4.00
c*Yorkshire Hero, 5½ ft.	10	30	25	2.00
c*Blue Imperial, 3 ft.	10	30	25	2.00
c*Champion of England, 5 ft.	10	30	25	1.00
c Tall Gray Sugar, 5 ft.	10	40	40	2.50
e Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 5 ft.	10	25	20	1.00

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Burpee's Welcome, (Per Bush. \$1.50.) 20 .50

Onion Sets.

Yellow Philadelphia, (Per Bush. \$3.00,) 25 .50

Asparagus.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Conover's Colossal.....	05	10	0.75
Early Purple Giant Argenteuil	05	20	1.50
Brussels Sprouts.			
Carter's Perfection.....	05	25	—
Beets.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
New Eclipse, true.....	05	12	1.00
Early Egyptian.....	05	10	.75
Bassano.....	05	10	.75
Dewing's Red Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Yellow Turnip.....	05	10	.75
Long Smooth Blood.....	05	10	.75
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.75

Mangel Wurzel Beets.

Golden Tankard	05	10	.65
Yellow Globe.....	05	10	.65
Norbttan's Giant.....	05	10	.65
Webb's New Kinver.....	05	10	.65
Imperial Sugar.....	05	10	.65

Broccoli.

Early Purple Cape.....	10	60	—
White Cape.....	10	60	—

Cauliflower. (½ oz. at same rate.)

Lackawanna (New).....	20	2.00	30.00
Early Snowball.....	20	2.00	30.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.....	20	2.00	—
Lenormand's Short Stem....	20	1.25	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	20	1.25	—

Carrot.

Early Short Horn.....	05	10	1.00
Improved Long Orange.....	05	10	1.00
Danvers Orange.....	05	10	1.00
White Belgian.....	05	10	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.00

Celery. (½ oz. at same rate.)

Henderson's White Plume, New	20	—	—
La Plume Chestnut, New,....	15	25	2.50
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	05	25	2.50
Carter's Dwarf Crimson.....	05	25	2.50
New Golden Dwarf.....	05	25	2.50
Dwarf White Solid.....	05	25	2.50
Boston Market.....	05	25	2.50
Giant White Solid.....	05	25	2.50
Celeriac, Turnip Rooted,.....	05	25	2.50
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	30	2.50

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*Henderson's Early Summer....	05	25	4.00
*Fottler's Improved Brunswick	05	25	4.00
*Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	25	4.00
*Excelsior Late Flat Dutch....	05	25	4.00
*Late American Drumhead....	05	25	4.00
*Marblehead Mammoth.....	05	25	4.00

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Fottler's Improved Brunswick	05	20	2.00
Premium Flat Dutch.....	05	20	2.00
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Henderson's Early Summer..	05	20	2.00
Large Early Oxheart,.....	05	15	2.00
Early Winingstadt.....	05	15	2.00
Early York.....	05	15	2.00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy..	05	20	2.50
Red Drumhead,.....	05	20	2.50
Red Dutch.....	05	20	2.50
Early Dark Red Erfurt.	05	25	4.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	25	4.00

Chicory.

Large Rooted.....	05	10	1.25
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Cress.

Curled, or Peppergrass.....	05	10	1.25
Water Cress.....	10	60	—

Cucumber.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Tailby's Hybrid, New,.....	05	15	1.00
Early Cluster	05	15	1.00
Early Russian	05	15	1.00
Peerless Early White Spine..	95	15	1.00
Green Prolific.....	05	15	1.00
Long Green.....	05	15	1.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	15	1.00

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Long Purple	10	50	—
Improved N. Y. Purple	10	60	—
Very Early Dwarf Purple.....	10	50	—
Striped Gaudalupe.....	10	60	—
Long White China.....	10	60	—
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	60	—

Gourds.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
New Nest Egg	15	50	—

Kohl Rabi.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Large Purple,.....	10	35	5.00
Early White Vienna	10	35	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	10	35	5.00

Lettuce.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Black Seeded Satisfaction	05	20	2.00
Royal Summer Cabbage	05	20	2.00
Black Seeded Simpson, New,..	05	20	2.00
Hanson	05	20	2.00
Early Curled Simpson	05	20	2.00
True Boston Market	05	20	2.00
White Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00
Black Seeded Tennisball.....	05	20	2.00
Drumhead, or Malta	05	20	2.00
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Large Scotch Flag	05	20	3.00

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Nutmeg.....	05	10	1.25
Skillman's Netted.....	05	10	1.25
Improved Yellow Cantaloupe	05	10	1.25
Green Citron.....	05	10	1.25
Pine Apple	05	10	1.25
Jenny Lind.....	05	10	1.25
Surprise, New,	05	15	2.00
Bay View, New,.....	05	15	2.00
Montreal Green Nutmeg, New,	05	20	2.00
Netted Gem	05	20	2.00
Hackensack	05	10	2.00
Christiana Orange	05	10	2.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.50

Water Melon.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Scaly Bark, New,	05	15	1.25
The "Boss," New,	05	15	1.25
Japan Sculptured-Seeded	05	15	1.25
Cuban Queen, New	05	15	1.25
Phinney's Early	05	10	1.25
Ice Cream	05	10	1.25
Mountain Sweet	05	10	1.25
Ferry's Peerless	05	10	1.25
Citron. (for preserving,)	05	10	1.25
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	1.25

Mustard.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
White French.....	05	05	60
Black American	05	05	60

Onion.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
New Golden Queen.....	10	25	2.50
Early Red Globe.....	05	10	1.00
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	05	10	1.00
Red Wethersfield	05	10	1.00
White Globe	05	20	1.50
White Portugal.....	05	20	1.50
White Queen	05	20	2.00
White Italian Tripoli.....	05	20	2.00
Giant Rocca.....	05	20	2.00

Parsnip.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Smooth Hollow Crowned	05	10	.60
Early Round.....	05	10	.75

Parsley.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Extra Fine Curled	05	15	2.00

Pepper.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
New Golden Dawn	05	25	4.00
Sweet Bell or Bull Nose.....	05	25	4.00
Large Sweet Mountain.....	05	25	4.00
Red Cayenne	05	25	4.00
Spanish Monstrous (New)	05	40	—

Pumpkin.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Mammoth Tours	05	10	.85
Large Cheese.....	05	10	.85
Sugar. (Fine for pies,).....	05	20	—
Connecticut Field	05	05	.45

Radishes.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Turnip	05	10	.75
Early White Turnip	05	10	.75
Long Scarlet Short-Top.....	05	10	.75
Early Scarlet Olive	05	10	.75
French Breakfast.....	05	10	.75
Golden Yellow Summer (New)	05	10	.75
Summer Varieties Mixed....	05	10	.75
China Rose Winter	05	10	1.00
Black Spanish Winter	05	10	1.00
California Mammoth White..	05	15	2.00
Winter varieties Mixed	05	10	1.50

Rhubarb.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Linnæus	05	10	1.60

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
White French.....	05	15	1.00

Spinach.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Round Leaved	05	05	0.50
Monstrous Viroflay	05	10	1.00

Squash.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Perfect Gem	05	15	1.50
Cocoanut	05	15	1.50
Low's Essex Hybrid, New,....	05	15	1.50
Early White Bush	05	10	1.00
Summer Crookneck	05	10	1.00
Hubbard	05	10	1.00
Marblehead	05	10	1.00
Mammoth	10	30	—

Tobacco.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
White Burley, New,	10	30	4.00
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	10	30	4.00

Tomato. $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. at ounce rates.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Cardinal, New,.....	05	40	4.00
Livingston's Favorite, New,	05	30	3.00
Livingston's Perfection,	05	30	3.00
Essex Hybrid,	10	30	3.00
Ford's Alpha,	10	30	3.00
Acme,	05	30	3.00
Mayflower, New,	10	30	3.00
Red Currant	05	50	5.00
Paragon	05	30	3.00
Canada Victor	05	30	3.00
Trophy	05	30	3.00
Golden Rural,	05	50	5.00
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	30	3.00

Turnip.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Jersey Lily, New,	05	10	.75
New White Egg,	05	10	.75
Early White Dutch	05	10	.60
Purple Top Strap Leaf	05	10	.60
Long White Cow Horn	05	10	.60
Large White Globe	05	10	.60
Yellow Aberdeen	05	10	.60
Yellow Globe	05	10	.60
Golden Ball	05	10	.60
Above Varieties Mixed	05	10	.60

Rutabaga, or Swede Turnip.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
White French, or Sw't German	05	10	.80
Skirving's Purple Top Yellow	05	10	.80
Brill's American Yellow	05	10	.80
Shamrock Swede, Yellow.....	05	10	.80
Above Varieties Mixed.....	05	10	.80

Herb Seeds. Pkt. Oz.	Pkt.	Oz.
Coriander	05	20
Horehound.....	10	50
Summer Savory... ..	10	30
Sweet Marjoram.. ..	10	40
Caraway	05	15
Sweet Fennel.....	05	20
Dill.....	05	25
Sage	05	20
Saffron....	05	25
Lavender ..	10	30
Sweet Basil	10	40
Thyme....	10	50

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FINE STOCK OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS!

VARIETIES.	Doz.	100	1000.	VARIETIES.	Doz.	100.	1000.
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Glendale,	.25	.50	3.00	Miner's Prolific,	.25	.50	3.00
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	Lb.	Peck.	Bush.	Bbl.
V. E. Vick's Extra Early	40	75	2.50	6.00
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V. E. Early Maine	40	25	1.00	3.00
V. E. Lee's Favorite	40	25	1.00	3.00
V. E. Early Sunrise	40	40	1.50	4.00
V. E. Beauty of Hebron	40	25	75	2.50
M. Empire State	60	1.50	5.00	10.00
m. White Elephant	40	25	75	2.50
L. State of Maine	40	75	2.50	6.00
L. Dakota Red	40	1.25	4.00	8.00
L. Mammoth Prolific	40	75	2.50	6.00

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Four pounds from the above list, your selection, one or more varieties, will be sent by mail, postpaid, for \$1.50, or by express, not prepaid, for 60 cents. You may take four pounds of any one variety, or one pound each of any four, or two each of two, &c. Ten or more single pounds by express at 10 cents per pound. Each variety will be packed separately and correctly labeled.

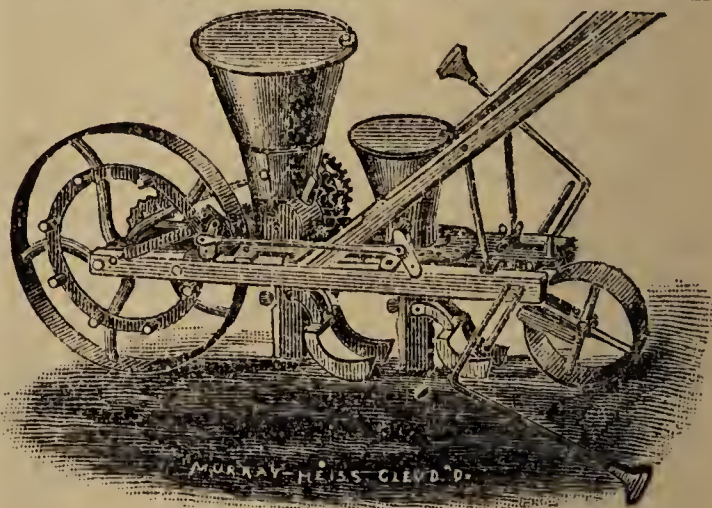
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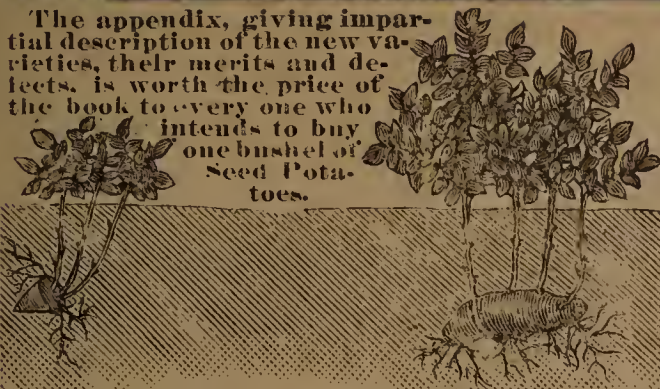
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Manure, 15 loads or its equivalent	15 00
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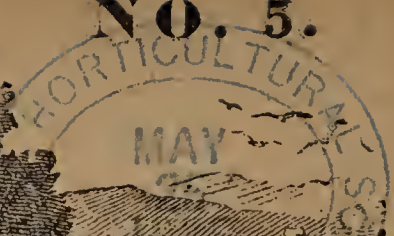
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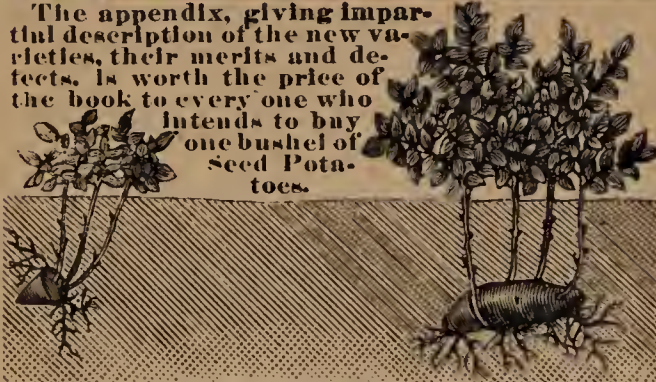
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Vol. 6.

MAY, 1885.

No. 5.

AFTER YEARS.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

Good morning, madam, might I stop, and sit and rest awhile;

You see I am a traveling man that's come full many a mile.

Yes, little woman, raise your head and look me in the eye,

Why, mother, don't you know your boy because he's six feet high?

No! No! you mustn't faint away nor cry because it's me.

At first, I thought I'd quiz awhile, and kind of wait and see

If you'd mistrust that it was Jim; but you looked at me so straight,

My heart jumped right into my mouth, and then I couldn't wait.

Yes, I've come back again, mother, I'll never leave you more,

You'll take a journey with me, now, to the far Pacific shore;

It will bring the color to your cheek, and make you young and spry—

To breathe the fresh and healthy air beneath that sunny sky.

I mind me very well, mother, when I was a little mite,

Your cheeks were round and blooming, and your eyes were sparkling bright;

But sorrow came and paled your cheek, and dimmed your eye with tears,

And you've worn that same sad, weary look these many, many years.

And I, as time fled on apace, child of your love and prayer,

I brought you many a wakeful hour and many an anxious care;

But I loved you all the while, mother, and in my boyish way,

I, noble resolutions made and broke them every day.

For I was young and thoughtless then, and wayward-some, and wild,

And you were so forgiving, mother, toward your only child;

For you knew I didn't mean a wrong, 'twas only a way I had

Of mixing up the good with ill—'twas *easier* to be bad.

But never mind all that, mother, those times are over now,

And the comfort that you'll take will smooth the lines from off your brow,

'Twill drive the sad look from your eyes and make them shine as bright

As in the good old days of yore when your heart was young and light.

Ah, that was long ago, mother, before that dreadful day

When one we both so fondly loved went from us far away;

He kissed his dear ones o'er and o'er—there were only you and I—

And clasped us to his aching heart as he said the last good-bye;

And oh, how slowly passed the days, and how we sobbed and wept,

And of our "soldier brave" we talked, at night, while others slept.

And oh, how day and night you prayed, that God his life would spare,

And comfort him and shield him with His special love and care.

And then when we were waiting to greet him to his home,

They told us he was sleeping in a lonely Southern tomb.

Oh, mother! it looked dark to me; I couldn't well see why

When you had *prayed* so for his life, that *God should let him die*.

And when I saw your face, mother, as pale and cold as death,

And heard you sob and sigh, and moan, and fairly gasp for breath.

It hurt me, mother, and I felt my heart grow hard towards Him

Who took the one you needed most, and left you *only Jim*.

They tried to comfort us, and said that he to heaven
had gone;
But we knew he didn't want to go and leave us here
alone,
And so our hearts were heavy still, the world looked
dark and drear,
We tried to see it for the best, but we couldn't make
it clear.

And all these long and weary years I know you've
mourned for him,
And many a time your heart has ached to see your
absent Jim;
Now look into my face, mother; you say it looks
like his,
And fancy he's come back to you from out the world
of bliss.

Sit here upon my knee and lean your head upon my
breast,
I'll fold you in my big strong arms, poor little
mother, rest;
I'll shield you from the world's rough winds and
from its selfish strife,
You love your sainted husband's son; I love my
father's wife.

I've stamps a plenty now, mother, I'll share them
all with you,
We'll have a home together now, how think you that
will do?
Oh, you needn't fear a rival, mother, I'll stick to
you alone.
And love you good, and strong, and true, till my
love on earth is done.

So cheer up, little mother, and we'll happy be, I
know,
And we'll trust again the God we loved so many
years ago;
For, after all, His loving care is with us, don't you
see,
In sparing me to you, mother, in sparing you to me?
So we'll do the best we can, mother, till this short
life is o'er,
And then we'll go to meet the loved upon the other
shore;
Our trials and our sorrows then will be forever done,
And we'll praise the great Creator through the merits
of his Son.

THE DONATION PARTY.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

CHAPTER VII.

The scene is changed. In a pleasant little
cottage embowered in vines and shrubbery,
outside, and denoting plenty and peace
within, sits Annie Smith.

It is early evening. The bright lamp
shed a glow over the tasty furniture, the
pretty pictures hanging on the walls, and
the cheerful looking, neatly attired little

lady who is so busily engaged on some
fanciful needlework. A smile of quiet
happiness is beaming in her bright blue
eyes, and hovering around the sweet mouth.
The door opens and Fred Smith, the Fred
Smith of old; looking radiantly happy,
enters, and Annie springs joyfully up to
greet him, "What, home so soon Fred?"

"Not too soon is it, my darling?" is the
answer, as he kisses her fondly.

"Oh no," replies the happy wife, "but
the hours fly so fast, I had hardly thought
of its being so near tea-time. Come, sit
down, here are your dressing-gown and slip-
pers," and then looking earnestly in his
face, she says, "But you look sober Fred,
has anything happened?"

"I was thinking, my darling,—thinking
of one year ago to-night—of the sadness in
our home."

"Yes Fred," softly answered Annie,
"That was the night our little Willie went
to Heaven. I too have been thinking of it,
the saddest, and yet the happiest night of
my changeful life;" and then on seeing the
earnest enquiring look of Fred, she added,
"yes, for it gave me back my husband."

"Never more to wander, I trust. Oh,
Annie, you have been my angel, my guid-
ing star. Had you too forsaken, I should
have gone on,—on—down in my mad
career. But that night when I came to
consciousness, and looked upon your sad,
pale face, and heard no word of reproach,
though I had left you heart-broken and
alone with our dying child, oh, how I
abhorred myself for bringing so much
sorrow and misery to your faithful heart,
and as we stood together and looked on
the sweet face of our lifeless child, I made
the vow, which with your influence and
the blessing of God, has made me a man
again, and to-night I promise you that
henceforth all that is in my power shall be
done to keep others from falling into the
tempter's snare, and something I have just
heard strengthens me in my purpose."

"What is it Fred?" inquires his gentle
wife.

"You know," is his answer, "that since
Frank Jones left our place, he has been
more reckless than before; has squandered
the remainder of his property, and last

week was committed to a felon's cell for forgery, where he ended his life with his own hands."

"Oh, how shocking," said Annie shuddering. "But where is his wife?"

"I don't know, I fear she has few friends, here at least."

"Poor Kate, how sorry I am for her."

"She hardly deserves your sympathy, Annie. She never had a heart to feel for other's woes. It is but just that—"

"Hush!" says Annie, laying her hand on his arm, "Forgive as ye would be forgiven."

At this juncture, the door is pushed rudely open, and Kate Jones, with hair streaming in tangled masses around her head, and purple cheeks, and with eyes glaring with delirium, rushes in and throwing herself on the floor at their feet, screams in heart-rending tones "Oh, for the sake of Heaven, hide me, hide me—Oh, save—they are coming—they are coming for—my—husband," and sinks into unconsciousness. They place the poor fainting creature on the sofa, and Fred immediately runs for assistance.

Our good old friend, Aunt Eunice, is soon upon the scene, and with her camphor and brandy soon arouses her from her stupor.

"Poor creature," says she in pitying tones as she bathes the burning brow. "How awful hot her head is. She's got an amazin' fever. How on airth do you 'spose she come here."

"I cannot imagine," replies Annie. "She must have eluded her watchers, in some way. She surely is very ill, and her clothing has been thrown on in a great hurry. But how could she have walked this distance?"

"Oh," returns Aunt Eunice, "crazy folks is awful stout, and awful cunnin', too. Somebody's most likely huntin' for her now, this minute. Wall, they'll find her in good hands."

Fred enters with the old physician, who shakes his head ominously, as he examines the symptoms. "Malignant Typhoid, dreadful case. Nervous system so enervated, cannot give much hopes of recovery. Has she no friends? poor lady."

"She will remain with us, doctor," answers Fred, "do all you can for her."

"There is no hope for her, sir; she needs good care though."

"And she shall have it," earnestly replies Annie, "Oh my poor Kate, how she suffers."

"She won't suffer very long, its my opinion," remarks Aunt Eunice, "Now I must run over home for a few minutes. The deacon will be home, and he'll be dreadful oneasy if I aint there."

A short time after the entrance of Kate, her father who had found where his poor, ill—fever-demented daughter had gone, arrived, and with much emotion, gazed on the unconscious form of the once proud and brilliant Kate Miller. Now she moves and sighs, and then starting wildly up, and throwing her arms frantically about, she cries "Oh, don't leave me,—take me home,—give me wine—wine—wine I say. Oh, don't take him, see—see—he is—dead—dead, and with a piercing scream she falls back again on her pillow, a purple stream oozing from her parted lips, and dyeing the snowy pillow. All efforts are unavailing—in a few moments, all is over, and with horror-stricken faces, the friends turn away from the sad sight.

After the solemn burial rites are ended, Mr. Miller, a sad, heart-broken man, is earnestly requested to take up his abode with Fred Smith and his gentle wife, and all use their united efforts to raise fallen, erring humanity, and aid and cheer the sorrowing, wherever they may be found.

THE END.

What Bill Nye Knows About Farming.

During the past season, writes Bill Nye to the *Northwestern Miller*, I was considerably interested in agriculture. I met with some success, but not enough to madden me with joy. It takes a good deal of success, to unscrew my reason and make it totter on its throne. I've had trouble with my liver, and various other abnormal conditions of the vital organs, but old Reason sits on his or her throne, as the case may be, through it all.

Agriculture has a charm about it which I cannot adequately describe. Every product of the farm is furnished by nature with

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

something that loves it, so that it will never be neglected. The grain crop is loved by the weevil, the Hessian fly and the chinch-bug; the watermelon, the squash and the cucumber are loved by the squash-bug; the potato is loved by the potato-bug; the sweet corn is loved by the ant, though sluggard; the tomato is loved by the cut-worm; the plum is loved by the curculio, and so forth, and so forth, so that no plant that grows need be a wall-flower. (Early blooming and extremely dwarf joke for the table. Plant as soon as there is no danger of frosts in drills four inches apart. When ripe pull it, and eat raw with vinegar. The red ants may be added to taste.)

Well, I began early to spade up my angle-worms and other pets to see if they had withstood the severe winter. I found they had. They were unusually bright and cheerful. The potato-bugs were a little sluggish at first, but as the spring opened and the ground warmed up, they pitched right in and did first-rate. Every one of my bugs in May looked splendidly. I was most worried about my cut-worms, and I began to fear they had suffered and perhaps perished in the extreme cold of the previous winter.

One morning late in the month, however, I saw a cut-worm come out from behind a cabbage stump and take off his ear-muff. He was a little stiff in the joints, but he had not lost hope. I saw at once now was the time to assist him if I had a spark of humanity left. I searched every work I could find on agriculture to find out what it was that farmers fed their blamed cut-worms, but all scientists seemed to be silent. I read the agricultural reports, the dictionary and the encyclopedia, but they didn't throw any light on the subject. I got wild. I feared that I had brought but one cut-worm through the winter, and was liable to lose him unless I could find out what to feed him. I asked some of my neighbors, but they spoke jeeringly and sarcastically. I know now how it was. All their cut-worms had frozen down last winter, and they couldn't bear to see me get ahead.

All at once an idea struck me. I haven't recovered from the concussion yet. It was this: The worm had wintered under a cab-

bage stalk; no doubt he was fond of the beverage. I acted upon this thought and bought him two dozen red cabbage plants, at 50 cents a dozen. I hit it the first pop. He was passionately fond of these plants, and would eat three in one night. He also had several matinees and sauerkraut festivals for his friends; and in a week I bought three dozen more cabbage plants. By this time I had collected a large group of common scrub worms, early Swedish cut-worms, dwarf Hubbard cut-worms and shorthorn cut-worms, all doing well, but still, I thought, a little hide-bound and bilious. They acted languid and listless. As my squash-bugs, currant worms, potato-bugs, etc., were doing well without care, I devoted myself almost exclusively to my cut-worms. They were all strong and well, but they seemed melancholy with nothing to eat day after day but cabbages.

I therefore bought five dozen tomato plants that were tender and large. These I fed to the cut worms at the rate of eight or ten in one night. In a week the cut-worms had thrown off that air of *ennui* and languor that I had formerly noticed, and were gay and light hearted. I got them some more tomato plants, and then some more cabbage for change. On the whole I was proud as any young farmer who has made a success of anything.

One morning I noticed that a cabbage plant was left standing unchanged. The next day it was still there. I was thunder-struck. I dug into the ground. My cut-worms were gone. I spaded up the whole patch, but there wasn't one. Just as I had become attached to them, and they had learned to look forward each day to my coming, when they would almost come up and eat a tomato plant out of my hand, someone had robbed me of them. I was almost wild with despair and grief. Suddenly something tumbled over my foot. It was mostly stomach, but it had feet on each corner. A neighbor said it was a warty toad. He had eaten up my summer's work. He had swallowed my cut-worms. I tell you, gentle reader, unless some way is provided whereby this warty toad scourge can be wiped out, I for one, shall relinquish the joys of agricultural pursuits. When a

common toad, with a swallow complexion and no intellect, can swallow up my summer's work it is time to pause.

Exterminating Winged Insects.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

The seeds are all sown. The young shoots begin to peep from the mellow earth, and we are jubilant, for the baby cucumber and squash vines look thrifty and promise well. Already our mouths water at the prospect of melons to be eaten in the dusty late summer and autumn, and we begin to count cost and profit; the latter (in fancy) largely predominating.

Tomatoes look thrifty, radishes show their scarlet roots, the cabbages grow finely. Was ever a garden so prosperous before, we ask, and go to bed with visions of crisp, tender vegetables to be served up for our future dinners, as well as juicy fruits to delight both palate and heart.

Almost the first morning thought is our garden. How much has it grown since the sun set behind the western hills?

We throw a light covering over our shoulders, and start on a tour of inspection. The leaves on the trees are sparkling with gems, and the little boughs nodding a cheery good morning. The Robin calls, and we whistle an answer, and pause on our way to talk to the pigeons that keep up a soft cooing.

We are delighted with everything and feel that there is nothing created without a special purpose; so at peace with all the world, from man to the smallest insectoria, we walk inside the garden enclosure.

How short the step from the highest round of hope to the depths of despair. I am human, only human, and lo, an army of bugs and worms had risen and entered into active operations before me, and the rear guard were still busy at the work of destruction. My cabbages spread their tattered banners abroad on the morning air. My radishes look as though riddled with miniature shot, while in some places, a half leaf is torn assunder as if struck by some larger missile.

To say that I was nonplused and filled with dismay and for a moment angry,

would be a mild way of expressing the sober facts.

What could I do? I could not fight such an army on open ground, without weapons. Rifle, scimitar and sword seemed worse than useless in such an unequal contest.

How should I exterminate the small pests that so successfully cut my vines, and trim my cabbages. There was no time to lose.

I would smother them with ashes. So out came the old sieve and a vigorous shaking sent the alkaline mixture over the unresisting but energetic little workers, then I laid me down again and slept in peace; but lo, a re-inforcement arrived while I rested, morning came and I found my conquest only a temporary affair.

Lime, soot, and other like mixtures followed, but I still found myself out-generalled. Then I asked, is there no way to exterminate these destroyers of my garden, and peace as well?

I will light small bonfires around my future expectations, and if I cannot drive, will stand guard over mine enemies.

It was a bright thought for me so uninitiated as myself. For this was my first attempt at farming, but while my neighbors were wondering at my illumination, my winged foes were investigating. The result was, not one of them escaped without being too much singed to be of future service. Ashes and lime buried the rest. My garden was saved, and I had no more trouble.

"Go thou and do likewise."

SMALL FRUIT CULTURE is rapidly coming into favor among people who have heretofore given it little attention. The fact is, no more profitable or pleasurable occupation can be found in this country at present than growing berries, and every homestead which lacks a small fruit plot, misses a good treat. Less pork and more fruit is the order of the day. Will you fall into the grand march?

The cherry-tree is clad in white
As though with clinging snow,
The peach is pink with blossoming,
The red-fringed maples glow,
And brighter on the sunnier slopes
The grass begins to grow.

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER V.

To those of us who live in a cold climate, May Day means but little more than a number of little girls in thin white dresses with low necks and short sleeves, and heads uncovered, save for a wreath of artificial flowers; and these little youngsters go shivering through the streets and laying the foundations of colds, pneumonia and, oftentimes, consumption.

But in England it has been well-styled: "the maddest, merriest day," and no people have enjoyed it more than the rural population. There, the day comes when there is seasonable weather to enjoy its many customs, ceremonies, pastimes and merry-makings.

In the olden days of "Merry England," the lads and lassies left their homes in towns and villages, and accompanied by music, went to the woodlands to obtain the "May," or blossomed branches of trees, which they bound with wreaths of flowers, and went back to their homes at sunrise, where they decorated doors and lattices with their woodland trophies.

Of course, the village May Pole was the center of attraction of the day, while the dance around it was counted to be one of the pleasantest pleasures in all the year.

I wish I had space to copy, entire, an account of how the story of "Robin Hood" was enacted on this day, and all in the green wood, too, for it must have been a rare and a grand sight with all the people appropriately costumed, with the lovely maid Marian, the skillful Robin, the jovial Friar Tuck, the archers with their bows and arrows, and the foresters with their horns. And, think how large must have been the size of the May Pole, when it took eight strong oxen to draw it to its place. These animals must have looked gay, for we are told they were decorated with scarfs, ribbons and flowers of diverse colors, and the tips of their horns were embellished with gold. Who of my girl readers would not wish to impersonate the sweet maid Marian? The account says: "She was

elegantly habited in a watchet colored tunic reaching to the ground; over which she wore a white line rochet with loose sleeves fringed with silver and very neatly plaited; her girdle was of silver bandekin, fastened with a double bow on the left side; her long flaxen hair was divided into many ringlets, and flowed upon her shoulders; the top part of her head was covered with a net-work cowl of gold, upon which was placed a garland of silver, ornamented with blue violets. She was supported by two bride maidens, in sky colored rochets girt with crimson girdles, wearing garlands upon their heads, of blue and white violets."

There were dances, processions, ceremonies and trials of skill at archery. The best marksmen were selected for the characters of Robin Hood and Will Stukely, and to quote again: "these two excelled their comrades; and both of them lodged an arrow in the center circle of gold, so near to each other that the difference could not readily be decided, which occasioned them to shoot again, when Robin struck the gold a second time, and Stukely's arrow was affixed upon the end of it. Robin was therefore adjudged conqueror, and the prize of honor, a garland of laurel, embellished with variegated ribbons, was put upon his head; and to Stukely was given a garland of ivy, because he was the second best performer in the contest."

These pageants closed with a general dance, around the May Pole, in which performers and spectators each took an equal part.

The milkmaids used to be among the necessary personages in the olden times; and on the first of May they had their celebration. Their pageant was made of flowers and solid silver plate. On a damask bed, this was carried on the head of a skillful porter; and the milkmaids, accompanied by a fiddler, ranged themselves before every customer's door and gave a short dance, as an intimation that they would like to be remembered with small donations of money.

The chimney sweeps—some of them, poor little fellows, who had such hard work all the year round, cleaning and cleansing the chimneys from the dirty soot—

had their Maying, and right well did they deserve it, if any one did, and I think the looking forward to this good time must have cheered up an otherwise very dreary, dismal and melancholy life. And they did have a fine time, too. They had their dashy clothes, gaudy trimmings, flowers, flags, music and dances as well as those of the higher classes. They had a garland of flowers, some six feet high, and this garland actually danced; for there was a man concealed in it and you could see nothing of him except his two feet; and though the man himself could see the people, the people could not see him. I think he must have looked exceedingly funny, surrounded by the persons dressed to represent a fine lord and lady, and the merry, funny and frolicsome little sweeps, dancing and jumping. These performances lasted about three days, and the sweeps collected quite a nice little sum of money, which should have been their "very own" to keep; but it was not so; for some of their masters made them share with them, others took the whole of the first two day's receipts and obliged their poor apprentices to put up with the scanty gleanings of the third day's performance. Mechanical inventions have superseded the climbing boy's occupation, and it is a good thing that such is the case; a few days of pleasure scarcely repaid them for a year of hard work.

May Day had its superstitions, customs and ceremonies, as the following little paragraph will show.

"On the first of May, people go into the fields and bathe their faces with the dew on the grass, under the idea that it will render them beautiful."

On Ascension Day, it was the custom to decorate the wells with garlands and flowers; and I think the reason was, that life was so dependent on water, and wells were about the only source from which it could be readily obtained, the people almost came to look on these wells as though they were endowed with human feelings, and as some of the truest and most faithful friends they could find; and, to know them, they often bestowed the name of some favorite saint upon the same, and this was not thought anything of, because, as you are aware,

there are many mentions of wells in the Scriptures. "A fountain is an emblem of purity and benevolence. From the day when the patriarchs journeyed in the wilderness, down to the present period—whether bursting from the arid sands of the African desert, or swelling out its genial waters amid the Greenland snows—its soft melody, its refreshing virtues, and its transparency have ever been the subject of delight and interest to the human race. Who could have listened to the song of Israel with indifference, when her princes had digged the well, and her nobles and law-giver stood around it?" A service was first given at the church where a sermon was preached—no doubt, applicable to the subject—and then the procession marched to all the wells in the vicinity. The psalms, gospel and epistle of the day were read before each well, which had been previously decorated, then back to church again where a hymn was sung, and the remainder of the day was given over to harmless pastimes and merry sports. "Open house" was kept all day, and friends visited each other; and, of course, this interchange of visits was a most pleasurable one.

Among the old customs of Whit-Monday was one that the men thought profitable, as well as pleasurable; for, on that day, they were allowed to cut down and carry away as much timber as could be drawn by men's hands into the abbey yard, the church wardens previously marking out such timber by giving the first chop, so much as they could carry out again, notwithstanding the opposition of the servants of the abbey to prevent it, they were to keep for the reparation of the church. For the feminine portion of the community, we find the following: "The custom is to provide a fat, live lamb; and the maids of the town, having their thumbs tied behind them, run after it, and she that with her mouth takes and holds the animal, is declared 'Lady of the Lamb,' which, being dressed with the skin hanging on, is carried on a long pole before the lady and her companions to the green, attended with music and a marisco dance by the men, and another by the women, where the rest of the day is passed in dancing, mirth and

merry-making. The next day the lamb is part baked, boiled and roasted for the lady's feast, where she sits majestically at the upper end of the table, and her companions with her, with music and attendants, which ends the solemnity."

There doesn't seem to have been much that was solemn in such performances, and the sport, itself, may appear to you as unwomanly and unmaidenly; but they were not deemed so in those days, and the times one lives in and the feelings we have concerning them, make all the difference. Don't you think it is just as bad to be too prudish as to be too boisterous? But the following one I think carries the matter a little too far on the boisterous side. It is called "Peppard Revel," perhaps, because some of the revelers were well peppered during the same. The following advertisement appeared in the *Reading Mercury* for May 24, 1819. "Peppard Revel will be held on Whit-Monday, May 31, 1819; and for the encouragement of young and old gamers, there will be a good hat to be played for at cudgels: for the first seven couple that play, the man that breaks most heads to have the prize; and one shilling and sixpence will be given to every man that breaks a head, and one shilling to the man that has his head broken." I should think that was a poor plaster for the latter, and would hardly pay for liniment and bandages, yet I am also inclined to believe that the persons, who engaged in such sports, must have had cracked heads in the first place, or a "plentiful scarcity" of brains.

Morris Dancers seem to have been identified with a great many out-door jollifications; they were merely grotesquely attired individuals who went through a variety of ludicrous actions, and they did not do a great amount of real dancing. It is supposed that the designation of Morris Dancers was derived from Moorish Dancers, and their actions, the dance of the Moors: the dance itself, and the dance himself, is often called Morisco.

Did it strike you as being a little singular, when I mentioned the decorating of the wells, that in this same month we use one day to decorate the soldier's graves? Of course our custom does not come from the

one I have named; and yet it struck me as a singular coincidence. Both are beautiful customs and I hope neither will become obsolete. It is good to link the present with the past; and I think if *some* of our ancestors' customs were still in vogue, we might have pleasanter times, *and more of them.*

Here and There.

BY JOHN M. STALL.

I would recommend the planting of potatoes in drills, because I get a larger yield when planted in this way, and because it is much easier to harvest potatoes when drilled. The day of harvesting potatoes with a hoe or spade, or even with a fork, is past, unless they are produced on a very small scale. No horse potato-digger that I have yet tried, possesses sufficient merit over a single barshare plow to justify the outlay for its purchase. However, there may be better potato diggers than I have been permitted to try. I harvest potatoes by drawing a furrow along each side of the ridge. Then two more furrows will throw the potatoes all out, to be gathered up by the boys and girls. If a steady horse is used, and the plowman is reasonably careful, not a potato will be cut or bruised; and if the ground is afterward harrowed, no potatoes will be lost, although so few will be overlooked, otherwise that I do not harrow the ground unless I wish to prepare the early potato patch for a crop of fall turnips—which I usually do.

Is there anything in planting in the moon? I have always been of opinion that there is, or had been some reason for such old superstitions, if we could only seek it out. I pay no attention to the moon when planting. I think the condition of the earth, and not of the moon, should be the criterion. But is it not probable that plants grow faster in light nights than in dark ones? And if they do, then such plants as come up quickly should be planted when the moon is new; while seeds which are slow to germinate should be planted after the full of the moon, as they will then come up when the nights are light. Undoubtedly more favorable nights for growth when the plant first reached the surface, would have

a considerable beneficial effect, upon the crop, for we all know the subsequent good attained by the rapid vigorous growth of the plant at the beginning.

Either market gardeners do not always understand the advantage of preparing their products nicely for market, or else they are very negligent of their own interests. They would do well to take a lesson of the fruit dealers at the street corners of our cities, who wipe the apples and other fruits clean, and then polish them till you can see your face reflected from the glistening surfaces. The mass of buyers consider only the outside. Large, smooth, highly colored apples sell best, no matter what their quality. I went through a city market not long since, and noticed one dealer who had a large lot of deep red, and very clean radishes shown against the green background of their own leaves. He had a shrewd business eye for beauty, and knew how to put colors into juxtaposition to produce a good effect. I passed that way again an hour afterward, and as I had expected, he had sold every radish. It will pay to sacrifice quality a little to make the article more attractive. The eye buys—and if the palate suffers it is too late.

But notwithstanding this, it will not do to actively deceive buyers. It will not do to sell them things, the quality of which is positively bad; *a fortiori* if you represent that the article is good. They will resent such deception and you will lose their custom. Neither is it fair, or in the end profitable, to materially change the nature of a product, in order to enhance its appearance. But it is not dishonest to put red radishes near the complementary color; nor to place netting of a complementary color over fruit, or to put fruit or vegetables in neat, clean baskets or boxes. This will sell the product more readily than to put the nicest on top; and it is not dishonest and will not incur the displeasure of buyers, while the latter is and will. Pack honestly, but do not neglect to display to the best advantage.

A few hints about preparing vegetables for market may not be amiss. Wash all roots clean. Form into convenient bunches all that are sold with the tops attached, and tie securely about the necks. Cut let-

tuce with a portion of the root attached, pick out all decaying leaves, wash clean and pack neatly, so it will show its full size when taken out. Do not wash tomatoes; rub them off carefully with a dry cloth. Rub egg-plant and all other smooth fruits with a dry cloth, to polish them. A flannel or woolen cloth is much better than a cotton one. Rinse peas or beans free of dirt and grit. Take the superfluous leaves from cabbage and cauliflower, but use a sparing hand when you take the leaves from kohlrabi. Use your own pleasure about removing a part of the husk from green corn, but it is useless to leave long shanks, and is better to break the butt rather close to the ear. Cucumbers and other fruits that are covered by a bloom, should be cleansed, if cleansed at all, by sprinkling, in order that the bloom be left intact as much as possible.

The days of market gardening on land not underdrained, unless it has the very best of natural drainage, are about numbered. This was demonstrated with more than the usual force this spring, when the season was unusually late in nearly every locality. Even on land well drained naturally, it is apparent that it would pay to underdrain. Underdraining lengthens the season by making it longer at both ends. Vegetables are safe from frost on underdrained land, from two weeks to a month before they are on land not drained; and thoroughly underdrained land can be put in condition for the seed from two to five weeks before underdrained land can be decently worked. This earlier start is valuable, for the earliest man in the market gets the highest price, and early started vegetables nearly invariably yield the best. But the advantages of underdraining do not stop here. The ground is in better condition all through the season, and more equable in temperature and uniform in moisture. Hence, plants do better upon it. Also underdraining deepens the soil, and to a great extent, insures realizing the full value of manure applied to the land.

Quincy, Ill.

“Do to-day’s duty. Look not on
Work while there’s strength and light.
The day’s toil is enough to bear,
And then there cometh night.”

Uncle Silas on the Saranac.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

"Boys," said Uncle Silas, during one of our evening visits at his hospitable fireside, "did I ever tell ye 'bout my winter's trappin' on the Saranac River? No, I reckon likely I never did. Somehow this kind uv a night allus carries me back to them old times, an' just now I was thinkin' pertic'lerly of that winter when me an' Ole Anderson come so near passin' in our checks.

Ole was a Norwegion, but there wasn't a better-hearted, or smarter young chap in all York State. He was quick as a wink an' strong as a moose. Talk about shootin'—why I've seen Ole drop a deer that was good eighty rod away, 'cross a little neck uv the lake, nigh where our shanty stood.

We come up the river from Champlain early in the Fall, an' got our shanty built an' trappin' grounds located afore the first heavy snow fell, an' 'twas lucky enuff we did, for I never see sich snow ez we hed thet winter. Ef it had only thawed once in a while, so'st the snow could a settled, 'twouldn't a bin so bad; but there it was a good five feet deep on the level, an' so 'fluffy' that 'twas hard navigatin' even with our snow-shoes.

But we was prepared for it. We'd made the shanty strong and tight, arter the regular log cabin fashion, with heavy hewed plank door an' little squar' holes for winders.

One end uv the shanty was piled full uv dry, hard wood that we'd gathered with a good deal o' hard labor. You see we meant to be ready for a siege uv any kind. We hed smoked venisin a hangin, from the roof, an' a good store uv meal an' salt that we'd brought along in our canoe from the settlement.

All this preparation wasn't against the hard winter weather that allus comes, up in them woods. We hed another reason for makin' our shanty strong an' puttin' in a good supply of wood an' provisions.

'Twa'n't no uncommon thing in them days, for the St. Lawrence Injuns to take a sweep clean down through to the foot uv the lake. We didn't much expect to be molested, but we knowed that the only

way was to keep ourselves ready fur a siege.

We hed first rate luck with our trappin' 'long the first part uv the winter, afore the snow got so deep, but from that on, 'twas purty dull doin's. However, we felt good to think thet we'd got so big a stack uv pelts, and could afford to take it kind o' easy fur a while.

It was a gittin' on into Febewary, with the snow pilin' up deeper an' deeper. 'Twas hard work tendin' the traps, an' we wasn't gittin' enuff out uv 'em to make it pay.

"Ole," sez I, one stormy, blustery night, as we was a settin' by the fire, a listenin' to the wind and storm outside, an' feelin' kind o' comfortable like, to think that we hed a good shelter, "we might jest ez well take them traps up, fur there aint agoin' to be any more trappin' this winter to speak of, an' I, for one, don't want to resk my neck around them gullies an' slides any more than I'm 'bliged to."

"'Thet's jest what I've been thinkin' 'bout fur the last hour, Si; an' if the storm holds up in the mornin', we'll go out an' bring in the traps. Ef it keeps on like this 'til mornin', I'm 'fraid the pesky things will all be buried up, an' then we can't find 'em afore spring," answered Ole, ez he stopped to listen to the howlin' wind and drivin' snow, that was a pilin' around and over our little shanty.

It hed stopped snowin' the next mornin', so we started out for the traps.

Our routes led along together for the first half mile, an' then Ole turned off to foller up the course of a creek, along which we hed traps sot, while my beat lay along up the river.

It was hard, slow work a diggin' them traps out o' the snow, fur ye couldn't remember jest exactly where each one was sot, an' I hed to dig two or three rod sometimes to find one.

It was gittin' purty nigh onto noon I thought, when I got to the last trap, so I scraped the snow off'en a log and set down to eat my lunch afore startin' back to the shanty.

Jest ez I was a pickin' things together ready fur a fresh start on the home track,

I heerd a shot 'way off up the crick. Afore I could think, it was followed by another, and then cum a volley of shots and yells thet fairly raised my hair an' made my heart a'most stop beatin'. But a wild fear fur Ole tuck a holt uv me, an' droppin' everything but my rifle, I rushed off down the river toward the mouth of the crick.

I hed hardly run a half mile, when Ole burst out o' the bushes thet lined the left bank, an' dropped down ten feet onto the ice an' snow below.

"Up the river fur yer life, Si," he panted; "the red skins is arter us!"

One squint over my shoulder ez we plunged on up river, showed thet Ole's words was only too true. A duzzen or more uv the painted devils was roundin' the bend jest below us.

The shots and yells thet follered our discovery, added a leetle to our speed, I gess, fur we wasn't long in gettin' 'round the next bend, I kin tell ye.

We didn't stop to consider, an' not a word passed atween us ez we plowed along in the soft snow. We knowed it was no use to show fight there, fur they was six to one.

Our only way was to keep to the bed uv the river for the present, and do our purtiest in the way of runnin'. The banks was gittin' steeper an' higher, an' we couldn't a left the river ef we'd a tried to.

We was jest about holdin' our own with 'em, but we was pantin' an' blowin' with the work, I can tell ye.

I was beginning to think thet I would sooner stop an' risk a fight, than to keep this up much longer, when Ole sez:

"To the right, Si, an' I see a deep cut runnin' off up into the hills." It must ha' been a water course once, but now it was a deep dry cut.

This seemed like a providence to us, fur there was some hope thet we might double around an' make back toward the shanty. I was jest agoin' to say as much to Ole, when we turned a sharp bend an' come plump up to a wall uv rock, an' then there we was, caught like rats in a trap, ez it seemed to us at first.

Twenty feet of perpendic'lar rock surrounded us on all sides exceptin' the en-

trance way, an' we could tell by the yells below, thet the Injuns hed already reached the cut. If we could only find some hole or other to crawl into! We kicked away the hangin' snow thet was banked up around the rocky sides, when all at once my feet slipped out from under me, an' I found myself a slidin' down into a little shelvin' hole, thet hed bin hid by the snow until I tumbled into it.

I yelled to Ole to foller me, an' the next thing I knowed there was 'bout half a ton uv snow, an' Ole on top uv me.

We could laff at a hull tribe o' Injuns here, an' in a twinklin' we hed placed ourselves ready fur the attack. We meant to show 'em now thet we could fight ez well ez run.

Trustin' to their numbers, they floundered up the cut without any caution, an' just ez they swept 'round the sharp bend, an' afore they could gather in the situation, we sent in our fire.

Of all the screamin' an' tumblin' I ever see, them there braves did beat it. In their noble haste to git back ahind thet turn agin, they trampled each other into the snow like so many sheep, an' the air seemed to be full o' snow-shoes, war-paint an' red skins.

Ez hard a place ez we was in, we couldn't help laffin' at the sudden turn in affairs.

One of 'em was quiet however, an' he lay there with his snow-shoes a pintin' up to the happy huntin' grounds. Another crawled back leavin' a trail uv blood about him on the snow.

Our rifles was soon ready fur work agin, but there was nothin' more for 'em to do at present.

"Thet's the last shot we'll get at 'em from this place," sez Ole; "they'll be purty careful how they poke their noses 'round thet 'ere pint arter this."

"We're all right fur the present," sez I, "but how are we agoin' to git out o' this, Ole?"

"We might jest ez well set down an' rest until dark," sez Ole. An' then we looked into each other's faces kind o' gloomy like. We knew enuff about the red-skins to know thet they would starve or freeze us

out sooner or later, ef we didn't find some means fur escapin'.

We thought over one plan arter 'nother, but 'twas no use, there was only one way out, an' thet way was held by the cowardly red-skids.

Ole sot there in a brown study 'till it begun to grow dusk, an' then sez he: "Si, this is a tight place, sure, an' we've got to run some risk anyhow. Now I've been thinkin' over a plan thet I bleve'll work. At any rate it'll leave us in no worse shape, ef it fails."

He commenced strippin' off his long huntin' jacket, then took the string from his powder-flask an' tied it to the collar. Then he took a stone thet would weigh a couple o' pounds, an' tied the other end o' the string 'round it tight an' strong. We fixe d mine in the same way.

"Now" sez Ole, "we must pitch the stones up on top o' the cliff, an' let the jackets hang over, jest at dark, it'll look like two men a climbin' up over there, fur they'll show 'gainst the snow and light colored rock."

It was the best thing we could think uv, so jest at dark we heaved 'em up onto the side o' the cliff, an' then takin' our rifles, stole softly along the wall to the pint where the Injuns made their sudden retreat. In the faint light them jackets did look wonderfully like two men a climbin' up over the rocks.

Ole took up a rock an' threw it with all his might agin the cliff along side o' them effigies. It started the Injuus, fur pretty soon we heerd 'em creepin' around to git a look at our old hidin' place. The first thing their eyes rested on, was them two figures a crawlin', as they thought, up over the edge uv the rocks.

Sich a yell ez they did set up; an' every blasted one of 'em rushed fur them effigies.

Jest the second thet they got by u-, we "scooted" down thet cut an' into the river; an' none too soon either, fur the yellin', howlin' mob was right behind us.

But we was rested now, an' knew the country well, so thet we hed a fair show in the race fur the shanty. The bends in the river kept us out o' sight, an' we could tell by the sounds a growin' fainter an' fainter,

thet they hadn't much hopes o' ketchin' us thet night.

By the time we reached the mouth o' the crick, they hed dropped off an' left the chase.

But we didn't feel much like slackin' our pace down to a walk, fur it was powerful cold, an' ye know thet we hed very considerately left our jackets fur the benefit uv our friends.

I tell ye that snug, stout cabin seemed like a haven uv safety an' rest thet night. The logs was green and it was half buried in snow, so we hed no fears uv their settin' it afire, an' we knew they never could take us in any other way.

It was clear enough thet we was not to be molested agin thet night, so arter a hearty supper by a roastin' fire, we turned in fur the night.

The next mornin' when we got up, the air was thick with flyin' snow. Ye couldn't see two rods away, an' every track was blotted out.

"Ole," sez I, "them Injuns haint the least idee where this 'ere shanty is located, an' ef they did they couldnt find it in this blindin' snow storm."

"An' ye can jest bet," says Ole, "that them reds aint very anxious to corner us agin. The cowardly varmints will go on about their business now; but it won't be many weeks afore they're back here with a snarl o' red skins; so the sooner we git down to the settlement the better it'll be fur us."

We didn't see anything more of 'em, fur thet storm lasted two days. In the meantime we hed built a couple o' light "jumpers," an' as soon as the storm let up we loaded on our furs an' tackle an' started off down river, leavin' the little hut to its fate.

It was an awful job a travelin' them thirty-five miles, an' a haulin' them furs, but we made it in four days, without bein' molested at all on the way.

Thet was our last winter in the woods, fur the next spring we both come out West.

A QUINCY father has put two strands of barbed wire on top of the front gate. That man is so mean that he would actually make a good Congressman.

When It Is All Ended.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

WHEN the fret and the fever is over,
 The gloom and the darkness gone:
 When we look on the path we have traveled
 In the light of eternity dawn,
 Do you think we will sorrow that ever
 We entered the heavenly road?
 And oft through briars and brambles,
 Climbed upward to that abode?
 Regretting the mountain travel,
 Regretting the patient toil,
 The trouble, the tears, the sorrow,
 The groping 'mid life's turmoil?

When we enter the land whose garden
 Is never the garden of graves,
 And stand by the beautiful river,
 Beholding it rippls and waves;
 Do you think we will pause to murmur
 That yesterday's skies were dim?
 And the heart was so full of anguish
 That we warbled no morning hymn?
 Will we fret that our feet were weary,
 And the pathway so very long?
 The thicket ahead such tangle,
 We battled our way along?

If in the joy of that moment,
 We think of the past at all;
 Its darkness, its doubts, its dangers,
 Its error, temptation and thrall.
 We will praise Him who led us so gently,
 When we would have fainted or fled,
 O'ercome by the toiling and moiling,
 Or frightened by dangers ahead.
 Aye, praise Him who washed all our garments
 From the dust and the soiling of sin;
 Then came in the last trying hour
 To save us and welcome us in.

Then, brother, with patient spirit,
 Walk onward and upward alway;
 Tho' thy pathway lies deep in the shade,
 And brambles stand guard o'er the way.
 The narrow path, friend is the safest,
 The easy and broad is not sure.
 The prize and the crown is not offered
 To soldiers who cannot endure.
 And the life that has most of pleasure
 Gathers harvest of sorrows too,
 And the eyes that are full of laughter,
 Grow dim with death's gathering dew.

Then up, for the morn is going,
 The hours are waning fast;
 The noontide is quickly over,
 And the harvest-time be past.
 There is toil for thee, and duties
 Lie thick in the path ahead,
 But trust as you go and labor,
 Verily thou shalt be led.
 Strength will be thine when needed,
 In darkness, the light of love
 Shall shine, and a glorious welcome
 Be thine in the home above.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE remains of old keys found at Herculanæum abundantly prove that a kind of warded lock must have been in use among the ancient Romans; and further proof on this point is yielded by the ancient keys now and then dug up in parts of England, and belonging to the period of Roman occupation. While the Romans made the keys of bronze, the locks were formed of iron, which accounts for the decay of the latter, and for the fact that our ideas of the locks are derived from the keys, some of which were not only finely formed but fitted for ornaments. The Roman key has a handle in the form of a ring, occasionally of a loop, and its general construction is remarkable for neatness and strength. In many specimens the stem was so short and entwined in such a way that the ring could be worn on the finger.

I am sitting, Mary, sitting
 In our cabin in the lane;
 And I'm looking, Mary looking
 At the cattle in the rain;
 And I see the water running
 Off their skins that shine like silk;
 And I wonder muchly, Mary,
 If it's that which spoils the milk.

—Puck.

The first complete work on English gardening was published by Thomas Tasser, who in 1758 enumerated one hundred and fifty species of garden plants, introducing them as follows: "Seedes and Herbs for the Kychen, Herbs and Rootes for saletts and sawce, Herbes and Roots tuboile or tubutter, Stewing Herbs of all sortes, Herbes, branches and flours for windowes and pots, Herbs to still in summer, Necessarie Herbs to grow in the garden for Physic not reherst before."

A MACHINE has been invented which wraps up oranges in tissue paper more neatly and rapidly than it can be done by hand.

MICHIGAN allows each farmer who uses wide tires on his wagon a rebate on his taxes. Michigan has set several good examples to the rest of the country.

DECORATION DAY.

'Mid the gathering gloom of war's dark night,
In their youth and prime, in their strength and
 might,

They went from their homes, a noble band,
To battle for right, and their own proud land:
To lay the traitorous foe in the dust,
And nobly they honored the nation's trust.

Time passes along and again they come,
But the slow, sad beat of the muffled drum,
The sable hearse, the pall, the bier,
The measured tread and the mourner's tear,
And the solemn tones of the tolling bell
A tale of death but too plainly tell.

They come—but never, ah! nevermore
Shall they all return from that southern shore,
For the soft winds sigh, and the tall trees wave
O'er many and many a nameless grave;
And many a heart is mourning to-day
For a loved one buried so far away.

Then let us in mem'ry a requiem sing,
As flowers, bright, beautiful flowers we bring,
While tear-drops glisten in many an eye,
And the sad rain falls from a weeping sky,
As our tributes we place on the sacred spot
Which loyal hearts mark as the soldiers' lot.

Bring beautiful flowers of every hue,
The pure white lilies and violets blue.
Bring the rose and laurel, bring garland and vine,
And lay them as off'rings on memory's shrine;
"Tho' they smile in vain for what once was ours,
They are love's last gift; bring ye flowers, sweet
 flowers."

L. D. C.

Why Seeds Fail to Grow.

BY PETER HENDERSON.

There are many reasons why seeds fail to germinate, or fail to grow after germinating; one of the principal, and a vital one, we have stated in a previous paper: "The use of the feet in sowing and planting." Many persons do not seem to clearly understand why the use of the feet is so important in gardening operations, and desire our reasons in a more explanatory form. We will give them. There is stored up in every perfect seed, a latent germ, the embryo of a new life, the development of which is conditional upon other natural causes. The influences that act upon the seed to cause growth, are heat, air and moisture, and without a proportionate quantity of each, there can be no plant life. Now, it follows that when a seed is put into

the ground and loosely covered with light, dry soil, it does not come in contact with sufficient moisture to moisten the seed; neither is there sufficient heat, because of the too great circulation of air around the seed to produce the chemical changes upon which vegetable growth depends.

Again, when we place a seed in the earth it immediately commences growth in two opposite directions, upward into the atmosphere and downward into the earth—the two sources from which it obtains its food. It is a mistake to suppose that the first root that the seed puts forth, furnishes the young plant with food. It does not; it simply holds the plant in place until the true roots, by which the plant is fed, are formed. The first, or seed leaves, contain the food of the infant plant until its true leaves and roots are formed, and do not perform the functions of the plant's true leaves.

The feeding roots of any plant or tree are delicate white fibres, so small as rarely to be seen with the naked eye, and are never seen by the casual observer. Now, when these roots are formed, if the soil is not pressed firmly around the main root, these feeders have nothing to live upon; they must come in immediate contact with moisture, or the warm, dry air will destroy them and the whole plant will stand still until new roots are formed, or, in the meantime, perish. Herein lies the benefit of using the feet in seed sowing. In thinning out plants, when the seed has been sown too thickly, the feet should always be used in order to press the soil firmly about the remaining plants.

Deep planting is another frequent cause of the seed's failure to germinate. The importance of more care in this direction cannot be over-estimated. Our observations and experiments made in planting various seeds at different depths show some wonderful results. Take, for instance, sweet corn and cover from one-half inch to five inches in depth. The former will germinate without a loss of five per cent. and the latter will not grow five per cent. and exact ratio between will be kept up. The cause for the difference is that the conditions of growing are not complied with, the deficit being heat, which, at the season,

for corn planting, cannot be furnished at so great a depth from the surface. Again, corn planted at a depth of two or three inches will not make as rapid or healthy growth as when covered only half an inch; for this reason corn makes two sets of roots—surface and underground—the one being quite as important as the other. The surface roots form just above or at the first joint of the plant, which is just above the kernel. If corn is planted three inches in depth, as soon as it has used up the food that is stored in the kernel, growth ceases until a new and unnatural joint is formed at the surface, from which these aerial roots proceed. When corn is planted in mellow ground the hoe should never be used, the feet alone being the best implement that can be used for the purpose. When the corn is dropped, with the foot scrape sufficient soil over it to cover to the depth of half an inch, then step on the hill in such a manner that it will get the whole weight of the body, and if the planter weighs 250 pounds the work will be the better done. This same rule will apply to the planting of most other seeds. Proper care in planting, and the too common practice of burying seeds, is just the difference between success and failure in their germination and growth.

Mechanical assistance is also of the greatest importance in the planting of many kinds of seeds, particularly those of the vine family, in testing the seeds of the Boston Marrow squash, we planted six in the usual manner, and but three came up; by their side we planted the same number placing them edgewise, these all came up; again we placed the same number upright, with the germ down; these also came up, and in much less time than either of the other tests. From the experiments made, we are fully convinced that it is great economy to plant all vine seeds in the manner last stated; the difference in the time and labor required in doing the work will be doubly compensated in the success attained.

We always plant Lima beans by placing them edgewise, and never have a failure in their coming up and growing vigorously. Last year we sowed a large quantity of

hybrid Amaryllis seed, not one of which showed any signs of life or growth. We have this season repeated the operation, but in a different manner, treating them as follows: We prepared three boxes of soil in precisely the same manner. In two of them we placed the seed in regular rows, placing them edgewise, leaving the edge of the seed barely covered; in the other box we scattered the seeds in the usual manner, covering them about one-half inch in depth with the same soil from which the boxes were filled. The result was that in the two boxes where the seeds were on the edge nearly every seed germinated, and the young plants were making rapid growth, while those in the other box are entirely lost; but a single seed germinated.

This experiment shows the importance of well-directed labor in this direction, as in this case where the seed sown was all from the same plant, sown the same day, in the same soil and the boxes were placed side by side in our propagating house.

The other day a pompous little fellow at the dinner table was boasting of the great men with whom he was on intimate terms. He was in constant correspondence with Bret Harte, had lunched with Tennyson, was on friendly relations with the Prince of Wales, and in short, knew everybody. At length a quiet individual at the other end of the room broke in on the conversation with the question: "My dear sir, did you ever happen to know the Siamese twins when they were in this country?" Our hero, who evidently had a talent for lying, but no real genius, at once replied: "The Siamese twins, sir? Yes, sir, I became very intimate with one of them, but I never had the good fortune to meet the other."

I played a good joke on my wife last night," said Tweezers, who is not kept out of jail on account of his brightness. "What was it?" "I had our coachman stand in the dark hall and kiss her, so she'd think it was me." "What did she do?" "Nothing. She only came into the parlor where I was sitting, and said: 'Why Tweezers, I didn't know you had got home.'"

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. V.

WHOLE NO., XLIII.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.,

MAY, 1885.

The Plant Outlook. We now have over two acres sowed to cabbage seeds, and despite the backward season, the young plants, the product of over 50 pounds of seeds, are looking splendidly. There must be over a million of them, and all (except a few Winnigstadt) are from our best P. S. Seeds. Shall have plants ready in any quantity at low rates by June 5th.

Sweet Potato Plants. These we have not grown ourselves this season, but have arrangements with reliable growers in New Jersey, whereby we can order them shipped directly to our patrons who desire them, at \$2.50 per single thousand, or 2000 and over at \$2.00 per thousand.

A Valuable Package. By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer our friends *all the following for One Dollar*: First, one copy of the new book "How to Propagate and Grow Small Fruits," the most interesting and instructive volume we have ever seen on the subject. Price 50 cents. Second, one copy of T. B. Terry's new book "A B C of Potato Culture." The author is acknowledged to be the most successful grower of potatoes in the Union, *and he tells just how to do it.* Price 40 cents. Third, one copy of "Money in Potatoes," the new book by "JOSEPH." See advertisement on cover of this magazine. Price 50 cents. Fourth, (to those who haven't it already,) one copy of "Tillinghast's Manual of Vegetable Plants," price 40 cents, which tells what we know about starting vegetables. Here we offer nearly Two Dollar's worth for One

Dollar, and if any purchaser is dissatisfied we will refund his money. Now let the books go lively. We are prepared to fill one thousand orders promptly and we ought to get them.

Ruhlman's Wheel-Hoe, which is so well and favorably known as a weed-slayer, should be in the hands of every one who has a garden. We have reduced the price and will ship promptly while our stock lasts at \$4.00 net. Former price \$5.50.

IN AN agricultural community no man occupies a more important position than he who provides Seed-Stock of esculents and cereals for his fellow agriculturists. If of good quality and well selected, he is a public benefactor—if impure, his carelessness or ignorance entails a loss falling directly or indirectly upon every one. Seed Farming is in this view the most important of agricultural pursuits.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

Annual Celery. Are seeds of the White Plume Celery, which have matured the same season the plants are set, of any value? I am inclined to think they are "no good." What is your opinion?—M. Wetterling, Ionia, Mich

Our opinion is that re-planting such seeds would tend to the production of plants which would be more likely to run to seed again the first year, but have never experimented in that direction. If any reader has we would like to hear from him.

CAMPBELL, N. Y., MAY 6, 1885.

MR. TILLINGHAST: Sir,—I would like to inquire if you have what we have known as ground cherries. I don't know as you will know what I mean. They grow on a small plant, and if I remember rightly, it was a sort of vine, with which had a leaf about the size of an apple, but not the shape. The cherries have a small husk, are yellow when ripe, and make very nice sauce. If you can think of what I want, I would very much like to get the seed. It is a hardy plant, does not winter kill. Please address,

MRS. G. J. BORLAND.

ANSWER: We have Ground Cherry seed at 10 cts. per packet. It is not hardy however. Tender as a tomato, but the seeds drop to the ground and come up the next season, which may have led you to think them hardy.

WESTWOOD, N. J., MAR. 2, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—Do you have any faith in sowing cabbage seed when the moon is growing or waning. Some say, in this part of the country,

if seed is sown the going off of the moon they will not head as well. Please answer.

Yours Truly, ABRAM TERHUNE.

ANSWER: It always seemed to us that such questions as this were too ridiculous to answer. We sow and plant everything when the soil is in 'est condition, and our other work permits, without regard to any signs in the moon. Yet it may be that we are behind the times in such scientific matters!

CANTON, O., FEB. 9, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—Be kind enough to let me know what can be done to destroy the green fly in lettuce plants, and if there is a better remedy than the tobacco smoke, and if so how can I apply it, and when and how much? Your cabbage of the P. S. Brand is the best I ever had.

I remain your sincere friend, C. W. FAUST.

ANSWER: We have given, from time to time, all the practical information we possess in regard to the above and other insects. We have settled down to the conviction that Dalmatian Powder, blown through a Woodason Bellows is the cheapest and surest manner of arresting them. Still, we are always glad to receive hints and reports from our readers on all such matters.

NEW CANAAN, CONN., APR. 27, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Can you tell us anything in relation to the Puget Sound Cabbage, whether it is a distinct variety, or the seed of the different varieties brought from there. Please send us your price-list of seeds, and the kind you would recommend for early and late planting. STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS.

ANSWER: Well, now this is discouraging. After we have spent thousands of dollars in advertising Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds, until we supposed everybody understood the matter, to have such questions come from such a source! Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds are so called because they are grown personally by Mr. Tillinghast, from long continued selections of seed-stock on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, where both soil and climate is perfectly adapted to perfecting cabbages, to such a degree, that more perfect heads can be selected for seeding than is possible in the East. And their vigor of growth and certainty of heading in all localities are unequalled by any other brand in the world. We have nearly all the standard varieties of this brand, and supply both seeds and plants in any quantities desired.

THE VOTE OF THE VEGETABLES.

Below, we give the result of the Vote on Vegetables, for which a prize was offered in our March number. We give the number of votes cast for each of the two highest contestants only in each class, and the whole number of varieties which received one or more votes, which will show the diversity of opinion expressed. The votes of Mr. D. W. Hard, of River Styx, Ohio, and Mrs. Delia Croop, of Fowlerville, Mich., contained each six errors when judged by the elected standard as expressed above. Therefore, we award to each of the above parties \$2.50 or one-half, each, of the Five Dollars offered.

BEANS.

Best bush for green use.—Golden Wax, 23, Black Wax, 6; No. of varieties receiving votes, 20.

Best pole for home use.—Lima, 20, Large Lima, 15; No. of varieties receiving votes, 18.

SWEET CORN.

The very earliest—Marblehead, 51, Crosby's Extra Early, 5; No. of varieties receiving votes, 10.

The best table quality.—Stowell's Evergreen, 22, Amber Cream, 15; No. of varieties receiving votes, 17.

BEETS.

Best early market.—Egyptian, 44, Eclipse, 7; No. of varieties receiving votes, 8

Best for stock feeding.—Golden Tankard, 16, Imperial Sugar, 14; No. of varieties receiving votes, 13.

CELERY.

Best for home use.—Crawford's Half Dwarf, 16, White Plume, 13; No. of varieties receiving votes, 14.

Best market sort.—Boston Market, 26, Crawford's Half Dwarf, 12; No. of varieties receiving votes, 14.

CUCUMBER.

Best for slicing.—White Spine, 45, Long Green, 9; No. of varieties receiving votes, 7.

Best for pickling.—Long Green, 24, Green Prolific, 23; No. of varieties receiving votes, 12.

LETTUCE.

Best for family use.—Hanson, 27, Early Curled Simpson, 9; No. of varieties receiving votes, 20.

MUSK MELON.

Best flavored early.—Green Nutmeg, 15, Netted Gem, 11; No. of varieties receiving votes, 15.

WATER MELON.

Best and most productive.—Ferry's Peerless, 13, Mountain Sweet, 12; No. of varieties receiving votes, 17.

ONION.

Most profitable for market.—Red Wethersfield, 30, Danvers, 29; No. of varieties receiving votes, 8.

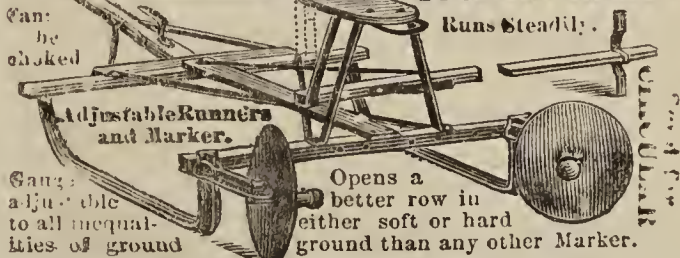
SPECIAL.

Greatest real acquisition &c.—Beauty of Hebron potato, 9, Livingston's Perfection tomato, 7, American Wonder pea, 7; No. of varieties receiving votes, 27.

SPECIAL.

Most worthless &c.—Wall's Orange potato, 5, Tree Bean, 3; varieties receiving votes, 5.

DARNELL'S PATENT FURROWER & MARKER



Leaves the earth well pulverized at bottom of furrow. Marks any width from 2½ to 5 feet, and from a mere mark to 6 inches deep.

"Take pleasure in recommending it. It does the business; is well made and will last for years." J. S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J.

"It far exceeds my expectations. If the real merits of this heavy implement were known to potato growers alone, the sales would be immense." E. L. Coy, Pres. Wash. Co. (N. Y.) Agr. Society

D. W. DOUGHTEN Manufact'r. Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO MARCH GARNERINGS.

17. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

18. A N D R O I N
 E L E N C H
 I N C A R N
 P H O T E L
 P A R I A L
 S T A I T H
 B O T H E R
 B L E N D E

19. 1. SIREN, RINSE. 2. TASTE, STATE. 3. MARCH, CHARM. 4. HORSE, SHORE 5. SERVE. VERSE. 6. TOURS, ROUTS.

20. CARAWAY. 21. O C.

22.	V	23.	G A R
	V A T		T E N E T
	V A L O R		D E F I L E R
V	A L O N I A		A N I M A T E
T	O N I C		R E L A T E D
	R I C		T E T E S
	A		R E D

24. 1. DE-BAR-MENT. 2. CA-MOUSE-D.
3. B-ERN-OUSE. 4. A-LUMS-LATE.
5. AP-TOT-E. 6. AR-GILL-ACEOUS.

MAY GARNERINGS.

No. 33. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 30 letters, is an old proverb.

- The 4, 12, 15, 9, 1 is to insert secretly.
- The 2, 27, 5, 18, 26, 29, 28 is a heath.
- The 7, 3, 25, 20, 24, 19 is small sales.
- The 11, 14, 13, 6, 16, 10 is to act in opposition to.
- The 23, 17, 21, 22, 8, 30 is squandered.

GASPARD RAYNOR.

No. 34. A SQUARE.

1. A long vestment. 2. Slightly warm. 3. A musical drama. 4. Noblemen. 5. To obliterate.

IDA NO.

No. 35. RHOMBROID.

Across—1. The fore arm. 2. A cord to keep a wound open. 3. That part of timber that enters a mortise. 4. A simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as iron, etc. 5. Part of a plant.

Down—1. A consonant 2. A pronoun. 3. A wager. 4. A short notice. 5. Tunes. 6. To notice 7. A short sleep. 8. A note in music. 9. A consonant.

CLARA RENFREW.

No. 36. A DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. The power of holding court. 3. A masculine name. 4. The tincture green. 5. The founder of the ancient Persian religion, date of birth and death unknown. 6. A machine for raising heavy weights. 7. Courage. 8. Kidney. 9. A consonant.
SALLY.

No. 37. HALF SQUARE.

1. An enthusiast. 2. Worships. 3. Famed. 4. An open surface. 5. To spread. 6. A verb. 7. A consonant.
DAN SHANNON.

No. 38. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

In madam's veil, but not in silk;
In Adam's ale, but not in milk;
In sainted place, but not in church;
In painted face, but not in smirch;
In furious foe, but not in look;
In curious crow, but not in rook;
In pleating frocks, but not in bind;
In bleating flocks, but not in hind;
In meeting fox, but not in find;
In fountain flow, but not in jet;
In mountain snow, but not in wet;
The whole will name the act of chewing
Which every one is daily doing.

MAUDE.

No. 39. TRANSPOSITIONS.

(For little puzzlers.)

ETL SU OD HTE TEITLL NIGHTS HTAT EW DFIN
ORMF DYA OT YDA; ERVEN IGNEKES OFR HTE RAGEL
NOES STURGNIT DGO NI ISH WON AYW.

UNDINE.

No. 40. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of eight letters.)

1. A traveler. 2. A sacred drama, set to music. 3. Containing resin. 4. Not violent. 5. A room in ships where officers mess. 6. A division of the earth. 7. Wild olive. 8. Quiessence.

Primals: A bitter plant.

Finals: A fragrant evergreen shrub.

T. N. AYRB.

Answers in July Magazine.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's Garnerings, we offer a certificate for Fifty Cent's worth of Flower Seeds.

For second best list, we will this month award the same.

Lists will close on June 13.

Answers to March Garnerings were received from Dan Shannon, No Dude, Ike Annot, May Flower, Lackawanna Lad, Bobby Shaftoe, Katie Reyburn, Willie Shedd, George, Sadie and Hattie Kendall, Lufti, B Riggs, J. Henry, Maude, A Beginner, Young Solver, Sherman and Irving Graham, Undine, Frank Fox, F. A. Bryant, Timon of Athens and Seneca.

Prizes for best list of answers were awarded to Maude and Undine.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Dan Shannon: "In Rural Sports," No. 1, the types made us call "Twelfth Day," Thoughtful Day; but the readers understood the matter, consequently were not puzzled. Glad you are pleased with the series; they will run through the entire year.—*Maude:* According to the Natural Histories, we believe the word signifies a "fish." No. 19 appears to have been correct, although the word "to," preceding "wash" would have improved it. We believe many will find No. 36 a tough puzzle, notwithstanding it looks so easy.—*Sally:* Glad to know your department is so successful, and that you have been able to secure such excellent contributors. How does your novel plan of awarding prizes succeed?—*Adelaide:* There is only one more puzzle of yours in the store-house, and that will be given next month. We would be pleased to receive a new supply soon. Why not strive for some of the prizes offered?—*Undine:* Some Numericals relating to horticultural and floricultural matters, from your pen could be used to advantage in gracing the Garnerings. You are very faithful in reporting every month.—*Will A. Mette:* We often see your *nom-de-plume* to many a good puzzle, and it would be a great pleasure to notice it in this department, both as poser and solver.—*Byrnehc:* It is a long time since we have had the gratification of receiving any of your most excellent puzzles, and we long to have that pleasure again vouchsafed us. We always appreciated your work and have used all you sent. You may be assured that future contributions will receive the same attention.—*B. M. H.:* Your favors are much missed; we regret you have been so long silent, but hope that silence will not long continue.—*Angelina S.:* We are still on the lookout for more of your fine Charades. They are great attractions to the Garnerings.—*Lamps:* When the season does not press too much, we shall think you will do some garnering for us. Every one appreciated the "story" you once favored us with.

F. S. F.

Literary Mention.

FARM, FIELD AND STOCKMAN, published at Chicago, seems to be full of excellent reading for the farmer and stock-raiser. It is a very finely printed journal, and one of the cheapest in the United States. Published twice a month at \$1. per year.

THE FARM IMPLEMENT NEWS is a new journal devoted largely to the description of farm machinery as made and used in all parts of the world. It would seem at first to have a limited field, but when we see how it has to deal with everything connected with farming implements and machinery, from the ores in the mines to the timber growing on the hillsides and in the swamps, that enter into their construction, we see that an infinite source of material is before the editor, and from the experience he has had as a manufacturer and dealer we have no doubt he will be successful in his new departure. Published monthly at Chicago, Ill., at \$1.00 per year.

THE May number of DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE is very attractive, and compares favorably with those that have preceded it. The opening article, which is

illustrated, "A Half Month in Nassau," will be read with interest. Professor Barnard's serial, "A Strange Girl," is continued, and Jennie June contributes an interesting paper, "College Government." There are several good stories and poems, articles on art, household decoration, and fashion. "The World's Progress," is continued, and the other departments are well filled. The frontispiece is a very fine picture of General Grant one of the most perfect likenesses ever taken of this distinguished soldier and Ex-President of the United States

THE A B C OF POTATO CULTURE. Mr. T. B. Terry of Hudson, Ohio, who for some years has been considered an authority on the subject, has written a book with the above title, in which he has achieved such signal success as a grower of large crops of potatoes. For many years he has made special efforts to secure the largest results, and has devoted much time and money in experimenting in planting, cultivating and manuring. The results of all these are embodied in this book, and all those who desire to grow potatoes more easily or more abundantly than they ever grew them before, should provide themselves with a copy and study the methods pursued by one who has been so successful, and who tells all about it for so small a consideration. Price 40 cents, postpaid.

MONEY IN POTATOES. BY JOSEPH. In this little volume we have much matter in small compass. In fact it is as the author says, "a complete instructor for the potato grower." The book contains some seventeen chapters divided into about forty lessons. These lessons are not written for the novice only, but they can be studied with profit by the older boys as well. The writer being one of the most successful potato growers in the country tells just how he manages to secure the results he certainly has achieved. He gives valuable hints on the minor topics and excellent instruction in the important details necessary to produce a large and remunerative crop. The selection of the soil, kind and quality of manure, preparation of the seed bed, selection of the seed and methods of cutting, time and manner of planting, cultivation, extermination of injurious insects, harvesting and storing are a few of the topics treated upon, every phase being carefully and conscientiously treated. The author relates in an appendix his experience with the principal newer sorts of potatoes now being disseminated by the various seedsmen and dealers throughout the country. This chapter alone is worth the price of the book to any one who intends to plant any considerable quantity of potatoes, either for market or home use, as it is written by one who is unbiassed, and therefore more reliable than the opinions of dealers as found in their catalogues where they have large quantities of certain kinds that they desire to put upon the market at the best possible price and of whose merits they know comparatively little.

We send this book postpaid for fifty cents. See advertisement on the cover of this magazine.

HOW TO PROPAGATE AND GROW FRUIT, by Chas. A. Green, editor of Green's Fruit Grower. This little volume is one of the "boiled down" series, and in it

over one hundred topics are discussed by those who are fitted by experience to advise. The writer is a fruit grower of many years experience having a fruit farm of 13½ acres which is his home, and upon which he has continually conducted experiments that would tend to enhance the value of his knowledge. This book gives the results of these experiments, telling what to do and what to avoid to become a successful fruit grower. It contains 64 pages, over 50 illustrations and two beautiful colored plates. To those who are engaged in the cultivation of fruits of any kind, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, quinces, plums or cherries, this book will be of value, no matter how many other works they may have upon the same subject, for it gives the latest and most approved methods found in no other publication. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

Dutch Market Gardens.

In the neighborhood of Amsterdam, writes a correspondent of *The Garden*, there are over 150 market gardens, in the greater portion of which such kinds of vegetables as it is usual to forward under glass are grown, while some are devoted exclusively to Haricot beans, cabbages, and other things commonly cultivated as field crops. The Dutch market gardeners are a laborious, painstaking class, but seldom journeying far from home, are wedded to old ways some of their appliances being of a very primitive description. Thus, for instance, the sashes of their frames are glazed with small squares bedded in lead just like the old-fashioned casement windows, a fact which seems most strange, seeing that style of glazing garden frames has many years been quite obsolete in European gardens generally. The frames themselves are of a rough description, being formed of thick boards, being generally some eighty feet long and divided into compartments at need. Where ground is so valuable, space is naturally economized as much as possible, there being but about one and a half feet between each row of frames. Each market garden is surrounded by hedges and divided into two or several portions by screens or transverse hedges. In a level country like Holland, where there are but few natural breaks to the fury of the winds, some such kind of artificial protection is almost indispensable and especially where a large number of glass frames are employed. One or more of these compartments are oc-

cupied by the dwelling-house, sheds, and cellars, for vegetables and frames; the remainder are devoted to the various kinds of crops which may be made a specialty of.

Some growers use as many as two thousand lights, from which three or four crops are taken annually. Thus at the commencement of the year they are filled with carrots, parsley, sorrel, leeks, either seedling or autumn-sown plants, lettuces for cutting in a young state, turnips for the sake of the stalks, celery and lettuces sown thickly, to be used as thinned out and for heating. No heat is applied to such things at that time of year, the frames being merely a protection against the rigorous winter climate, which, as in Germany, does not allow of the employment of fresh green vegetables from the open ground at that time of year. Cabbages, turnips, celery, and such like, must all get some protection, or they are liable to perish wholesale. This accounts for the disparity in numbers between those who grow in the open air exclusively, for while there are nearly 150 market growers in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, very few of whom have not less than a thousand frames in use, there are not twenty who practice field culture. It will thus be seen that such a quick rotation of crops by frames is practicable; they are indeed, never empty, being employed in winter for the storage, as it were, of such things as cannot bear a Dutch winter, in spring for hastening salads and other things, and in summer for cucumbers principally. The growth of this esculent, indeed, forms an important industry in Dutch market gardens. The summer climate is propitious, being just about as much warmer as it is colder than ours in winter, so that with generous culture heavy crops are obtained with regularity. Many of your readers will be acquainted with the "Dutchmen," as the Convent Garden salesmen call them. These are cucumbers of medium size, rather rough in appearance, but of fairly good quality, and which may be bought during the summer season at wholesale from nine-pence to one shilling three-pence per dozen. They are very superior to the ridge, but inferior to the English frame fruit; they seem, indeed, to

be exactly intermediate between the two, and are a selection from the former of a cross between some frame kind and the ridge. Whatever may be the origin of this cucumber, it admirably suits the Dutch market-growers, being hardy, vigorous and free bearing. Were it not for these "Dutchmen," home-grown cucumbers would realize higher prices, but they come into this country in such quantity as to considerably lower the value of home-grown fruit. The winter crops above alluded to are followed by carrots, salads, radishes, leeks, celery, etc., which are brought along on hotbeds. Cauliflowers are also transplanted, one plant being put under each square of glass. Some of the lettuces are cut young; the celery is pricked out when large enough. Other lettuces are placed far enough apart to allow of full development, a considerable portion of the frames being devoted to this esculent. In the meantime, other frames are being prepared for the cucumbers, the seeds being sown in the middle of each light where they are to grow—an excellent plan, as I myself have had abundant proof. Others are used in the same way as soon as they are free, so that by the beginning of summer quite two-thirds of the frames are full of cucumbers.

As each market-grower has on an average 1,500 frames, and there are some 150 of them in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, it will be seen that in that district alone, about 150,000 frames are devoted to cucumbers. No wonder, then, that our markets are filled with Dutch cucumbers at this season of the year. Melons are also grown, but not to the same extent, as they are not so remunerative. When the cucumbers are sown, the remaining space is filled with spinach, radishes, carrots, purslane, chicory, etc., which is taken off in time to allow the development of the cucumbers. Transport is effected by means of boats, which are loaded up in the washing-sheds situated on the borders of the canals, and which are towed to market by the workmen. Between two and three thousand boats annually discharge their cargoes at the quays. As is the case in the Paris market gardens, the great portion of the work is done by the family of the occupier, the wife and children wash-

ing and preparing the vegetables for market, but in the busy season the largest gardens occupy some half dozen laborers. Large as the amount of vegetable produce grown by the market growers in the neighborhood of Amsterdam is, the supply does not suffice, over two thousand boat loads annually arriving from other districts. These contain cauliflower, carrots, onions, turnips, haricots, potatoes, and fruits, not including nearly one hundred boat-loads of strawberries.

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Insecticides.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

The most troublesome enemies of the gardener or orchardist, are insects. Frost troubles him only on very rare occasions if he plants in season: floods he can guard against by draining, and droughts he can mitigate by mulching. But the insects that attack his crops are numerous and hard to get rid of. It is utterly impossible to eradicate some from the soil and prevent their appearance; and to destroy them when they do appear, without injuring the plants upon which they feast, is generally difficult and hazardous, and frequently impossible.

Perhaps no member of the insect kingdom has given the gardener more trouble than the one which is responsible for the cabbage worm. I know of some gardeners and many farmers who have allowed this worm to destroy their cabbages for two and three years without any effort to get rid of the worm. Prof. Cook strongly recommends the kerosene emulsion for this pest; but, while it is a comparatively effective remedy, the difficulty of making the emulsion detracts much from its general availability and value. Pyrethrum, or Persian insect powder, is a splendid remedy. The *Rural New Yorker* has strongly recommended it from the very first, and has done much to gain for it a more extended use. Prof. Lazenby, of the Ohio Experiment Station, says it has proven more effective than anything else tried at the Station for cabbage worms. Pyrethrum is very cheap and easily applied. It also kills the currant worm when it comes in contact with the worm. But for the currant worm, the best remedy is probably white hellebore. It is almost unanimously declared effective by those who have used it for this (the currant) worm. It must not be forgotten that Paris Green and London Purple are poisons, and therefore should never be applied to currants, gooseberry bushes or cabbages. There is no danger in applying these to potatoes because the tops are not eaten, and the Paris Green or London Purple does not reach the tubers.

The wire-worm often causes devastation

in the garden, and especially in the potato patch. It does not injure peas and beans, and it is generally supposed that it will not eat the roots of the legumes, and that the worms may be kept starved out of ground by frequently introducing some leguminous crop into the rotation. These worms are most apt to abound in sod ground, and it would always be the safer plan to make the first crop, at least, upon sod ground of some legume, *following* with potatoes or sweet corn when desired. The small, brown beetle, which can snap and spring up and light on its feet when turned on its back, is the beetle which lays the egg that makes the wire-worm. As the wire-worm lives a foraging life of *five years* under ground, it is apparent that it is a destructive larvæ of an insect hard to kill. The most effective general remedies—those practicable upon large areas, occupied by farm crops—are fall and early spring plowing, with frequent stirrings of the ground, exposing worms to birds. But for the garden, the best remedy is the English, or potato, one. The English stick a potato in the ground, to which the wire-worms gather, and then the gardener lifts the potato with the worms, and after in this way ridding the ground of them he ventures to plant his crop. Prof. W. W. Tracy has tried the potato remedy and recommends it. In his experiments he buried potatoes a few feet apart and a few inches deep, in infested melon and cucumber patches. The worms left the crop it was desired to protect and fed upon the potatoes. The potatoes used as baits were found when examined to contain from eight to ten worms each.

The latest published remedy for the cabbage worm is, ice-cold water, or water a few degrees warmer than ice-water, sprinkled over the worms. It is stated that the cold water causes the worms to curl up, fall to the ground, and die, while the plants appear to be all the better for the cold bath they have received. This remedy is simple enough, but it presupposes the possession of an ice-house—something many gardeners have not.

At the late meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, these remedies were given for the ravages of the canker-worm.

in orchards: Tie a band of wool or cotton batting around the trunk of the tree. The worm becomes tangled in the meshes, and is prevented from defoliating the trees. Also, placing boxes or gourd shells in the trees, encourages the presence of wrens and blue-birds, which prey upon the canker-worms.

Mr. J. Eaton, a well known orchardist, thinks that he keeps the curculio away from his plums by smoking the trees after the fruit sets, and continuing for two months every week, with sulphur. Sometimes he puts a little coal-tar in the pan with the sulphur.

For the onion fly, soot and kerosene oil, mixed with one hundred times its bulk of water and applied with a sprinkler, are remedies favorably recommended, but only partially effective. Undoubtedly the best remedy is to dig and burn the infested onions, of course beginning this as soon as the pest appears. I believe this has the endorsement of Prof. Lazenby.

Ground tobacco stems are a good insecticide for the striped beetle. The stems can be purchased at a very low price at any tobacco factory, and in addition to destroying the beetles, they are valuable as fertilizers for the land.

Johnson Grass.

BY HERBERT POST.

The accompanying cut is an exact likeness of the Johnson Grass, showing its great amount of forage, part of the roots and head with seed. No grass known is as valuable for ensilage, being better than corn, more succulent, containing much more saccharine matter, so that all kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. No grass has such valuable properties. It stands the drought better than any other grass, because its roots penetrate to



JOHNSON GRASS,
(*Sorghum Halapense.*)

such depth for moisture; stands overflows better than any other, making it especially valuable for low, moist lands on river and creek bottoms. Within the past two years, it has been thoroughly tested in the North and West and proved as valuable for the colder climates as for the more Southern; its yield being as large North as at the South, but perhaps not cut as often.

Cabbage Plant Carrier.

BY A. G. TILLINGHAST.

I must tell your readers of a simple little invention I have used for two years past, that is a great help to me in setting out cabbage plants.

Having to set 40,000 plants alone, I found it inconvenient to carry along a box of plants while setting them. I contrived a "carrier" made of a piece of canvass sewed on a bent wire in the shape of a pocket open at one side and top, and strapped to my left leg, between the foot and knee, around my boot top. This "carrier" holds from 100 to 300 plants according to size of plants. I set a box of plants at each end of the row, filling the "carrier" at the starting point, take out a plant with the left hand, make a hole with a dibble in my right hand and set the plant with the left hand, immediately taking another plant from the "carrier," ready for the next hole. At the other end of the row I re-fill the "carrier" and start back in the next row. Thus I always have a plant in my hand ready to set as fast as I can make holes with the dibble. This little "carrier" is worth more than a boy to me in setting out cabbage plants, as the roots do not get dried in wind or sun as is the case when dropped on the ground for setting. It is as easy to take a plant from the "carrier" as it is to pick one up from the ground, and with it I set plants right along regardless of the weather.

Padilla, Wash. Territory, 1885.

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Cabbage.

BY N. J. SHEPARD.

This crop to produce the most profitable results requires a rich soil. While of course it is desirable to use well-rotted manure in preference to other kinds; yet this plant is a coarse feeder, and good results can often be secured by using fresh manure. In fact, there are few plants, especially in the garden, where fresh manure from the stable or barnyard can be used to a better advantage than with cabbage.

Liquid manure, or poultry manure can also be used to a good advantage with the cabbage crop, and while there is very little danger of having the soil too rich, it is an easy matter to have the land too poor to secure the most profitable results.

Good seed is a very essential item with a good cabbage crop. Not only must the seed contain sufficient vitality to germinate well, and send out a strong, healthy plant, but it must be from good stock. Selecting cabbage stock indiscriminately will seriously affect the crop, and it will always pay to take considerable pains to secure seed of the very best quality.

Next to selecting good seed is to secure a rich soil. Apply a heavy dressing of manure and then work it well into the soil. Manure applied without thoroughly incorporating in the soil will prove of little real value. Of course where extra early cabbages are desired, either sowing in the fall and wintering over, or sowing in a hot-bed early in the spring, and then transplanting must be resorted to. For later or main crop, the plants can be raised in a seed bed, or the seed planted where the plants are to stand.

As with all other plants, I prefer to sow in drills, having them nine inches apart. Have the seed bed in as fine a tilth as possible. Mark off the drill rows as shallow as possible. I prefer to use a seed drill, as the seed can be sown much more evenly. Cover lightly and press the soil down upon the seed. Be careful not to sow too thick, if you want short stocky plants. They are much better than tall spindling plants.

Keep clear of weeds. Prepare the ground where the plants are to grow as thoroughly

as possible. It will pay to spend considerable time in thoroughly preparing the soil before setting out the plants. For late cabbage, the rows should be three feet apart, and the plants set at least two feet apart in the row.

In transplanting, I prefer to dip the roots in mud. Take loamy soil and add water until the soil is about the consistency of cream; dip the roots of the plants into this, getting as much as possible to adhere to the roots. Care should be taken to see that very little if any of the mud gets upon the leaves of the plants. Make a hole with a sharpened stick, drop the root of the plant into this down until the first leaves are just above the ground, press the soil firmly around the roots. If this plan is faithfully followed, ninety-five per cent. of the plants will grow. Give the plants clean cultivation. Hill up slightly at each working; generally two or three workings with the cultivator, and one good hoeing is all that will be necessary. But it will pay to do more than this if it is necessary to keep down the weeds. You cannot expect a profitable crop unless you are willing to keep it clean and to cultivate sufficiently to keep the soil mellow.

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My Experience With Cabbage.

BY THOS. D. BAIRD.

Last spring I bought of Mr. Tillinghast his Puget Sound cabbage seed, Early Jersey and Premium Flat Dutch. The seed germinated splendidly. The Early Jerseys were sown quite early and I had nice plants by the middle of April. April the 18th, my ground was broken deep and worked mellow. A liberal quantity of Homestead fertilizer, some 600 pounds per acre, was sown broadcast and harrowed in and the ground planked and rows marked off three feet apart. Fertilizer was dropped some three spoonfuls to each hill and a nice hill made around on this and the plants set. They were cultivated deep and often. Two or three times during growth they were given about a gill of strong brine to each hill. A wet spell caused them to get quite grassy at one time which interfered with their growth so that I did not get them on the market until the 27th of June. The market being quite dull I did not get them all sold off until the 25th of September. And what is remarkable about it is that the heads remained good, showed no sign of bursting, nearly every plant made a nice head, they were nearly as solid as wood. Their enduring the summer's sun gave me a chance to dispose of them although the market was dull.

In June I broke up an old strawberry bed. The ground was broken deep and harrowed over until mellow, plank dragged over it to make it level and then marked off three feet between the rows; hills were made by mixing about three tablespoonfuls of fertilizer in the hill. Half the ground was set with nice plants of the Premium Dutch variety, on the other half, seed was sown in the hill, of the same variety. This was done to see what difference there would be in the cabbage as there was no difference in the soil. Those that were set died badly as it was late in summer, as is usual for plants to do set this time in the year. The soil of the hills that were sown with seed was firmed by stepping on the hill. The plants came up well. The whole patch was well worked, both parcels received the same work, the seed

ground received its work some later but no more. The plants that were set made fine cabbage, but the plants were badly missing; while the ground on which seed was sown had no missing hill and much the finest heads. I am persuaded that to sow the seed in the hill where they are to grow is the best way to raise late cabbage. I know some think to make good heads the plant must be transplanted, but I do not think it necessary. In sowing seed in the hill you can thin out the plants letting the best plants remain; in this way you will have no missing hills, and secure a selection of the most vigorous plants.

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

SOUL-HUSBANDRY.

BY E. R. CHAMPLIN.

OUR life is all pursuit.
Think not to eat the fruit
Of thine own planting; still
To dig, and set the root,
While light lasts, is God's will.

To sow our seed, and care
That with it falls no tare,—
That it is nurtured well,—
Is ours; not ours to share
The fruitage we foretell.

'Tis ours indeed, to taste
But rarely, and with haste,
The fruit that others grew;
But still the way they traced
To steadfastly pursue.

But when at last the grain
We sowed is gathered in,
Thro' labors hard and long,
And spite of seeds of sin,
We'll feast, with rest and song!

A Garden Without Weeds.

If one would have a good garden it should be free from foul seeds. I think nine out of ten of the gardens among farmers are allowed to mature a crop of weeds the latter part of the season, and usually this is the result of carelessness. After June, or when such early crops as Peas, Lettuce and Radishes have matured, no further use is made of the land, and as it has usually been manured in the spring, it grows a lusty crop of weeds, and fills the soil so full of seeds as to quadruple the work of cultivation of such plants as come up delicately, and which must be kept clean by hand. The evil of ripening a crop of weed seed is not short lived, for the seeds will remain in the soil for many years and germinate when the spring opens. I have a one-fourth acre garden that I have not allowed a weed to go to seed on for twenty years, but it took five years of clean culture before I could see much improvement in it, and it was ten years before the old seed in the soil ceased to give trouble. As an aid to keeping the garden free from weeds, plant

everything in rows running the length of it, and put together those varieties which will ripen about the same time. For example, one of the narrow lands or beds I speak of can be planted in early Peas, Lettuce, Spinach and Radishes, and these will all be past use in June, when the ground can be worked by horse power till mellow. Then follow with some later crops, as Cucumbers or Sweet Corn. Another bed can be planted in Potatoes, and the middle of June, Hubbard, or some other variety of good winter Squashes planted, and a full crop grown. In my latitude, forty miles north of Cincinnati, the Hubbard Squash matures if planted the last week in June. If nothing else is wanted, plant Sweet Corn to grow fodder for the cows, even as late as the last of August, for you will be more likely to keep the land clean and you will get some benefit from the crop.

One more point. Make all rows straight, not only because the garden looks better for it, but much hand weeding is saved by it, especially when Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, &c, are raised.—*Waldo F. Brown, in Vick's Magazine.*

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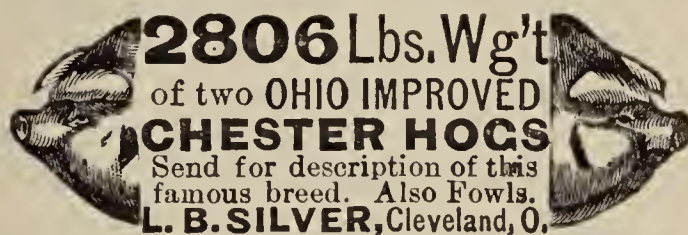
LANCASHIRES. Pigs for sale. Circulars free.

S. O. Hawkins, Bucks, Col. Co., Ohio. 4-86

FLORIDA CURIOSITIES.

TROPIC SEED BEANS, GEMS FOR VASES, &C.

J. W. Spang, Manatee, Florida. 12-85



2806 Lbs. Wg't
of two OHIO IMPROVED
CHESTER HOGS
Send for description of this famous breed. Also Fowls.
L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

Fairview Nurseries.

—ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—



Potted and Layer Strawberry Plants, New Peaches, "John Haas" and Ford's "Late White," 150,000 Peach Trees, best kinds, 1 yr. from bud. KIEFFER and LE CONTE Pear Trees, Champion Quince, ALL KINDS of Fruit Trees and Small Fruit Plants.

—TWO HUNDRED ACRES IN NURSERY.—

OSAGE ORANGE a specialty. Also the celebrated **Martin Amber Wheat, PURE.**

Send for Catalogue and Price List, free. Address

— **J. PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

JACKSON BROTHERS,

(Successors to George Jackson.)

New York State Drain Tile Works,

Works and Main Office on Third Ave.,
 Office, 94 Grand St., ALBANY, N. Y.



Round, Sole and Horse-Shoe Tile,
 Over 13 inches in length, by the cargo or in the smallest quantity, on demand, at prices that we will defy any other parties to undersell us. All Tile delivered on board of cars or boat in this city free of charge. Price List sent free on application, and practical drainers furnished if required. Mention **Seed-Time and Harvest** 11-10

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Grand Bay, Ala., April 8, 1885.

EDITOR SEED-TIME AND HARVEST:

Dear Sir,—I see in the March number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, also in Northern farm papers, something about Johnson Grass. While I think it is a good thing for the South and other hot and dry sections, I do not think it will be found of much value in the North when better forage plants can be grown, such as clover, timothy, etc. It is true it makes very heavy crops on good land, but it must be remembered that it is of a coarse nature. *Robensonia Scaboa*, commonly called Mexican Clover, I think would be found to be of more value for forage or to turn under for green manure than either Johnson Grass or Japan Clover. It grows on the poorest kind of land and stands drouth, in fact, seems to like dry weather. It grows on good soil too, Mr. Editor. Did you ever see anything that did not? It is good feed for all kinds of stock green or dry. I have often wished I was a horse or cow so I could eat some when making hay, it smells so nice. Fed green it increases the flow of milk, gives butter a rich color and good flavor; in fact, it is in my opinion as good as clover, and will grow where clover would not. It is an annual, but self seeder.

Those who raise poultry, I should think it would pay to raise Upland Rice; that is, the early kinds such as Extra Early, Yengan and Houduras. I am sure it would grow and mature wherever corn does. I planted some Extra Early the latter part of last June and it was ready to cut by the middle of September. The same culture for wheat or oats in drills will do for rice. Rows should be about three feet apart, If any of your Northern readers have friends in the South, I advise them to send for a little seed and try it. Yours Truly,

CALVIN SCHORADELBACH.

REDDING, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 15, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—I wish to make some remarks about this locality as a field for your seed business. This is an early section of California, and seeds ought to be in customers' hands for planting by January.

Let me tell you that this place is on the 40th degree of latitude. That we have had this winter no cold

greater than 20 degrees above zero and not an inch of snow, nor more than seven frosty mornings. The rainfall since December 15th, amounts to 24 inches.

We picked ripe cherries on April 10th. We dug new potatoes and picked green peas on April 1st. We have had new beets and Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage on our table since March 15th.

We planted tomatoes from the boxes to the field on the first of April. Our corn and beans and sunflowers were planted the first week in April. We have had lettuce heads and radishes on our table since February 1st.

Our Sharpless strawberries are being picked this week. Our Cuthbert raspberries will be ready to pick on April 20th, and our Kittatinny and Lawton blackberries will be ripe on the 25th of April. Our grapes, the Pocklington, Catawba, Agawam and Hartford Prolific have put on full leaf and have already set their berries. Our foreign grapes, the Flame, Tokay, Muscatel, Black Hamburg and Malvoisie have all blossomed and put on full leaf also.

Our figs both white and purple have already reached the full size of the fruit. Some of the fig trees bore 2000 pounds of fruit to each tree last year. They usually mature two crops each year, here. The almonds and some peaches, have reached the full size of fruit this week. All this, and besides we have orange and lemon trees loaded with blossoms while some of the ripe fruit still hangs on the trees.

And yet our land is sold for only \$10 to \$20 per acre, because there is 1,000,000 acres of government land yet untaken in our County of Shasta.

We want more people here to plant seeds, and then we will ask you to put on an extra clerk to fill orders from Shasta County, in January and February of each year.

Yours Truly,

GEO. R. WALDEN.

PECONIC, LONG ISLAND, JAN. 6, 1884.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—In answer to Mr. L. M. McElwain's request for information, in the December number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. Having had 13 years experience in small fruit growing, I think from his description of soil and situation, that it would be well adapted to strawberries. I consider the Wilson, Crescent and Sharpless Seedling the best.

Yours Truly,

L. M. BALDWIN.

WHAT IS IT? OPTICAL WONDER will please and amuse you. Send a 2-cent stamp for it. Agents wanted. JOHN SIMON & CO., 19 W. Houston St., N. Y. Mention Seed-Time and Harvest. 5-7

The South Florida Orange Grove.
\$1.00 a Year. 10 cts. in Silver for Sample,
FOUR ACRE ORANGE GROVE.
Payment on time. J. CROSS, LIVERPOOL, FLA.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL—
A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, O. 10y1

FLORAL INSTRUCTOR, 5th Year.
Monthly, tells all about Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables. Sample copy free. Ainsworth, Iowa.
(Say where you saw this.) 9tf.

Destroying Orchard Insects.

BY J. J. ALLEN.

First, growers have had much to try their patience for many years by having their fruit stung and becoming imperfect and wormy. A wormy apple, plum or cherry is only fit to feed to swine, and a man must be more than one-half Jew who does not think more of a hog than to feed it wormy fruit. Then what can we say of the man who will gather wormy apples for the purpose of grinding them up to make cider for some one to drink or make into vinegar for use in the family. I have tried many ways to prevent fruit being injured by worms and insects. The best and most effectual was one resorted to last season for the first time. I took a piece of woolen cloth about six inches wide and wound it twice around the apple tree, about two feet from the ground, tying it in place with some common wrapping twine and then taking some common tar and thinning it with some black oil, and warming the substance so that I could paint a strip on the cloth about two inches wide, with an old paint brush, using care not to get the paint on the bark of the tree.

This being done, it stopped the highway of ants and many other kinds of insects racing up and down the tree. In the fall, to my surprise, I gathered a crop of apples that was generally free from worms, and was the smoothest and freest from imperfections of any apples that I have grown for years.

It was a curiosity to see the number of bugs, insects and worms that took up their lodgings in their attempt to march over the obstacle put in their pathway.

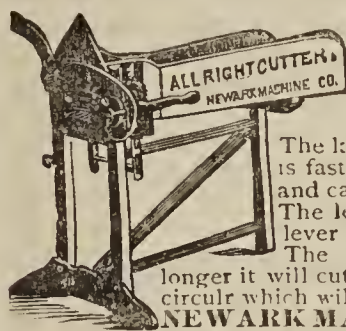
A TRAP FOR FLIES & C., IN A PLUM ORCHARD.

If you take a common kerosene lantern with guards around the glass, and put around it some thin white paper, and cover the paper with a coating of molasses the whole length of the lantern, and then tie it in places on the globe of the lantern and hang the lantern in the orchard between the trees, on a stake about three feet from the ground, on a dark, warm, foggy night, well trimmed and lighted, and you will see that you have caught a vast number of the insects which would do you much harm if left to run at large. This should be done when the tree begins to blossom, and kept up for a few weeks until the fruit gets some size. To do this two or three nights in each week, for the required time, will accomplish much in the

way of saving choice fruit. To put the cloth on the plum and cherry trees, as on the apple trees, above described, will also be of much advantage to those trees as to the apple trees in keeping away many bugs that would injure the tree and its fruit.

EGGS for Hatching from Gilman's renowned strain of **Plymouth Rocks** only, at \$1.50 per 13, with two eggs extra to those who mention Seed-Time and Harvest.
W. C. Hart, Box 2, WALDEN, N. Y.

LADIES of the **WHITE HOUSE**
 The **ONLY** Book of the kind ever pub'd
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION
 With sketches of Mrs. McElroy, Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Arthur added. No increase in price. A history of every Administration from Washington to Cleveland. 24 Steel Engravings, including only authorized Portrait of Miss Cleveland. Big sales everywhere. Confidential Terms.
BRADLEY & COMPANY, 66 N. 4th St. Philada. Penn'a. AGENTS WANTED.



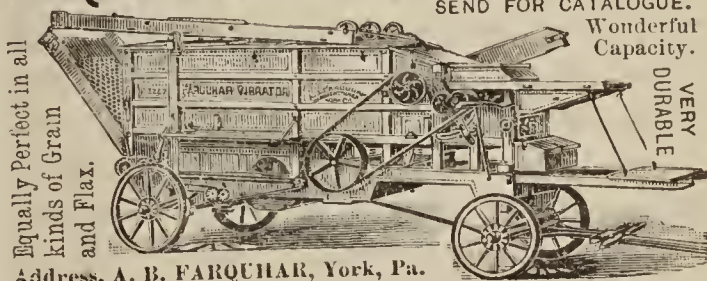
ALL RIGHT Self-feed STRAW & HAY CUTTER

The best in the world.

The knife is Steel, and tempered, and is fastened to lever with three bolts, and can be easily taken off to sharpen. The length of cut is regulated by the lever to which the knife is bolted. The higher the lever is raised, the longer it will cut. All are guaranteed. Send for circular which will be mailed **FREE**.
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FARQUHAR VIBRATING SEPARATOR.

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Equally Perfect in all kinds of Grain and Flax.

VERY DURABLE

Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

If you want to buy a FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT

in the mild and beautiful climate of

Maryland or the South,

WRITE TO

J. L. HANNA,

75 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.,
 for free information.

3-

SMALL FRUIT SPECIALTIES.

We desire to call special attention to our very heavy stock of **Wilson's Albany Strawberry, Souhegan, Doolittle and Turner Raspberry, and Wilson Blackberry**, all of which we are prepared to furnish at *Lower Rates than an equally Good Quality can be had for elsewhere.* Of course those who want the **'ATLANTIC'** will prefer to buy of us as the **Introducers.** Our stock is heavy and prices reduced. *Send for Catalogue*

WM. F. BASSETT & SON,
Hammonton, N. J.

9-1y

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

I KNOW NOT.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

There is a place, I know not where,
That God has marked for me a tomb.
There is a time, I know not when,
That I shall sleep within its gloom;
Secure from storms, and saved by grace,
That grave shall be sweet hiding place.
For death will come, I know not how:
It may be in the silent night,
It may be swift, it may be slow,
It may be in the morning light,
That I shall with unsandled feet,
Stand waiting where the two worlds meet.
There is a time, it may be night,
When other feet than mine, shall bear
My senseless body from my room,
And I shall neither know or care,
That I am borne outside a door;
My feet shall never enter more.
There is a time, it may be soon,
When I shall yield this fleeting breath:
And others looking on, shall say,
This is a work of thine, oh! death.
Be near or far, hope fear disarms;
I shall fall sweetly in Christ's arms.

"Drawn" Cabbage Plants.

BY A. G. TILLINGHAST.

I used to think in the East that cabbage plants that had got "drawn" or long-legged in the plant beds, were much inferior to short-stemmed, stocky plants. I changed my mind years ago, so far as the tomato was concerned, as I found that the long stems when set into and covered with soil, took roots along the whole length of the stem and a mass of rootlets was thus obtained which aided the plants to make a vigorous growth and overtake, if not quite outstrip, its stocky rival, which began with more top and more roots. I am not prepared to say how it is with cabbage in the East, but am satisfied that in the soil and climate I have here, the long "drawn", spindle shanked cabbage plant acts exactly as did the tomato in the East. It makes more roots (when the long stem is set into the ground) and a large headed, short-stemmed cabbage is the result. Much depends upon how such plants are set. If properly set, the extra length of stem is transformed into roots that feed the plant. And the true value of a plant is not in its being stocky alone, but in its having plenty of healthy

roots, and in its having come from well grown seed, which is thoroughbred and has a pedigree. "Blood will tell," and repeated selections for many generations, gives the "blood" an impetus that is astonishing. But bear in mind that all blooded stock want plenty of good food, and plants get this from soil by aid of their roots. So set the stems well into the soil, and make more feeders.

Padilla, Wash. Territory, 1885.

WE WILL SEND THE WESTERN PLOWMAN, a handsome 20-paged Home and Farm paper, *Three months on trial* to all who will send **10c.** for postage. **J. J. Creem, Corning, N. Y. ***

COINS-STAMPS, CURIOSITIES. 24 pp Catalogue and two medals, 10c. Birds Egg and Skin Lists for stamp. **W. F. GREANY,** 4-6 827 Brannan St., San Francisco, Cal.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS !!

If you wish to get the **NEWEST** and **BEST** varieties at the **Lowest Price**, write for my Catalogue, with directions for culture.

WALTER W. COLES, Claymont, Del.

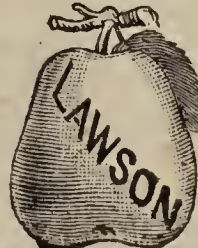
Sweet Potato Plants { **All varieties; lowest prices.** Packed to carry safely long distances by express. Price List sent free. Address **E. A. MURRAY, Fosters, Warren Co., Ohio.** *Mention this paper.* 5-6

3,000,000 Sweet Potato PLANTS. **Early Golden**, and all leading kinds. \$1 per 200, by mail; by express, \$1 per 400, \$2 per 1,000. **Nansemond**, \$1.50 per 1,000 for 2,000 and upwards. Write for circulars. **W. W. RATHBONE,** 4-5* **Marietta, Ohio.**

Seeds Given Away!

A **PACKAGE** Mixed Flower Seeds (400 kinds) with **PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE**, all for 2 stamps. Tell all your friends. **G. W. PARK, Fanettsburg, Pa.**
Write now. This notice will appear but twice.

1838-1884. **THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EARLY PEAR.** Ripening in Central New York *early in July*, and *Sells at Highest Prices.* Send for history of **Original Tree, 100 years old.** Headquarters for **Kieffer Pears, Parry Strawberries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries, Marlboro Raspberries, Grapes, &c., &c.,**
8-1 **WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.**



COTTON PLANTER'S SEED STORE.

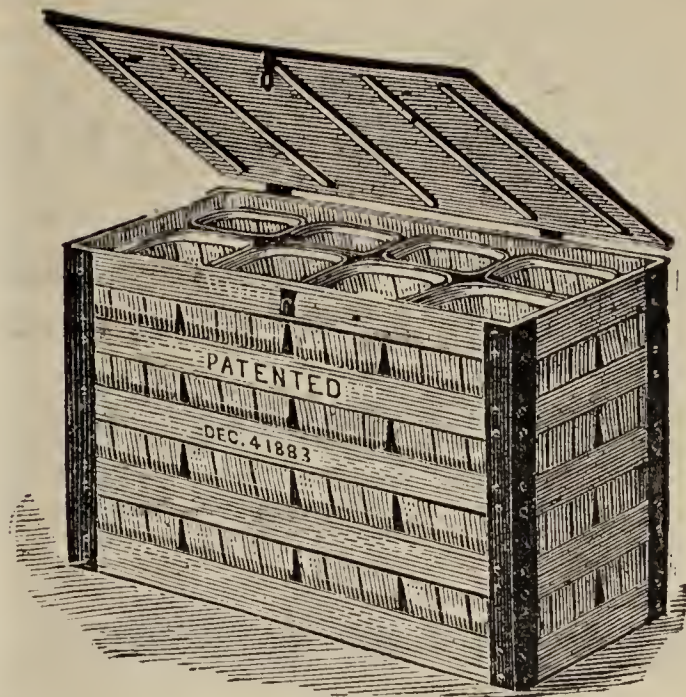
Improved Cotton Seed a Specialty, Millo Maize. Brazilian Flour Corn. Full assortment of Field and Cotton Seed.

COTTON PLANTER'S ALMANAC and Seed Catalogue for 1885, sent free on application. **F. M. DUNCAN, Box 12, Dallas, Ga.**

The Codlin Moth:

In my practice I have discovered how to destroy easily this insect in such numbers that it is no longer a pest; but I have never made this method known outside of the circle in which I live. I was instructed by a friend to place sweetened water on the bee stand to catch the bee moth. I did so, and went the next morning and found six moths, but from examination they proved to be the codlin moth. I then determined to try an experiment to catch codlin moths, and in the evening a basin of sweetened water was hung on a limb of a Harvest Apple tree; to my joy and surprise I found, next morning, the liquid in the basin was completely covered with codlin moths. I at once ordered the tinsmith to make me thirty-five or forty basins, holding a trifle over a pint each, with wire bales by which to hang them up.

The place selected to hang the basins should be open and easy of access. No more liquid should be prepared than is needed for immediate use, for if kept long it will lose its ripe apple or new cider smell and taste. For thirty or thirty-five basins take a gallon of rain water and sweeten it, and then add a little vinegar to give it aroma, for it is the ripe apple or cider smell that attracts the moths to their liquid graves. I think Sorghum molasses is best for sweetening. The time for commencing the use of the bath will depend on the season, somewhere from first to the fifteenth of May, and it should be continued until July, when the first brood of moths will have been captured.—*From a Prize Essay in Vick's Magazine.*



We Lead all Others

In the manufacture of fruit packages. Our Patent Climax Berry Crates and Berry Baskets are unequalled in every essential point. They have successfully stood the test of the sharpest competition and are now universally used, and are regarded as the standard in nearly every State and Territory of the Union. That they are acknowledged by all who have used or seen them to be superior to all other crates and baskets is proven by the fact that the demand for them has steadily increased year after year.

"Your crates are the best in every respect that I have ever used."—**A. M. PURDY.**

"We have used the Disbrow M'fg Co.'s crates and baskets for years and consider them unexcelled in style and durability. The Climax is correctly named."—**CHAS. A. GREEN.**

"We have just received a lot of crates and baskets from the Disbrow M'fg Co. Their new crate is a marvel of beauty, light and strong. Easy get a cent more per quart and thus pay for the baskets, besides finding a more ready sale. Use the old ones to take black raspberries to the dryer."—**FRUIT NOTES.**

"Without exception these are the best crates and baskets we have ever used or seen."—**FRUIT RECORDER.**

"We have used your Climax crates and baskets and regard them as the best we have seen."—**ELL-WANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.**

No better authority than the above can be found anywhere. All these testimonials are of recent date and we are constantly receiving such from all the best fruit growers in the country. Don't buy any berry crates or baskets this year until you have seen our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, which is sent free to any address. Do not be deceived by low figures, or special offers on cheap crates, slimy baskets or gift packages. Competition is so strong that good goods are sold as low as they can possibly be made for. Our goods are made on honor, of the best material only, and full count is sent always.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

DISBROW M'FG CO.,

4-5

Rochester, N. Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.



EUREKA SILK CO., Phila., Pa.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Some of the most profitable results from these manures have been from after-applications at hoeings.

THE MAPES MANURES.

For growing plants from seed—Cabbages, Tomatoes, Egg-plants, etc.,—use

THE MAPES COMPLETE MANURE for general use. price \$4.80 per bag of 200 lbs., may also be used on any crop at any stage of growth. Will change sickly, weak rows to be equal to the best.

—:O:—

THE MAPES CABBAGE MANURE, price \$4.50 per bag of 200 pounds. This manure is used exclusively by some of the largest and most successful growers on Long Island, New Jersey and elsewhere. Last season the use of this manure on the Cauliflower crops in many cases made the difference between no crop at all and a crop bringing the highest prices in the market.

—:O:—

THE MAPES CORN MANURE, price \$4.60 per bag of 200 pounds. Corn can be profitably grown on very poor land with this manure alone, and the land brought up into condition for grain and permanent seeding.

If your Local Dealer does not sell the Mapes Fertilizer send direct to headquarters.

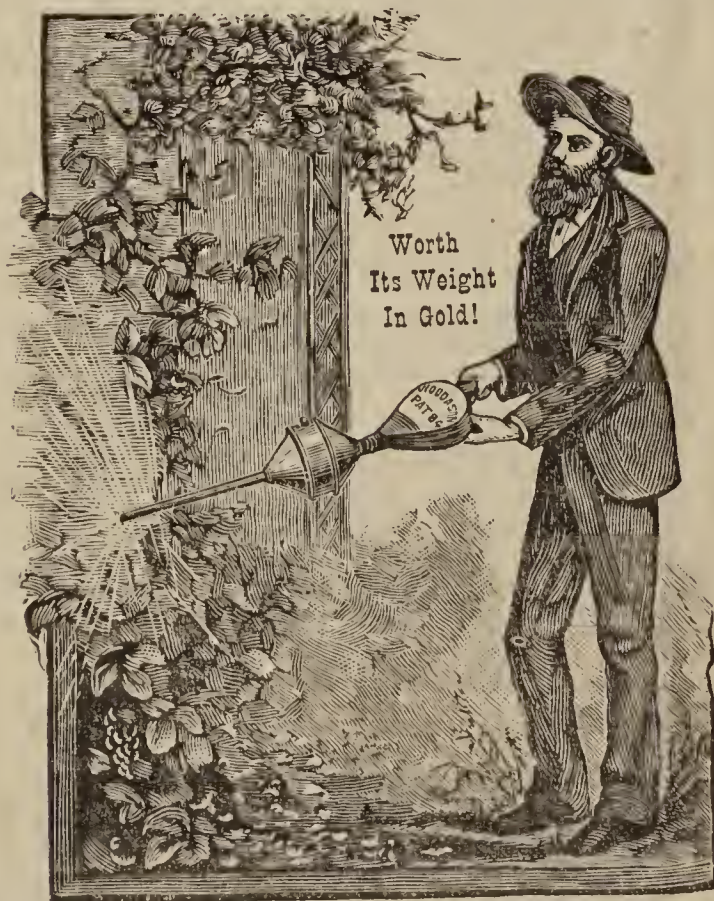
Freights.—By reason of present competition between the leading transportation lines, we can often ship, at very favorable rates, particularly in car load lots.

Those ordering from us, even by the single bag, may rely upon our securing the lowest rate possible.

Send postal for pamphlet on manures for all crops; also Potato pamphlet.

MAPES' FORMULA AND PERUVIAN GUANO CO.,
158 Front Street, New York.

SURE DEATH TO ALL KINDS OF INSECTS!



T. WOODASON'S INSECT EXTERMINATORS.

United States Patent No. 292,085. Canadian Patent No. 20,942.

Blows Paris Green, London Purple, Hellebore, Pyrethrum, Sulphur, Flour, Slack Lime, Ashes, Etc., Etc.

This Bellows is the best article ever invented for destroying insects in the Conservatory, Garden, Orchard or Field; it will kill every bug upon one acre of potatoes, under the leaves as good as on top, in an hour; it will blow powder into the highest fruit trees. This Bellows can be held in any direction without waisting powder, as it regulates its own supply; kills under the leaf perfectly. Poisons for sale, strictly pure only.

Price of Improved Patent Bellows. \$4.00

Price of Liquid Atomizer Bellows. \$2.00

This is the only article in the market that effectually kills the rose bush bug, throwing a very fine spray.

Small Powder Bellows for House Use, \$1.00.

Pure Pyrethrum Powder For Sale.

My goods will be shipped to any address, on receipt of price.

THOMAS WOODASON,
74 Canalport Ave., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

We will ship these exterminators from here or from Chicago at above prices. Pyrethrum Powder at \$1.00 per pound by Mail, or 80 cents per pound by Express.

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

SOMETHING NEW.

Now we HAVE got it! and don't you forget it!

S. I. HASELTINE'S PATENT HAND WEEDER AND SCRAPER

We can recommend this little tool as **First Class Every Way.** Blade is Solid Steel, Oil Tempered, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and **Has Five Sharp Edges.** A Child can use it. When we say that **It is as Indispensable in the Strawberry Bed or the Flower or Vegetable Garden, as the Axe to the Woodman, or the Saw to the Mechanic, WE MEAN EVERY WORD OF IT!**

It repays its cost many times in a single day's use. When known, it will be as commonly found in the garden as the broom in the household. **Price, post Paid, 50 cts.**

Sold Wholesale and
Retail by **I. F. TILLINGHAST.**
LA PLUME. LACK A CO.,
PENN'A.



No Seedsman can afford to get along without

A GOOD PRINTING PRESS,

and every business man should have one. I spent much time and study in determining which was the best and most practical, and found it to be

THE "OFFICIAL."

I have arranged with the manufacturers to supply them at factory prices as follows:

Junior	{ prints	{ Hand-Inking	\$ 3.
	{ 2x3 in.	{ Self-Inking.....	5.
No. 1,	{ prints	{ Hand Inking....	6.
	{ 3x4½	{ Self-Inking.....	10.
No. 2,	{ prints	{ Hand-Inking ..	11.
	{ 4x6 in.	{ Self-Inking.....	15.
No. 3,	{ (5x7½ in.)	{ Self-Inking	25.
No. 4,	{ (6x9 in.)	{ Self-Inking	35.
No. 6,	{ prints	{ Self-Inking.....	60.
	{ 8½x12½	{ Rotary Power...	120.
No. 7,	{ prints	{ Self-Inking ..	100.
	{ 10x15	{ Rotary Power...	175.

These prices include Inking Rollers, Chase, Wrench and Base Board. The rollers are cast, and the Machine is all complete, ready to operate as soon as received.

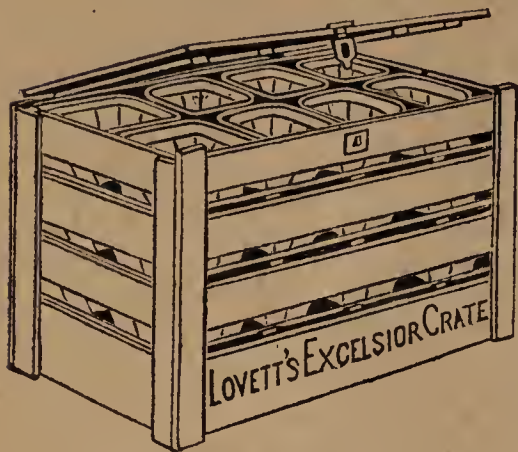
The size of the sheets printed on this press is not limited by the size of the press, as it will print sheets with large margins without soiling them.

I have used a number of these presses. Have had a No. 4, in almost constant use for nearly ten years, printing many hundred thousand seed bags, envelopes, bill heads, &c., and it is practically as good to-day as it ever was. Any person desiring a first class press for practical work, will do well to send me his order. Much larger and costlier presses of the same make, but with rotary movement and foot power or steam fixtures will also be supplied if wanted.

Address, **ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,**
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

BERRY CRATES & BASKETS.

Quality best, prices low. Goods made up and in store, hence, prompt shipments in all cases.



LOVETT'S EXCELSIOR CRATE.

The lightest, strongest, prettiest and most durable Berry Crate yet produced; dust proof, ventilation perfect. The corner, the most vital part of a Crate, is fashioned as shown in the figure of section and bound with iron binders. Prices, 32 qt. crate, complete, (with baskets and trays) \$1.10 each; without baskets 95 cents each. For 45 round pints basket, complete, \$1.50 each; without baskets, \$1.10.



COR. EXCELSIOR.

ACME CRATE.

Similar to the Excelsior, but not so light or strong—the ends being of inch wood and without the iron corner binder, but a most excellent Crate. Prices 32 qt. crate, complete, \$1.00 each; without baskets 85 cents each. I make this crate of the 32 quart size only.

DELAWARE CRATE.

This is the well-known Crate, put together in the manner shown in the engraving. Owing to the competition in its manufacture, large quantities of worthless crates of this pattern are yearly thrown upon the market; in fact, the material used is often so poor, and the structure so careless, that they will endure but a single trip; even then frequently twisting out of shape to an extent that tells sadly upon the fruit by its crushed condition on arrival at market. Those I am sending out are all manufactured thoroughly and substantially and may be used through the berry season for many years. They are well worth many times more than the difference in cost between them and the frail unsightly crates referred to. Prices, 32 quart crate, complete, 90 cents each; without baskets, 75 cents. For 45 round pint baskets, complete, \$1.45 each; without baskets \$1.00 each. For 45 square pint baskets, complete, \$1.25 each; without baskets, \$1.00 each.



Prices of BERRY BASKETS.

Square Quarts,	\$1.00 per 100;	\$9.00 per 1000.
Square Pints,	" " " "	" " " "
Round Pints,	\$1.50 " " "	\$14.00 " " "
Trays, or Racks,	5 cents each;	\$4.50 per 100.

Nothing less than a full thousand and at 1000 rates.

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Money Order & Telegraph Offices, Red Bank, N. J.

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June, 1885.

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NO. 6.



SEED TIME

AND

HARVEST



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MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.



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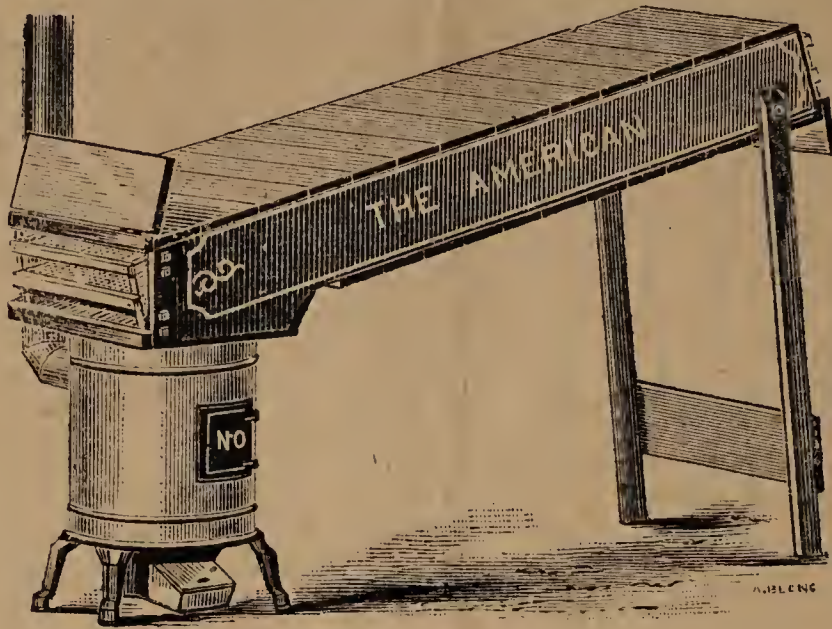
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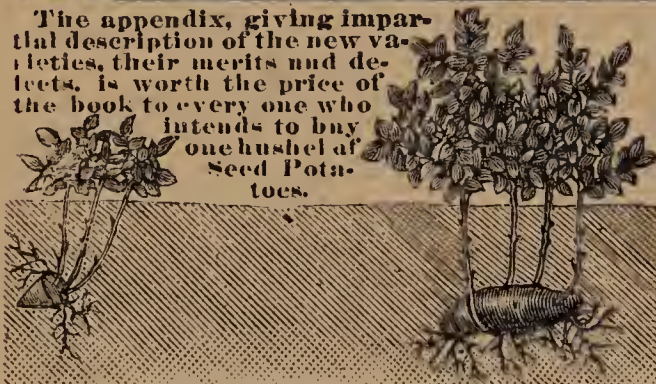
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JUNE, 1885.

No. 6.

The Golden Wedding.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

I mind me of the time, good wife,
A happy, pleasant time,
When you were young and fair, good wife,
And I was in my prime;
Tis when the preacher said the words
So solemnly and slow,
That made us one in heart and hand,
Just fifty years ago.

Our hearts were light and joyous then,
For we were young and strong,
Our daily toil we brightened, wife,
With many a cheerful song;
'Twas then we learned to love and praise
The God who blessed us so,
And who has led us all the way,
Since fifty years ago.

And as the years have rolled slong,
They've brought things new and strange;
Among our friends, and in our home,
There's been full many a change.
We've had our joys and sorrows, wife,
Our hearts have ached with woe,
At trials that we dreamed not of,
Some fifty years ago.

Old time has changed us some, good wife,
He's brought us toil and care,
The luster of our eyes he's dimmed,
There's silver in our hair.
But our hearts are just the same, dear wife,
And this I'm sure we know,
We love each other better now,
Than fifty years ago.

And now together as we glide
Adown the stream of life,
Oh, may our hearts be raised above
The world's vain toil and strife.
And when our time has come, dear wife,
And we are called to go,
We'll trust the Lord we learned to love
Some fifty years ago.

UNKNOWN IS BEST.

If the dead, lying under the grasses,
Unseen linger near the bereft,
Having knowledge and sense of what passes
In the hearts and the homes they have left,
What tear-drops, than sea waters salter,
Must fall as they watch all the strife—
When they see how we fail, how we falter,
How we miss in the duties of life.

If the great, who go out with their faces
Bedewed by a weeping world's tears,
Stand near and can see how their places
Are filled, while the multitude cheers;
If the parent, whose back is bent double
With delving for riches and gold,
Lends an ear to the wrangle and trouble
About him before he is cold;

If the wife, who left weeping and sorrow
Behind her, bends down from above,
And beholds the tears dried on the morrow,
And the eyes newly burning with love;
If the gracious and royal-souled mother,
From the silence and hush of her tomb,
Can hear the harsh voice of another
Slow blighting the fruit of her womb;

If the old hear their early begotten
Rejoicing that burdens are gone;
If the young know how soon they're forgotten,
While the mirth and the revel go on—
What sighing of sorrow and anguish
Must sound through the chambers of space!
What desolate spirits must languish
In that mystic and undescribed place!
Then life was a farce with its burden,
And Death but a terrible jest.
But they can not. The grave gives its guerdon
Of silence and beautiful rest.

—Ella Wheeler, in the Chicago Tribune.

Eve's Jealousy.

She had promised him that she would mend the lining of his new overcoat if he would wear another and leave that at home. And so, as he had left it, she took it from the hall and carried it into her sewing room. She was Mrs. Wilton, and she had been married five years, and never, never in all that time had had one unhappy moment. Mr. Wilton had been very attentive, very kind, and had never made her jealous. She often said she was the happiest woman living. Now as she looked at the lining, and compared the silk with the torn portion, she was thinking these thoughts:

"And he is just the dearest, best, truest fellow in the world," said Eve Wilton to herself. "I'm not half good enough for him. I wonder what this is in his pocket—it bulges it all out of shape."

She put her hand into the breast pocket as she spoke, and drew out a little package, wrapped up in silver paper and tied with blue ribbon.

"Something he has bought for me, I expect," said Eve. "I wonder what it is. I think I won't open it until he comes home," and then she started to mend the coat.

"I wonder what it is," she said. "Tom did mean to get me an opera glass, I know; but this is not the shape of the parcel. It doesn't seem like a book. It might be lace wound on a card—real lace."

She looked at the package again.

"I do wonder what it is," said she, and finished hemming the patch down.

"There wasn't much to mend, after all," she said. "I thought the tear much longer. How, I do wonder what is in that package."

Eve put the coat over a chair, and took up the parcel.

"Tom wouldn't mind," she said; "I will just take a peep; I'm sure it's for me."

Then she undid the ribbon, unfolded the paper, and saw letters.

"Dear Tom," said she, "he must keep my old letters next his heart, and he has never told me."

The writing was not hers; she saw that.

"His mother's letters," she said, "he loved his mother so."

Then she began to tremble a little, for the letters did not begin "My dear son," nor anything like it. She cast her eyes over them; they were love letters.

"Tom has loved some other woman before he met me," she said, beginning to cry. "Oh, what shall I do?" she cried out. "Oh, foolish, foolish creature that I am! Of course she died, and he only loves me now. It was all before we met. I must not mind—" But there she paused, gave a little scream, and threw the letter from her as though it had been a serpent and had bitten her. It was dated the past week. It was not four days old. "Oh! oh!" cried Eve. "Oh, what shall I do? Tom, my Tom? What shall I do? He is false—Tom. Oh, I have gone mad! No, there are the letters. They are really there. Why do I not die? Do people live though such things as these?"

Then she knelt on the floor and gathered up the letters, and steadily read them through. There were ten of them. Such love-letters! No other interpretation could be put on them. They were absurd love-letters such as are always produced in court in cases of breach of promise. And they called him "Popsey Wopsey," and "Darlingy Parlingy," and "Lovey Dovey," and "Own Sweetness," and they were all signed, "Your own Nellie."

"It is all true," said poor Eve, wringing her hands. "And it is worse than anything I ever heard of. I trusted him so. I believed in him so. My Tom, my own dear Tom!"

Then she wiped her eyes and gathered up the letters, wrapped the silver paper around them, tied the blue ribbon and put them back in the awful breast pocket of that dreadful overcoat and hung it in the hall.

"Tom shall never know," she said. "I will never see him again; when he comes home I shall be dead. I will not live to bear this."

Then she sat down to think over the best means of suicide. She could hang herself to the chandelier with a window-blind cord, and then she would be black in the face and hideous. She would drown herself, but then her body would go floating down the river to the sea, and drowned people looked even worse than strangled ones. She was too much afraid of fire-arms to shoot

herself, even in this strait; but ah! a sudden thought. She would take poison.

Yes, that would be best, and though she would never see Tom again, he would see her and remorse would sting him. Here she made a great mistake.

A man who is coolly treacherous to women never has any remorse. Remorse in love affairs is a pure feminine quality, and even the worst of the sex are not without it. However, it is natural to believe that remorse is possible to a man whom one has heretofore believed to be an angel in human form, and Eve took a little miserable comfort from the thought that Tom would kneel beside her coffin and burst into tears and passionate exclamations of regret which she perhaps might see from some spiritual post of observation. So, having put on a hat and a thick veil, Eve betook herself down the street and round the corner to the chemist.

The chemist was an old German, a benevolent looking one, with red cheeks and a smiling mouth, and when she asked for poison for rats, he said: "So!" and beamed mildly upon her.

"I want it very strong," said Eve.

"So!" said the chemist.

"But not to give more pain than is necessary," said Eve.

"To the rats?" asked the chemist.

"Yes," said Eve, of course; and it must be quick and not make one black in the face." With a grave countenance he compounded a powder and handed it across the counter. Eve took it, passed him the few coppers he asked, and walked off. Once home, she went at once to her room, taking the powder with her, and threw herself on the bed. Once or twice she tasted the powder with the tip of her tongue, hoping it was not very disagreeable. Then, finding it sweet, she bravely swallowed it.

"It is all over," she said. "Oh, Heaven, forgive me, and forgive Tom!" And then she laid herself down upon her pillow.

Just as she did so the familiar sound of a latch-key in the door below startled her. It was Tom, and now he was calling her.

"Eve—Eve—Eve—where are you?"

Never before had she refused to answer that voice. Why had he come to torture

her dying moments! Now he was bouncing upstairs. He was in the room.

"What is the matter? Are you ill, Eve?" he exclaimed.

"No," said she faintly, "only tired."

"Ah! you look tired, little one," said he. "I came home to get the overcoat. I suppose you've found out by this time that that in the hall is not mine. I wore Johnson's overcoat home from the office last night by mistake, and he is anxious about it. He asked me if there was any one in the house who would be apt to meddle with papers in his pocket. I said I thought not. I hadn't a jealous wife—eh? What's the matter, Eve?"

"O, Tom," cried Eve, hysterically. "O, Tom, say it again! It was not your coat? O, Tom, kiss me."

"Why, what's the matter, Eve?" he cried out. "You must be ill."

"Oh, I am a wicked woman, Tom!" she cried. "There were letters in the pocket—love letters. I read them. I thought you were false to me. I—I took poison, Tom. I'm going to die—and I long to live so. O, Tom, save me!"

"Yes, yes!" cried Tom. "O, good heavens! What poison?"

"Mr. Hoffman will know. I bought it of him. Perhaps he can save me!" cried Eve.

Away went Tom, white as death, to the chemist's shop. He bursts in like a whirlwind.

"The lady!" he gasped. "The lady who bought poison here just now. She took it by mistake. You must save her. She is dying!"

"No, no!" said the old German. "Be calm. Be at rest. She cannot die of dat! When a lady asks me for poison dat will not turn a rat black in de face, I say to myself, 'so!' I smells some ding, and I give her shust a little sugar. She could take a pound. Go home and tell her dat I never sells poison to women dat cry, and do not wish de rat to become black in de face. So—be calm."

So Tom flew home again, and Eve rejoiced; and hearing that Johnson was a single man who admitted himself to be engaged, she did not rip the patch off his coat, as she at first intended.

Strawberry Growing.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

By the system of pot layering it is possible to have strawberries within eight or nine months of the time the plants are put out. A pot layer is simply a layer rooted in a pot instead of in the open ground. Shortly after the fruit is gathered the beds are thoroughly forked over or else cultivated between the rows with a wheel hoe; this starts the runners to growing, and in two weeks they will be ready for potting. The pots are two or three inches in diameter, filled with the same soil as that in which the strawberries are growing, and are sunk to the level of the surface in the strawberry bed; then a layer is placed across the tops and weighted down to its place by a small stone. The stone also marks where the pot is, for the first rain will probably obliterate all marks indicating its location, and accomplishes yet another object—keeping moist the soil under it, thus favoring the throwing out of roots at the point desired. These roots will in ten or twelve days have filled the pot, when the layer is cut, severing the potted plant from the parent plant. The potted plants are grouped together and shaded and watered for a few days, to insure a vigorous growth before they are planted out. When this is done, scarcely one plant in a thousand will fail to grow when transplanted; the plants may be transplanted at once, but when this is done more will fail to grow.

We must now consider the bed into which they are to be transplanted. The soil may be of almost any character, provided it is fertile and well drained. Of course it must contain sufficient plant food to nourish the plants, and this food must be in an available form. Thorough draining is very important. If the land is not well drained naturally, underdrain with tile. Given fertility and drainage and strawberry growing can be made a success upon any soil with which I am acquainted. After plowing or spading up the soil, spread over it of stable manure, well rotted, a layer two or three inches thick, and work the manure well into the soil. Stable manure

is the best, but in place of it any good artificial manure may be used, using a quantity equivalent to a layer of stable manure two or three inches thick. Of course the soil is made fine.

In this bed plant out the pot layers as soon after July 15th, as possible. The sooner after this date they are planted out the better; but if planted as late as September 15th, they will fruit the next season, though the crop will not be so large as when the plants are put out earlier. If the weather is hot and dry, place alongside of each plant a mulch of rough manure or dry, fine grass, &c., to prevent the drying out and heating of the ground. When this is done, no watering need be done unless the weather is very hot and dry—as hot and dry as I have known it to be but once in twenty years. The soil will need no cultivation other than that necessary to keep the weeds down for three or four weeks after the plants are put out. But the weeds must be kept down; for when they once get a start, much work will be required and the plants must be more or less injured. If the patch is small, hoe out the weeds by hand; but if you are growing berries extensively, you can not make a better investment than a good wheel hoe. The scale upon which they are grown should have something to do with the manner of planting also, in my opinion. If but a few are grown, I would plant them in beds, four rows to each bed, making the rows fifteen inches apart in the row. Make a pathway two feet wide between the beds. But when grown extensively, it is the better plan not to divide the patch into beds, but to make the rows two feet apart and the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. This allows of the use of the wheel hoe better than putting the rows close together, and no more space is occupied than when the plants are put in beds, as directed above.

After the plants have been placed in the bed four or five weeks, they will begin to throw out runners. These must be pinched or cut off as they appear. This must be done, else the plants will not form a bush twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, having the matured crowns essential to the production of fruit the following June,

Though not always done, I would recommend that the bed be covered with hay, straw or leaves, about the middle of December in this latitude (the fortieth parallel) and earlier farther North. Make the covering two or three inches deep, placing it over the plants as well as the space between. This is allowed to remain undisturbed until the plants begin to show signs of life the next spring, which will be early in April. Then push the mulch a little aside, to allow the plants to get through, but do not remove it from between them, as it will keep down weeds, shade the roots of the plants, and keep clean the large berries you will be sure to have in June.

Hand-Picking Potato Bugs.

Mr. T. B. Terry of Ohio, one of the most successful potato growers in the country, who formerly used Paris Green to kill the bugs, has picked them off by hand for the past six years and says he can't afford to use the poison, let alone the danger of having it round. The expense last year of hand-picking 24 acres was only three-eighths of the cost of poisoning. Children are glad of the work at 50 cents per day and board and even if men were thus employed he says in the *Ohio Farmer* it would be cheaper than the poison. The secret of hand-picking is to pick the very first bugs that come, and then force the plants by having a rich soil frequently cultivated. He used to try to pick the bugs clean, but he has since learned to let a picker walk between two rows and when he sees a bug he picks it up, puts it in an old tin fruit can carried in the other hand (a little shake now and then will keep them from crawling out,) straightens up and goes ahead until he sees another. Sometimes he will get several at one stoop, but no attempt is made to get them clean, but only to pick what are in sight and go on. Begin early and they will not get thick. At the end of each row have a large covered pail into which the bugs are emptied until it is full, when they get a hot water bath. "What few larvæ do hatch out in spite of us we brush off with a long paddle into a pan. The paddle has a handle long enough so one can stand up straight

Occasional raps on the pan with the paddle keeps the bugs from crawling out until we get to the end of the row, when they are dumped into the pail. If it costs me twice as much as usual to keep them off this year, I shall not growl, but shall expect to get well paid for my trouble in the fall. The large grower of specialties has much the advantage in this matter of bugging. It costs me but little more to keep the bugs off of 24 acres than it did off of 12."

A New Idea in Growing Fodder Corn.

For fodder corn I prefer the Evergreen Sweet. Instead of sowing I plant it in rows eighteen inches apart and one foot between the hills, marking the rows and guessing the distance in the row. I cultivate out two or three times. That hastens the growth and the stalks contain more nutriment and are eaten with a better relish than corn sown broadcast. I put three kernels in the hill as near together as possible. I commence cutting by cutting alternate rows, leaving it in rows three feet apart. At the second cutting I cut every other hill. By so doing it lets in the sun and what remains ears out so that at the last cutting I not only have some for the table but enough to give my hog a lively start toward the pork barrel. Select a suitable spot of land so you will not be obliged to carry it too far. The most rapid way to plant it is with a corn planter.—*J. A. Phelps, New Haven County, Conn.*

Fight the Peach Borer.

June is the time to fight the peach borer. All that is necessary is to examine the bodies of the trees and extract the grubs with a sharp-pointed blade of a knife. They will be found just beneath the surface of the soil, and their presence will be readily detected by the gum formed from the exuding sap. As a preventive of the borer, J. T. Lovett recommends to place at the base of each tree a shovelful of slacked lime or several of coal ashes, but we have not found either of these effectual.

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER VI.

If June, the month of roses, brought with it much work, it also brought many sports, pastimes and customs; for the rural population seemed to give a practical illustration of the old proverb: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy;" and who can deny that they were happier and better for so doing?

There were so many of these pleasurable times, we have not space to record them all; but must select a few which we think will prove most interesting.

"Sheep shearing" has been, and, it is but natural to suppose, always will be one of the industrial sports, for there appears to be some kind of fascination in all the grades of the work, whether persons are employed in the same or merely lookers on. The driving of the sheep into the water, the washing and cleansing of the same is similar to that in our own country—and as the majority of the readers of this magazine are dwellers in the country, and have seen the operation performed so often—if they have not been a participant in it—it seems scarcely necessary to repeat it here. The shearing, itself, is conducted a little differently than at any place where the writer has been. It has been his fate to see it as a merely, quiet affair carried on by two or three people in some barn, and there did not seem to be much sport in that; at least, it seemed to lack any sort of amusement, and the manner in which the sheep acted during the operation would have led you to believe the sheep were of the same opinion. But this, surely, must be different on the "other side of the big pond"—there it is lively, animated and spirit-stirring and gathers together a great crowd, who think it is as good as a play or the circus—and if you have any doubts on the subject, let the following dispel them. The description is taken from an eye-witness: "This shearing is no less lively nor picturesque than the washing. The shearers, seated in rows beside the crowded pens, with the seemingly inanimate load of fleece in their laps, and bending intently over their work; the

occasional whetting and clapping of the shears: the neatly attired housewives, waiting to receive the fleeces, the smoke from the tar-kettle, ascending through the clear air; the shorn sheep escaping, one by one, from their temporary bondage, and trotting away towards their distant brethren, bleating all the while for their lambs who do not know them: all this, with its ground of universal green, and finished everywhere by its leafy distances, except where the village spire intervenes, forms together a living picture, pleasanter to look upon than words can speak; but still pleasanter to think of, when that is the nearest approach you can make of it."

St. John's Eve, or, as it is sometimes styled, "Midsummer Eve," must have been a sociable time, because, on this occasion, when a person had, in the course of the year, changed a residence into a new neighborhood, he spread a table before his door in the street, with quite a treat in the way of bread and cheese and ale, to which every one was welcome. After the people had had sufficient lunch, the master of the house invited all his guests into his domicile, and if he were blest with sufficient means, gave them all a right good supper, and the evening concluded with singing, dancing, plays, and recreations. It has been said that the origin of this most excellent custom is unknown, but it is also stated that it was probably instituted for the purpose of introducing new-comers to an early acquaintance with their neighbors; or, with the more laudable design of settling differences, by the meeting and mediation of friends. But, whichever is the true reason, we doubtless have derived the opening of a new house to friends and neighbors,—and which is named a "house-warming"—from this old custom on St. John's Eve.

On this night, large bonfires illuminated the landscape, and the people danced around and about them just as they danced around the May-poles when they were in season. This appears to have been a sport not confined to England, as I have read accounts of the same in various other portions of the world. As the people of the United States celebrate their political victories in

much the same way, surely we should not begrudge those in foreign climes and in former days, from doing the same; and when they wished to. A traveler in Ireland speaks of this ceremony at mid-summer, and says the rural people lit fires in honor of the son. I think he must have misunderstood in honor of the *saint*—St. John—for *son*. He describes the affair as follows: "Exactly at midnight the fires began to appear; and, going up to the leads of the house, which had a widely extended view, I saw, on a radius of thirty miles around, the fires burning on every eminence which the country afforded. I had farther satisfaction in learning from undoubted authority, that the people danced around these fires, and at the close went through them, and made their sons and daughters, together with their cattle, pass through the fire, and the whole was concluded with religious solemnity."

Besides the bonfires and the dancing, we are told by one well versed in such matters, that in England, "Every man's door was shaded with green birch, long fennel, St. John's Wort and white lilies, ornamented with garlands of flowers. The citizens had also lamps of glass with oil burning in them all night, and some of them hung out branches of iron curiously wrought, containing hundreds of lamps lighted at once, which made a very brilliant appearance." Perhaps torch-light processions and modern illuminations had their origin in these primitive affairs.

And although the following may not come under the head of "rural sports," it will not be amiss to quote it here as it is, or was, applicable to the times under consideration: "Any unmarried woman fasting on Mid-summer Eve, and at midnight laying a cloth, all clean and neat, with bread, cheese and ale, and sitting down, as if going to eat—the street door being left open—the person whom she is afterwards to marry will come into the room and drink to her by bowing, afterwards fill the glass, make another bow and retire."

Feats of activity and endurance were much in vogue at mid-summer time, which brought the muscles into full play and made the men tougher and stronger.

Wrestling was a favorite and popular amusement, and I think it would remain so still had it not become associated with prize-fighting and other brutal exhibitions. That this was not always so, may be inferred from a monument to a gentleman, Sir Thomas Parkyns, in an English churchyard, and whose memory some of the best people thought it no disgrace to honor. He trained many of his neighbors and servants in an art that was once deemed so manly; but on account of its abuse, fell into ill-repute; and when he died his will provided money for wrestling to take place on the grounds where he had won so many victories himself.

"The Races"—which the rural population have always held to with great tenacity, occurred near the end of June, and were looked forward to with as great anticipations of pleasure and delight as our agricultural fairs of the present day are, to our rural population. The sports usually consisted of horse, pony and donkey racing, wheel-barrow racing, jumping in sacks, jingling matches—whatever they were—and foot racing. The most of these still remain and add attractions to fairs on both sides of the water; but they had no base ball matches or bicycle races; for which they are to be congratulated or commiserated; yet, there were some more useful enjoyments which gave a stimulus to those who worked on farms and which proved of practical benefit in some of their daily occupations. One of these was a ploughing match, and prizes were given to the plough-boy who made the best furrow, and to the one who made the second best. Now-a-days it would seem the tests are made as to how much work the cattle can do on the farm, and not how much the men and boys can accomplish. Wouldn't it be a good idea to make a division in these tests? An uncle of mine tells me he has often attended these races, and never did he see any intoxication or disorder to mar the festivities. The sports wound up with a "grand ball." We suppose it was a grand one, for that is usually the way the posters announcing these dancing entertainments are headed.

The scholars of Eton College had their

bonfires on St. John's Eve, and an old author informs us that there was formerly at Whiteborough, a tumulous on St. Stephen's down near Launcetown in Cornwall. A large summer pole was fixed in the center, round which the fuel was heaped up. It had a large bush on the top of it. Around this were parties of wrestlers contending for small prizes.

An honest countryman who had often been present at these merriments, informed the old author, that at one of them an evil spirit had appeared in the shape of a black dog, since which none could wrestle, even in jest, without receiving hurt; in consequence of which wrestling was, in a great measure, laid aside. The rustics believed that giants were buried in these tumuli, and nothing would tempt them to be so sacrilegious as to disturb their bones.

"In Northumberland, it is customary on this day to dress out stools with a cushion of flowers. A layer of clay is placed on the stool, and therein is stuck, with great regularity, an arrangement of all kinds of flowers, so close as to form a beautiful cushion. These are exhibited at the doors of houses in the villages and at the ends of streets and cross lanes of larger towns, where the attendants beg money from passengers to enable them to have an evening of feast and dancing"

A number of ancient writers mention the game of "Stool Ball," but they appear to have left no description of the game. We are informed by Dr. Johnson that it was a play where balls were driven from stool to stool; and yet so wise a man as he, has left no record what was the manner of playing it, or to what purpose; possibly because he may have thought every one knew—or he may not have known himself. It seems that was a game more appropriate to the women than to the men, but occasionally played by both sexes, as appears from the following song, which occurs in a very old drama:

"Down in a vale, on a summer's day,
All the lads and lasses met to be merry;
A match for kisses at stool ball to play,
And for cakes and ale, and cider and
perry.

Chorus. Come one, come all, great,

small, short, tall, away to stool ball."

Who can tell but with many innovations, changes and modifications, the modern croquet and lawn tennis may have evolved from this stool ball?

We close our article for this month with an old, but interesting account of a quaint custom of Somertshire, England. In the parishes of Congesbury and Puxton, are two large pieces of common land, called East and West Dalemoors (from the Saxon *dal*, which signifies a share or portion) which are divided into single acres, each bearing a peculiar and different mark cut in the turf, such as a horn, four oxen and a mare, a pole-axe, cross, fork, oven, duck's nest, hand reel and hare's tail. On the Saturday before Old Mid-summer, several proprietors of the estates in the parishes of the places named, or their tenants, assemble on the commons. A number of apples are previously prepared, marked in the same manner as the before mentioned acres, which are distributed by a young lad to each of the commoners, from a bag or hat. At the close of the distribution each person repairs to his allotment as his apple directs him, and takes possession for the ensuing year. An adjournment then takes place to the house of the overseer of Dalemoors—an officer annually elected from the tenants—where four acres, reserved for the purpose of paying expenses, are let by inch of candle, and the remainder of the day is spent in that sociability and hearty mirth so congenial to the soul of [a Somertshire yeoman.

Cabbage Maggots.

BY A. G. TILLINGHAST.

The large cabbage maggot, which is growing so troublesome of late all over the country, is not the small maggot treated of in the "Manual of Vegetable Plants," or at least I have one here that is not, this maggot infests the roots of large cabbage, even after they are heading. It destroys the roots and the cabbage wilts and dies, if the weather is dry. During wet weather new rootlets will grow and the cabbage survives.

The *chrysalis* or *pupæ* of this maggot is as large as a grain of wheat, which it much

resembles. I placed some of them, taken from the roots of cabbage infested with them, in a bottle, and to my great surprise, in a few days, saw common house flies emerge from the *chrysalis* of this cabbage maggot. If it was not the house fly, then it was so near like it that I don't know the difference. I decided that these maggots are the larvæ of the common house fly. It was a very interesting sight. The fly is quite white when he first emerges, but expands his wings and turns black in a few moments before your eyes. It is a pretty experiment and easily tried. Don't take my word, but see for yourself. I could scarcely believe my own eyes.

As a remedy, some liquid that will kill the maggot, but not injure the cabbage, must be applied to the infected plant.

Prof. A. J. Cook, of Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, first recommended "Bisulphide of Carbon," but has since found a soap and kerosene mixture to be more effective and safer. (See *Rural New Yorker* for March 21st. 1885.) Put one quart of soft soap, with one gallon of water, into a kettle and heat it to boiling point, and while still boiling hot stir in thoroughly one pint of kerosene oil. It is said that while being sure death to the maggot, this increases the growth and vigor of the plants. I have not tried this remedy yet, but shall test it if I have occasion.

It would be interesting to know how or when, the fly places the eggs at the roots of the cabbage.

It seems to be more prevalent on some sides of the field than elsewhere, which leads me to think that the eggs are not on the plants when set out.

Padilla, Wash. Territory.

Scab in Potatoes.

Agricultural papers are just now giving considerable space to the discussion of this subject. Many seem to be of the opinion that manuring heavily with stable manure is the chief cause of the trouble. But against this view may be set the fact that many farmers who raise the finest of potatoes use barn-yard manure most liberally on the crop. The best potatoes that I ever

raised were planted in sandy soil with a large scoop-shovel of stable manure in the bottom of each hill at planting. The yield was large and the quality first-class: tubers remarkably smooth, clean, perfect in form and color, dry and mealy, and of fine remarkable size. None of the theories advanced seem to me to be reasonably explanatory of the disease,—its causes, cure, etc. May not the root of the difficulty be found in the age and composition of soils, rather than in fertilizers used, or in the depredations of wire- or angle-worms? I believe it may; and in support of this view is the fact, that on almost any virgin or new soil, potatoes invariably turn out well now, as they used to in the early history of our country. Old, worn-out, sour soils will not fail to produce scabby potatoes "every time;" while old or new soils, rich in vegetable mold and potash, never fail to yield bright, sound, handsome tubers, with, or without stable manure or patent fertilizers, in either case. Manuring, of the right kind, will be found to lessen and retard the disease always rather than increase it.—*R. Nott in American Seedsman.*

Cultivating the Raspberry.

Some cultivation of raspberries set last fall in hedge rows should be given early in the season each year before the plants are in bloom, but it should be shallow so as not to break the roots. In fact, after the first season there should be no deep plowing or cultivating between them at any time, especially among those that are propagated by a division of the roots. The more they are broken, the more abundant will be the suckers. Except what few are wanted for making new plantation or for fruiting canes directly in the row, these suckers are useless as weeds and should be treated as such as soon as they appear above ground; cutting them off just at the surface of the ground will soon destroy them.—*J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.*

A Pennsylvania dairyman had his jaw broken the other day, but it is not known whether a cow kicked him or the pump-handle flew up.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Some New Implements.

In this age of labor-saving implements nothing has yet been made destined to save as much "back ache," hard work and time as the Daisy Garden Plow. It is made very simple, yet strong and elegant. Every thing is firmly bolted together and braced. The spindle being formed by bolting a short piece of turned gas pipe between the double beam, using an elegant Steel Wheel, it forms the lightest, strongest and best finished implement ever made. The entire plow is nicely painted, striped, ornamented and varnished, and looks like a "Daisy."

All kinds of vegetables can be cultivated with this Plow most effectually, working equally well a bed of onions or rows of potatoes or corn, which no doubled wheel or shovelled plow can do. In fact, more and better work can be done with one of these implements than with any other tool made. The same shovel being adapted to all kinds of work, there are no bolts or wrenches to get lost. The ground is stirred to a greater depth and better crops will be raised than with any so-called "Cultivators."

A child can run the Daisy as well as a man and much easier than using a hoe, not considering the vast amount of time saved.

The value and advantage of having a first-class Garden Plow is so evident that they have become more indispensable to every one who raises a garden, large or small, than the hoe, the only hindrance being their high price. In the Daisy this has been fully overcome, and with a superior design which cannot fail to give satisfaction to all.

DARNELL'S PATENT FURROWER & MARKER.

We are always ready and willing to try everything new that's offered as a labor-saving device, but it is seldom we get hold of an implement which pleases us so well as Darnell's Patent Furrower and Marker, which is manufactured by H. W. Doughten of East Moorestown, N. J. We had often

seen it advertised, and were rather inclined to the supposition that there were few farmers who could make the purchase of one at \$20 pay them. But after putting it to a practical test, we have concluded that there are few who would do without it if they understood its merits. We planted our potatoes with it, and pronounce it a perfect success. It opens the furrows at any desired distance apart leaving loose soil in the bottom. Then by reversing



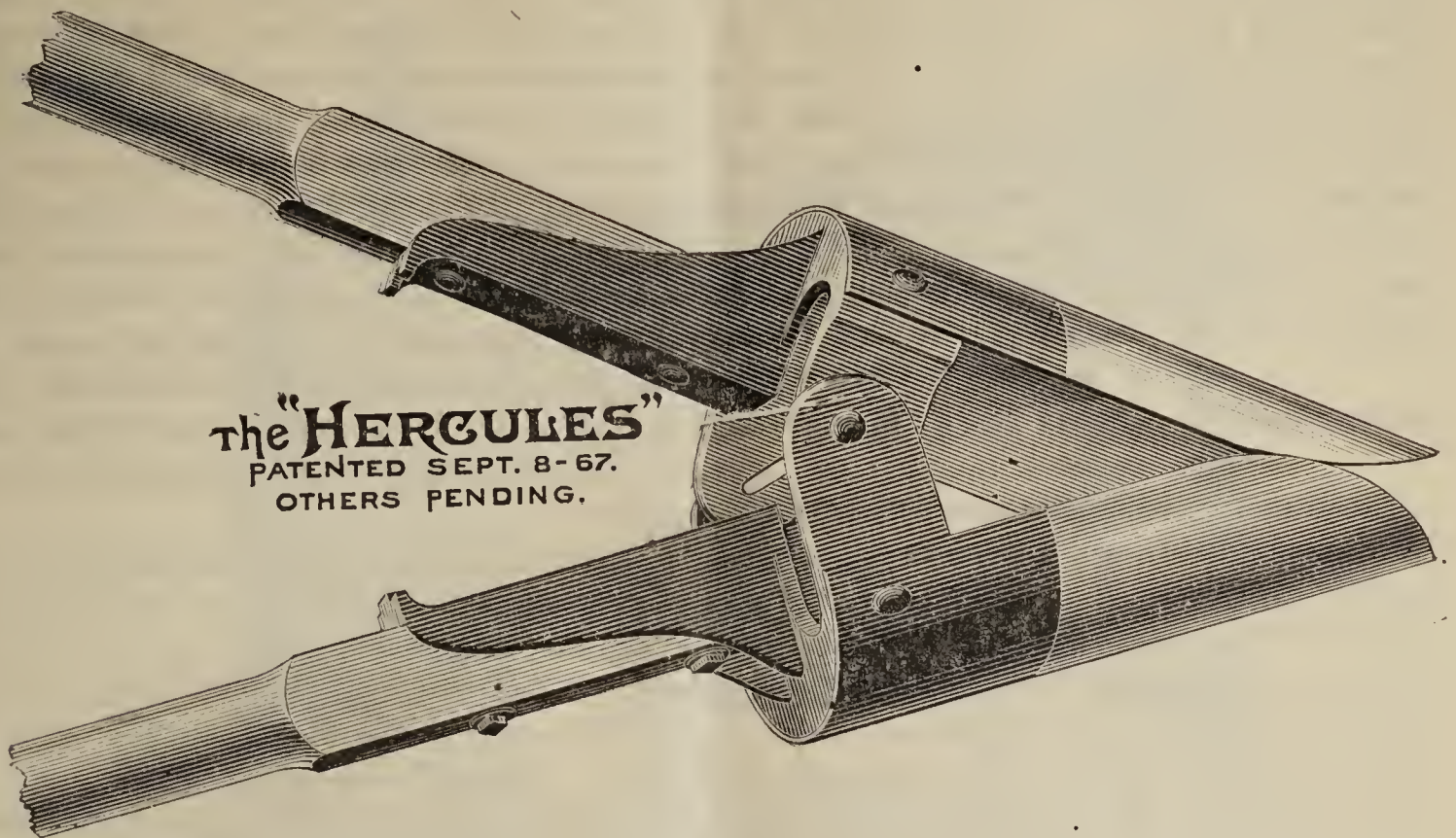
THE DAISY GARDEN PLOW.

the discs to throw the earth together in a ridge, it covers the potatoes perfectly. It can also be adjusted to work well as a hiller.

HERCULES POST HOLE DIGGER.

The blades are made of the very best cast steel, properly tempered, and the irons of the best malleable iron. Holes can be dug of any desired diameter, and as deep as the full length of the digger. Holes three feet deep and nine inches in diameter can be dug within four minutes. No Nurseryman, Fence Builder, Farmer or Railroad Company can afford to be without it.

To operate the Digger, grasp the handles together firmly—then force the Digger into the ground by repeatedly striking the shovels into the earth (at every alternate stroke turn the Digger partly around to form a round hole) until the ground is sufficiently loose; then strike the shovel in deep, work the Digger back and forth, then spread the handles and lift out the loose earth thus held between the shovels. Continue the



operation until the desired depth is reached. The Digger is made by the Chieftain Hay Rake Co., of Canton, Ohio, and costs \$3.00.

Breeding Pure Seed Corn.

A farmer in Minnesota, who was induced through the influence of the writer to try New England flint corn for comparison with the dent varieties usually grown at the west, writes us that a sample received from our occasional correspondent, J. E. Shaw, West Hampden, Maine, gave the best satisfaction of any he has tried, and desires us to give him the name of the variety. We reply through the *Farmer*, that others at the West and elsewhere may understand the situation. Mr. Shaw's corn is called "Shaw corn" in the vicinity where it is grown, merely because Mr. Shaw has been a very careful farmer, and has, by crossing and selection through a long term of years, established a variety of corn that is well adapted to the locality; and as he always saves a surplus of seeds beyond his own wants, his neighbors have occasionally availed themselves of his neighborly kindness and have purchased seed from him when required, and have called the variety by his name to distinguish it from other yellow flint corns in the neighborhood. There are many other careful farmers in New England and at the

East, who have saved their own seed corn for many years in succession, and have established varieties, or as the poultry men would say "strains," which have come to have a character somewhat distinct from the "scrub" corn, (forgive the term) in the vicinity. The Shaw corn is not in market as a distinct variety, nor do we know it as specially worthy above other kinds of corn grown by careful farmers all through New England. If some seed dealer could see an opportunity to get up a little "boom" on it, and Mr. Shaw were the kind of man to second such an effort, probably our Western friends would hear of its wonderful merits, and be invited to try it at high prices. Every locality needs a variety of corn particularly suited to the locality, and any farmer who will take the necessary pains, can in a few years have the best seed corn for him to raise, merely by going to his own cribor field. We have little doubt that our early New England eight-rowed flint corn, either the yellow or the white varieties, if introduced into the more northern of the western States, would be better adapted to the climate than the later large eared dent varieties so commonly grown in that section, although there are early varieties of dent corn that are well adapted to northern sections. Farmers should be much more particular than they usually are in selecting and improving the varieties of

crops they grow. It requires but a few years of carelessness or neglect, to ruin the best variety of corn or other crop, and deprive it of all its distinctively good characteristics. We should breed our seeds as careful breeders have long bred their animals, with an ideal standard in view to work to.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Evaporating Fruit as a Business.

The unusual profit attending the judicious management of this comparatively new industry will continue. As long as the present enormous waste, and the low prices of fruits in the United States at gathering seasons continue on the one hand, and anything like the present demand and price for the evaporated article on the other, millions of capital may and will find safe and profitable investment therein.

It should be remembered that we have the markets of the world offering a profitable margin over the cost of production for all our fruits and berries, at steadily advancing prices.

It should not be forgotten that at present, and for years to come, the annual production of common dried fruit, now largely in excess of the evaporated article, on the accepted theory of the "survival of the fittest," must necessarily first succumb. Practically, the evaporator's mission is no less than to revolutionize and supplant an old method of universal employment by a new. Nothing better yet known to the masses and defended by the prejudices of the millions, the fear of over-stocking the market with evaporators or their products, seems far sought, indeed.

In no department of agricultural economy do we find so much loss as in the fruits that waste under the trees and pass unnoticed, yet in the case of apples or peaches, properly evaporated, they are worth in the market to-day respectively, fifteen and twenty-five cents per pound. The same carelessness or extravagance on the part of a farmer, if it related to corn or wheat, would subject him to unpleasant criticisms in the entire neighborhood, yet the actual loss would in present markets be only two and three cents per pound, respectively.

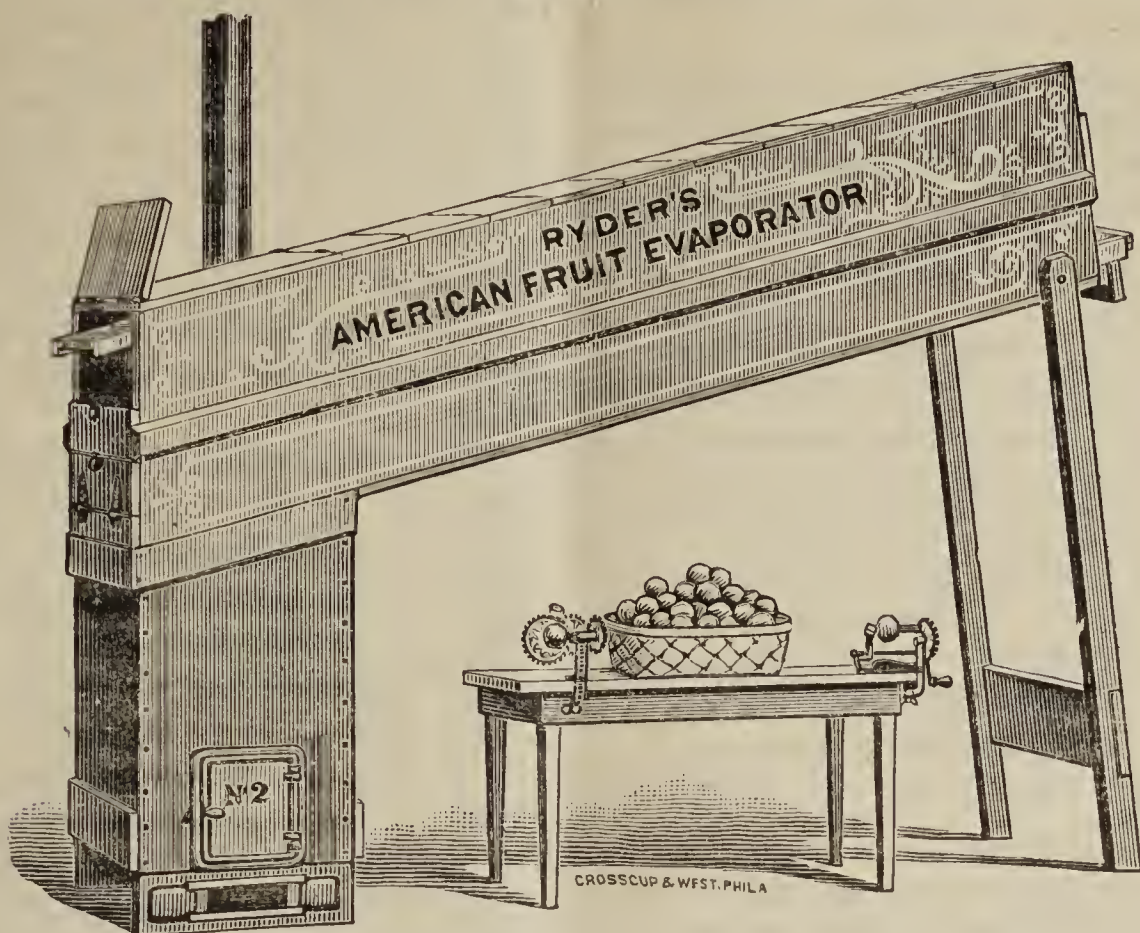
The price of all our fruits and berries is based upon their value as fresh ripe fruit, often a question of so many hours' transportation alone, and not of supply and demand at all, except a local one. The margin existing between an over-stocked local market in the harvest season, and the value of the evaporated product at home or abroad in the months of fruit famine, constitutes their true commercial value, and presents to view the evaporator's opportunity.

We invite attention to the significant fact that in this era of low prices for all farm products, and food supplies, in fact almost everything produced on the farm has declined to about one-half of its past average value, except evaporated fruits. True, evaporated apples, owing to the immense quantities of fresh apples on the market at unusually low prices, have shared in the depression common to everything else, to a considerable but not equal extent. However, with this single exception, all the rest stand out prominently and invite attention, and the investment of capital in their manufacture. At present prices, evaporating apples pays better than growing wheat, corn, oats, potatoes or cotton, while peaches, cherries and berries have held their former prices. No better or more conclusive answer could be given to the question often asked in years past, "will not the business of evaporating fruit be overdone, &c.," than that now, with wheat on the eastern seaboard at 75 to 85 cents per bushel, and other farm products in proportion, the evaporated fruits and berries, apples only excepted, (and that for reasons stated), are about the same as when wheat was \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel.

The latest Philadelphia, quotations on farm products are about as follows:

Corn, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent a pound; oats, 1 cent; wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents; sugar, 6 cents; apples, 9 cents; cotton, 11 cents; wool, 20 cents; pared peaches, 28 cents; black raspberries, 30 cts.

For properly doing the work the American Evaporator has successfully established its claims as the Representative Fruit Evaporator of America, and the following points of superior merit are allowed by general consent.



It is the cheapest, comparing first cost, fuel and labor with quality and quantity of product turned out.

It is the best, on account of its structural or philosophical superiority. The only Pneumatic Inclined Flue Evaporator on the market. Thoroughly protected by patents, and the only machine you want to buy at any price for general farm purposes and profit.

To enumerate the list of articles that may profitably be evaporated, would furnish a catalogue of farm, garden, and orchard products, as well as anticipate the wants of all climates and people.

Our readers would be benefited and interested in reading the treatise on evaporating fruit, published by the American Mfg. Co., Waynesboro, Pa., which is mailed free on application. See advertisement in this issue.

Peaches on the Eastern Shore.

Mr. J. W. Keer, of Denton, Maryland, contributes the following information concerning the coming peach crop to the *American Farmer*;

The first great anxiety of peninsular peach growers is over, and the prospects for a fair crop of this wholesome and luscious fruit are as reasonably certain now as

are any other earthly prospects; true, you will occasionally find a peach grower whose inclinations to grumbling are slightly akin to a certain old farmer who had an innate propensity for lamenting upon imaginary defects in his crops: Having an extra fine field of corn, all safe up to gathering time, a neighbor, who was quite familiar with the "old farmer," thought for once the old gentleman was certainly debarred any and all chance for complaint, but after complimenting him on the enormous quantity and perfection of the ears, was not a little astonished to hear this old man reply: "Y-e a-s. it's a purty good crap, but some o' the ears mout a had a few more kernels on the pints." So, too, an occasional peach grower can be found who is bound to find room somewhere for a little grumbling. It seems to be a pleasure, a relief to pent up fears, to long suspended hopes, to get off something that smacks a little of manly defiance or independence. While most of the melocoton class of peaches have but light crops, the assurance given thereby for fruit of extra size and quality should counterbalance any disappointed hope for quantity alone, as there is certainly more profit in getting but one basket of fruit from a tree that readily sells for one dollar and fifty cents than there is in getting three baskets that sell for only fifty cents per basket.

FAITH.

What thing is faith? Ask thou the gleesome boy
 Who for the first time breasts the buoyant wave;
 'Tis faith that leads him with adventurous joy
 To follow where they plunge, his comrades brave.
 Ask thou the boor who eats and drinks and sleeps,
 And loves and hates and hopes, and fears and
 prays,
 Fishes and fowls, work-day and Sabbath keeps,
 And, where life's sign-post points his path, obeys.

Or ask the sage with subtle-searching looks,
 Well trained all things in heaven and earth to scan;
 Or ask the scholar primed with Greekish books:
 All live by faith of what is best in man.

Or him, sharp eyed, with fine atomic science,
 The loves and hates of lively dust pursuing;
 Who tortures Nature with all strange appliances
 To drag to light the secret of her doing.

Ask thou the captain who with guess sublime
 Mapped forth new worlds on his night-watching
 pillow,
 And saw in vision a fresh start of time,
 Big with grand hopes beyond the Atlantic billow.

Ask thou the soldier who on bristling lances
 Rushes undaunted, breathing valorous breath,
 And, where his leader cheers him on, advances
 To glorious victory o'er huge heaps of death.

Or ask the patriot who, when foes were strong,
 And faithless friends had sold their rights for pelf,
 Waits till harsh need and shame rouse the base
 throng
 Into the high-souled echo of himself.

Ask thou the statesman, when the infuriate mob
 Brays senseless vetoes on his wisest plans;
 Unmoved he stands, his bosom knows no throb;
 His eye the calm evolving future scans.

Or ask the martyr, who, when tyrants tear
 His quivering flesh, with calm assurance dies;
 Sweet life he loves, but scorns to breath an air
 Drugged with the taint of soul-destroying lies.

In such know faith, faith or in man or God,
 In thine own heart, or tried tradition's stream;
 'Tis one same sun that paints the flowery sod,
 And shoots from pole to pole the quickening beam.

God is the power which shapes this pictured scene,
 Soul of all creatures, substance of all creeds,
 Faith intuition quick and instinct keen
 To know His voice and follow where He leads.

—John Stuart Blackie, in *Cassell's Family Magazine* for June.

Seed Growing in America

The successful market gardener must unite the qualifications of the trucker, farmer merchant and the philosopher, for he must investigate the laws of vegetation as well as the laws of sale. Advanced market gardening, thus it will be seen, is a tech-

nical pursuit and one requiring considerable means and a consideration of cost may not be out of place. The capital required in market gardening far exceeds ordinary farming. The suburban market gardens about Philadelphia are only worked at double the expense of others more remote—quite five hundred dollars per acre being the capital necessary to stock and conduct them.

This extraordinary expense is somewhat balanced by the frequency with which such gardeners can send their vegetables to market, and the fresh condition in which they are delivered, whereas the distant country gardener has to consign his produce to commission men, taking such prices as the market affords under forced sales.

High as may seem the estimate of \$500 per acre as necessary capital, it is nothing compared with the expenses of some market gardeners near London and Paris. Land on the outskirts of those cities rents for \$200 and \$300 per acre, often twice that much. In the suburbs of Paris the writer has visited a market garden of three acres which annually pays a rental of \$1800 and yet affords a large profit to its intelligent cultivator.

From this hasty review of market gardening one readily perceives that in it is invested a deal of capital guided by intelligence and technical experience. Success, however, hinges firstly upon the purity of the seeds sown, and it is here the seedsman enters the arena as an active participant—one wielding an immense power for good or evil.

Seedsmen may be divided into two classes—merchants and seed growers.

The grower of seeds must be, first of all, an able gardener or else he will fail in the beginning, for he must do all that the trucker does, and then he is only half-way through—he must await, after the development of a vegetable fit for market, the production of seed. He is thus twice a cultivator, running twice the risks of a market gardener, wet and drought, heat and cold, tornado and insect injuries, insufficient or excessive fertility. The intelligent seed grower, recognizing the superiority of individual plant in physical

characteristics and in potency of seed, the results sometimes of nature's sports and at other times of cross-fertilization, selects them from his general crop, and breeds up varieties of old species sometimes so distinct as hardly to be recognized—but he must not breed too high—he must bring to the culture of his crop of seed, if not scientific, at least very practical observations upon the subject of sterility, a condition so very frequently showing itself under systems of high culture, over-feeding and interbreeding—these influences producing an excessive growth of tissue, abortive flowers and consequently little seed.

Many seed crops take fourteen to fifteen months from the sowing until harvest—for instance, cabbage, cauliflower, beet, parsnip, carrots, salsify, celery, onion, parsley, and others, all have to be sown during spring months, April and May, and do not produce their seed until the second July or August following. All these vegetables perfect for domestic purposes being developed the autumn of the year in which they are sown, but the genera being of biennial forms they have to be carried over to obey nature's law—thus the seed farmer is, we say, twice a cultivator and subject to extended injurious influences which do not attach to market gardening.

Under these conditions the reader will perceive that seed farming cannot every year be a success. There is a certainty of some influences being detrimental to some crops, some being better developed by moisture, some by moderate heat, others by tropical sun. In no location can all crops be grown equally well. As a farmer well knows that certain parts of his farm are better suited for certain crops than others, so the seed grower knows that different counties in different States have their particular advantages.

The seed grower, wherever he be found, will be recognized among the more advanced farmers of his section. To be successful he must have made many steps forward, he must have best land, implements, and barns, he must spend money freely for fertilizers and wages, he must be a student of nature and a good administrator, for his plans must be laid further ahead than those

of any ordinary farmer, and further than most merchants.

Within the past twenty years seed farming in the United States has taken an extraordinary growth, for before that time seed farmers could almost be counted on the fingers—now specialists in the seed production are found everywhere in the East and West.

Discriminating planters demand American grown seeds—they have been too often deceived in the trash shipped from Europe. They know from experience that European seeds cannot be relied upon to be good in quality or vitality as American; they know that they are ripened in a climate of much moisture, and consequently do not possess such powers of germination as ours, and they know that the American seed grower as a man is, in intelligence, observation and tact, so far ahead of the peasant cultivators of Europe, as to leave no room for comparison as to the results of his labors.

The European, however, working at thirty or forty cents per day, produces seeds which in the eyes of some merchants have the merit of being cheap, and accordingly large quantities are brought to this country and sold by dealers who masquerade as American merchants; they always forget however, to tell their customers the origin of their stocks.

To a market gardener the quality of seed he buys is of the utmost importance. The stock from which they are grown must be of acclimatized habit, must be judiciously selected of best individual types, thoroughly culled of all sorts of root, leaf or seed, properly harvested to insure the highest percentage of germination, and properly stored and labeled to guard against subsequent error in nomenclature—all these and others, are of vital necessity, as the trucker cannot afford to plant, manure and cultivate crops which, if bad, only prove bad after months of patient labor and large expense.

Native American grown seeds unquestionably do best under our American sun—foreign stocks do not bear our tropical heat. Under these circumstances the most satisfactory way is to buy American grown seed, and to get it from the producers—those who can say themselves that they grew the stocks they have for sale.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. VI.

WHOLE NO., XLIV.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.,

JUNE, 1885.

Our Cabbage Plant Crop. Our plants have come on very rapidly in the last few days and we now have a full supply of the kinds mentioned in our advertisement on page 32. We hope all our friends will read our ad., and if they cannot send to us for plants on account of the distance, we will give them the names of our nearest agents who will supply them at our prices.

Quality of Our Plants. In this connection we trust we will be excused if we call attention to a few voluntary testimonials lately received regarding our Cabbage Seeds and Plants. All of these letters being entirely unsolicited by us, speak volumes for our P. S. Cabbage Seed, and that article on page 21, by Mr. S. E. Todd, copied by us from a prominent N. Y. paper, in which we have no interest whatever, should be conclusive evidence of their extraordinary merits.

Sweet Potato Plants. These we have not grown ourselves this season, but have arrangements with reliable growers in New Jersey, whereby we can order them shipped directly to our patrons who desire them, at \$2.50 per single thousand, or 2000 and over at \$2.00 per thousand.

Ruhlman's Wheel-Hoe, which is so well and favorably known as a weed-slayer, should be in the hands of every one who has a garden. We have reduced the price and will ship promptly while our stock lasts at \$4.00 net. Former price \$5.50.

A Valuable Package. By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer our friends *all the following for One Dollar:* First, one copy of the new book "How to Propagate and Grow Small Fruits." the most interesting and instructive volume we have ever seen on the subject. Price 50 cents. Second, one copy of T. B. Terry's new book "A B C of Potato Culture." The author is acknowledged to be the most successful grower of potatoes in the Union, *and he tells just how to do it.* Price 40 cents. Third, one copy of "Money in Potatoes," the new book by "JOSEPH." See advertisement on cover of this magazine. Price 50 cents. Fourth, (to those who haven't it already,) one copy of "Tillinghast's Manual of Vegetable Plants," price 40 cents, which tells what we know about starting vegetables. Here we offer nearly Two Dollar's worth for One Dollar, and if any purchaser is dissatisfied we will refund his money. Now let the books go lively. We are prepared to fill one thousand orders promptly and we ought to get them.

THE KOLB GEM MELON is rapidly growing in favor. To show the great popularity of it where best known, a correspondent writes from Monticello, Fla., the neighborhood from whence it was first introduced: "Last season in Brooks county, Ga., our adjoining county on the north, there was planted 2500 acres in melons for Northern markets, of which eleven acres only were planted in Kolb Gem. This season out of the same acreage, all but 100 acres are in Kolb Gem." It is considered by far the best shipping variety ever introduced.

NOWHERE in the world is such an acreage of vegetable farms as those looking to Philadelphia for their market. The southern half of New Jersey is, in proper rotation, almost all devoted to trucking, and this section comprises three million acres of land—and one and one-third million acres, including all Delaware and the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, forming the Peach growing peninsula, at the base

of which stands Philadelphia, is as largely devoted to trucking as to peach growing. To this add the countless vegetable growers in the four Pennsylvania counties adjacent to Philadelphia, and we have an area of five million acres of land suitable for vegetable farming, and on a very large part of which the business is pursued, practically and profitably. The vegetable crops are varied in themselves, and are alternated with fruit, grain and grass, the rotation bringing around in proper time the culture in truck of nearly the entire acreage. Southern New Jersey has been called the "vegetable garden" of the Union. It possesses everything to insure success, soil, climate, natural fertilizers, almost limitless rail and water communications to almost limitless markets. The system of diversified agriculture, as carried on in Jersey, has transformed the peninsular portion of the state from a wilderness of piney barrens to almost an unbroken truck patch. Esculent vegetables, fruits, berries, grapes and wine-making, and now every indication of successful sugar-making, affording a system of culture broad enough to insure success, let the climatic fluctuations of the seasons be what they may.

THE appellation "Jerseymen" is indeed synonymous with market gardener, so general is that pursuit in the state. Hundreds of thousands of tons of vegetables grown from the seed distributed from Philadelphia, never enter that city even in transit; they are sent by steamer and sailing vessel to the ports on our northern and eastern coasts, New York to Halifax and by rail to the cities of the West. Immense quantities of tomatoes and sugar corn are canned to be shipped to the uttermost parts, and to illustrate, we will here state that 1,100,000 bushels of tomatoes are sealed up into cans in the state of New Jersey alone, and in Delaware and Maryland 1,477,000 bushels; again New Jersey puts up an immense quantity of salted green pickles, Burlington county alone salting over 100,000 bushels—incredible some might say, but nevertheless correct. One grower and canner of sugar corn in Maryland plants 2500 acres annually, sealing and distributing the crop wherever commerce extends.

Voluntary Testimonials.

Temple, N. H., April, 1885.

MR. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir, Your seeds are true blue every time. Wish you could have seen my cabbages last fall. I got the first premium on some of them, at the county fair. Have had several applications for the "secret of raising them." I tell them the main thing is to buy Tillinghast's seeds every time. I think I can sell more seeds next spring, and I mean to be ready early. I did not sell all my plants last summer, but I expect to sell all I can raise next time. People had got to thinking they couldn't raise cabbage round here on account of the fleas and worms, but I have shown them better than that this year. I like SEED-TIME AND HARVEST and wish it much success. Respectfully,

L. M. SHEPARD.

Gouldsboro, Me., Mar. 16, 1885.

MR. TILLINGHAST: Of all your 1001 agents, I doubt if one ever read your instructions with more pleasure than did I the odd one. I have tried for years to find out about the cabbage maggot. He has robbed me of many dollars. One year I lost every plant I had. Of late years I use lots of lime and raise cabbage. When I read in the P. I. your chapter on maggots, I laughed right out. I will fix the rascals now. You are correct, I know you are. I bought Mr. Gregory's book years ago, but you are ahead of him. I am quite an enthusiast in cabbage raising, and almost the only person here who attempts it. I take new ground every year, but your idea of feeding the fleas on the old ground is new and a good one. I discovered some time ago that the green worm would injure a small patch more than a large one; so I am in for the large patch. I remain yours with thanks and best wishes,

J. L. HOVEY.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—Your Puget Sound cabbage seed made me the best brand of cabbage that I ever grew, and I am an old hand at it. I took the first premium at our county fair for the largest cabbage, and the best assortment, and the plants I sold took second premium.

Respectfully,

JOHN MCKNIGHT.

Derry, March 14, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—Enclosed will find a small order for garden seeds. I have used your seed for the last two or three years, in connection with seeds from four other seedsmen, and consider yours as good as the best; never had any trouble about their coming up.

Yours Truly,

E. S. FLETCHER.

A Summer Day.

Oh, perfect day of Summer time!
I see the purple shadows climb
The peaceful hills, as down the west
The sun goes journeying to his rest,
While all the valley at my feet
Is wrapped in calm as deep and sweet
As that which in my fancy lies
About the peaks of Paradise;
And softly to my heart I say,
Is heaven more fair than earth today?

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO APRIL GARNERINGS.

25. DRYOBALANOPS.

26. C A R T E
C L A M P
T O N I C
T R U C K
M A N G O
F A C E T
T R U M P
S O L V E
T R U S T
C A S T E

27. 1. B-EAR. 2. E-LAND. 3. F-OX. 4. H-ARE.

5. G-OAT. 6. S-ABLE. 7. S-LOTH.

28. P A V A N
E R A T O
O C H E R
N I S A N
Y U F T S

29. C
L A D
L O S E L
C A S S B E T
D E B I T
L E T
T

30. 1. P(L)ATE. 2. TRANS(M)IT. 3. RADI(C)AL.

31. L E S S O N
E X C U S E
S C O N C E
S U N N U D
O S C U L E
N E E D E R

32. P E D A N T I C
E R O S I O N
D O C I L E
A S I D E
N I L E
T O E
I N
C

JUNE GARNERINGS.

No. 41. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The whole, composed of 17 letters, is freedom of opinion pertaining to religious belief.

The 11, 2, 12, 1 is a bird.

The 16, 6, 8, 3 is prosecution.

The 7, 4, 14, 5 is a mark.

The 13, 17, 10, 15, 9 is with vehemence.

UNDINE.

No. 42. A DIAMOND.

1. A letter.
2. A termination denoting jurisdiction.
3. To enlarge.
4. That which widens, or expands.
5. A very weak solution of soda in water, highly charged with carbonic acid.
6. Having spirit, or mettle.
7. An annotator.
8. A color.
9. A letter.

SALLY.

No. 43. ZIG-ZAG.

(Words of three letters.)

Cheerless; a pen for swine; a kind of monkey; a number of things suited to each other; a word or expression, with two meanings; misfortune; to render familiar.

Zig Zag: Part of a church.

ADELAIDE.

No. 44. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

- In Harper's books, but not in files;
In sharpers' crooks, but not in wiles;
In fashion-plate, but not in book;
In passion great, but not in look;
In cocking pit, but not in bet;
In stocking knit, but not in net;
In double four, but not in eight;
In trouble sore, but not in fate;
In mention made, but not in say;
In pension paid, but not in pay;

The name of the animal hidden here,
By studious searching will soon appear.

Be careful in choosing the letters, or you
May still find the quadruped hidden from view.

MAUDE.

No. 45. HALF SQUARE.

1. Assembled as troops.
2. Worshipped.
3. In-spissated turpentine.
4. Dry.
5. A cave.
6. A masculine nickname.
7. A consonant.

DAN SHANNON.

No. 46. RHOMBOID.

Across. 1. Part of a flower. 2. A miserable habitation. 3. At no time. 4. To begin again. 5. Loaded.

Down. 1. A consonant. 2. An exclamation. 3. The fashion. 4. To declare solemnly. 5. Even with the surface. 6. A feminine name. 7. A color. 8. A pronoun. 9. A consonant.

O. MISSION.

No. 47. AMPUTATIONS.

1. Whole, To dirt. Beheaded, A step of a ladder. Curtailed, Sour. Both, A margin.

2. Whole, To show a vehement desire. Beheded, A tree. Curtailed, An æriform fluid. Both, A Roman weight.

MAUDE.

No. 58. DROP LETTER AXIOM.

V-R-E-Y-S-H-S-I-E-F-I-E.

AJAX.

Answers in August magazine.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's "Garnerings" we offer, Home Amusements.

For second best list, we will award, Barbara Bee Riddle Book, No. 2.

Lists close on July 13.

Answers to April Garnerings were received from May Blossom, Dan Shannon, Anna Condor, Maude, E. F. Krane, Will E. Shedd, Fairy Belle, J. F. M., No Dude, Kendall Sister, Sister Millicent, Tommy Tadpole and O. Paque.

Prizes for best lists of answers were awarded to J. F. M. and Maude.

OUR COZY CORNER.

A. C.: What we meant to say in the April number, in answer to one of your questions, was that all the 'sports' were not absolute yet; the compositor, however made the last word read "absolute"—Box 99:

As the copy for the May number was sent to press long before your missive reached us, we of course could not use the "Cube" you sent therein. The puzzle portion for this issue was also all complete before your letter came. We can never say when this or that person's contributions will appear; although we endeavor to use all favors as soon as received, as far as is practicable.—*Sister Millicent*: The study of mythology is a very interesting one, and we do not think it is time thrown away to give it some attention. So much reference is made to it in literature that one ought to keep "posted" in the matter.—*Netos*: Hope you have entirely recovered from your indisposition, and that you will not work too hard to make yourself ill again. We should be most pleased to have some of your contributions for the "Garnerings."—*Kuri O. Sity*: We have some curiosity to know when we are to receive some of your puzzles. Send something that will bewilder Maude.—*J. F. M.*: In your solution to No. 31 you left out the fifth word. As you had all the others, it needed but one more letter to fill the puzzles. Couldn't you master that or was the omission merely an oversight?—*Anna Condor*: It does not prove that because a story is true, it is better than a novel, which is fiction. "The Lives of Pirates" may be true but they do not furnish so many examples of goodness as are contained in the novels of Dickens, which are mostly fiction. Do not condemn all novels because some chance to be trashy and bad.—*Angelina*: Anxiously are we looking for more of your fine charades—they seem like "angel's visits; few and far apart." If you do not always feel in the mood for composing that style of puzzles, send some of a different nature. We welcome all kinds that are good.—*Ruthven*: When you have some spare moments to devote to the construction of new puzzles, please to favor us with some of your transpositions, or word anagrams, or some cross word enigmas. Why not try for some of the prizes offered? What did you think of April and May for spring months.—*T. N. Ayrb*: Once more we ask for some contributions from your pen, and as many as you can send. The Double Acrostics have always been excellent; a dozen of that style of puzzle would be none too many. A little effort in solving might result in being a prize winner. Is it not worth the trial.

F. S. F.

Literary Mention.

A lovely picture of buds and blossoms, of a lad and lassie lingering under a tree in the soft sunlight, opens CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for June. An Argument on the "Balloon of the Future" is well put in the form of a dream by Henry Frith, and followed by a "Riverside Reverie" in an entirely different vein, by the author of "All About Derbyshire." "Arm Chairs—Ancient and Modern," are considered by Edward Goadby, who traces the history of the arm chair from Assyria to London. "The Largest Island in the World," is a careful description of New Guinea. A less cheerful paper is the one on "An American Prison," by Walter Squires. The State prison at Auburn is the one described, and the writer

concludes that with all its faults it is pretty well managed. A timely article is on "Vegetable Cookery—English and Foreign," and not less timely are the valuable hints of the Paris Correspondent on Dress. The interest in the serials, "A Diamond in the Rough," and "Sweet Christabel" is at high-water mark in this number, and the short stories have an absorbing interest of their own. The poetry of the number is contributed by M. C. Gillington and Prof. John Stuart Blackie. The Reading Club and "The Gatherer" appeal to all those who are anxious to improve their minds, and the Family Doctor to those who regard their bodies. Cassell & Company, Limited, New York. \$1.50 a year.

We have just received a copy of Number Eighteen of OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING—price only 30 cents—containing the following seven stories—all complete—the price of each one of which if issued in book form, would be 75 cents to \$1.50: "The Secret Sorrow," by May Agnes Flemming; "My Life's Ransom," by Miss Mulock; "His Love and Fortune," by Emma S. Southworth; "Far too Clever," by a popular author; "Anne," by Mrs. Henry Wood; "Nellie's Mistake" by a popular author; "Diary of a Minister's Wife," Part First, by Almedia M. Brown. All of the stories are printed in large type, with handsome colored lithograph cover, also a handsome colored frontispiece, printed in twelve colors. Published by J. S. Ogilvie, & Co., 31 Rose Street, New York.

THE MT. VERNON QUARTERLY is the title of an elegant little magazine lately started in Philadelphia, of which we have received the first number. Its object appears to be the teaching of elocution, and contains many practical examples carefully marked to show the proper expression and gestures necessary for their correct rendering. We should consider it a valuable aid to teachers and pupils in preparing for exhibition day, as it is filled with original and selected matter adapted to such occasions. Published by F. Lizzie Peirce, 115 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa. \$1.00 a year.

Chicago is prolific of journalistic ventures, and among its enterprises is the U. S. DAIRYMAN a monthly paper devoted to everything that pertains to dairying. It is rich in the cream of butter and cheese and cattle literature. \$1.00 a year.

Among the new journals devoted to poultry and pet stock we notice the OHIO POULTRY JOURNAL, published monthly at Dayton, Ohio, by E. D. Hyre & Co., at 50 cents a year. This is a 24-page magazine with choice original and selected articles of interest to lovers of poultry and pets.

THE FANCIER'S FRIEND is the title of another poultry paper of which number two has just appeared. It is also in magazine form, contains 16 pages including cover, and is published by Smith Murphy at Tully, N. Y., at 50 cents a year. In print and general make-up it is very attractive and no doubt will find its proper place in the field of journalism.

We have received several copies of the POULTRY KEEPER, published at Chicago by W. V. R. Powis, publisher of THE FARM, FIELD AND STOCKMAN, and edited by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, whose reputation as a successful breeder and fancier guarantee its success.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

As it has already about 50,000 subscribers we think it has come to stay. Monthly, 25 cents a year.

THE A B C OF CARP CULTURE. BY MILTON P. PEIRCE. We have received a copy of this book from the publishers and from a cursory examination should say that it is just the kind of book that those about to engage in carp culture need. It tells all about the various kinds of Carp, and minutely describes the food Carp, illustrating the text by use of a number of fine engravings; tells how to build the ponds and how to stock them, how to choose a location and the kind of water they most delight in, in fact sufficient information to enable any person of common sense to make a success of the business. As many have engaged in the business without knowing anything about its details and have made a failure of it, this little work embodying the results of years of experience of one of the most successful Carp culturists in this country, comes very opportunely and should have a large sale. Published by A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio. Price 50 cents or mailed from this office at same price.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. For many years the great Keystone State had no paper with the above title although many excellent agricultural journals were published within her borders.

A few months ago Mr. Miles Wall of Curwensville, became convinced that a paper by that name was needed and the 7th issue is at hand. A hasty glance shows it to be full of matter of interest to the farmer, fruit grower, gardener, poultry-keeper and house-keeper, as well as for young folks. 16 pages, monthly, 50 cents a year, but for the next thirty days it is offered to clubs of five at 20 cents each. We advise our friends to send for a sample—mail a postal card to Mr. Wall, Curwensville, Pa., and you will get it, but put your name and address on the other side of the card.

FIFTY YEARS AMONG SMALL FRUITS, is the title of an excellent pamphlet by our friend Judge Parry of Parry, Burlington Co., N. J., whose "ad" has appeared many times in these columns. It tells you what to plant and how to plant it. This is a fair and honest book, written by one who knows what he is writing about, and well worth studying by those who wish to be successful with Small Fruits. It will be sent by mail for 15 cents.

Among the many catalogues received, that sent out by Mr. A. B. Farquhar, Proprietor of the PENN'A. AGRICULTURAL WORKS, York, Pa., "takes the cake" for size and illustrations. It comprises nearly 200 pages with accurate engravings of nearly every farming implement made in his extensive works, (which, by the way, are the largest of the kind in the United States,) from a whiffletree iron costing 25 cents, to a traction engine or steam sawmill costing a thousand dollars. As we have used several machines of his make, among them two six-horse power engines for printing SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, and found them first class in every respect, we can confidently recommend any of our readers to send for a circular describing any tools they may need before purchasing.

From J. W. Eastwood, Rocky Ford, Col., we have

received the COLORADO HORTICULTURAL REPORT for 1882, 1883 and 1884, a book of value to those who intend emigrating to the Centennial State. Mr. Eastwood will please accept our thanks.

Our thanks are due to MR. ROBERT MANNING, secretary, for a copy of the Report of the MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1884. This report, while quite voluminous, is not trashy, and if all other work done by this Society is of equal quality, its members have great cause to be proud of their Society and its work.

We are under obligations, also, to Prof. W. R. Lazenby for the THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

70 New Scrap Pictures and 12 Hidden Name Cards, 10c. Sample Book 5c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

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CARDS, YOUR NAME Neatly printed on 50 Elegant Satin Finish Chromo Cards, no two alike, 10 cents; 3 packs 25 cts.; 12 packs and five beautiful sheets Imported Scrap Pictures for \$1.00. One Dozen Ladies Favorite Hidden Name Cards, 25 cents; 5 packs and scrap pictures, \$1.00. *Agents wanted.* Send 10 cents for samples and prices. Address, J. F. MADER & CO., Lock Box 127, Chillicothe, O.

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To introduce our handsome new style pictures throughout the U. S. *at once*, we will send one hundred finely finished *stamp photographs of yourself*, postpaid, upon receipt of \$1.25 and sample photo to copy from, (cabinet size preferred), provided you will promise in your letter to show pictures, and act as agent in case they are satisfactory. *Are sure to please everyone.* Refer to Postmaster or any Bank. Remit by postal note or registered letter (no stamps taken), and mention paper.

Address, WILL C. TURNER & Co.,
Columbus, O.

IT WILL BE FOUND THAT THE
CANADA ASHES
UNLEACHED ASHES
are the Cheap- **FERTILIZER** in use
and free from noxious weeds. Sold in Carload Lots.
Each car will contain from 13 to 16 tons. Imported by
MONROE, JUDSON & STROUP,
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Maple Mount Nurseries.
OLD AND NEW FRUITS Large and Small.
CHOICE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.
Raspberries & Strawberries in quantity.
Send postal for Catalogue. Mention Seed-Time and Harvest and address **S. A. HOSMER,**
1-12 Clifton, Monroe Co., N. Y.

How to Raise Good Cabbage.

Why is it that so many people complain of being able to raise nothing but leaves, when they had a right to expect fine and large heads? The true answer is, "Whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap." If he sows the wind, he will reap the whirlwind. If he plants the seed of leaves, his cabbage will amount to nothing but leaves. If he raises cabbage from the finest and largest seeds to be found on the central stems that grow from perfectly developed cabbage-heads, instead of the *stumps*, after the heads have been taken off, he can scarcely fail to produce a large head from every plant. When the cultivation is good and the plants yield nothing but leaves, the failure of a crop can be attributed directly to worthless seed. Raising seeds for market has become such a gigantic industry, and the prices for cabbage-heads during the Winter and Spring are so exorbitant that seed-growers are tempted to sell their cabbage heads and raise seed to sell from the stumps. The result of such a practice is a long step of degeneracy towards the original wild plant. When one desires to produce cabbage seed of the choicest quality, he does not cut off the heads and sell them and then set out the stumps to produce seed. He sets out the most perfect cabbages that have been kept over winter from freezing. Then he cuts a gash down through the head to the stump, so that seed stalks will shoot up from the center of the plant. Those central stems will yield seed of the most reliable quality. Every kernel will produce a plump, solid head of excellent cabbage, instead of a huge cluster of leaves. As I had been accustomed to raise my cabbage from such seed as I met with in the stores, and as my crops were very unsatisfactory, I resolved to try some of the products of Puget Sound, Washington Territory. A brother of I. F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa., went to Puget Sound, where land is very rich and cheap, and engaged in a seed-producing enterprise. As cabbage heads there were scarcely worth raising, the finest and largest heads were selected for raising seed, which is transported to Pennsylvania, where seeds and plants are sold by th

brother at La Plume. As my cabbage plants formerly had yielded more leaves than heads, in 1877 I procured by express a few hundred plants, every one of which produced a plump and solid head. For several seasons past I have purchased cabbage plants near home, or raised them myself. But with the best care and cultivation, our cabbage crop was almost a failure. The plants would grow luxuriantly, and develop huge heads of nothing but leaves. In the season of 1884 I procured again from La Plume a few hundred plants by express, (only thirty cents), every one of which was strong and stocky, and produced a firm and large head. The failures in attempting to raise good cabbage from such seed and plants as were sold in the markets round about New York city, and the success that crowned all efforts when seed from Puget Sound was used, satisfied me that if one does not care to cultivate more than one or two hundred heads, it will pay better to incur a few dimes for expressage on a basket of plants that will yield firm and large heads, than to accept as a gift other plants, most of which will yield nothing but leaves. If one has conveniences for raising his own plants, and if he understands how to produce short, strong, and stocky plants instead of long, slender, and weak ones, he may procure the seed. But when one needs only a few hundred, my own experience dictates the propriety of procuring such plants as will be worth cultivating.—*S. E. Todd, in N. Y. Evangelist.*

KALAMAZOO CELERY PLANTS

By mail 75 cts. per 100, or \$2.00 per 1000 by express. Big reduction on large lots. Guarantee safe arrival.
G. BOCHOVE & BRO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sweet Potato Plants

All varieties; lowest prices. Packed to carry safely long distances by express. Price List sent free. Address **E. A. MURRAY, Fosters, Warren Co., Ohio.** Mention this paper. 5-6

EGGS

for Hatching from Gilman's renowned strain of **Plymouth Rocks** only, at \$1.50 per 13, with two eggs extra to those who mention Seed-Time and Harvest.

W. C. Hart, Box 2, WALDEN, N. Y.

THE GRANGER FAMILY FRUIT & VEGETABLE EVAPORATORS.



\$3.50, \$6.00, and \$10.00. Send for circular. **EASTERN MANUFACT'G CO. 268 S. Fifth St. Phil'a.**

Her Opinion of Drummers.

First in the crowded car is he to offer—
This traveling man, unhonored and unsung—
The seat he paid for, to some woman young,
Or old and wrinkled. He is first to proffer
Something, a trifle from his samples maybe,
To please the fancy of the crying baby.

He lifts the window and he drops the curtain
For unaccustomed hands. He lends his case
To make a bolster for a child, not certain
But its mamma will frown him in the face;
So anxiously some women seek for danger
In every courteous act of every stranger.

Well versed is he in all those ways conducive
To comfort where least comfort can be found,
His little deeds of thoughtfulness abound:

He turns the seat unasked, yet unobtrusive;
Is glad to please you, or have you please him,
Yet takes it very calmly if you freeze him.

He smooths the Jove-like frown of the official
By paying the fare of one who cannot pay.

True modesty he knows from artificial;
Will flirt, of course, if you're inclined that way;
And, if you are, be sure that he detects you;
And, if you're not, be sure that he respects you.

The sorrows of the moving world distress him;
He never fails to lend what aid he can.

A thousand hearts to-day have cause to bless
him.

This much abused, misused, commercial man.
I do not strive to cast a halo round him,
But speak of him precisely as I've found him.

—Ella Wheeler.

Pansy Culture.

BY WM. TOOLE.

Pansy seeds should be sown thinly in shallow furrows, not more than one-sixteenth of an inch deep, made with a sharpened edge of a piece of lath. The seed bed should be mellow and rich, leveled smooth before the seeds are sown, and after sowing, the seeds should be covered evenly and the surface pressed with a piece of board. The seed bed should be watered and shaded until the young plants are well up, after which they should gradually be accustomed to full light. Shade for the seed bed may be secured by laying over some kind of frame, about a foot from the ground, laths, boards or pieces of sheeting. Seeds may be sown in August and September, to be wintered over in cold frame or protected with leaves and brush, for early spring blooming; or they may be started in hot

bed or window boxes in March, for plants which should flower early in June. For the general summer and fall display, the seeds should be sown as above directed, out of doors as soon as the weather will permit gardening operations, but no matter when or where sown, if the seeds are permitted to dry while germinating, their vitality is gone. If covered too deeply, they cannot



come up, and they cannot be covered too lightly if covered at all. A rich loam is best suited for Pansies; and if not too stiff, a clayey soil is preferable to one which is sandy. But whatever its texture, the soil should be made rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and stirred several times while the plants are growing in the seed bed. Transplant after the plants have attained the fourth or fifth leaf, and before they become drawn with crowding.

Avoid a hot situation facing the south. An eastern or northern slope is preferable. My own experience does not favor a shady situation for Pansies, although shade is preferable to heat. Keep the buds picked off after transplanting until they are well established, and during hot weather, if a good display of flowers in the fall. Transplanting promotes a stocky growth, but as it also induces early flowering if the first

buds are not removed they will soon exhaust themselves with excessive blooming.

When growing where they are to stay, about a square foot of space should be allowed for each plant. Frequent stirring of the soil is necessary between the plants until they are too large. If the plants are starved, the color and size of flowers will be a disappointment; if too crowded only the first few flowers will be satisfactory. Land plaster is beneficial, but ashes must be avoided.

Fighting Cut Worms.

BY A. G. TILLINGHAST.

Last June, this coast had a visitation of cut worms. In numbers they exceeded anything I ever experienced. I had just set out 3000 choice Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants for seed stock. I first noticed some of them cut down and dug out and killed the worms that did the work, and set in the missing plants. The next night more were cut, and worms seemed to be increasing. Besides these cut off, many plants had leaves cut off and holes eaten into. I thought it would be a good scheme to visit the patch by night with a lantern and catch the rascals while feeding on the plants. To know where to find them at work, I placed some in a box of dirt which had a cabbage plant stuck in, and put it near my bed. I awoke about eleven o'clock and found the worms had come out of the dirt and were feeding on the plant, so, judging their brothers were doing the same thing out in the field, I took my lantern and went out to harvest them. Sure enough, there they were, some on nearly every plant in the field, and four or five on some specimens. Previously in digging them out of the ground I had found as high as nine around a single plant, and had dug over 1000 from one row of 250 plants. Well, I worked several hours that night, picking cut worms and putting them in a tin dish. The night air was cool and damp and my fingers got chilly. I had about a quart of the wriggling, disgusting things, and then looked over the rows again that I first wormed, and found to my dismay, a second army of invaders

arrived. The early worms had got caught that time, and I was too cold and sleepy to catch any more, so leaving the later arrivals in the field, I went to bed, leaving thousands to forage upon my choice cabbages.

The next day I felt the effects of the night's work and exposure and loss of sleep, and concluded I had rather do a whole day's work by daylight, than three hours by night. So I tried putting something on the plant that would be distasteful to the voracious gormands. I tried the kerosene emulsion and Pyrethrum decoction, but neither were effectual. If anything, the worms cut the plants down worse than before. I dared not try Paris green or other poisons, as I had a valuable horse that liked cabbage. I wrapped strips of paper around the stems of the plants as I re-set them, and as I had set in about 3000 in the field of 10000, we then got down on our knees and wrapped paper around the remainder. This saved them, but many of them were trimmed of their leaves. Still we conquered, and to-day those cabbages are yellow with blooms and promise a bounteous yield of seed. The cut worms disappeared as suddenly as they came and I was not troubled with them after July 1.

Padilla, Wash. Ter., May 11, 1885.

To Make a Fire and Water-proof Cement.

To half pint of vinegar add the same quantity of milk; separate the curd, and mix the whey with the whites of five eggs; beat it well together, and sift into it a sufficient quantity of quicklime, to convert it to the consistency of a thick paste. Broken vessels mended with this cement never afterwards separate, for it resists the action of both fire and water. The above cement is similar to what is sold by peddlers on the streets of Chicago, at twenty-five cents a bottle worth about five cents.

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The head is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, into which are driven 35 fingers made of the toughest of wood. They pass through the lower bar in two rows, of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch holes, which throws the points, as they stand on the ground, 5 inches apart, and thus presents all clogging with weeds or stubble. By sliding the bar down, the teeth are stiffened and made quite rigid for use on hard soils, or to make it more effectual as a leveler. By sliding the bar up, the fingers become very elastic, playing around and over stones, turf, and corn roots to perfection.

The weight of the implement, all complete, is but 50 pounds. It is very easily operated by man and horse. It will cover a space of 7 feet, consequently by passing

between the rows once with the horse, the soil is twice stirred, leaving the surface as light and smooth as a garden bed. By pressing upon the handles and giving the weeder an oscillating motion from right to left and from left to right, it "rakes" out the weeds perfectly, leaving them completely exposed on top of the soil. It is especially designed for weeding the crops when small, but it has been used till corn was a foot high, with satisfactory results. It is a splendid coverer of grass seed. As a leveler after the soil has been thoroughly pulverized by the harrow, it has no equal.

The price is only \$7.00; or \$7.50 delivered at any railroad station in New England where goods are delivered by the U. S. and Canada Express. Get the weeder; kill the weeds; save the back; "hang up the hoe;" and weed four acres a day more completely than can be done in any other way. It is manufactured by Z. Breed, Weare, New Hampshire.

How to Can Fruit and Save Your Money.

I presume all know that there are several kinds of sugars. Cane sugar, grape sugar or glucose, and milk sugar are the principal varieties. Of these, cane sugar stands pre-eminent for its sweetening properties, being rated at 100, while grape sugar is only rated at 40. In other words, it takes two and one-half pounds of grape to equal one pound of cane sugar. I presume, however, that your readers do not all know, what is known

to every chemist, that when cane sugar and fruit are boiled together the acid of the fruit causes a chemical change in the sugar to take place, which changes the sugar to grape sugar.

I do not suppose they intend to throw away six pounds of sugar out of every ten they use in the preparation of fruit. Yet such is the fact. They have, as a result of the boiling, ten pounds of glucose which is only equal to four pounds of sugar; and besides this loss the fruit has, to a great extent, lost its true flavor. and is, of course, inferior in quality to that sweetened with cane sugar. How can fruit be sweetened with cane sugar without making this change and loss of flavor? As that is the principal object of this paper I will answer the question.

First, cook your fruit until it is "done;" then, if you have time, let it get cold, and then add your sugar, mixing it well; let it stand an hour or more. If you have not time to wait, add your sugar when it is only partially cool, and you will only lose 5 or 6 per cent of the sugar.

In the making of preserves there are two ways to avoid the loss of sugar. One is to use only glucose and fruit in equal parts, as it is much cheaper to buy glucose than to make it of the higher priced cane sugar. Another way is to cook your fruit as before described, then add one-half a pound of sugar to the pound of fruit and seal up in cans, or steam the fruit when practicable, lay it in the cans and fill up with hot syrup made so as to contain the proper proportion of sugar, and seal. You will then save nearly all the sugar. Preserves made in this way will ferment unless sealed in air-tight cans.

In the ordinary canning of fruit no sugar should be used, as a part of it turns to glucose while hot, and if the fruit in the can ferments through some imperfection in the process, as frequently happens, your sugar is lost entirely. Open your cans an hour or more before meal time, add your sugar, mix it well and let it stand; the sugar will thoroughly permeate the fruit by that time, and no sugar is lost.

I suppose everybody uses glass cans to a greater or less extent. A good many years ago a lady taught me how to fill a cold glass can with boiling fruit without the danger

of breakage. I have seen the plan tried often enough to have entire faith in it.

Place in the empty can a spoon that is long enough to reach from the bottom to the top of the can, pour in your boiling fruit, remove the spoon and seal. The can will not break. Please do not ask me to explain the philosophy of it, as I dislike very much to plead ignorance. so I hope you will ask some of the knowing ones in your vicinity and let me know the explanation.—*Correspondence of Indiana Farmer.*

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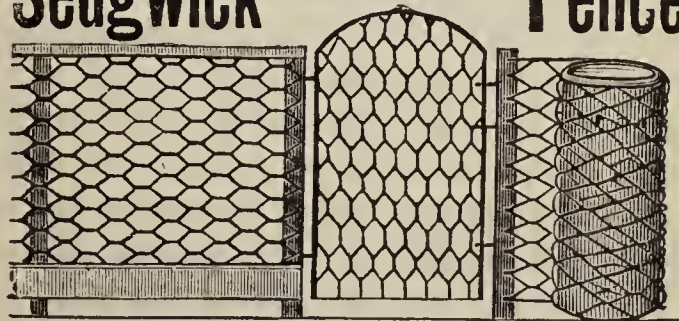
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A Change of Seed.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

It is not a good plan to sow home grown seed upon the farm year after year. It is something like breeding in and in with stock. A flock of sheep, for instance, will deteriorate where the same ram is used several years in succession. The lambs will become weak and puny, and the wool will gradually change to coarse hair on some of the bodies of the degenerating flock. The valuable results of years of careful breeding are thus destroyed.

The valuable qualities of vegetable products have been obtained by pretty much the same process, and it is only by judicious management that we can enhance, or even maintain them. A particular variety of grain long sown upon the same land, will certainly deteriorate in quality and quantity of yield. If the variety be a desirable one, it is not necessary to discard it entirely when it begins to show signs of "running out." In many instances in my own experience, a change of seed of the same variety, from a soil of different texture, has worked wonders. By changing in this way with farmers in neighboring localities, a favorite variety may be retained successfully for a long period. I suppose the explanation of this would be that most soils lack in some ingredients of plant food needed for the perfect development of a product. According to this explanation, we would naturally suppose that where a change was made, it should be between soils very different in character. For instance, if the farmer who wishes to change his seed lives on a clay soil, he should change with one living on a sandy loam soil; and if he lives upon a sandy loam, he should endeavor to change with one whose land contains considerable clay.

In growing potatoes I have noticed very particularly the effect of growing from home grown seed for any length. The potatoes will soon become small, scabby and warty, especially upon a soil containing clay in any considerable quantity. A sandy soil is the natural home of the potato, yet it will run out even then, if the seed is not changed every three or four years.

It is nearly the same with corn, and in fact with all vegetable products in garden and field. My weed crop always seems to hold its own; but that is the only exception that I can think of now, to the general rule.

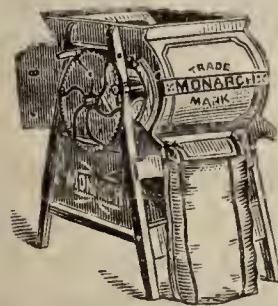
Speaking of weeds reminds me that I intended to say that the farmer who "swaps" seed, should never give or take a quantity of weed seeds "to boot." Trade only with neat clean farmers, and then you will be sure of getting just what you bargain for.

The earlier in the season these changes are made, the better will be the chance for selection. It don't pay to wait until the last minute, and catch what you can get. A little fore-handiness here, will often pay many fold.

Spring's work may be greatly forwarded by being thoroughly prepared in this respect. If any seeds are to be bought, let them be bought early, and got safe home before other work presses.



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Tuberose.

THE California *Horticulturist* has an article upon the culture of tuberose, from M. G. Howatt, who is one of the largest growers of these delightful members of the floral world, and his experience is worth something, especially when there are so many failures with this capricious plant.

In the first place, he tells us that a bulb of the size of a nutmeg, or smaller, will probably flower as finely as one as large as a Bartlett pear and produce quite as many flowers. He has seen spikes bearing forty or fifty blossoms. In the next place, bulbs flower but once; but at the base of each one is found a number of offsets, or baby bulbs, by which the tuberose is perpetuated. These must remain with the parent bulb, and be stored in a dry temperature not below sixty degrees. In the spring, when all danger from frost is passed, the offsets are removed and planted in warm soil. (Yellow loam enriched with decomposed cow manure is the best.) Mr. Howatt's plan and management are as follows:

Have a marker with pegs set twelve inches apart; stretch a line tightly, and draw one peg along your line; then the successive rows will be straight. Use a spade, and cut down perpendicularly by each mark, so as to plant the offsets six inches deep, and about the same distance apart. Being so slow to start, you may drop a few radish seeds along the row, which will mark it nicely, and furnish radishes for the table before they are in the way of the tuberose. For planting in this bed, select the smallest offshoots you can, for, if large, they will probably flower before the season is over, and the object is to produce good large flowering bulbs for the next year's blooming. But if any show signs of blooming they can be dug about, lifted carefully, and put in a pot, where they will expand the whole spike of flowers without trouble.

The treatment of the bulbs, after they attain sufficient size for flowering, is thus given:

The offsets are ready for bloom after one year's growth as above described. In lifting from the bed the large bulbs, which are to bloom next year, throw them in heaps,

cut off the leaves, and put in a dry place; if in the green-house, let it be near your heating pipes. For early flowering in January, we put three bulbs in an eight-inch pot. Put them in the warmest place you have, behind the stove, if possible. They will stand 100 degrees Fabr. Keep the soil dryish until the green leaves start. Then use all the water they want, and they will come on rapidly. Plant outdoors when it becomes warm, for late autumn flowering. Start some in July and August for flowering at Christmas or New Year's. The later ones planted will not need much care, although a little bottom heat will assist in starting them at any season.

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Late Sowings in the Garden.

Our valued correspondent, W. D. Boynton, contributes the following seasonable suggestions to the *Practical Farmer*:

To make the garden truly valuable, we must look well to the late sowings. However desirable it may be to have early vegetables, we should never be satisfied with that alone. I have noticed that farmers, especially, make their gardens all at one time—that is, sow everything as soon as the ground is in good condition, regardless of the nature and demands of the varieties sown. The early varieties, such as peas, radishes, lettuce, &c., should be sown just as soon as the ground is in good condition; but those vegetables that are to be stored for winter use, should not be sown before the first of June. Beets, carrots and other roots, if sown early in the spring, will mature early in the autumn, after which they will become fibrous and spongy. But if sown in the fore part of June, it will take all the autumn to ripen them, and they will go to the cellar crisp and firm.

The first sown of the early vegetables will soon be off the ground, and we should arrange for a supply to succeed them. Radishes, lettuce and peas should be sown every ten days up to the first of July, or even a little later. As the season advances, and the long, hot days come on, vegetables ripen rapidly, and after maturity soon become tough, hence the necessity for more frequent sowings. The ground that is devoted to early vegetables may be cleaned out, cultivated, and resown. By observing a little system of rotation, two crops may thus be grown upon the land, with less injury to the soil than would result from ripening a crop of weeds, such as we often see after the early vegetables have been taken from the ground. Don't neglect the late sowings, for the value of the garden depends much upon them.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT. Since the fire in the Newark Machine Company's factory last summer several firms have been building clover-seed cleaners after the pat-

tern and style of the Victor, which has been built for many years by the Newark Machine Company, now of Columbus. Under their patent The Newark Machine Company recently filed an interference claim for infringement against Howard Campbell, and Gaar, Scott & Co., of Richmond, Ind., which was lately decided by the United States Commissioner of Patents in favor of the Newark Machine Company. This will lay liable for damages to the Newark Machine Company the manufacturers and purchasers of machines made in imitation of the Victor Huller by using the Newark Company's patent devices now used in its construction. These patents run for about sixteen more years.

IN EASTERN Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where, literally, no pears have been grown of late years, the Kieffer is doing well. I know of no fruit so variable. I ate specimens last season finely flavored and delicious; again when they were weak and watery. This fruit needs thinning on the tree and careful ripening in the house. Don't understand me to say that the Kieffer is "best of all." But here it is the most profitable for market that I know of, as this is not a pear country, as are portions of New York State. As we go further south the Kieffer seems to improve, and I think Mr. Berckmans of Georgia will give it a good name with him. Yes, the Kieffer will command a higher price in Philadelphia than any other pear, and we think some people there know what good fruit is. Don't imagine I have any axe on the grindstone in this matter; pecuniarily the Kieffer is no more to me than the Bartlett or dozens of other varieties.—*Josiah Hoopes.*

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Garden Beans.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

Fresh beans, crisp and tender, can be had nearly all summer and until we have a hard frost in the fall if successive plantings are made two or three weeks apart.

Of course a good soil will produce better results than poorer soil, yet if any part of the garden was necessarily thinner than the rest, I would devote that part to beans and tomatoes. Beans in order to be crisp should make a reasonably quick growth. It is not advisable to plant too early; wait until the soil has become warm and the danger from hard frost is past. You may plant very early when the soil is cold, and make another planting two weeks later, and unless the weather is unusually favorable after the first planting, the second planting will come on as early as the first. I generally plant toward the last of April or the first of May, according to the season. In the garden, mark off the rows fifteen inches apart at least, so as to work between the vines, plant two beans in a hill and the hills ten or twelve inches apart. If a crust forms, from either a hot sun or beating rain, use a rake to break the crust; it will be found to be a good plan.



IVORY POD WAX BEAN.

A good plowing should be given as soon as they are above the ground. Care should always be taken not to hoe when the plants are wet, either from a recent rain or from dews. The soil should be kept mellow and

the weeds kept down. Clean cultivation always pays in the garden. Make a second planting three weeks after the first and a third two or three weeks still later.

Black Wax is a good variety for the table. Lemon Pod, Golden Wax and Ivory Pod are all good varieties and you will hardly miss having a good crop if you plant either of these varieties. The main point is to give them good soil and thorough cultivation, and you will ordinarily succeed in raising a profitable crop.

One advantage with this crop, is that what is not used while green and tender, can be allowed to ripen, and can then be gathered and be of considerable value to use during the winter. I make it a rule to always plant a liberal supply of beans on this account.

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BY M. D. DUMBELL.

In the summer of 1882 one of my apple trees died. The following fall I cut down the tree and grubbed up the roots, as I wanted the ground for something else. In doing so I had to cut off the tops of a neighboring bed of asparagus. In about three weeks after I had done the work, I noticed that many young shoots of asparagus had made their appearance. The thought struck me that I might have some of that vegetable in the fall as well as in the early spring time. The next year, 1883, I let the asparagus on one of my beds grow through the spring and summer. In the fall I cut off the tops and worked the bed a little, but for some weeks before and after there was a drought, so only a few shoots came up.

Upon the whole, I considered the experiment had not had a fair trial; so in the following year, 1884, I repeated the operation, and as there was plenty of rain last fall, I was rewarded with success. The only trouble was the bed of asparagus was not large enough to give me a continuous supply. It will be observed that by this method the plants get their growth in the spring and summer, by the other way in the summer and fall. Now to any one that, like myself, has more asparagus than he can well use in the spring, this is a good plan to have some in the fall. I would not advise market gardeners to try this method unless they have good facilities for watering the plants in case of drought, otherwise a failure would be sure to follow. Many times I have tried to grow green peas by sowing the seed late in the summer, but in every instance but one, I met with a failure through either drought or mildew, and in the one exception the peas did not taste to me like green peas do in the spring, but with the asparagus there was no difference. Of course in the fall you have a choice of many vegetables, whereas in the early spring time you have none; but to any one that is fond of asparagus, the above is a good way to have it twice a year.

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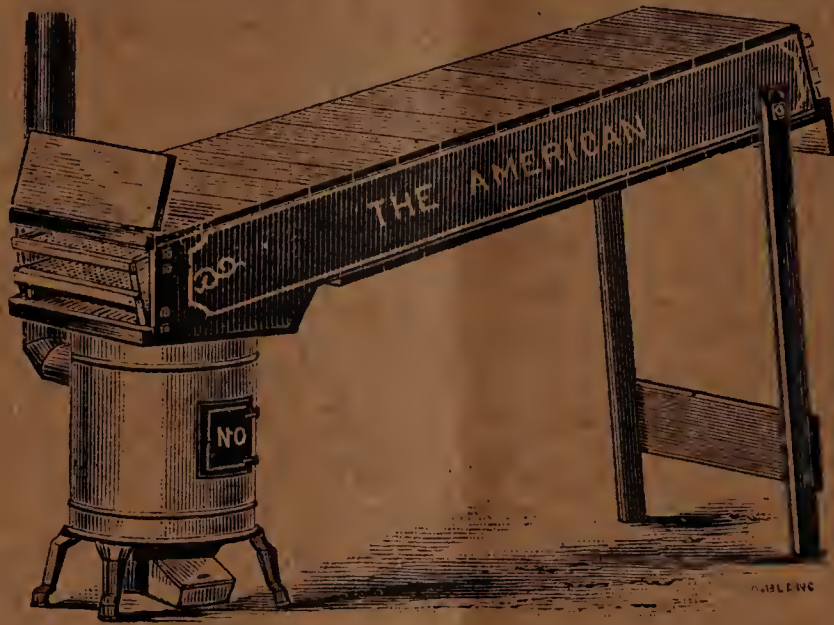
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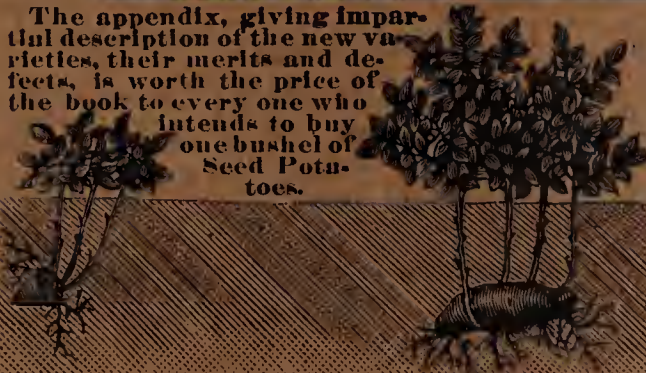
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Vol. 6.

JULY, 1885.

No. 7.

OVER THE RIVER.

BY MRS. LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

I sit by the side of the boatman pale,
And we glide o'er the waters cold and dark;
But I scarce can tell where our journey lies,
For I cannot see with my earth-dimmed eyes
Through the mist that surrounds our barque,
Our mystic barque.

Oh, why do the waters surge and foam,
And why is the spray so damp and chill—
I shiver and shrink with a nameless fear
At my throbbing heart, when lo! I hear
A gentle whisper, "Be still,
Peace, peace, be still!"

'Tis my Saviour's voice, I know it so well,
Its tones so tender and full of love;
It calmeth the waters, it calmeth my fears,
And my soul is thrilled with joy, as it hears
That gentle voice from above,
That voice of love.

And lo! a light on the farther shore
Sends over the wave its warm, bright rays,
And as swiftly and smoothly on we glide,
I can see bright forms on the other side,
And hear sweet songs of praise,
Oh, songs of praise.

With a smile I turn to the boatman pale—
What transformation is this I see?
A radiant being, a form divine,
On whose brow resplendent glories shine,
With his arm encircles me—
Close holdeth me.

Oh, glory, oh bliss! this heavenly guide
My spirit to bear to the land of rest;
Let Jordan's wild billows around me roll,
For soon I know my enraptured soul
Will lean on Jesus' breast,
His loving breast.

And soon our boat touches the shining strand,
And is safely moored on the golden shore,
And songs of welcome ring far and wide,
For another soul from earth's stormy tide
Is safe forevermore;
Yes, evermore.

The Danger of the Smallest Deviation from Truth Illustrated.

WHEN I was at B——, I took a walk one morning in the park, accompanied by a friend. We chanced to pass a summer-house, in which were seated two young and beautiful females, the one in deep mourning, with her handkerchief to her eyes, the other in morning *negligee*, drawing figures upon the sand with the point of her parasol. Neither of them observed us. "Do you know those ladies?" said I to my friend. "O, yes!" he replied; "she in mourning is the widow of captain B——, and the other is the countess of S——. They have been friends from their childhood, but affliction has now united them more closely than ever." My curiosity was excited; we sat down upon a bench, and he related what follows:—

Emily and Laura were educated together. They were of the same rank and age, and both equally amiable. The only difference between them consisted in Emily's wealth and Laura's poverty. Both, however, were rich in qualities of the mind and heart, and in due time both attracted admirers. Among other young men who were introduced to their notice, was captain B——. He was more indebted to the kindness of nature, who had given him a handsome person and the sweetest disposition, than to fortune, who had been more sparing of her

favours. Long did his heart waver between Emily and Laura, but at length fixed upon the former. Possibly he might not himself have been able to account for this choice; but those who were acquainted with him, well knew that self-interest was not the motive. This feeling, however operated the more strongly on Emily's father, for though his daughter was really attached to the captain, yet she was so incessantly lectured on the subject of filial obedience and submission to the will of parents, that the gentle creature at length yielded, and promised to stifle the growing passion. To second this resolution as much as possible, her father sent her to a distant country seat where she languished a whole year in solitary seclusion. Her flowers, her pigeons, and her correspondence with Laura, were her sole amusements. Her father allowed her to read no novels, and he acted wisely, as she would otherwise have scarcely succeeded so well in banishing the captain from her thoughts. In her own letters, as well as in those of her friend, his name was likewise interdicted, as they passed through her father's hands; and as they came from a country infected with the pestilence of love, he never failed to open them first, in order to preserve Laura from the contagion.

Though Emily had quitted the town, still the number of her admirers did not decline, for her fortune was left behind. She resembled the invisible diety of the Athenians, on whose altars the votaries offered sacrifice without knowing how he looked. Many, indeed, wished for an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with her; and those who knew her were anxious to see her again: but a considerable time elapsed before her father would consent to gratify these desires. At length young S—— made his appearance. He was a rich count, who had seen the great diamond known by that name—had dined with Vergennes, and been blown up by one of the floating batteries at Gibraltar; and in other respects a tolerably good sort of a man, who was fond of his poodle, and settled an annuity on his superannuated tutor. He occasionally read books, and always took the tone from the last he had

perused. This young man had presented himself as a suitor to Emily, or rather to Emily's father, who could not resist his charms, and appointed a rendezvous in the country. The fair Emily was just feeding her pigeons when a fine carriage drove up to the door; a fine gentleman stepped out of it, and said many fine things to her. Her father, at the same time, gave her to understand, that this was the knight who was come to deliver the captive princess from the enchanted castle. Now let a young lady be ever so fond of her pigeons, it is ten to one that she is much fonder of liberty. It is therefore no wonder, especially as the count was agreeable enough and as Emily was anxious to be delivered from her dungeon, that in a few weeks she signified her compliance with her father's wishes. After the honeymoon, the young count found a residence in the country rather dull; the countess agreed with him; the steeds were harnessed, and away they drove to town.

Laura was sincerely rejoiced to see her friend again, and captain B——the very reverse; for no sooner had he succeeded in banishing Emily's image from his heart, than her sudden re-appearance threatened to replace it there in glowing colors. He met Emily in company, bowed respectfully and turned pale: Emily courtesied low, and blushed. The captain stammered forth a congratulation which nobody understood, and Emily an answer which nobody heard. 'What is to be done?' thought the captain, on his return home at night; 'shall I torment myself to no purpose? or shall I strive to seduce the count's young wife? Neither the one nor the other. I will look out for some other female, who shall make the world, if not a paradise, at least tolerable to me. The sweet fruits of Hymen are not brought to maturity only in the hot-house of love, they grow also in the shade of reason. Nor have I far to look; happiness is generally nearer to us than we imagine. Laura is an amiable creature, domestic and unaffected. I will marry Laura.' With this resolution he closed his eyes, and with this resolution he awoke. 'I love you dearly,' said he, the next evening to Laura, 'can you love me? Laura had long loved

him, though she had concealed her passion; she had now no longer any cause to dissemble, and in less than a month they were man and wife. They were happy too, though no maidens dressed in white strewed flowers at their wedding; and as the dispositions of both were naturally amiable, happy they continued to be till the demon of jealousy interfered to disturb their happiness.

It was perfectly natural that the captain should not be able to view Emily with total indifference; and it was equally natural that Emily should still feel some interest for the captain. He saw in her a charming woman, who, but for her father's prohibition, would have been his wife: she beheld in him an amiable man, whose first love she had been, and—as her vanity whispered—perhaps still was. Neither ever indulged in the most distant hint at their former situation, but he spoke with more shyness to her than to any other woman; and she answered him with greater embarrassment than any other man. Their behavior did not escape the notice of the young count, in whom it excited considerable uneasiness. As he had just been reading a novel, in which a sensible husband had by a generous confidence prevented his wife from dishonoring herself, he determined to conceal his disquietude, and even pretended to be pleased when Emily paid frequent visits to Laura. 'Why don't you go to see Laura?' he would sometimes say. 'Tis a long time since you visited her. It is my wish that you should not neglect your friend.' This was the *first white lie* (as it is commonly called) that paved the way to the subsequent catastrophe. The strange behavior of her husband and her friend had equally forced itself upon Laura's notice, and had given her no less uneasiness. She was ashamed, however, to confess it to either. The captain, indeed, once asked, in a moment of confidence, 'Are you inclined to be jealous?' and she replied with a laugh, 'O, no!'—This was the *second* untruth on which the demon of mischief built his plan.

The winter passed pretty quietly. The fire glowed under the ashes. One day in the following spring, the young count was invited to a party of pleasure in the coun-

try. The person who gave the invitation was a bachelor, an inveterate enemy to the sex even in spring, and whose convivial parties therefore consisted entirely of men. The count was not to return till the next morning. Emily was left at home a prey to *ennui*. In this situation she received a message from Laura, who sent her word that her husband would be on duty that night, that he would not return home till morning, and therefore she would be glad if Emily would spend the evening with her. Emily rejoiced in the prospect of passing a few hours agreeably, and complied. Her bookseller had just sent her the first two volumes of one of the most interesting novels that had appeared for many years. These she took with her to her friends, and on her arrival there sent home her carriage. The ladies diverted themselves in the most innocent manner, and after supper Emily proposed to read for half an hour longer. Half an hour was prolonged to an hour, and one hour to two. The book became more fascinating the farther she proceeded; Emily forgot to send for her carriage; and it was three o'clock in the morning when the captain returned, and found her still engaged in reading. The ladies were frightened when they heard how late it was. Emily snatched up gloves and shawl, requested her friend to send for a hackney coach, and hurried away. The captain of course, handed her to it; and what was perfectly natural, requested permission to attend her home, as he could not think of suffering her to go alone. She declined his offer, but he persisted, Emily became embarrassed. 'If,' thought she, 'I accept his company, I shall be, for the length of four or five streets, in the most painful situation, alone with a man who (loth as I am to confess it) is not wholly indifferent to me. Should I refuse, he may perhaps fancy that I am afraid of him.' This last consideration revolted her pride, her pride overcame her fears, and she consented. Laura was thrilled by a most unpleasant sensation. Her husband alone with Emily! the way not short! the morning fine! She turned away, and strove to conceal the pangs of jealousy under the disguise of affected carelessness. 'Make

haste and begone!" cried she, yawning, 'I can scarcely keep my eyes open: and as for you, my dear,' added she, addressing the captain, 'don't disturb me when you come home, for I shall certainly be asleep.' This was the *third* white lie, for she had never felt less disposed to sleep than at this moment. She was ashamed of her jealousy, and false shame is ever accompanied by her sister untruth.

Emily and the captain were presently seated in the coach. It had long been broad day-light: the sun rose in cloudless splendor, and gilded the tops of the church steeples; the cocks crew, the hair-dressers began to run about the streets, and here and there a shop-door opened. Emily was desirous of bringing forward some indifferent subject for conversation; she therefore said the first thing that came into her head, and this was the *fourth* white lie. 'What a charming morning!' exclaimed she; 'I should prefer a ride in the park to going home.'—'You have only to command,' replied the captain, unconscious of any improper feeling: 'coachman, drive to the park!' Emily was frightened. She had no serious wish to gad about the park. Again, should any one see her, at that early hour, alone with the captain, what would people think of her? She fortunately devised a method of extricating herself from this new embarrassment. 'Hard by,' said she, 'lives my cousin, who is fond of morning rides: we will call for her, and take her with us.'—'By all means,' replied the captain. The coachman was ordered to drive to the cousin's, and in two minutes they were at the door. After long knocking and ringing, a servant at length made his appearance, and informed them, yawning, that his mistress was not yet stirring. 'She must be roused then,' said Emily. 'Allow me, captain, to leave you for a moment. I'll go up to her myself.' Alighting from the coach, away she tripped up stairs, burst into her cousin's chamber, and hastily drew her curtains. 'Dear cousin,' said she 'you must come and take a ride immediately. I have left captain B—— below in the coach; I can't get rid of him; he insists on accompanying me; dress yourself, and come along with us!' Her poor cousin,

however, having taken a violent cold, peremptorily refused. 'Rather stay with me to breakfast,' said she, 'and let the captain return home'—'Any thing in the world,' rejoined Emily, 'to escape his troublesome politeness.' She accordingly sent down a message, excusing herself from going any farther, on account of her cousin's cold, and requested the captain to let the coach take him home.

The captain preferred walking. He alighted. 'If I go home,' thought he, 'I shall only disturb my wife; the idea of a ramble in the park this delicious morning is too good to be lost, and I will execute it alone.' He accordingly strolled to the park, where he sauntered up one alley and down another. Emily staid scarcely half an hour at her cousin's. 'By this time,' thought she, throwing herself into the carriage of the latter, 'the captain is snug in his bed. The morning is truly charming; the sun has dried up the dew; I feel no inclination to sleep, and will take a walk in earnest.' In ten minutes she actually alighted in the park, and in the eleventh she met the captain. She was alarmed and perplexed beyond measure upon discovering him. She could not with decency avoid him, as he had already perceived her. What would he think in that case? Why, either that she despised or feared him! The first her heart forbade, the second her pride. Like a female familiar with the tone of the great world, she mustered all her self-command, and went up to him laughing. 'Women are capricious creatures, captain, an't they? One moment they will, and the next they won't. Ask not, therefore, how I happen to be here just now? I can assign no other reason but my whim. Fate seems to have decreed that we should spend this morning together, so lend me your arm.' With affected nonchalance, and conversing with feigned cheerfulness on the most ordinary topics, she walked up and down with him for about half an hour. The sky then began to overcast, and Emily gladly seized this pretext for relieving herself from the oppressive constraint of her situation. 'Remember me to your wife,' said she, sprung into the carriage, and hastened home.

Fate decreed that the old bachelor with whom Count S—— went to dine, should be seized, after eating a hearty dinner with a violent colic. The pleasure of the day was spoiled; the host was carried to bed, and the guests separated. In consequence of this unexpected attack, the young count returned home about eleven o'clock, and was informed that Emily was gone to spend the evening at captain B's. This intelligence gave him no uneasiness; he walked coolly to and fro, confident that the presence of the captain's wife was a sure pledge, that the bounds of decorum would not be transgressed there. The clock, however, struck one, and no Emily came. Another hour passed, and still she did not return. The count now began to be uneasy 'What can this mean?' thought he: 'she never stays so late as this.' He counted every minute, and numbered every hour that struck. When he heard a carriage rattling at a distance, he instantly thought, 'That is she;' but still he was disappointed. When he heard footsteps in the street, he cried, 'There she comes;' but still she came not. As long as it was dark he was all ear; not the smallest sound escaped him, and he fancied every one had relation to Emily. Some one knocked at the door of a neighboring physician. 'Possibly she may have been taken ill,' thought he. It was to him the most terrible, the most tedious of nights, such as the bewildered wanderer alone passes in a dreary forest. He needed only to have sent to inquire the reason of his wife's stay; but that he did not choose to do. 'I will see,' thought he, 'how far she will carry it: if she knows that I am at home, she will have leisure to devise some excuse or other for her absence, but if she is surprised by the sight of me, she will not have time to prepare herself, and I shall perhaps read upon her glowing cheek the confession of her shame.'

At length it grew light, and now his ears were relieved in their duty by his eyes. As often as he measured the room with hasty step, so often did he stop at the window and look out, not only the way which she was to come, but also that by which she could not possibly be expected. His anxiety increased every minute. He sat down to

read, took up a magazine, but though his eyes were steadfastly fixed on the pages, he knew not a word that they contained. He went to the piano-forte, sounded a chord, but his fingers remained motionless upon the keys. The clock struck six, and his impatience increased to the highest pitch; it struck seven, and he could no longer endure the cruel suspense. 'If the countess comes home,' said he to his valet, 'tell her that I am gone to the coffee-house to breakfast.' This was the *fifth* untruth; for instead of going to the coffee-house, he went straight captain B's. Laura had passed the night in the same manner as the count; and indeed still worse, for she was sincerely attached to the captain. She had, however, enjoyed one comfort, which is always at the command of women—namely, tears. This the count perceived from her eyes, which were red with weeping—he perceived it and trembled. 'Has any accident happened to my wife?' cried he hastily to Laura.

Laura. I hope not.—*Count.* Is she gone from hence, then?—*Laura.* She left me at half-past three.—*Count.* Did nothing ail her?—*Laura.* O no! nothing at all.—*Count.* And whither was she going?—*Laura.* Home, I suppose.—*Count.* Home! but she has not been there. I have just come from home.—*Laura.* (*in violent agitation*) Well, then I don't know where she can be gone to.—*Count.* Did she go alone?—*Laura.* (*repressing her tears.*) My husband accompanied her.—*Count.* Indeed! And they have been gone three hours and a half? It is very extraordinary!—*Laura* trembled all over. She would fain have given free vent to her tears, but then she would have betrayed her inmost thoughts. The fear of exciting in the count a suspicion, to which he was perhaps yet a stranger, and thereby furnishing occasion for a duel, which might endanger the life of her husband, restrained her. She dissembled as well as she could, while the flame within raged the more furiously. The count was in the same predicament, and yet he determined to remain at Laura's till her husband returned. They agreed to breakfast together.

(*To be continued.*)

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER VII.

Before enumerating some of the sports for July, we cannot help quoting the following introductory of the month, itself, which seems so applicable to that gladsome season, and which is filled with the aroma of summer sweetness, so dear to the country habitant, and so enticing to the residents of the city.

"In July we have full summer. The rye is yellow and almost ripe for the sickle. The wheat and barley are of a dull green, from their swelling ears being alone visible, as they bow before every breeze that blows over them. The oats are whitening apace, and quiver, each individual grain on its light stem, as they hang like rain-drops in the air. Looked on, separately and at a distance, these three now wear a somewhat dull and monotonous hue, when growing in great spaces; but these will be interceded in all directions, by patches of the brilliant emerald, which now begins to spring afresh on the late mown meadows; by the golden yellow of the rye, in some cases cut and standing in sheaves, by the rich dark green of the turnip fields, and still more brilliantly by sweeps, here and there, of the bright yellow charlock, the scarlet corn poppy, and the blue succory, which, like perverse beauties, scatter the stray gifts of their charms in proportion, as the soil can not afford to support the expense attendant on them."

In an old magazine the season is ushered in as follows:

"Our Saxon fathers did full rightly call
This month of July—'Hay-month'—when all
The verdure of the full-clothed fields we mow,
And turn, and rake, and carry off; and so
We build it up, in large and solid mows.
If it be good, as everybody knows,
To 'make hay while the sun shines' we should
choose

Right 'times for all things', and no time abuse."

Perhaps it was because this was a busy month, and so much of it was occupied in haying, the people had but few of their sports recorded; yet they did manage to leave their haying, on Independence Day—that day so sacred to fire-crackers, spread

eagle orations and all the accompaniments, and become more tired than they have ever been in the hayfield.

Wolverhampton Fair took place this month, and on the evening before, there used to be a procession of men in antique armor, preceded by musicians who played the "fair" tune; then came the steward of the deanery manor, the peace officers and many of the principal inhabitants. Tradition says, the ceremony originated when Wolverhampton was a great emporium for wool—maybe that is how it came by its name which was probably spelled Woolverhampton—and resorted to by merchants of the staple from all parts of England. "The necessity of an armed force to keep peace and order during the fair—which is said to have lasted fourteen days, but the charter says only eight—is not improbable. The custom of *walking the fair*, as it was called, with the armed procession, &c., was first omitted in 1789."

You may think that the excursions given to the poor every season, are something of a modern idea and originated in the United States, but so far back as 1824 this plan had its germ in England; several persons contributing a small sum every week, over four hundred subscribing to the fund; and thus making many a saddened heart glad, and alleviating the sorrows of many indigent families. It was called "The Friend-in-Need Society" and it proved itself to be a friend indeed. A steam packet was chartered, and, early in the morning, the sick, poor and sorrowful were treated to one day of rare enjoyment. They seemed to leave their pains, aches, murmurings and poverty on the wharf, behind them—pity they had ever to resume them again—for they enjoyed the sail with its picturesque panoramic views on the river Thames, joined in the songs and choruses, until they arrived at the place where they were to pass the day. One who accompanied these excursions, once, writes: Preparations had been made for our reception; the boat hauled up alongside the island for the better landing. Tents were erected on the lawn; a spacious and well-stocked fruit-garden was thrown open for our pleasure, and plenty of good cheer provided by 'mine host' of the

'Eel-pie House'. On each side of the lawn might be seen different parties doing justice to ham sandwiches and bottled cider. After the repast, the 'elder' gentlemen formed into a convivial party; the 'report of the society' read; and afterwards, the song and glee went merrily round; while the younger—at least those who were well enough—formed themselves in array for a country dance, and nimbly-footed to the sound of sweet music 'under the greenwood tree'; the more juvenile, felt equal to delight at 'kiss-in-the-ring' on the grass plat." But all days must come to an end, and so did this one. No one seemed tired; singing and dancing were renewed on the packet, yet all appeared to regret the quickly approaching separation. At nine o'clock, P. M., the steamer reached her dock, farewells were said, and all pursued their ways home. "All were highly delighted with the excursion of the day, enhanced as it was by the reflection, that, in the pursuit of pleasure, we had assisted the purpose of charity."

Much has been penned concerning "Cornish Hurling"—a sport that occurs during this month—yet of which little is known on this side of the water. Hurling matches are peculiar to Cornwall. These consist of contests of skill between the two parties, and embrace a great number of men, forty to sixty on each side, and often between two parishes. The trials consist of hurling a wooden ball, about three inches in diameter, covered with a plate of silver, which is sometimes gilt, and has commonly a motto. "Fair play is good play." The accompanying description—being by an eye-witness—will be more correct and interesting than if related at second hand.

"The success depends on catching the ball dexterously when thrown up or *dealt*, and carrying it off expeditiously, in spite of all opposition from the adverse party; or if that be impossible, throwing it into the hands of his partner, who, in turn, exerts his efforts to convey it to his goal, which is often three or four miles distant. This sport, therefore, requires a nimble hand, a quick eye, a swift foot, and skill in wrestling, as well as strength, good wind and lungs. Formerly, it was practiced annual-

ly by those who attended corporate bodies in surveying the bounds of parishes; but from the many accidents that usually attended the game, it is now scarcely ever practiced. Silver prizes used to be awarded to the victor in the games." We would think this was rather warm sport for so hot a month.

The people of Cornwall and Devonshire are different in their ways and plays, and even in their manner of wrestling; the former is noted for its "hug," the latter for "kicking shins"—possibly, there is more science exhibited in the former. In Cornwall, no kicking is admissible, unless the contestants are mutually agreed to it. The wrestling is conducted in the following manner. A hat is thrown in as a challenge, which, being accepted by another, the combatants unrobe and put on a coarse, loose kind of jacket, of which they take hold, and of nothing else; the play then begins. To constitute a fair fall, both shoulders must touch the ground, at, or nearly the same moment. To guard against foul play, to decide on the falls, and manage the affairs of the day, four or six *sticklers*—as the umpires are called—are chosen to whom all these matters are left. This wrestling, doubtless, had its origin from the Greek; just as it has been renewed in this country—with some variations—and called "Collar and elbow wrestling," and any numismatist will tell you that the attitudes of the wrestlers bear a very close resemblance to the figures on old Grecian coins and gems.

These sports are the delight of all Cornwall, and so much interest did one wealthy gentleman take in them that he bequeathed the income of an estate to trustees that the same might be distributed in a variety of prizes, to those who should excel in racing, rowing and wrestling. He directed that these games should be held every fifth year, forever, around a mausoleum, which he erected in 1782, on a high rock near the town of St. Ives.

"You have often heard the riddle of, "As I was going to Saint Ives" propounded, and, although the answer has been known for many and many a year, you have doubtless wondered what the man with seven wives—he must have been a Mormon—cats and

sacks, had been doing in that direction. The secret is revealed and the mystery made clear. They must have been coming from the Cornish wrestling. It is said that the first celebration occurred in July 1801, when, according to the will of the founder, a band of virgins, all dressed in white, with four matrons and a company of musicians commenced the ceremony by walking in pairs to the summit of the hill, where they danced and chanted a hymn—strange mixture—composed for the purpose, round the mausoleum, in imitation of druids around the cromlechs of the departed brave. Ten guineas were expended in a dinner at the town, of which six of the principal inhabitants partook—what *would* a fair or festival be without something to eat? Some idea of the joyous scene may be conceived by perusing an account of a looker-on in Cornwall.

“Early in the morning, the roads were lined with horses and vehicles of every description, while thousands of travelers on foot poured in from all quarters till noon, when the assembly formed. The wrestlers entered the ring, the troop of virgins, dressed in white, advanced with solemn steps to the notes of harmony; the spectators ranged themselves along the hills. At length, the Mayor of St. Ives appeared in his robes of state. The signal was given, the flags were displayed in waving splendor from the towers of the castle; the sight was grand. Here, the wrestlers exerted their sinewy strength: there the rowers in their various dresses of blue, white and red, urged the gilded prows of their boats through the sparkling waves—the dashing of oars—the songs of the virgins—all joined to enliven the picture. The ladies and gentlemen of Penyanze, returned to an elegant dinner at the Union hotel, and a splendid ball concluded the evening entertainments.”

As far back as 1826, there used to be a sort of sport called a “Bacon and bean feast,” because these edibles were provided. It appears to have been on account of the election of a monk mayor. There was a procession, where all the insignia of office was burlesqued, by substituting vegetables for the same. Much rough music, horse play and liquor drinking, were indulged

in. It is to be hoped the custom is now obsolete.

The following may not come under the head of “England” or “Rustic Sports,” but it is a custom not generally known, and as it is so beautiful, it should not be omitted. It is a festival celebrated at Hamburg, called the “feast of cherries,” in which troops of children parade the streets with green boughs, ornamented with cherries, to commemorate a victory obtained in the following manner: In 1432, the Hussites threatened the city of Hamburg with an immediate destruction, when one of the citizens named Wolf, proposed that all the children of the city, from seven to fourteen years of age, should be clad in mourning and sent as supplicants to the enemy. The chief of the Hussites was so touched with this spectacle, that he received the young supplicants, regaled them with cherries and other fruits and promised them to spare the city. The children returned, crowned with leaves, holding cherries and crying “Victory”—and, hence, the “feast of cherries” is an annual commemoration of humane feelings.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

1.—PHILADELPHIA, 1776.

SQUARELY prim and stoutly built,
Free from glitter and from gilt,
Plain,—from lintel up to roof-tree and to belfry
bare and brown—

Stands the Hall that hot July,—
While the folk throng anxious by,—
Where the Continental Congress meets within the
Quaker town.

Hark! a stir, a sudden shout,
And a boy comes rushing out,
Signaling to where his grandsire in the belfry,
waiting, stands;—

“Ring!” he cries; “the deed is done!
Ring! they’ve signed, and freedom’s won!”
And the ringer grasps the bell-rope with his strong
and sturdy hands;

While the Bell, with joyous note
Clanging from its brazen throat,
Rings the tidings all-exultant,—peals the news to
shore and sea:

“Man is Man—a slave no longer:
Truth and Right than Might are stronger.
Praise to God! We’re free: We’re free!”

II.—NEW ORLEANS, 1835.

TRIUMPH of the builder's art,
 Tower and turret spring and start—
 As if reared by mighty genii for some Prince of
 Eastern land;

Where the Southern river flows,
 And eternal summer glows,—
 Dedicate to labor's grandeur, fair and vast the
 arches stand.

And, enshrined in royal guise,
 Flower-bedecked 'neath sunny skies;
 Old and time-stained, cracked and voiceless, but
 where all may see it well;

Circled by the wealth and power
 Of the great world's triumph hour,—
 Sacred to the cause of freedom, on its dais rests
 the Bell.

And the children thronging near,
 Yet again the story hear
 Of the Bell that rang the message, pealing ou
 to land and sea:

*"Man is man—a slave no longer;
 Truth and Right than Might are stronger.
 Praise to God! We're free; we're free!"*

III.

PRIZE the glorious relic then.
 With its hundred years and ten,
 By the Past a priceless heirloom to the Future hand-
 ed down.

Still its stirring story tell,
 Till the children know it well.—
 From the joyous Southern city to the Northern
 Quaker town.

Time that heals all wounds and scars,
 Time that ends all strifes and wars,
 Time that turns all pains to pleasures, and can make
 the cannon dumb,
 Still shall join in firmer grasp,
 Still shall knit in friendlier clasp
 North and South land in the glory of the ages yet to
 come.

And, though voiceless, still the Bell
 Shall its glorious message tell,
 Pealing loud o'er all the Nation, Lake to Gulf, and
 Sea to Sea:

*"Man is man—a slave no longer;
 Truth and Right than Might are stronger.
 Praise to God! We're free; we're free."*

—E. S. Brooks, in *St. Nicholas* for July.

The New Strawberry Pest—The Weevil.

It is announced by the daily press, that Prof. Riley, Entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is to visit Staten Island and inspect the strawberry beds which are devastated

by a new insect pest. The strawberry growers of Michigan have been annoyed by the same insect, and cultivators elsewhere have reason to be on the look-out for it. The scientific name of the insect is *Anthonomus musculus*; it is known as the Strawberry Weevil. It is closely related to the Plum Weevil, or *Curculio*. The Strawberry Weevil feeds upon the flowers of the strawberry, and also pierces the stalks, just below the flower clusters, causing them to break off with the young berries, and thus the crop is lost. Mr. S. G. Winant, of Staten Island, who first brought this insect to our notice last year, now writes us, that the weevil scarcely troubles those kind of strawberries which have pistillate flowers. While the Sharpless shows hardly a flower, the Jersey Queen and other pistillate kinds, in the same field, are but little disturbed. This immunity of the pistillate varieties may be due to the fact that the insect is fond of pollen, and avoids the flowers which do not furnish it. We are glad that the habits of this insect are to be studied, and trust that it may lead to the suggestion of some effective remedy. The weevil will very probably spread, and strawberry growers should be on the watch for its first appearance. Hand-picking a few weevils, when they are first seen upon the flowers, may save much trouble. The insect is no imported enemy, but native, which has only recently invaded cultivated grounds. As in other cases, finding an abundance of food to its liking, the insect will no doubt increase with a rapidity heretofore unknown to it.—*American Agriculturist* for July.

—◆—

Young Lady—"Do you not think that Miss S. is a very graceful girl?"

Young Man—"I never saw her but once, and then she appeared anything but graceful."

Young Lady—"Indeed! Where did you see her?"

Young Man—"I saw her falling over a wheelbarrow."

Seventy-five years ago the first tomatoes grown in this country were cultivated as a strange and showy horticultural curiosity in a garden in Salem, Mass. About 45 years ago they began to be used as a table vegetable.

THE SINKING SHIP.

"I tell you sir, the ship is sinking,"
Cried a stripling tall and fair,
As he stood before the captain
With his stern and iron air.

"You know her timbers all are rotten,
And her sides are full of breaks,
That she's long been deemed unworthy
Such rough voyages to take."

Others crowded round the captain
With their faces wild and white;
But he only frowned more coldly
At the frightened, piteous sight.
"She's all right, men!" shrieked he fiercely,
"Use the pumps and furl the sail,
Go to work instead of shrinking,
We want no such word as 'fail.'"

"Do you think I'll leave this vessel
That for years has stemmed the tide?
Do you think I'll be forgetful
Whatever dangers may betide?
In her time no bonnier craft
Did sail these waters o'er;
And the drowning ones she's rescued
May be numbered by the score."

But, sir, can't you see she's sinking?
Don't you know her day is past?
She is now corrupt and rotten
From the keel up to the mast."
"Man the life boat," cried a seaman,
Springing forward as he spake,
"For the sake of home and loved ones,
Quick! the timbers creak and break."

Vainly fell the captain's curses,—
Each man battled for his life,
With his thoughts away to landward
With the children and the wife.
A few preferred to take their chances
By the dauntless captain's side,
Bound to cling to their loved vessel
Come what would or what betide.

Another hour—and on the billows
Safely rode the life-boat proud,
While the dashing spray of ocean
Formed the captain's watery shroud.

Friends of country, home and heaven,
Cling not to a sinking ship
Till your chance of rescue's over,
And you've taken your last trip.
She may've been a "grand old vessel,"
And have freed a fallen race;
But she's worn, and broke, and leaking,
Of former grandeur scarce a trace.

Hasten to the life boat, seamen,
Man her quick and all set sail.
She will land you safe and happy,
She will weather every gale,
See! there's quite a crew aboard her,
But there's room for millions—Hark!
They are singing: "Hallelujah!"
Hail the Prohibition bark!
—*Velina Caldwell Melville, in Se Lever.*

The Coming Rural Fairs.

Now that the season for holding Autumnal Agricultural Fairs is drawing nigh, it is in order for all engaged in rural pursuits, and others interested, to make arrangements to contribute specimens of their taste, skill and industry to at least one exhibition. As a rule, those who make the earliest and best preparation will be the most successful. All who are growing fruits, vegetables and grain to exhibit in competition should give them the best care and culture, not only with a view of securing premiums, but of receiving credit for the superiority of their exhibits—which latter ought to be more gratifying than any money consideration. In this work of preparation for the fair, various members of the family can participate. While the men look after the samples of the main crops and animals, the women and young people should be induced to prepare and exhibit articles of merit on their own account. Most societies offer special premiums for articles of domestic manufacture, and the wives and daughters of farmers and villagers should take pride in displaying the best specimens of their skill and handiwork. And the boys—notably such as have resolved to become wide-awake, progressive farmers—should be encouraged to contribute samples of what they have cultivated, and the animals they have cared for and trained, to the local or most accessible rural exhibition. The seniors should not only permit but stimulate the ambition of the juniors in this direction, for a little encouragement may have a most salutary and lasting influence.

National, State and Provincial Fairs are the most prominent and attract the greatest attention, usually combining the largest displays and attendance, yet we think the county and other local (town and union) exhibitions are equally if not more useful and important, and they are certainly most accessible to practical ruralists and their families. Easily and cheaply reached, they should, if well conducted, be given the preference. And they should not only be contributed to by farmers and their families, but also by village and suburban resi-

dents. While farmers exhibit their best animals, grains, seeds, etc., horticulturists and gardeners who cultivate small plats should show the choicest of their fruits, flowers and vegetables. And the ladies of both country and village may well vie with each other in exhibiting the useful and attractive results of their taste, skill and industry. Indeed, everybody should go to the Local Rural Fair, help make it a success in the right direction, and use their influence against any and everything objectionable, for if no demoralizing features are allowed, and all corrupting innovations strictly prohibited, the occasion may be made one of profitable instruction and pleasant sensation, as well as of social reunion and enjoyment. There are grave objections to the manner in which some fairs are managed, but that is a question we have not space to discuss at present. In a future issue we may have something to say about fairs, where-at horse-racing, gambling and liquor-selling are permitted, and possibly suggest how radical reform can be instituted.

In addition to preparing articles and animals for exhibition, intending competitors should remember to make their entries early, especially if the entry book of their fair closes in advance, as do of late years those of several prominent associations. The first thing to decide is as to what articles and animals shall be exhibited, the next to arrange to have them in good order and condition, and finally to see that proper entries are made of the same in due season. Whenever the entry books are closed some days or even weeks before the opening of an exhibition (as is the case with our own State and a number of other large fairs), it is imperatively necessary to act promptly and not dally with that proverbial thief of time, procrastination. In fact, those who aim to make good displays and become successful competitors must take time by the forelock and not neglect any of the necessary preliminaries. Mr. Slack Slowgo rarely if ever takes a premium at a fair, whereas Mr. Prompt Progressive usually scores a triumph on every favorable occasion.

Throughout this great Rural Republic, whose prosperity depends upon its agriculture, the farmers and their families have

too few holidays or vacations, and should embrace every available opportunity to meet and compare views and products, as well as to celebrate their peaceful triumphs; and surely every well-managed rural fair and festival may be made an occasion of useful instruction, recreation and enjoyment. Hence, we urge all our readers engaged in rural or kindred pursuits to attend at least one of the coming fairs, and contribute what they consistently can toward making it creditable. Let each not only aid in making a fine and large display of choice products and manufactures, but use his influence to inaugurate and enforce exemplary management, and the result will prove beneficial alike to participants and the community. Such action by those of our half-million readers who are interested would add greatly to the extent and excellence of the Agricultural Fairs to be held the ensuing autumn, and thus materially increase their value and usefulness to the people and the country.—*American Rural Home.*

Cultivating the Orchard.

It must be remembered that the roots of the apple tree are nourished by the lower strata of soil to a great extent, and the tops derive sustenance from the ocean of atmosphere that surrounds them. While I would cultivate the orchards during the early growth, I am satisfied that continued plowing is not essential to the best results; and in fact, the keeping qualities are found to be bettered where grown in soil not often plowed but enriched. I am not able to satisfactorily account for this, but from continued observation I am of this opinion. In my own experience I find this to be the case. I have some trees grown in cultivated ground for 40 years, and I find that the apples mature quicker than the same variety grown in grass land.—*O. B. Hadwen, Worcester, Mass.*

Mr. Vail, the "cattle king" of Nevada, began business twenty years ago with a capital of \$500. He paid the \$500 for a Durham cow, and from that cow he has sold \$40,000 worth of high-bred calves.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

LOUIE.

BY MRS. LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

[Written by request on the death of Louie Ellwood, of Clarkston, Michigan.]

Into our small home circle
 There came a treasure rare;
 We gave her warmest welcome
 We gave her tenderest care.
 And day by day our blossom,
 All fairer, lovelier grew;
 Her hair so bright and golden
 Her eyes of ether blue,
 Her life so pure and sinless,
 Her heart so full of love,
 It seemed that unseen angels
 Smiled on her from above.
 So we watched our beauteous flower
 Unfolding into bloom;
 And we loved her, oh, so fondly—
 Sweet sunlight of our home.

Into our home of earth-love
 A strange weird presence crept;
 By day it hovered o'er us,
 'Twas with us when we slept.
 It breathed upon our darling,
 Our flowret fair and frail;
 Her soft blue eye was brighter,
 But her cheek grew thin and pale.
 Oh, wildly we besought it
 To leave us, but in vain;
 'Twas weaving, surely weaving
 Its silent, mystic chain.
 Again it breathed upon her
 Its chilling, icy breath,
 And our beautiful, our sainted
 Lay still and cold in death.

In a land all bright and glorious,
 Beneath a cloudless sky,
 Where hopes are never withered
 And flowers never die.
 There's a group of heavenly angels,
 A white-robed cherub throng,
 Their spirit voices ringing
 In sweet seraphic song.
 They pause, with gaze enraptured,
 Their ethereal faces shine,
 As borne on spirit pinions
 Comes another form divine.
 And with smiles all bright and radiant
 Reach forth their pearly hands,
 And amid the shining angels
 Our darling Louie stands.

Summer Flowers.

For every man's garden, the plants for satisfaction, continuous bloom and ease of culture are, after the rose, the perennial phlox, the gladiolus, the tropæolum, the geranium, the aster, the Sweet William,

Japan Lily, petunia, tritoma, hollyhock, zinnia and stock.

The tropæolum in variety is my pride. Delicate, fragrant, floriferous, continuous, it asks the poorest soil you can afford, and just enough culture to pull out the interloping weeds. It will not do to call it nasturtium (which it is not), nor to allow that its seeds are fit for pickles, if you wish to make it popular. But examine these beds, and tell me if for gayety and sweetness they can be surpassed—hues varying from brightest scarlet, orange-yellow, and deep crimson, to mauve and lemon and spotted; always a sheet of bloom; always a rich green bed of vegetation for ground. Pick all you care for; the beds are never exhausted. I would rather have a handful of



GLADIOLUS.

these refreshing, cheerful and sweet flowers than a peck of dahlias. Art has improved the varieties, until not only in color; but in shading, lining, spottings and tints, the tropæolum rivals the carnation: in delicacy it surpasses that flower. I always reserve two or three beds without manure, and of the poorest soil for my favorite; for

it positively refuses to bloom under high culture. Vegetable beds pass quite out of the prosaic when bordered with the common tropæolum; nor does it quite spoil the romance to gather a pot of pickles from the abundant seeds.



STOCKS.

The gladiolus has received high praise, but by no means high enough. Almost hardy, easily kept in a warm, dry place, you can have it in bloom from July till November. Begin to plant the bulbs late in March, or as soon as the ground opens, and continue at intervals till June. I always select those bulbs for first planting, as the sprouts show it to be necessary. If stored in the dark, they can be kept till the last of June without damage. And then how completely is delicacy blended with brilliancy and gorgeousness! Plant them close together in groups, or separately, or mingled with other plants, and every way they are fine. They are particularly fine planted in masses of tropical foliage of cannas, ricinus and caladiums. No matter how thick the groups, there is still room for a dozen of the slim stalks of gladiolus. They will bloom down to the just-formed bud, if placed in vases; and are certainly, for bouquets, unsurpassed. I intend planting next Spring about 800 bulbs in my own garden, so I may have all I want.

The phlox is the great commoner. The best varieties are as tough and determinate as the old and poorer. By moving them in Spring, you get early bloom from the shoots

sent up by the bits of roots left in the previous beds. I would particularly recommend this plan to those who wish to protract the bloom of their phloxes: Simply transfer the bulk of the plant to another place, and let the roots send up a few shoots from the old bed for later bloom. Our gardeners need particularly to sift their catalogues, and send out a better assorted list of this flower. The true soil to induce perfection and clearness of color, is heavy loam; not sandy nor too compact soil, but a dark, heavy loam. The phlox is modified very largely by the ground it stands in.

The hollyhock is getting to be beyond praise. The zinnia, though coarse, is indispensable for brilliant and long-continued bloom. Give it the fatness of the land, and plenty of room. The Japan Lily (*Lilium lancifolium*) is the most artistic touch of Nature; and yet it is hardy and easily multiplied. Give it a light, rich soil and a high, dry bed. Mulch it from the sun in Summer and the frost in Winter. The lovely aster, always so charming, repays the best of culture and cannot be too highly manured. The stock should be well mulched if you wish to see it in perfection. The tritoma fills the latest days of Autumn. Dignified, royal, brilliant and easily preserved, it will doubtless soon become popular.

Last of all, but among the first to bloom, one of the sweetest pets of the garden, let every one place the Sweet-William. Art has hardly improved any other flower as it has improved this. Raise hundreds of plants, and then pass from one to another in admiration, and tell me if you ever get tired of their charming variety and exquisite delicacy. The double varieties are so pure and so brilliant as to be quite essential to a complete collection. No two plants will ever give you exactly similar blooms, but in some way will multiply your pleasure.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

CANNING SWEET CORN. One quart of water to three quarts of corn. Let the corn come to a boil. Add one teaspoonful of tartaric acid to each quart of corn. Boil fifteen minutes. When wanted for use, add one teaspoonful of soda to each quart of corn; let it stand one hour before cooking.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Turnips.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

Except in a few favored localities, growing spring turnips as a field crop is not profitable. The maggot ruins the crop. Nor is there usually any urgent need of turnips for stock food during the summer; for there is an abundance of green food in the pastures, or if the pastures fail, sowed corn or other crops will make a more convenient substitute than turnips. But in winter there is need of roots, and a need which they only can supply. It would be to their great advantage if our farmers more thoroughly understood this need and supplied it. Dry, indigestible food is fed all winter, leading to waste of food and disease of animals, when a few roots would obviate both. No root can be more easily supplied than the turnip. Farmers could not produce a more profitable crop; and I am of the opinion that in many cases market gardeners would realize a better price for their turnip crop by selling it direct to farmers, than by disposing of it through the usual channels; for farmers generally overestimate the trouble and expense of growing turnips.

Fall turnips can be sown after early potatoes, sweet corn, or some other similar crop, and thus two crops be taken from ground in one season. I always sow turnips on the ground from which I have harvested early potatoes. As I plow the potatoes out, all that is necessary to put the ground in condition for the turnips, is to go over it two or three times with the harrow. It will be necessary to plow, or at least harrow several times, the ground from which sweet corn has been removed. A disk harrow will put the ground in fine condition. Many prefer to sow just before a rain; but I always get better results by sowing just after a rain, and would recommend this time rather than previous to a shower. The evening is a better time than the morning. Turnips may be sown broadcast, but it is the better plan to put them in drills,—drills twelve to fifteen inches apart where the cultivation is by hand, or two feet apart where the wheel-hoe is used. As soon as the plants are large enough to pull out, thin to a plant

every six or eight inches. When the seed is drilled one pound to the acre is sufficient. For the winter crop sow the Yellow Aberdeen, or the strap-leaved kinds. They may be sown from the first of July to the last of August. The White Cowhorn, a long, thin variety, very sweet and tender and unexcelled for cows, may be sown in September along the fortieth parallel or even further north. This, and other varieties, may be sown after barley, oats, rye or wheat, and will yet mature a crop.

The weight of turnips that may be grown upon an acre is surprising. Where the land is fertile and adapted to the crop—a light, friable loam—and a moderate amount of cultivation is given, a yield of thirty-five tons to the acre is not large. For feeding to stock they are worth, on an average, \$3.50 per ton. It is plain that this can be made a very profitable crop for the stockman, and also for the market gardener. As the turnip is composed largely of starch, cooking is very necessary in order to realize its full feeding value, and for stock there is no better ration than a slop made of boiled turnips, corn meal and wheat bran.

The pit method is the only one practicable for storing turnips in many cases, and is, perhaps, as good as any. A plot of ground which drains well naturally is selected; or if this is not to be had, the highest ground obtainable is thoroughly drained by artificial means. Here the pit is dug—three or four feet deep, six feet wide, and as long as is needed. The roots are then evenly packed across the pit, in sections about four feet wide, until they reach the level of the surface. In the case of turnips this work is done just before the ground is likely to freeze, as they do not require temporary pitting. They are loosened, pulled up, and the tops cut away about an inch from the bulb. Between the sections spoken of there is left a space about six inches wide, which is filled with soil as the roots are laid in. This puts the roots in sections, making a series of small pits, each holding from eight to twelve barrels of roots, one of which can be taken out without disturbing the next, which is separated from it by six inches of soil. This is covered over with straw and earth sufficient to prevent the freezing of the

roots and also to keep the rain from them. Or the pit may be made only eighteen inches deep, or even less. The roots are built up above the ground to form a sharp-pointed ridge. This is covered with four inches of straw over which the earth is banked to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches. This keeps out both rain and cold. Chimneys, for the escape of heat and moisture, are made along the ridge every few feet. A splendid way to make them is to insert drain tile. They should be closed in extremely cold weather; and where the climate is severe the covering of straw should be six, or even eight, inches thick.

Turnips.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

New land if well prepared ahead is the best for this crop, but old land which is reasonably rich and in good condition will answer. The soil if possible should be sandy loam, made as loose and mellow as possible; low land that will retain moisture is also preferable to ridge land. I always like to plow my turnip patch early in the spring; again about the middle of June and then again about the middle of July when I want to sow the seed. I prefer sowing after a rain rather than just before. Prepare the land by plowing and harrowing fine until in as good a condition as possible, sow the seed broadcast, two pounds to the acre being the usual quantity sown. If sown directly after a rain no harrowing is necessary, but unless this is the case they should be either harrowed or brushed in. Some sow in drills, using a less quantity per acre, but on common land this is not necessary as they require little or no cultivation, and if a good crop is raised the price is low and too much expense cannot be afforded the crop.

I always mix a few winter radishes with the seed and find it a profitable plan. The middle or last of July is the best time to sow the seed if the weather is favorable so that they will germinate, but they can be sown as late as the middle of August and yet yield a profitable crop; so that if the first crop fails you can sow again. The

worst enemies to the crop, are dry weather and the fly. They do not grow well if the dry weather is continued, but a few warm, moist days will give them a good start. As to varieties, there are a large number, I usually sow the old Purple Top Strap Leaf and consider it as good as any. The White Globe, Egg and several other varieties are good, depending more upon the soil and season than upon the variety to determine whether the crop is profitable or not.

Slight frosts do not hurt them and they will continue growing until late in the fall. They make a good feed for all kinds of stock and are easily stored and kept all winter, so that any surplus you may have after supplying your family and the market can be used profitably for this purpose.

When Men are at their Best.

Dr. Beard states that from an analysis of the lives of a thousand representative men in all the great branches of the human family, he made the discovery that the golden decade was between forty and fifty; the brazen between twenty and thirty; the iron between fifty and sixty. The superiority of youth and middle life over old age in original work appears all the greater when we consider the fact that all the positions of honor and prestige—professorships and public stations—are in the hands of the old. Reputation, like money and position, is mainly confined to the old. Men are not widely known until long after they have done the work that gave them their fame. Portraits of great men are delusions; statues are false! They are taken when men have become famous, which, on the average, is at least twenty-five years after they did the work which gave them their fame. Original work requires enthusiasm. If all the original work done by men under forty-five was annihilated, they would be reduced to barbarism. Men are at their best at that time when enthusiasm and experience are almost evenly balanced. This period, on the average, is from thirty-eight to forty. After this the law is that experience increases, but enthusiasm decreases. Of course there are exceptions.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

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Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. VII.

WHOLE NO., XLV.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.,

JULY, 1885.

A Valuable Package. By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer our friends *all the following for One Dollar*: First, one copy of the new book "How to Propagate and Grow Small Fruits," the most interesting and instructive volume we have ever seen on the subject. Price 50 cents. Second, one copy of T. B. Terry's new book "A B C of Potato Culture." The author is acknowledged to be the most successful grower of potatoes in the Union, *and he tells just how to do it.* Price 40 cents. Third, one copy of "Money in Potatoes," the new book by "JOSEPH." See advertisement on cover of this magazine. Price 50 cents. Fourth, (to those who haven't it already,) one copy of "Tillinghast's Manual of Vegetable Plants," price 40 cents, which tells what *we know about starting vegetables.* Here we offer nearly Two Dollar's worth for One Dollar, and if any purchaser is dissatisfied we will refund his money. Now let the books go lively. We are prepared to fill one thousand orders promptly and we ought to get them.

Mid-summer Premiums. This is the growing time of the year. All vegetation is now doing its best, and we must keep our subscription list also in a growing condition. For the next sixty days we will offer to any one who shall send in either new subscriptions or renewals, with cash at our regular rate, (50 cents each) a choice of any one of the books named in the "Valuable Package" described on this page, free by mail. Or, if you will send along some friend's subscription with your

own, and One Dollar for the two, we will send any three of the above-mentioned books.

Plants for July Setting. The month of June was with us so very dry and hot that we could not get a supply of really first class cabbage or celery plants on hand, but with the new month we have a favorable change in the weather and the warm, wet days have brought our last sowings along so that we are now able to fill orders for any quantity of cabbage or celery of the finest quality, promptly at our lowest rates. Our varieties are, cabbage, Fottler's Brunswick and Premium Flat Dutch from our best Puget Sound seeds. Celery, New Golden Dwarf, Crawford's Half Dwarf and Henderson's Dwarf White. There has not been on the whole, probably one half as many plants set this season as last, and there is consequently a much better outlook for quick sales and fair profits to growers.

White Plume Celery. We have but a limited supply of plants of this renowned variety. As it is mainly desired in small quantities for family use, we shall offer only transplanted plants, very strong and heavily rooted, for which we shall have to charge 10 cents per dozen, or 75 cents per 100, packed in basket by express. Can also supply transplanted plants of Golden Dwarf at same rates.

Crop Reports. Mr. E. J. Hollister, of Tecumseh, Mich., writes:

The cabbage crop will not reach 50 acres here this year; while last year there were nearly 100 acres planted. This year it is all from P. S. seeds. The apple crop will be almost a failure as far as can be learned. Strawberries are plenty, while cherries and other small fruits are almost no crop. The acreage of potatoes on an average throughout the state will be small. The wheat crop in this state promises a large crop, Not many onions sowed, and very few Hubbard Squash planted. Peaches are nearly winter-killed. Corn is just fair. I wish that each one of your 1400 agents

would report on the crops, and you would kindly give us the substance in the August number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. It would be a help to those that have these products to market in the fall.

Potted Strawberry Plants. Those who failed or neglected to set a bed of strawberries last spring for fruiting next June, have one chance left to yet secure a bed in bearing condition, at that time. The only way this can now be accomplished is by setting new pot-layered plants in August. Plants of last season's growth, such as are used for spring planting, have now become so old as to be worthless for setting, and new layers are very difficult to make live if set early enough to produce much fruit next season, but if layered in small pots, so the roots will form in a compact mass and hold the soil in position, they may be safely transported almost any distance and set in any kind of weather or soil and will go right on growing unchecked and form hills which before winter will closely rival the best spring set layers. We are now rooting layers in pots, of a number of the very finest new sorts, such as Cornelia, Daniel Boone, Atlantic, Prince, May King, Parry, Longfellow, Sharpless, Henderson, Manchester, Jersey Queen, James Vick, Bidwell and Crescent, which we will pack and ship in light baskets after Aug. 1, at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per 100. Short as the above list is, it contains the very best new or old sorts yet produced, and even a few potted plants of each, set in good soil and well cultivated, will supply an abundance of fruit, as well as plants for setting larger beds next spring.

Slug-Shot. As a matter of accommodation to patrons who may want this most effective destroyer of potato bugs, cabbage-worms, &c., we will supply it in five pound packages only, at 40 cents per package. When sending for Turnip Seeds, Plants, &c., order one or more packages and you will find it a good thing, safe, sure and effective. If large quantities are wanted, of course you can get it somewhat cheaper directly of the manufacturer, whose advertisement may be found in this magazine.

A WELL-KNOWN Wholesale Seed Dealer said to us the other day, "Your Puget Sound cabbage seed scheme proved to be a very successful advertising dodge, did it not? I had no idea it would become so popular. Of course *nobody in the trade* believes your seeds are actually grown at Puget Sound, but if you can sell for so much better prices by making people think so, it's all right. We shall all have to list some of our best brands as Puget Sound Stock if the public want it so badly."

Can you imagine our surprise at such a salutation from such a source? Indeed, he was quite loth to give credence to our solemn affirmation that the cabbage seed we sell under our well known "P. S" trade mark are actually grown under the personal supervision of experienced growers in the exact locality claimed in our advertisements. He further said that it was an open secret in the trade that very little of the so-called "American grown" cabbage seeds were really *seeded* in this country, that he knew firms who sell tons of seed under the affirmation that it is *actually American Stock*, by which they mean that the *stock seed was American*, but it is sent to England or France, or Germany, to be seeded and returned, thus forcing American growers to either fall in and practice a like deception or compete with them in prices, which are lower than good seeds can be produced for in this country. And they tell us that the amount of cabbage seeds really grown here, is so small that a total failure will not perceptibly increase prices so long as they succeed in getting a good crop of their "American Stock" from their growers in Germany!

NEW CROP TURNIP SEEDS are now in. We have a heavy stock of finest quality which are well worth the prices quoted on page 24, for small lots by mail. These prices are subject to the usual agent's discounts, and each our agents should order at once as many as will be needed in their vicinities for sowing in as second crops after early potatoes, peas, &c., have been cleared from the ground.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO MAY GARNERINGS.

33. "The fairest rose is, at last, withered."

34. S T O L E	35. C U B I T
T E P O R	S E T O N
O P E R A	T E N O N
L O R D S	M E T A L
E R A S E	S E P A L

36.

Z
S O C
H I R A M
S I N O P E R
Z O R O A S T E R
C A P S T A N
M E T A L
R E N
R

37.

F A N A T I C
A D O R E S
N O T E D
A R E A
T E D
I S
C

38. MANDUCATION.

39. "Let us do the little things,
That we find from day to day;
Never seeking for the large ones;
Trusting God, in his own way."

40. **W** A Y F A R E **R**
O R A T O R I **O**
R E S I N O U S
M O D E R A T E
W A R D R O O M
O C E A N I C A
O L E A S T E R
D O R M A N C Y

JULY GARNERINGS.

No. 49. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The 1, 2, 3 is a feminine name.
The 4, 5, 6 is to fortify.
The 7, 8, 9 is a spike.
The whole is very hard.

UNDINE.

No. 50. A DIAMOND.

1. In a concert. 2. Depressed in spirits. 3. Alluring. 4. The zoril. 5. A building connected with a railway. 6. A fruit. 7. In a theater.

J. F. M.

No. 51. HALF SQUARE.

1. Bragged. 2. Cast out. 3. Questioned. 4. Part of a flower. 5. To spread. 6. A Boy's nickname. 7. A consonant.

ANNA CONDOR.

No. 52. A CHARADE.

Ice cold *primal* is good;
But, in summer, I would
Much prefer a *complete*,
One that proved very sweet;
Of all *lasts* it is king
And its praises I'll sing.

U. BET.

No. 53. A RIDDLE.

It is good for our hands, 'tis good for our feet,
It is good for the face, but not good to eat;
It is good for the cattle, and also for sheep;
It is good for the chickens, and good when its sweet;
It is good for our fields, it is good for the grain;
It is good for a drink, in health or in pain;
It is good in the morning, and also at noon;
It is good in the eve, and 'tis always a boon;
It is good for the people, and good for the nation,
'Tis the very best thing, of God's wise creation;
It is good for the ague and good for the gout;
And 'tis something that we could *not* live without.

Box 99.

No. 54. DOUBLE DIAGONALS.

1. The art of causing by external agency a state of insensibility. 2. Noble. 3. In a determined manner. 4. Collecting. 5. An estate derived by inheritance. 6. Suitable. 7. To form into small grains. 8. Roundness. 9. An obsequious follower

Diagonals: Left to right: to contrive. Right to left: pastoral poems.

DYKE CLEMENTS.

No. 55. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

In wicked, not in vile;
In laughing, not in smile;
In worship, not in praise;
In wagons, not in drays:
In haughty, not in meek;
In hiding, not in seek;
In happy, not in sad;
In solemn, not in glad;
In damsel, not n maid;
In selling, not in trade;
In forty, not in three;
A maxim from Chilo whole will be.

LACKAWANNA LAD.

No. 56. TRIPLE ACROSTICS.

(Words of seven letters.)

1. Chinese boats.
2. To unloose.
3. Pertaining to the west coast of India.
4. A genus of plants.
5. An animal of the genus *Mustela*.
6. Being highly excited.
Primals and Finals: certain seasons. Centrals: a decree.

MAUDE.

Answers in September magazine.
PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's "Puzzles" we offer, American Temperance Speaker.

For second best list, we will award, Album Writer's Friend.

Lists close on August 13.

Answers to Garnerings for May were received from Lackawanna Lad, Dan Shannon, Pansy Forrest, Maude, Ida No, Fred Bascom, Nellie Conway, Sally, Irving Graham, Toby Tyler, Yorkshire Lassie, Undine, Ajax, Tim and Tip, Kendall Sisters, Econ, J. Henery, B. Riggs, Sufi, Penny-Royal, H. Marion Elliot, J. F. M., August and Allie Gory.

Prizes for best lists of answers were awarded to Econ and August.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Garnerers: The answer, that the proposer, of 38 sent in, was MANDUCATION; but, as there seems to have been an error in one line, MASTICATION would answer the conditions as well—although neither could be called just right—consequently, all who sent the last named word were credited as being correct. There was quite a little history and mystery connected with that puzzle and we thought we would have a laugh with our solvers; but, "Alas! for human expectations, etc."—*H. M. E.:* Our friend "Sally" has the Unabridged Dictionary as authority for the spelling and definition of her words; and we find nothing wrong in No. 37. As for the seventh word, the dictionary states that the word is spelled either "metal" or "mettle": and each means "courage". You have our thanks for interest shown in this department and we hope it will long continue.—*August:* You succeeded very well, although your definition to the fourth line of the Double Acrostic scarcely answered the conditions; but the first was as good as the proposer's.—*B Riggs:* Many thanks for the photo. It would please us, very much, to have the pictures of all of our "garnerers"; we have a few, already.—*Econ:* You were quite a wanderer; but we are inclined to think you only care to come when you can bring a complete list of answers: is not that the case?—*Byronic:* How gratified we would be to receive some more of your fine puzzles, accompanied by one of your excellent letters—*Sally:* It is always good to greet friends, even though they do not visit us as often as we could wish. Absence may sweeten affection; but presence cements it. Hope you will secure that new department, and make it a good success.—*Undine:* Are you enjoying the beautiful weather? It is almost too warm for comfort where we are, and this must account for the drowsiness manifested in the present "Cozy Corner."

F. S. F.

Literary Mention.

ST. NICHOLAS for July is full of patriotism, not that all the excellent articles it contains are filled with the scream of the American Eagle, but several are commemorative of the persons and events connected with the achievement of our national liberty. "A School of Long Ago," by Edward Eggleston, shows some of the eccentricities of the ancient school masters. "Among the Law Makers." describes the organization of our national government, while the Declaration of Independence is especially commem-

orated in the soul-stirring poem "The Liberty Bell." by E. S. Brooks. The frontispiece, entitled "The Pet Fawn," is from a drawing by Mary Hallock Foote, and there is a number of bright short stories and poems by Laura E. Richards, Helen Gray Cone, Alice Wellington Rollins, The Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco, Irene Putnam, and others; while the popular serial stories: "Driven Back to Eden," by E. P. Roe; "His Own Fault," by J. T. Trowbridge, and "Sheep or Silver?" by William M. Baker, all continue to increase in interest with each installment.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July is unusually bright and entertaining. It contains some exceedingly readable articles among which are "Among the Sea Islands of Georgia;" "The Chinese Exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition," both of which are illustrated: "The Conjugal Poets," "Edward Jenner," the originator of vaccination; "Chautauqua Lake and Chautauqua School;" and "Shall I get a Camera?" by Professor Barnard. Jenny June furnishes a paper, "Can Women Travel Alone?" and the various departments are, as usual replete with instructive information. The frontispiece is an oil picture. "Spring time of Love."

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for July contains some fifteen very interesting articles aside from those contained in the "Editor's Table." We notice, among others, articles on "Recent Progress in Aerial Navigation," by Prof. LeConte Stevens; "Railroads, Telegraphs and Civilization," by Herr C. Herzog; "On Leaves," by Sir John Lubbock; "Curiosities of Star-Fish Life," by F. A. Fernald; "Hygiene of the Aged," by Dr. L. H. Watson, Sketch of Prof. S. P. Langley, (with portrait) by Ed. S. Holden, &c.—all of which are of much value to students as well as to the general reader. Published monthly by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., at \$5.00 a year.

NEBRASKA, WIE ES WAR UND IST, by Rev. J. J. Kern, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, and general manager of the Friedensau Stock Farm, Friedensau, Thayer Co., Neb. This little volume in the German language has been sent us by its author, and while we are unable to read it intelligently, we should judge it to be, from the titles, to its various chapters, a valuable book for those of our German friends who wish to become acquainted with the resources and prospects of that great State and its desirability as a place of residence. It is illustrated by a fine county map, giving the principal rivers, towns and other important items necessary in a work of this character.

MESSRS. L. PRANG & Co., Boston, Mass., well-known as the most enterprising Lithographers in the United States have lately issued a veritable surprise in the shape of two beautiful colored plates entitled "Mushrooms of America, Edible and Poisonous," containing 12 chromo-lithographic illustrations of 28 species of the most common mushrooms and toadstools, with full directions how to distinguish them, and how to prepare them for the table. These plates are prepared under the direction of Mr. Julius Palmer, Jr., and should be in every school-room in the land, for which they would be very appropriate,

as well as useful ornaments. Like everything else from the house of Prang & Co., these plates are highly artistic both in conception and execution, and are very valuable.

SURVEYOR BOY AND PRESIDENT. From the Franklin Printing Co., Philadelphia, we have received a volume of the Illustrious American Series with the above title. It is a beautiful volume of 460 pages, bound in blue and gold that will be highly prized by the youth of America. It gives, in a highly interesting style, a sketch, of the life and achievements of General Washington, from the cradle to the grave. It contains many extracts from the letters and journals of Washington, which give an insight into the character of the great statesman and general, whose patriotism and valor did so much for the benefit of the struggling colonies in the war for independence. The volume is written by William M. Thayer, who has proved himself a master-hand in presenting a dry biographical subject in an exceedingly interesting manner.

An Old Time School-Master.

A hundred and fifty years ago, among the German settlers of Pennsylvania, there was a remarkable old school-master, whose name was Christopher Dock. For three days he taught school at a little place called Skippack, and then for the next three days he taught at Salford.

Whenever one of his younger scholars succeeded in learning his A B C, the good Christopher Dock required the father of his pupil to give his son a penny, and also asked his mother to cook two eggs for him as a treat in honor of his diligence. To poor children in a new country these were fine rewards. At various other points in his progress, an industrious child in one of Dock's schools received a penny from his father and two eggs cooked by his mother. All this time he was not counted a member of the school, but only as on probation. The day on which a boy or girl began to read was the great day. If the pupil had been diligent in spelling, the master, on the morning after the first reading day, would give a ticket carefully written or illuminated with his own hand. This read: "Industrious—one penny." This showed that the scholar was now really received into the school.

There were no clocks or watches; the children came to school one after another, taking their places near the master, who

sat writing. They spent their time reading out of the Testament until all were there. But every one who succeeded in reading his verse without mistake stopped reading, and came and sat at the writing-table to write. The poor fellow who remained last on the bench was called a Lazy Scholar

The funniest of Dock's rewards was that which he gave to those who made no mistake in their lessons. He marked a large O with chalk on the hand of the perfect scholar. Fancy what a time the boys and girls must have had trying to go home without rubbing out this O!—From "A School of Long Ago," by Edward Eggleston, in *St. Nicholas* for July.

"SHANT WE?"

He struggled to kiss her—she struggled the same
To prevent him, so bold and undaunted,
As if smitten by lightning he heard her exclaim,
"Avaunt, sir!"—and off he avaulted.

But when he returned with the fiendish laugh,
Showing clearly that he was affronted,
And threatened by main force to carry her off,
She cried, "Don't!" and the poor fellow don'ted.

Then he meekly approached and got down at her feet,
Praying loud as before he had ranted,
That she would forgive him, and tried to be sweet,
And said, "Can't you?"—the dear girl recanted.

Then gently he whispered, "How could you do so?
I certainly thought I was jilted;
Say, come thou with me, to the parson's we'll go—
Say, wilt thou, my dear?" and she wilted.

Then gayly he took her to see her new home,
A shanty by no means enchanted,
Saying, "Here we shall live no longer to roam,
Say, shan't we, my dear?"—so they shantied.

—Selected.

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The Varieties of the Cockscomb.

Probably but few who admire the large, velvety, dark-crimson crests of the cockscomb, are aware that these are due to a malformation which has become fixed by cultivation. These combs or crests are sometimes of enormous size; some even have measured eighteen inches across. They show no distinct flowers. It rarely happens that the parts of a plant, that are usually distinct and separate, grow together; it is not rare to find twin cucumbers, formed by two which are united for their whole length. This union often takes place with stems. Squash vines are sometimes found grown together for some distance, and a similar growth is often seen in the asparagus. The Cockscomb, *Celosia cristata*, is an annual, a native of the East



COCKSCOMB.

Indies, and in its normal state produces numerous erect branches, terminated in time by long spikes of flowers. The numerous flowers themselves are small, and not at all showy, but each has at its base several bracts, or floral leaves, which are highly colored. These are usually dark-crimson, but there are white, yellow, and rose-colored varieties. In the form cultivated as cockscomb, the stems and branches are united and soldered together, as it were, into a confused mass, which is sometimes very wavy on the top. In branching form, only the flowers on the lower portions of the branches are fertile; accordingly those on the lower parts of the crest only produce seeds. The velvety texture of the crests is caused by the ends of the numerous bracts that appear at the surface. Though these

crests are monstrosities, the peculiarity is well fixed. This is one of the oldest of garden plants, having been cultivated in English gardens for over three hundred years. The variety known as Japanese, is peculiarly rich in color. To raise the largest crests, and of the most brilliant color, the soil must be excessively rich. The finest and largest specimens are produced by growing the plants in pots, and shifting them into larger pots as they need it.—*American Agriculturist for July.*

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Common Purslane.

Everybody who has a garden or vegetable patch in New England knows what this little succulent plant is. We, last season, mentioned how useful a species of green food this is for poultry. And many a bushel that ordinarily would have been suffered to go to rot, or to the pig-pen, if gathered after the first corn and potato field hoeing, was picked up and fed to the farmer's fowls, last year, upon our recommendation in the *Poultry World*. This spreading weed grows quickly and may be taken up in quantities the last of this month and during July and August anywhere in our ploughed fields, or spaded gardens, where the soil is pretty rich. You certainly won't find it in poor ground. Gather a peck or a half a bushel in the morning, while the dew lies upon it. Scald two quarts of corn meal and bran, chop the "pussley" with a sharp spade in a tub or firkin and mix it with the meal. Feed it to your twenty, thirty or forty fowls, and you will find that they will devour it with a grand appetite. It costs little or nothing, and for the present season, while grass is becoming tough and wiry, it will answer an admirably economical and beneficial purpose, as every one agrees who has tried this hitherto quite neglected but useful and nourishing food for domestic fowls. —*Poultry World*.

A Sierra Nevada Observatory.

On the summit of Mount Hamilton in California will be found a splendid observatory, which is only awaiting a great telescope to be ready for use. This observatory was brought into existence by the will of an eccentric California millionaire named Lick. This heaven-observing institution would now be in practical operation were it not for the unfortunate failure of the glass makers to produce a piece of crown glass of the size and perfection required for the objective of the telescope. It is now reported that the new management of the firm of Feil, of Paris, has already overcome the difficulties incident to the making of the great disc; and if no accident shall happen, it is to be expected that the Clarks

of Cambridgeport will have begun their work of figuring it before the end of the coming summer. The length of time which this operation will consume is uncertain, but two years is a reasonable allowance. The dome, meantime, will be seventy-six feet in exterior diameter, a size certainly large enough to cover the thirty-six-inch telescope. The excavations for this structure in the solid rock of the mountain are already under way, and the director of works expects to complete its main walls during the coming summer, while the season of 1886 will suffice for the addition of the superstructure or dome proper. Simultaneously with the optician's work upon the glass disc, the equally important problem of the most suitable mounting for the telescope will be attacked, and all the intricate mechanism required for its convenient use will be constructed and put in place underneath the dome, so as to receive the great glass and make its use possible as soon as the optician's work is complete. It may confidently be expected that this important event in the history of astronomy, marking the completion of the first mountain observatory, will not be delayed beyond the autumn of 1887.—*Demorest's Monthly for July*.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

MR. C. L. ALLEN, OF GARDEN CITY, L. I., one of the editors of the *Ladies' Floral Cabinet*, read a paper on "The Sexual Relations of Plants." before the meeting of the American Seed Trade Association, at Rochester, at the June meeting, which was written more particularly with a view of explaining the causes of variation of cabbages under cross fertilization. It was a lengthy and exhaustive paper, made up in part from the best authorities attainable, coupled with some very original ideas promulgated by the writer. Mr. Allen asserted among his other observations, that from the form and shape of cabbage blossoms, it is impossible for wind alone to transmit pollen to neighboring flowers, and thus cross fertilize cabbages. Insects of a certain size and form are required, and if they can be kept away the flowers may be fer-

tilized at will by pollen from selected strains for crossing.

Mr. Allen believes that there is as much creation to day on this earth as ever there was. Wherever the climate and soil become exactly fitted to the wants of a particular plant or class of plants, those plants are produced or created to fill the place. Whenever there is a demand for a certain form of insect to fertilize the flowers of these plants, the required insects are produced or created to fill that office. He gave instances where foreign orchids, whose flowers can be fertilized only by a very peculiarly-formed insect, have been brought to this country, and in six years the required insects, hitherto entirely unknown, made their appearance, performed their work and disappeared. He also cited the case of a foreign island, where very high winds always prevail, which would render the flying of insects impossible, as they would all be blown into the sea and destroyed. In this situation. Nature has provided a wingless insect purposely designed and fitted to perform the required work of fertilization.

CABBAGE is an easy crop to grow, and it seems odd that farmers in any section of the country cannot raise enough for the towns around them. We are led to this remark by the sight, in Hartford, Ky., last week of a wagon load of five hundred heads, hauled from Daviess county—thirty miles away—by a Mr. Ellis, and sold on the streets at seven cents per head. Can Ohio county farmers afford this reflection on their energy? What does it avail them if they sell tobacco in Owensboro, then permit Daviess county farmers to supply their towns with garden products?—*Farmers Home Journal*.

EVERY hennery should be thoroughly cleansed, at least once a year, as thousands of fowls are annually destroyed by inhaling the effluvia emanating from the excrement deposited beneath them. The excrement of fowls is one of the most powerful fertilizers extant, and some of the tobacco growers in the Eastern States have substituted it for guano. They put a half bushel or more of the excrement in a large barrel,

and then fill it nearly full of rain water, an old broom handle or a round stick is inserted to stir the compound occasionally, and in a short time it is ready for use, and those farmers who have utilized it generally put a tablespoonful of the liquid around each plant. It is a valuable fertilizer when judiciously applied to tomatoes or cabbage plants or anything pertaining to the vegetable kingdom.—*Henry C. Mosely*.

Where are the bairnies?
Out on the green;
Come and look at them,
Then you'll have seen
Sight just the bonniest.
Father can see—
His own little lasses
Shouting with glee.

See, how the daisies
Sprinkle the grass!
You must tread on them
Ere you can pass.
Buttercups golden
Gleam through the white;
The bairnies pursue them
With screams of delight!

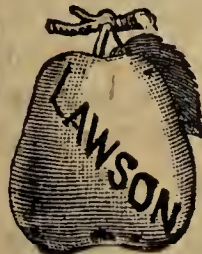
O. H. ALEXANDER, of Charlotte, Vt., says he is testing this season sixty varieties of Garden Peas. He says: "My 'Early Pearl' blossomed first and Parker & Wood's 'Maud S.,' second. I think I have the earliest variety in this country."

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8-1 WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.

Cure for Cabbage Worm.

I have read of so many recipes in different papers to kill the cabbage worm, that I think one more will be read, too. For four years I had not raised any cabbage on account of the worms eating it up, so I concluded to give up cabbage raising; but seeing some very fine cabbage on a farm about six miles away, I ventured to ask what they had done to keep the worms away, and was told bran, simply bran. I tried it last year and raised nice cabbage, some of which I have in my cellar now. When the worms first appeared, I took a bucketful of bran and sprinkled a handful on every head when the dew was on in the morning. I only sprinkled them once. Two of my neighbors did the same, and they got rid of their worms and raised fine cabbages.—*Cor. Rural World.*

We believe a little slug-shot mixed with the bran would be surer.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, is a really interesting monthly magazine devoted to rural affairs, which proves that Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa., can publish a good periodical as well as produce the best cabbage seed in the world. We say this because, last year, we raised a field of the largest cabbage that were grown in the county,—we planted from Tillinghast's P. S. stock, and shall never hereafter use any other kind.—*Silk Culture.*

ONE GOOD AGENT in each town in the Union is now our aim. If we have none in your town, why not apply at once and secure the office? It will pay you better than the Post Office. See full particulars on page 28.

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Superstitious Beliefs About Peas.

Peas are sacred to Freya, almost vying with the mistletoe in alleged virtue for lovers. In one district of Bohemia the girls go into a field of peas and make there a garland of five or seven kinds of flowers, all of different hues. This garland they must sleep upon, lying with their right ear upon it, and then they hear a voice from underground, which tells what manner of men they will have for husbands. Sweet peas would doubtless prove very effectual in this kind of divination, and there need be no difficulty in finding them of different hues. If Hertfordshire girls are lucky enough to find a pod containing nine peas they lay it under a gate and believe they will have for a husband the first man that passes through. On the borders unlucky lads and lasses in courtship are rubbed down with pea straws by friends of the opposite sex. These beliefs connected with peas are widespread.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—I see a good deal about nitrate of soda in the SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, and would like to have some one in the next number tell us how to use it and where to get it. If it is as good and cheap as some of your correspondents assert, we all want to use it. Yours Truly,

C. FARNHAM.

Vienna, June 22, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—I must write a word of commendation in regard to the way I am suited with my connection with you the present year as agent for your valuable seeds. I have not had a word of complaint from any one who bought your seeds of me, and I certainly cannot complain, as I planted seeds of other growers by the side of yours, and yours are far ahead in growth, while a larger amount of your seeds grew. I have the best cabbage plants I ever raised, and I have raised them for market seven years. I find that good plants make a good market, for I expected to spare forty or fifty thousand plants for shipment this year, but I will not be able to spare any, as I can sell all I have right from the beds. I think I will have a big trade in seeds another year, as all who see my garden want to know where they can get seed that will grow the way mine does.

Respectfully, M. D. McCORKLE.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Salvisa, Ky., Dec. 20, 1884.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—I desire to say a few words in praise of your excellent seeds. Last spring you sent me some sample packets of cabbage and cauliflower seed. The seeds were the finest I ever saw—large, plump and oily, I can confidently say I believe every seed produced a good plant.

Fottler's Early Drumhead is unquestionably the best general purpose cabbage in cultivation, at least in this section of country. I sold twenty dollars worth of good heads from plants produced from a single packet of this variety. Having found your sample so good, I sent to you for one ounce of your late winter varieties, which were in every respect as good as the sample. Your Banana Cantaloupe is splendid, and your Golden Dawn pepper is a desirable novelty. I believe your seeds are the best procurable anywhere.

Very Truly Yours,

W. L. JONES.

West Bay City, Michigan, March 5, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—Enclosed find order for seeds with Postal Note for amount. Your seeds have given me the best of satisfaction. There are several market gardeners in this vicinity, but all appear to have their favorite seedsmen to deal with. I know that I raised a better crop of cabbage last year than any other gardener in the county, and much of it was due to the P. S. seed. I sold a good many plants and hope to sell more this year.

Yours Respectfully, A. CORBIN.

Warren, Pa. May 29, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—I will give you a few notes here. We had a terrible cold winter and a long one, but when it came off warm everything began to grow and is doing well. We have the promise of a great fruit year if we don't get any frost and I do hope we won't. My cabbage are looking well. I think that the first of July is early enough to set plants for winter cabbage. Last year we set them the last of June, and the best of them bursted so that they had to be made into crout. I sold one barrel for \$6.00. We raised over a thousand heads. From the two pounds of Longfellow field corn I got of you, I raised over twelve bushels, and we did not plant but a little over a quart, then the birds took part of that. This spring I sold fourteen quarts for a shilling a quart. Do you think that was too much? I get SEED TIME AND HARVEST every month and like it real well. Will try and get some subscribers for it after awhile. Shall be very busy for a while yet planting garden. I have got about half of it planted, I believe in women making their garden, for there are few men that know just how to make it. Well, I guess I have bothered you enough for this time.

Yours Respectfully,

BERTHA WILCOX.

Ionia, Mich., June 30, 1885.

DEAR FRIEND TILLINGHAST: I don't wish to give up selling your seeds, and I don't think any one else would do better here. I have to labor under disadvantages it is true, but hope to build up a trade before long. It takes a great deal of arguing to make people believe that your seeds are superior to others. Some say there is no difference in seeds.

In this section seeds from Detroit have been disseminated into almost every home. Beautiful catalogues have been distributed freely, and farmers go to the stores and select their "pretty" papers of either vegetable or flower seeds—the papers with the prettiest pictures selling the fastest. These seeds are in every store, whether grocery, dry goods or hardware, sent there early in spring to be sold on commission, and in fall the travelling agent comes along and gathers up the "fragments." So you see my success cannot be obtained immediately, but must be patiently acquired. I think the only and best way to build up a reputation for good seeds is to show the products from them at the agricultural fair. As I have told you before, providence interfered last year with my exhibit, or your seeds would perhaps have been very popular in this county this year. Now I have to do the best I can until next fair. As to your Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds it would not be worth while to distribute them among the farmers, as they say they cannot raise the plants on account of the plaguey bugs. They say they prefer to buy the plants rather than bother with the seed. Now if I should undertake to tell them how to grow the plants it would interfere sadly with my plant trade, and really it would be too bad to have the bugs destroy the plants from such plump seeds in their earliest infancy, and blighten lives which otherwise would serve as food for thousands of human beings. When I sell plants to a customer, I give him all the instructions I can to secure a good crop of cabbage heads, but I don't tell him how to succeed in raising the plants. It may seem selfish to others, but I don't think so.

Very Respectfully,

M. WETTERLING.

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Chas. N. Eley, Smith's Point, Texas. Via Galveston.
Introducer of Marianna Plum, (Trade Marked.) 12-85

LABELS AND STAKES.

WOOD, —POT & TREE, PLAIN & PAINTED.

Penfield Block Co., Lockport, N. Y. 12-84

PAPER SEED-BAGS.

Clark Bros., 29 Ann St., New York. 12-4

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa.

SEEDS.—Flower and Vegetable.

Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa.

Russian Mulberry Trees and Seeds.

A. Ellsworth, Hutchinson, Kansas. 7-85

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Daniel Conger, Wayne County Nurseries. 21tf

Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y.

T. C. Barnes, Collinsville, Conn. 4-85

SHEEP.

SOUTHDOWNS.

COTSWOLDS. SCOTCH COLLIES.

Grassfield Farm, Friendsville, Susq. Co., Pa. 4-5

SWINE.

LANCASHIRES. Pigs for sale. Circulars free.

S. O. Hawkins, Bucks, Col. Co., Ohio. 4-86

FLORIDA CURIOSITIES.

TROPIC SEED BEANS, GEMS FOR VASES. &C.

J. W. Spang, Manatee, Florida. 12-85

\$1000 REWARD For any machine hulling and cleaning fit for market as much Clover Seed in one DAY as the



DOUBLE HULLER It has made \$100 often in ONE DAY

VICTOR Illustrated Pamphlet mailed free. Newark Machine Co. Columbus, O.

SMALL FRUIT SPECIALTIES.

We desire to call special attention to our very heavy stock of Wilson's Albany Strawberry, Souhegan, Doolittle and Turner Raspberry, and Wilson Blackberry, all of which we are prepared to furnish at Lower Rates than an equally Good Quality can be had for elsewhere. Of course those who want the 'ATLANTIC' will prefer to buy of us as the Introducers. Our stock is heavy and prices reduced. Send for Catalogue

WM. F. BASSETT & SON,
Hammonton, N. J.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

JACKSON BROTHERS,

(Successors to George Jackson.)

New York State Drain Tile Works,

Works and Main Office on Third Ave.,
Office, 94 Grand St., ALBANY, N. Y.

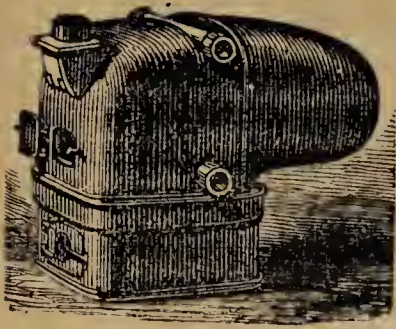


Round, Sole and Horse-Shoe Tile,
Over 12 inches in length, by the cargo or in the smallest quantity, on demand, at prices that we will defy any other parties to undersell us. All Tile delivered on board of cars or boat in this city free of charge. Price List sent free on application, and practical drainers furnished if required. Mention Seed-Time and Harvest

11-10

GREENHOUSE HEATING APPARATUS.

HITCHINGS & CO.,
233 Mercer St., New York.



BOILERS, HEATING PIPES, STOP-
VALVES & CONNECTIONS.

Everything for Greenhouse Heating and
Ventilating at Moderate Prices.

Send 4 cents postage for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.

7-10

If you want to buy a
FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT

in the mild and beautiful climate of

Maryland or the South,

WRITE TO

J. L. HANNA,

75 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.,
for free information.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY

is indispensable to all who are interested in Horticulture in the least degree; whether the NOVICE, caring for the welfare of a single plant; the AMATEUR, with greater or less means to indulge a growing interest; the SCIENTIST, already abreast with the present stores of Horticultural knowledge. Subscription \$2 00 per year. Two renewals, or one renewal and one new, for 3.00. Five subscribers for \$7.00. Same proportion for fractions of a year. Sample copies 18 cents in stamps. Address

CHAS. H. MAROT, Publisher,
814 Chestnut St., Phil'a Pa.

7-12



Facial Development.

I will mail to you a code of rules for developing the muscles of the cheeks and neck, making them look plump and rosy; also rules for using dumbbells to develop every muscle of arm and body, all for 50 cents. To avoid mistake, mention SEED-TIME AND HARVEST and address

PROF. D. L. DOWD, Home School for Physical culture,
19 East Fourteenth St., New York City.

LADIES of the WHITE HOUSE

The ONLY Book of the kind ever pub'd

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

With sketches of Mrs. McElroy, Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Arthur added. No increase in price. A history of every Administration from Washington to Cleveland. 24 Steel Engravings, including only authorized Portrait of Miss Cleveland. Big sales everywhere. Confidential Terms. **BRADLEY & COMPANY,** 66 N. 4th St. Philada. Penn'a. **AGENTS WANTED.**

Tillinghast's Puget Sound Seed
and Plant Agents' Association.

For the benefit of all who may not be fully posted in regard to what has been done, is being done, and soon to be done in our Puget Sound Cabbage Seed Agency business, we desire to give a general report. Some twenty-five years ago we made discoveries which enabled us to grow cabbage plants in the open ground with greater certainty of success, than our neighbors could do, and finding that there was a ready sale for all we grew, the business was gradually extended until nearly a million plants were sold annually. This required the purchase of quite large amounts of cabbage seeds, and orders were dispatched to various seed houses with the result of sometimes getting a very good and true article, and sometimes being ungraciously deceived by having the poorest kind of imported seeds sent to us, which greatly dissatisfied our customers and caused us much annoyance and expense in settling damages for failure of crops. So we resolved in order to know what we were selling, to grow our own seeds, and incidental learning that the most suitable place in the world to do this was on the tide lands of Washington Territory, where the soil and climate are perfectly adapted to the complete development of both cabbage heads and cabbage seeds, we selected the very best seed stock that we were able to procure, and in the year 1872 began operations as seed growers in that far off land. For about ten years, these seeds and plants

grown from them, were sold without informing purchasers of their origin, and their superiority over any we had ever sent out was so great as to be noticeable by all purchasers, and the trade in them rapidly increased by reason of intrinsic merit. Having found that good cabbage plants are every year scarce in many parts of the country, and that planters are often obliged to send away hundreds of miles for plants which come at a great expense for transportation, and perhaps in a half spoiled condition at that, we decided it would be a grand thing for the country to establish an agent in each large town and give him full instructions for growing plants successfully. Accordingly about a year ago we began advertising for men rightly situated for carrying on the plant business and have succeeded in establishing about 1400 such agencies. The number is rapidly enlarging and there are yet thousands of towns in good localities, in which we want a plant agent. As but one person is enrolled as agent, and furnished with instructions in each town, we of course want the man who is best situated to properly conduct the business with profit to himself and to us, (for we supply him with seeds at a net cost which will enable him to sell them also at a fair profit.) To save ourselves the risk of booking the wrong man, who would apply out of curiosity and accomplish nothing were we to offer the agency free to all applicants, we require a payment of One Dollar, on receipt of which we enroll the applicant as agent, book him for a year's subscription to our monthly magazine, SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, send instruction books giving full detailed information on successfully growing plants, with net prices to agents on seeds. In fact we put him right in position to start and conduct a paying business in selling seeds and plants. For those who wish to do more than a local business, we have recently perfected a plan which we think will, as soon as thoroughly understood, be appreciated by our agents and also by the general public. An annual fee of One Dollar is charged each agent who wishes to join a general Advertising Fund. This money is expended by us in general newspaper advertising. The

following is a copy of the advertisement which was this season sent to as many good papers as we could insert in for \$200, paid in by the 200 agents who joined the fund:



CABBAGE
PLANTS
 FROM
TILLINGHAST'S
PUGET SOUND SEEDS.

This popular brand is now generally acknowledged to be the best in the world. I have now established over Thirteen Hundred Agencies in all parts of the U. S. and Canadas for growing plants from these justly celebrated seeds, and any one desiring to purchase plants will be given the address of growers near them from whom they may be obtained. Seeds also in stock.

Address, **ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,**
LA PLUME, Lack'a Co., Pa.

The above, or a similarly worded advertisement occupying less space, has been inserted in *American Agriculturist*, *Farm Journal*, *N. Y. Independent*, *Practical Farmer*, *Green's Fruit Grower*, *Purdy's Fruit Recorder*, *National Stockman*, *Peoples Journal Farmer and Manufacturer*, *Empire State Agriculturist*, *Farmer's Home*, *Farmer's Magazine*, *Rural Nebraska*, *Farmer and Fruit Grower*, *Western World*, *Farm Implement News*, *The Housekeeper*,

Tribune and Farmer, Texas Planter and Farmer, Poultry Monthly, Florida Agriculturist, The Husbandman, Demorest's Monthly and other publications, altogether to more than twice the amount received by us from the agents who joined this fund this season. As a result we are daily in receipt of replies from parties in various sections who wish plants. We promptly mail them a printed list of the agents in their state or vicinity, and they then correspond directly with the ones who can ship to them at the least expense. We know of many instances where this has succeeded in selling large quantities of plants, the one dollar paid to us thus returning perhaps a hundred dollars in cash to the agent. We will here give from actual business a specimen of how it works, could show many similar ones. On June 26 we received the following telegram:

Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1885.

To I. F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa.:

Wire me nearest two plant agents who have large quantities.

Sig. BURT EDDY.

Having recently sent out a circular to each agent who joined the advertising fund, asking them to report to us at once the quantity of plants on hand, which they had grown from our Puget Sound Seeds, we turned to the reports just received, and selecting the two nearest, at once wired reply:

"Address Orris Metcalf, Momence, Ill., and Geo. W. Stone, Port Byron, Ill."

In addition to this message we at once mailed a printed list of all agents in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, who had joined our advertising fund, as we do to all who ask it.

A day or two later, we received the following:

Chicago, Ill, June 27, 1885.

Dear Sir: Just received your telegram giving addresses of parties who have plants, and gave order to each for 20,000 plants, with promise of order for 200,000 if satisfactory. You will see from enclosed circular, the condition of things here. Orders for twenty, forty and sixty thousand are common from large growers who have failed to grow sufficient plants, and I am buried under telegraph, telephone, and

mail orders. I thought of ordering from you, as I have booked over 200,000, but express is so high I would make nothing. I shall make but little, as I now have to buy, but anything to keep my trade up and fulfill contracts, and shall expect my reward in future. Am happy to say my business, as now organized, will be successful beyond all doubt. I am trying to win the name and fortune of the largest plant grower and dealer in the West. and in my contracts with growers here in future shall furnish your P. S. Seeds only, as part of the contract. Yours Truly, BURT EDDY.

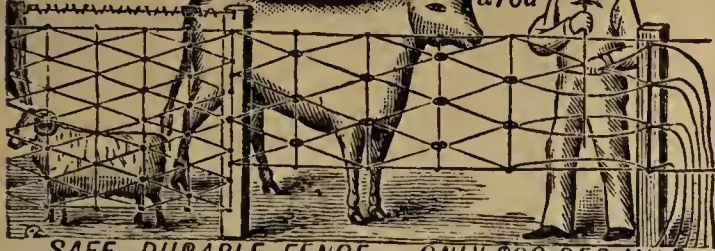
The above is given only as a specimen of the workings of our Plant Agents' Association as now organized, and our readers will see at a glance how our agents, as well as the general public, are benefited by it. And as soon as we are permitted to advertise sufficiently to get the public thoroughly educated into the idea that we can furnish the address of parties in all parts of the Union who can supply good plants, the benefit to both our agents and the public will be greatly increased.

It would seem that by this Association we were giving away our individual plant trade. On the contrary, however, we are this season fairly deluged with orders from far and near, entirely beyond our ability to supply, and have sent orders for many thousands to agents who are nearer the persons ordering than we are. There is no reason why we should not have an active agent in every large town in the Union, and we invite correspondence from any one who is situated so as to either sell seeds or grow and sell plants from our now famous Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds. Cabbage growers are very willing to pay an extra price for extra fine quality in cabbage seeds, and now we can supply at prices which so closely compete with the greatly inferior seeds in market, that our agents soon control the bulk of sales in their vicinities. Any one having the slightest doubts about the real superiority of these seeds, or desiring information as to how and why they are superior, will on application be given the address of parties in their own state who have used them for years and can speak from experience.

Homemade Wire Netting

Pat. Mich '84

Cost
25c
a rod



SAFE, DURABLE FENCE; ONLY \$80 PER MILE.

LAND - OWNERS save one-half the cost avoid dangerous barbs

Agents make \$200.00 per month and expenses **Cash**

Will pay extra price to secure the best traveling agents in every state and county. No peddlers or boys wanted. State experience and salary. Address with reference and stamp, **A.G. HULBERT, 1213 Cass Av. ST. LOUIS, MO** Fencing Furnished Farmers For Factory Figures. Save dealers' profit; Write for bid on any kind made.

FREE!

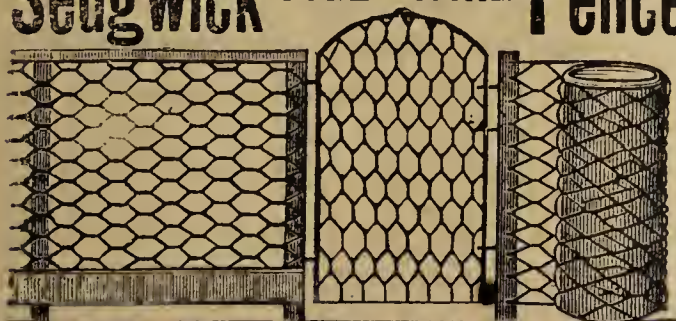
BY MAIL!



The Lightning Weeder.

We will send **THE LIGHTNING WEEDER**, sold by all seedsman at 50 cents, **FREE BY MAIL** to any one who orders **THE HOUSEKEEPER**, a beautiful illustrated 20-page monthly, full of valuable Recipes, Stories and Household Lore, on trial six months at 50 cents. Price is \$1.00 per year. Thus the Weeder costs you nothing, and it is worth 50 cents a day in any vegetable or flower garden. It is oil-tempered, has five sharp edges, and is rapid, practical and thorough. Specimen copies of **HOUSEKEEPER FREE** to any address: **BUCKEYE PUB. CO., Minneapolis, Minn.**

Sedgwick STEEL WIRE Fence



Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a **strong net-work without barbs**. Don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock ranges, and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School-lots, and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred. It will last a life-time. It is **better than boards or barbed wire** in every respect. Give it a fair trial; it will wear itself into favor. The **Sedgwick Gates** made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in lightness, neatness, strength, and durability. We make the best, cheapest, and easiest working **all-iron automatic or self-opening gate**, and the **neatest cheap iron fences now made**. The **Boss folding poultry coup** is a late and useful invention. The best **Wire Stretcher, Cutting Pliers, and Post Augers**. We also manufacture **Russell's excellent Wind Engines** for pumping, and **Geared Engines** for grinding, etc. For prices and particulars ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning paper,

SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

Nurserymen and Dealers

should make early arrangements for handling our new fruits for the fall trade. We will send out our **New Hardy Blackberry**, the

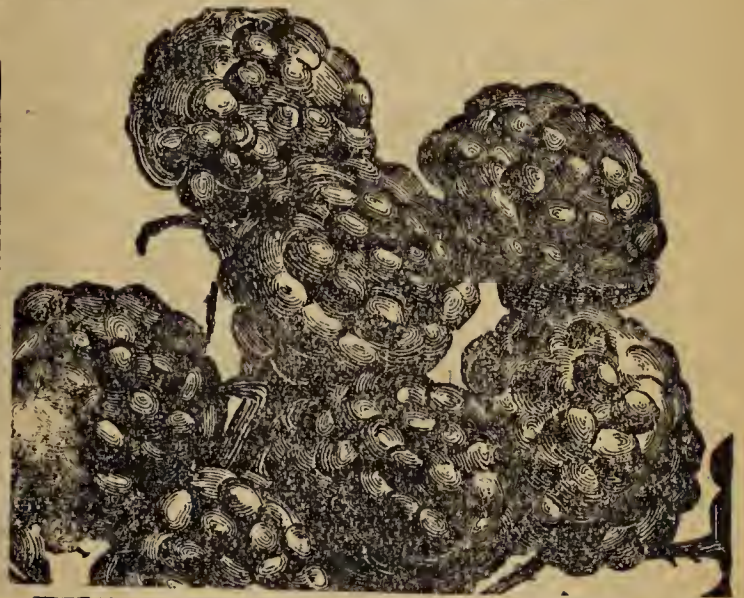
MINNEWASKI Fall of 1885.

Largest Stock of the Famous **MARLBORO RASPBERRY**

in the World. **Poughkeepsie Red, Ulster Prolific and Dutchess Grapes.**

For description and full particulars address the originators,

A. J. CAYWOOD & SON, Marlboro, N. Y.



THE OHIO BLACK RASPBERRY.

The Greatest Bearer, Most Hardy and Longest Lived, of all the Black Caps.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Small Fruit Instructor, Sent Free.

WAYNE CO. EVAPORATED FRUIT CO. NEWARK, Wayne County, N. Y.

Fairview Nurseries.

—ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—



Potted and Layer Strawberry Plants, New Peaches, "**John Haas**" and Ford's "**Late White**," 150,000 Peach Trees, best kinds, 1 yr. from bud. **KIEFFER** and **LE CONTE** Pear Trees, Champion Quince, ALL KINDS of Fruit Trees and Small Fruit Plants.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES IN NURSERY. **OSAGE ORANGE** a specialty. Also the celebrated **Martin Amber Wheat, PURE.**

Send for Catalogue and Price List, free. Address **J. PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J.**



EUREKA SILK CO., Phila., Pa.



PLANTS!

CABBAGE.

The present season with us has been a very severe one for plant growing. As usual we have sown a large quantity of the Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds, (about two acres) and hope to have an abundant supply of fine plants, but they will necessarily be late. From present outlook we can only promise Early Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Early Summer, Winnigstadt and Fottler's Bruuswick to be ready June 15th, and Premium Flat Dutch, June 25th. After June 25th we can only supply Winnigstadt, Fottler's Brunswick and Premium Flat Dutch, and supply will last till July 25th. Prices will be as follows, for plants carefully packed and delivered to express:

500 Plants in light Baskets, for	\$1.00
1000 " " " " Box "	2.00
3000 " " " " " "	5.00
5000 " " " " " "	7.50

Additional at \$1.50 per 1000.

CELERY.

We are growing a much larger supply of Celery Plants than ever before, and from present indications, can promise better plants than we have ever before sent out, and at lower prices. These will be ready from July 1st, to September, and will be packed and shipped by express as follows:

Less than 1000, in basket, 30c. per 100.	
1000 Plants packed in basket, for	\$2.50
3000 " " " " box "	6.00
5000 " " " " " "	9.00
10000 " " " " " "	15.00

CAULIFLOWER.

Ready June 15th. Large Early Lackawanna. Prices just double those of Cabbage Plants.

TOMATOES.

Livingston's Perfection, only. Large stocky transplanted plants, ready at any time in June. 25 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

PEPPERS.

Sweet Golden Dawn Mangoes. 15 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

OVER 1300 AGENTS

have been established and furnished with first class seeds and full instructions for growing all the above plants, in as many different sections of the Union. Parties at too great a distance to send to us for plants, will on application, be given the address of growers near them, of whom they may be obtained. There are yet many other towns in which we still desire agents.

Express Rates. All shipments from La Plume have to be made in D. L. & W. Express Co., which reaches the following points direct at the rates named per 100 lbs; New York, 80; Northumberland, Pa., 60; Easton, Pa., 65; Rupert, Pa., 60; Buffalo, N. Y., \$1.00; Syracuse, N. Y., 75; Utica, N. Y., 75; Oswego, N. Y., 85; Elmira, N. Y., 70; Mt. Morris, N. Y., 90; Rochester & Pitts. Junction, 90; Binghamton, 50; Patterson, N. J., 80; Newark, N. J., 80. Cabbage Plants packed for shipment weigh about 30 lbs. per 1000 plants; so 3000 can be sent at above rates. The rate on 1000 plants, 25 to 40 lbs. will be one-half the 100 lb. rate.

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

No plants sent by freight, or by express, C. O. D.

SURE DEATH TO ALL KINDS OF INSECTS!



T. WOODASON'S INSECT EXTERMINATORS.

United States Patent No. 292,085. Canadian Patent No. 20,942.

Blows Paris Green, London Purple, Hellebore, Pyrethrum, Sulphur, Flour, Slack Lime, Ashes, Etc., Etc.

This Bellows is the best article ever invented for destroying insects in the Conservatory, Garden, Orchard or Field; it will kill every bug upon one acre of potatoes, under the leaves as good as on top, in an hour; it will blow powder into the highest fruit trees. This Bellows can be held in any direction without waisting powder, as it regulates its own supply; kills under the leaf perfectly. Poisons for sale, strictly pure only.

Price of Improved Patent Bellows. \$4.00

Price of Liquid Atomizer Bellows. \$2.00

This is the only article in the market that effectually kills the rose bush bug, throwing a very fine spray.

Small Powder Bellows for House Use, \$1.00.

Pure Pyrethrum Powder For Sale.

My goods will be shipped to any address, on receipt of price.

THOMAS WOODASON,

74 Canalport Ave., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

We will ship these exterminators from here or from Chicago at above prices. Pyrethrum Powder at \$1.00 per pound by Mail, or 80 cents per pound by Express.

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

SOMETHING NEW.

Now we HAVE got it! and don't you forget it!

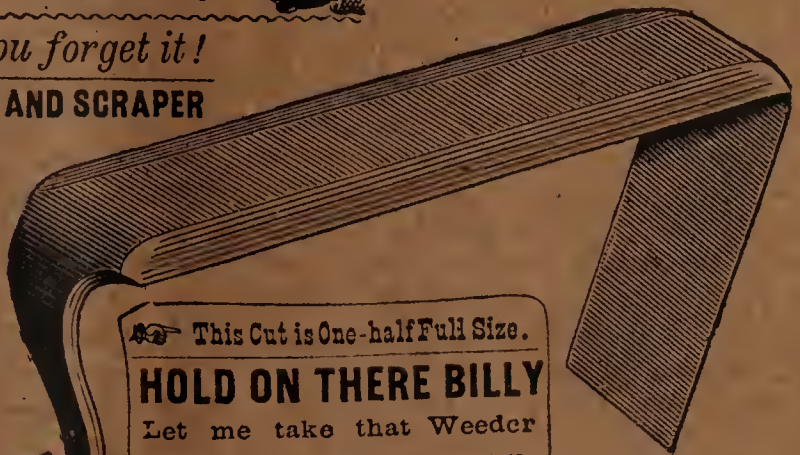
S. I. HASELTINE'S PATENT HAND WEEDER AND SCRAPER

We can recommend this little tool as First Class Every Way. Blade is Solid Steel, Oil Tempered, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and Has Five Sharp Edges. A Child can use it.

When we say that It is as Indispensible in the Strawberry Bed or the Flower or Vegetable Garden, as the Axe to the Woodman, or the Saw to the Mechanic, **WE MEAN EVERY WORD OF IT!**

It repays its cost many times in a single day's use. When known, it will be as commonly found in the garden as the broom in the household. Price, post Paid, 50 cts.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by **I. F. TILLINGHAST,**
LA PLUME, LACK'A CO.,
PENN'A.



This Cut is One-half Full Size.

HOLD ON THERE BILLY

Let me take that Weeder and catch up with you, while you run over to the Hardware Store and get another; I never dreamed it would do such splendid work; and so fast, too! No more finger weeding for me!

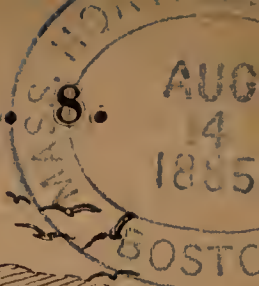


SLUG SHOT
THE PERFECT
INSECTICIDE.



HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT

Guaranteed to Destroy POTATO BUGS, CURRANT WORMS, and other Insects Injurious to Vegetation.



SEED TIME

AND

HARVEST

AN ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.



Published by

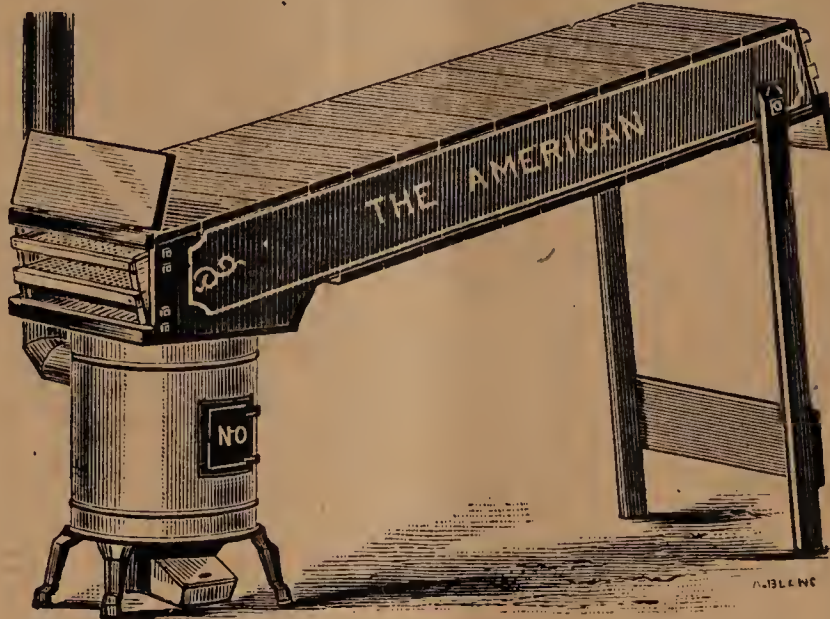
ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Pa.

DESIGNED, ENGRAVED & COPYRIGHT, 1884,
BY WM. C. SCRANTON, NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

CORRECT PRINCIPLES, CORRECTLY APPLIED.

Product in Color, Flavor and Selling Qualities Unexcelled.



Original, Unique, and Radically New in Principle and Process.

FIVE SIZES.

No. 0,	-	\$25.00	No. 3,	-	\$175.00
No. 1,	-	50.00	No. 2,	-	\$75.00
			No. 4,	-	350.00

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FOR FARMERS.

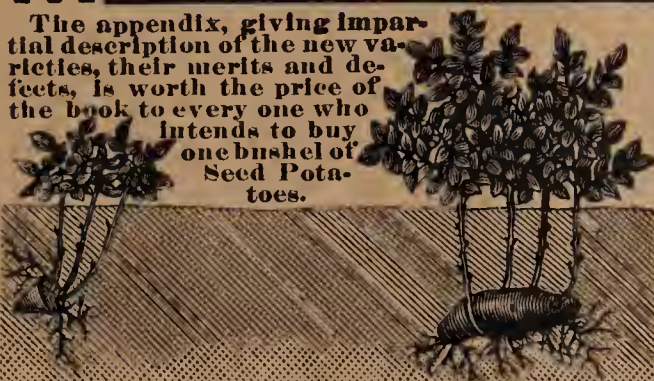
THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

ASK OUR AGENT or write to us for our 64 page Illustrated Catalogue. The fullest Treatise on Evaporating Fruits published.

AMERICAN MFG. CO., Box 27. Waynesboro, Pa.

MONEY IN POTATOES! 400 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE AS A FIELD CROP.

The appendix, giving impartial description of the new varieties, their merits and defects, is worth the price of the book to every one who intends to buy one bushel of Seed Potatoes.



OUR NEW BOOK. A complete Instructor for the Potato Grower. Illustrated. Our system fully explained in 17 Chapters. 56 well-printed pages and a handsome cover, containing chapters fully explaining the following new ideas and showing these essential points in potato raising:—**Selection of Ground**—desirable soils, soils to be avoided, virgin soil, clover soil; **Manure and its Application**—feed the land well and it will feed you; **Preparing the Soil**—fall and spring plowing, tining the soil, mucking, depth of furrows, the "Rural" method; **Selections of Seed**—the best variety, high breeding of potatoes; **Cutting the Seed**—single eye, yields resulting from different amounts of seed; **Planting**—time of planting, distance apart; **Cultivating**—harrow and cultivator, shovel plow, hoe, level cultivation versus hilling; **Bugs and Worms**—the White Grub, the Wire Worm, the Colorado Potato Bug; **Harvesting**—time of digging, potato diggers, hand implements, plow sorting, handy crates. **Seed Potatoes**—Production of new varieties, their dissemination, local or shipping trade, high breeding; **Extra Early Sorts**—Early Ohio, Lee's Favorite, Early Sorts, Intermediate Sorts, Late Sorts—Dunmore Seedling, Mammoth Pearl, O.K. Mammoth Prolific.

HAVE YOU AN ACRE YOU INTEND TO PLANT IN POTATOES?



COST AND PROFITS.	
Rent (1 acre in new clover worth \$100)	\$6 00
Manure, 10 loads or its equivalent	15 00
Plowing and harrowing	2 00
Marking, plowing furrows, covering	1 50
Dropping seed by hand	1 50
Seed, 25 bushels @ 60c.	15 00
Cultivating, etc.	5 00
Harvesting and marketing	5 00
Suppose you raise	\$51 00
250 bushels @ 25c.	62 50
Profit,	\$11 50

If so, it will pay you to see this book. All other subjects have been fully treated by competent authors. The strawberry has had ten books written about it to one concerning the potato. Which have you the most money in? **HARD TIMES** make it necessary for us to make everything tell. Read the table which is here placed. Compare this with 400 bushels—\$100=profit=\$49. If we can show you this difference on one acre, why hesitate to send 50 cents for this book? The results of **Experiments in Hilled vs. Level Planting** fully discussed and clearly explained. This lesson is worth many times the cost of the book. **Keeping the Crop after Harvesting.** To save two bushels out of fifty is not a large percentage for the improved methods described in this book. Two bushels seldom sell less than 50 cents in any part of this country. This makes another lesson worth more than the cost of the book. **Sorting the Seed.** Valuable hints on the subject. An original plan, the result of many years' experience. This book is just from the press and will be mailed post-paid on receipt of 50c.

Address all orders,

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,

La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

:o:

ADVERTISING SPACE \$5.40 PER INCH.

Vol. 6.

AUGUST, 1885.

No. 8.

WIFE AND I.

Come and drain a cup of joy,
Now with me, good wife,
And bring the girl and boy
Now with thee, good wife.
Let all hearts be blithe and gay,
It is fourteen years to-day
Since you spake the little "aye"
That to me was life.

When in wedding white arrayed
I beheld you stand,
Why, I almost felt afraid
E'en to touch your hand.
And when with love intent
Your gaze on me you bent,
You seemed a being sent
From the "Better Land."

And an angel you have proved
Since that good glad hour,
Aye, wherever we have roved
In sunshine and in shower.
In all goodness you transcend,
And all excellences blend
In the mother, wife, and friend,
As a sacred dower.

You have made my life more pure
Than it might have been;
You have taught me to endure,
And to strive and win.
With your simple song of praise
You sanctify our days,
And our thoughts to heaven you raise
From a world of sin.

Come, let's quit the dusty town
With its noise and strife,
And seek the breezy down
That with health is rife.
Work is good and so is play,
Let us keep our wedding-day
O'er the hills and far away,
Happy man and wife.

—John George Watts, in Cassell's Magazine.

LINES,

Suggested by reading "Unknown is Best," in June number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

BY E. N. E.

If the dead, sleeping under the grasses,
Can return from the shades of the tomb
To their homes, they can look on what passes,
With no feelings of anguish and gloom;
For, not as poor, short-sighted mortals,
With visions obscured by clay,
Do the ones who have passed the dark portals,
Look down on the earth-life to-day.

And the wife, looking down from above,
Where the light of her presence was shed,
Who sees that her home is an Eden of love
And another reigns there in her stead,
Knows, too, that her memory is cherished
Down deep in the depths of his heart—
That his love for her never has perished,
But still of his life forms a part.

Would her joy be more full and complete,
In the beautiful mansions of bliss—
Her existence in that world more sweet,
If he knew no pleasure in this?
Could she wish him forever to languish?
Would it brighten her heaven to know
That his life was one long night of anguish,
All given to mourning and woe?

The great, who have left their high places
To be filled, while the multitude cheers,
Had rather see bright, smiling faces
Than a nation forever in tears;
And the young and the fair who have gone,
Must surely be gladder to know
That the mirth and the pleasure go on,
Than they would to see weeping and woe.
With no pangs of sad misgiving,
They can calmly look to-day
On the lives that we are living,
As we look on children's play.

The Danger of the Smallest Deviation from Truth Illustrated.

(Concluded.)

The chocolate was brought in; they raised the cups to their lips, but without drinking; and the toast, which they tried to eat, they were unable to swallow. Never were two persons so constrained and oppressed by each other's society.

To the great alleviation of both, a doctor, to whom I shall give the name of Tattle, came to inquire after the lady's health. He was a polite little man, who was to be seen every where, who knew every thing, and laughed at every thing; in short, a living chronicle of all the scandal of the town, which caused him to be universally considered as an agreeable companion. No sooner did he remark that Laura was absent, and the count reserved, than he exerted all his art to cheer up their spirits, but without success. He felt Laura's pulse. 'Rather feverish, madam,' said he. 'Very likely,' was the reply—'What ails you?'—'Nothing.'—'Oho!—nothing but a pretty whim, an amiable caprice. But do you know,' continued he, with a roguish look, 'that it is in my power to change your whim into earnest?'—'How so?' 'Why—the captain—' 'Well, what of the captain? What has he done?'—'That he best knows himself. For my part, I know no more than that I saw him half an hour ago in the park, not far from the keeper's lodge, and in company with a very handsome and elegant female.'—'Very likely,' rejoined Laura, with a tone designed to denote indifference, but which the glow of her cheeks proved to proceed from a very different sentiment.—'Indeed!' said the count, with an accent intended to express interrogation, but which betrayed the keenest vexation.

Dr. Tattle began to imagine that he had made a discovery, and determined to ascertain the accuracy of his suspicions. 'I hope, madam,' said he, 'that you will know how to take a joke; for though I was not near enough to recognize the lady with whom your husband was walking, still I could perceive that she was perfectly well dress-

ed, and her whole manner showed that she was not of the common order.' This was more than sufficient to aggravate the torments of the count and Laura to the utmost. Anxiety and rage were manifest in every movement. The lips were silent, but quivered convulsively. The doctor perceived that his company was superfluous, and would have retired. At this moment the captain entered. The presence of the doctor, lightly as it weighed, was nevertheless some restraint upon the count. In a tone that was meant for jocose, but that completely failed of its effect, he accosted the captain with, 'What have you done with my wife?' The captain perceived from the count's look, that all was not right; the eyes of his wife betrayed the traces of tears; he conjectured the suspicions of both, and therefore thought it better to say nothing concerning the walk in the park. 'I left Emily,' replied he, 'at her cousin's, who is not well, and wished for her company to breakfast. What has since become of her I don't know.' This was the *sixth* falsehood, and the honest captain could not pronounce it without stammering. The count was silent, though his bosom was convulsed with passion. He coldly took his leave and retired, accompanied by Dr. Tattle. When the captain and Laura were left to themselves, they soon came to a mutual explanation, in which the honest frankness of the former easily overcame all the suspicions of his wife. But he now learned, to his terror, that his walk in the park had been betrayed by Dr. Tattle; he saw what consequences might result from the deviation from truth which he had inconsiderately allowed himself. He entreated his wife to hasten to Emily's cousin, to concert with her the means of warning Emily of her danger, and, in particular, to advise her to conceal nothing from her husband. Laura drove immediately to the cousins's. The count had already been there, and had learned, partly from the mistress, and partly from her servants, that Emily had not staid there above half an hour. With this confirmation of his torturing suspicions he had hastily departed. Laura instantly sat down, and wrote the following note:—

'Dear Emily,

'I am very uneasy on your account. Your husband knows that you were in the park with mine. He is jealous, and I must confess that I was myself not without suspicions. But now, since I have spoken to my husband, I am convinced of your innocence and his. I know how accident has played with you, and am even informed by your cousin how heartily you desired to get rid of his company. I entreat you to be perfectly candid to the count, as my husband has been to me. It is the only way to prevent ill consequences.

Yours, 'Laura.'

P. S. To avoid the appearance of any collusion, the bearer of this is directed to say, that he has brought it from your milliner.'

This was the *seventh* apparently innocent lie, to which Laura was induced by the consideration that the count might intercept her note, and then put Emily's frankness to the test, without mentioning any thing of its contents. Emily had meanwhile reached her home, and learned, with consternation, that her husband returned in the evening, and had waited for her all night. She perceived at the first glance the disagreeable nature of her situation. 'And where is he now?' cried she hastily. 'At the coffee-house close by,' was the reply. Glad to have gained a few moments respite, she strove to muster all her courage; but before she had half accomplished her purpose the count entered. At the first look he imagined that he could read his wife's guilt in her sudden change of colour. His fury was ready to break forth; but with great exertion he repressed it, and with dissembled serenity inquired how and where she had spent the night. 'At captain B.'s' said Emily stammering; 'he was upon guard—Laura wished me to keep her company—the time passed away in reading an interesting book till it was much later than we thought.—The captain returned—and would have accompanied me home—but considering it unbecoming, I alighted at my cousin's.' Here she broke off, and was silent. 'Then you are just come from your cousin's?' said the count, looking sternly at her.

What was Emily to reply? She had stopped in her narrative; but why did she stop?—The confession of the walk would now come too late—the count might imagine that it was extorted by fear—he might wonder why she had suppressed this accident, which perhaps in his eyes might be far from seeming accidental—besides, what risk did she run if she concealed from him this trifle? He had been all the morning at the coffee-house, and of course could not know any thing about it—and if she lost no time in warning her cousin, that they might be both in one story, she might thus avoid a scene of the most disagreeable kind. All these reflections, which flashed across her mind with the rapidity of lightning, induced her to tell the *eighth* lie, and to answer the count's question—whether she was just come from her cousin's—in the affirmative. But her *Yes* was brought out with such hesitation, it so lingered half pronounced upon her lips, and her burning cheek so plainly said, *No*—that the count considered the infidelity of his wife as fully proved. The captain had concealed from him the very same point—and what was more natural than to attribute the circumstance to a concerted arrangement. Having eyed Emily for a moment with a look of supreme contempt, he rushed out of the room. At the door he met a boy bringing Laura's note, and angrily inquired his business. 'Here is a note for the countess,' said the boy. 'From whom?' 'From her milliner.' 'Give it to me. She has something else to do just now than to think of caps and ribbons.'

With these words he snatched the note out of the boy's hand, doubled it up, and put it unopened into his pocket. He then hurried away like a maniac, and proceeded straight to the captain's where he found nobody at home. He took a card, upon which he wrote these words:—'Count S— expects captain B——at the Golden Lion inn, and begs him not to forget his sword.'—The Golden Lion was but a few paces from the captain's residence. Thither the count repaired, desired to be shown into a back room, and ordered a bottle of wine. In about half an hour he rang for a second bottle. It was brought him. The people

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

of the house remarked something extraordinary about him; and the waiter pretended to be busy in the room, that he might have an opportunity of watching his motions. The count sat biting his nails, and spilt as much wine as he poured into his glasses. It was a considerable time before he was aware of the presence of the waiter, and as soon as he was sensible of it, he drove him furiously out of the room.

Meanwhile his last look at Emily, full of rage and despair, had plunged the poor creature into the most cruel distress. Impelled by painful apprehensions, she wrote a confused note to her cousin, and another still more confused to the captain, acquainting both with what had passed, and requesting them to confirm her account, in case her husband should make inquiries of them.—Her cousin, with whom Laura still was, received this note, and learned at the same time the miscarriage of that which had been sent to the countess. Laura trembled, and hastily threw herself into the carriage to return and warn her husband. She came too late. The captain had already received the count's card, as well as the countess's note, and had immediately repaired to the Golden Lion. He asked for the count; and was ushered into the back room. He politely saluted the count, who without returning his civilities, sprang up and ran to the door, which he locked. He then turned to his antagonist, and with a tone and manner of the most offensive arrogance, addressed him thus:—'You have assured me, sir, that you have not seen my wife since you left her at her cousin's. I now ask you for the last time. Is that true, or not?' The captain was not accustomed to this kind of interrogatory. He grew warm, and replied, 'Sir, when I assert a thing, you have no right to doubt it.' Thus by a *ninth* untruth he confirmed all the preceding ones. The consequence was, that the count furiously drew his sword, rushed upon him, and in a few minutes extended him upon the floor. The people of the house, alarmed by the clashing of the swords, burst open the door; but it was too late. The captain was found wallowing in his blood. They seized the count, and sent for a surgeon. The captain felt that he had but a short time to live.

He entreated all present to leave him for a moment alone with his adversary. The request of a dying man has irresistible power. All withdrew, and posted themselves on the outside of the door, to prevent the escape of the count. The latter was completely himself again. The sight of the captain's blood had cooled his rage and appeased his animosity. He fixed his eyes with deep emotion and pity upon his wounded antagonist, who, with a faint voice, begged him, to kneel down beside him, that he might hear his expiring words. 'I am dying,' said he—'believe the assurance of one who is on the brink of the grave. Your wife is innocent—and so am I—I forgive you—(pressing his hand).—Hasten from this place—be a protector to my wife, and a father to my unborn infant.—Fly (pointing to the window which stood open)—lose no time—away! away!'

He could say no more. The death-rattle nearly stifled his last words. The count retained scarcely so much presence of mind as to be able to follow the advice of his dying friend. He leaped out of the window into the yard, and slipping out by a back door, threw himself into a hackney coach and escaped.—*Written by Augustus Von Kotzebue. Published in Ackerman's Repository, in 1812.*

Curing and Feeding Corn-stalks.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

There is probably more fodder wasted in handling this one product, than in all other forage plants put together.

Who has not seen thousands of acres of what might have been made wholesome and nutritious food for stock, whipping about in the wind after the ears have been taken from the stalks, and the cattle have picked all that is palatable from the weather-beaten remnants. Two thirds of its value as a fertilizer is lost in this way, besides the almost total loss as a fodder crop. The stalks remaining upon the ground, will be found a serious impediment to thorough cultivation the ensuing year.

The small farmers of the eastern states usually make a pretention to cutting and

harvesting this valuable product, but with what enormous waste. The work of cutting is seldom commenced until the foliage of the plants is struck by frost and by the time the last is cut, the leaves are dry, and crumble to pieces at a touch. Such fodder is hardly worth handling and it should never have been allowed to get into such a condition. If the farmer properly estimated its value, he would think it of as much importance to provide adequate help for this work as for harvesting his wheat and other grain. Corn should always be cut up as soon as the ears commence to harden and it will pay to put in crew enough to do the work up expeditiously, instead of letting it drag through several weeks.

There is only one economical method of feeding corn fodder, and that is to cut it up fine, stalks and all, and feed in tight box mangers. If wet up and a little feed sprinkled on, all the better. It is the common practice to pitch the bundles out into the yard, where they will soon get trampled into the snow and mud—a tangled mass of tough, unbroken stalks. There they remain until it is necessary, in the spring, to either haul them away to the field or turn them over in the endeavor to get them rotted. In one case they are nearly useless as manure and a very great impediment to the plow and harrow. In the other case, much labor is necessary in order to get them rotted and tearing apart the mass and turning is certainly about as hard labor as the farmer is called upon to perform.

Take it all in all we are a little too wasteful in this respect. Let us manage a little more economically with our corn stalks and see if we cannot, by the means, carry a few more head of cattle through each winter.

THE OLD DINNER HORN.

I've heard many a strain that has thrilled me with joy,

But none, I will say, since the day I was born,
Has pleased me so much as, when a small boy,
I heard on the farm, the old dinner horn.

The trumpet was tin, a yard or so long,
And was blowed for "the boys" at noon and at morn,

The monotone strain was piercing and strong,
But sweet for all that, was the old dinner horn.

When building the fence or tossing the hay,
Or reaping the grain or plowing the corn,
With appetite keen, at the noon of the day,
Oh, sweet to my soul was the old dinner horn!

A mother's fond lips pressed the trumpet of tin,
And blew her full soul through the barley and corn.

Oh, I hear even yet, the "Welcome, come in,
Come in, my dear boys, to the sound of the horn!"

Those lips are now still, and the bosom is cold,
Which sent to us boys the blast of the horn;
She is waiting in sleep, beneath the dark mould.

The archangel's trump and eternity's morn.

—Joel Swarts, D. D., in *Tribune and Farmer*.

The Iris.

So beautiful a plant as the iris, says a writer in *Vick's Magazine*, and one having so many points in its favor, should be better known. The orchids, rare, costly, tender and difficult of successful cultivation, are no handsomer than their hardy, easily cultivated relative, the iris. No hardy flower gives us such wonderful combinations of beautiful shades and pure colors. Differing as much in habit, form and period of blooming as they do in colors, the varieties of the iris are sure to be appreciated by lovers of the beautiful. There are several species, some of which have been made to sport into many varieties. The divisions known as English, German and Spanish iris are, undoubtedly, descendants of the true Spanish iris, which have been crossed and re-crossed with each other until varieties are numbered by hundreds. Their great diversity is due to the fact that they are not only very sensitive to the fertilizing influence, but they are easily grown. They are all hardy and bloom in May, June and July. Their flowers are on stems from eighteen inches to two feet high, and are large and brilliant and very sweet. The amateur who wishes to raise varieties of the iris is recommended to obtain collections, for as no painter can paint them, so no writer can describe them, consequently the catalogue descriptions are not reliable.

If thou art wise, thou knowest thine own ignorance, and thou art ignorant if thou knowest not thyself.—*Luther*.

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER VIII.

AUGUST! This month was the sixth in the old Roman Calendar, and was originally named Sextilis; but was afterward called Augustus, in compliment to the Emperor. Our Saxon ancestors called it "Arn-monat" (more rightly barn-moneth) because it was the month they filled their barns with corn.

Leigh Hunt, who knew and loved all seasons, and who so well described them, writes of this month as follows:

"This is the month of harvest. The crops usually begin with rye and oats, proceed with wheat, and finish with peas and beans. Harvest Home, is still the greatest rural holiday in England, because it includes, at once, the most laborious and most lucrative of the farmers' employments and unites repose and profit. Our ancestors used to burst into an enthusiasm of joy at the end of harvest, and appear even to have mingled their previous labor with considerable merry-making, in which they imitated the equality of the earlier ages. They crowned the wheat sheaves with flowers, they sang, they shouted, they danced, they invited each other, or met to feast, as at Christmas, in the halls of rich houses; and what was a very amiable custom, and wise beyond the commoner wisdom that may seem to lie on the top of it, every one that had been concerned—man, woman and child—received a little present; ribbons, laces or sweetmeats."

Even away back among the isolated hamlets, this festival was not passed by, and great preparations were made for the same. The old May pole, that had been erected the previous Spring, was again called into requisition and was garlanded and festooned and wore its brightest, gayest colors. The wagon, filled with corn and flowers, and surmounted at a giddy height with men, women and children, halted under this same pole; horses were decorated gaily and gaudily, and they seemed to enjoy their share of the merriment. On the foremost of one of these animals sat a young

maiden dressed as the goddess of the feast—"Ceres." Of course, the goddess could not wear the costume such as she is represented in in pictures and statues; but as some of our lady friends may like to know how she was costumed, we will tell you: white dress, straw bonnet and broad yellow sash, were the principal articles of apparel. This may be of some use to the ladies who assume the same character in the Granges. An old author tells us there was an old woman informed him that, not a half a century ago, they used everywhere to dress up a figure in great finery, crowned with a wreath of flowers, a sheaf of corn put under one arm, and a sickle in her hand, at the end of every harvest, and which they called a harvest doll, or kern baby. This northern word can be plainly seen to be a corruption of corn-baby or image, as is the kern supper, or corn supper. An ancient writer speaks of, "an ill kerned or saved harvest."

At Werington in Devonshire, the clergyman informed Mr. Brand who was searching for just such information, that when a farmer finishes his reaping, a small quantity of the ears of the last corn are twisted or tied together into a curious kind of a figure, which is brought home with great acclamations, hung up over the table and kept till the next year. The owner would think it extremely unlucky to part with this, which is called "a knack." The reapers whoop and holloed, "a knack! a knack! well cut! well bound! well shocked," and, in some places, in a sort of mockery it is added: "well scattered on the ground." A countryman gave a somewhat different account, as follows: "When they have cut the corn, the reapers assemble together; 'a knack' is made, which one, placed in the middle of the company, holds up, crying thrice: 'a knack!' which all the rest repeat; the person in the middle then says—

'Well cut! well bound!

Well shocked! well saved from the ground.'

He afterwards cries, 'whoop!' and his companions hollo as loud as they can." No one seems to know what the etymology of "a knack" is. A gentleman once endeavored to procure one of these; but he

found that no farmer would part with the one that hung above his table; so one had to be made especially for him. In some parts of England there used to be a figure called the "Ivy Girl," which is described thus: "It is a figure composed of some of the best corn the field produces, and made as well as it can be into a human shape. This is afterwards curiously dressed by the women and adorned with paper trimmings, cut to resemble a cap, ruffles, handkerchief, &c., of the finest lace. It is brought home with the last load of corn from the field, upon the wagon, and they suppose entitles them to a supper at the expense of their employers.

In Hertfordshire and Shropshire, there was a ceremony called, "Crying the Mare." It was as follows: "The reapers tie together the tops of the last blades of corn, which they call 'mare,' and, standing at some distance, throw their sickles at it, and he who cuts the knot has the prize, with exclamations and good cheer. One writer says, respecting this custom, that "after the knot is cut, then they cry with a loud voice, three times, 'I have her!' Others answer as many times: 'What have you?' 'A mare, a mare, a mare'—'Whose is she?' thrice also:—'J. B.' (naming the owner three times)—'Whither will you send her?'—'To J. Nicks' (naming some neighbor, who has not all his corn reaped,)—then they all shout three times, and so the ceremony is ended with good cheer. In Yorkshire, upon like occasion, they have a harvest dame; in Bedfordshire, a "Jack and a Jill." And in Gloucestershire and Suffolk, when the last load is being brought home, the merry company sing at the top of their voices:

"We have ploughed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load,
Hip, hip, hip, harvest home!"

And then everybody cries "huzza!" And to quote again: "The strong ale is then put 'round, and the cake which Miss made with her own hands; the load is then driven 'round to the stack-yard, or barn, and the horses put into the stable. John puts on a clean white frock, and William carries a clean colored handkerchief. The boys

grease their shoes—to look smart—and all meet in the house to partake of the harvest supper, when the evening is spent in cheerfulness." Somehow I like that—all but the strong ale—and I think the farmers of our own land might pattern by some of these sports, mingling pleasure with work, only they need not mingle ale with the clear, cold water. This English uncle of mine, says of these harvest festivals: "There was pomp without pride; liberality without ostentation; cheerfulness without vice; merriment without guilt and happiness without alloy. Why cannot the farmers of the United States have these festivals, too?" Sure enough, why can't they?

At the risk of being censured for quoting so much, I must recount one of the customs of Devon. These quotations are not used to "shirk work," but I think these old-time customs are better told in an old-time way. I could not improve them by altering the language, and might spoil some of their interest.

"After the wheat is all cut, on most farms in the town of Devon, the harvest people have a custom of 'crying the neck.' This practice is seldom omitted on any large farm in that part of the country. It is done in this way: An old man, or some one else well acquainted with the ceremonies used on the occasion, (when the laborers are reaping the last field of wheat) goes around to the shocks and sheaves and picks out a little bundle of all the best ears he can find; this bundle he ties up very neatly and trim, and plats and arranges the straws very tastefully. This is called 'the neck' of wheat or wheaten-ears. After the field is cut out, and the pitcher once more circulated, the reapers, binders and the women stand in a circle. The person with 'the neck' stands in the center, grasping it with both his hands. He first stoops and holds it near the ground, and all the men forming the ring, takes off their hats, stooping and holding them with both hands towards the ground. Then they all begin at once in a very prolonged and harmonious tone to cry, 'the neck;' at the same time slowly raising themselves upright and elevating their arms and hats above their heads; the person with 'the neck' also raising it on

high. This is done three times. They then change their cry to 'wee yen!'—'way yen'—which they sound in the same prolonged and slow manner as before, with singular harmony and effect, three times. The last, accompanied by the same movements of the body and arms as in crying the neck." Now, may not this word have undergone various changes until "neck" and "knack" were transformed from one to the other? but from which to which it would be hard to say. To resume: "Well, after having repeated the 'neck' three times, and 'wee yen' or 'way yen,' as often, they all burst out into a kind of loud and joyous laugh, flinging up their hats and caps into the air, capering about and—perhaps—kissing the girls. One of the men gets 'the neck' and runs as hard as he can down to the farmhouse, where the dairy-maid, or one of the young female domestics, stands at the door prepared with a pail of water. If he who holds 'the neck' can manage to get into the house, in any way, unseen, or openly, by any other way than the door, at which the girl stands with the pail of water, then he may lawfully kiss her; but, if otherwise, he is regularly soused with the contents of the bucket. It is imagined that the object of crying 'the neck' is to give the surrounding notice of the end of harvest, and that they mean by 'we yen,' we have ended. It may more probably mean 'we end,' which the uncouth and provincial pronunciation has corrupted into 'we yen.' The 'neck' is generally hung up in the farmhouse, where it remains sometimes three or four years."

Another custom was in vogue, which was to have each farmer drive furiously home with the last load of corn, while the people ran after him with bowls full of water in order to throw on it, and this usage was accompanied with great shouting.

"The Maiden Feast" was a festival peculiar to North Britain, and is described as being celebrated in this way: "Upon the finishing of the harvest, the last handful of corn reaped in the field was called the *maiden*. This was generally contrived to fall into the hands of one of the finest girls in the field, and was dressed up in ribbons and brought home in triumph with music

of fiddle and bag-pipes. A good dinner was given to the whole band, and the evening spent in jollity and dancing while the fortunate lass, who took the *maiden*, was the queen of the feast; after which the handful of corn was dressed out generally in the form of a cross, and hung up with the date of the year in some conspicuous part of the house. This custom has been done away with for some years, and in its room each shearer is given sixpence and a loaf of bread. However, some farmers, when all their corn is brought in, give their servants a dinner and a jovial evening by way of harvest-home."

It should be borne in mind that the season is more advanced in England, and the harvest comes much sooner than in some portions of the United States.

Birds.

Birds are invaluable to the fruit grower. We always make them welcome. They begin their day's work in the morning when daylight appears, and at all hours of the day they are busy catching these worms and insects that destroy our fruits. We are not only benefited by their labors, but also delighted with their songs as they cheerfully search for our enemies all the day long. True, they eat our cherries, but it was our fault that we did not plant more, that there should be enough for us and a few for the birds. Our kind treatment makes them gentle and tame. They make their nests all around us and rear their young, returning to us each year in increasing numbers. We have no tent caterpillars, for the blackbirds have destroyed their nests and eaten the inmates long ago. Ten years ago, before we had the charge of the orchards, the tent caterpillars had complete possession; the blackbirds were shot at and driven away, for pulling up corn, at the time they were making their nests. Now the corn is coal-tarred, and is not disturbed by birds, and they fill our orchards. So far this year, we have only found a single brood of caterpillars, or rather the remains, for the worms were taken before we found the nest. All kinds of birds are welcome. Even the despised English sparrow is keeping the canker worm in check.—*Farm and Garden.*

Love and Adversity.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

I wish thou wert here. I wish that the breeze
That stirs the green leaves that cling to the bough,
Could bear thee, and leave thee a guest by my side,
And the long summer days with thy presence en-
dow.

I've so much to tell thee. Some losses and crosses,
Have fallen to me since we met on the green;
A heritage given, of sorrow. I borrow
No trouble save that which is plain to be seen.

Oh! I have been lonely; have thought of thee, only,
As one who would lengthen and strengthen the
chain

That holds to thy heart, reaching out from my own,
I ask, could adversity cut it in twain?

I could lose other friendships, and part with the
smiles

A hollow world gives: its favor or frown.
If love abides with me, true, tender and strong,
'Tis dearer and better than wealth and renown.

I love thee, I trust thee; else I should despair.
But pride, and my love hath all scorning defied.
I walk as a queen, sneer and pity between,
Since love crowns my tresses and stays by my side.

Blackberries.

A New York correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* gives his management of a plantation of Kittatinny as follows:

"I laid down my Kittatinny two seasons in this way: First, I collected boards and rails enough to reach the length of a row; then with the help of a man, placed the boards one at a time against the bushes at about half their height from the ground and carefully pressed them over to the earth. When the whole row was laid down, I fastened a strong wire to a stake driven firmly into the ground at one end of the row, stretched it over the bushes, drew it taut with a crowbar and fastened it to a stake at the other end. With crotched sticks I pegged the wire down at intervals, then took up the boards and laid down the next row in like manner. It was a very rapid and easy way of doing the work, but the buds would winter-kill. My plantation is in a very cold and exposed location, there was very little snow the last two winters, and the bitter north winds proved too much for the half-hardy buds. But this comparatively easy method might answer

under certain favorable circumstances of climate and location.

Last year I laid down a few rows, bending the plants lengthwise of the rows, and plowed earth, with a two-horse plow, against the rows, and covered by hand all vines still exposed. From vines thus covered I gathered an abundant crop of large, delicious berries. This season I have laid all my vines down in this way. One ought to be clad in buckram or steel armor as a protection against the cruel thorns. They were more thoroughly ripened, and consequently more vicious than usual, this year. I gave up the job several times, being fairly wild with pain, but after spending several days picking out the thorns, returned to the charge again and again, until all were laid down. As my market is a local one, I pick only such berries as drop at the touch. Superlative adjectives fail to describe the quality of well-grown ripe Kittatinny eaten with sugar and cream. Common pickers will not discriminate between those berries which are merely black and the ripe ones. If picked when the core is still hard and sour, keeping in a dark, cool cellar for a day will much improve them."

Jelly from Sour Apples.

Since currants are a rarity, and crab apples here superseded them in the construction of jellies, we housewives have been perfectly contented with accepting them as substitutes, but this year the crab apples have not been as abundant or as nice as usual, so by the way of experiment we tried some very sour apples, to see what manner of jelly they would make; using them precisely as we did the crab apples, only adding to the strained liquor a couple of lemons, thinly sliced. When the juice was boiled away two-thirds we strained it through the jelly bag, and to two cups of apple and lemon syrup added one cup of granulated sugar, and boiled it together till a drop would sink in a cup of cold water. (this is our test with jellies of all kinds) then pour it into glasses. It is perfectly delightful, and far excels the crab apple jelly in color, solidity and flavor, and is really a very gratifying change.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST

Our Place at the Fair.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

I have been visiting county and state fairs throughout the fair season for ten years past; and at nearly every fair I find a Horticultural Hall and a Floral Hall. The first term is sometimes and the latter nearly always a misnomer; for rarely is either devoted exclusively to those products to which its name dedicates it. Neither is so very large that we would be expecting too much if we thought to see it filled with the products of the horticulturist or the florist; but those products rarely, if ever, occupy the building exclusively, and usually they occupy but a small space of it. In Horticultural Hall are usually exhibited the grains and grasses; while flowers, &c., occupy but an annex or a corner of Floral Hall, the balance of the building being filled with whatever has not a special place elsewhere. Now this prevalent state of affairs closely indicates that either the horticulturists and florists fail to properly appreciate the fair or else the fair management fails to properly recognize them, or both. Perhaps the most apparent cause is the failure of the fair management to properly recognize us. The premium list goes far to prove this. I have before me the list of one of the most successful county fairs in the West, and it will do for an example. The premiums for best single animals among cattle, range from five to fifteen dollars, in class; in sweepstakes, from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. Among swine, the premiums range from four to ten dollars; among sheep, the premiums are about the same; while among horses, the premiums range somewhat higher than those offered for cattle, and the fastest trotter gets two hundred dollars. Turning to the premiums offered for horticultural products, I find the highest to be three dollars (for best collection of apple, not less than ten varieties,) while nearly all premiums are fifty and seventy-five cents. The highest premiums offered in the floral department is five dollars, and nearly all the premiums are one dollar. Yet this is a good horticultural region. Surely the fair management has done the horticult-

urist and florists an injustice; and it is not strange that when we are offered such ridiculously low premiums, very few of us care to go to the trouble and expense of making a display. The small amount of money offered does not constitute all of the injustice; rather does it only indicate a greater injustice. For where such small premiums are offered, it clearly indicates that the powers which be, consider us of little importance, of even less concern than the poultry-keeper. The finest display of apples or pears is put on a lower level than a six months-old pig. If we have very much self-respect, we will hesitate long, before exhibiting under such conditions.

But whose fault is it? Can we escape the conclusion that we alone are to blame? If the stockmen get the fat plums that drop from the premium committee, is it not because they are more enterprising and wide-awake than we, and are careful to have their representatives upon that committee, and upon the other committees which direct the affairs of the show? It is an indisputable fact, that if a man does not blow his own trumpet, no one else will blow it for him; and if we make no effort to be recognized by the fair, the fair very naturally puts us in one corner and offers us premiums which almost amount to as many insults.

There can be no doubt that if we properly managed the matter we would receive that attention due to the importance of the industries we are engaged in. In order to secure liberal and just premiums, it would be necessary for us to show only that such premiums would bring out good exhibits; that more money would fill more space in Horticultural and Floral Halls. For the fair managers are always disposed to spend money on those which make the fair most attractive; to distribute the premiums in that way which will secure the largest attendance. Surely there can be no exhibits more attractive than those which may be gathered into the floral and horticultural department. It is axiomatic that where the women are the men will be also. If the women go to the fair, the men will follow the fair and go to the fair which the fair attend. There are few women who

would not prefer seeing a fine display of flowers rather than a hog or calf; and with Horticultural and Floral Halls well filled, a good attendance of those of the weaker sex is assured, also insuring a good attendance of the lords of creation. Hence it is that more liberal premiums for horticultural products and floral displays would contribute materially to the attendance at, and success of the fair.

It is to be hoped that the fair managers will see the truth of this and be so far convinced by argument as to mend their ways and offer us more liberal premiums for the fairs of 1886. But always deeds are more effective than words; and to make sure that in the future our part in the fairs will be what it should be, there can be no better thing done than to bring attractive displays to the fair this fall though premiums be ridiculously low. It will not be a good year for displays in some classes of fruits, but nevertheless we can make exhibits which will prove attractive; while so far as I know, the season has been lately all that the florist could desire. Rest assured that there will be many gazers, if not worshipers, at the altars of Pomona and Flora; and we will receive from the people that recognition which can not but gain for us fair treatment by the premium committee another year. Nothing succeeds like success; and there will be need of our demonstrating but once that we can draw people and do our part towards making the fair a success.

Nor will present and future premiums be all the inducements held out to us. Surely we have as much to gain indirectly by exhibiting our products as have the breeder and manufacturer. We complain that our greatest need is of a market; how can we do better work towards developing that market than by exhibiting our products at the fair? Attractive displays will create a demand for them; and at the same time we show that demand can be satisfied. It is true that to a large extent we must make that demand among city people; but I know of nothing which will draw so many city people to a fair as good displays of fruits and flowers. And we draw those very persons to whom we most desire to exhibit our products—those who will appre-

ciate them and want to buy. We can not more quickly and surely build up a market than by making our part of the fair a prominent, worthy one.

One other consideration I shall mention. There are some features of our fairs which are not commendable, which are more or less debasing. As good citizens and members of society we should do what we can to make our fairs elevating and refining; and it is doubtful if any exhibits can do more to cultivate the good and noble there is in people than our fruits and flowers. For these are always refining in their nature and will do much to counteract the brutal tendencies of the racing and exhibitions of strength to be seen upon fair grounds. More than this, as we draw people to the fairs we strike a fatal blow at immoral, demoralizing features, which are only tolerated usually because it is supposed they are necessary to secure the gate receipts, without which the fair can not be a financial success.

A New Way of Bleaching Celery.

Some time since, in strolling through Stratford, the market garden of Bridgeport and Birmingham, Conn., I was much interested in meeting W. H. Benjamin, and learning his method of bleaching celery. Instead of earthing it up, as is usually done, Mr. Benjamin simply ties it up closely in old news or other papers when it is ready for bleaching, and at the end of from twelve to twenty days finds it as nicely bleached as though it had been laboriously banked up. He says one-third more celery can be got from an acre, because when it is not banked it does not need to be planted so far apart; that a great amount of labor is saved, and that by this process the celery never rusts.

—*Cor. of Canadian Horticulturist.*

“WHAT explanation have you to offer?” asked the judge.

“I foun’ de pocketbook.”

“In the gentleman’s pocket, I suppose?”

“Yas, sah; ef I had said I found it some-whar else den de evil-minded folkse mou’t hab said dar was sumfin’ ’spishous about de transaction.”

Happiness at Home.

Domestic happiness depends in a very great degree on the enjoyment that is derived from simple pleasures. If a mother devote herself entirely to work, she cannot make an attractive home for her husband and children, any farther than the wants of the body are concerned. A boy will like to come home at meal-times, and to sleep, if his mother supplies him with good bed and board; but if that is all she prepares for him, he will seek entertainment in the streets at other hours, and each year of his life will find him less able to enjoy the innocent pleasures that belong to a happy home. A girl who sees her mother so devoted to household care that she allows herself no time for anything else, learns to look upon domestic duty as mere drudgery, and avoids it as far as she possibly can.

There is nothing children wish for so much as sympathy, and this can be given without interfering with any domestic avocation. There is nothing in sewing, or cooking, or washing, or ironing that need absorb the thoughts so that a mother cannot talk to a child or listen to its story book, while she is engaged in them. I have observed that women who thus keep their sympathies open to their children do not grow nervous, and prematurely old, like those who fix their minds entirely upon the work that engages their hands, and who have only impatient words to give their children when they talk with them while they are at work.

There is nothing in the recollections of my own childhood that I look back upon with so much pleasure as the reading aloud my books to my mother. She was then a woman of many cares, and in the habit of engaging in every variety of household work. Whatever she might be doing in the kitchen, or dairy, or parlor, she was always ready to listen to me, and to explain whatever I did not understand. There was always with her an under-current of thought about other things, mingling with all her domestic duties, lightening and modifying them, but never leading her to neglect them or to perform them imperfectly. I believe it is to this trait of her char-

acter that she owes the elasticity and ready social sympathy that still animates her under the weight of almost four score years. How much I owe to the care and sympathy she gave to my childish years, I cannot measure.

I am induced to speak of my own personal experience on this point, because mothers not unfrequently deny that they can talk and work at the same time; and find in their various needful occupations a ready excuse for giving their children short answers, and keeping them away from their presence as much as possible. My purpose is to recommend as a duty that I have not seen practiced with success, and which I am not sure is entirely within the power of every parent who is willing to perform the duties belonging to that holy office.—*Mrs. Mary G. Ware.*

Beet Sugar Production in California.

The beet sugar industry has proved a great success in California. During a season of the lowest prices ever known it has yielded a profit. There is a great field for it in the future. The following communication gives the operation of the last season:

Our sixth campaign ended March 28th. We worked up 16,354 tons of beets, which produced 2,167,273 pounds of refined sugar, being about 7 per cent. We obtained over 10 per cent. of refined sugar during the first four months of the campaign. In consequence of our unusually warm winter the sugar in the beets inverted very rapidly during the last part of the campaign, which reduced the percentage. By a new process discovered by us, we obtain over 10 per cent. first product, during the time that the beets remain fresh, which in ordinary seasons, is about 120 days. A United States patent has just been granted us to cover the process. This large percentage is not attained in one operation by any other manufacturer of beet root sugar in the world. By this discovery we were enabled to make and deliver in barrels in the San Francisco market pure, white, dry, granulated sugar during the first of the campaign at a cost

of 5½ cents per pound. We have contracted for all the beets we want this season for \$4 a ton. Paid \$4.50 last year. We can obtain sufficient lots at \$4 per ton to supply a 200 ton factory. Ours only has a daily capacity of 80 tons of beets. Few people are aware that the yield of sugar per acre is greater than wheat or barley. Our best beet lands yield from 3000 to 6000 pounds of refined sugar per acre, being greater than the average yield from cane lands. An acre of beets can be cultivated at less cost than an acre of cane. It matures in five months. It takes cane over twelve months to mature. We have millions of acres of land on this coast that will produce as much sugar per acre as the best sugar lands in the Hawaiian Islands, and at less cost per pound.

California, Oregon and Washington Territory have within their boundaries nearly 100,000,000 acres more land than the whole Prussian Empire, and a better soil and climate for the production of sugar beets. That Empire produces annually nearly double the amount of sugar required to supply the United States or less than 15,000,000 acres of land. We have double that quantity of better land for the purpose of producing sugar on this coast. Notwithstanding which, we send \$100,000,000 every year to foreign countries to pay for sugar. Our Government subsidizes the sorghum industry to the extent of \$50,000 a year. Sorghum contains but three per cent. of crystallizable sugar. We get from the beet from 10 to 11 per cent. But the Department of Agriculture cannot be made to see that the only solution of the question of home production of sugar lies in the beet, but continues year after year to pursue the sorghum phantom at a cost of \$50,000 a year.

Flower Designs.

There are many beautiful ways of arranging flowers besides in our costly vases. For example, take a basket and knit a strip of different shades of moss-colored worsted; then dip in hot water and press them: when dry, ravel nearly all out, only leaving an end which can be fastened on to the basket with sewing silk, or green glaze thread and

a large needle. A basket tastefully covered in this way looks as if it were made of moss and retains its beauty longer; a tin dish should be made to fill it and painted green; keep it filled with natural flowers; such an ornament is nearly as beautiful as costly porcelain.

To form a pyramid of flowers, take three, four or five wooden bowls, according to the size you wish your pyramid; let them be a regular gradation in the size; procure some round pieces of wood like ribbon blocks, graded in size; glue the tallest into the center of the largest bowl, so that it will stand upright, and upon top of that glue the bowl next in size, and so on to the smallest bowl. Varnish the inside several coats, paint the outsides green and cover with moss; some have a stand made and glued to the bottom of the largest bowl. When filled with flowers it is a lovely sight.

Baskets made of tin and painted green, then covered with moss, make the prettiest hanging baskets possible. Tin rings large enough to surround vases, placed inside and made to hold water, with little wires across the top and painted green, when filled with flowers, form the prettiest mats in the world; the wires keep the flowers in place. A very pretty one can be made if filled with rose-buds, forget-me-nots and geranium leaves. It is an improvement to cover the outside with moss. Crosses made in the same way are very beautiful and appropriate to place on the grave of a friend. There are many ways of arranging flowers. Even the poorest can afford to purchase a tin basin, and with a little common paint and moss, which can be found in all places, a pretty dish for flowers is soon made. Shells make lovely vases. The large shells that are polished so exquisitely, that have been spoken of before, make lovely vases.—*Household.*

Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you dare to think.—*Long-fellow.*

Fruitless is sorrow for having done amiss, if it issue not in resolution to do so no more.—*Bishop Horne.*

Few are wise enough to prefer useful reproof to treacherous praise.

BROKEN BONDS.

BY MRS. LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

A cottage home, a household neat,
 A home of quiet, and peace and rest;
 Youths and maidens, and children fair,
 Guarded and guided, with tend'rest care;
 Loving hearts beat
 In unison sweet,
 Happy and blest in the home retreat.

A grave-yard old, on the hill-side green,
 With trees and flowers and mounds between,
 Where tall white shafts like sentinels stand
 And point to the brighter and better land—
 There, 'neath the mounds that are flower-drest,
 Father and mother,
 Sister and brother,
 Long years ago were laid to rest.

Summer and winter have passed since then,
 And merry and sad have the changes been:
 The home is gone,
 And the loved ones flown;
 Some to dwell in a distant land,
 Others to join the angel band;
 And scattered afar o'er the earth so wide
 Are the graves of the dear ones who have died.

Gentle sisters, in life's bright prime,
 Faded away,
 Like a summer day,
 And the old church bell
 Tolled a sad farewell
 With its melancholy and mournful chime,
 As they went to their rest
 In the church-yard green, near the old home nest;
 And over the sod where they calmly sleep
 Sorrowing kindred may muse and weep.

One sleeps on the distant prairie wide,
 By dark Missouri's swift flowing tide;
 And the rippling waters, and soft dreamy air,
 Murmur together in benison there.
 And wild-flowers shed
 Their sweets o'er her bed;
 But never a tear
 For many a year
 Has moistened the turf o'er her fair young head.
 Strangers, mayhap, mark the lonely spot,
 But her slumber is deep and she heareth them
 not.

Afar, afar to a southern land
 One went with the brave, his life in his hand,
 Never to come
 Again to his home.
 To meet no more with the household band;
 The gentle wife
 He loved as his life,
 And the dark-eyed boy,
 His pride and joy—
 To clasp to his breast, ah, nevermore,
 Till he meet them again on the golden shore;
 Oh, alone to die—
 No loved one nigh—

Strangers to catch the last faint sigh,
 Strangers to close the death-dimmed eye;
 A lowly bed made by stranger hands,
 A lowly grave in the wave-washed sands;
 And in its silent and cold embrace,
 With the death-damp still on the marble face—
 They laid him to rest—
 The turf on his breast,
 And none may weep o'er his resting place.

And one,—Vancouver, a treasure rare
 Is laid in thy bosom. guard it with care.
 A freight so sad, on a bright spring morn,
 Oh, sea-girt isle, to thy shore was borne;—
 And a grave was made,
 And a little one laid
 To sleep alone, 'neath the forest shade.
 And from weeping eyes
 The warm tears 'ell;
 And with bitter sighs
 A long farewell
 Was breathed by hearts that were dumb with
 pain,
 As they went on their weary journey again.
 And peacefully there does the darling sleep,
 While the sea-birds moan and the night dews
 weep,
 And a requiem chants the sad sea-wave,
 And the wild rose blooms o'er her lonely grave.

'Neath California's sunny sky,
 Where the tall grass waves, and the soft winds
 sigh,
 Where the orange groves in beauty and bloom
 Fill the balmy air with a sweet perfume,
 One faded and died
 As bright flowers fade in the sweet spring-tide;
 And they laid her to rest,
 The pale hands clasped o'er the silent breast,
 The blue eyes closed in a dreamless sleep,
 Unbroken and deep,—
 And close by her side
 Is the grave of the dear little boy who died,
 And the husband and father, in anguish wild,
 Turned from the graves of his wife and child;
 And together they sleep,
 So peacefully sleep,
 Never again to wake or to weep.
 And kindly hands oft at eventide
 Strew fragrant showers
 Of lovely flowers
 Where the strangers lie buried side by side.

Oh, household graves, ye are severed wide
 By mount and stream and billowy tide,
 And household band, afar ye roam
 O'er hill and vale, and the dark sea's foam;
 But when at last
 All the storms are past,
 And your barques, so frail and tempest-tossed,
 Safely the ocean of life have crossed;
 And when orange grove and prairie land,
 And sea-girt island and wave-washed sand,
 And church-yard green and flower-drest,
 Shall give up the dead that in them rest.
 Oh, shall ye meet

At the Saviour's feet,
To go no more out from the saint's retreat,
But forevermore
On that blissful shore,
Shall ye hand in hand,
An unbroken band,
Roam the halcyon fields of Beulah land.

A REMEMBRANCE.

A man never feels more lonesome and forgotten anywhere on the face of the earth than in the land of his boyhood after an absence of fifteen or twenty years. He goes back with a sort of half belief that he will find everything just about as he left it, and is startled to see the little red headed girl he was wont to help at mud pie baking, the mother of a growing family, and the cherry tree of his childhood's happy hour full of the sons of the boys he used to play with.

About a year ago I went over to the land of my boyhood, where I was wont to chase the bright hours hunting the amusing bumble bee in his native lair. I had been away from the locality about eighteen years, and it was half a day's work to find a person I could call by name. It seemed to me that everybody I knew when a boy and lived there, had died or moved away. The cherry trees I used to climb, the streams I used to dam for water power to run miniature saw mills, the hills I used to coast upon, the great chestnut trees I used to shake till they showered down their nuts—all were there, looking very much as they looked nearly a score of years before; but the people had all changed.

Near the old house in which I was a happy boy with a great longing for pie and a marked distaste for work between meals, I found a solitary, white-haired man leaning against a fence. He was apparently occupied with his thoughts and a large chew of tobacco. He was an old inhabitant. I had stolen apples from him twenty years before. I knew him at once. I recognized him by a strawberry mark on his nose. I thought I would question him and see if he remembered me, and approaching him I asked in a kindly and reverent tone of voice.

'My good sir, do you remember a fair, bright youth with a thoughtful, pious air, who was the light and joy of a family who lived in yonder house some eighteen or twenty years ago?'

'No, I never knew any such boy in this quarter,' said the old inhabitant, slowly, and in a dry, husky tone of voice.

'But I used to know a tow-headed, freckled-faced youngster who lived over there about as long ago as you speak of. I can't forget him well, for he was the worst boy in the community, a boy who was as frisky and chipper as he could be when there was water to be carried to harvest hands, firewood to be fetched in, or the cows to be hunted; a boy who was always at work at a rabbit trap or a machine to hull walnuts, or a saw mill, or something not wanted; a boy who had a dam across every run in this section, and a flutter wheel agoin' at every dam. That's the only boy I ever knew to live over there in that house on the hill.'

I saw that he hadn't entirely forgotten me.

'What do you suppose that boy is doing now?' I asked.

'I don't know,' he answered, in a meditative way; 'but I expect he is in jail. He ought to be anyway, if he is still alive, and hasn't reformed.'

'No, he is not in jail,' I said, thinking I would surprise him; 'he's the editor of a newspaper.'

'Well,' answered the old inhabitant, slowly, after changing his quid from his left to his right cheek, 'I ain't a bit surprised to hear it. I always said he would come to something bad.'

At this point the conversation flagged, and a sort of coolness appeared to spring up between the old inhabitant and yours truly. I decided not to surprise him by revealing to him the fact that I had once been a boy and had lived in the house referred to. I was afraid the news might shock him, if broken ever so gently. He was a very old man and the shock might have been too much for him.—*Chicago Herald.*

Those who come after us have to work just as hard as we do.—*Burdette.*

Seed-Time and Harvest.

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Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

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WHOLE NO., XLVI

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.,

AUGUST, 1885.

Potted Strawberry Plants. The season has now advanced so that we can definitely report on the potted plants. At any time after this date we shall be able to ship thoroughly rooted, potted layers of *Cornelia*, *Daniel Boone*, *Atlantic*, *Prince of Berries*, *May King*, *Manchester*, *James Vick*, *Longfellow* and *Sharpless*, an excellent selection of the most promising new varieties, at 75 cents per dozen, or \$5.00 per hundred, packed in light baskets, by express. A few of these set this month, on good soil, will produce hundreds of good plants for next spring's setting at a less cost than they can be purchased at next spring.

Early Cabbages. We commenced cutting good, hard heads of Early Jersey Wakefield in July this season from spring sown Puget Sound seed. No doubt a week or two might have been gained by fall sowing and wintering over the plants in a cold-frame. Cold-frame plants are always in demand at good prices, and each of our agents who possibly can do so should arrange for a small supply. The seed should be sown from the 1st to the 20th of September in this latitude. The date of sowing winter wheat is about the right time. If sown too early some strains will run to seed instead of forming heads when set out; if too late, the plants do not get hard enough to stand the winter well. The complaint of running to seed is more common in the southern states than at the north. We believe that plants produced from our Puget Sound seeds are not so liable to disappoint southern planters in this way as are many

other strains in market; at least we have never had any such complaints, and if any of our patrons have known of their doing so we should like to hear from them.

Summer Complaints. A very reasonable caption you think, but the complaints we have in mind are quite different in nature from what you may suspect, though in this case yours might be brought along perhaps by ours. If a single one of the hundreds of thousands of packets of seeds sent out by us last spring proves for any reason unsatisfactory to the purchaser about this time in the almanac we expect to hear from it. We know it is rutable among seedsmen to publish all the good reports and consign the bad ones to the waste basket on the left, but evil reports are so seldom thrust upon us that we are much troubled at their appearance when they do come in. Now you see we are preparing to tell how somebody has been scolding us lately, and we don't blame somebody for scolding, yet all our investigations result in finding "nobody to blame," as the juries on a railroad accident always report. But to our confession. Probably half a dozen persons have complained to us of late that small packages of seeds bought and planted for Montreal Green Nutmeg Muskmelon have produced handsome White Spine Cucumbers, a sort of refutation of the proverbial "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." How this blunder was made we cannot tell, but we must confess that with all our care and painstaking somebody has got labels wrongly placed, or in some way put up cucumber seeds in bags printed for muskmelons, and in consequence some of our friends have their hopes of luscious melons dashed to darkness, and perhaps worse, may in consequence have a touch of colic in cucumber time. We don't know how extensive has been this deception or how great the resulting damages, but if it doesn't take more than a ton of genuine Montreal Melon seeds to do it, we will send a complimentary package to every one who has suffered from this gross carelessness if they will gently remind us of it when ordering seeds next time, for we sincerely hope that no one will

take it to heart badly enough to part company with us on this score. Mistakes will creep in where you least expect them, and no one who has thereby been disappointed can regret it more deeply than we, for you know our bread and butter and the shoes to protect five pairs of little feet are all to be paid for by our patrons, whom to displease by palming off cucumber seed for muskmelons, may be to lose. So please give us another trial and we will endeavor to call things by their right names hereafter, and thus avoid everything of the nature of a summer complaint.

OUR SEED AND PLANT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION now numbers 1382 members. These agencies are scattered all over the Union. We believe that SEED-TIME AND HARVEST is regularly sent to all of them. Hence, we shall sometimes use its columns for the purpose of talking to them instead of sending direct letters. We are endeavoring to keep posted as fully as possible in regard to the workings of each agent. We desire to protect the interests of all who are doing their duty in this business, and do not appoint a second applicant in any town so long as our recorded agent there desires to retain the position. We have opened a set of books, in which each of these agents is given a page under his number, similar to a ledger page, and whenever we receive any kind of a report concerning his business a note of it is entered on his page for future reference. We have some enrolled from whom we have not heard a word for months. We wish all such would at least drop us a postal saying that they do or do not desire to keep their territory, as the case may be. Then when we get an application for the agency from other persons in those places, as we very often do, we shall know what action to take. If there are any of our agents, or others who are situated so as to become agents, who did not read the article on pages 28, 29 and 30 of our July number, they should hunt it up and read it, for it fully explains the objects of this association. We have lately been thinking that it would be a nice thing if all our agents would use letter heads and envelopes so printed as to

show their connection with this agency to all their correspondents. With the idea of supplying these in view, we have lately purchased a large lot of paper and envelopes from the manufactures at such favorable rates that we shall be able to print No. 6 letter heads with the agent's name and post office address and the number of his agency, and mail to each 100 sheets for 50 cents, or 300 sheets for \$1.00.

Although this is probably less than many of our friends are paying for the blank letter paper at their stores, we will print them handsomely in two colors and send them postpaid at above net cost. Also of envelopes to match, we have selected a smooth, stout, No. 6, manilla envelope which we will also print in two colors and mail 100 for 50 cents, or 300 for \$1.00.

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO JUNE GARNERINGS.

41. LATITUDINARIANISM.

42.	43.
S	S A D
D O M	S T Y
W I D E N	A P E
D I L A T O R	S E T
S O D A W A T E R	P U N
M E T A L E D	I L L
N O T E D	U S E
R E D	
R	

44. PHASCOLOME.

45.	46.
P A R A D E D	P E T A L
A D O R E D	H O V E L
R O S I N	N E V E R
A R I D	R E N E W
D E N	L A D E N
E D	
D	

47. 1. GRIME, 2. GRASP.

48. "Variety is the spice of life."

AUGUST GARNERINGS.

No. 47. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 24 letters, is the dread of farmers.

The 23, 18, 22, 13, 19 is meagre.

The 11, 3, 12, 1, 4 is a share.

The 21, 6, 16, 7 is the edge.

The 10, 2, 9, 17 is a market.

The 15, 8, 24, 5 is to puzzle.

The 14, 20 is a musical note.

UNDINE.

No. 58. A DIAMOND.

1. In January. 2. To mistake. 3. A tax. 4. Ancient. 5. A banter. 6. A small horse. 7. In December.

J. F. M.

No. 59. A SQUARE.

1. South American animal. 2. A gaseous substance. 3. Colors used by painters. 4. Sluggish. 5. A feminine nickname.

ANNA CONDOR.

No. 60. HALF SQUARE.

1. A mixture. 2. The oily principle of fats. 3. A fish. 4. To recline at length. 5. A printer's measure. 6. A letter.

FANNIE MIXON.

No. 61. A RHOMBOID.

Across— 1. A declivity. 2. A musical drama. 3. Soon. 4. The entire sum. 5. Belonging to a certain part of Europe.

Down— 1. A consonant. 2. An exclamation. 3. To open. 4. A kind of fuel. 5. A mistake. 6. A part in music. 7. A fruit. 8. A musical note. 9. A consonant.

LACKAWANNA LAD.

No. 62. FLORAL TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. O, let ship ore. 2. Sane verb. 3. Bias gone. 4. Ran at scion. 5. Sun mirage. 6. She can't cry "mum."

Box 99.

No. 63. DOUBLE DIAGONALS.

1. A plant, the rockrose.
2. Consisting of two legislative branches.
3. An East Indian fruit-bearing tree.
4. The fruit of a tropical tree.
5. Relating to serpents.
6. To beseech.
7. Published. (*obs.*)
8. Censures.
9. One of a group of scaly reptiles.

DIAGONALS.

Left to right: Rentered.

Right to left: A rash person.

Left to center: Varied gradually.

Right to center: Provoked.

Center to right: Engaged.

Center to left: A machine to tear up rags, &c.

MAUDE.

Answers in October Garnerings.

Prizes. For best list of answers to this month's puzzles, we offer "One Thousand Popular Quotations."

For second best list of answers, we will award "Our Boy's and Girls' Favorite Speaker."

Lists to close on September 12.

Answers to June Garnerings were received from Lackawanna Lad, Lassie of La Plume, O. Mission, Dan Shannon, Anna Condor, Sally, George Hermon, Allie Hazelton, Ike Annot, Undine, Rob Rollins, P. K. Boo, Maude, Wayland, the Wanderer, Young Solver, L. A. Forrest, Kendall Sisters, Alex. Mason and Ajax.

Prizes for best list of answers were awarded to Maude and Sally.

OUR COZY CORNER.

The summer months are almost over and autumn, which some rightfully consider to be the most beautiful season of the year, will soon be with us. Then comes the time of harvest, and we hope to be gatherers of new friends in the way of contributors and solvers as well as retaining those already on the staff. We have been much pleased at the interest taken in the Garnerings and hope that it will continue. *U. Bet:* A word of one syllable cannot be divided into two even in a charade, hence we had to decline one of your contributions; but, we think, it might be altered to a Numerical. Please not send puzzles on postal cards and do not give answers to those already

published in connection with those to be printed. By not attending to this, you were not credited with your May solution, because we did not discover it until too late. Are you willing that we should alter the charade?—*Maude*: Many of our hunters thought the animal you desired them to secure was a rhinoceros; perhaps they did not go far enough into the jungle. The holiday puzzles are admirable and came none to soon, for we are always planning far into the future the treats we wish to give our garnerers.—*Dan Shannon*: With the January number we shall introduce some new features in this department, one of which we think will be appreciated by all, as it will combine instruction and amusement and interest young and old.—*Byruehc*: We receive many letters asking why we do not favor our readers with more of your excellent puzzles. Of course, you understand the reason; because we have none to offer, but we cannot understand why you remain so silent, for we would gladly use anything that comes from your pen.—*Undine*: You never seem to fail us at seed-time or harvest; yet we miss some of those chatty missives you used to send us in days gone by, and wish you would indite some more, for that which interests you, always interests us. Contributions from B. M. H., Lamps, Angeline S., Sally, Will A. Mette, Melrose, Cassbet, Ruthven, T. N. Aryb, Adelaide and other garnerers are urgently solicited.

F. S. F

WHO BIDES HIS TIME.

Who bides his time and day by day
Faces defeat full patiently,
And lifts a mirthful roundelay,
However poor his fortunes be—
He will not fail in any qualm
Of poverty—the paltry dime
It will grow golden in his palm,
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time—he tastes the sweet
Of honey in the saltiest tear;
And though he fares with slowest feet,
Joy runs to meet him, drawing near;
The birds are heralds of his cause,
And like a never-ending rhyme,
The roadsides bloom in his applause,
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time, and fevers not
In the hot race that none achieves,
Shall wear cool wreathen laurel, wrought
With crimson berries in the leaves,
And he shall reign a goodly king,
And sway his hand o'er every clime,
With peace writ on his signet ring,
Who bides his time.

Pinching In.

A practical gardener makes the following statement:

Last year, as a test of a frequent prac-

tice among growers of melons and squashes. I pinched the ends of the long main shoots of the melons and squashes and cucumbers, and left some to run to their own will. One squash plant sent out a single stem reaching more than forty feet, but did not bear any fruit. Another plant was pinched until it formed a compact mass of intermingling side shoots eight feet square, and it bore sixteen squashes. Last year a muskmelon plant thus pinched in, covered the space allotted to it, and it set twenty-three specimens of fruit, the most of which were pinched off. The pinching causes many lateral branches, which latter produce the female of fertile blossoms, while the main vines produce only the male blossoms. The difference in favor of the yield of an acre of melons treated by this pinching process may easily amount to one hundred barrels.

The Water Lily.

Many people greatly admire the fragrant Water Lily, *Nymphaea Odorata*, and yet but few are able to get the flowers, as they are not generally cultivated, and are usually found growing wild in the shallow waters of natural ponds. A Hoosier lady tells how she cultivated them for her own use. She says: I sawed a vinegar barrel in two, soaked it over night with water and wood ashes to remove the acid, and then half filled it with soil from my garden. Planted the roots about two inches deep and filled the tub with water. The tub is painted red and it stands on some bricks in the yard. It is about eight weeks since I planted the roots; have had several blooms already and they were grand. I have *Nymphaea odorata* which is a pink tinted lily, also a white one from Minnesota; both have bloomed, the white being the largest.

To keep rose bushes free from the small, green vermin, the following remedy will be found a most effectual one: To three gallons of soft water add one peck of soot and one quart unslacked lime; stir it well, let it stand twenty-four hours, and when the soot rises to the surface, skim it off. Use a syringe to apply it.—*Floral Instructor*.

Literary Mention.

CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for August has for its frontispiece the picture of a charming young lady sitting back in her Victoria:

"A dainty damsel, waiting, sat,
Smiling in shy, sweet pleasure."

So the accompanying verses tell us, and one cannot but envy the one for whom the shy smile is intended. Miss Alice O'Hanlon's capital story, "A Diamond in the Rough," has reached its thirty-first chapter and goes on interestingly to the end. "How we lived upon Wheels," a description of four vans that were rigged up by a husband and wife for a holiday trip. They took two friends and two servants, besides the drivers, and they camped out, as it were, in movable houses. "The Postmen of the World," "Cumberland Statesmen," "Gymnastics for Girls," "London by Night," "Some Great English Painters," and an account of that wonderful People's University, the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and "The Gatherer," with serials, short stories, poetry, pictures and music, enliven the pages of this admirable magazine and makes it a welcome visitor.—Published by Cassell & Company, New York, \$1.50 a year.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for August cannot fail to give pleasure to its numerous readers. It opens with an excellent story by Eleanor Kirk, and, in addition there are other admirable stories. The article on Heraldry, which is profusely illustrated, is both instructive and entertaining, and among other good articles are "Memories of Napoleon" and "The Grave of Rob Roy." The valuable papers, "From Pencil to Brush," are continued, and "Woman's Indebtedness to the Animal Creation" will be read with interest. The various departments are, as usual, well-filled, and the oil picture, "Music," by Leloir, is a charming production.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. A late number of this excellent semi-monthly contains articles upon Germination, Immigration and Manufacturers, Dissolved Bones, Breaking Colts, selecting the Best, The Grange and many shorter articles—in fact, every department is full. Published at Baltimore, Md., at \$1.00 per year.

THE WESTERN RURAL, in its onward career takes no back seat. Every number is filled to overflowing, and every subscriber gets a full measure for his money. Published weekly at \$1.65 per year by Milton George, 155 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The Cultivation of Strawberries.

Mr. Roosevelt in his work entitled "Five Acres, Too Much;" in speaking of his experience in starting a strawberry patch, in his amusing strain of presenting the subject, mirrors the experience of many in their effort in the same line. Perhaps one reason that so few farmers cultivate their own berries is because, on reading of the subject,

they get the impression that such an amount of care is necessary in order to insure success that they become discouraged, without even making any attempt. In the first place farmers must remember that those who make it a business to grow and sell berries, will be very likely to complain of the great amount of labor and care required in their production and will be very likely to hint that one had better buy their berries than to grow them upon a small scale.

Well, that depends upon circumstances. With a hardy berry, one that is iron-clad in its character, and can stand neglect, and at the same time continue to grow, the farmer can grow all the berries that his family would require with comparatively little trouble. He may not produce as large fruit as if his plants received constant attention, but he will get all any reasonable mind need require. And all that is necessary is to set the plants in the spring in a good, rich, mellow soil, and keep thoroughly clean through the season; but as the plants begin to send out runners let them grow so as to cover the ground if possible. The Crescent seems to be desirable as a family berry, because it is a vigorous grower in any good soil and under ordinary circumstances will stand the winter without protection. During the second season, fruit will be supplied in abundance, and if the patch does not get too much overrun with grass or weeds, will also furnish a good supply the second year. To insure a supply set new plants every spring and plow up those that have become worthless. This course avoids much labor that is recommended in the management of the plants where they are continued for several years. Twenty-five plants set and attended to each spring will supply most families with all the fruit they would care for.—*German-town Telegraph.*

E. P. Roe on Improved Strawberries.

I thought that varieties which proved so superb on my own grounds, would do as well elsewhere; but I had much to learn. There has been a rage for novelties, a dis-

position to think that the past would be utterly eclipsed. We should be slow in discarding old and well tested varieties. Their apparent deterioration usually results from bad treatment and careless propagation. This tendency to part with the good qualities which once made a variety famous, should be checked, and a process of higher development entered upon. I think it can be done in this simple way. I am referring to old standard kinds. For instance, take a bed of Wilson's seedling, select a plant that for some reason exhibits all the earliest and best Wilson characteristics. In every garden or field there are such plants that are head and shoulders above the others. Clear a space around such plants and propagate from them. Repeat the process with the best children of these progenitors. We all know how well-known breeds in live stock, and old varieties of vegetables are developed and improved by a careful and continued selection and propagation from the best. Apply this principle to the standard strawberries, and a new competitor must be great indeed, to rival them. In the future as in the past, success in the development of the strawberry will lie in the direction of our native species. We should employ the most vigorous strains of our native stock in developing new varieties, choosing hardy mothers, or pistillate varieties, like the old "Champion." Instead of petting and stimulating new seedlings, I should put them in poor, thin soil, and then discard all except those which persist in thriving under unfavorable conditions. If on sandy or gravelly soil a new variety maintains vigor and productiveness of large, fine-flavored fruit, we should have good reason to believe that it would succeed in varied soils and climates, when sent out into the rough-and-tumble of the world.—*American Agriculturist.*

Small versus Large Farms.

Our own notion is that small farms, well cultivated, are almost invariably the most profitable; and hence, we firmly believe (what has so often been asserted), that if many a farmer would sell half or two-thirds of the acres he now occupies, and poorly

tills and manages, and devote his entire time and energies to the care and cultivation of the remainder, he would derive far more profit from his labor and investment, with much less vexation of spirit. The fact is, as somebody truly asserts, we have too many farmers who are "land poor"—who have so much land they cannot make a living. Paradoxical as this may appear, it applies truthfully to many a naturally fertile and productive locality. When such farmers have learned that it is not economy to own more land than they can till in the most profitable manner, so that it will pay for the money expended in keeping it free from taxes, weeds, and other encumbrances, they will have solved the problem of ease in practical rural life. The happiest and thriftiest farmers we have ever known lived on farms of only ten to one hundred acres, every foot of which was made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad acres that he cannot walk over them daily—where rods of fence corners are never cultivated or otherwise utilized—lives a life of anxiety and worry. Instead of working like slaves and living in a miserly manner, in order to "run a big farm," or purchase "all the land that joins them," it would be wise for hosts of farmers to sell some of their broad acres, concentrate their efforts upon limited acres, and look more to the comfort and happiness of their households, and the proper education of their children. Even if large farms were the most profitable—which we deny—small ones are to be preferred for many and cogent reasons, not the least of which are the comfort, peace, and general welfare of the owners and their families.—*American Agriculturist.*

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The Garden.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

We learn, or try to learn, something every year as to the best plan of arranging the garden so as to secure the very best results. From the old-fashioned square, with high beds, bordered with flowers along the walks, and with dwarf trees and bushes scattered over it, necessitating digging up with a spade and doing all the work of seeding and cultivating with the rake and hoe, we have got to a long garden, and, instead of beds, we plant everything in long rows. We dispense with the flowers in the garden and put them in a place by themselves. Instead of having the small fruits in the garden, we have a small fruit plot with the different varieties of strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and grapes in long rows by themselves, where they can be cultivated with the plow or cultivator. We keep everything out of the garden but garden crops. We place all the vegetables that we expect to grow permanently on one side, so as to be out of the way of the plow when the crops are all taken off in the fall and it is desired to plow up thoroughly.

Such plants as asparagus, rhubarb, sage, mustard, spinach, savory and that class need not be re-seeded every year, and by placing them on one side they will not interfere with the working of the balance. I find it a good plan to plow up in the fall and apply a good dressing of manure, spreading evenly over the surface, and then harrowing in. I find the soil receives more benefit in this way, than by applying the manure and then turning it under. I plow deep and pulverize as fine as possible, and use a marker made to mark four rows on one side, one foot apart and three rows eighteen inches apart on the other. I find it better to mark off the rows first in this way, and then sow the seed with a seeder. I also find a garden plow and cultivator a labor-saving implement in working garden crops, as when they are planted in lengthwise, the greater part of the work of cultivating can be done with them reducing the labor considerably. It pays to have the soil as rich as possible, and if an

extra growth is desired, apply a small amount of superphosphates or liquid manure around the plants, taking pains to work well into the soil. Some of the crops like radishes, beets and peas may be sown very early, but with the larger proportion of garden plants, it pays to wait until the soil is sufficiently dry to work well and warm enough to induce a quick germination of seed. I find that a good sharp steel rake is a very valuable implement for destroying the weeds and tining the surface when the plants are just making their appearance above ground.

There is a great deal of difference in seeds even of the same variety but of different stock; this you will soon learn if you purchase seed from several different dealers and test well. Be sure and get seed from responsible growers only. It is the poorest of economy to purchase seeds from unknown parties simply because they offer to sell them cheap. Get the very best seed if you want the best results. Commence the cultivation early so as to destroy the weeds as effectually as possible, and then keep it up. Clean cultivation is very essential in the garden, and in securing this the plants will generally receive the thorough cultivation they should.

Mummy Peas.

The Viscountess Chetwynd, writing to the *London Garden*, referring to the probability that certain seeds found lately in an Egyptian vase, supposed to be two thousand years old, will germinate, adds the following interesting account of an experiment of her own with peas of similarly ancient origin:

Perhaps it may interest your readers to know that many years ago Pettigrew gave my brother-in-law some peas that fell out of the wrappings of a mummy he was unrolling. They were planted at once, and most of them germinated. I saw them when in blossom; and a nice little row they were, about two yards long; and the seed ripened well. There could be no question as to their being foreigners; the foliage seemed more succulent and larger than the English garden pea. The form of the flowers was also

quite different. Instead of the standard being upright, it fell forward, surrounding the keel, and giving the appearance of a bell-shaped blossom. — doubtless a provision against the scorching sun of Egypt during the infancy of the delicate seed vessel. We found the peas excellent for the table; in size they were rather larger than the marrow pea. After a year or two in Hampshire, they got mildewed, and were lost. I brought a handful into Devonshire, and we grew them for some little time; and one of the Exeter nurserymen had some of them and sent them out as ‘Mummy Peas;’ but they were always liable to get mildewed, possibly from debility in consequence of their prolonged sleep.

A Rare Visitor.

The seventeen-year locust is making its appearance in great numbers in various parts of the country, though very few have been seen in Philadelphia as yet, says the *Inquirer*. For a long time after this insect had received its popular name, scientists were inclined to laugh at the theory that its visits were repeated at seventeen year intervals, but further study showed the accuracy of the unscientific observers. The fly, as it is properly called—for it is not a locust at all—appears irregularly in different sections, but only once in seventeen years in the same section, and this because seventeen years are required to develop the perfect insect from the egg. There is another kind which completes its period of development in thirteen years, but it is comparatively rare. The ‘locust’ is not injurious, except to the small twigs of trees. It eats nothing while in its winged state, but the female punctures the twigs of various kinds of trees and lays her eggs in the wound, after which the twig usually dies, thus disfiguring and possibly injuring the tree; though in most instances the pruning thus effected is beneficial rather than the reverse. In about six weeks the eggs hatch out, and the young insects, in their grub or larval state, drop to the earth, into which they immediately burrow until they find a root. They attach themselves to this, and there remain for seventeen

years, living on the sap of the root, which they suck up through a tube something like that of the mosquito. When the appointed time arrives, they burrow upward again, and crawl up some tree or wall to the height of a few feet from the earth, where they shed their chrysalis coats and become perfect insects; after which their life is a short and merry one. They sing by night and fly about by day, but perish in a week or two, having run their natural course.

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Turnips versus Parsnips.

BY THOS. D. BAIRD.

I notice some farmers are losing faith in the turnip as a profitable crop when compared with the parsnip; that the turnip is exhaustive to land and is inferior as stock feed.

That the parsnip is a good vegetable for the table and a splendid food for stock we will agree; but when the profit and expense of each are considered we are inclined to favor the turnip as the most profitable.

The parsnip requires the entire season to mature. To make a good crop the land must be naturally rich and in addition heavily manured; only one crop can be taken from the land in the season; considering all these it costs twice as much to cultivate the parsnip as it does the turnip.

There are but few crops that the farmer puts in the ground that pays him better than the turnip for the time and expense it involves. As to turnips being exhaustive to land, I can not think they are, considering the time they occupy the land. Two of the most successful farmers I have known raised large crops of turnips by penning their cattle on the ground intended for turnips and in August sow their seed. The soil with the droppings were turned under once before sowing to keep down weeds and to keep the soil mellow. In sowing their turnips grass seed was sown. The next summer they would get a fine crop of hay off of the ground. I have known a heavy crop of corn to follow a large crop of turnips.

I know it is claimed by some that there is no feeding virtue in turnips; but I have seen sheep kept on a turnip patch that made the best of mutton and were fed nothing else. For young growing cattle they are just the feed to furnish material for making bone and muscle, building up a sizable carcass on which fat can afterwards be placed by more concentrated food. Turnips make a splendid pasture, I have seen sheep almost kept through the winter on the turnip patch.

Turnips make a good green manure sowed last of July or first of August then after they have a fair top turn under and sow to

wheat; the green mass thus turned under will make excellent food for the young wheat and give it a vigorous fall growth which is quite essential to the production of a good crop. Again an early crop of potatoes, cucumbers, melons or cabbage may be grown on the land and then sown to turnips thus taking two crops off of a piece of land in one season and this double cropping is no small item when profit is considered.

There is no better vegetable set on the table than well cooked turnips, and to my taste while sitting around the winter fire at night a basket of turnips are almost as inviting as a basket of apples.

The turnip delights in cool moisture and therefore a rather heavy soil is to be preferred to a light one. Soils entirely new are best, having abundance of ashes from the brush burned on the ground and vegetable mold. They produce the finest and sweetest roots.

Turnips are sown from July until the middle of August. The first gives a greater yield, the last generally a sounder root and capable of longer preservation. The ground should be plowed and harrowed immediately before sowing, as the moisture insures rapid germination of seed, which is of great importance to get it beyond the reach of insects as soon as possible. As it is generally dry at this time of the year it is the common practice to sow just before a rain, but from observation it is the worst time. The rain forms a crust on top of the ground and hinders the young plants

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from coming up well and they will not grow as thrifty, giving the weeds a better start over them and giving the flea a better chance to destroy them.

The variety should be sown to suit the purpose of sowing. For pasture, a heavy top, under-ground variety would be best. The Egg turnip makes a splendid top for green manuring. For family use, I would recommend the Early Purple-top, Early Flat Dutch, and most especially the Pomeranian White Globe as it will keep longer. These are quick growing kinds, very handsome, tender and excellent.

Celery.

As early crops of vegetables are removed, their places in the garden may be profitably planted to celery. How to do this Charles E. Parnell tells in the *Ladies' Floral Cabinet*;

"It appears to me to be very singular that so many persons consider celery to be one of the most difficult of garden vegetables to cultivate successfully, when in reality it is one of the most easily grown, and any person can readily grow it to perfection if he has any inclination to do so. Within the past few years the manner of cultivating celery has been very much simplified, thus placing it within the power of the amateur cultivator to raise all he desires for his own use; but as it is too late in the season for him to attempt to raise his own plants, I think it advisable to omit this part of the subject for the present, but I would here say that as the seedling plants are rather troublesome to raise, they can usually be obtained at any seed store much cheaper than one could raise them, if only a few hundred plants are required. But where they are wanted by the thousand or so it is preferable to raise them at home, the simple fact of their being on hand whenever wanted, being ample recompense for the time and care bestowed upon them.

It is altogether useless to expect to obtain a good crop of tender, succulent celery unless it has a rapid and uninterrupted growth from the start, and to secure this not only should the ground be properly prepared, but the crop must be carefully

cared for during its season of growth, and I cannot too strongly insist on this being done.

The ground should be deeply and thoroughly plowed, and repeatedly harrowed until it is as finely pulverized as possible, and when this is done it can be marked out in rows from three to four feet apart, according to the variety grown, and the amount of ground one has at his disposal.

The rows should be opened as deeply as possible by means of the plow, and a good supply of well decayed stable manure thoroughly and deeply intermixed with the soil by means of the fork, and then leveled off as nicely as possible. All of this preparatory work should be performed before the 1st of July; so that the ground can be well settled before it is wanted for use, which is about the middle of July, although the plants can be planted at any time during the month. In planting, place the plants about six inches apart in the row, and see to it that the ground is well "firmed" around the roots. Planting is best done just previous to or after rain, although it can be done at any time, if not too hot or dry. In this case, however, the plants should be very carefully removed from the seed-bed, and the ground well pressed or "firmed" around their roots. This is very essential in plantings of all kinds, as it partially excludes the air until the new rootlets are formed.

In removing the plants from the seed-bed let the ground be first thoroughly saturated with water, then with a small trowel raise the plants carefully, retaining as much of the earth and fibrous roots as possible. Plants so treated can be safely removed at any time, but it is preferable to select damp or cloudy weather for the operation. Care should be taken not to set the plants too deep, for if the heart is covered with soil, the growth will be materially retarded.

After the crop is planted, nothing further is to be done for some six or eight weeks, except to keep the plant well-cultivated and free from weeds.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught by mail or personally. Situations procured all pupils when competent. Send for circular. **W. C. CHAFFEE**, Oswego, N. Y.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Potato Notes.

BY W. H. RAND.

I was much surprised not long since, to see the statement in one of our leading agricultural journals, that there is a difference between the Late Beauty of Hebron and White Elephant. I had supposed that this question was definitely settled. Having grown both these varieties side by side in test plots every year since their introduction, I can confidently affirm that the two are identical.

The Pearl of Savoy is justly having quite a run. It certainly has the merit of being distinct from other varieties of its class. So that the Messrs. Breck cannot be accused of the worn out dodge of sending out an old variety under a new name.

Wall's Orange seems to be condemned from almost every quarter. But it does nicely with us, and we are this season raising a quantity for city customers who are willing to pay an extra price for them, as they consider them very nearly perfect for a baking potato.

Speaking of baking potatoes, how much account our fore-fathers used to make of the old Lady-finger for this purpose. Although they were yellow-fleshed and deep-eyed, they were considered par excellence, and were then no doubt of good quality. But the red variety still in my collection has so degenerated as to be hardly fit for eating. Thus the old "reliables" are superseded by the new, and I doubt if a single tuber can be found to-day in many counties where thousands of bushels were grown fifty years ago.


Another old variety, now almost extinct, is the English White. This kind, with another usually mixed with it, viz., the Flesh-colored or Leopard potato, was raised in immense quantities for the starch factories, which, in years gone by, formed a prominent business interest in Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, but is now mostly confined to the latter State. The old English White retains its vitality better, I think, than any other of the older varieties, as even now it will produce a fair crop under good conditions.

Mr. Andross, of East Hartford, Conn., in

a recent issue of the *New England Homestead*, touches upon a point which should have far more weight with introducers of new potatoes, viz., the keeping qualities. I do not refer to the power of resisting disease but to the characteristic which some varieties have of retaining their plump appearance and good table qualities late in the season. A prominent potato grower said to me a few years ago, that no early variety, planted and harvested early, could possibly possess the quality in a marked degree; but this same grower has proven the contrary in his new seedling the Early May-flower, which is not only one of the very earliest varieties, but even when dug early, will keep nearly as well as the best of the later varieties, and the same might be said of the Telephone.

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
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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Turnips and Turnip Culture.

While all the species and varieties of the turnip may be considered as the most "watery" of cultivated roots, and containing a low percentage of nutritive properties, still they are valuable food for most kinds of farm stock. In winter, when beasts are fed dry fodder, or at least in great part, the addition of a few roots of some kind is beneficial to health, even if they are not of the most nutritious kinds. Carrots, beets and parsnips are worth more for feeding than turnips, but they are costlier to raise, requiring a richer and deeper soil, a longer season, and a greater amount of labor in cultivating and harvesting. Consequently they have never been as extensively cultivated in this country as the turnip. There is probably no root crop so easily and cheaply raised, or one that grows more rapidly, or on a greater variety of soil than the turnip. It can usually be grown as an after crop, following some earlier one, like peas, beans, early potatoes, corn, wheat or rye. To prepare the land it should be freshly plowed, harrowed, and if not rich, be given a top dressing of ashes, muriate of potash, superphosphate, or some similar fertilizer. Barnyard manure, unless very old and thoroughly rotted, is likely to cause a growth of weeds that will overtop and crowd the turnips. Whatever is used in the way of a fertilizer should be applied as a top dressing after plowing, and then only harrowed in or mixed with the surface soil at the time or just previous to sowing the seed. From one to one and a half pound of seed is sufficient for an acre sown broadcast, and considerable care and skill are required to scatter the seed evenly over the surface. Sometimes the seed is mixed with ashes or dry earth to increase the bulk, and thereby assists the sower in making an even distribution.

Gardening Near Chicago.

Within sight of where I am writing, a German hires four acres for which he pays an annual rental of \$25.00 per acre. His crop is onions. Onions for pickles, onions

for salads, green onions in market in a few days, onions the regular market vegetable. He succeeded last year very well, supporting himself, family, teams, &c.

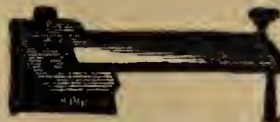
Another grows green peas as a first crop, followed by tomatoes, or green corn, or potatoes, or celery—two crops in a year. Potatoes are generally followed by cabbage, set between rows, or celery, set before the potatoes are dug, &c. Two crops of garden vegetables are grown in the open air, and sometimes three, in one season.

The steam gardens, warmed by steam or hot water pipes, produce three and four crops of lettuce, parsley, &c., between the first of January and May. Vast quantities of flowers are grown in these—rose-buds by the million—and all the blossoming world adapted to green-house culture. There is a world of labor in this—profitable withal.—
W. H. Gardner in Am. Rural Home.

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Weeds—Killing the Horse Nettle.

If there is one weed here more contemptible than this we don't want to see it. A piece of sandy land, not in my care last season, was so well stocked with seed and roots, that although cleaned four times this season, they will still come up, and usually three to six sprouts where one was cut off several inches below the surface. Finding that cutting them off only made them flourish more abundantly, another plan was adopted recently which promises a success. It is simply bending the plant down with the foot and covering the whole plant with a few inches of earth. This seems to smother the whole affair.

Some years ago a patch of Canadian thistles that got a foot hold on my ground (came with some plants and trees from Western New York) were speedily destroyed, simply by covering the whole plant with inverted sods four inches thick. No root can live long during the growing season if air and light can be kept from the foliage. The plow may do for this nettle, but mine are in the melon patch where this implement cannot be used.

In my young days I gave myself away badly once by digging a plant of this on the mountain and carrying it home as a curiosity. Had no idea that one day I would feel like cursing the thing.

A Modern American Fable.

A fox, who had had a long run before the hounds, dashed into the retreat of a hare. "Lend me your bed, my dear friend," he said, "for an hour or two. I am fatigued by a long journey. A little fresh air will do you good. You stay in-doors too much with your interesting little family. I will take good care of the little dears in your absence."

The poor hare, half dead with fright, left her home with sad forebodings, and was soon killed by the hounds. After awhile, they recovered the scent of the fox, who was unfit for another run, having just devoured the last of the leverets.

Moral.—The rascal who cheats the poor

and defenceless, whether in small stealings from individuals or wholesale robberies of charitable trusts, is generally caught at last. *Cassell's Family Magazine for August.*

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

It used to be noted in the days when summer fallowing for wheat was common that fields broken up in a very dry time and lying exposed to the scorching sun produce better wheat than after a cooler, moister summer. Probaly this sun-scorched soil was partly burned and its mineral fertility liberated. We get phosphate and potash now more cheaply than by this method when we buy commercial fertilizers. In fact, as the mineral manures have come in, the practice of summer fallowing for wheat has gone into disuse.—*Boston Cultivator.*

A CORRESPONDENT OF *Gardening Illustrated* says: "Wash the cabbages well with strong soot and water, and on the first dry day dust the ground about the cabbages with quicklime, and pick off as many of the caterpillars as possible. During the winter use gas-lime on the land, leaving the land in ridges to catch the frost, and very few insects will trouble you again. The odors emitted from gas-lime are so pungent that neither moth, butterfly nor mole will remain on land that is dressed with it."

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The Broncho Acts on Principle.

A broncho is a horse. He has four legs like a sawhorse, but is decidedly more skittish. The broncho is of gentle deportment and modest mein, but there isn't really a safe place about him. There is nothing mean about the broncho, though; he is perfectly reasonable and acts on principle. All he asks is to be let alone, but he does ask this, and even insists on it. He is firm in this matter, and no kind of argument can shake his determination. There is a broncho that lives out some miles from this city. We know him quite well. One day a man roped him and tried to put a saddle on him. The broncho looked sadly at him, shook his head and begged the fellow as plain as could be to go away and not try to interfere with a broncho who was simply engaged in the pursuit of his own happiness; but the man came on with the saddle and continued to aggress. Then the broncho reached out with his right hind foot and expostulated with him so that he died. When thoroughly aroused the broncho is quite fatal, and if you can get close enough to him to examine his cranial structure you will find a cavity just above the eye where the bump of remorse should be. The broncho is what the cowboys call "high strung." If you want to know just how high he is strung, climb up on his apex. We rode a broncho once.—*Santa Fe Democrat.*

A Free-Born American Citizen.

Some twelve or fourteen years ago, says the *Detroit Free Press*, a queerly dressed, eccentric acting individual appeared at Lansing during the session of the legislature and asked various members to introduce a bill to enable him to build a dam on Wolf river, somewhere in the northern counties. The matter was allowed to go by default, and at the next session the old man showed up again. This time a bill was introduced, but before it came up he got tired and went home. When a third session opened he was on hand, but only to be tired out again by delays. Last fall, a Detroitier who was a member of the house and remembered the

case, met the old man up the lake shore and said to him: "I shall go to the legislature again this year, and you come to me with your bill and I'll push it for you." "Thank ye, but it's no use," replied the old man. "Don't you want the dam?" "Fact is, I built the dam before I asked permission of the law." "Well, you'd better have things in legal shape." "No use. During the first session the dam went with a freset. During the second the mill went on a mortgage. During the third Wolf river dried up until it wouldn't turn a pin-wheel, and I want the legislature of Michigan to understand that I'm a free-born American citizen and ask no favors anybody."



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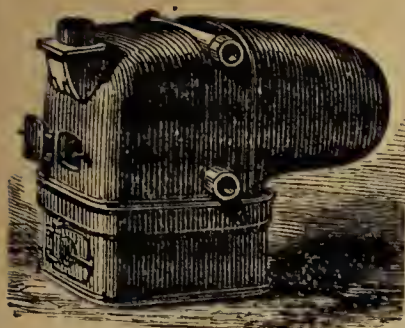
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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

CABBAGE-WORMS.—Secretary Shaffer of the Iowa Agricultural Society says, the cabbage-worm has destroyed whole fields and acres of cabbages and the remedies of lime, ashes, brine, salt and lye have been failures. Birds do not take them, and hens and chickens tied among the plants, which were previously covered with meal, never touched a worm, or drove away the swarms of butterflies which were so numerous as to appear like a snow storm. But the use of pyrethum was attended with entire success. A pound of the leaves of this plant mixed with 150 gallons of water killed every young worm with which it came in contact, while it is harmless to man.

Some remarkable tests of honesty in discharged convicts are reported by the New York Bible and Fruit Mission. In order to give the outcasts a chance to develop whatever inclination to honesty they may have, the society gives each one who applies to it three cheap brooms, with instruction to sell them and come back with the money. Of the twelve hundred men tested in this way in the past ten months, only one is said to have failed to return promptly, and even he turned up penitent two weeks later.

The *Tribune and Farmer* says: To make the bunches of grapes grow into the largest and finest specimens, it is absolutely necessary to thin them out. A vine that is overladen will not produce the finest nor earliest fruit.

WHEN a man has no desire but to speak plain truth he may say a great deal in a very narrow space.—*Steele.*

THE reason why men succeed who mind their own business is because they have little competition.

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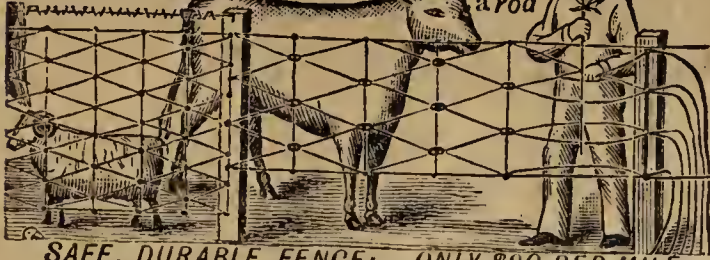
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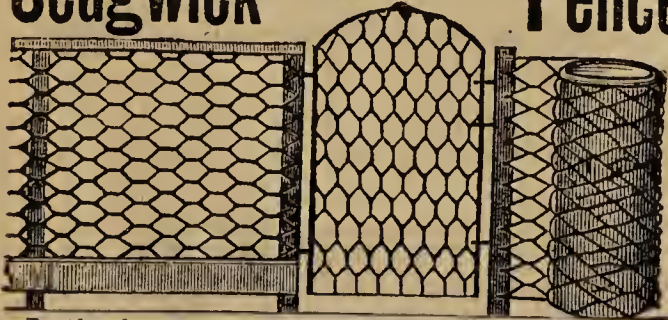
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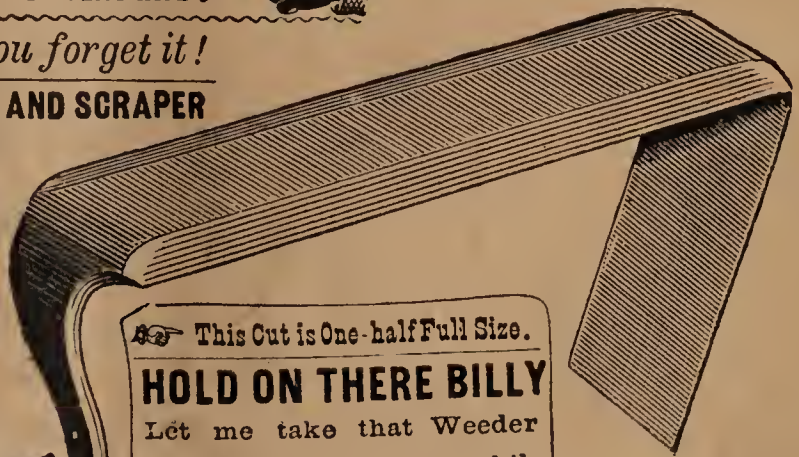
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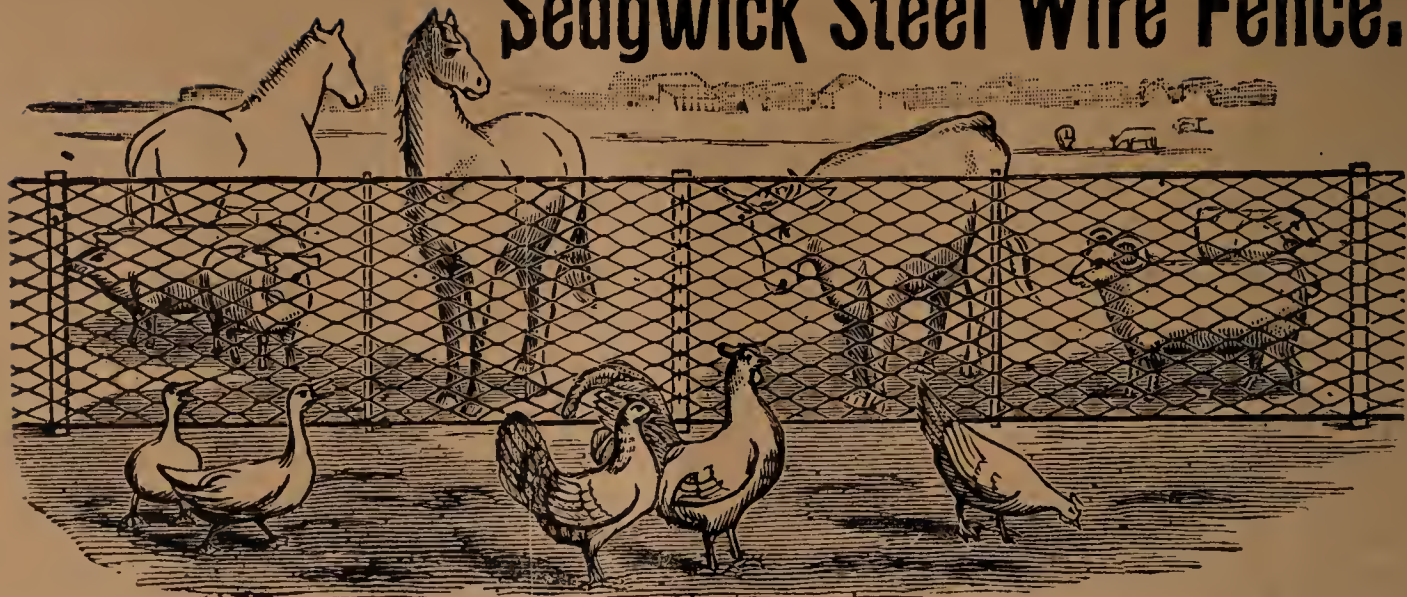


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Vol. 6.

SEPTEMBER, 1885.

No. 9.

WIND WHISPERINGS.

BY LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

What do the soft winds say to-night,
The genial winds of spring,
As they come all laden with sweet perfume
From the far off isles where spices bloom?
The fresh young winds, a story of youth,
Of life and beauty, of hope and truth,
And of innocence they sing.

And what to-night do the winds so warm,
The summer breezes, say,
As they kiss the lilies so pure and white,
And shake from the roses the dew-drops bright?
They whisper of joy, and a lover's kiss,
Of promises sweet and a dream of bliss
That fades too soon away.

And what say the autumn winds to-night
So mournfully and low,
As they sigh and moan thro' the tree tops tall
Like a spirit's wail o'er a loved one's fall?
They tell of hopes that were false as fair,
Of a blighted life, and a dumb despair,
O'er ashes of "long ago."

And what say the winter winds to-night,
The winter winds so cold,
As they drearily, wildly, bitterly blow
O'er the flinty ice and the frozen snow?
They chant a dirge for joys that are fled,
For "hopes that like withered leaves lie dead,"
And a heart fast growing old.

QUATRAIN.

"They build too low who build beneath the stars."

Aye! lay your sure foundations in the skies,
And then build upward! Who hath power to tell
How high the glory of your house may rise,
Or in what golden chambers you may dwell?

—Paul H. Hayne, in *Youth's Companion*.

What Shall we do With Her.

When I married I had an earnest conviction that earth held no mission for woman quite so heavenly as that of being the mother of daughters.

I, the oldest of seven sisters, appeared to have spent my whole life in helping mother in every possible way in her care "of the girls"—hemming and ironing ruffles, tying sashes, brushing curls, trimming pretty hats, making dainty sun-bonnets and aprons, dressing dollies, making play-houses and helping to educate the youngsters in all the ways that model children of the feminine gender are supposed to need training. Ah, the sweet, romping, yet gentle, dainty six! At this distant day I look back at those easily governed darlings with wonder.

When I left my happy childhood home for the new, untried west, all my ideal pictures of domestic happiness embraced the "rosebud garden—garden of girls."

Before the new farm was fairly opened, before the wonderful prairies had lost their newness and fascination, a little bundle, well flanneled, was brought to my bed one morning.

"A fine boy, ma'am, a noble little fellow," said the nurse.

"Dear, dear—a boy," thought I. "What in the world shall I ever do with the creature?" And I had an indistinct idea that he would have to be wrapped up in his father's old coat until some trousers and boots could be

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

prepared for him. I pulled away the blankets and looked him over. The large joints and undue proportion of bone reminded me of a remark I once heard a stock man make when looking at an awkward young colt:

"He'll be a very strong horse when he gets his growth. Just look at his joints!"

Otherwise, to my surprise, he looked very much as mother's little girls used to look, and nurse had one of my little girl's (that was to be) dresses on him. I touched his little hand with one finger and it closed tightly on it. He opened great dark eyes and looked at me and it seemed as if he was going to say, "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

Of course I drew the precious gift to my bosom with a rush of tenderness that never again failed.

I defy any woman to take the entire charge of an infant in its early years and not love it. The darling will win its own way to the most obdurate heart.

The new breaking had mellowed down to smooth cultivation, two nice crops had been safely garnered into rail pens lined with straw, when "another boy" greeted my expectant ear; I knew what to do with this one. He was to wear his brother's outgrown clothing, play with his broken toys, watch all his motions, catch all his bad habits, and tag along close behind at every step. "Another boy" and "another boy," kept greeting our waiting ears as the years passed on, until the little house was filled with boys and boots and jackets.

But was the mother satisfied? As she cooked and scrubbed and made and mended, what had she to show for all the years of hard labor? Not much, I fear, unless she bid her boys get upon the scales and give the figures in avoirdupois. She had tried to train them to gentleness, but were they gentle? She had tried to train them to tidiness, but were they neat? She thought of the lovely "six" who occupied her time in earlier years, and could not answer to her satisfaction. Sometimes four of them would be in the stable at work before breakfast, and the straw and litter would fly from their four-tined stable forks. They would rush in at the call to breakfast with soiled straw hanging to their caps, their

ears, their collars, their boots reeking with unrectified ammonia, but their faces rosy and happy. I believe the hardest thing to learn which came to me in those days, was the uselessness of the Saturday evening bath, to prepare a boy for going to Sunday school next day. I learned that with boys upon a farm "you can't calculate with any degree of certainty upon what is going to happen." Perhaps just as you think they are all ready, shoes blackened and neck-ties on, the calves break out of their pen. Of course, they must not be allowed to go to the cows, but away they run in all directions, through wet grass and over muddy roads, a small regiment of boys after them. Over hedges and ditches for an hour or two, until all are completely wearied out, then it is too late for church, and it will take all next week to repair the damages to the clothing. Sometimes it is a sudden prairie fire sweeping in, sometimes a sick animal, or a cast one, or a sudden change in the weather, necessitating an entire change in the chorus.

Well, here were boys to plow and boys to plant, boys to sow and boys to reap, and boys left in the house to tease for mother's shoe-strings to play horse, when one December morning, the thermometer twenty-eight degrees below zero, a paper and envelope were brought to me. I took a pencil and feebly wrote, to dear friends in the east:

"It's a girl!—it's a girl!!—it's a girl!!!—and it is *mine*."

If there was an inner "holy of holies" in my heart that my boys had never reached, I did not know it. But this dainty blossom, with her blue eyes and golden curls, was an expression most exquisite. Her brothers eyed her from a distance, in fact, "passed by on the other side." They seemed to fear that if they touched her she would bite or break, which, was uncertain. This only at first. A dear friend in the east, the wife of a minister of an important city church, hearing of the fruition of my long deferred hopes, sent to my little one a large package by express. Oh, the dainty garments! Everything a little lady could possibly require for outside adornment. That dear, thoughtful friend very well knew that the

long reign of boots and brown ducks had nearly unfitted my skillful fingers for the needlework that I should require for my darling. With a strong sense of grateful love that lady's name became my baby's, and we began, with one accord to call her Patty. What a dear good baby was the little Patty. If she could only see something moving, she would never make the least trouble. I first noticed that she felt a peculiar interest in things that had some "go" in them one day when she was about three months old. Her crib happened to be under the line where I was hanging the ironing. As fast as I finished a garment and hung it, smoothly folded on the line, it set all the others a-swinging; the motion caught the baby's eye and kept her quiet until the large ironing was finished. After that I noticed if everything was still she grew uneasy. But the flash and sparkle of the fire, the rising of steam, the bubbling of a boiling kettle, the motion of one's hands at work, and, as she grew older, the waving of things out of the window in the wind, would be all the entertainment that she needed.

What an affectionate little thing she proved to be. Her brothers had a great fashion of kissing her hands. Her lovely face, framed by the most wonderful curls that ever crowned a young baby's head, attracted great attention from strangers. But they were always greatly amused when, on trying to kiss her, she proudly drew her little head back and offered her hand for the salute. Ah, but that first summer was a heavenly one, and the angels ministered unto us.

The second summer she began to develop those qualities which have puzzled us so much. In June her father brought home a litter of pigs with their mother, of some choice breed. Wishing to give his prize stock every chance of perfect development, he gave her the freedom of the yards for a time. She was so well fed that she was very quiet, doing no mischief, but mostly lying around the grassy places with her tiny offspring free to roam at will. Whenever went the little black pigs there also went the little white Patty. They were very shy of her at first, scampering away

when she came too near; but her persistency soon conquered them, and in less than three days I found her sitting down beside the mother pig, with the little ones in her lap and around her at play—the expression on her face perfectly beatific. One sunny day she had followed them until completely tired out, and I found her almost asleep, her sweet head lying upon the broad side of the great, black porker. The little ones were trying to root her out of the way, as her position seriously interfered with their hungry intentions. Before her black friends were imprisoned, there were two calves tied in the yard where she could get to them. They, too, were afraid of her at first, but she soon conquered them; not, however, until she had been run over by them, wound up in their ropes, and stepped on several times. She soon came to spend all her waking hours with the calves. She learned by watching us feed them how that thing was done, and she would carry them everything she could reach, if not constantly watched. "Feed calfy" were the first connected words she ever used. When I first knew that the Giver of all good had blessed me with this girl, I shook my index finger before John's eyes and declared that here was one child who would not clean out stables. He gave a superior smile and replied not. But one morning in early fall, before she was three years old, I had my answer. He called me to the window and pointed toward the stables. Tom was throwing out the litter and Dick was tossing it into a pile. There was Patty, with a broken-handled stable-fork, helping with all her little might. She could get but little on to her clumsy fork, and it would not stay there until she reached the dumping place, but when it fell off, she patiently laid down her fork, went and picked up the load with her hands and placed it on the fork again, and perhaps would have one straw clinging to the fork-tines to throw off when she reached the pile.

The summer that she was four years old she began to reign right royally. It was, "Us boys are going over east with the sheep. There are the loveliest flowers there, mamma, for you, and the sweetest grass for the sheep and the dear little lambs." Or it was,

"Us boys are all going to the outlet, fishing. Tom says the fish just jump out of the water themselves there, they are so thick."

How or when the child learned to read, I am sure I cannot tell. She never stopped to take a lesson. She began with the red letters on the box of the new wagon, the letters and words on the farm machinery. Then I heard her spelling out the words on the outside of the paper flour sacks, as she climbed on to the load that papa had just brought from town. The summer she was five she vexed the boys to death nearly, by insisting upon milking. From the time the cattle were yarded at evening until they were turned toward the pastures next morning that child spent her waking hours in the yard with her little pail, stripping first one cow and then another. She was kicked heels over head twice, but that did not alter her dangerous practice in the least. There was one gentle old cow that we wished to beef in the fall, and did not care how soon she went dry. So Patty was told that if she would only milk old Lady White-foot, she could milk her all herself, no one else should touch her. Thus we compromised matters and still left a channel open for "natural development." We thought, of course, the child would get the cow dried up in a few days, but we soon had to furnish her a larger pail to milk in, and when winter set in she had petted up the old cow and fed her extra until she gave more milk than any cow on the farm.

Meantime, where were those principles slumbering that were inherited from the most precise and lady-like of grandmothers?—principles in regard to training young girls to indoor pursuits; training them from the cradle to be housekeepers; principles about the refining influences of needlework—principles which are certainly correct, but where, in this case, has there been a chance for application?

"Mother," said the Modoc to me one very cold day, "Pat is going with me now to look at my traps." "Why, surely, not in this snow and wind; take John, Jr." "John don't want to go. I'd rather have Pat." "But she'll freeze!" "O, you 'fraid, little mother!" said Patty, dancing around to find the rat spear; "don't you see I have on Tom's

cap, Dick's coat and Harry's dogskin mittens? Then just look at my new boots!" And away they went, carrying the sunshine of childhood out into the winter storm.

She celebrated her eighth birthday by skinning two sheep—poor little things that died "for want of breath," and that the masculines said were not worth skinning. The boys were away with all their pocket-knives, so she did the work with a table-knife—not to be turned aside by trifles, you see. The result added forty-five cents to her private purse.

Shall I own that what perplexes me most is the way John has turned the tables on me. "Just look at your 'dainty blossom,'" said he, one rainy day, when she had volunteered to clean out the drain below the stables—a job the boys refused to do until shamed out by her energetic work.

In a streak of compassion for his little tomboy, and remembering her isolation from girlish companions and sympathy, her papa one day invested in a piano-harp, thinking, perhaps, that music would have refining charms to sooth the savage little breast. The instrument, when closed, looks like a fat, over-grown sewing machine, without its machinery. When opened, by folding back its rosewood covers, a dulcimer-like arrangement of strings and letters is disclosed over a sounding board. It is operated upon with hammers. When handled by its inventor, its music suits me better than any I ever heard.

But with Patty, the music begins when she comes dancing in from her great outdoor interests. "Now I'm going to begin to be a lady," and with one kick of an agile foot she sends her rubber boot flying under the lounge, another kick and its mate lands in the woodbox. Her mittens are "fired" into some corner, and pulling at the strings of her hood, which are tied in fourteen hard knots, she slips them out over her chin, up past her nose, and the hood goes flying, where, she never stops to see. When she wishes to replace it on her head, she has only to reverse the operation—poke her head up through the neck of it, give her chin a lurch forward, one twist of the mouth, and the thing is settled.

Tossing her hair out of her eyes, she seizes the hammers, and really plays several pieces very well, but with energy enough to snap the strings, if they were not of the strongest silver-steel wire. She brings the hammers down as if she were cracking walnuts. One of her papa's favorites is "Katie Lee and Willie Gray." At the third verse she always turns up her nose at Willie's words:

"Boys are strong and girls are weak,
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill."

At the next verse her face brightens, and she sings with all the expression she can put in her voice:

"Katie answered with a laugh,
You shall carry only half;
Then tossing back her curls,
Boys are weak as well as girls."

How this natural phenomenon will turn out it is hard to say, as she is yet but nine years old. She doesn't seem to spend any time reading, yet she can tell every story that has been published in *Our Little Ones* for the last two years, and she knows the contents of her childish Bible histories so well that she can tell you something of nearly every character named prominently therein. Perhaps in this way lies her salvation. Her eyes take in the printed page by sentences instead of words, it seems, yet she remembers them and grasps the whole situation.

"Mamma," said she, and her face looked sweetly solemn, "do you know the nicest thing I have read to-day? It was about the baptism of Jesus. There were the distant hills and the sparkling river, then that lovely man, with his kind face. But oh, that lovely white dove, with the sun shining on his white feathers and the voice from Heaven. Do you know what the voice said, mamma? It said, 'This is my beloved Son.' I guess if all those wicked men had heard that voice, Jesus would not have had such a hard time as he did. Oh, mamma, I promised Tom to water the horses at six, and the clock is just striking."

It is only about two hours since I attempted to get her into some of her pretty toggery—I am so proud of her looks when I get her "fixed up."

Her complexion is waterproof. It never

tans or freckles and is of that dainty fairness that is seldom seen in the families of hard-working people. Her hands are plump, with dimpled knuckles, and long, taper fingers. With perfect health, she is as erect and graceful as a young Venus. After bathing her and kissing the sweet, white neck and shoulders, I managed to keep her quiet while I combed the long golden hair which hangs in wavy masses to her waist. But, while catching part of it back in braids and arranging the dainty fringe which curls naturally over her forehead, she began to get impatient. "Hurry up, mother," said she, "I can hear that new lamb bleating; I fear its mother is not going to own it and I must get out there before it gets chilled." "I am nearly done now, darling," and I hurried up stairs to get a fresh ruff for her neck. When I came down she was nowhere in sight. I went to the window that looked toward the barn and then I caught a glimpse of the heels of her rubber boots as they disappeared through a hole in the fence, on a short cut to the sheep-shed. Suggestions are now in order. Is it a hopeless case? Need I say that I get no sympathy from John in this peculiar state of affairs. While he owns that she out-boys all the male children on the farm, he says she is worth her weight in gold every year, from a financial standpoint.—*Farmers' Review.*

ORPHANED.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Bright roses around the window ledge,
Lilies beside the door;
And the grass is soft in its velvet green,
As it was in the days of yore.
But never a face looks out for me,
And never a voice I hear.
"Come in, come in, for the sun is low
And the grass is damp, I fear."

There are whisperings soft in the arching trees,
The rustle of dancing leaves,
And the twitter of swallows that build their nests
Close under the bending eaves;
And the chirp of nestlings who cuddle close
'Neath the bosom that keeps them warm,
But there are no loved ones to fold me in,
Or shelter my shivering form.

Alas the home is no longer mine,
The grass is not mine to tread.
The joy of my life, like the loved ones lost,
Is lying where rest the dead.
Bright sunbeams peep through the bending
boughs,
With a warm and tender smile,
But never a smile of love makes bright
The weariness of life's mile.

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER IX.

The lovely month of September receives high praise from Leigh Hunt, who says of it: "This is the month of the migration of birds, of the finished harvest, of nut gathering, of cider and perry making, and towards the conclusion of the change of color in trees. The remainder of the harvest is got in; and no sooner is this done, than the husbandman ploughs up his land again preparing it for the winter grain. The noblest feature of this season is a certain festive abundance for the supply of all the creation. There is grain for the men, birds and horses, hay for the cattle, loads of fruit on the trees, and swarms of fish in the ocean."

Besides this, there are many rural sports to indulge in, many pleasures to be enjoyed and much to make the people happier and healthier.

"Ganging Day" was a sort of septennial time of festivity, occurring in September, and the following extraordinary custom took place at that time. "On the morning of this day, a great number of young men assemble in the fields, when a very active fellow is nominated the leader. This person they are bound to follow, who for the sake of diversion, generally chooses the route through ponds, ditches and places of difficult passage. Every person they meet is obliged to take a ride, which is accomplished by two other persons taking them up by their arms and swinging them against each other. The feminine part of the population, in general, keep at home at this period, except those of less scrupulous character; who, for the sake of partaking of a gallon of ale and a plum cake—which every landlord or publican is bound to furnish the revelers with—generally spend the best part of the night in the fields if the weather is fair, it being strictly according to ancient usage not to partake of the cheer anywhere else."

Michaelmas Day occurs this month, as therein is celebrated the feast of St. Michael, and the mass said on that day, in the Catholic churches, is called "St. Michael's

Mass" from which we get the somewhat abbreviated term Michael-mas. In an old work, published in 1661, there is the following superstition: "They say, so many days old the moon is on Michael mass-day, so many floods after." So there were weather prophets even in those days. As the turkey is the principal dish at our Thanksgiving dinner, so is the eating of the goose necessary to the full enjoyment at Michaelmas—it being the dish of the queen as well as that of the peasant. This custom is said to have arisen from the following circumstance, which is well-vouched for. Queen Elizabeth received the news of the defeat of the Spanish Armada while she was eating a goose on Michaelmas day; and that, in commemoration of that event, she ever afterwards, on that day, dined on a goose. An old proverb runs: "If you eat goose on Michaelmas day, you will never want money all the year 'round." There seems to have been the usual kind of festivities on this day, such as picnics, dancing, running and wrestling.

On the first Monday after Michaelmas day a most peculiar custom took place at Kidderminster, of which the following is a very graphic account. "The magistrate and other officers which are annually elected, are, on this day, inaugurated; in celebration of which they each of them cause to be thrown open to the populace (who assemble to the number of thousands) from the windows of their houses, or, sometimes from the town hall, a large quantity of apples; in the whole, often amounting from twenty to thirty pots—baskets, containing five pecks each. This practice of course, occasions a kind of prescriptive holiday in the town, and any one having the temerity to refuse his apprentice or servant leave to attend the 'apple throwing' would probably have cause to repent such an invasion of right. A rude concourse therefore fills the streets which are the scenes of action; and as a sort of safety 'valve' if one may 'compare great things with small,' recourse is had to the flinging about of old shoes, cabbage stalks, and almost every accessible kind of missile; till at length the sashes are raised and the gifts of Pomona begin to shower down upon the heads of the multi-

tude. Woe be to the unlucky wight, who may chance to ride through the town during the introductory part of this custom. No sooner does he appear, than a thousand aims are taken at him and his horse or carriage, and the poor belated rider 'sees, or dreams he sees (if ignorant of the practice) the inhabitants of a whole town raised to oppose his single progress, without being able to form the most distant idea of their motives for so doing. At Ludlow there is a custom as equally foolish—that of pulling a rope." This last must be the same as the exercise called, "The Tug of War," witnessed at so many of our athletic exhibitions.

"Griggings" are almost as odd rustic sports as the name by which they were called. "Griggles" are nothing more, nor less than small apples which are left pretty abundantly upon the trees by the farmers, with an understanding that the urchins will have mercy on the boughs which, if left entirely bare, would suffer. Then come the boys in search of what they consider to be no more than their own right, that is, these same griggles; and, to secure the same is called "going a griggling." Up go the youngsters into the trees, almost as daring and having as firm a hold on the branches. When the trees are denuded of every particle of fruit, a shout is sent up and some slight remarks made as to the quantity and quality of the "leavings." From this, one is led to suppose that the fruit-growers do not make use of any kinds of apples for cider and dried apple pies. In our land, the young people, who acted in such a manner, would be deemed thieves, and treated as such; but in England, they must suppose the little fellows are doing them quite a favor, as the hostess or daughter presents them with a slice of bread and cheese, or a little piece of money to reward them for their work and trouble.

Sometimes the harvest does not end until September; so it will not be out of place to insert some more of the customs relative to that season, here, which—for want of room—we had to omit in our last article.

"Largess" seems to be a most necessary accompaniment to all these festivities; this is the gift of money—more frequently asked for than given gratuitously—and

which goes to purchase the always-to-be-remembered supper. After the supper has received full justice, away go the eaters outside the house and give vent to the shrill and peculiar cry of largess.

"The men and boys form a circle by taking hold of hands, and one of the party standing in the centre, having a large stone or earthen pitcher of horkey ale placed near him on the ground, with a horn or tin sort of a trumpet in his hand, makes a signal, and 'halloo!' then 'lar-r-r-r-r-ge-ess' is given as long and as loud as the lungs will allow, at the same time elevating their hands as high as they can, and still keeping hold. The person in the center blows the horn one continued blast as long as the cry is sounded. This is done three times, and immediately followed by three whoops; and then the *glass*, commonly a *horn* one, of spirit-stirring ale, freely circles. Then comes the shout, three times three." Something like our "hip! hip! hurra—tiger!!"

A return to the table was next in order, and though I regret to write it, for it is something one cannot approve of, still as a faithful chronicler of the times it must be penned—the pipes were lit and glasses drained. Then came a sort of masquerade party, or as it was styled, a "disguising entertainment." This show occasioned many a hearty laugh and was carried out thus: "One of the party habited in a long cloak, and disguised as a female, is taken with a violent attack of the toothache, and the doctor is sent for. He soon makes his appearance, mounted on the back of one of the other men, as a horse, having in his hands a common milking stool, which he bears upon, so as to enable him to keep his back in nearly a horizontal position. The doctor brings with him his tongs, which he uses for the purpose of extracting the tooth; this is a piece of tobacco pipe adapted to the occasion, and placed in the mouth. A fainting fit takes place, from the violence of the operation, and the bellows are used as a means of causing a reviving hope. At this time, the lord of the harvest accompanied by his lady, (the person is so called who goes second in the reap, each sometimes wearing a sort of disguise) with two plates in his hand, enters the parlor where

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

the guests are seated, and solicits a largess from them. The collection made, they join their party again at the table; and the lord, recounting to his company the success he has met with, a fresh jest is given to hilarity, in which, though it can hardly be said to be upon the 'light fantastic toe,' the stiffness of age and rheumatic pangs are forgotten, and those who have passed the grand climactic, feel in the midst of their teens."

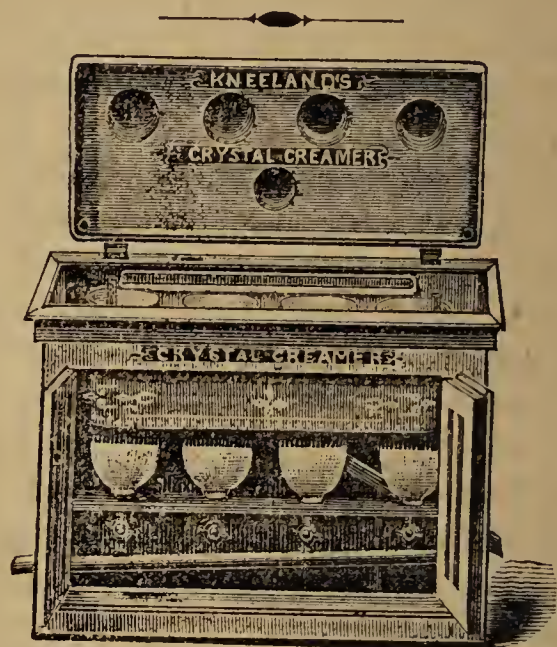
In a very interesting work on Northamptonshire, England, there is an account of a September custom which will, very appropriately close our article for this month.

"A meadow is divided into fifteen portions, answering to fifteen lots, which are pieces of wood cut off from an arrow, and marked according to the landmarks in the field. To each lot are allowed eight mowers, amounting to one hundred and seventy in the whole. On the Saturday seven night after Midsummer-day these portions are laid out by six persons. These are called field men, and have an entertainment provided for them upon the day of laying out the meadows, at the appointment of the lord of the manor. In running the field, each man has a boy allowed to assist him. On Monday morning lots are drawn consisting, some of eight swaths and others of four. Of these, the first and last carry garlands. The first two lots are of four swaths, and whilst these are mowing, the mowers go double."

The rules were as follows: No man or men were allowed to go before the two garlands, or mow above eight swaths over their lots before they laid down their scythes and went to breakfast, nor were they allowed to mow any farther than a certain set piece; but must leave their scythes there and go to dinner. The penalties for transgressing the rules were, that they must pay a penny or deliver up their scythe at the first demand and this as often as they transgressed.

"The dinner, provided by the lord of the manor's tenant, consists of three cheese-cakes and a new made cheese. The cakes and cheese-cakes are of the size of the winnowing sieve; and the person who brings them is to have three gallons of ale. The

master of the feast is paid in hay, and is further allowed to turn all his cows into the meadow on Saturday morning till eleven o'clock; that by this means giving the more milk the cakes may be made larger."



The Crystal Creamery.

Our illustration shows one of the latest and most approved Family Dairy Creameries.

The glass cans, holding five and ten gallons of milk each, are hung in an iron vat, like a sink, fourteen inches deep, the vat being placed in the top of a refrigerator, correspondidg in size to the number of cows from which the creamer is to be supplied with milk. The upper part of the cans is surrounded by water, the lower parts extending downward through openings in the bottom of the vat, being accessible at the lower points by the doors in the side of the refrigerator, or cabinet.

The bottom of the glass can is shaped like the top of a bottle, and the milk is drawn from the center, instead of the side of the can, the vexed question of sediment is solved.

The cooling of the milk is entirely at the top, and around the upper part of the can, by means of water alone. That this new method is an improvement on the old plan is apparent to every thoughtful person. There is not the least necessity of cooling milk at the bottom. Cool it at the top; the bottom will from necessity be cooled, and the result in raising cream will be very much better than can be attained at the bottom.

Water-Lilies and their Culture.

One of the most attractive features of a landscape is a water surface. Landscape gardeners go to much expense when laying out grounds to get some water into a conspicuous part of them. Why should not farmers, who have freely given to them by nature every opportunity of embellishing their homes, enjoy at the cost of a little labor the advantages and pleasures which their richer neighbors enjoy at a large cost, and on account of which some people, who could themselves possess the same, envy them. And as land is far more pleasing and enjoyable when covered with flowers, so the surface of the water is improved and beautified by being covered with fragrant and beautiful water-lilies, which may be grown so easily.

The commonest water-lily is our native American species, *Nymphaea odorata*. Its lovely white, wax-like flowers and sweet odor always make it attractive, and it is worthy a place in every garden, which, however poor, may have its half-barrel sunk in the soil of a grass-plot, or a stone-cemented pit in which a few roots may be planted. It does best in a pond or in the almost-still bend of a slow-running stream, in the mud of which a few roots may be pushed down to a depth of six inches. Where the mud is rich these flowers grow six inches across and the leaves thirteen inches. The florists sell these roots for 40 cents each or \$3 a dozen. A variety of this lily producing flowers only 1½ or 2 inches in diameter can be procured. A pink water-lily is found at Cape Cod, but it is rare excepting where it is cultivated. It is of a deep pink or rose color, has flowers larger than the white variety, and possesses a most delicious fragrance. The flowers often sell for 25 cents each, and for double as much at the popular watering-places and in the cities. The roots are scarce and cost several dollars each. Another pure white lily is *Nymphaea tuberosa*, which has flowers at times seven inches in diameter, with a sweet ripe-apple odor. This kind costs 75 cents a root. A most beautiful and deliciously fragrant species is the yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea flava*. The flowers

are of a bright golden-yellow and are scented like the blossoms of the locust tree. This variety requires a warm, sunny corner of the pond. The roots cost 50 cents each. A pigmy lily is the dwarf Chinese water-lily, *Nymphaea pygmaea*, very sweetly odorous, but with flowers no larger than half a dollar, which open at noon and close at night. There are some other kinds having white and pink flowers which are natives of England.

The queen of the lily pond is *Nelumbium speciosum*. This beautiful plant is the lotus of Egypt and India, and the seed of it is the sacred bean. It is, however, entirely hardy and produces its leaves 30 inches across. Its buds are at first creamy white and bright rose in color, and in form like enormous tea-rose buds, and then gradually expand like a tulip, until at maturity they spread to a width of 12 or 13 inches, and diffuse their delightful fragrance far and wide. *Nelumbium luteum*, or the yellow lotus, is a native plant, not equal in beauty to the *speciosum*, but a noble ornament to the pond, with its scarcely smaller leaves and its hundreds of buds and a score of open flowers, all exhibited at the same time. The flowers are of a sulphur yellow color and as large as a quart bowl. Several other varieties of foreign nelumbiums are cultivated, which have beautifully colored flowers. There are many other desirable aquatic plants described in the catalogues of the florists who make this class of plants a special culture, but space is inadequate to mention them. A few of them, selected according to the means and desires of the owner of a pond, would certainly add a charm to any country home which would be all the more pleasing because of its rarity. Even one native lily would be a source of pleasure, and would be a beginning which would lead to further progress in this delightful culture.—*Weekly Times*.

Medicine has cost the world more than bread, and has killed more than it has cured.

Laziness is a good deal like money, the more a man has of it the more he seems to want.

An Arlington Market Garden.

A correspondent of the *Boston Herald* has lately been visiting the vegetable and seed farm of Mr. W. W. Rawson at Arlington, and was very greatly impressed by what he saw there, as any one would be, even of our most experienced farmer readers, many of whom have no idea of the scale on which operations are carried in this kind of farming, and but little conception of the methods employed. The *Herald* correspondent's letter is so interesting that we copy it entire. He says:—

The writer one day last week posted out to Arlington, and, after a little inquiry, was directed to the gardens of the largest producer of vegetables in New England. He has in Arlington forty acres of land which he owns, some of which is worth \$2000 an acre, and some of which cost him \$4000 an acre. In addition to this, he has on lease sixty acres in Medford, about a mile distant, on the shores of Mystic lake. The establishment in Arlington is the most elaborate. Here are the hot-houses and hot frames, where vegetables are raised all the year round. At this place there are ten acres under glass, which will give some idea of the extensive character of the business done. A portion of this glass-covered space consists of hot-houses, where artificial heat is used, steam pipes conveying the heat throughout the buildings. To produce this heat, 200 tons of coal are consumed in the season. Another portion of the glass-covered area depends for its heat upon the decomposition or heating of stable manure. Two thousand cords of stable manure are used on the farm annually, a portion of which goes under the frames. This manure is obtained from the stables of Boston principally, and three large teams—one of them a four horse team—are employed all the time in this work.

In seven of the hot-houses, at the time of the visit in question, there were 1000 hills of cucumbers, some of which were about running out, having yielded their utmost, while others were in full yield, and still others just coming into bearing. Cucumbers are planted so as to come in about the mid-

dle of April, and from that time forward until the time the plants in the open air mature the hot-houses furnish the supply. In this case, from 4000 to 6000 cucumbers are picked from the vines every day. Lettuce is a perpetual crop, so to speak; that is, is matured all the year round, and to do this it has to be sown from time to time throughout the year.

There is also under glass half an acre of Canada melons, a new and rare variety, which has only been introduced into our market quite recently. Under glass there are from four to five crops raised each year, while in the open air from two to three crops in the season are secured. Here is the way that three crops are secured. Beets are sown quite thickly in drills, the same being a considerable distance apart. The ground being rich, the beets come up luxuriantly, making large leaves. These are pulled at the proper time, leaving enough beets behind to mature into large roots, and using the beets pulled for greens. Then between the rows of beets are planted rows of celery. All the vegetables are planted in long, narrow beds, between which are trenches or furrows that answer a double purpose—they enable the men to thin out, weed or plant, as the case may be, and they serve also for irrigation purposes.

The system of irrigation used is most complete and elaborate. There are, in two different places, two water towers containing large tanks, into which the water is pumped from driven wells. The pumping in one of the stations is done both by wind power and steam, and in the other by wind power alone, the windmill having a capacity of raising 100 gallons a minute. In addition to this, there are a steam pump and boiler, which are on wheels, and can be moved from place to place with horses. This is moved along the river or the lake, as required, and water drawn and sent through lines of hose to any distance required, and in this way the fields in dry times are kept well watered. The water is not sprinkled upon the growing vegetables, but is let into the furrows alongside the beds, and soaks in, giving moisture to the roots. Salt water is used as well as fresh, the former being preferred. At one of the pumping stations

is a washing and packing room, where all vegetables that have sand or clay on them are put into large troughs of water and washed clean before packing.

Sixteen horses are employed and six market teams are run, carrying into Boston every morning from 10 to 15 tons of vegetables of various kinds in their season. The proprietor has two stalls in the vegetable market in Boston, beside supplying to the order of commission merchants packages of vegetables to go to the various cities in the State, as well as to New Hampshire and other New England States, New York and Canada. In summer 40 men are employed, besides, and at intervals, a number of boys and women to do weeding, etc. At the time of this visit, a number of men were busily engaged in setting out celery plants, which, later on, would be planted in the place where they were destined to mature. Here two men are employed in watering the plants as they are set out and other growing plants, and there is enough of this kind of work to keep them employed all the time in dry weather.

To give an idea of the extent of the crops raised an enumeration of some of the principal ones may be given. Twenty acres are planted in squashes; 20 acres in celery; 10 acres in cauliflowers; 6 acres in onions; 5 acres in early bunch beets; and 2 of late ones; 4 acres of tomatoes; half an acre of melons under glass, and 2 acres of melons outside; 2 acres of dandelions, and a number of acres in beans, peas, carrots, etc. There are 6000 tomato plants in the 4 acres, which at an average yield of half a bushel to a plant will give as the crop on that land 3000 bushels. The price of tomatoes ranges from 50 cents to \$1 a bushel, according to season, so that for this crop alone at least \$1500 is assured. The six acres of onions will produce about 3000 bushels, and at the average price of \$1 a bushel, we can easily calculate that income. Among the crops raised are several acres of rye. This is done, not for the grain, but for the straw, which is used for making matting to protect the frames during the most inclement and frosty weather of winter. A night watchman makes these mats during the vigils of the night. In the same building

where he operates are repair shops of various kinds, where blacksmith, carpenter and other work is done.

In addition to raising vegetables in such large quantities, vegetable seeds of all kinds are cultivated, the proprietor having, in addition to his market stalls, an extensive seed store in Boston. To raise seed he selects the healthiest and best of the plants of various kinds, and carefully cultivates them to that end. The result is that he can boast—and he is proud of it—that in no single case has he had complaint from patrons of failure of his seed to grow.

This year he is growing cauliflower seed, which has heretofore been regarded as a most difficult thing to accomplish in this climate, the seed heretofore used being imported from Europe. The price is about fifty dollars per pound, and as high as sixty dollars per pound has been paid. Cauliflower seed is sown in hot-house in December, and the plant matures in April, and is marketed. Those intended for open air culture are sown later, and set out.

In addition to supplying vegetables to the market for consumption, quite a large business is done in plants, such as tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, egg and other kitchen garden plants, which are supplied in large quantities, and sold in Boston, as well as at the gardens. Taken altogether, the business is a wonderful one, and full of interesting details of which no mere newspaper article could pretend to give more than an outline.

The proprietor of this farm—which, though of one hundred acres in extent, represents through its crops really more than two hundred acres of highly cultivated land—is still a young man, though he has built up the business he has to-day, from the smallest beginnings. He has filled all grades in the business, and knows every branch of it thoroughly. He is what may be called a practical, rather than a scientific farmer or gardener—that is, his practice keeps pace, or rather goes ahead of his theory. He is all the time thinking out and working out improvements in cultivation and appliances therefor. He goes to bed at nine o'clock in the evening, and is up at five in the morning, looking after his

affairs. He has a telephone in his house, by which he can receive orders for vegetables and instantly fill them. He has about \$100,000 invested in his plants, and the average annual yield per acre of the land he cultivates, is five hundred dollars. Can such return be paralleled?

Essay on Man.

MAN that is born of woman is small potatoes and few in the hill.

He riseth up to-day and flourisheth like a rag weed, and to-morrow or the day after the undertaker hath him in the ice box.

He goeth forth in the morning warbling like a lark, and is knocked out in one round and two seconds.

In the midst of life he is in debt, and the tax collector pursueth him wherever he goeth.

The banister of life is full of splinters, and he slideth down it with considerable rapidity.

He walketh forth in the bright sunlight to absorb ozone, and meeteth the bank teller with a sight draft for \$357.

He cometh home at eventide and meeteth the wheelbarrow in his path, and the wheelbarrow riseth up and smiteth him to the earth, and falleth upon him and runneth one of its legs into his ear.

In the gentle springtime he putteth on his summer clothes, and a blizzard striketh him far from home, and filleth him with woe and rheumatism.

He layeth up riches in the bank, and the president speculateth in margins, and then goeth to Canada for his health.

In the winter he putteth on his winter trousers, and a wasp that abideth in them filleth him full of intense excitement.

He starteth down cellar with an oleander, and goeth first backward, and the oleander cometh after him and sitteth upon him.

He buyeth a watch dog, and when he cometh home late from the lodge the watch dog treeth him and sitteth beneath him until rosy morn.

He goeth to the horse trot and betteth his money on the brown mare, and the bay gelding with a blaze face winneth..

He marrieth a red-headed heiress with a

wart on her nose, and the next day her parental ancestor goeth under, with a few assets and great liabilities, and cometh home to live with his beloved son-in-law.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

The Leghorns have few equals, if any, as egg producers. There are two varieties of Leghorns—Brown and White, and of each there are two classes—single and rose combs. The Browns are the most popular with fanciers on account of their beautiful plumage and handsome pencillings. With the exceptions of the combs, the rose and single comb Brown Leghorns are exactly alike. In the Northern States where the winters are generally severe, the majority of fanciers prefer the rose to the single comb, owing to the liability of the latter to freeze. The rose comb being broad and low, lying close to the head, is not easily affected by cold. While many prefer the rose comb for the reason just given, there are still many others with whom the single comb variety is pre-eminent on account of their beautiful appearance; the comb of the cock being high, straight and deeply serrated, while that of the hen lies over to one side of the head forming a fold. During the laying season (which is nearly the whole year under favorable conditions) the comb of the hen is a bright red, which with the smooth, white earhole and rich brown plumage forms a most beautiful and harmonious blending of colors. The sight of a yard of Brown Leghorns during the warm spring months is about as productive of the "hen fever" as anything we know of. A smooth, white earhole of the proper size, is one of the most difficult points to produce; but in breeding for exhibition there are also many other points which the breeder must keep prominently before him. They are of Spanish origin and are great producers of good sized white eggs. Where they are fed properly the eggs are very rich in albumen, and have a fine flavor. They have no superiors and very few equals as egg producers. By some they have been termed, "egg-machines" "everlasting layers" etc. While they are not everlasting layers, they came as near it as any fowl



Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

extant. They are essentially a farmer's fowl, as to do their best they must have unrestrained range. They are great foragers, and during the warm months, (and indeed some of the colder months), where they have unlimited range, will pick up their own living. Many farmers object to them because of their small size, but when the keeping of the home market supplied with fresh eggs is the object, no better breed can be kept. When matured they weigh from four to six pounds each, and while their bodies are plump and compact, with small bones, and good eating (what there is of them), it does not pay to breed them for market purposes.

Although they belong to the non-sitting breeds, they will occasionally show a disposition to incubate a nest of eggs; but they are not to be trusted, for after sitting on the eggs long enough to spoil them, Biddy

suddenly concludes that she has made a mistake, and the upshot is that she leaves her nest and goes to laying harder than ever. By all means where a farmer wishes to keep fowls for eggs alone, he should keep the Brown Leghorns, but for a general purpose fowl, (and that is what most farmers want), a cross between the Brown Leghorns and one of the larger breeds would be the best. A Brown Leghorn cock with light Brahma hens, about ten hens to each cock, would produce a variety which would meet the requirements of the farmer who does not wish to breed for exhibition purposes.

Those who are too proud to inquire what a thing costs when they buy it, are the first to find fault when they come to pay for it.

When a man measures out glory for himself, he always heaps the measure.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

On the liquor vender stern Death had called,
 He, his last day on earth had passed;
 The sins of the flesh and the love of gain,
 Found a fitting rebuke at last.
 His cold corpse lay in its damp bed of clay,
 And his salesrooms with crape were hung,
 While he, himself, the spiritual man,
 To the cold river Styx had come.

O! the waves of that cruel stream flowed fast,
 He fain would have staid on the land,
 For the loose sails shook in the cutting blast,
 As he felt the force of Death's hand.
 He entered the time-worn and dismal craft
 And trembled so in affright,
 That the weird and hideous boatman laughed
 Till the echoes darkened the night.

"O where are we going?" the dealer cried;
 In a mocking, sepulchral tone,
 The ferryman Charon grimly replied:
 "To the gates of your future home."
 A fearful voyage was that, in all truth,
 To the wretched and abject man;
 His thoughts returned to the days of his youth,
 And he wished he was young again.

The boat touched the strand of a dreary land,
 "We separate here," Charon said;
 On the shore stood Nemesis, pointing where
 A path through a dark tunnel led.
 Impelled by a power he could not see,
 He followed his merciless guide
 Until they arrived at a loathsome den,
 By the foot of a mountain side.

"Spirit," the regal custodian said,
 "Behold here the home you have won,
 Here you must live till your victims forgive
 The numerous wrongs you have done.
 The growth of seeds sown in your earthly home
 You are called upon here to reap,
 And here you must learn what you should have
 known
 Ere you planted those seeds so deep."

Grim dragons leered at the unhappy wretch,
 Noisome serpents hissed in the gloom,
 As the ghastly guide turned the grating key
 And left him alone to his doom.
 Ah! who could find words for the thoughts that
 flowed
 Through the mind of the guilty man;
 He cursed his fate through his chattering teeth,
 And he wished he was young again.

"Who are my accusers? Come, bring them to
 me,
 My business was sanctioned by law,
 I paid for a license," he hoarsely cried;
 O! a terrible sight he saw,
 For the first to come was a tiny child,
 With a face that was pale and thin,
 She slowly lifted a skeleton hand
 And pointed it straight toward him.

"I have sobbed with hunger many a night,
 As I lay on my bed of straw,
 While my father paid you the price of bread:
 Is starvation sanctioned by law?"
 Before the bars of the damp prison doors
 A poor drunkard's wife next appeared,
 He remembered well, how many a time,
 At her prayers and sobs he had sneered.

"I begged of you through my fast-falling tears,
 As I knelt on your bar-room floor,
 Not to give to my half-crazed husband, rum,
 And at my petitions you swore.
 My husband was killed in a drunken brawl,
 Brought on by the liquor you sold.
 May you now drink of the bitterest draught
 That the depths of Hades can hold."

A fair, blue-eyed boy, with a crimson gash
 Cut deep in the broad youthful brow,
 And his murderer passed, with fearful oaths,
 By the door of the culprit now.
 Full many a drunkard, with bloodshot eyes,
 And delirious, woeful form,
 Lingered near, to mock him, with jeering cries,
 Ere the sad procession moved on.

There were little children, crying for bread,
 And mothers who wept for their sons,
 And maidens, whose lovers to crime were led,
 Slowly greeted him, one by one.
 Blind babes, deaf mutes, and children deformed
 In many a horrible way,
 Their sentence passed on the penitent wretch
 During that, his settlement day.

Vainly he prayed in those hours for relief,
 For the past he could efface,
 And he tore his hair in remorseful grief,
 As the fruits of his sins he faced.
 No license could help him under the weight
 Of the punishment he had won;
 No arguments fair were efficient there,
 For his work could not be undone.

O! 'tis sad to think how many to-day,
 Sow seeds for a harvest of tears,
 And that they must reap at some future date
 The results of their wasted years.
 They, too, must pass over the river Styx,
 With Charon, the ferryman old,
 And Nemesis follow to find their home,
 But a cell in a mountain cold.

A mountain whose walls are rocks of remorse
 That form round the spirit a cell,
 Where serpents of pain and dragons of grief
 Are symbolized inmates of hell.
 O! pause, ere too late, beware of your fate,
 Beware how you traffic with blood,
 The curse of the lost, is the certain cost
 To those who embark on its flood.

—The Lever.

We had rather talk ill of ourselves than
 not talk at all.

To live without envy is a certain indica-
 tion of great qualities.



THE NEW "JEWELL" STRAWBERRY.

This new variety was raised from seed by P. M. Augur & Sons in 1880, and is one of a lot of Seedlings produced from one quart of "Jersey Queen" and one quart of "Prince of Berries" (the seed being sown together, and taken from exhibition berries). We give the originator's description.

"The Jewell is the finest growing variety we have ever seen, producing an abundance of very large, high colored fruit, of fine quality.

Season medium, size large, color bright

red, changing to crimson when pretty ripe; flower pistillate, enormously productive. Will produce more in value from same area than any other variety known. Berry very solid and firm, promising to make it the *great Market Strawberry*. The plant is very robust and vigorous, and has never shown any signs of rust or blight. Being of better color, more firm and solid, of better quality, more vigorous and more productive than the Sharpless, it will not fail to become a great favorite."

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. IX.

WHOLE NO., XLVII.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA Co., PA.,

SEPT., 1885.

Potted Strawberry Plants. At any time after this date we shall be able to ship thoroughly rooted, potted layers of *Cornelia*, *Daniel Boone*, *Atlantic*, *Prince of Berries*, *May King*, *Manchester*, *James Vick*, *Longfellow* and *Sharpless*, an excellent selection of the most promising new varieties, at 50 cents per dozen, or \$2.50 per hundred, packed in light baskets, by express. A few of these set this month, on good soil, will produce hundreds of good plants for next spring's setting at a less cost than they can be purchased at next spring.

Choice Seed Wheat. We have two hundred bushels of new Martin's Amber, the best bald winter wheat ever introduced in this country. Our crop contains no cockle, chess, rye or other foul stuff whatever. Price 1.50 per bushel net. Bags 25 cents each, extra, for each two bushels.

Agents' Stationery. We are now filling orders for Letter Heads and Envelopes printed in two colors especially for the use of our "Plant Agents." We furnish, prepaid, by mail, 100 of each, (letter heads and envelopes to match) or 300 of either, for \$1.00. We will send samples free to any agent who desires them, and we would be pleased to have all use them. Send along your orders.

Tillinghast's Cabbage Pest Powder. On another page will be found an advertisement of an article which every cabbage grower in the Union has been look-

ing for in vain, for years, and having found it at last, we feel like throwing up our hat and shouting "Eureka." The cabbage worms must go. That vexed question is settled. On actual trial on our grounds a small sprinkling of this powder on the affected parts, the tender leaves and forming heads, completely cleared them from the disgusting worms. A few hours after the first application, nine tenths of the worms were *dead*, most of them dropping to the ground or to the lower leaves. The compound is of our own invention and of our own manufacture, so we know it contains nothing which would poison a person if used on cabbage heads the day before they are to be eaten. It is almost entirely composed of vegetable substances and is very light and bulky, a quart bag being required to hold a pound. It will therefore go a great ways, and on trial will be found we think, the cheapest as well as the best thing ever devised for the extermination of nearly all garden insects.

Cabbage Wanted. Under date of Aug. 14, Mr. E. E. Yonge, Columbus, Ga., asks us to kindly give him the name and address of several large cabbage growers in the Upper Mississippi Valley, say in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana or some adjoining state. He wishes to purchase in carload lots. This has set us to thinking that if we only knew which of our agents and subscribers have large quantities to spare, and in what other sections it may be wanted, we might be the means of greatly benefiting both buyer and seller. If all who read this notice of either class, will at once make a brief report to us we will publish their names and address in full in our next issue under the headings, "Cabbage Wanted" and Cabbage for Sale," without charge.

A Ladies Department. In response to frequent suggestions from our lady friends, we take pleasure in announcing that we have arranged to begin a "Ladies Department" in our next issue, which will be edited by an experienced housekeeper, who will no doubt make her department very instructive and valuable to all inter-

ested in matters to which it pertains. We earnestly request contributions from any of our fair sisters who may feel willing to aid in keeping up such a department. Address, "Household Helps," in care of this office.

Testimonials. We hope our readers will excuse us for occasionally indulging in the publication of letters which highly compliment our "P. S. cabbage seeds," when we state the fact that we do not make room for more than a mere fraction of the number of such letters which are sent to us. Most of our readers know from their own experience what our cabbage seeds are, and therefore it is useless to fill our columns with such matter. So while we return our thanks to the hundreds who are troubling themselves to favor us with such high testimonials, we beg to suggest to all such that they will be doing our cause far greater service if they would, instead of sending them to us, kindly give their views and experience on the subject to some other agricultural journal which will place it before growers who are not already our customers.

If you will write out a crop report and in it give a truthful statement of your experience with our seeds and send it to whatever agricultural or family paper you may be a subscriber for, the publishers will gladly publish it for the benefit of their readers, and you will thus be doing us a service for which we shall be truly thankful. Tell the truth and we will risk the result.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR opens in Philadelphia, on September 23, and continues two weeks. The Premium List is made with great liberality towards exhibitors in all departments, many large, special individual premiums being offered by private parties. Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier of Philadelphia offer \$100 to ladies for best Home Made Dresses, one-half going to professional and one-half to non-professional dressmakers. Entries close September 15th.

THE CATALOGUE OF RANDOLPH PETERS, Wilmington, Del., shows that his "Great Northern and Southern Nurseries" are among the most extensive in the

Union. Perhaps his greatest specialty is peaches, being located in a section specially adapted to the production of that fruit, yet the lists of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, and all the popular small fruits are exceptionally full, and a great variety of ornamental shrubs, vines, roses, &c. are shown. Taken altogether it is one of the most complete catalogues sent out by any nursery we know of.

Literary Mention.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September is a number full of notable attractions. The frontispiece this month is an illustration to one of Dorothy Holroyd's pretty poems entitled, "The Dryad and the Nightingale." This plate is another successful adaptation of the new style of engraving for which GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK is fast gaining a reputation. The fashion cuts and fancy work designs are admirable, both in drawing and color. The literature of this issue embraces a powerful story by Anelia B. Edwards, entitled "The Four Fifteen Express," "The Yoke of Honor," "Michael Angelo and I," and "The Exile's Daughter." The publisher announces the speedy forthcoming of a new serial by Helen Mathers, the title of which is "Love Lies A-Bleeding." This story is bright and engaging, in the author's best style, and promises to do much towards enhancing the attractions of the LADY'S BOOK during the mid-winter. GODEY'S is an old friend and a valuable one whom every lady should cultivate. Published by Haulenbeek & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., at \$2.00 per year.

THE September number of DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE is decidedly one of the best we have had. The story, "Bryanstone and Wife," by Philip Bourke Marston, is a capital one, and "Orders of Knighthood," an illustrated article, "A Happy Island," "The Story of Ludwig Spohr," "A Maid of Honor of the Last Century," and "An Old Italian City," are well worth reading. The various departments are carefully filled, and contain much that is useful in the household. The frontispiece is a fine oil picture, called "Good-Bye."

ST. NICHOLAS for September has a long and varied table of contents. "The Battle of the Third Cousins" is the title of a fanciful tale by Frank R. Stockton. A very funny story with a good moral is contributed by Sophie Swett. It is entitled "A Great Financial Scheme," and tells how a country boy tried to rival the magnates of Wall street in his speculations which didn't seem to "pan out" very well in any particular. An interesting and instructive feature of this excellent magazine is its articles upon natural history, that in the present number being written by C. F. Holder, who, in "Spiders of the Sea," tells of crabs and their ways and uses. A curious historical article on "Nicknames" shows how some very great people were known by some very queer names.

Rev. E. P. Roe and J. T. Trowbridge, those gifted writers for young people, are drawing their two serials, "Driven Back to Eden," and "His One Fault," to happy conclusions.

The engravings and illustrations are fine and tend to make this number especially charming,

Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO JULY GARNERINGS.

49. Adamant.

50.	M	51	B O A S T E D
	S A D		O U S T E D
	S I R E N		A S K E D
	M A R I P U T		S T E M
	D E P O T		T E D
	N U T		E D
	T		D

52. WATER-MELON.

53. WATER.

54. M E S M E R I S M
P A T R I C I A N
D E C I D E D L Y
G A T H E R I N G
P A T R I M O N Y
C O N G E N I A L
G R A N U L A T E
G L O B O S I T Y
S A T E L L I T E

55. "Know Thyself."

56. S A M P A N S
U N C L A S P
M A L A B A R
M U S C A R I
E R M I L I N
R I O T I N G

SEPTEMBER GARNERINGS

No. 65. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 42 letters, is an old-time proverb.

The 17, 21, 1, 23, 37 is to glide.

The 9, 14, 3, 10, 2, 6, 7, 8 is vain ostentation of learning

The 5, 39, 4, 29, 13, 11 is hardy.

The 15, 24, 19, 22, 12, 16 is a command.

The 33, 18, 35, 30, 31 is a lover.

The 33, 20, 26, 34 is mature.

The 42, 28, 36, 25 is want.

The 27, 32, 40, 41 is a pain.

LACKAWANNA LAD.

No. 66. SEVEN LETTER CROSS SQUARE.

Across—1. A large short-horned antelope, found in North India. 2. A cautious or timorous speech. 3. An explosive compound of wood fiber and nitro glycerine.

Down—1. A cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas. 2. To shine with a subdued and fitful luster. 3. That which affords shade, as a screen of trees.

ADELAIDE.

No. 67. REVERSIONS.

1

The 1 to 6 you see every where,
On earth, in sea, within the air,
While 6 to 1 is part of bone,
The blade of leaf, or some thin stone.

2

In 1 to 6 will work all night
The sailors, until morning light,
To land the 6 to 1 of brandy,
For smuggling work dark nights are handy.

3

Mischievous boys, in search of fun,
From 1 to 5 take 5 to 1
Of mother's thread to make a cord,
With which to fly their kites abroad.

MAUDE.

No. 68. A DIAMOND.

1. A numeral. 2. To render complete. 3. A resinous substance. 4. That part of the turtle that belongs to the lower shell. 5. Dressed with a shirt outward. 6. A genus of plants. 7. To unweave (Obs.) 8. A contraction "for at all times." 9. A numeral.

SALLY.

No. 69. HALF SQUARE.

1. To steal. 2. Conjunctions. 3. The top of a slope. 4. Bulky pieces of timber. 5. A number. 6. A verb. 7. A consonant.

A. BEGINNER.

No. 70. LETTER ENIGMA.

For tyros.

In curious clocks, in furious flocks:
In silicate stone, in silly Kate's tone;
In similes pat, in Jimmy Lee's hat:
In battering fleet, in pattering feet:
In scattering sleet, in wondering Willy;
In blundering Billy.

You catch up your gun, and away you run

To shoot at the plundering crow:

And when you take aim, the TOTAL will name

The action, as Webster will show.

MAUDE.

No. 71. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of six letters.)

1. Odors. 2. The goddess of the morning. 3. A wanderer. 4. To compose. 5. A scripture proper name, meaning pain. 6. To write. 7. Original. 8. Wood-nymphs.

Primals: A Spanish dance.

Finals: Certain fishes.

DAN SHANNON.

No. 72. DROP LETTER PROVERB.

H-n-r-c-a-g-m-n-m-n-e-s-n-c-a-a-t-r.

O. MISSION.

Answers in November Garnerings.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's puzzles we offer, People's Etiquette Book.

For second best list we will award, Popular Prose Readings.

Lists will close on Oct. 13.

Answers to July Garnerings were received from Lackawanna Lad, Anna Condor, Dan Shannon, O. Mission, Maude, Flossie Floss, George Hermon, Wayland, the Wanderer, Katie Burroughs, Sally, Con Cregan, Samuel Bicknell, Ajax, Undine, Slippery Elm, Timon of Athens, J. F. M.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Maude: Those "Reversions" are excellent, and we are much pleased at the form in which they are presented for solution. You seem to revel in rhymes.

—*Lackawanna Lad:* You need not take the trouble to send answers to your own puzzles, as such are never counted; it would be very unfair to do so.—

Sally: The Diamond in this number is the last puzzle of yours we have on hand up to the time of sending this to press, Aug. 14. More would be welcome. We should like some Octagons.—

A. L.: We are looking for some more of your fine Charades, and hope, soon, to receive them. Did Maude's compliments so entirely over-power you that you have not recovered from their effects?—

T. N. A.: When the puzzling fever overtakes you again, sit down and compose just as many puzzles as you can, for we will insure a hearty welcome for all you may favor us with.—

Adelaide: In your next package, please to include some Diamond Crosses, as they will prove quite a novelty in this department.—

Anna Condor: All seasons have their pleasures and contain something to gratify each one's taste. One may like what another dislikes; and that which displeases one may give pleasures to another. We do not know the author of the lines submitted; do not think they have been culled from any poem, but are complete in themselves. As some of our readers may be more familiar with the subject, than we are, and may be able to give you the desired information, we reproduce the lines here:

"And though heavy the cross the Master sends,
He has promised a glorious morn,
When we see, not as now, but 'face to face,'
And know as we are known;
When the shadows are lifted, the mists have cleared,
And we walk no more alone;
In that beautiful land, sometime, somewhere,
He will give us back our own."
A beautiful sentiment wedded to beautiful lines.

F. S. F.

Gathering Peas for Seed.

The pea is one of the few vegetables in which the varieties rarely mix when grown near each other. The gardener may save his own seed with a reasonable certainty that it will produce plants true to name. It is not wise, however, to gather for seed a few pods that happen to ripen on vines grown for table use. By so doing, the

chances are that we are gathering the poorest and latest pods.

It appears from experiments in the Station garden, that much may be gained by a careful selection of pods. As an example, in the season of 1882 we found on a row of Laxton's Marvel pea, 35 feet long, two pods containing 11 seeds each. These 22 seeds were kept separate, and planted the next spring with those from several other pods which contained nine or ten seeds each. We were interested to notice that the peas from the 11-seeded pods produced again two pods containing 11 seeds each, while none of the plants from the nine and ten-seeded pods gave more than ten seeds. The next spring (1884) we again planted the peas from the two 11-seeded pods. This time the crop gave three 11-seeded pods. We have searched in vain among many plantings of the Laxton Marvel pea from ordinary seed for a pod containing 11 seeds. This clearly indicates that extra fine pods tend to reproduce themselves. But this is not all. The plants from this carefully selected seed were more productive than those from ordinary seed; the difference being so considerable that it can hardly be attributed to chance.

Peas grown in New England or the Middle States are, if planted in spring, sure to be infested with the pea weevil. At the time the peas are harvested for seed, many of them, sometimes almost all, contain small maggots that, if undisturbed, will emerge the following fall or spring as perfect beetles. The maggots may be destroyed by placing the seed, as soon as gathered, in cans or large bottles in each of which is poured a spoonful or two of bi-sulphide of carbon. Cork up tightly for a week or ten days. The liquid will not only destroy the maggots but it will preserve the peas from injury by fermentation in case they were a little green when put up.—*E. S. Goff, in Our Country Home.*

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and
1000 BUS. SEED WHEAT 1885

Send early 10 Cents for 4 heads of **DEITZ'S**
New Wonderful Early Hardy and Pro-
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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

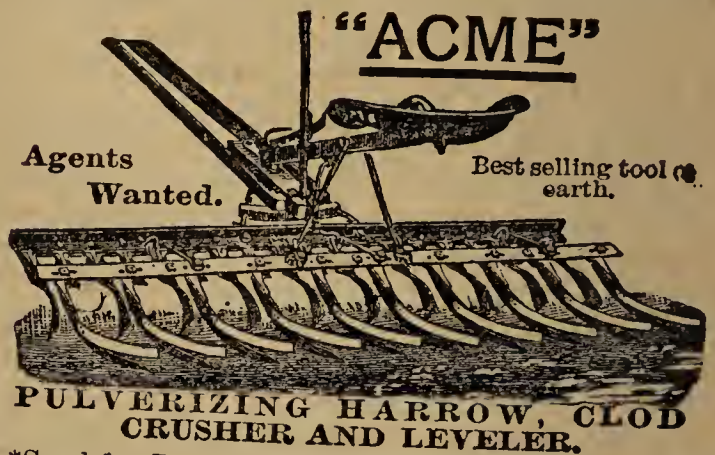
Whence Grew a Great Invention.

In Italy there chanced to dwell one Major Von Hruschka, a German and one of nature's bee-keepers. One day Major Von Hruschka was in his apiary, and his son chanced to be there, too. The boy carried a tin pail, which had a string tied to it. The Major gave the boy a piece of honey, putting it into the pail. Then the youth, boy-like, began to swing the pail with the honey in it round and round in a circle, holding it by the string. A moment after he had ceased this amusement the Major happened to look again at the piece of honey. What was his surprise to find that the honey was all drained out neatly and perfectly from that side of the comb which had been on the outside of the circle as the boy swung the pail around by the string. The Major thoughtfully turned the comb over, and bad the boy swing again. This time the other side of the comb was all drained out, and that night Major Von Hruschka went to bed thinking. He thought and thought and experimented till he gave bee-keepers the honey extractor, which whirls the honey out of the comb by centrifugal force, leaving the comb to be filled again by the bees, and the liquid honey clean, pure and beautiful, to be eaten by people.—*National Tribune.*

THE GREAT NEW QUINCE, "MEECH'S PROLIFIC,"

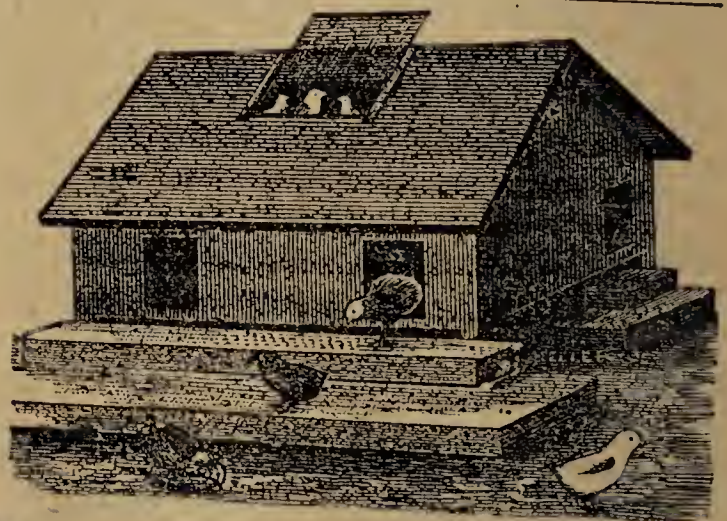
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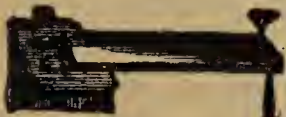
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A Prayer with a P. S.

A good old deacon in Connecticut was very pious and very fond of clams. When once upon a time he attended a Rhode Island clam-bake he overtaxed his capacity, and was sorely distressed. But his faith in prayer was unabated. Leaving the party and going down on his knees behind a tree he was heard to supplicate: "Forgive me, O Lord, this great sin of gluttony. Restore my health and I will never eat any more clams." Then, after a judicious pause; "Very few, if any. Amen."

The Jewell Strawberry produced this year from 1-23 acre 678 quarts of berries, besides all picked and sampled by visitors. Had it not been for very dry weather our yield would have exceeded 500 bushels per acre."

Whenever the minister preaches a sermon that pleases the whole congregation, in nine cases out of ten he has preached a sermon that the Lord won't indorse.

A reputation for happiness wants as much looking after as a reputation for honesty.

The man who has not an enemy is really poor.

UNIVERSAL BATH. Full, 5 lbs., in use. Vapor and Water—fresh, salt, Mineral. Artificial Sea Bath. Agents wanted everywhere. Old Baths Renewed. E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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The Distribution of Plants.

Says the *Popular Science News*: What an industrious seed-sowing and plant-distributor Nature is never tiring, never ending, always busy, since she undertook the primal contract under which she still keeps the surface of the earth well covered with vegetation. Her method of procedure has always been to sow seeds upon seeds, so as to avoid the possibility of any portion of the earth remaining long unplanted. When any spot of earth becomes bare by accident, it is Nature's part to replant it; and this she does by means of several devices, according to the circumstance. When the top has been removed from any cause,—as in case of a bit of a pasture stripped for a lawn, or of a railway-cutting, or of forest land in which the trees have been burnt, blown, or cut down,—she has several methods of seeding the ground anew. When volcanic islands rise above the surface of the sea, bare and seedless, she finds several ways of sending thither the seeds best adapted to the site, sending them by wing or wind, and sometimes floating them by sea, by means of some convenient current of the ocean.

Nature employs birds largely in planting of this kind. The fruit eating birds are great planters of stone fruits, and other birds are continually planting seeds which pass through their bodies in a state fit for germination. And the same unconscious planters remove the seeds of plants to new sites by other means beside that afforded by the inside passage. Darwin experimented on some earth adhering to the feet of partridges and woodcocks, and found that it contained numerous plants of several species. Six ounces and three-fourths of mud taken from the edge of a little pond, and carefully treated under glass, produced three hundred and thirty six distinct plants, which wild ducks might carry long distances sometimes. Many seeds have cusped awns, hooks, or prickles, which readily attach them to the feathers of birds; and a large number of aquatic birds, which are great wanderers and seed-planters, nest inland on the ground. Migratory birds

have helped to scatter seeds attached to their feet by earth.

Darwin states that he picked up twelve kinds of seeds in his garden out of the excrements of small birds. The crops of birds do not secrete gastric juice, which might prevent germination; and the seeds are sometimes eighteen hours before they enter the gizzard, where the softer and more nutritious sorts, such as grain, would be effectually ground down. In the interval, a bird might be carried on the "wings" of a strong wind five hundred miles; and, as hawks seek for tired birds, it might be taken by them, its crop torn, and the contents scattered. The stomachs of those hawks and owls which bolt their prey whole have been examined, and oats, wheat, millet, hemp, canary, clover, and beet found there have germinated.

Fresh-water fish eat seeds of many land as well as water plants; and then, having given their bodies to fishing eagles and storks, the seeds have passed into the earth, and have grown. Some farmers at Natal came to the conclusion that certain injurious seeds were planted in their grass-land by the flight of locusts passing overhead. Darwin accordingly examined some of the dried pellets of locust-dung, and found some seeds, from which he raised seven grass-plants: so that a swarm of locusts passing over some solitary island lying far off in the sea, and naked, might bring to it the seed of its first grass-crops, and other birds might bring other plants; and we should expect to find there the flora of the nearest continent, or the most convenient to birds. The Azores answer this description; their flora resembling that of Southern Europe, while the seeds of their flowering plants are of a kind easily transported by wind, by birds, or by currents. There are oaks, chestnuts, hazels, apples, beeches, alders, firs, the Portugal laural, myrtle, laurustinus, and elder—all small-berry bearers. Trees with heavy seeds are conspicuous by their absence. Icebergs are among the seed bearers and planters of our own times. The Gulf Stream has carried cocoanuts and seed of hickory across the Atlantic to the shores of Shetland, where they have not sprung up, in consequence of

the difference of climate. At all periods, climates must have set bounds to the distribution of plants whose seeds Nature scatters even beyond the limits of the land that may be suited to them.

It should follow, from all that has been stated, that those plants which are most easily distributed, and most capable of existing under varied conditions, should prevail beyond all others over the world; which is indeed the fact, the grasses or cereals being more widely distributed than other plants.

Many of our readers have probably observed that new plants appear on ground that has been cleared, though the original vegetation may have been for many years in possession of the soil. At Wootton, in England, when beech-woods more than two hundred years old were destroyed by a storm, it was noticed that the birch soon grew thick on the cleared district. The birch-seed must have been there, biding its time. Darwin describes extensive heaths near Farnham, unplanted, save a few clumps of old Scotch firs. Parts of the heath were enclosed and immediately it became covered with self sown Scotch firs. The clumps had sown the seed, and the trees had been kept down by cattle till the enclosure took place and the cattle were fenced out. Darwin examined hundreds of acres of the unenclosed land; and, on looking closely between the stems of heath, he found a multitude of seedlings of Scotch fir and little trees, which the cattle continually browsed down. In one square yard he counted thirty-two little trees, one having twenty-six rings of growth. Twenty-six years this dwarfed fir-tree had been eaten down by cattle. It waited still, biding its time, which came as soon as the common was enclosed.

In all cases where a crop springs up, like the birch following the beach, or the fir-tree the heather, there are either young plants, or seeds already in the ground. The raspberry is a plant that waits long for its chance, and springs up and bears fruit the year following its release from the overbearing crop. It could not have borne fruit so soon from seed, and must have waited, like the little fir-trees, in a low form—not browsed by cattle, but over-

shaded. In pastures a great variety of plants exist, besides those which form part of the bulk of the annual crop of hay. A scientific agriculturist can govern plants: he can make them appear suddenly by means of his charms, just as Prospero used to summon Ariel. The best grass and clovers of a starved pasture dwindle, and become mere shreds, in which condition they remain, overcrowded by a poorer vegetation. until good farming and manuring bring them to the full maturity of their growth again. When this happens, the inferior herbage "natural" to the soil is "banished" in its turn, or, more strictly, it is crowded into obscurity to bide the time when the nobler species are once more starved out by stingy dressing.

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Preparing Land for Wheat.

BY HENRY STEWART.

The experience of the past winter over the whole of the United States and Canada has been exceedingly instructive. The greater part of the crop is a disastrous failure. But here and there may be seen fields which show a good stand and will return a satisfactory yield alongside of others from which the farmer will not get back his seed. What is the cause of this difference? It cannot in these cases be altogether the bad season, nor the character of the soil; it can only be in the method of preparing the soil for the crop. It has been said and proved so often, that weather and season are of secondary importance to the good farmer whose land is well manured and whose seed is sown in good season, that it has become an axiom in the practice of agriculture, and when one sees a good crop in an unfavorable season, the idea immediately occurs to the practical man that the soil has been prepared in an excellent manner. The question then occurs, how should the soil be prepared for the wheat crop, so that it may be able to resist the dangers of an unfavorable winter, and evade the risks and losses to which the crop upon ill prepared soil is exposed. In considering this question the peculiar character of the wheat plant and the effect of exposure to an inclement season are the two main points for study. Wheat has a peculiar habit of growth. Under favorable conditions, the plant throws out two sets of roots, one in the subsoil from the seed and the other at the surface from the crown of the main root. When the soil is thoroughly pulverized to a sufficient depth, which should be not less than three inches, and the seed is deposited about an inch and a half below the surface, there grows an upward spire and a downward root. The root is the principal thing. Upon the necessary growth of this, depend the nutrition of the plant and the formation and strength of a certain secondary set of roots which are not injured by the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil, or the intense cold of an unfavorable winter. The main root descends into the soil and a set of lateral

roots spread from it in every direction. These are the feeding roots of the young spire which forms a single stalk. But the habit of wheat is to throw out a large number of side roots near the surface of the ground, and from these roots the secondary shoots or stools grow and form the fully developed plant. A healthy wheat plant growing in good soil, well prepared for the seed, will throw out from ten to forty or more of these offsets and form a strong bunch or stool which takes an exceedingly firm hold upon the soil. Such plants are not injured by the severest weather during the winter, because the roots are strong enough to resist the heaving action of the frost; and because they have a firm hold upon the soil, and the abundant herbage also protects the soil and prevents it from being acted upon injuriously by the frequent changes of the weather.

Now this growth of root and plant cannot take place in the soil unless this has been properly prepared and fitted for it. Nature works always according to rule. Plant growth takes place in accordance with precise and unfailing conditions. The principle involved in this unfailing law of nature has been clearly laid down in the words: "men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles," and it is equally true that men do not gather good crops unless they comply with all the laws of nature, and provide the right conditions for plant growth. And as regards the preparation of the soil for a perfect growth of the wheat plant we find that it is necessary to have a perfectly mellow seed bed of compact soil to a depth of at least three to five inches in which the root growth required for a good crop of wheat can take place and in which the roots may so spread and take firm hold that they cannot be seriously injured by stress of weather in the severest winter.

But, it may be asked, why it is particularly necessary that the soil should be thus pulverized and mellowed to fit it for the growth and safety of wheat? There is always a good reason for everything, and there is a reason, or several of them, for this. Roots require to be in close contact with soil or they will perish as soon as the

soil becomes at all dry. Finely pulverized soil will hold moisture, but it will not hold water. Moisture is finely divided water. When water is thus finely divided, it will not form ice; the moist soil may freeze hard and solid, but there is no ice and no irregular expansion which occurs when water freezes, and which ruptures the roots, and heaves the plants when the wet soil is frozen. Coarse soil parts with its water very quickly because of the large quantity of air held between the fragments and which soon absorbs the water and leaves the lumps hard and dry so that the roots perish and the plants are "winter-killed," as it is called. Or in the freezing of the water contained between the large particles the roots are torn apart, and the plants are left loose upon the surface; withered and dead. One more reason may be given, which is a most important one. Plants—as animals do—live by food; and they reach their food by sending out roots in search of it. They get no food in any other way. It follows then, that the more roots a plant has, the more food it can acquire from the soil; and, equally, the finer the soil is, the more roots there will be, and the more soil and plant food they will come in contact with. We might illustrate this fact in a simple manner. A lot of fowls are shut up in a place where a quantity of wheat is kept in sacks, and no other way of procuring food is offered to them. Necessarily they must subsist upon the few grains they can pick out through the meshes of the sackcloth. They would soon starve. But let us tear open these sacks and afford access to the grain, and the fowls will soon fill themselves. Precisely in a similiar manner, the farmer who offers to his wheat plants, the richest soil, in the shape of hard lumps and clods, will find his crop starving in the midst of abundance, and being weak and unable to resist severe cold or hardships of the winter, they perish. But if the farmer breaks up these hard lumps of rich food, his crops revel in abundance, and grow and thrive luxuriantly, and laugh at the rigors of the season; either the cold and floods of the winter, or the heat and drouths of summer. Of course, the very same principle applies to the manure given

to the wheat which should be equally well pulverized and mingled with soil.

It has been a too common practice among agricultural writers and teachers to make farmers believe that the frosts and thaws of winter will do this work for them, and will crumble down the soil and make it fine and mellow and fit for the needs of the wheat. Alas! this is a fatal mistake; and is opposed to fact and all precedent. The farmer who depends upon nature to do his work will always be disappointed. Nature is opposed to man, and has been since the time when it began to bring forth thorns and thistles to compel him to labor. Man's life and work are a constant struggle with nature, and he who strives the best, will have the most success in his work. The farmer therefore, must use every means in his power to aid and assist nature to do his work, and in regard to the preparation of the soil for his wheat crop, he must do this by first enriching his soil, and then bringing it into the condition of fineness, mellowness and firmness which the wheat plant requires.

The universal testimony of the best farmers, is in favor of this thorough working of the soil, and its exceedingly profitable results. Wherever the culture of the soil is perfect, crops are large, and this thorough culture is the key to successful growth of wheat. It costs money, no doubt, to do this work, and more especially when the

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9-10

common harrow is used. Some good farmers have harrowed their fields five or six times at more cost than that of the plowing. Many farmers are staggered at this labor which by reason of narrow means, is impossible for them. But then there is an implement now in extensive and successful use which does this work in the most thorough and effective manner, and thus brings within the means of every farmer the ability to fit his land for the wheat crop in such a manner as to secure a good yield in spite of weather and season. This implement, whose great value we have learned during several years work with it, is the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler.

This excellent implement which was invented, and has been constantly improved since its invention, by one of the most successful agricultural machinists of the age, Mr. Frederick Nishwitz, is, like most other of the most useful inventions, very simple in its construction. It is therefore easy and effective to work. It is of easy draft, and gives no more labor to a pair of horses than a common harrow, while for the same labor it produces ten times the effect. This it does by its special character, for it cuts the soil; pulverizes the slices; turns and levels them and leaves a perfectly level, smooth, fine and mellow seed bed, as deep as the coulters and cutters have been set to work. This may be two inches or more. It also cuts up and spreads the manure, and mixes it with the soil, the advantages of this are too obvious to need pointing out particularly. It is also an effective implement for covering the seed, and it does this as well as a drill can do, and avoids some of the faults of the drill, as for instance, there can never be any missed rows and all unevenness in the covering is avoided, because the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow can be set to work a certain depth. It moreover gives one more working of the soil at the last moment, and so destroys another instalment of weeds.

Where, from the necessities of the farmer which prevail over a large portion of the United States and Canada, it is desirable or necessary to sow wheat upon the corn stubble or potato ground without plowing,

the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow will fit the soil better than any harrow or any amount of common harrowing, can do, because it levels down the ridges, cuts up and mellows the soil to a sufficient depth to cover the seed and so avoid the risk and loss which are sure to occur more or less with the common method of harrowing. And just here is one of its special advantages; because it conforms itself to the necessities of thousands of farmers without changing in any radical manner their usual methods which cannot easily be varied; and moreover it does this improved work without requiring any more labor or any extra expense over the common harrowing.

In conclusion, the writer would say that he has the present year passed over many hundreds of miles through a great wheat belt where this crop follows corn, and in which thousands of acres have been plowed up and the remainder has not made half a crop. From his own experience in preparing corn stubble for winter grain without plowing, by the use of the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, he is quite free to say that had this implement been used instead of the common harrow, the loss of wheat by the hard winter would have been trivial, and that many a single acre which has not returned the seed sown upon it, might easily have made enough grain to have paid the whole cost of this implement. For, as a rule, the richest bottom lands where forty bushels to the acre is expected, have suffered the most for want of the sufficient preparation of the soil which might have been secured by the use of the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler.

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Bathing for health and comfort is by no means the mushroom offshoot of one-ideaism. It is a practice long tried, sanctioned by many nations and condemned by none. The ancient Grecians and Romans, once the proud models of both physical and mental superiority, had in their little villas very expensive public baths connected with their gymnasiums and libraries. And in all subsequent ages able and intelligent people have continued this valuable appliance, until now the better class of Europeans deem the absence of a well equipped bathroom in any residence almost a disgrace to the owner. It is said the "bath is common in Turkey, Egypt and Persia, among all classes, from the crowned head to the poorest peasant." And that "in all Russia, Finland, Lapland, Sweden, and Norway, no hut is so poor as to be destitute of a family bath."

To these overwhelming proofs of the utility of bathing, science adds volumes of explanatory items of fact.

"The skin of the human body is made up to a large extent of excretory and secretory glands, of minute blood vessels and millions of branches of the principal nerves of sensation which terminate on its external surface." In Wilson's "Treatise on Healthy Skin," we are told that there are about 2,800 pores to the square inch of surface, and on the entire body about 7,000,000 which are but the openings into twenty-eight miles of minute tubing, little channels of intercourse between the outer world and inner life. Let anything unhealthy be retained in or pass inward through those channels, and disease or death results. Stop them entirely and death in a few hours is sure of its victim. Those channels must be kept clear of filth and free from obstructions or disease is imminent. To keep them thus free to act, there is nothing equal to complete immersion in water of a temperature varied to suit the temperament and condition of different seasons in life, whether cold, tepid, warm or comparatively hot, as experience and good judgment may suggest, the immersion being attended or followed by friction or rubbing. People in

every variety of business avocation, and in almost every condition of life, have repeatedly given testimony to the healthful and happy results of appropriate bathing. Gardeners, florists, horticulturists, farmers, nay, all tillers of the soil, need a bath. Crude earth may nourish vegetation, but not man, and when mixed with glutinous perspiration it forms an unhealthy, almost poisonous compound, which calls for the cleansing effects of a bath. The engineer, brickmaker, machinist, housebuilder, blacksmith, shoemaker, saddler, harness-maker, every kind of mechanic needs a bath. Dust and grease may not injure their work, but especially when thoroughly mixed they don't improve the appearance or health of any person, and they effectually clog the pores of the skin. All laborers come in contact more or less with unclean substances, and all of them should have access to a convenient bath; and there is another class of men need a bath quite as much for its happy effects on their nerves as for simple cleanliness. The studious scholar, the professional teacher, the attorney, the magistrate or judge on his bench, the scribe in any capacity, the clergyman, the dealer in nice fabrics, all indoor workers, and especially mental workers, need not only the cleansing but the invigorating and happy effect of a good bath. And last but not least, in case of sickness, which often happens when least expected, as in cholera, cholera morbus, cramp fits, and numberless other ailments, a pliable, portable bath which requires but little water ready at hand just at the right moment may save some precious life. Finally, every house should contain a convenient bathing apparatus, and every member of the household should use it at least once a week.

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THE RED SPIDER.—A very minute insect, of a bright red color, very common and injurious to house plants, its presence being a sure indication of too dry an atmosphere for the health of the plants. The leaves of a plant attacked by it turn whitish or yellowish in spots and are covered, especially on the under side, with the fine whitish web of the spiders, causing them to wither and fall off. Syringing and sponging the plants thoroughly in every part with water will usually destroy them, unless they are badly infested, in which case a little flour of sulphur added to the water or dusted over the plants will prove effectual. The pansy is about the only thing that is ever infested by it in the garden, whole beds of which are sometimes destroyed in very dry seasons.—*L. W. Goodell.*

THE NEW YORK STATE EXPERIMENTAL STATION has been comparing a large number of new and old varieties of Lettuce, and concludes its report as follows:

Almost every season some of the old varieties are offered to the public under new names. The present year I note that the Rochester and Hubbard's Market Lettuces and the new Premium Cabbage seem to be nothing more nor less than the old White Summer Lettuce, or All the Year Round white seed. The New Perpetual is to all appearances the well-known Early Simpson; the New Silver Ball is undoubtedly the White Paron of Vilmorin, and the New Stubborn-Headed is apparently the old Berlin Lettuce. The New Orleans Cabbage sent out in 1881, seems to be the old Turkish or Butter Lettuce. These are all excellent varieties, but they are not new, as one would suppose from the catalogues.

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With o'er thy new-born rosy bloom?
Hast thou found happiness, or dost thou sigh
At thy increase of beauty and perfume?
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The Lily's Answer.

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Would you know why I blush rosy red?
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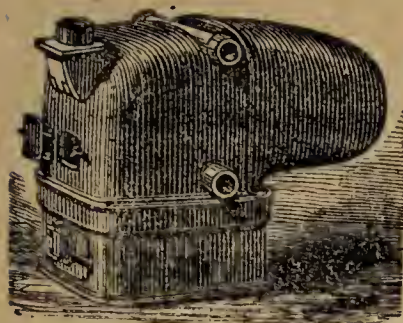
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Another excellent medicine is sunshine. The world requires more of it, morally and physically. It is more soothing than morphine, more potent than poppies. It is good for liver complaint, for neuralgia, for rheumatism, for melancholy—for everything. Make your rooms sunny and cheerful; build your house so as to command the sunlight all day long.

THE people of England are raising money to build and endow a "Gordon Home for poor boys," as a monument and memorial of Gen. Gordon, who lost his life at Khartoum. This will prove a more fitting monument to his memory than the most costly shaft of granite or marble. It will serve the interests of humanity instead of simply gratifying a sentiment.—*Farmers' Review.*

Many farmers have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that better results can be obtained from a moderate quantity of manure applied after the land is plowed, the manure being covered and worked into the surface soil by a good disk harrow, than by spreading it upon the land and plowing it into the soil. In the former case it is left near the surface, and as it becomes soluble the plants roots appropriate all the fertilizing elements.

We speak very little when vanity prompts us not.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without it is power.—*Donald Grant.*

LOOK at a stone over which you have stumbled only long enough to recognize it quickly when you come again.

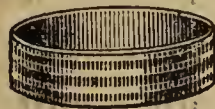
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AS A FUMIGATOR for Greenhouse use it is unexcelled, A small quantity of the powder burned, and the fumes and smoke blown among plants will quickly rid them of all the lower forms of plant lice.

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In order to test the value of the papers in which this advertisement appears, and to positively secure the 100,000 subscribers required by the 1st of November, we will give away 500 Stem-Winding Waterbury Watches to the first 500 persons who answer this advertisement by mail, and who send us two names for one year, with \$2.00 enclosed. This will entitle the holder to a reliable Watch and four receipts.

In the December number of **City and Country** we will print in full the names and addresses of the winners of the 500 watches. Don't wait, but send your name with that of a friend, now.

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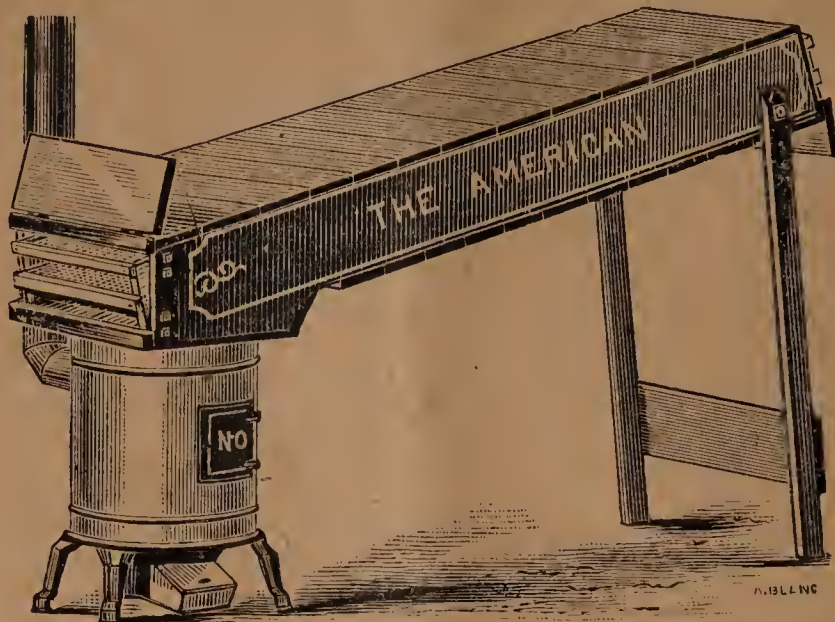
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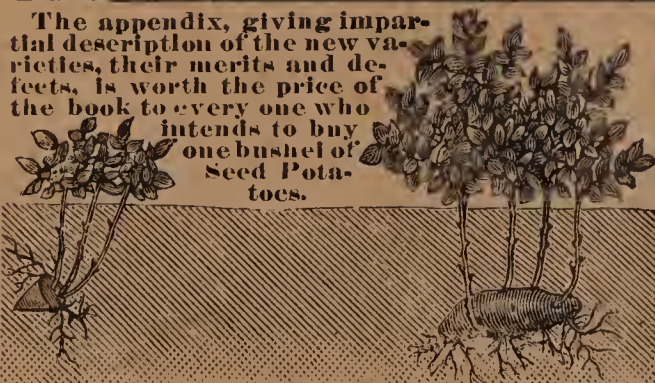
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MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.



Published by

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SUBSCRIPTIONS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

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ADVERTISING SPACE \$5.40 PER INCH.

Vol. 6.

OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 10.



THE BRONZE TURKEY. See page 3.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

DAISY DAY.

BY MRS. LUCY DEWY CLAY.

As blithe and bonnie as a bird
 In the merry month of may,
 As innocent and full of glee
 As a little lamb at play,
 With her teeth like pearls,
 And her golden hair
 In clustering curls
 On her shoulders bare;
 Eyes bright as stars
 In the vault above,
 And a little heart
 Brimfull of love,
 Beautiful, ripe and ruby lips,
 Taper fingers with rosy tips,
 Rounded arms as white as snow,
 Delicate, alabaster brow,
 As lilies fair,
 As roses sweet
 From her sunny hair
 To her dimpled feet,
 Oh, type of babyhood most rare,
 Oh, fairy sweet beyond compare,
 Was dainty Daisy Day.

Flitting among the summer flowers,
 As busy as a bee,
 In the garden, on the lawn,
 And everywhere was she;
 And the patter of her little feet,
 And her merry voice so clear and sweet,
 Made music all the day,
 And all around her loved to greet
 The little elfin gay;
 For all of innocence complete,
 Of rarest beauty pure and sweet,
 Was darling Daisy Day.

* * * * *

Where, where, where
 Is my darling baby gone?
 Where, oh, where
 Is my little birdie flown?
 Was the mother's cry, and long it rung,
 As she searched the garden flowers among,
 For her little wandering one.
 Where have the little tireless feet
 Carried my blossom, fair and sweet?
 Oh, whither does she stray?
 Look under the woodbines
 By the door,
 Look under the grapevines
 O'er and o'er;
 And under the roses every one,
 Look everywhere beneath the sun—
 Oh! can't ye find my little one,
 My precious Daisy Day;
 And everywhere the search was made,
 In every nook
 Neath every shade,

By the limpid brook
 Where oft she played,
 But not a trace
 Of the hiding place
 Of the beauteous little maid.
 At length beyond the garden gate
 With eager steps they hied
 To reach the meadow, then the wood,
 The plain and steep hill-side,
 And now a shout rang on the air,
 A shout both clear and round,
 And echoed 'twas on every side,
 The little one is found.
 Then each one ran with eager feet,
 And many a hasty bound,
 For just beyond the garden wall,
 On a soft and mossy mound,
 All hidden by
 The tall green grass,
 Lay, fast asleep.
 The little lass,
 Her apron held
 In her hand so tight,
 With buttercups filled
 And daisies white,
 And the long and grassy way,
 She had rambled in her play
 Had wearied quite
 The little sprite,
 Dear, dainty, Daisy Day.

The little one opens her large blue eyes,
 And gazes on all around,
 Then into her father's outstretched arms
 She flies with a graceful bound,
 And in childish accents sweetly says,
 "Oh, take me to mamma dear,
 I'm oh, so tired of running around,
 I've been ever so long out here."
 They fly with her to the cottage door,
 She is in her mother's arms once more,
 Ah, never again to stray;
 And as she kisses her o'er and o'er,
 She prays that sorrow like this, no more
 Shall be hers, for Daisy Day.

* * * * *

Old time has passed so surely on
 The years have come and gone;
 Winter moons have waxed and waned,
 And summer suns have shone,
 And round the little cottage home,
 The roses are again in bloom,
 And the singing birds have come,
 The moss pinks red
 From their soft green bed
 Are springing up once more;
 And the wood-bines climb,
 In the sweet spring time,
 Above the cottage door.
 And the apple blooms
 Shed sweet perfumes,
 And in their best array
 Are tulips bright,
 And lilies white,
 For 'tis the merry May.

Withip that cot,
 In the sunshine warm,
 On the carpet soft,
 Sits a fairy form,
 With head bent low
 On a hand of snow,
 A shade of thought on the fair white brow,
 And in each line of her lovely face
 Beauty the rarest we may trace.
 Beautiful, beautiful ruby lips,
 Sweet as the nectar Jubiter sips,
 Beautiful cheek of rosy hue,
 Beautiful eyes of heavenly blue,
 Soft as the dying day.
 With the mellow light
 On her golden hair,
 Is it elfin sprite,
 Is it angel fair?
 Oh, peerless Daisy Day.

Light of footstep and light of heart,
 Singing a cheerful song,
 Scattering sunshine over the home
 Happy the whole day long,
 Twining the rose-buds fresh and sweet,
 With the curls of her glossy hair,
 Or lending her ready and nimble hands
 To lighten a mother's care.
 Flitting about,
 On missions of love,
 Guided 'twould seem
 By angels above,
 What wonder it, that always
 Every one blessed her—
 All caressed her,
 Lovely Daisy Day.

* * * * *

Gone, gone, gone!
 From her happy childhood's home,
 Gone, was the mournful cry
 From the mother's heart that came,
 As she sadly murmured o'er and o'er
 And her heart grew wild
 With a sickening dread
 For her only child,
 As she sadly said,
 While lower still she bowed her head,
 Oh, where doth my darling stray,
 Oh, whither have her erring feet
 Carried my daughter fair and sweet?
 Thy mother's heart will break, will break,
 Oh, Daisy, Daisy Day.

* * * * *

The lingering rays of the setting sun
 Fall aslant the cottage wall;
 The birds and flowers have gone to sleep,
 There is silence over all;
 And just within the cottage door
 Where the twilight shadows fall,
 Sits a woman lone, and sad, and pale,
 Her brow is seemed with care,
 There's a far off look in her weary eyes,
 There is silver in her hair;
 Her hands are clasped,
 Uplifted there,

And all unasked
 Is the silent prayer
 That still her Father would give her strength
 Her burden of life to bear,
 Or take her with Him to rest above
 In the heavenly mansions fair.
 List, hears she a footfall, soft and slow
 It crosses the threshold o'er,
 A wan, sad face, with its eager eyes
 Looks into her own once more,
 A slender, drooping, fragile form
 Kneels beside her on the floor.
 In trembling, tearful accents wild,
 She hears the voice of her only child.
 "I've roamed so far astray,
 Oh, mother, how weary I have been—
 Tired, oh so tired of the paths of sin,
 Oh, take to your bosom once again
 Your sorrowing Daisy Day."

Ah, years ago she clasped to her breast
 With a fever akin to this,
 The same loved form, and the same lips pressed
 With a mother's fondest kiss.
 And as she smooths the tangled curls
 Aback from the brow so pale,
 She prays that grace and strength be given
 To the child of earth so frail;
 And she thanks the Giver of all good
 For the blessing of to-day,
 That he has guided the lost one home
 To wander no more away.
 And now together they both will wait,
 Together they'll tread the path so strait,
 Together they'll enter the golden gate,
 The mother and Daisy Day.

Turkeys.

BY E. D. HYRE.

It is pretty generally conceded that turkeys are about as profitable as any fowls raised, especially where one has sufficient room. Turkeys will not thrive in confinement, and therefore are principally a farmer's fowl—that is, they are best adapted to farmers, since to do their best they must have unrestricted range. Where they can roam over the fields and through the woods they will pick up their living during the warm months. The exercise taken, together with the insects picked up in their daily travels, causes a rapid development of the muscles and early maturity. They can be made very profitable by all who have land sufficient to give them free range, and no farmer should be without them. There are three leading varieties—the Bronze, Narragansett, and White Holland. Of these the Bronze, from its hardiness, rich-

ness of plumage, and large size, is the most popular. It is not uncommon for a gobbler of this variety to reach the weight of forty pounds. Their large size and brilliant plumage are due to the wild turkey, with which they have been crossed. By close breeding for several years they will diminish in size, and their plumage grow paler. For this reason many breeders have recourse to wild stock for breeding males every two or three years:

Raising Chickens on the Farm.

BY JOHN W. CAUGHEY.

Last year I tried an experiment with raising chickens and the results were so satisfactory that we adopted the same course this year. Chickens on a farm are by many ignorant farmers condemned, for the reason that they destroy more than they are worth; but I think, and, in fact know, that chickens can be raised at a good profit even on a farm.

Last spring my first brood of chickens came off about the last week in April, I took them away from the hen, setting them in a small, dry pen fitted up with an old blanket under which they might go when they wanted covering. I made a small yard for them where they might run in the warm, dry weather, with a spot of green grass and also spaded up a place for them to wallow in. They grew and seemed to flourish as well as if under the hen. In a week I made an addition to my flock by putting in another brood, for the older ones would serve to keep the younger ones warm on cold nights. I had fifty five chickens, all the way from one day to six weeks old.

They were kept confined until the youngest chicks were two weeks old, when I gave them their liberty. They never strayed away from their pen but a short distance, always to be seen about the farmyard or near their pens and just as happy as if with a hen. I never fed them except in their yard and when they were hungry there is where you found them. At night or during a shower they would always be found in their pens, thereby saving all trouble of hunting all over the farm after them. Not having a mother to lead them off into

the grain fields or gardens, they did not tread down the grain or destroy any vegetables. Neither did they get drabbled in the wet grass by following a hen on her morning rounds. Nor did they get far enough away from the trees and buildings to be caught by hawks or prowling foxes, or skunks, as some of them certainly would have been with a hen. We did not lose a chicken by the hawks last summer. Whole number lost was seven, which died—as chickens always will—from no assignable cause, leaving forty-eight sound chickens for market or home consumption. The cost of feeding has been but slight, the bother has been scarcely anything, the time spent has been a source of real pleasure, the crops destroyed by them were none, the six hens, which, if allowed to go with the chicks, would have been of no profit, had laid a number of dozen of eggs, and the chicks were larger and in better condition than if they had followed the hens. I think this is the best way to raise chickens on the farm, and, at no distant day, more will be raised in this way than any other. If there are better ways I should like to be enlightened.

The Poultry Calling.

There is no business in the world which combines pleasure with profit to so great an extent as a successful poultry business; and the person who makes a success of it is not the one who gets discouraged the first season because his eggs do not hatch well, or disease gets into his growing flock and perhaps carries off three fourths of it. Nor is he the one who thinks fowls do not need much care—simply a place to roost in, an occasional feed, and left principally to take care of themselves. To succeed in the poultry business requires experience, courage, industry and determination.

Poultry Notes.

Farmers should save the droppings from their chicken roosts; it is one of the most valuable fertilizers on the farm. To save it properly sand or ashes should be sprinkled on the floor, or ground under the roots, and

swept or scraped up every other morning, and put in a barrel or box in the dry.

A very little salt mixed with soft food, occasionally is good for fowls.

The Douglass Mixture is one of the best tonics in the world for weak drooping fowls. It is composed as follows: one ounce of copperas and one drachm of sulphuric acid in one quart of water. Put one tablespoonful of this mixture in one quart of drinking water once a week.

A few drops of the tincture of iron should be put in the drinking water often.

If you want to make a success of poultry breeding, buy a Standard of Excellence.

Nest boxes should be cleaned and scrubbed out, whitewashed inside and out, and filled with clean straw at least four times a year.

The difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly fed hen, is as great as the difference between good beef and poor beef.

A small pill, (according to size of chick) of asafetida will give new life to a drooping fowl.

Insect powder, sold at drug stores in bulk form, cannot be beaten to eradicate chicken lice.

One-half wheat bran and one-half shorts, scalded, makes a splendid morning feed for either old or young fowls. Do not feed while hot.

Fumigate the fowl house with sulphur, after letting the fowls out, and close it up as tight as possible to retain the sulphurous smoke. After this, whitewash.

Ridging the Garden in the Fall.

BY THOS. D. BAIRD.

I presume it is the desire of every reader to have a good and early garden. There is nothing that adds more comfort and happiness, or that is more conducive to health as a variety of early vegetables. The market gardener often realizes from \$100 to \$200 by having vegetables four or five days ahead of others.

Now that you may have an early garden, and enjoy the pleasure of sending your neighbor the first mess of radishes, beets

and peas, take a turning plow and throw your garden soil up in ridges, the higher the better; plow deep; let the ridges run north and south. The ridges should be about four feet at the base. The two last furrows will act as drains carrying off all surplus water, that your garden may be worked four or five days earlier the next spring than if not ridged this fall.

Last fall I ridged a portion of my garden; rain stopped the plow before the entire garden was plowed. The soil was not in order any more. In the spring it suited me to run my rows the other way of the garden across the ridges. When the plowing commenced, the soil not ridged in the fall was entirely too heavy, while the part that was ridged worked mellow. This was planted to beets, peas and radishes, and the plants were up before the unridged portion was dry enough to work, and then the soil was not as lively and mellow as where ridged.

In this way I have had the market to myself for two weeks, using the earliest and best varieties, of which I will speak hereafter.

Yours and Mine.

BY MRS M. J. SMITH.

Gold from the distant mines is yours,
Love is my wealth. Full measure,
Bitterness dwells in the heart you bear,
Mine has sweet thoughts to treasure.

You have a liege lord proud and cold,
Mine is a humble yeoman.
Grand is your castle; poor is my cot;
I am the happiest woman.

Never the kiss of a loyal love,
Ruffles those golden tresses.
I am made happy the whole day long,
By truest of love's caresses.

Motherhood's crown I gladly wear;
Thorns to your brow are clinging.
Quiet your home is; mine full of care,
With laughter is often ringing.

Diamonds, and laces, and jewels rare.
Drooping of earthly feather,
Under them this thought you bear—
"Bound without love together."

My first supports the ministers, my second the doctors, my whole the schoolmaster.—Pupil (pew pill).

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER X.

The poets have always sung the praises of this autumnal month; have called it "Golden Ripe October" and sounded the charms of Nature: "When October dons her gown, and the leaves are turning brown;" while one, who was wont to express poetical sentiments, in more common prose, has said: "After the joyousness of summer, comes the season of foreboding, for the year has come to its grand climacteric, and is fast falling into the sere and yellow leaf. Every day a flower drops from out the wreath that binds its brow—not to be renewed every hour—the sun looks more and more askance upon it, and the winds, those summer flatterers, come to it less fawningly. Every breath shakes down showers of its leafy attire, leaving it gradually barer and barer for the blasts of winter to blow through it. Every morning and evening takes away from it a portion of that torpor, which, at length, constitutes its temporary death. And yet, October is beautiful still, no less 'for what it gives than what it takes away;' and even for what it gives during the very act of taking away. The whole year cannot produce a sight more fraught with richer and more harmonious beauty than that which the woods and graves present during this month."

It is the month of Fairs and just the season in which to enjoy them. One of these, which occurred in the olden time, bore the somewhat odd and puzzling title of 'Pack Monday Fair,' and occurred on the first Monday after the tenth day of the tenth month, and appears to have been a mart for the sale of horses, cows, fat and lean oxen, lambs and pigs, while such articles as cloth, earthenware, onions, walnuts hazelnuts, apples, and fruit trees were not omitted; to which was added quite a good stock of toys, caps, bonnets, drapery, and many other articles to please the eye, tempt the pocket, and deplete the purse. This fair was held in the church-yard; but the solemnity of the place did not seem to have any depressing effect upon the visitors,

for they laughed and joked, chatted and played, sang and danced, and conducted themselves as they usually were accustomed to do at the fairs. Although very little ceremony was observed at these rural gatherings, there were various ceremonies connected with the opening of them, and preliminary to the same. We are informed that the fair was usually announced three or four weeks previous, by all the little youngsters who were able to become members of a musical band, and could procure for themselves the appropriate instruments. But what a band, and what instruments! Cow's horns to be blown—and these are ten times more hideous than the tin horns, with which *our* urchins usher in *our* Independence Day, and celebrate the same—accompanied by the beating of an old saucepan, in place of a drum, and a whistle, pipe or fife. And the little fellows went about the streets every evening, giving these concerts. Upon the last stroke of twelve, on the Sunday night previous, came the summons for ushering in the fair and, what with the tooting of horns, blazing of bonfires, noise, bustle and confusion, sleep was banished from many a couch and people believed "it was time to get up."

"Horn Fair" was another odd name for another odd gathering. Some of these old diggers and delvers, whom we style antiquarians—and to whom we are greatly indebted for much valuable information—are always endeavoring to trace back the meanings of certain titles to various things, and they thought that as this fair always began on the festival of St. Luke, the two must have been, in some way, connected, and they were rewarded for their pains by remembering that the old painters always drew St. Luke's picture with an ox or cow by his side, whose horns are conspicuous. A procession of horns was one of the features of this fair, and horns of all kinds were sold—perhaps the most noticeable were horns of liquor. The people wore masks, were disguised in quaint and fantastic costumes and assumed whimsical characters, and some of the best personages attended, riding in their own carriages. But, after awhile, these gatherings lost a good deal of their respectability, their

specialties and peculiarities, and much of their patronage.

Possibly, the most foolish of the rural sports—and yet those the most thought of—were the ones occurring on “Allhallow E’en,” which is, as I suppose you are aware, the very last night in October, the night of All Saints’ Day. A few of these ridiculous customs are carried on in these times, and a few we will take the liberty of introducing here, ‘premisng *you* will be wise enough to shun, and not follow them. “On this night, young people in the North of England dive for apples, or catch at them, when stuck upon one end of a kind of hanging beam, at the other extremity of which is fixed a lighted candle. This they do with their mouths only, their hands being tied behind their backs.” From the custom of flinging nuts into the fire, or cracking them with their teeth, it has likewise obtained the name of *nut-crack night*. In an ancient volume, a person is represented balancing himself upon a pole laid across two stools; at the end of the pole is a lighted candle, from which he is endeavoring to light another in his hand, at the imminent risk of tumbling into a tub of water placed under him. Burns has said: “Burning the nuts is a favorite charm. They name the lad and lass to each particular nut as they lay them in the fire; and accordingly as they burn quietly together, or start from beside one another, the course and issue of the courtship will be.”

Divination by way of nuts seems to be extremely popular among lovers, for we are reminded that, in Ireland, when the young women would know if their lovers are faithful, they put three nuts upon the bars of the grates, naming the nuts after the lovers. If a nut cracks or jumps, the lover will prove unfaithful; if it begins to blaze or burn, he has a regard for the person making the trial. If the nuts named after the girl and her lover, burn together, they will be married.

Perhaps, if persons were as anxious to find out the character and characteristics of their lovers, by observation, as they are to become wedded, and seek foolish and unreliable means to discover the same, we

might have happier couples and less work for the divorce court. But I won’t prose or preach, as I suppose you think my province is not to tell people what they should do, but what they really did do, and have done; so I will tell you something about the prophecy of the *blue clew*; albeit you will laugh at its foolishness. Prepare to smile. “Whoever would, with success, try this spell, must strictly observe these directions. Steal out, all alone, to the kiln, and, darkling, throw into the pot a clew of blue yarn; wind it in a new clew off the old one, and towards the latter end, something will hold the thread. Demand: ‘Who holds?’ and, answer will be returned from the kiln pot, by naming the Christian and surname of your future spouse.” It is possible it may be so; yet more possible, *it may not*. If this spell failed, another could be tried; for there were plenty of them, and one just as likely to come true as the others.

A very popular charm is to “Winn three wechts o’naething.” The wecht is the instrument used in winnowing corn, while the following is the *modus operandi* of penetrating into the future: “This charm, likewise, must be performed unperceived and alone. A person must go to the barn and open both doors, taking them off the hinges, if possible, for there is danger that the *being*, about to appear, may shut the doors and do mischief. Then the person takes the instrument, used in winnowing corn, and goes through the attitude of letting down corn against the wind. This is repeated three times, and the third time, an apparition will pass through the barn, in at the windy door, and out at the other, having both the figure in question, and the appearance or retinue marking the employment or station in life.”

You will find the charms to hold out as long as does your courage to test them. Some people used to “Fathom the stack three times,” which consisted of “taking an opportunity of going, unnoticed, to a bear stack (barley stack) and fathoming it three times round. The last fathom of the last time, one was supposed to catch in her arms the appearance of her conjugal yoke-fellow.” Rather a queer one was the follow-

ing: "Persons went out, one or more—for this was a social spell—to a south running spring or rivulet, where three lairds' lands met, and dipped therein their left shirt sleeve. Then they went to bed in sight of the fire, and hung the wet sleeve before it to dry. Lying awake, and sometime near midnight, an apparition, having the exact figure of the grand object in question, came and turned the sleeve, as if to dry the other side of it." At least it was *said* the spirit did so, which showed its spirit was very thoughtful and accommodating.

Away over in North Wales, on 'All Saints' Eve,' a singular custom or ceremony is in vogue, and is entitled, *Coel Coeth*, a name given to a great fire, which is well described by Pennant, who has left the accompanying account concerning it: "Every family, in the middle of the night, makes a great bonfire in the most conspicuous place near the house; and when the fire is almost extinguished, every one throws a white stone into the ashes, having first marked it; then, having said their prayers, turning round their fire, they go to bed. In the morning, as soon as they are up, they come to search out the stones; and if any of them is found wanting, they have a notion that the person who threw it in will die before he sees another 'All Saint's Eve.' They also have a custom of distributing *soul cakes* on 'All Souls' Day,' (Nov. 2d) at the receiving of which, poor people pray to God to bless the next crop of wheat."

It is to be hoped that superstition will cease, and with it all superstitious rites. And just as we close this article, we have come across the following: "Now, when the Hallow fire is kindled, it is attended by children only: for the country lassie, renouncing the rites of magic, endeavors to enchant her swain by the charms of dress, skill and industry," which is just as it should be—and we don't call that preaching or moralizing; do you?

Storing for Winter.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

It is always desirable to store and keep for family use a supply of such vegetables

as are raised, and that can be saved for this purpose. While often the market price may be such as to make it more profitable to sell all over what will be required for family use, and for seed, rather than store away until spring. There is always more or less risk in storing away any kind of farm products, and it requires something of an advance in prices to make keeping them over profitable, when the risks are taken into consideration. Taking one year with another, when you can obtain a fair market price when harvesting the crop, then is the best time to sell.

If you intend saving part of the crop, take especial pains to select only the very best; not necessarily the largest, but those that come nearest to the standard variety; good shaped, medium sized, are preferable to either small, or extra large. These should be stored by themselves, and particular pains taken to keep them in the best manner.

Pitting in the open air, if properly done, is a very good way, and if covered sufficiently deep, and care taken to see that the water can drain off rapidly and easily.

If stored in the cellar, care should be taken to put them in good boxes or bins; raise them from the ground at least two or three inches, and then place them the same distance from the wall. There is less danger from frost when this is done, than if they are piled up in the corners against the walls. A light covering with straw aids considerably in keeping out the frost. Turnips and potatoes can be kept in the cellar in this way. Carrots, parsnips, salsify and winter radishes should be packed in dry sand if possible. Pumpkins and winter squashes should be placed upon shelves where they can be kept dry, and with as even a temperature as possible. Early in the fall a good ventilation should be kept; but later on, as the weather becomes colder, everything should be closed up tight and snug.

Cabbage generally will not keep well in a cellar, and when wanted to store so as to keep until spring, pitting outside is the best plan. A trench should be dug long enough to hold whatever number you have. They can be placed with the heads

up or down. Pains should be taken to pack close together, and then cover with a light layer of straw—more to keep the dirt out from among the cabbage, than the amount of protection it will give. Cover deep enough to protect from frost; pack carefully, taking the back of the spade or shovel to make it level and firm, so as to shed the water as completely as possible.

In covering cabbage, potatoes or turnips, that are pitted outside, I find it best to commence at the base and throw on soil to the depth of two feet and then build up evenly on all sides. Unless care is taken to do this evenly, there is considerable danger of leaving thin places where the frost will go through. I find it pays, late in the fall, to apply an extra covering of straw or coarse manure, it will aid considerably in keeping out the frost. If straw is used, a few poles or old boards should be laid on it to keep the wind from blowing it away.

If you have no cellar, and expect to open the pit to secure a supply at any time during the winter, a better plan is to divide, putting what you want to use in one place, and those intended to be kept until spring, in another, so that it will not be necessary to open all when you want to obtain a small supply.

The Pests of the Cabbage.

One thing the cabbage grower may be thankful for—that the fly is a shortlived rascal, only living about a week after taking the form of the perfect insect. The first family that hatch out are usually here from the first to middle of May, about the time the early crop of cabbage begins to grow, and then is the time when the grower must be on the lookout,—for an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in this as well as some other things. Go over the field and look carefully at every plant just at the surface of the ground, when the egg or young maggots may be seen and rubbed off with the fingers. Go over the plants again in three days, or look them over when hoeing, and no farther trouble will be had. This may seem a good deal of labor, and so it is, but it is the only certain way to have early cabbage in localities

infested with the cabbage maggot. A smart and careful man will go over 5000 plants in a day. Late cabbage or those planted out after the 1st of July are not often troubled by this insect.

And now a word as to clubfoot: If this disease is caused by an insect, why is it that it almost always makes its appearance where too strong manure is used? It makes no difference what the kind of manure may be, if there is too much of it, clubfoot is pretty certain to be there. I am having a pretty good illustration of this at the present time. Wishing to try for some of the seedsmen's premiums, I took a patch of ground that had a very heavy coat of manure last fall, and applied Mapes' light soil manure, twelve quarts to the square rod. I planted it out to cabbage and cauliflower, and expected to get heads nearly as big as a barrel. I have raised some astonishing heads, but they are on the wrong end of the stump. Now if an insect caused this trouble, why is it that the very next row, where the same fertilizer was used at the rate of only 400 lbs. to the acre, I am marketing some as pretty heads of summer cabbage as any grower could wish to see, with not a sign of clubfoot among them?

I am inclined to believe that clubfoot in cabbage, and scab in potatoes, may be traced to the same source, for the causes that produce one, will produce the other. I am aware that scab in potatoes is sometimes the work of an insect, but I very much doubt if it always is. We need more light on this disease of clubfoot, and anyone who will discover a remedy that is always certain, will have the gratitude of every cabbage-grower in the land.—*Benjamin White, Winsted, Ct., in Farm and Home.*

The following is a true copy of a letter received by a village schoolmaster: "Sur, as you are a man of nolege i intend to enter my son in your skull."

A cyclone resembles a woman, because when it makes up its mind to go somewhere all earth can't stop it.

A bright story in grammar is told of a little school girl. Quarrel, she parsed, is plural. Why? Because—why, it takes two to make one.

Until I Shall Behold Her.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Oh! dimpled hands so cold and still,
 On thee my tears are falling;
 Oh! sweet closed lips by Death made mute,
 I fancy thou art calling.
 Oh! darkened eyes, but yesterday,
 They beamed on mine so brightly;
 I wait to see them ope again,
 Those lids shut down so tightly.

Oh! Imortelles that lightly lie
 Around a head all golden;
 Oh! white wax buds of lovely mold,
 By fingers pale enfolden.
 I long to see the pulses stir,
 And bid thy petals quiver;
 To know our darling has re-crossed,
 For us the chilling river.

Oh! selfish heart. I tremble so.
 What have I asked in anguish—
 I dare not, could not ask her back
 Again to faint and languish.
 I would not break into her song,
 With clay again enfold her,
 But, climbing upward, step by step,
 Wait, till I can behold her.

Courtesies and Discourtesies.

There are many courtesies which a gentleman should render to a lady, the absence of which is at once felt, and causes people involuntarily to remark inwardly to themselves, if not aloud to their friends, "That man has not good manners." I passed that judgment the other evening when I was sitting with a friend by her fireside. A gentleman was ushered in who was well known to my friend, but a comparative stranger to me. He shook hands with her first, which was, of course, the right thing to do, and then, while speaking to her he shook hands with me. The breaker of this law of courtesy was a young professional man, well endowed with this world's goods. I should not record this little rudeness if it was only of rare occurrence, but I often notice people guilty of this discourtesy—namely, that of shaking hands with one person while they are speaking to another person. If you wish to say more than "How do you do?" to your hostess, or to any one else whom you greet at first, it is less discourteous to continue your conversation with her for a few moments before taking

notice of any one near her, than it is to stretch out your hand and shake that of her neighbor while your face is turned away and your lips are addressing another person.

The discourteous young man to whom I have alluded gave me another reason for my verdict, and as in this respect also he is by no means the only offender in general society, I shall mention the little rudeness. There are three, if not more, separate syllables and sounds which some people utter or make when they have not heard what has been said to them, or when they wish to express assent. These are—What? Eh? Uh! and a guttural sound of the letter m, which cannot be expressed in writing. "I beg your pardon," or "What did you say?" are sentences which should certainly be said when a repetition is asked for; and "Yes" should not be replaced by a grunt when an assent is given.

There are numerous little acts which a man of courtesy will perform. While he is calling at a house, he will rise and open the door for any lady who leaves the room, even if she is an entire stranger to him; in his own house he will not only open the door of the room, but accompany the lady to the hall door, and open that, if there is no servant at hand to do so, for a departing guest, whether lady or gentleman, should not be left to find their way alone. Neither should they be allowed to find their way into a room. When you act as a host, and your guest accompany you into the drawing-room, do not you, my dear sir, follow the practice of some forgetful or neglectful men, who walk in and march straight up the room, leaving their one guest, or a train, as the case may be, to follow and to close the door. A host should open the door, and shut it after his guests have entered the room.

Amongst other small courtesies a gentleman will raise from his chair, however luxuriously comfortable, and offer assistance, if need be, to a lady if she tries to put coals on the fire, or if she tries to open or close a window. When he escorts her into a room, he will see that she is seated before he looks for a chair for himself; when he escorts her to a table, he will wait to arrange

for her comfort, hold the chair, or push it backwards, or forwards as required, before he takes his own seat. And during the meal he will see that she is provided with all she is likely to want. The lady ought not to be obliged to ask for salt, for water, for another cup of tea, or, in fact, for anything that is on the table.—*Cassell's Family Magazine for September.*

The Modern Farmer.

We live in a progressive age, and have verified the Scripture wherein it has said that "the old things must pass away and all things become new." How truly has this been demonstrated with the farmers. Years ago, the farmer turned the soil with an ill-shaped and poorly constructed plow; harrowed with a "crotch" or three-cornered drag; and "bushed" in his grain with a tree top. His "haw, Buck," and "come-along Bright," resounded through the "clearings" "from early morn till dewy eve." His reaper was a sickle which he took in one hand, while he grasped the grain to be cut, with the other. It was a slow process, thus to gather a field of grain, a handful at a time; yet it had its pleasures, and I doubt not, that the pioneer farmer was as happy in his log house as the modern farmer of to-day is in his fine residence. There was a wild newness in his life that he helped to change daily as he felled the forest trees, thereby changing the face of nature, and laying the foundation of future prosperity, which we so much enjoy to-day.

Now, what a change! the farmer no longer follows the plow; but rides on it, and turns a better furrow. The grain-drill does more and better work than hand-sowing and drags. Genius has converted the sickle into a machine that reaps and binds the grain both at the same time, and the old scythe and snath has been run out of the race, by the noisy mowing machine. The sound of the flail, with its regular beat, is no longer heard; and the winnowing grain no more falls through the autumn winds to the threshing floor. We do those things with steam now.

Cheese factories everywhere dot the land.

The farmer no longer rides on "ox-sleds" or "buck-boards," but in swell-box cutters and phaetons. "Buck" and "Bright" have long since been consigned to beef. Normans, Hambletonians, Mambrinoes and Morgans, are the go now. It is commendable to the farmer, and especially those of Western New York, who are largely interested in breeding and growing fine stock. They take a just pride in it, and well they may, as they have some of the finest stock in the world.

The time has come when farming has not only become a trade, but a science as well, and it is as necessary to understand it, as for the blacksmith or chemist to understand theirs. He must know the nature of the soil he tills, and what crops are likely to succeed best. He must also know where and on what crops his manures are most needed; when the best time to do all the various kinds of labor pertaining to the farm. In fact, it embodies as much care, forethought and attention to make it a success, as the merchant's or any other business does. Therefore, let us have more labor-saving machines, and less backache; more science and less stupidity; more brains and less muscle, for if you develop the former there will be less need of the latter. The old plan, that, if a man was too ignorant for anything else he could be a farmer, won't work now. A man has to be educated in his particular line to make a success, and the ignorant farmer of to-day will never succeed until he knows and thoroughly understands all the principles of farming. The name farmer is as honest a one as Professor or Judge, and it can be made as dignified. What makes theirs so, is the superior knowledge they possess of their business. The same with the farmer, and he is their peer. For without him they would have no calling, and their dignified titles would fall into disuse, and we should all deteriorate into the barbarous state. The farmer is the keystone of civilization and should feel proud of his position, for, indeed, "he feedeth all."—*G. W. S. in American Rural Home.*

What a man gets for nothing he is very apt to value at just about what it cost him.

Ladies' Department.

EDITED BY AUNT MARTHA.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed "Household Helps," care of Seed-Time and Harvest, La Plume, Pa.

The lady readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, young or old, are respectfully and earnestly invited to contribute to this department, anything and everything pertaining to household work, experience, inquiries, suggestions, cooking recipes, clothing, health—not forgetting home adornments—in short, anything belonging to home and domestic duties or cares.

Short, practical articles are solicited, as our space is limited and we must condense, making every communication so good, so instructive, that it can not be left out.

Give us seasonable things—don't tell us how to can peaches and strawberries in December, but if you can, be a little in advance of the season, in order that the sisters may have time to try your methods and be able to "hold fast that which is good."

If we try, we can both impart and receive instruction, as no one housekeeper knows more than all others, and often the experience of the most humble is of great benefit even to the wisest.

Who will be first to encourage the heart of "Aunt Martha," and aid in making our pages a valuable acquisition to the columns of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST?

AUNT MARTHA.

Since writing the above, a letter of approval comes to cheer us from one signing herself "Aunt Hannah," which, we hope, is the forerunner of many others, and, which we gladly welcome, with many thanks for proffered help.

Have any of the ladies ever utilized any of the bright colored "bed-ticking" now in use?

An inexpensive, but quite pretty table scarf can be made, by taking for the center brown, or maroon canton flannel, and for

the ends the bed-ticking, worked in bright colors with Germantown wool or crewel. Work any variety of fancy stitches, such as cross-stitch, double and single, the same in feather stitch, in each stripe of the "ticking." The length must depend on the size of the table on which it is to be used. When neatly made and lined with maroon cambric, trimmed with simple fringe, it is almost as handsome as some of the turkish table covers.

A nice chair seat could be made in the same way.

To a neat housewife, boots and shoes, lying promiscuously about, are an annoyance, and a convenient stout shoe bag is a comfort.

Make it of bed-ticking, which now comes in such bright, fancy colors, it is so much more firm and serviceable than linen or cretonne.

Take a little more than a yard of the ticking, and two pieces of worsted braid. Cut the back piece twenty inches deep, and twenty-two inches long; the pockets, nine inches deep. Use for each set the width of one breadth, and the piece that comes off from the back. Bind these pocket strips at the top, then divide them into four or five parts, according to the number and size of the pockets wanted. Lay a box-plait in each, and baste them lengthwise, first, to the lower part of the divided back—and the upper set about an inch above it. Stitch a braid between the plaits, or stitch twice without it. Lay a double braid across the lower edge of the upper pockets and stitch it on. Bind the outer edge with braid and sew on loops to hang it up by, and it is ready for use.

SAVE YOUR STEPS!

If you are going into the kitchen, down, cellar, or up stairs, on an errand, see if there is not something that you want to take along. There is just as much tact in doing housework with the least labor, as in anything else.

TABLE TALK.

Every member of a family can do something to add to social life at the table. If

one cannot talk, he can listen, or ask questions to draw out others who can talk.

A family table ought to be bright and cheerful, a sort of domestic altar where every one casts down his or her offering of pleasantness and peace—where, for at least a brief space in the day, all annoyances are laid aside—each one being glad and content to sit down and eat the same bread and salt, making it—whether it were a rich repast or a “dinner of herbs”—equally enjoyable.

H.

Minnie Linden says: There is no greater every day virtue than cheerfulness. The light of a cheerful face is like sunshine through the day. There is no path but what will be easier traveled, no load but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain, but will lift sooner in the presence of a determined cheerfulness.

A cheerful word to a wounded heart can not be measured.

USEFUL HINTS.

If your oven is too hot when baking, put a small dish of cold water in it.

Furniture that is not varnished can be made to look quite new by rubbing with a cloth wet with kerosene.

To prevent sauce from burning, rub the bottom of the dish with a small piece of lard or butter before putting over the fire. (Inside of course).

If you wish to brighten your carpets, sprinkle them with salt or moist sawdust before sweeping.

When ironing, wipe your flatirons on a bit of cloth wet with kerosene to prevent scorching.

If in ironing you have unfortunately scorched your clothing, place the garment where the sun will shine on it and the stain will disappear.

Lard which has become rancid can be made perfectly sweet by boiling a pared potato in it.

Walls that have been whitewashed can be made to “take paper” by first washing them in glue water, about two ounces of glue to one pail of water, or put a teacup of strong vinegar in a pail of water and wash the wall with a whitewash brush, wetting thoroughly.

A chicken wing is a good thing to wash and clean windows with as it leaves no dust or lint.

If your cane chair seats are soiled and settled in the middle, take a sponge and hot water and thoroughly saturate the cane, using soap if necessary, then place them in a good current of air and as they dry they will tighten and become as firm as when new.

To exterminate bugs and roaches from beds and houses, use Tillinghast's Cabbage Pest Powder. Apply to their haunts with a small bellows.

When cutting a new garment or tearing up an old one, there are often scraps which are thrust into the rag bag without farther thought, which if cut into suitable strips “then and there” would be the beginning of a carpet or fancy rug. What if they are not more than three or six inches long, sew two or three of them together and put them away in a sack or some other convenient place. In a little time you will be surprised that you have so large a collection.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

The time has come for securing these “autumn beauties” which, when tastefully arranged with some of the many varieties of ornamental grasses, will in a measure take the place of the flowers which have decorated our rooms during the summer months.

One not accustomed to getting winter bouquets will hardly believe how many bright, pretty things can be found in the woods among the leaves, mosses and ferns, and the work of preparing them is not without interest.

A nice way to keep autumn leaves is to melt a little white wax in hot water—do not let it boil—add a few drops of spirits of turpentine, dip the leaf quickly in and let it drain from the tip, (the turpentine softens the wax and makes it pliable). The leaves may then be slightly molded between the fingers and will not have the stiff, flat appearance which they do when pressed in a book.

Trailing vines can be made to look very tasty by first varnishing them and looping them over the tops of white curtains.

The Onion Crop.

Special reports from the onion-growing sections of the eastern and western states, as summarized below, indicate that the onion crop of 1885 will be decidedly below the average, except Connecticut, which will have a fair crop. Growers in New England generally expect 80 cents to \$1 per bushel for the crop, and 50 cents is the lowest price mentioned in New York or the western states. A cold spring, wet summer and the ravages of maggots, cut-worms, rust and blight account for the decreased yield. The acreage is reduced because of low prices in the past. Onion sets will generally be a light crop, but onion seed will be fully an average in yield and quality.

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND.

Onions are grown but slightly in Maine or New Hampshire, and there is only an occasional patch in Vermont, except in Grand Isle county, where the crop will be large. At Waterbury and in towns about Montpelier, onions promise well and are not damaged much by the maggot; 75 cents to \$1 per bushel are the usual prices.

MASSACHUSETTS.

More onions are grown in Essex county than in all the rest of Massachusetts put together. Yet even in Essex, the acreage is falling off. Danvers used to be a great onion town, but this year grows only 100 acres, against 200 acres in 1884. There will only be half a crop this year, by reason of insects and rot or softness in the bulbs. Haverhill has only 10 acres, and a half a crop; usual price \$1.00 per bushel. At Rowley, early onions \$1 to \$1.25; the yield will be 300 to 400 bushels per acre, which is 75 per cent. of a full average crop. Newbury has 75 acres, same as last year, yielding 250 to 300 bushels, or 70 per cent. of a crop. Middleton grows about as many as last year, nearly 25 acres; yield 300 bushels, 400 being the average. Similar reports come from other towns in the county, much damage from the maggot being generally reported. One patch of an acre at Methuen will probably yield 1000 bushels. Worcester county towns grow but few onions, no town reporting over six acres, and these

complain that maggots have destroyed from 25 to 50 per cent of the crop; some patches were plowed up in consequence. At Woburn, Middlesex county, 20 acres, (a little more than last year), are grown and will yield nearly 700 bushels per acre, according to the present fine promise. Burlington 15 acres, Winchester 10 and Bedford five acres, report about the same acreage and a less yield than last year. In Concord, as elsewhere, onions are grown less and less each year, owing to disease and insect pests, though the crop this year is pretty good; some sets are grown. Only garden patches are grown in Hampshire, Hampden and Berkshire counties. In Franklin county 40 or 45 acres of onions are grown in Sunderland, an increase of about 3 per cent since last year. More than an average crop is promised. Deerfield, Montague and Conway raise a few onions, which are doing well. The maggot has not been very destructive in this section.

CONNECTICUT.

Wethersfield used to be the great onion town, but raising onion seed is the principal way in which onions are now grown. A few onions are grown in Columbia, Tolland county, but the crop is a good deal injured and can't yield over 200 bushels per acre. West Hartford has about 8 acres, which promise well. The same is true at Granby, 10 acres; East Hartford (10 acres) and South Windsor (5 acres) expect a three-fourths crop, having been injured 25 per cent by maggot; yield from 200 to 800 bushels per acre. Guilford, New Haven county, has a considerable acreage, which, on the whole, promises to equal or be better than last year. Here, and in Clinton and East Hampton, cut worms as well as maggots did some damage. Fairfield and Westport townships, however, are the great onion sections, thousand of barrels being shipped from Greens Farms district alone. In the two towns, between 600 and 700 acres of onions are raised, or about as much as last year. The yield is better than for the two past years, and can be called fair average—not a large crop, but a fair paying one at good prices. The yield will probably run from 100 to 150 bushels per acre. In June

the crop was largely damaged by cut worms some pieces being nearly cleaned out entirely and nearly all more or less damaged by their ravages. Maggots, which seem to be on the increase every year, did considerable damage to the growing crop, and smut is always with old onion growing sections, leaving its black mark on the young and growing onions. The price has started very good; white onions are selling from \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel, red \$2.50, yellow \$2.50. Growers seem to anticipate good prices this year. Most growers have houses for storing onions for winter market, and our farmers have market privileges by water and rail, which are not equaled by any other community. Farmers seem pleased that after two years of bad crops and poor prices, we should have a good season again. About 20 acres are grown in Norwalks, which promise a full crop, that will be largely stored for winter prices.

NEW YORK.

Onondaga county grows fewer onions since tobacco became popular and prices low. Woodard grows about 100 acres, which will average 300 bushels per acre, or 70 per cent of a full crop. Fabius has about 40 acres that will not yield so well. Other town in the county report about the same, the growers expecting 85 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. The great onion fields in the Chester meadows of Orange county are panning out below last year's yield, owing to maggot and a new worm pest. Wyoming county reports a decreased acreage, yielding 300 bushels per acre and but little damaged by pests. Madison county reports to the same effect. Genesee county has 100 acres, yielding about 400 bushels, though blight now striking them may reduce the yield. Reports from other counties agree that the cold spring and wet season, with maggots and other pests, have combined to make the '85 crop a light one, and growers want 80 cents to \$1 per bushel, though in some back country towns 50 cents is talked by growers who are not posted. The crop about New York is also short.

ELSEWHERE.

The onion counties in Wisconsin report a decreased acreage and yield, and growers

want 50 to 80 cents per bushel and will hold till they get it; 200 bushels per acre is the average crop. But few onions are grown in the Miami valley, Ohio, where the crop is a fair average—300 bushels per acre. The Kansas onion fields are turning out as well as last year. Good reports come from Illinois, where crops of 600 bushels per acre are frequently mentioned; prices 80 cents to \$1. The Indiana crop is short. A specimen report from Vevay, Switzerland county, where 150 acres are grown, says the acreage is 25 per cent less than last year, and the yield (100 bush.) much reduced. Dealers offer 35 cents per bushel, and growers want 50 cents. Few onions are grown in the Provinces.

SETS, SEEDS, ETC.

The crop of onion sets about New York; Philadelphia and in southern New Jersey will be very light this season. Onion seed in Connecticut and New York will be an average crop in quantity and quality. In Switzerland county, Indiana, the principal onion crop is top sets, which are almost a failure, yielding only about 40 bushels per acre, with an acreage less than last year by 20 per cent. Bottom sets will be an average—150 bushels per acre, but not many are grown in this section. Onion seed will give an average yield of good quality.—*N. E. Homestead.*

Farmer Jones's Philosophy.

He who has nothing to do in this world but amuse himself, has the hardest job on hand I know of.

An idler is twice a thief, he not only steals his own time, but hangs around and tries to steal yours.

I never knew a man that lived upon hope, but that he spent his old age at somebody else's expense.

When you come across a man that neither flattery nor abuse will stimulate, let him alone, he has gone to seed.

It is only a fool who would expect the wind to be always blowing from the same point of the compass. And a real sorrow—an old sorrow—I've known it to act like a ballast. It's heavy, aye, but it trims the boat. There's many a man wouldn't sail so straight if there wasn't some dead weight o' that sort at his heart to steady him.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

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OR TILLS A PLANT.

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Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. X. WHOLE NO., XLVIII.
LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA., Oct., 1885.

A Correction. An error occurred in the advertisement of Parrey's brooder in the last issue of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST by which the price was given at \$18. It should have been \$8 at which it is sold. See the advertisement on page 31.

Heirs Wanted. A valuable inheritance of lands and money is awaiting the heirs of Edward J. Duratt, (or Daratt) who once resided and owned lands in the vicinity of Rochester N. Y. Any person knowing individuals of that name or family please address.—Pub. SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, La Plume, Pa.

Rochester papers please copy.

The Cabbage Market. We are glad to see cabbages in more active demand this fall than last, and prices much better.

On a recent visit to Scranton, Pa., we found dealers were paying from \$6.00 to \$9.00 per 100 for very ordinary lots. Advices from our patrons in various sections indicate a greatly improved demand, and we have seen the opinion advanced in some papers that importations will probably be made again from Germany. On the other hand, many of our patrons are reporting immense yields from our P. S. seeds in various localities.

The following named parties have reported themselves able to supply in carload lots:

- A. C. Smith, New Chambersburg, Ohio.
- A. S. Tresher, St. Paul, Nebraska.
- T. L. White, Girard, Michigan.
- T. Grover, Clyde, Ohio.
- E. J. Hollister, Tecumseh, Michigan.
- Abner Wilson, Tecumseh, Michigan.

Geo. Gable, 1st Toll Gate, Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

Fred E. Whipple, Mystic, Connecticut.

W. J. Mummah, Warsaw, Indiana.

T. Grover, Clyde, Ohio.

Geo. E Sanderson, Lock Haven, Pa.

Chas. E. Fellows, Lyons, N. Y.

N. L. Van Epps, Ringoes, N. J.

B. E. Niles, Blissfield, Michigan.

Gus. Knoch, Dix Road, Springwells, Detroit, Mich.

Vlerebome Co., New Holland, Ohio.

J. D. Kruschke, Piqua, Ohio.

RELIABLE DEALERS.

The following are reliable commission merchants and dealers who are buying in large lots:

SCRANTON, PA.—J. T. Porter, A. Kemble & Co., and C. D. Wegman & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. J. Dyer, 329 Water Street, Hoover, Swalm & Co., 336 North Front Street.

Snowball Cauliflower. Previous to the Fall of 1884, our seed-stock of Snowball Cauliflower was imported from Germany, as most of that sold by seedsman generally is. As many of our customers know, it did not give perfect satisfaction. The production of cauliflower being a very costly undertaking, good seed is an essential requisite, and is cheaper at \$10 per ounce than poor as a gift. Being determined to have our seed above suspicion, we obtained some of the best to be procured at any price, and sent it to our Puget Sound grower for seeding. Last spring, for the first, we supplied our customers with this P. S. seed, and are pleased to announce that it has given the most complete satisfaction. Many large cauliflower growers are writing to know if we can supply at any price seeds that we know are the same as that sent them last spring. A few days since, we received by express, a box of cauliflower from F. E. Rudman, 132 North Clinton St., Rochester, N. Y., which would certainly "take the cake" over any we ever saw before. The heads were as white and as solid as actual balls of snow, and closely trimmed average five pounds each in weight. Regarding them, Mr. Rudman writes: "The Cauliflower I send

you is a sample of what I am cutting by the hundred from seeds supplied by you. I took first premium for three best cauliflower flowers with your Snowball." We have asked Mr. Rudman to give the readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST an account of his management and practice in producing such superb specimens, and hope to hear from him in time to present the information in next issue. A crop of such specimens would readily sell in our markets for \$2000 per acre, and if there are any other secrets connected with its production beyond the use of first class seeds we want to learn them.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

For the convenience of our readers we will club SEED-TIME AND HARVEST with any of the papers named in this list. Remit the amount given in the right hand column, and you will receive both papers for one year, postpaid, SEED-TIME AND HARVEST from us, the other also directly from the place of publication. If you want more than one paper with SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, add the corresponding prices of the right hand column, and deduct therefrom 35 cents for every additional paper. For instance, you want SEED-TIME AND HARVEST with *Rural New-Yorker* and *Farm and Garden*, add \$2.25 and .70—\$2.95, and subtract .35—\$2.60, which amount should be remitted to us.

Our magazine and the others ordered with it, need not necessarily be sent to the same address.

Be sure and make all remittances to the Publisher of SEED TIME AND HARVEST,

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.50	American Bee Journal (monthly).....	.80
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3.20	Scientific American....	3.00
3.00	The Independent... ..	3.00
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To induce our friends to favor us with as many subscriptions as possible, we make this offer: For every Two Dollars sent us for subscriptions at above rates, the sender may select and receive ONE of the following books FREE:

- Green's How to Propagate and Grow Small Fruits.
- Terry's A B C of Potato Culture.
- Pierce's A B C of Carp Culture.
- Tillinghast's Manual of Vegetable Plants.
- Joseph's Money in Potatoes.
- Parry's Fifty Years Among Small Fruits.

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In writing to any of our advertisers, please mention that you saw their advertisement in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

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Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO AUGUST GARNERINGS.

57. CANKER WORMS AND POTATO BUGS.

58.

A
E R R
E S C O T
A R C H A I C
R C A S T
T I T
C

59.

Z O R I L
O Z O N E
R O S E T
I N E R T
L E T T Y

60. WATER MELON.

61.

M E D L E Y
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D A C E
L I E
E N
Y

62.

S L O P E
O P E R A
E A R L Y
T O T A L
R O M A N

63. 1. HELIOTROPES. 2. VERBENAS. 3. BEGONIAS.
4. CARNATIONS. 5. GERANIUMS. 6. CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

64.

F R O S T W E E D
B I C A M E R A L
M A N G O T R E E
N A S E B E R R Y
O P H I D I O U S
O B S E C R A T E
D I V U L G A T E
D I S A L L O W S
L A C E R T I A N

OCTOBER GARNERINGS.

No. 73. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The whole of 7 letters is tillable land. (O. E. Law).
1, 2, 3, 4 is honest and respectable. 5, 6, 7 is a period of time.

MAUDE.

No 74. ANAGRAM.

From dewy bed
I raise my head,
And sweetness spread
That none forget.
To scent the air
My only care
As, moist and fair,
I RAISE ALL WET.

BYRNEHC.

No. 75. RHOMBOID.

Across—1. Sheepfolds. 2. Mansions. 3. Mournful. 4. Even with the surface. 5. Part of a fortress.

Down—1. A consonant. 2. A bone. 3. To spread. 4. A nobleman. 5. To guide. 6. To preserve. 7. A color. 8. A note in music. 9. A consonant.

NELLIE THOMAN.

No. 76. A DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. To free. 3. Severe. 4. A miser. 5. An account of daily events. 6. Arid. 7. A consonant.

PLEXUS.

No. 77. WORD SYNCOPATIONS.

1. Take a sort of meat from a small sail and leave the chloride of sodium.
2. Take a color from a Peruvian plant and leave a fish.
3. Take to follow closely from a room for refining sugar and leave to prize.
4. Take to pull away from a kind of dried sausage and leave a kind of sauce.
5. Take a romping girl from to stand without flowing and leave renewed.
6. Take an English gold coin of the reign of James I, from punishing and leave full of small interstices.

MAUDE.

No. 78. HALF-SQUARE.

1. A kind of coat. 2. Worships. 3. The name of an Indian chief. 4. Epochs. 5. A number. 6. A bone. 7. A consonant.

LACKAWANNA LAD.

No. 79. A SQUARE.

1. Ensigns of authority. 2. A deputy. 3. To discontinue. 4. To follow. 5. To guide.

DAN SHANNON.

No. 80. DROP LETTER AXIOM.

A-t-o-s-p-a-l-u-e-t-a-w-r-s.

SUNBEAM.

Answers in December Garnerings.

PRIZES: For best list of answers to this month's Garnerings we offer People's Etiquette Book.

For second best list of answers, we will award, Popular Prose Readings.

Lists close on November 10.

Answers to August Garnerings were received from Lackawanna Lad, Anna Condor, Dan Shannon, Byrnehc, L. A. Forest, Sunbeam, Charley Armitage, Kismet, Maude, Alice Bennett, Farmer's Boy, Rolling Rover, Kittie Clover, A Beginner, Dan Burton and Climax.

Prizes for best lists of answers were awarded to Byrnehc and Maude.

OUR COZY CORNER.

We heartily welcome back our favorite contributor, Byrnehc, who presents a beautiful Anagram in this issue. The article is very poetically expressed and is an anagram in its truest sense, as the transposition is a good definition to the answer. More of this gentleman's fine contributions are in hand and will grace future numbers.—Plexus's puzzles are good and the prizes, which he wished to offer for

answers to the same, well worth striving for; but we have thought it best not to have prizes for special puzzles. We did, at one time, consider it would be quite a "feature," and tried it, yet the offer seemed misunderstood, or we could not express it clearly enough, and it caused some "trouble in the camp;" so we have tabooed them in this department.—*J. F. M's* Transpositions will be given in the next number; many appear to be words that are not in general use; consequently, they will give some of the solvers a little more hard study. We call them very good.—*Maude's* holiday gems are to appear in the two following issues. They cannot help being appreciated by our numerous readers.—*Ruthven* might send something for the December number; something applicable to the holiday season. A good Numerical would find great favor.—*U. Bet:* We think the Charade can be altered. The diamonds are neatly constructed; but his answers to the July garnerings did not reach us until the lists for that month were closed. Please notice dates when lists close and send so solutions will reach us on or before that time.—*D. S.:* Kind words are appreciated. Glad you are pleased with the articles in question. We had to condense matter to run the series in twelve numbers, so they will close in the December issue. *Undine:* We do not find your name among the August solvers. Are you not pleased to have *Byrnehc* with us once more? More puzzles will find a welcome.

F. S. F.

Day-Dreams.

Clad in all the glittering garments with which the imagination of youth ever clothes it, the future is indeed a land of promise. The eager eye of youth peers through the misty dimness and dark uncertainty of time yet unborn and finds therein revealed a land of exquisite beauty, into whose borders the voice of hope tells him he is destined some day to roam.

No real landscape presents to the eye of youth a scene of loveliness half so grand as that which fancy paints for his delight. Imagination wanders at random through the picturesque and fairy-like land of the future, and the happy youth forgets for a time that existence is real, and dreams his soul away to an elysian garden, where it may bask forever in the sunshine of unclouded happiness.

The present, be it never so gladsome, is not clad in such lovely robes as those with which fancy bedecks the future. The beauty of to-day is lost in obscurity whenever placed in comparison with the imagined loveliness of some eagerly looked for to-

morrow. We too often forget to extract the sweetness from the present in our wild anticipation of some coming event.

We are all prone to dream some—often too much. It is well to look forward to a bright future, but we should not allow ourselves too much time in idle, baseless dreams. The present is the time for action, not dreaming; it is the time to sow the seeds, the fruits of which we may hope to reap in the future. Time is uselessly spent when we let it pass away in dreaming of some time garnering a golden harvest from a field in which we have never sown a single seed.

If we would have our dreams become living realities we must endeavor to make them real. We must plant the seeds to-day, the harvest of which will make the hereafter the golden land for which we long. We must not allow the idea to enter our minds that we can pass away the present in pleasant dreaming, and awake on the morrow to find our dreams realized.—*From Belles-Lettres.*

Advertisements.

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Literary Mention.

As the long winter evenings are coming on and the farmers and gardeners who were too busy during the summer months to read a great deal, can now afford themselves a vacation from their hard work, it may not be out of place to call their attention to the many excellent magazines and papers now advertised in our columns, most of which are also entered in our club list on page 17, and will be sent for the prices named therein. It will pay intending subscribers well to send for specimen copies of these papers, if they are unacquainted with them, at the same time mentioning that their advertisements were seen in SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

A full list of the good things in all the agricultural papers that come to our office would leave us no room for anything else, and it must suffice to say that all have their good points and a selection can better be made by a subscriber for himself than by any one else for him, and an examination, such as we have indicated, is as good a way to make the selection as we know of.

THE October number of DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE is, as usual, very entertaining and instructive. As a family magazine it is worthy of honorable mention. The present number is filled with readable articles, among which are "Three Days at Chamounix," "The Poet Milton," and "Rambles About Crieff." All the articles devoted to fashion and the adornment of home are very suggestive, and the stories, poems, and various departments furnish agreeable and instructive reading. There are some good illustrations, and the frontispiece is a fine steel engraving. This number completes Vol. XXI.

CRAM'S UNRIVALED FAMILY ATLAS OF THE WORLD is a large quarto 12x14 inches, with two hundred pages. By an ingenious arrangement of tables and by the use of bars of different colors and lengths, it teaches many valuable facts on the principle of object lessons. We have seldom seen so good and comprehensive an atlas in so compact form. The maps of the world, of North America and the other continents, of the United States separately, and of the principal countries of Europe, are new, accurate, full of details and remarkably distinct. Numerous astronomical and statistical charts and tables are included with the maps, the size of the book is convenient, and there need be no hesitation in buying it.

ONE of the best family newspapers on the continent is the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR, which has secured an immense circulation throughout the States, though published in Montreal, Canada. Its contents are varied in character, and there are

special departments for nearly every class of readers. The department of agriculture is very complete, and contains original articles from men of experience. A veterinary surgeon attends to queries of that nature, and a "medical column" where a physician helps to cure the ills, that flesh is heir to, is a new and valuable feature. The moral tone of the paper is high, and it deserves what success it has achieved. The publishers are The Family Herald Publishing Co., Montreal, Canada.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

Centreton, New Jersey, Sept. 3, 1885.

MR. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—I have a hen house 60 x 16 feet divided into four compartments, two 3 x 6 sashes on the front of each compartment. The front sloping to the southeast. Do you think that cabbage plants would winter over in this house, transplanting them just before frost?

Yours Truly, R. DEA.

Our experience in wintering over cabbage plants is very limited. Will some of our friends who have had more experience please answer?—ED.

Urbana, Kansas, Oct. 1, 1885.

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—I write this to ask your manner of storing or keeping sweet potatoes over winter for seed and market. I have a nice lot and wish to keep them over. I am well pleased with the result of your seeds and wish to remain your agent at this place. How shall I store cabbage to save over winter? N. P. KERSHNER.

We do not attempt to winter sweet potatoes in this locality, preferring to depend on those further south who know how. This question is fully answered by Mr. Stahl, on page 22 of this issue.

Cabbages are most easily saved by placing them in rows, heads down, where the water cannot accumulate around them and cover with six inches of soil. They will come out fresh and sound in spring. If water stands among them they will rot.

Cambridge, Md., Sept. 21, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—The severe drought here is cutting crops very short. I have almost made up my mind to quit gardening in this locality and move to a more favorable place. The past four years have been very dry. Can you recommend me a place suitable for gardening and plant growing, or do you know of any person in the gardening business wishing to hire a good hand at gardening at a salary sufficient to support a wife and three children, if you know of any such party let me know?

Respectfully Yours, ALBERT H. CLARK.

If any of our readers desire the services of an active young gardener they will please answer the above.

Greenwich, Virginia, Sept., 28, 1885.

MR. TILLINGHAST; Dear Sir;—I notice in the September number of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST that bi-sulphide of carbon will kill the pea weevil. Now I would like to know whether it will act in the same manner with beans and will it injure either the peas or beans should they be wanted for food; that is, will it make them injurious to health.

Most of my customers are very enthusiastic over the growing qualities of your seeds, all agree that they are the best they ever sowed.

Respectfully yours, WALLACE WOOD.

We have not ourselves experimented with the bi-sulphide of carbon but see no reason why its action should not be the same upon beans as upon peas. We do not think that its use in the manner indicated would render the beans unfit or unsafe to use for food.

Best Way of Keeping Cabbage.

In answer to a correspondent who desires information on this subject, the *Country Gentleman* says:

“Cabbages may be kept by any mode which nearly excludes the frost, preserves a cool temperature and a slight degree of moisture. A pile resting on the earth would keep better than if resting on a floor, and would require less protection. It would not be necessary to have walls of hay six feet thick. A common way to keep cabbages by the quantity is to leave them out in the ground until near the end of November, and then pull and place them inverted on smooth ground, packed closely together in beds five or six feet wide, with six feet spaces between. They may be left for a week or two, or till the ground is about to freeze, when the earth between the rows is dug and placed as covering on the inverted heads, about six inches thick, the tips of the roots projecting above. With less labor, the spaces may be plowed and harrowed until the earth is fine and mellow before it is placed on the cabbages, the plow throwing the earth nearest to them upon the heads. With this treatment, the work must be done earlier than by hand in order to have the soil in right condition, and it is always best to cover them, as late as practicable. It is important that the ground has very thorough drainage. Joseph Harris regards it as of great importance to plow

the earth many times, and making it mellow two feet deep in forming a trench or hollow to place them in, and then the mellow earth is thrown against the heads with the plow. The frost cannot penetrate the mellow earth—it only crusts it. If the work is done before very cold weather sets in, the central part of the row may be left nearly uncovered, and when freezing commences, the whole covered with the mellow soil. For early winter use, cabbages may be stored in cold cellars packed in large boxes of damp moss; or they may be set in their natural position in long boxes filled with earth, damp moss, or damp sawdust; or placed in heaps out of doors and covered with a foot of chaff, and with straw.

In answer to J. N., Glencoe, Ill., the best method that I ever tried was to select a piece of ground quite dry, and at the same time mellow and easy to trench with spade, or, if a large number are to be preserved, use a plow first and then the spade, or round pointed shovel, to shape the bottom and sides, and of sufficient width and depth to receive the heads so they will not touch either bottom or sides of the trench. Now, take a piece of 2 by 4 inch scantling and place it edgewise over the trench in such a position that the heads will not touch either sides or bottom, after stripping off the coarse, outside leaves; suspend the heads under the scantling, roots up, by putting a suitable nail through the stump of the cabbage, the roots coming up a trifle higher than the natural earth; then take some short pieces of board or other suitable material, just long enough to make a sort of rafter reaching from the edge of the bank to the scantling, in such a position as to give it a slight pitch; place a board on these rafters, lengthwise, of course; scatter over it a sufficient quantity of straw, or other coarse material, to prevent the earth from falling in; throw on a sufficient quantity of loose earth which came out of the trench, to prevent too much freezing, and it will keep the heads cool and sufficiently moist. Delay placing the heads in position as long as weather will permit. The trenches may be in sections of 10 or 12 feet, as in opening in spring it would be better not to let the air come to all at once.—S. W. S.

Storing Roots and Tubers.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

When it is understood how to so store sweet potatoes that they may be kept, they will become very popular and always will be a profitable crop. There is a very brisk demand for them even in the height of their season and this demand increases as winter advances. They must be dug on some dry, warm day when but little soil will adhere to them and when they may be rapidly cured. They should be allowed to dry somewhat in the sun, and then be removed to some dry, moderately warm, airy room to season for a couple of days. Be careful not to bruise them. Line the baskets with several thicknesses of cloth and drop them carefully. When they have seasoned, they may be packed closely in barrels, if they are to be kept only till mid-winter; but if they are to be kept longer pack them in a box which is filled with perfectly dry earth. Do not allow the potatoes to touch one another in the box, and keep the box away from frost and moisture. It will be necessary to gather the earth in the fall; and it may be kept for this purpose from year to year. I have known sweet potatoes to be kept throughout the winter by packing them in old rags in a box or barrel; but dry earth is more plentiful than even old rags and answers the purpose fully as well, if not better. I have seen this method recommended, but have not tried it: Make a pit sufficiently large and in the bottom place a layer of straw six inches deep. Upon this place the potatoes, cover lightly with straw and then leave them for three or four days. Then put on more straw and a light covering of dirt. As the weather grows colder increase the covering, always having enough on to keep them warm. Do not allow the potatoes to touch the earth: keep straw and chaff tucked around the sides of the pit. When so managed they will keep, it is claimed, in good condition till spring.

Carrots are more difficult to preserve than many other roots. They should never be stored in great bulk; and they should be kept at as low a temperature as possible, so they do not freeze. They must be harvested before they are frost-bitten. Cut off the

tops and expose them to the sun for a day or two, until the moisture is evaporated. Then they may be stored in the cellar, or in pits out of doors, like Irish potatoes, and will keep very well. If stored as recommended for sweet potatoes they will keep yet better. But always they must be put in small lots. They will be very apt to sprout on the approach of warm weather, and if you desire to keep them longer you must cut off the crown and spread the roots in a cool, dry place.

Turnips and rutabagas require substantially a like treatment. A slight frost while either is in the ground will not injure it; therefore the work of harvesting may be deferred till late. If either is to be kept only until mid-winter, the roots may be placed in a heap on some dry spot and covered with enough litter and earth to keep them from freezing. However it is better

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to pit them. If they are to be kept till spring, store them in the cellar in boxes, barrels or bins; or they may be pitted as Irish potatoes are. Cut off the tops and top-roots of rutabagas when you harvest them. But do not remove any part of the root of the turnip and do not cut off the top too close to the crown. If either root is frost-bitten it will not greatly injure it; but thawing and freezing will in time destroy both.

Mangolds are easily preserved when the proper measures are taken. Twist off the tops; cutting is apt to lead to decay. Do not trim the roots. Expose them, in rows, until they are dry. Be careful how you handle them, for the least abrasion will lead to decay; they should not be thrown about like turnips and carrots. And they must be harvested before frost for they will not stand freezing. As soon as they have thoroughly dried, pile them up carefully and cover them with leaves, to which add a few inches of dirt, if necessary to prevent their freezing, for they must not be stored in the cellar or pit until the beginning of permanent cold weather. They may be stored in the cellar like Irish potatoes, or they may be pitted in the field. To pit them, dig a trench three feet deep and four feet wide, and as long as will be needed. Begin at one end and build up a tier of mangolds to the top, sprinkling fine earth or sand over the layers, to exclude the air. Continue in this way until all the roots are disposed of, leaving a space of two feet unoccupied at each end of the trench. When the roots are all in, cover with six inches of straw—no cornstalks. Upon this throw earth as the cold weather intensifies, but be careful not to put on too much earth, for heat is as bad as cold. The pit must be put upon high ground where the drainage is well-nigh perfect. It is very important that no water be in the trench.

It may not be out of place to say something about storing Irish potatoes. I think that early as well as late potatoes should be taken out of the ground as soon as the vines are dead. Generally it is safe to put late potatoes in the cellar or pit as soon as they have dried, but early potatoes should be stored in some dry, airy building until

there is danger of their freezing. Potatoes should never be dried in the sun. As they are taken from the ground place them under a tree or shade where the air can freely circulate, but the sun can not enter. I find it most convenient to erect temporary sheds in the patch. The tubers should be raised, if possible, where the ground is dry, that but little soil may adhere to them. And if the soil is not all dislodged by the handling they receive, rub it off carefully before they are placed in the cellar or pit. Irish potatoes should be handled more carefully than they usually are. A bruise may not be apparent at the time, but it will surely result in a rotted place. They will keep in boxes or barrels in the cellar, but I prefer to put them in bins not more than eighteen inches deep and raised eighteen inches from the floor.

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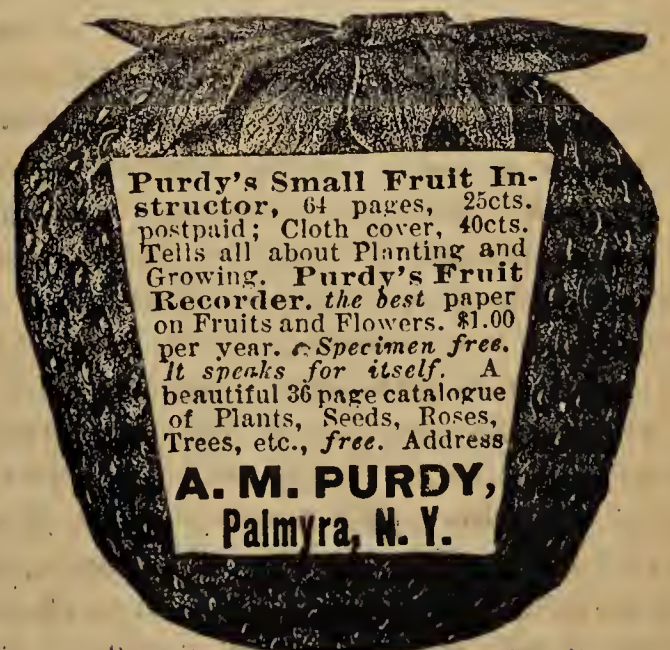
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Intemperance.

Of all subjects that have employed the pen, there is, perhaps, no one that has been written upon oftener than the evils of intemperance. It is a subject that can never be exhausted. The delights and pleasures of temperance, and the miseries and afflictions of its opposite, are so great, that the allotted age of man is too short a period in which to relate them; so that they who decline to attend a temperance lecture, or read a temperance tract, from the reason that the subject has been worn threadbare, have given it but little thought; or they are so wedded to their idols, the wine-cup, and its attendant carousal, that they do not desire to hear anything which points out to them the precipice upon the brink of which they stand. Let such as they come with me and trace the career of a young man from his first taste of the poisonous draught, to his mournful and sure end,—and then ask themselves if they are safe, standing in a burning house with the roof and rafters quickly consuming, and the walls quaking and cracking in the fierce heat.

Yet, in far more dreadful peril they stand—for it is a peril of both body and immortal soul. Peril of loss of friends, fortune, good name, all that makes life sweet; and peril hereafter, of “The worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched.”

But, let us follow our young friend. We find him in early life, the pride of a fond father’s heart, the cherished object of a doting mother’s love; early taught to lean upon his Heavenly Father for guidance and assistance in all things, there is every prospect of a good, happy, and useful life for their darling child. The soil is fertile, the season propitious; and the young tree strong and healthy, is in full bloom.

But there is an unseen worm approaching; a foul and loathsome thing; it has not yet reached the tree; it is not even going directly towards it, but it will pass near, And should this reptile touch but the tiniest root of that fair tree, it will fasten upon that root, and surely, though it may be slowly, it will work its way upward, yet

upward, its course unseen, except by its effect upon the tree, and its attendant fruit.

The first season the fruit may be seemingly fair to the view, luscious to the taste, and the yield bountiful; the worm is, as yet, but gnawing at the bark of the root.

The next season the yield is not so plentiful. Much of the fruit is fair and luscious, but many branches bear a stunted, sour fruit, which the season before bore that which delighted the heart of the husbandman.

The worm is close to the trunk of the tree. The next season the yield is scant, much of the fruit withers and falls to the ground. A few fair specimens are yet to be seen, but they are few and far between. The worm is close to the heart of the tree.

The husbandman in dread for his goodly tree, digs about the root, waters and fertilizes the soil; but all in vain, the destroyer has now become so imbedded in its victim, that they part but with mutual destruction.

The next season, the gentle breezes and refreshing rains of spring, fail to change the aspect of that tree from that which it bore in mid-winter. No tender leaves are put forth, no snowy blossoms clothe it in a beauteous robe. The worm has reached the heart—the tree is dead. The tree is the young man, the fruit his virtues; the husbandman, the parent; and the worm, the demon of intemperance, by men called alcohol.

Thus it is with the young man. The time comes when he must go forth to the world to seek his fortune, as his father before him sought his. He goes from a home where he has been under a father’s watchful eye, guarded by a mother’s anxious care. He goes into the harsh, bustling world, to mix in the busy haunts of men, to encounter dangers new and hitherto undreamed of. Now indeed, it requires all the force of his early training to keep him spotless; his bark is in the rapids, and, unless piloted by a strong principle, and wafted by the breezes of a true moral courage, it cannot escape the rocks and shoals which surround it on every side. He sees his companions, his employers,

those to whom he daily looks for example, indulging in the so-called moderate use of alcohol, in its various forms, and is daily urged to join in just one glass; at first, he firmly resists; but, seeing that his conduct is marked and singular, that he is held in less esteem by his companions for his abstinence, he wavers. Oh, then can we imagine that two spiritual beings are near him, one on his right hand, and the other on his left. On the right, he is reminded of his distant home and all he was taught there; on the left, the old tale of the delights of companionship, and the harmlessness of an occasional glass. He still wavers, yields. A silent tear is dropped on his right hand, while a loud laugh of devilish triumph goes up on his left; and thus the worm enters the root.

The first glass taken, the slippery, downward path is commenced, and the declivity is so steep that the walk soon emerges into a run, until, at last, losing his foothold, the unfortunate youth plunges headlong into the murky sea of dissipation, and, forgetting his God, his early training, his once loved home, sinks to the nightly reveler; and from that to the tremulous drunkard—his instinct, his reason brought lower than the beasts of the field; all those noble qualities that mark man as the highest, and most perfect of God's creatures—all emerged into this one fearful craving. Father, mother, sister, friends, fortune—all sacrificed to this one dreadful passion. The worm hath reached the heart, the tree is dead. Angels weep over another soul lost, and hell resounds with acclamations of praise to its most successful recruiting officer, the demon of intemperance.

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Insects.

BY O. H. ALEXANDER.

The time is not far distant, when the American farmer will be obliged to put forth greater efforts to destroy noxious insects than he has hitherto. It is a well-known fact that noxious insects are increasing at a rapid rate throughout every part of our land. The country is becoming so "buggy" that eternal vigilance is the price of everything produced from the soil. Close observers calculate that more fruits of various kinds and varieties are annually destroyed or rendered worthless by insects, than are gathered and used by man. The cotton worm, the wheat midget, the canker worms, the potato bugs are each, every year increasing in numbers and destructiveness. The curculio, alone, destroys millions of dollar's worth of fruit annually. It is safe estimate, all things considered, that if noxious insects of all descriptions could at once be annihilated throughout our country, and mildews of various classes be effectually held in check, the cost of living to our people would, in a short time, be reduced to one-third of its present amount.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE POTATO.

There are ten distinct species of insects preying upon the potato plant within the limits of the United States. Many of these ten species are confined within certain geographical limits. Their habits of history differ very widely. Some attack the potato, both in the larva state, and in the perfect or winged state; others in the perfect or winged state alone. Each of these ten species has its peculiar insect enemies. The names of the ten species are as follows: the stalk-borer, the potato-stalk weevil, the potato worm, the striped blister-beetle, the ash-grey blister-beetle, black-bat blister-beetle, margined blister-beetle, three-lined leaf beetle, and Colorado potato bug. This latter insect so well known, came originally from the Rocky Mountains, where it was found some fifty years ago, feeding on a wild species of potato peculiar to that region. When civilization marched up to the Rocky Mountains, and potatoes began to grow in that

region, this highly improved pest acquired the habit of feeding on the cultivated potato. It went from potato-patch to potato-patch, moving eastward at the rate of about sixty miles a year, and is now firmly established all over the country. It took them about twelve years to reach the Atlantic coast. It is said, and I think it is so, that each female bug lays about 700 eggs in about six days. The eggs hatch into larvæ, which feed on the foliage of the potato plant about seventeen days, then they descend to the ground, where they change into pupa at the surface of the earth. The perfect beetle appears about ten to fourteen days after the pupa is formed, begins to pair in about seven days, and on the fourteenth day begins to deposit her eggs. There are three broods of this insect every year. It looks now as though this pest would always remain with us.

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Mowing the Highways.

About fifteen years ago I purchased a small farm in New Jersey, only a short ride from New York city. About the first job by way of commencing improvements, consisted in removing the rubbish, briars, bushes and stumps from the highway, and grading on both sides of the beaten track, so that a mowing machine could be driven on both sides to cut the grass clear down to both gutters. I asked permission of an adjoining neighbor to "sleek up" also the highway along his farm. As a remuneration for my labor he agreed to permit me to mow the grass in the highway along his farm. The job took two of us, with team, plow, scraper and harrow about one day, to level and smooth about half a mile in length of the highway. Where there was no grass, seed was sown. The next season the grass along my farm and the farm of my neighbor, was much heavier than in any of the adjoining fields. As the carriage track occupied only about eight feet in breadth we mowed more than two acres of heavier grass than was cut on either farm.

Need I say anything farther on this subject to induce farmers to sleek up and level off the borders of the highway? Why not grade and smooth off the surface of the highway, when such land will yield as heavy grass as any other part of the farm? Besides the consideration of economy, or profit, a highway along one's farm, kept in a neat condition, gives travelers good impressions of the general character of the occupants of the farmstead. Respected reader, "you know how it is yourself." When you and I travel about the country and see the borders of the highway producing nothing but beautiful grass, we usually infer that the owner, or manager of the farm understands his business and is a thrifty farmer. On the contrary, when we see on both sides of the beaten track of the highway, almost impassable hedges of bushes, brambles, briars, thistles, and noxious weeds, we say at once that such disfiguring blotches indicate a lack of thoroughness on the part of the owners of the land. Whenever I travel about the country, whether in New Jersey, New England, or

New York State, I pass a great many nice farms, where the highways indicate that the proprietors of the land need a good boss to get out all hands, at certain times, when they do not know what to do, and direct them to cut up the bushes, pick up the stones, grub out the snags, fill up the hollows and grade the street, so that a carriage can be driven clear down to the gutters without fear of turning over. There will always be days, or parts of days, during haying and harvest, when the boss will say, "I really do not know what job can be done to-day." At such a time "pick up and sleek up" the highway.—E. E. T. in *The Husbandman*.

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—TWELFTH YEAR.—

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Novelties.

The directors of the N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station communicate to the *Husbandman* the following as their views upon the subject of novelties, after another year's tests:

Each year there is a large number of novelties sent out by the seedsmen. As a rule but a very small percentage of them are of any value; but they are the source of a large revenue to seed dealers. Very often old worthless varieties are sent out under some high-sounding name and advertised extensively. They have a large sale the first season and the seedsmen reap a rich harvest, but their worthlessness is discovered and there is little or no demand for them the second season. We have, growing in the Station garden, the King Humbert tomato, that the *Rural New-Yorker* extolled so highly and sent out in their free seed distribution. It certainly is unworthy of the praise bestowed upon it. It has one redeeming trait—the flavor is very good; yet there are scores of tomatoes far superior to it. The fruit is too small for any use except pickling, and there are many others that are far preferable for that purpose. The skin of the fruit has a peculiar rough russet appearance on a part of the surface of a majority of the specimens. The Rural Bicolor tomato has nothing to commend it for general use. It is to be hoped that when they send out another tomato it will be of a superior quality instead of something so very ordinary as the above mentioned ones.

The White Plume celery seems to meet with much favor wherever grown, especially when grown in the rich soil of the highly cultivated market gardens. It is very ornamental upon the table, has a good flavor, and its keeping qualities are good. The plants are slow growers when small and should be of good size before transplanting where they are to remain. The New Rose celery is somewhat similar to the White Plume, as it is very ornamental, being of a rose color. I do not think either are as profitable to grow as the half dwarf varieties unless fancy prices can be obtained for them.

The White Plume does not require the banking up that other varieties do to fit it for use. The expense of growing is thereby much lessened, as the principle cost of growing the crop is the expense of banking up. Celery of a fair size will sell in the market much more readily than a very small variety. That grown upon a clay soil usually is more crisp and has a finer nutty flavor than that grown upon muck.

The "Top Over" corn sent out but a short time since, is said to have the peculiarity of the ears topping over and hanging with the tip downwards, the cob at the butt of the ear being very small, the ear being easily broken off when husking. Should it prove a good yielder, it may be a valuable acquisition. More valuable novelties in the line of vegetables have been introduced by J. J. H. Gregory and Peter Henderson than by any other seedsman in this country. Among some of those sent out by the former are the Hubbard squash, the Mason and Stone Mason cabbages; while the latter introduced his famous strains of cabbage and celery, also Early Snowball cauliflower, which is noted for its reliability for producing large, white and compact heads.

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Packing and Storing Apples.

It is quite desirable to have barrels for shipping apples as tight as possible, and to this end it has been found best in the English market to have them lined with paper, and to make the protection still more complete, each end of the barrel is matted with a thin layer of "excelsior," covered by the paper. This not only prevents the bruising of fruit when pressing in the head, providing as it does an elastic cushion at each end of the barrel, but the substance itself expands with the moisture thrown off by the fruit and thus compensates for the shrinkage, keeping the barrel full and tight.

For storing winter apples a frost-proof cellar is absolutely necessary, and its atmosphere should contain a sufficient degree of moisture to prevent shrinkage or shriveling, and at the same time remain at a low temperature; as low a degree as is possible to be safe from frost. The experience of some of the most successful shippers to the London market has proved that the barrels should be placed head down, on planks elevated two or three inches from the ground, to allow the circulation of air underneath, thus preventing an earthy flavor being imparted to the fruit. Placing the barrels bottom up prevents a displacement of the fruit at the true top, in case of shrinkage, and when about to ship, if the apples are at all loose, the bottom should be taken out and more added.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

A Cheap Fruit Dryer.

For a cheap fruit dryer, we will suppose a small octagonal building, not over six or seven feet across, and of a convenient height. In the center, on the floor, a common box-stove, or a cook stove would answer. Over this, on a frame support, best made of a bar of iron, set an octagon shaft, to turn in a socket. Into this shaft have a proper number of arms mortised, reaching outward horizontally. On these arms stretch cheap cloth, or other suitable material, for shelves for the fruit. On one or more sides a series of sliding windows may be arranged, at which the operators

can stand outside, and arrange the fruit, the shaft being revolved for that purpose. Other requirements can easily be imagined. We believe that for \$20 or \$30 an evaporator can be built on such a plan, that would be just as good and far cheaper than most of the costly concerns in use; and any carpenter with brains could build it.—*Farmers' Call.*

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An Essay on Butter-Making.

Butter is the mature fruit of the full-blown cow. It is the greatest effort of her life. The cow toils not, neither does she spin, yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory could not beat her on hand-made, or rather milk-maid, butter. This subtle joke I have repaired and newly upholstered for use during the summer.

Butter comes from the cow in a liquid State. It is quite a trick to win her confidence so that she will yield it up to a total stranger. I once sought to woo the lacteal fluid from the milk retort of a large speckled cow, to whom I was a comparative stranger. She wasn't one of those blooded cows that look as though they have been cut out of a sheet of paper with a pair of scissors. She was a low cow with very coarse instincts, born in obscurity.

Her brow was low, but she wore her tail high, and she was haughty—oh, so haughty! The young man who had hitherto acquired the milk from this cow desired one fine evening to hie him away to a neighboring village, where he might trip the light bombastic toe till the "Wee sma' hours ayont the twa'." (Quotation from a poet who was a poor speller.) He wanted me to milk his large, speckled cow, and I said I would. The movement was certainly ill-advised. I undertook to do as I had agreed, but failed. From the moment I entered her stall and made a common-place remark to her, I knew our acquaintance would not lead to a warm attachment.

Somehow I felt constrained and uneasy in her society, from the moment we met, until loving hands pulled me through the stable window, and brought me back to consciousness.

I shall never undertake to milk a strange cow again until the sign is right. So far the sign has not been right.

I might be sent on a polar expedition, and get stranded on an iceberg, with no other alternative but to milk a cow or eat an old friend; but I should hate to tackle the cow unless the friend was a very old friend indeed.

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known as cream. Cream is the bead on the milk.

Milk is known as dry and extra dry. A good milkman will always ask you whether you want your milk wet or otherwise.

An old well-digger named Grady, told me about going over into Southern Indiana at one time to dig a well for a man named Withum. Withum was said to be very close. He was the most contiguous man in Indiana. His wife used to skim the milk on one side, and then turn it over and skim the bubbles off. It was a constant struggle between Withum and his wife to see who would be the meaner.

The first day that Grady was there, they had a round ball of butter about as big as a lemon, and as hard as Pharaoh's heart. The butter-knife had a handle that would turn every time any one tried to get a lick at the butter, and the little round ball would flop over on the other side and smile.

Now and then a hired man would reach over with his own knife, and make a slash at the butter; but the butter, confident of its own strength, would tip over with a dull thud and the man would heave a sigh and give it up.

Then another farm hand would make a wild dash at it, but burst into tears, and quit.

Finally, Grady, who had watched this performance several days, jabbed his fork down through the middle of the yellow chunk, and successfully cut it in two. In the center was a small wooden top.

"There," said Grady, "I've found out what the blamed thing is wound on, anyhow!"—*Bill Nye.*

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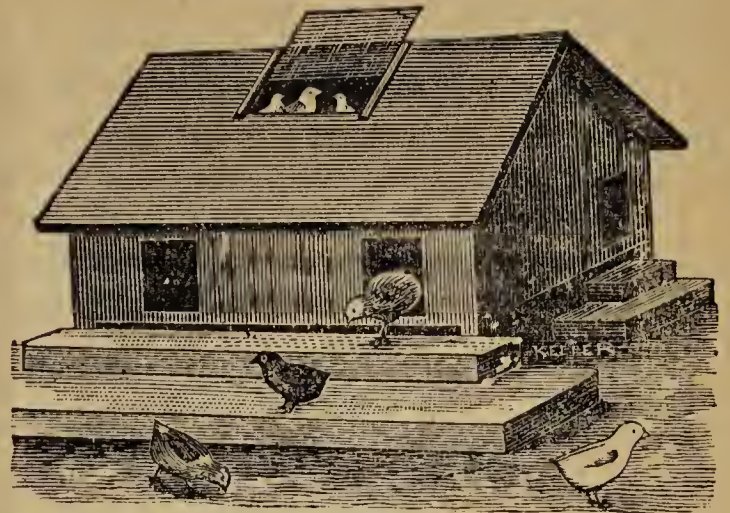
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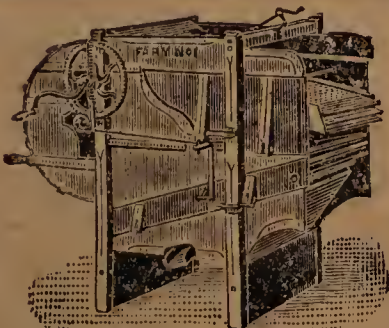
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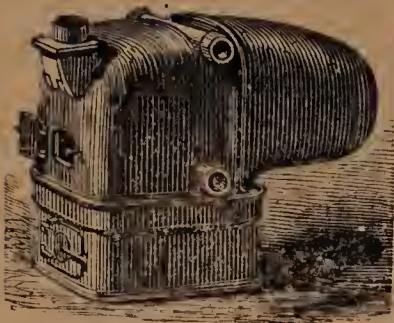
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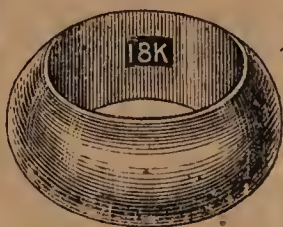
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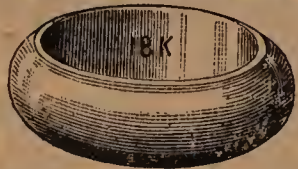
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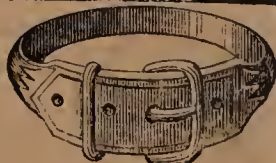
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VOL. 6.

NOV., 1885.

NO. 11.



SEED TIME

AND

HARVEST

AN ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to

RURAL AFFAIRS.



Published by

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Vol. 6.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

No. 11.

Miss Lucinda's Thanksgiving.

BUT why do I keep Thanksgiving,
Do I hear you aright, my dear?
Why? When I'm all alone in life,
Not a chick nor a child to be near,
John's folks, all away in the West,
Lucy's, across the sea,
And not a soul in the dear old home
Save a little bound girl and me!

It does look lonesome, I grant it;
Yet, strange as the thing may sound.
I'm seldom in want of company
The whole of the merry year round—
There's spring when the lilac blossoms,
And the apple trees blush to bloom,
There's summer when great moths flit and
glance,
Through the twilight's star-lit gloom.

Then comes the beautiful autumn,
When every fragrant brier,
Flinging its garlands on fence and wall,
Is bright as a living fire;
And then the white, still winter time,
When the snow lies warm on the wheat,
And I think of the days that have passed away,
When my life was young and sweet.

I'm a very happy woman,
To-day, though my hair is white,
For some of my troubles I've overlived,
And some I keep out of sight.
I'm a busy old woman, you see, dear,
As I travel along life's road,
I'm always trying as best I can
To lighten my neighbor's load.

That child? you should think she'd try me,
Does she earn her bread and salt?

You've noticed she's sometimes indolent,
And indolence is a fault;
Of course it is, but the orphan girl
Is growing as fast as she can,
And to make her work from dawn till dark
Was never a part of my plan.

I like to see the dimples
Flash out in the little face.
That was wan enough, and still enough
When first she came to the place.
I think she'll *do*, when she's older;
A kitten is not a cat.
And now that I look at the thing, my dear,
I hope she'll never be *that*.

I am thankful that life is peaceful;
I should just be sick of strife,
If, for instance, I had to live along
Like poor Job Slocum's wife,
I am thankful I didn't say "yes," my dear—
What saved me, I do not see—
When Job, with a sprig in his button-hole,
Once came a-courting me.

I'm thankful, I'm neither poor nor rich,
Glad that I'm not in debt;
That I owe no money I cannot pay,
And so have no call to fret.
I'm thankful so many love me,
And that I've so many to love,
Though my dearest and nearest are all at home,
In the beautiful land above.

I shall always keep Thanksgiving
In the good old-fashioned way,
And think of the reasons for gratitude,
In December, and June, and May,
In August, November, and April,
And the months that come between;
For God is good, and my heart is light,
And I'd not change place with a queen.
—Margaret E. Sangster, in *Demorest's Monthly*.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Restored.

BY MRS. LUCY DEWY CLAY.

"Please, sir, will you give me a penny if I'll sing you a song?"

The gentleman paused in his quick walk as the childish voice met his ear, and looked at the little figure before him. A little girl, not more than eight years of age, with curling masses of bright, glossy hair, underneath a wide-rimmed straw hat, little bare feet which the short, coarse dress did not hide, little brown hands tightly clasped together, and great blue eyes that were raised to his face with such a timid, wistful expression.

Walter Dunlap, although travelled and experienced in the phases of life in a large city, stood and wondered. Here was no dirty-faced, tangled-haired, tawny, tattered specimen of humanity, that bespoke the common street musician. He smiled kindly upon her and said, "Well, yes, my little miss, I will hear you sing." There was a glad light for an instant in the dark blue eyes, a little tremor of the small mouth, and she began the familiar yet touching song "Father's a drunkard and mother is dead." Her listener stood motionless. Never before had he heard such melody, such pathos, such liquid sweetness in the voice of a child.

At the close of the first verse, he said abruptly, "child, child! who taught you to sing like that."

"No one taught me, sir, I listen to little Bettine, and learn my songs from her, but she has music to go with hers, I have none."

"But why do you sing on the streets and at this hour too; don't you know it is growing dark, and you ought to be at home."

"Ah, good sir, and tears sprang quickly to the lovely eyes, I sang your tune, I have no home, and I sing for pennies to buy bread, and a place to sleep in the lodging house."

"See here, my little one, I lecture in a large hall to-night, and want you to sing for me. Can you do it?" "Oh, yes sir, I can sing anywhere, but,"—and she looked sadly at her coarse dress and bare feet. "Ah," said the kind gentleman, at once comprehending the natural pride of the

poor little waif, "we will see to that, but first for a good supper, come," and taking her by the hand they walked rapidly up the street.

Washington Hall was filled to overflowing. There was much excitement on the great question of temperance, and all were anxious to hear the talented lecturer, whose fame had spread through many of the great cities of the west. Nor was their coming in vain. Voice and manner of the fine looking speaker were impressive, his arguments were strong and conclusive, his appeals earnest and eloquent. After holding, with intense interest and admiration the large audience for many minutes, he paused, and with a visible effort to control some strong emotion within him, he said, while his rich voice assumed a softer and deeper tone, "With the relation of an incident in real life I will close. A young man of education, wealth and refinement, with every incentive to the achievement of a noble manhood, forgets the example, instructions and prayers of pious parents, chooses evil companions for his society, and is rapidly pursuing the road which ends in infamy and crime. His father after repeated, but vain remonstrance bids him go his way, his mother soon died of a broken heart, but a lovely wife clings to him, and with pleading eyes and eloquent lips, entreats him to shun the wine cup and the tempters who are seeking his ruin. He cannot bear her earnest, loving appeals, and in a moment of frenzy he curses the wife he madly worships, and flings her from him, and rushes wildly forth to drown love, conscience, memory, all, in the maddening bowl. On awaking from his drunken stupor, he resolves to abandon his evil associates, forsake his precious wife and infant child, and go he cares not whither, only away from the sin crowded city, away into the beautiful country he loved so well when a boy. There he can reform, and soon be able to return to his loved ones an upright, honorable man. Until then they are better without him for he leaves them not without means. But oh, how binding the slavery of the soul when once given over to the power of the tempter. It took years of toil to subdue the demon within him, but at last through the blessing of

that God he had so long forgotten he was saved. But alas, when he returned to his old home, neither note or tidings could he learn of wife or child. Believing that God had taken them to Himself, he went on the mission to which he had resolved to devote his life. He travelled from city to city, success crowned his efforts, even fame and honor were accorded him, but for that he cared not. He was happy in doing good, but he never ceased to sorrow for the dear ones he had abandoned.

After years of toil, he again found himself in his native town. Sad and alone he walked at early evening, aimlessly along the street. A childish voice arrested his attention, and as he listened to her clear, sweet voice and looked into her innocent face, an impulse seized him to care for this little waif. He took her to his hotel, placed her in the care of a lady, making known to her his wishes. She soon returned, with the little girl so metamorphosed as to be scarcely recognizable, and handing a small locket attached to a delicate chain, said, "I found this around her neck, carefully hidden beneath her dress." With trembling fingers he unclasped the tiny ornament and looked upon the lovely face of his long lost wife. The little girl looked tenderly at his grieving face and said timidly, "It is my mamma, sir. She gave it to me when she was dying, and told me never to part with it. Will you please give it back to me sir?"

The scene that followed I cannot describe, but," and the speaker turned and brought out from one of the large chairs behind the desk, a lovely child whose dress of shimmering white, long golden curls and large blue eyes, made the audience listen instinctively for angel wings, "my patient hearers, behold before you the reformed inebriate and his newly found treasure." Then to the little one, in a voice choking with emotion, "Now will my darling sing for them?"

Lifting her eyes to his noble face with a look of perfect trust, then casting a timid glance over the audience she sang again, "Father's a drunkard and mother is dead," and as the clear ringing strains floated on the air until the lofty arches were filled with melody, and then sank in tremulous tones

of almost unearthly sweetness at the close of the song, the silence was intense, then long, deep drawn breaths, then a burst of applause, so wild and prolonged that the little singer flew like a frightened bird into her father's arms and was folded to his breast in a close and rapturous embrace.

And when, a moment later, he invited all who would to come forward and sign the pledge of total abstinence. Hundreds hurried to the front, he again thanked God from his inmost soul for restoring to him his beautiful child with her wonderful gift of song, to be to him an inspiration and helper in his glorious work. And ere the vast assemblage dispersed, a shower of gold pieces were poured in the lap of the prima donna who in childish glee exclaimed, "Oh see, papa, how many pennies, and all so bright and new, and I'll give them all to you, for you see I kon't need them any more, for, please God I've found my papa."

Vitality of Seeds.

The question of the duration of time which different kinds of seeds will retain their vitality when buried in the ground, has of late been discussed by several agricultural papers, and experiments with buried seeds are under way at some of the experiment stations. It is an old saying that "one year's seeding makes seven year's weeding," but from some testimony recently produced it appears that several times seven would be nearer correct. Mr. Jonathan Talcott, a careful observer of Rome, N. Y., writes to the *Country Gentleman* as follows: "I notice in your inquiries and answers, of Aug. 6th, that Malcolm Little, said, in the Clyde Grauge, turnip seeds will grow after remaining in the ground over fifty years. I have no doubt that this is true, and will relate a fact that occurred on my farm under my own observation, that is the growing of turnip seeds on ground which had a crop of turnips on it nearly, or quite seventy years ago. The turnips were grown on new land cleared for that purpose. The crop was so abundant in this section, at the time that it was not harvested, except enough for family use, and the following year the turnips

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

were left in the ground, where they grew a crop of seed, large quantities of which were shelled and left on the ground. The land was seeded to grass, as was common at the time, and the plat was used for a calf-pasture for years. The fence being old and poor, it was removed, and it all went into pasture, in which condition, it lay for thirty or forty years, till the field was brought into cultivation by the writer, and the first plowing produced fine flat turnips, and each year when that piece of land has been tilled, more or less turnips have grown on it. I conclude such seeds will live in the ground a long time before vitality is lost, and when all circumstances are favorable, they will vegetate and produce their kind."

God Knows, Dear Friend.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

No separating hedge
 With cruel thorn,
 To pierce and rankle heart and flesh,
 From morn to morn,
 Doth rise betwixt us two, dear friend.

No hurt to hide, no taunt,
 No stinging word,
 Can I remember giving thee.
 Nor have I heard
 Unkind remarks from thee, dear friend.

And so we journey on,
 Love giving love,
 And adding to the chain we hope
 To bear above—
 The cares and toils of earth, dear friend.

For I am rich in care.
 And yet (God knows)
 I may negotiate for more.
 There's no repose
 Where much is to be done, dear friend.

I do not ask for ease;
 But strength and will,
 To do what e'er my hands can find,
 So life to fill
 With willing, cheerful labor, friend.

The world is over-full
 Of care. Of care.

And pain-worn, sorrowing hearts
 Are everywhere,
 And should I seek for ease, dear friend?

'Twere wrong to fold my hands
 While others toil.
 While weaker hands such burdens lift
 Shall I recoil,
 And shirk hard duty, say, dear friend?

You love me much, my friend
 I do not know;
 But give you back in golden coin
 Full weight I know.
 But I must have my way, dear friend.

Oh friend! you do not know
 Me through and through.
 'Tis but the little things of life
 I dare to do.
 God gives me no great mission, friend.

He who performs a deed,
 A noble, worthy deed,
 May rest to gain a store of strength
 'Gainst time of need.
 Small workers count not much, my
 friend.

And yet, we have our niche
 To fill. Mine, dear,
 Is but a little one. If I
 Could only cheer,
 Or help some poor crushed soul, to rise,
 I should be quite content.
 Long years ago,
 I found I had no wings to soar
 Above my duties low;
 So I am led. God knows, dear friend.

Women as Poultry Raisers.

BY JOHN W. CAUGHEY.

The custom practiced in France of allowing the wife so many francs a month, or year, as pin money to use as she pleases, is one that should be generally adopted, especially in the United States. On the farm, the care and profits of some, if not all the poultry, could be very properly transferred to the women of the household. The care of poultry is a business naturally adapted to women, as it requires patience and attention, and at the same time, kindness

and gentleness, traits too often lacking in the sterner sex. There is no event in connection with poultry raising, during the whole year, which has not its interest for those who care for the innocent creatures of the farm-yard. Whether it be feeding grateful bipeds, gathering eggs, hatching the chickens, or reducing the flocks in the fall to suit winter quarters, all have their charm, and excite the interest and sympathy of their faithful attendants. There is much complaint among physiologists, that American ladies lose health and beauty earlier than they ought, for want of sufficient out-of-door air and exercise; and the occupation has, among its other benefits, that of sending them daily abroad into the pure, outer air, and inciting a love for rural, natural beauty, not found among those whom no such beauty tempts from the fireside.

Poultry Gossip.

The characteristics of the Polish fowls, are protuberance of skull, the crest, and the elevation of the nostrils.

For morning feed for most varieties of fowls, one-half corn meal, one-half fine feed, or shorts, a very little beef scraps and a little sulphur once a week. In cold weather add some ginger once or twice a week.

Never ship to a customer eggs that you would not use yourself. Honesty is always the best policy, every time, young man, in the chicken business. Sharp tricks may pay at first, but your reputation is much more valuable.

Incubators—just the same as sitting hens—need watching. Don't be afraid of giving a little care to the machine that does the work for fifty hens.

Nicely fattened poultry always sells quick. When offered for sale they should not have their crops filled with feed. The bird should fast at least twelve hours before being killed. They may have water in the morning before killing time, but no feed.

For debility among hens or chicks mix one ounce Peruvian bark, one ounce ginseng, one ounce red pepper and one ounce

fenugreek. To this may be added half an ounce of carbonate of iron, and a teaspoonful of salt. The dose is a teaspoonful for every five hens twice a day.

If buyers insist upon cheap prices, they will generally get cheap birds. If the purchaser will think this matter over a little, he can readily satisfy himself that no breeder, who culls his flock thoroughly, or who selects for breeders, or exhibition, the choicest few he has, out of hundreds he starts in the spring, can afford to part with such first-class specimens at 'cheap figures.'

The number of hens apportioned to a cock must vary with surroundings and the breed. If the fowls have ample range, so that the requirements of nature in respect to exercise are complied with, their vigor will be such, that from eight to twelve hens will be about right; while if restricted to a small yard with no special provision for exercise, six would be enough. These points must be watched by the fancier, himself, and it will be readily seen what is the best plan to adopt.

Pearls of Thought.

The purse strings are the most common ties of friendship.

Never take a crooked path when you can take a straight one.

He that lies down with the dogs must rise with the fleas.

He that will have no trouble in this world must not be born in it.

A man cannot have an idea of perfection in another which he was never sensible of in himself.

He who strives after a long and pleasant term of life must seek to attain continual equanimity.

Innocence is like a flower, which withers when touched, and blooms not again though watered with tears.

Life's real heroes and heroines are those who bear their own burdens bravely and give a helping hand to those around them.

"Wealth," says Dr. Holmes, "is a steep hill which the father climbs slowly, and which the son often tumbles down precipitately."

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

NUMBER XI.

November must have been the month in which the poet penned the memorable lines:

“The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,”

for, few there are who hail the coming of this month with pleasure, or feel any deep regret at its departure. Possibly, this month is more dreary to the Londoners on account of the thick fogs perpetually hanging over it. So desolate does the prospect seem there, that an Episcopal Bishop wrote to a friend: “I am now got here to pass the month of November: that dreadful month when the little wretches hang and drown themselves, and the great ones sell themselves to the court and the devil.”

But, Leigh Hunt, who could find roses where others only discovered thorns, and loved nature in all its moods, has these good words to say of, and for, this eleventh month: “There are many pleasures in November, if we will lift up our matter-of-fact eyes, and find there are matters-of-fact we seldom dream of. It is a pleasant thing to meet the gentle, fine days that come to contradict our saying for us; it is a pleasant thing to see the primrose come back again in woods and meadows; it is a pleasant thing to catch the whistle of the green plover, and to see the greenfinches congregate; it is a pleasant thing to listen to the deep, loving note of the wood-pigeons, who now come back again; and it is a pleasant thing to hear the deeper voices of the stags, making their triumphant love amid the fallen leaves.”

Among the rural population, “Martinmas,” or Feast of St. Martin, (Nov. 11,) is the time generally selected for the killing of cows, oxen, swine, etc., which are cured for winter use, when fresh provisions are seldom to be had. These “killing times” come under the classification of “sports,” as neighbors take turns in helping each other at the business, and close the same with some happy and harmless festivities. We are told that, in the “good old times,” rustic families in Northumberland were

accustomed to club together at Martinmas to buy a cow or other animal; the union for this purchase was called a *mart*. After the animal was killed, they filled the entrails with a kind of pudding meat, consisting of blood, suet, etc., which, being formed into little sausage links, were boiled and sent about as presents. These were called “black puddings.”

There used to be some peculiar sports that scarcely came under the heading of fair, pastime or festival, or anything else, and so they were given the name of “Revels,” and these were quite popular. Some of these revels were calculated to test skill and strength, and bring into full play the development of the muscle, among which was broadswording, or single stick: “At this game, there are several rules observed. The strong, hardy and robust men play with a large round stick, which must be three feet long, with a basket prefixed to one end as a guard for the hand. The combatants throw off their hats and upper garments, with the exception of the shirt, and have the left hand tied to the side, so that they cannot defend themselves with that hand. They brandish the stick over the head, guarding off the adversary’s blows, and striking him whenever an opportunity occurs. Great skill is often used in the defense. Some men play for upwards of half an hour without hitting each other. The blood must flow an inch from some part of the head, before either party is declared the victor.” There were races for the girls, for prizes of dresses; climbing the greased pole, and hunting the pig with a soaped tail, for young men and boys; old women were not forgotten, as a premium of a package of snuff was awarded to her who could drink a cup of hot tea, the hottest and quickest; and there was usually a race between twenty and thirty old women for a pound of tea. A chronicler, adds: “It was sometimes astonishing to see with what agility the old dames ran, in order to obtain their favorite beverage.” It is said that a prize was bestowed on the person who could make the ugliest face, while holding a horse collar before it, as a sort of picture frame; and that, though this sport was intended for the masculine sex, the

old women were not averse to taking a part in the same, and were said to have been the most amusing. Although the dames were as fond of cheese, as of tea and snuff; yet they left it to the male folks to "jump in sacks" to win it. Ten or twelve candidates were chosen; they were tied in sacks up to their necks, and had to jump about five hundred yards. Sometimes one out-jumped himself and fell; this accident generally occasioned the fall of three or four others, but some one, being more expert, got on first, and so claimed the prize. Concerning this sport, there is an anecdote told which will not be out of place to introduce here. "Many years ago, before Cannon—a well-known pugilist—was publicly known, as a native of Wiltshire, he naturally visited the Hungerford Revel. There was a man there celebrated over the country for boxing; it was said that, with a blow from his fist, he could break the jaw-bone of an ox. Upon the whole, he was a desperate fellow, and no one dared to challenge him to fight. Cannon, however challenged him to jump in sacks. It was agreed that they should jump three times the distance of about five hundred yards. The first time, Cannon fell; and, accordingly, his opponent won. The second time, Cannon's opponent fell; and the third time, they kept a pretty even pace for about four hundred yards, when they bounced against each other, and both fell, so there was a dispute who had won. Cannon's opponent was for dividing the cheese; but Cannon would not submit to that, and proposed jumping again; the man would not, but got out of the sack, and, during the time that Cannon was consulting some friends on the course to be pursued, ran off with the cheese. Cannon, however, pursued, and after considerable time, succeeded in finding him. He then challenged him to fight; the battle lasted two hours, and Cannon was victor. This circumstance introduced him to the sporting world."

Donkey races were a feature at these Revels and caused much fun and vociferous laughter, because each candidate rode his neighbor's donkey and he who arrived first at the appointed place claimed the prize of a small pack, waistcoat, hat etc., etc. All

the amusements at these Revels were not of an innocent or harmless nature. There was one which was downright cruel; so much so, that there should have been a society for the prevention of the same. It was called "Duck Hunting," and is described as follows: "They tie a poor unfortunate owl in an upright position, to the back of a still more unfortunate duck, and then turn them loose. The owl presuming that his inconvenient captivity is the work of the duck, very unceremoniously commences an attack on the head of the latter; who, naturally, takes to its own means of defense, the water. The duck dives with the owl on its back; as soon as he rises, the astonished owl opens wide his eyes, turns about his head in a very solemn manner and suddenly re-commences his attack on the oppressed duck, who dives as before. The poor creatures generally destroy each other, unless some humane person rescues them."

The festival of St. Clement—the patron of blacksmiths—is kept on November 23rd, and a procession occurs in the evening, which consists of the smiths, transparencies, etc., while one of the senior apprentices is chosen to impersonate "Old Clem," being attired in a great coat, his head encased in a wig, a masked face and a long white flowing beard. He is seated in a large wooden chair with crown and anchor made of wood on the top. Before him is placed a wooden anvil and he holds in his hands a pair of tongs and a wooden hammer. He is accompanied by a mate, who is also masked, who carries a sledge hammer and there are attendants with torches, banners flags, battle axes, drums and fifes. "Old Clem" has to stop at all the public houses for refreshment and to make his speech; not forgetting to take a collection, nor to visit the blacksmiths and officers of the dockyard. As "Old Clem's" speech is somewhat peculiar, we transcribe it here: "I am the real St. Clement, the first founder of brass, iron and steel, from the ore. I have been to Mount Etna, where the god Vulcan first built his forge and forged the armor of the thunderbolts for the god Jubiter. I have been through the deserts of Arabia; through Asia, Africa and America; through the city of Pongrove; through the town of Tipmingo;

and all the northern parts of Scotland. I arrived in London on the twenty-third of November, and came down to the Majesty's dock yard, at Woodwich to see how all the gentleman Vulcans came on there. I found them all hard at work, and wish to leave them well on the twenty-fourth."

The boys make much of this day by collecting together and going from house to house stopping at each to chant the following lines.

Catherine and Clement, be here, be here;
Some of your apples and some of your
beer;

Some for Peter and some for Paul,
And some for us, and some for all,

Clement was a good old man,
For his sake, give us some;
Not of the worst, but some of the best
And God will send *your soul to rest*.

Some would say

And God will send *you a good night's rest*.

And my old Uncle must have his way here.

"Sometimes young men would go in like manner, and, to such, the people of the house would give ale or cider; but to the boys they gave apples, or, if they had more to spare, a few half pence. Having collected a good store of apples, which they seldom failed to do, the boys repaired to some one of their houses, where they roasted and ate their apples; and frequently the old would join the young, and large vessels of ale or cider would be brought in and some of the roasted apples thrown, hot, into it and the evening would then be spent with much mirth and innocent amusement; such as, I sorrow to think, have departed, never to return." And I echo the old man's sentiments, save that I believe they would have been better yet, had there been more *temperance* manifested in such sports, but I suppose they did not deem drinking to be such a blight, as we do now, because they did not see the evil of it as we have, or met it in so many forms and in so many places as, I grieve to say, is now the case.

Fruit and Vegetables in the Fall.

It is too often the case that the farmer's orchard and garden is the most neglected place on the farm, and there is nothing that will show the evil effects of neglect

any quicker than this department of the farm.

Success in this direction, of course, depends entirely upon the management of the raiser and the manner and time in which the work is done.

In the fall there is but little to do in the way of cultivation, but still there is very important work to be done. The vegetables and fruit must be gathered and taken good care of, and the soil must be prepared for the next crop to be grown the following year.

The fall is the best time to enrich and manure the soil, and it can then have a heavy dressing without doing any injury to the crop raised, as is so often the case when the manure is applied in the spring. The manure used should be fine in texture and spread evenly over the entire surface of the soil. Some of the fertilizers advertised for sale are excellent for garden or orchard use, and are very easily applied, always being in convenient shape to use.

The preservation of such fruit and vegetables as are desired to be kept for winter use or marketing is important fall work, and needs more attention than it generally receives, for neglect in this direction is very disastrous to the fruit after it is harvested and it seems a pity to bring the fruit to maturity and then have it spoiled or injured simply from the lack of proper management in preserving it. If the farmer has much of a crop and is doubtful about the condition in which it will keep, it would be much better to market it immediately after it is harvested, if the price is at all reasonable. He then is sure of getting moderately fair returns, but the other way has to take a risk.

Do not neglect to take good care of the crop simply because there was a big yield harvested all over the country, for then there is generally more than ordinary carelessness in preserving them, and as a consequence, at the end of the season, that particular crop becomes scarce and high-priced, and then it is that the careful farmer reaps his reward by having good, sound fruit still left for sale.—*Practical Farmer*.

LITTLE sticks kindle the fire, but great ones put it out.

Give the Boys a Chance.

A boy fourteen years old wrote us that, wanting a little money that should be all his own, he bought a pig last spring with his saved-up pennies, and managed to buy enough mill feed to keep it growing all summer, and last fall he earned the corn to fatten it by husking nights for every eighth bushel. He sold the pig for \$20, and his father took the money, saying the boy had no use for it and that he would give him another pig in the spring. The boy asked if that was right. We wish we could say "No!" loud enough so that every father in America could hear. Legally, no doubt, the father had a right to the money; but morally he had no more right to it than he would have to any other boy's money. That boy had worked full hours for his father, and had taken time from his sleep to earn the corn that made that pig, and in the sight of an honest God it was theft for that father to take the money. Not only this, but the father who would so treat his boy is as nearly a fool as would be he who should give a young colt its first lesson in harness hitched to a stump or an immovable load. A few such lessons crush the ambition all out of a boy or colt either, and while no one so treats an animal, the country is full of such examples with the boys. We know a hundred such fathers. They seem to think that the boys have no rights that they are bound to respect; that the entire end and aim of boyhood is to add a few dollars to their wealth, and when the boys, utterly disgusted, leave home, they wonder why their boys take no interest in the farm.

Fathers, this is all wrong. Those boys are given you to fashion into men. One full grown, honest, intelligent man is worth more to the country, and should be to the father, than the whole farm. Your whole study should be not how to squeeze a few more dollars out of the boys, and to this end, dwarf them mentally and destroy their ambition, but, how can you make them more thoughtful, more ambitious and more intelligent than yourselves. Nothing pays better than to encourage the boys—except to teach them honesty—and this you cannot do by defrauding them, and nothing so

encourages one to thought and care in his work as a pecuniary interest. Don't fail, therefore, to give the boys a direct interest in something on the farm, and then see to it, as you would prize their integrity, that you deal honestly by them in dividing the profits. With how much more complacency will you leave, when you come to die, a full grown, prosperous man—your son, than a paltry bank account. Deal justly, deal liberally, deal encouragingly with the boys.—*Rural New Yorker.*

How I Raise Early Celery and Keep it till Spring.

An experienced gardener, of Detroit, Michigan, gives some valuable experience:

I sow my seed in hot-beds about the first of March. The bed must be in good condition, that the seed may germinate quickly, for celery seed takes thirty days, generally, in open ground to germinate. Seed must not be sown too thickly, as the plants should be stocky. I have tried to germinate the seeds by keeping them moist and warm before the first of March, but I found the above date safest, for if sown earlier, there is danger of the celery running to seed. About the 15th to 20th of May, if the ground is in order and the weather suits, plant out in ditches six inches deep, on the richest spot you have. The only thing wanted to grow celery successfully is plenty of cow or hog manure and moist land. The soil must be good down to at least twelve inches. About the 1st of July we commence to bank up, slowly, if dry; if moist, draw up as high as you can; if really dry weather, so that the soil is too dry to stick if drawn up to the plants, I use foot-boards sixteen feet long, pressed on each side against the celery, and sticks driven in to keep in place. This mode bleaches the celery best, but if soil is used, the stocks or heads are a great deal heavier. I have tried to keep celery in the following way and have kept it till spring. Pitted in hot-beds the same as if pitted in the old fashion. After the bed is filled, the sash is put on; give air once or twice a week; if so cold that the boards are not sufficient, straw or mats can be put on. Looked after in this way, it can be kept till spring.—*Practical Farmer.*

Sauerkraut Farming.

Very few people of this city are aware of the fact that Chicago has the largest "sauerkraut" factory in the world; or, more strictly speaking, the only one, and that almost within her city limits is the most extensive cabbage farm in this country, perhaps on the globe. Yet such are the facts, and, stranger still, not a single head of cabbage grown on this wonderful farm seeks a market in the Garden City. The cabbage district, as it is called, lies to the west and southwest of the Stock Yards, and comprises upward of 2,500 acres of rich, heavy soil, especially adapted to the cultivation of mammoth cabbage heads. A reporter, in company with a South Water street commission man, went over the cabbage plantations and witnessed the finishing touches being put to cultivation and the preparations for the gathering of the harvest. The first visit was made to a field containing 160 acres—the largest single cabbage patch in the world—filled with enormous heads of "Second Early," "Fottler's Brunswick," and "Johnston's Late." Adjoining this field are thirty acres of cabbage of the same varieties, making a farm of 190 acres, all belonging to and cultivated by a South Water street firm.

The preparation of this field for the reception of the plants in the spring is no easy task. Every foot of land has to be as carefully attended as if it were to be devoted to floriculture. In the fall the surface of the ground is covered with an abundance of rich fertilizers and then plowed, harrowed and rolled. Early in the spring the soil is again disturbed by the plow and harrow, and the surface of the ground is made as smooth and free from lumps as is possible.

The ground is then laid off with a check-rower, the rows being from thirty to thirty-three inches apart according to the variety to be planted, the first crop being planted thirty-three inches. The rows are as straight as an arrow in order to allow cross-cultivation, yet at this season of their growth, the broad leaves covering every inch of ground, the systematic method of planting is not easily discernible. After the ground has been carefully prepared,

1,114,000 plants alone are required for these 190 acres and for the entire district some fifteen million. This number of plants is required for the first "setting," and since many are destroyed by vermin—the maggot and the fly—fully one-third more plants are required, making a grand total of twenty million plants necessary to supply the Chicago cabbage district.

Where do these plants come from? One would naturally suppose they were early products of the hot-bed and greenhouse. Not so. Such plants may do for the gardener who seeks to be first in the market with early cabbage, but the experienced cabbage farmer relies not upon home product. W. M. Johnston, Chicago's pioneer in cabbage raising, early discovered the advantage of obtaining plants from the South. He commenced his experiments at Evansville, Ind. Finding that his theory was correct—that is, that of securing strong, healthy and vigorous plants, which were grown in the open air, he succeeded in having his last crop fully matured, when hot-house plants cultivated by his neighbors, were cut short in their career by early frosts and backward seasons. Mr. Johnston extended his experiments to Nashville, Tenn., and now has a farm there where he raises nothing but cabbage plants. There is about two weeks difference in point of earliness between Nashville and Evansville, and about four weeks between the latter place and Chicago. After a thorough trial it has been fully determined that plants grown in the South, and transplanted here are hardier and healthier than those grown either in the open air or in hot-houses at Chicago. After growing the plants in the South, the question arose how to transport them. It was a vexed question some years ago. Express charges were too high—if shipped in small boxes—but Mr. Johnston solved the problem by inventing a method of transportation by freight, and he gives his word that he can ship a carload of tender cabbage plants from New York City to San Francisco and deliver them in as good shape for transplanting as the freshest and nicest plants ever exhibited on South Water street. During the present season he has successfully

shipped for his own use 400,000 plants from Evansville and 1,100,000 from Nashville.

Six thousand plants are required for an acre. Many of these are destroyed by the cabbage fly or flea, the maggot, the worm, and careless cultivation. Replanting is a small factor in the product; therefore, if the farmer obtains 4,000 good average heads to the acre he has a big crop, and 3,000 heads would be an excellent average. Next Saturday the harvest will begin, and one hundred experienced laborers will march through the early cabbage crop and select the largest and choicest heads for shipment to the South.

"Don't they raise any cabbage there?" asked the reporter.

"Plenty of it," was the reply. "I have been asked the same question a thousand times during the past eleven years. I will explain it to you as I have to others. Down South, in the vicinity of New Orleans, they plant their cabbages along in September, and they always have new cabbage for Christmas. They depend upon it just the same as Southern Ohio folks expect new potatoes for their Fourth of July dinner. Their cabbage season runs out just about the time Memphis and Nashville cabbages are ready for the market. After it matures, you know, they have got to eat it or throw it away. They cannot bury it in the ground like we do here in the North, or store it away in cool cellars. It has to be eaten before it decays. They then depend upon the up-river country until in turn they exhaust the St. Louis market, which, in a couple of weeks or more, will be able to send no further supplies. Then they have to depend upon the Chicago cabbage district until they can grow their own cabbage. When I say 'they' I mean the whole South, including St. Louis. Each section in turn helps to supply the others, but Chicago ships more cabbage than all of the rest put together. Chicago ships from Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, and some years a little later. This year, owing to a backward spring and vermin, we are nearly two weeks backward, and although the orders are pouring in, we cannot expect to commence to fill them until next week."

"You certainly sell some cabbage in Chicago?"

"Not a single head. The best cabbage goes to a foreign market south, east and west. Such cabbage as is usually found on the Chicago market is made into "sauerkraut." Do not understand me to say the refuse is made into kraut, for that is not the fact. It's the small heads which are perfectly sound, but loosely leaved, and having no market price alongside of prize heads, that are used for, and which make the choicest and best kraut, being freer from large stalks and therefore more valuable for kraut than for the market.

Of the 2,500 acres of cabbage in the district a single firm controls about 1,900 acres. It will commence shipping next week, and to begin with, will ship one carload per day, and as the heads develop, it will increase its shipments up to twenty or more cars per day, according to the rate of supply and demand. The first shipments of cabbage are placed in open or stock cars, and carefully packed to insure their arrival in good shape, no matter how far their destination may be. The stalks are cut off and outside leaves trimmed. The first layer on the bottom of the car is placed with the stalk butt resting on the floor of the car. The remaining layers to the capacity of the car are placed top downward. The heads are placed in layers three feet deep, when decks are placed in horizontally and perpendicularly, so as to equally divide the layers and to prevent pressure from above, and, laterally, to give perfect ventilation. Loaded in this way, no crates being used, hundred of carloads are shipped from Chicago annually, and the cabbage arrives at its destination in good order. Later in the season box-cars are used. While the chief markets are in the South, yet frequently, owing to the failure of the crops in the East, Chicago ships to New York, Boston, Portland and Providence. Last year one single firm shipped from its own fields 463 carloads of cabbage, all of which arrived at its destination in good shape.

The kraut season commences about Aug. 15 and lasts to November. A visit to the kraut factory at the height of the season is well worth making. There is one near Ashland avenue, just back of the Stock Yards. It consists of three long frame buildings—

one being the cutting house, and the others containing the vats in which the succulent leaf shreds are transformed into kraut. During the kraut season, the vicinity of the cutting house presents a lively scene. Wagons loaded with cabbage, ranged two abreast, extend for blocks from the cutting house toward the fields. At six o'clock in the morning all is activity. The six windows of the cutting house are thrown open, and the teamsters with their assistants begin the work of unloading. Within, all is full of life. The inspectors seize the cabbage as it flies into the ports, and if unsound, it is passed back to the wagons. If good, the head is tossed to one of a half-hundred women, who, with a swift movement of a sharp knife, cuts off the outer leaves and dresses it ready for the cutters. The cutting machine is the only one of the kind ever made; it is run by a twenty-five-horse-power engine, and requires four feeders to keep it busy. It cuts with ease 160 tons of cabbage per day, and the shreds are as fine and long as could be desired. The cabbage as it is cut falls through a hopper—automatic dumping in its action—into a large hand-cart, which, when filled, is wheeled to the vat houses. The smaller of the vat houses contain ten tanks or vats of 350 barrels' capacity, and the larger twenty-eight. Since these tanks can be filled five times in a season their capacity is almost unlimited. About 60,000 barrels are cured every season. These vats are huge vessels of sixteen feet in diameter and eight feet high. As fast as the cabbage is cut, and after being properly prepared, it is dumped into one of these vats and covered with the prescribed amount of fine imported salt. When the kraut has sufficiently covered the bottom of the vat, to the depth of two or three feet, a number of men, fitted for the task by reason of their Falstaffian proportions, and with their feet clad in rubber boots, made especially for the purpose and never put to any other use, begin the labor of packing the kraut. The 64 per cent. of water in the cabbage soon begins to assert itself, and as the fine fibers are pressed down—not pounded, as in the old style process—the brine begins to form and rise above the solid mass. When the

vat is filled the solid contents are held down by heavy weights. The process of fermentation is the same in making kraut as in making wine, only the former is more rapid. It takes from two to six or seven weeks to make kraut. It is then taken out of the vats and placed in different sized packages, according to the market it is to be sent to. For instance, the people of Baltimore will not eat kraut out of any other vessel than a whiskey barrel, or more politely speaking, a vessel of the capacity of a whiskey barrel. There is another feature about the Baltimore market. Only a few years ago they would eat nothing in the shape of kraut but the imported article; now three-fourths of all they use comes from Chicago. St. Louis must have her kraut put up in 18 and 36-gallon casks; Cincinnati and Louisville agree with St. Louis in this respect; Eastern cities take theirs in whiskey barrels, two sizes, 42 and 50 gallons; Chicago prefers 15 and 30-gallon packages, and New Orleans is the most particular of all, requiring 18, 36 and 45-gallon casks.

Visitors to the Illinois State Fair last fall will probably remember the mammoth head of cabbage exhibited there. After being divested of all loose leaves it weighed thirty pounds and measured nearly two feet in diameter.—*Chicago Daily*.

[REMARKS. The selection of seeds for such a crop as shown above is of the greatest importance to W. M. Johnson & Co., for, should they depend upon something which might fail in producing heads, the loss to them would be incalculable. The following extract from a letter written by them, Aug. 24, 1885, on the subject of Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage Seeds, may be a fitting addition to the above report. They write: "The Cabbage from the Fottler's seed bought of you last February, has made large heads with us this season. But we have had endless rains since the cabbage began heading, and it has bursted more than usual. We think, in an ordinary season, it will do well with us if you keep your seed up to the same standard. Let us know what you will furnish us 20 to 25 lbs. of same quality of seed next January, for we want the best and no other. Yours truly, W. M. Johnson & Co."]

The Western Reserve.

The Western Reserve is not a state, a separate province, or an Indian reservation, but is the northern portion of Ohio, and comprises 14 counties in whole, or part, comprising 3,800,000 acres of the most valuable lands of the state. The title of "Western Reserve" originated in this wise: The kings of England, not being personally familiar with the geography of the Northwest gave Virginia dominion over the northwest territory and then in 1662 gave to the colony of Connecticut lands "bounded by south line of Massachusetts, on the south by Long Island and sound, and by the Narragansett river on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west." This would make the "Western Reserve" include part of New York, New Jersey, half of Pennsylvania, besides Ohio, Indiana, etc., with all of the present great territories. For 150 years the colonies had various disputes about their boundaries, which the Revolution finally decided, putting a new construction on the patents of the various kings of England. Virginia in 1787 ceded her claim to the Northwest territory to the United States, and about the same time Connecticut did the same, but reserved a strip of land along the south shore of Lake Erie, 120 miles long, with the 41st parallel of latitude for the southern boundary.

This Western Reserve contains 3,800,000 acres, and is all surveyed into townships each five miles square. At the extreme west end of the Reserve, Connecticut in 1792 gave half a million acres of land to the residents of Greenwich, New London, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury and New Haven, who had suffered by the burning of property by the British soldiers. This grant was known as the "Fire lands," and as this tract was mainly settled from these towns, the settlers named their new homes after the old ones, and thus one finds the names of Connecticut towns duplicated all over the Reserve.

The Western Reserve was settled almost wholly from New England, and is now largely occupied by their descendants, and it is asserted by eminent authorities, that in Huron and Geauga counties one can find

"New Englandism" in habits, customs and principle, in a more perfect state or condition than now exists in New England itself. The settlement of the "Western Reserve" reads like romance, and from its occupancy by the French, and its successive ownership, to the present time, including its Indian history and tradition, the history of this section is the "glory" of the state.—*J. G. in New England Homestead.*

THANKSGIVING.

ALL that Spring with bounteous hand,
Scatters o'er the smiling land;
All that liberal Autumn pours,
From her rich o'erflowing stores:

These to Thee, my God, we owe—
Sources whence our blessings flow;
And for these my soul shall raise
Grateful vows and solemn praise.

—*Mrs. Barbauld.*

Covering Strawberries.

Mr. Emerick wanted to know if it were really essential to cover strawberry plants.

Messrs. Ohmer, Fromm and Bock answered in the affirmative. Mr. Ohmer advised never to cover to a greater depth than about an inch, or so shallow that the plants will readily grow up through it, thereby rendering its removal unnecessary.

Mr. Fromm related an incident which seemed to militate somewhat against the rule just laid down in regard to the proper depth to cover. In the course of my peregrinations, said he, among the strawberry plantations last spring, I came across one in Browntown, belonging to a Mr. Bohlender. It looked as though he had put upon it all the straw he could gather in all the country around. It was certainly covered to a depth of six inches, and I left it with the conviction that no grower need feel any fear of Mr. B.'s competition. But what was my surprise, continued Mr. F., when tolerably late in the season, just late enough to catch the high prices, Mr. Bohlender brought to the city by far the largest and in every way the finest berries I had seen during the season.

"Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

ANGEL VISITANTS.

BY MRS. LUCY DEWEY CLAY.

The evening air is balmy and soft,
The twilight is fading now;
A shadowy mist is in the vale,
And o'er the mountain's brow;
All's still; so still; not a moving thing
Save leaves by the soft winds stirred,
And scarcely a sound falls on my ear
Save notes of the twittering bird.

The sky is clear; not a gathering cloud
Its beauteous blue to mar;
Night soon will her sable curtains drop
And fasten them with a star.
All nature is sinking into sleep—
To quiet and gentle rest—
Oh, would that repose as calm, might come
To this sad and unquiet breast.

A shadow over my brow is cast,
And tear-drops are on my cheek.
The thoughts that are crowding into my heart,
Oh, would that my tongue might speak—
Oh, would that the poet's gift were mine,—
For then should my lay be sung
In living, breathing, burning words,
On chords by the muses sung.

But oh, I cannot, I cannot tell
Why my tears are falling so fast.
'Tis not at thought of the future, or now,
But 'tis memories of the past.
And as I sit here dreaming alone,
There are shadowy forms that come,—
I can almost hear their angel wings,
As they flit around my room.

Oh, they are with me. I feel them near,—
My sainted loved ones to-night,—
Would, I could lift the misty veil
That hides them from my sight.
I can almost feel the gentle touch
Of their soft breath on my brow,
And the silvery tones I can almost hear
Of their spirit voices low.

Oh, speak to me, unseen visitants, speak,
In language immortal, tell
Of the glories—the beauties all divine,
Of the land wherein ye dwell.
Oh, tell of its gardens, where lovely flowers
Of rosiest hues are seen,
Of its rivers of life, with waters so clear,
And banks of emerald green.

Oh, tell of the visions of boundless love
That greet you on every side:
Of the smiles your ethereal faces wear,
As among the redeemed ye glide.
And, ye white-winged angels, tell me now
Of the rapturous strains ye sing,
While saints and seraphs the notes prolong
Till Heaven's high arches sing.

Oh, tell of your joy, as your souls ye bathe
In tears of supernal light.
All sorrow and sighing ye fear no more,
For ye walk with the "Lamb in white."
Oh, tell of the glory that fills your breasts,
And the raptures all your own,
As ye gaze on the Being who sits in light
On the dazzling Great White Throne.

I listen,—alas ye ærial ones,
Ye are vanished—ye all are gone.
I raise my head in the darkening night,
And I am alone—all alone.
Farewell for a time, we shall meet again
My angel visitants bright,
When my eyes shall have closed to scenes of
earth,
Ye'll greet me to realms of light.

Planting an Orchard.

BY THOS. D. BAIRD.

The apple is the fruit of the temperate portion of the earth; in fact, there is no fruit grown in any part of the world which, everything considered, is more conducive to health, happiness, and comfort, or that will bind the ties of home closer than an orchard of good fruit.

In starting an orchard, great care should be taken in selecting and planting. In selecting trees, two points should be taken into consideration—that is, good bearers and good fruit—to grow an orchard to make it the most profitable. I notice that in some orchards of nice thrifty trees, so many of them are such shy bearers that they are worthless, with and many of the trees, though good bearers, the fruit is nearly worthless, making the orchard an unprofitable one.

Some farmers in planting out fruit trees, select the largest trees, thinking thereby to get fruit sooner. But I prefer small trees, as their roots are smaller and can all be taken up together, and will strike quicker into the soil, and not receive such a check from transplanting. Small trees may not bear as early, but when they do bear, their fruit will be finer and they will make a better orchard.

A great many farmers differ in opinion as to the best time to plant out fruit trees. I prefer planting in the fall, for at this time of the year, the sap has ceased to flow, the condition of the atmosphere is favor-

able for rest, and the top has ceased to draw nourishment from the roots. In taking up the tree the roots are cut and are the same as cuttings. A cutting requires first to be rooted, the soil being warmer than the air above induces the roots to throw out little fibers for feeders, ready established to support the top in the spring. But, if planted in the spring, the soil is cooler than the air above, causing the roots to lie dormant, while the top is stimulated to growth and the roots to exhaust themselves by a premature growth at the top.

In setting out an orchard, if the soil is in good order, it is better to set late in a moderately moist soil; if set when too dry, the roots not finding sufficient moisture, the tree will die.

In setting fruit trees, do not dig a hole as if you were going to set a gate post, but dig a shallow hole large enough to place the roots straight and smooth, and deep enough to set the tree as deep as it was in the nursery, and no deeper, placing the soil back firm on the roots. After the trees are set, spread manure around them.

From my observation, I believe there is more damage caused by improper setting of trees, than from borers or any other insects.

After the trees are planted, remember that the first four or five years of an orchard demand the closest care and attention. They should be constantly cultivated.

House Slops as a Fertilizer.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

By taking a little pains to save them and apply them in the proper manner, a considerable amount of valuable fertilizer can be secured from house slops.

My plan of using them is to apply at once. During the fall and winter they can be carried up and emptied on the garden, taking reasonable pains of course to scatter evenly. I make it a rule to plow up my garden thoroughly every fall, so as to be in a condition to receive all the benefit possible from whatever manure can be applied.

I never like, when it can be avoided, to

apply manure on unplowed land, there is too much risk of waste. All the fall and winter the house slops can be emptied upon the garden, and the soil being plowed it will all soak down into the soil and be retained as plant food during the next year. During the spring and summer after the plants begin to grow, I prefer to apply rather as a liquid manure to the growing plants. If you have never tried it you will be surprised at the results that can be secured.

It is better not to apply too much at once, better to divide and give two or three applications during the season.

The best results can be secured by cultivating or hoeing the soil mellow and loose around the roots of the plants and then apply late in the evening. Reasonable care should be taken not to allow it to come in direct contact with the plants. It is the roots that will take up and secure the benefit and the application should be given in a way that will best enable the roots to reach and be benefited by it. I find this a better plan than to attempt to drain off or carry them to one place. They are sure breeders of filth and disease if emptied in one place for any length of time, and I find it much the easiest and surest plan to apply as a manure in the garden. All kinds of plants can be benefited by applying in the way described; but potatoes, cabbage, onions and peppers will perhaps receive more benefit than any others.

Greasy water should not be allowed to come in contact with the foliage of plants. But if applied around the roots will aid in securing a better growth. Soap suds is especially valuable for currants or other small fruits.

There is no economy in allowing any thing that will add to the fertility of the soil to go to waste, and I find it a much better plan to carry everything out on to the garden where it can be of benefit.

PRIDE is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one fine thing you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, 45 CENTS PER NONPARIEL LINE.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

VOL. VI, NO. XI.

WHOLE NO., XLIX.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA CO., PA.,

Nov., 1885.

Let us try never so hard and we cannot make SEED-TIME AND HARVEST to exactly suit every reader. But here is a plan which will come pretty near it. Would you like more matter on Small Fruit subject? When renewing your subscription send us sixty cents instead of fifty as usual, and we will present you a copy of Mr. Green's new book "How to Grow Small Fruits," worth a dollar to any one. Do you want more Household matter? Send us 75 cents with your subscription and we will present you with the Ladies Home Journal. (See advertisement on cover.) Our club-list will show a variety of journals devoted to special subjects which can thus be obtained at small cost in combination with us. And if your subscription has not expired, remember that any other new name will answer in place of your renewal.

New White Grape. We recently received from H. C. Green, Elmira, N. Y., a very compact bunch of grapes which closely resembled the Delaware, except in color, which was white. The following description accompanied them:

"WHITE DELAWARE, a seedling of the Delaware; hardy, vigorous, and earlier than the parent, and very productive; has ripened here for five years earlier than the Concord. The fruit resembles the Delaware in every respect except in color, which is white. The flavor is all that can be desired for a table grape. For earliness, hardiness, productiveness, it excels any variety we have yet tested. There are no vines for sale, as there has not been any propagated—only the original vine—which has produced five crops of fruit."

OUR COUNTRY HOME does not claim to be an illustrated journal, yet we find the following picture in its columns. We take it to be its own likeness, that is, a picture of *our country home*.

"Some apples, plenty of nuts, good books, plenty of hard wood, and a fireplace—these are not extravagances for a farm. A sweet wife, loving, joyous children, rooms arranged and cared for by tidy, tasty hands—all lend a charming tint to the scene. It is night, the wind is rough, and the storm beats high, but the fire glows ruddy on the back log, and all is cheerful within. In no place on earth can we find the serene comfort to be found nestling in such a farm cottage as this. It is an everyday dream, very possible, yet too rarely created in American homes."

November Work.

Now comes the final touch for the season, the finishing up, the cleaning out. Take care of the celery, if yet out doors. Many home gardeners take great pains with their celery through its growing season, spend hours of hard labor in hoeing and banking, and finally neglect to harvest it in time, and lose the greater part of it by freezing. Run no risks.

Salsify, parsnips and spinach, which are to be left in the ground over winter for winter's or spring's use, need no or very little protection. We have always wintered them safely without. Fall-sown onions, lettuce, kale, etc., may stand the cold weather better when lightly covered with leaves or fine litter, which prevents "heaving out."

Clean up the rest of the garden. If the ground is infested with cut-worms, plow deep and as late as possible before heavy freezing. The frost will kill the worms. Manure can then be applied during the winter and the ground re-plowed in early spring.

Our work in the garden is now done for his year. The preparations for the next year's garden, during the fore part of the winter, occupy our thoughts more than our hands. We enjoy the fruits of our labor and rest while we may.—*Orchard and Garden.*

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

For the convenience of our readers we will club **SEED-TIME AND HARVEST** with any of the papers named in this list. Remit the amount given in the right hand column, and you will receive both papers for one year, postpaid, **SEED-TIME AND HARVEST** from us, the other also directly from the place of publication. If you want more than one paper with **SEED-TIME AND HARVEST**, add the corresponding prices of the right hand column, and deduct therefrom 35 cents for every additional paper. For instance, you want **SEED-TIME AND HARVEST** with *Rural New-Yorker* and *Farm and Garden*, add \$2.25 and .70 = \$2.95, and subtract .35 = \$2.60, which amount should be remitted to us.

Our magazine and the others ordered with it, need not necessarily be sent to the same address.

Be sure and make all remittances to the Publisher of SEED TIME AND HARVEST,

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, LA PLUME, PA.

\$1.50	American Agriculturist.....	\$1.50
.50	American Bee Journal (monthly).....	.80
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SPECIAL LIBERALITY.

To induce our friends to favor us with as many subscriptions as possible, we make this offer: For every Two Dollars sent us for subscriptions at above rates, the sender may select and receive ONE of the following books FREE:

- Green's How to Propagate and Grow Small Fruits.
- Terry's A B C of Potato Culture.
- Pierce's A B C of Carp Culture.
- Tillinghast's Manual of Vegetable Plants.
- Joseph's Money in Potatoes.
- Parry's Fifty Years Among Small Fruits.

PRODUCE MARKETS. Wholesale.

NOVEMBER 1, 1885.

NEW YORK.

Apples,	Per Barrel,	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Cauliflower,	" "	2.50 to 4.00
Sweet Potatoes,	" "	1.00 to 1.50
Onions, Yellow	" "	2.00 to 2.25
" Red	" "	1.75 to 2.00
Potatoes,	Per Bush.	.50 to .60
Cabbage,	Per 100	6.00 to 8.00

CHICAGO, ILL.

Apples, winter	Per Barrel,	.75 to 1.50
Sweet Potatoes,	" "	1.50 to 1.75
Onions,	" "	1.50 to 2.00
Potatoes,	Per Bush.	.35 to .40
Cabbages,	Per 100	3.50 to 6.00

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Apples,	Per Barrel,	2.00 to 2.50
Potatoes,	Per Bush.	.25 to .30

SCRANTON, PA.

Apples,	Per Barrel,	— to 1.00
Potatoes,	Per Bush.	.40 to .50
Onions,	" "	— to .90
Caobage,	Per 100,	6.00 to 9.00

BOSTON, MASS.

Apples,	Per Barrel,	1.50 to 2.75
Onions,	" "	1.75 to 2.25
Potatoes,	Per Bush.	.50 to .60
Cabbage,	Per 100,	5.00 to 7.00

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Apples,	Per Barrel,	1.50 to 1.75
Sweet Potatoes,	" "	2.25 to 2.50
Onions, Red	" "	1.65 to 2.10
" Yellow	" "	2.00 to 2.15
Potatoes,	Per Bush.	.45 to .50

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Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN.

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO SEPTEMBER GARNERINGS.

65. "Industry pays debts, while despair increases them."

66. N Y L G H A U
A L M
R I B
W H I S P E R
H T A
A E G
L I G N O S E

67. 1. ANIMAL, LAMINA. 2. SECRET, TERCES. 3. SPOOL, LOOPS.

68.	C	69.	P U R L O I N
	C A P		U N I O N S
	D A M A R		R I D G E
	C A L I P E E		L O G S
	C A M I S A T E D		O N E
	P A P A V E R		I S
	R E T E X		N
	E E R		
	D		

70. COLLIMATION.

71. S A V O R S
A U R O R A
R A N G E R
A C C O R D
B E N O N I
A D J O I N
N A T I V E
D R Y A D S

72. "Honors change men's manners and characters."

NOVEMBER GARNERINGS.

No. 81. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Where to seek for rest and ease,
When the cares of life displease,
And of trouble, a surcease,
Weary soul?

Mortal, borne by trials low,
1, 2, 3, 9 quickly go,
4, 6, 5, 7, 8 and—"hoe?"
Yes, in whole.

BYRNEHC.

No. 82. A DIAMOND.

1. A letter from Boston. 2. An inclosed seat in a church. 3. Cover of a council table. 4. A sharer. 5. Pertaining to the ocean. 6. Charming. 7. A fishing-net. 8. A torn piece of cloth. 9. A letter from Washington.

U. BET.

No. 83. A SQUARE.

1. Relating to morals or manners. 2. An ornamental head dress. 3. A kind of collar for draught horses. 4. Empress of Constantinople. (752—803.) 5. Boxes. PLEXUS.

No. 84. DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA.

This brightly clad,
And sightly lad
Advances nigh,
With glances shy,
Knowing that he
Was going to be
Delightfully kissed,
Or frightfully hissed.
In vain he tries
To gain the prize.
No kissings greet him,
But hissings meet him.

The first hidden word will a season disclose,
Total to each mythological tribe.

They dread it with reason, its advent they fear,
For, by it, their ranks are diminished each year.

The next double word names an action, which you
Should always, with pleasure, accept as your due.

MAUDE.

No. 85. TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. Change bitters into a species of barley. 2. Save into sorrow. 3. Opinion, into a district. 4. A holiday, into appendages. 5. A prison, into a rod. 6. Accoutrements, into goods. J. F. M.

No. 86. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In England, not in Spain;
In Texas, not in Maine;
In insect, not in fly;
In peeping, not in fry;
In falling, not in spring;
In jewels, not in ring;
In practice, not in preach;
In orange, not in peach;
In pleasure, not in joy;

Whole, is a motto for a girl or boy.

ANNIE DE GRAFF VAN SICKLE.

No. 87. RHOMBOID.

Across—1. A Spartan slave. 2. A well-known fruit. 3. Eats. 4. Side glances. 5. To slumber.

Down—1. A consonant. 2. A printer's measure. 3. Guided. 4. A medley. 5. Kitchen implements. 6. A feminine name. 7. To witness. 8. An abbreviation for a point of the compass. 9. A consonant.

M. E. C.

No. 88. HALF SQUARE.

1. A bitter medicine bark. 2. To throw from a place of sitting. 3. To prove, as metals. 4. Withered. 5. To remark. 6. A pronoun. 7. A vowel.

PLEXUS.

For earliest and best list of answers to this month's "garnerings," we offer Ninety-nine Recitations and Readings, No. 1.

For second best list of answers, we will award, Ninety-Nine Recitations and Readings, No. 2.

Lists close on Dec. 10.

Answers to September Garnerings were received from Lackawanna Lad, Little Buckshot, Anna Condor, Dan Shannon, Fannie Fleming, Maude, Minnie Starr, Young Pilot, Andy Handy, Wise Owl, Hattie Kendall, Captain Clover, August and Clytie.

Prizes were awarded to Maude and August.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Maude's puzzle, in this issue, appears to be constructed on a novel and original plan; and in solving it, our friends must remember it is a double puzzle and should send both answers. Possibly, it was harder in making than it will be in solving.—*August*: The word was, of course, intended to be "adamantine," and if there was any mistake, it was not Undine's. Your list of answers was a very fine one, and you will see you have been rewarded for the same.—*Byrnehc*: At present writing, we have only one more of your contributions on hand which we are saving for the next number. Glad to know you had not forgotten us.—*Sally*: The "Garnerings" are lonesome and the "Corner" is dull because you have been so long silent. Rumors reach us that you have taken a "new departure," and we are somewhat curious to know just what that is. Please gratify us by rising and explaining.—*Anna Condor*: The poem you mention, was written by Miss Proctor, and appears in her published works; she died some years ago. We think you can obtain her poems at any book-store.—*Undine*: Did you deem the September puzzles unusually difficult? We did not receive any list from you, and there were several of our "regulars" who did not report. Quite a number of good things are "scheduled" in for the Christmas number.—*Plexus*: The little paper was received, and we liked the appearance of your column very much; hope you will make it a success.—*Puzzlers and Solvers*: Hope you will have an enjoyable Thanksgiving, and that you will make it enjoyable for others.

F. S. F.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—My only excuse for troubling you is, that your magazine sent to me for a time induced me to try gardening in a small way. This spring, through one of our merchants, I ordered one pound and some ounces of your P. S. cabbage seed with seven pounds of onion seed; the result is, I have 15 to 18 thousand cabbage and 400 bushels of onions. Now I cannot sell all at home, and have no acquaintance among commission men, and thinking perhaps you would be willing to help me, I trouble you with this. Can you give me the names and address of a firm in Albany and one in Philadelphia, that are reliable, that I can sell to, or send on commission, or give me any advice on the subject. If so, I would feel greatly obliged. I have had no experience in the business.

If market is poor, would it do to pile cabbage with

stumps on, in heaps of a thousand, cover with straw and ship in winter; if so, would they need fire in car?

Your seeds gave entire satisfaction with me, and I hear good accounts from those that I sold. If sales do not prove too discouraging this fall, I expect to extend next spring to four acres of onions and eight or more of cabbage. I shall feel perfect confidence in sending you my order. In some of the richest spots of ground I had heads that would nearly, if not quite, fill a half bushel measure, three months from setting, very solid and hard at that.

Will small onions that have ripened down the size of a hickory nut to a walnut, do for sets next spring, to make salable onions?

I fear you are troubled with a great many letters of this nature, but I shall hope for a reply.

Very Respectfully, CHAS. E. FELLOWS.

Under head of Cabbage Market, we give in another place names of commission merchants in several cities who are perfectly reliable. Instructions for wintering cabbages are also elsewhere given. The small onions will do to use for sets if care is used in selecting those not too large.

River Styx, O, August 22, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—I mentioned to you in a former letter the failure of the American Wonder pea to germinate, (which you seem not to note among your "Summer Complaints" and indeed it is more properly a spring opening which brings a void in June), as my friends made me sensible of when they came to look for peas and found none.

Truly Yours, D. W. HARD.

We have no explanation to offer concerning this complaint. The peas were new crop and from our best Canadian grower. All wrinkled peas are quite tender and subject to rotting if planted very early in cold, wet ground. We may have had a bag which was injured in curing, but so far as we tested them we discovered no lack of vitality.

Wellsboro, Pa., August 11, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—I am quite anxious to obtain some information in regard to the use of certain fertilizers and do not know of any one more likely than yourself to be able to give it. It is difficult to obtain stable manure here, but how will the three or four following articles do in its place: For lightening the soil—a clay loam—I can get all the sawdust I want for the drawing. Then from the tannery near us I can get fleshing for \$1.00 per two horse load. Ashes for fifty cents per two horse load, and hair for the drawing. The fleshing is said to be a very strong fertilizer, but I do not know how much value there is in composted hair. Have you ever used anything of the kind?

Have you in use any kind of machine for cutting strawberry runners, or do you know if there is any made for that purpose?

Have heard good reports from cabbage plants so

far, but this has been a very poor year by which to judge anything, for the unprecedented dry weather nearly destroyed everything. I hope to do much better another year.

Respectfully,

L. I. DEANE.

We should judge the sawdust and hair nearly worthless, but think the ashes and fleshings from the tannery well worth the prices you name. We have seen various devices for cutting strawberry runners. Shall be pleased to publish descriptions of any real improvement or device for that purpose.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

New Burnside, Ill., Oct. 23, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: I saw an inquiry from N. P. Kershner, Urbana, Kansas, asking for the best method of keeping sweet potatoes over winter. There are many methods and some are more costly than profitable. We want a method that will be cheap enough to yield a good profit. I have been growing sweet potatoes for six years and keeping them for spring market and have had good success. I dig my potatoes when I think there is danger of freezing the vines, or immediately after the vines do freeze; a light frost to kill the leaves don't hurt them. I put them in the cellar the same day that I dig them. I dig them with a large two-horse plow, turning the ridge over with one furrow and taking the potatoes out of the loose dirt without a scratch or bruise.

Handle carefully and pack them in bins as large as you please. I use bins five feet deep and about five or six feet wide, and my potatoes are invariably in good condition in the spring. My cellar is built in a side hill, covered over the top eighteen or twenty inches with dirt. I have double doors so I can close the outside door before opening the inside one, and thus keep out the cold air in winter. I keep my cellar at an even temperature of fifty degrees, never below forty-eight, or over sixty. I keep no covering over them at all.

Will some of the readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST give the names of the most valuable cabbage for forcing? I want very early cabbage and sure headers.

Respectfully, J. B. C. HEATON.

Literary Mention.

PSYCHOMETRY. The dawn of a New Civilization. By Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, M. D. We have received from the publishers a copy of a book with the above peculiar title, and we find it a peculiar book. It purports to be intended to introduce the subject of soul measurement to the general reader, and if the subject itself is as long and deep and mysterious as the introduction is, our lives are too short to waste in the vain attempt to fathom it. It is a volume of some 500 pages finely printed and nicely bound, and to those who have the time to devote to such subjects as the volume treats of, will no doubt prove of interest. Published by the author at 29 Fort Avenue Boston.

We have received from the publisher Mr. Henry S. Stebbins, 264 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, a copy of CRAM'S UNRIVALED ATLAS OF THE WORLD, and for a family atlas we consider it fully equal to anything ever published at so low a price. Any of our readers who desire to become possessed of a set of maps in a convenient form for everyday use, could not do better than to procure this. Price \$3.75.

ST. NICHOLAS. Like its predecessors, as well as everything else published by the Century Company, comes out for November in first class style, and is fairly entitled to a front rank as one of the finest if not the finest youth's magazine published. Each number is so attractive that those who receive it think that no other was ever equal to it in any particular. \$3.00 per year or with SEED-TIME AND HARVEST at the same price.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. Mr. John T. Lovett, the well-known, wide-awake nurseryman, of Little Silver, N. J., has begun the publication of a new monthly journal of horticulture, under the above title, and the first and second numbers are on our table. It is a neatly printed 16-paged journal, of *Farm Journal* size, and is filled with articles of practical value to gardeners and fruit growers. Mr. Tuisco Greiner, an experienced gardener, and pleasant writer upon garden subjects, is assistant editor. We wish the journal success.

WE CALL especial attention to advertisement of the *Ladies' Home Journal* on our second cover page. This popular *Ladies' Journal* is soon to be enlarged to 12 pages, which are to be highly and artistically illustrated, and filled with the best original contributions of such writers as Marion Harland, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rose Terry Cooke and others. Though richly worth its price, \$1.00 per year, alone, we will present a year's subscription to any lady who will forward us two subscriptions to SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, with \$1.00, before Christmas.

THE NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD, published by the Phelps Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass., is one of the most readable of our exchanges, and we know of no agricultural paper which is more carefully edited. One special feature is its excellent market reports, which not only give the bare prices that are usually quoted, but also give the various conditions of the markets, as well as sound advice to farmers and

other shippers of produce from the farms and gardens. We consider it a valuable paper for any farmer to take, even if he don't live in New England. Published weekly at \$2.00 a year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK claims to have reached a greater age than any other American monthly, having commenced its existence fifty-five years ago, and yet with all its varied changes, it has ever remained the pride and joy of appreciative American ladies. The November issue is one of the best ever issued, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. All new subscribers for 1886 will get not only their money's worth in the magazine, but also a premium steel plate made expressly for them. Published by J.H. Haulenbeek, Philadelphia, at \$2.00 per year.

A Railroad Bridge Worth Seeing.

Perhaps some of the readers of FARM AND HOME will be interested in hearing about the Kinzua railroad bridge, which I visited two years ago, in Pennsylvania. Mother and I were visiting friends in Smithport, and as the new bridge was all the excitement then, they offered to take us there. The bridge was built in 1882, by the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad. It is nearly half a mile long and 321 feet high. It is supported by 24 piers resting on stone abutments. The railroad track is in the center and a plank sidewalk about three feet wide on each side. The railing is four feet high. We walked over the bridge, stopping often to look down and off. Directly under the center of the bridge is Kinzua creek. It looked very small from the bridge as did the people below. From the center of the bridge I looked around, and, except a small space which had been cleared off around the bridge, nothing was to be seen but woods. They said that Kinzua creek flowed into the Alleghany river, but no opening was visible, and the horizon appeared an unbroken circle as high as the bridge. At the end of the bridge was an eating house.

After resting awhile we divided our company, part of us going below, the rest above. We scrambled down the sides as best we could, and soon reached the bottom. The creek was not more than 10 or 15 feet wide at that time, but in spring it floods the valley. The bridge was a grand sight from below, and we saw the bridge-climbers, who went all over the bridge to

tighten up the burrs and see that all was right.

We climbed the opposite side, part of the way on hands and knees. When we reached the top we sat down and waited for the train which soon came along. It stopped at the end of the bridge to take on passengers who wished to ride across. Standing on the bridge we could feel a slight jar, but not much more than one feels when standing on the ground near a passing train.

We began to think of the long walk before us and turned our footsteps homeward. By the time we reached the wagon we were foot-sore and weary enough, but the ride the rest of the way rested us some, and we felt well repaid for our visit to the Kinzua railroad bridge.—*Farm and Home.*

We want strength sufficient to act up to our reason.

One-fifth of the boys examined for the navy are rejected because subject to heart-disease, superinduced by smoking cigarettes. They follow a filthy example set them by men.

The Ohio State Reports show that the counties which have drained most are producing more and better crops than those counties which have done but very little draining. The drained counties also use less fertilizers, although producing larger crops.

Mason & Hamlin Pianos.

Mason & Hamlin bid fair to become as famous for their upright pianos as they have long been for their world-renowned cabinet organs. The distinguishing feature about the "Mason & Hamlin Upright" is an important improvement in the method of holding the strings of the piano, which originated in their own factory. The strings are secured by metallic fastenings, instead of by the friction of pins set in wood, as has been the case, and the advantages resulting are numerous and highly important. Among them are the following: Wonderful beauty and musical quality of tone; far less liability of getting out of tune; greater reliability in trying climates; and greater solidity of construction and durability. Mason & Hamlin have made 150,000 organs. They can hardly expect to make as many pianos, but they will doubtless be called upon for a very large number. Indeed, their piano department is now running to its utmost capacity, and the Company is behind orders. So great is the demand that the Company is now arranging for a large additional factory building.

Use the boss Zinc and Leather Interfering Boots and Collar Pads. They are the best.

Large set samples prettiest chromo school reward, diploma, merit, credit, birthday, Easter, visiting, Christmas, New Year, Scripture, gift cards, &c., 20c.
Address ART PUBLISHING CO., WARREN, PA.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Cranberry Growing.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

Cranberries are now extensively grown along the Atlantic and lake shores, where sandy marsh districts abound, and they have become a common article in our grocery stores and on our hotel tables. They are a really desirable fruit and their growing can be made very profitable on soils adapted to their culture. But here lies the trouble; the cranberry must have a certain soil—clay or loam soils will not answer—and the ground must be capable of being flooded or made dry at will. But any person who has such land should try cranberries, for it is doubtful if in any other way it can be made to yield a larger profit. And in many localities where cranberry culture is not now thought of the land could be put in good condition for it, and the industry would give the most gratifying results.

The most important point is the water supply, as it is absolutely necessary to flood the grounds, not alone to preserve the marshy nature in winter, but to destroy the numerous insect pests which otherwise will soon prove fatal to the crop. Natural sandy marshes could be utilized; or where the soil is of the right composition, the profits from the undertaking will generally justify bringing water from wells, ponds, or creeks. I have spoken of a suitable soil: As already stated, cranberries can not be grown profitably on clay or loam soils; the best soil is a muck with a coating of sand on top. But the sand must be sharp, and it is folly to plant cranberries on a drift foundation.

On account of the flooding, etc., the ground must be level—if not naturally level it must be made so. It is not necessary to have a leveling instrument, other than a carpenter's level. Begin by making stakes, a foot or more in length, and cut off square at the top; also, point the edges of a plank ten or twelve feet long, making the edges parallel. The latter is to be used in connection with the carpenter's level, in leveling the stakes. Now drive one of the stakes so that the top will be just on a level with the supposed surface of the bog, if the

stake is driven on a high point; otherwise it is better to have the top six or eight inches above the supposed surface. Then drive rows of stakes all over the bog, making their tops level. Of course the stakes show just where dirt should be taken from and where it should be put. Low places are filled and high places reduced till all the stakes extend the same distance above the new surface. However, it is not absolutely essential that the entire ground be reduced to one level. If it is considerably out of level naturally, or is quite extensive, it is the better plan to have several grades with low dikes between them. But all grades must be level. There is no danger of this work being too well done; and time is saved by careful calculations beforehand. Thus if the stakes are properly driven the dirt taken from the spots too high will be just sufficient to fill up the low spots to the required level.

When a bog is leveled it is necessary to put the layer of sand on top of the muck, as it will be naturally wanting. The amount of sand will depend upon the depth of the peat. If the peat is less than two feet in thickness a layer of sand five inches deep will be sufficient. But if the peat is several feet deep, at least a foot of sand will be required. The effect of the sand upon the vines may be stated thus: The more sand there is used the longer it will require to bring the vines into a bearing state; but when brought into that state they will continue to bear longer than if less sand had

A Sample Box of Writing Pens Free.

For 5 two-cent stamps to pay postage, etc., you can get a fine metallic box of best assorted steel pens, one set elegant gold and silver picture cards and copy of the **Cultivator and House-keeper**; also 14 valuable receipts showing how to make best black writing ink for 10 cents a gallon, good and cheap artificial honey and 12 other formulas worth \$5.00 to any one. This offer is made to introduce the pens and the **Cultivator**. Address the **Cultivator**, Omaha, Neb. Mention this paper. 10-11

TEACH Any one can become so thoroughly posted in three weeks reviewing with **The Common School Question Book** as to successfully pass the most difficult legal examinations for teachers' certificates. By its aid thousands of young people earn an honorable and lucrative livelihood. 25,000 sold last year. Full descriptive circulars and specimen pages sent for stamp.

Agents Wanted.
A. H. CRAIG, Publisher,
Caldwell, Racine Co.,
Wisconsin.

SCHOOL

been used. After the surface is made level, the soil made of the right composition, and a water supply secured and placed under control, nine-tenths of cranberry culture is done.

Plant in the spring by covering pieces of the vine, about three inches long, in the soil about two inches deep, eighteen inches apart, three pieces in a place. Or, on prepared soil open narrow furrows, two feet apart, and strew the vines, cut into pieces, rather thickly in the furrows and then cover lightly with a hoe or iron rake. When the planting is extensive the vines are cut in a cutting box, using a knife made for the purpose and attached on a rivet at the end. It is always best to leave one end of the piece of vine just protruding above the surface when planted.

There are not a great many varieties and the really good ones may be counted on one hand. I may mention the Bell, Cherry, Bugle, Early Red Bell and Cheeseberry.

For picking the cranberry, a rake is used. This is made with wooden teeth about one foot long and placed so close together that only the slender vines can pass through. The teeth terminate in a box about one foot square, having a handle in the rear, and a bail hung over the top, so balanced that the teeth may sweep forward and tear the berries from the vines. This does not secure the berries in as good shape as does hand-picking; and where labor is plenty it will pay to have the berries picked by hand.

Advertisements.

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Ladies' Department.

EDITED BY AUNT MARTHA.

—:O:—

All communications for this department should be addressed "Household Helps," care of Seed-Time and Harvest, La Plume, Pa.

FALL HOUSEWORK.

Usually, the autumn house-cleaning is pretty well under way by the first of this month, but to those who have been hindered by sewing which must needs be done, or unforeseen circumstances have made them a little late, a few suggestions may not be out of place.

What with canning and potting, and pickling, and "picking up" and "putting away," the already over-tasked housewife looks with dismay on the accumulation of summer dust, and the soiled woodwork.

The flies (if allowed) have done their work faithfully, as windows and walls will testify. For, although walls may have been brightened and windows burnished many times through the summer, they "show up" just about as dirty when the time for general house-cleaning comes. The little finger-prints on window-panes, where the little one has watched for papa, stand out in bold relief with all the rest, and the tired mother looks and wonders if she can ever "wade through" it all and be ready for winter.

Before windows are washed, the blinds may be taken off and brushed clean, removing all dust and dirt possible. Then wet a cloth in kerosene and wash and rub until dry. They will reward you by looking bright and clean for some months.

For cleaning the corners of sash inside, use an old toothbrush, but be careful not to put any soap on the putty, as it will destroy it. A newspaper or an old silk handkerchief is a good thing to give a final polish.

If carpets were taken up in the spring, (unless the room has been used constantly) it may not be necessary to move them again, but if moths are suspected, the tacks

can be lifted and the carpet turned back, and the boards washed with hot alum water.

Fill up the cracks with "Tillinghast's pest powder," then replace the carpet, and with a moderately hot iron press over a wet towel for two or three feet in, around the edges, and you need not fear the "sly intruders" for a season.

Those who are living in small houses, and are "cramped" for room, can improve many things to hang against the walls where they will take less room, than when allowed a place in cupboard or on the floor.

Make a sack like a pillow-case, only larger, as a receptacle for soiled clothing, and suspend it by two loops hung on hooks. It can be made out of cheap print or muslin and will last a long time.

Another handy article is a clothes-pin apron which is made in a very simple manner as follows: Take two-thirds of a yard of crash toweling, fold it half way, sewing the sides firmly together. Put a band of muslin on the top long enough to button around the waist, fill the pocket with the pins and when not in use hang it with your clothes-bag.

FROSTING WINDOWS.

Perhaps some of the ladies who are readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST have windows looking out on back-yards, or unclean neighbors. If you wish to exclude such views, it can be done by taking Epson salts and dissolving it in lager beer until about the thickness of cream, then apply to a clean window-pane with a sponge. When dry, you will find most beautiful figures, looking something like the effects of frost on windows in winter.

DEAR AUNT MARTHA:

Though a stranger to you, we will try to become acquainted through this "Ladies' Department." I am glad to contribute my "mite" to "Household Helps," and will proceed to tell you how I made "superior stove polish."

I took a cake of Sunrise polish and the same quantity of hard soap, sliced, with

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

enough water to dissolve the same. I then set it on the stove to simmer until it was all dissolved, then poured it into a "form" to cool. When hardened, I wrapped it in tin foil to keep it moist. I cut it off in slices when wanted for use and dissolve it in cold water and apply to the stove the same as any other polish. I found that I had almost, if not wholly discovered the secret of the "electric paste polish," and doubled the amount for less money. One happy thing about it the application is accompanied with no dust.

Some time I'll come again, with your leave. Yours Truly, MINNIE MAY.

Good Morning, Aunt Martha! I'm aged and plain,
By your leave, and welcome, I've come again;
I'll endeavor to be frank, yet honest and true,
And cheerfully tender whate'er I can do.
I'll cast an atom to float with the tide,
May the current of your efforts most peacefully
glide,
With never a ripple, its surface to mar,
But words of good cheer from near and afar.
Should I weary you, or on others intrude,
I beg you'll excuse, I don't intend to be rude.
I hope the ladies will all take a start,
And consider it duty for all to take part
And help Aunt Martha all they are able.
With hints of bed-rooms and dining-room table.
As you suggested, 'tis plain to discern,
"No matter how wise, there's something to learn."
Your hints on brevity, I cheerfully take,
And shall close, by telling how I make cake.
* * * * *
Heaping teaspoon of soda in coffee cup,
One tablespoon butter—four of boiling water—with
molasses fill up;
Stirring a little (by no means an hour,)
And thicken with two cups of very good flour;
Should you desire the addition of fruit,
Currants or raisins are apt to suit,
Oven in order, which should be understood,
You'll have a molasses cake, both cheap and good.
AUNT HANNAH.

A NICE MEAT PIE.

AUNT MARTHA:

I am a young housekeeper and am anxious to gather all the information I can about home interests. I have been a reader of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST for some time, and was glad to find in last month's issue that it really contained a "ladies' department," wherein we housekeepers can exchange thought and also ask and impart aid.

While on a visit, not long since, I learned to make a meat pie, which, besides being palatable, helps to make use of any scraps of dry bread left over from last baking.

Take about two pounds of beef or veal and chop fine; put it in a pan and boil slowly for an hour with sufficient water to cover it. Pour the same into a basin holding four or five quarts; fill nearly full with warm water, season with butter, pepper and salt. Fill the basin with bread crumbs, stirring it thoroughly, place in the oven and bake slowly one hour. Be sure the "gude mon" will soon ask for another.

ONE OF THE HOUSEKEEPERS.

A NEAT EDGING.

CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. L. I. C.

1st row—knit 2, over, knit three, over, narrow, knit 2.

2nd row—knit plain.

3rd row—knit 2, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 1.

4th row—knit plain.

5th row—knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow, thread over twice, slip one stitch, narrow, pass slip stitch over, knit 1, over, narrow.

6th row—knit 4, make of the loop three stitches, knit the first plain, purl the second, and knit the last "plain—knit the remaining stitches plain.

7th row—knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 2.

8th row—knit plain.

9th row—knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3.

10th row—knit plain.

11th row—knit 1, narrow, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slip stitch over, over, knit 4.

12th row—knit plain, commence with 1st row.

Several items for this issue are crowded out by the printer, but we need many more and hoping that "our cousins and our aunts" will respond promptly to our call, we close the Ladies Department for this month.

Send in your communications soon, that they may be put in order for next issue.

AUNT MARTHA.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Winning Their Way.

The following clippings from the *Ohio Farmer* may serve as straws to "show which way the wind is blowing" in that country:

CABBAGE SEED. This morning, in wiping my razor, my eye fell upon an advertisement of Tillinghast's Puget Sound cabbage seed, and it leads me to inquire, what I intended to ask last February, whether it is really any better than cabbage seed grown in Michigan, California or Pennsylvania. It is some time since I studied physical geography, and I have no isothermal map at hand, but it is running in my head that the climate of Puget Sound is milder than that of Maryland and that the claim for this seed on account of its being grown so far north is not as valid as it might be. As far as the value of this particular brand of seed is concerned, I know nothing from experience, but there are so many things told us in catalogues now-a-days

"That keep the word of promise to the ear
And break it to the hope,"

that one hardly knows what to believe. There is plenty of work for horticultural societies in sifting and investigating the various claims being put forth for new plants, seeds and fruits, and they can occupy no more valuable field.

CABBAGE SEED. In looking over your valuable paper this evening, I noticed friend Pierce wondering about the superiority of the Puget Sound cabbage seed. For one, I can speak from some experience. I bought my first cabbage seed of Mr. Tillinghast this last spring, and I have marketed Henderson's Early Summer, seed raised at P. S., that weighed 10 lbs.; also cauliflower that measured 10 inches across the flower, and there is not plant a in the patch of cabbage but what has a head on. I don't think Mr. T. claims so much for his seed on account of its being raised so far north as he does for its being raised in a climate adapted to the full development of cabbage; and there being no demand for cabbage in that country, they save the whole heads for seed. I don't know of anything that a farmer raises that so much depends upon

the superiority of seed as the cabbage. I bought some cabbage seed from Michigan last year, and the leaves covered the whole ground but not a head was solid enough to cut. I have 1500 late cabbage of the P. S. brand; will report later as to how they head up.

W. B. MAIN.

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10-11

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Grassfield Farm, Friendsville, Susq. Co., Pa. 4-5

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Read & Sons, New Boston, N. H. 8-86

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Lister Bros., Newark, N. J. 1-85
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TROPIC SEED BEANS, GEMS FOR VASES, & C.

J. W. Spang, Manatee, Florida. 12-85

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

IF a farmer wishes to get the full benefit of manure on his orchard, and quickly too, let him draw out a load to every tree that shows promise of fruit so soon as blossoms can be seen, spread it as widely as the tree extends on either side, and if possible it is better to leave it on the surface. The crops that can be grown under a bearing apple tree are not worth the labor of cultivating and harvesting. They cost in injury to the tree's productiveness more than the best crops grown in the open field are worth.

A correspondent of *Gardening Illustrated* says: "Wash the cabbages well with strong soot and water, and on the first dry day dust the ground about the cabbages with quick-lime, and pick as many of the caterpillars off as you can find; and during the winter gas-lime the land and leave it in ridges to catch the frost, and very few insects will trouble you again. The odors emitted from gas-lime are so pungent that neither moth, butterfly nor mole will remain on land that is dressed with it."

SEED CORN. Is there any traceable relation between that old-fashioned log house and the vigor of seed corn? Years ago, when log houses were plenty and joists numerous overhead in the kitchen by the chimney, the seed corn was brought in and "traced up" and hung on pegs by the huge chimney, and was thoroughly dried out, hanging there for months. Now the modern house has no chimney, so to speak, and no joists on which to hang the ears; braiding up the ears of seed corn has gone out of fashion, and now it is a yearly lament that seed corn is poor, lacking in vigor, etc. Planting from corn-cribs explains the matter. The corn does not get dry, as it used to when hung in the warm rooms by the big chimney, and frost injures the germ. We don't hanker after the log house or the smoke stained joists over the living room, or yet festoons of seed corn, but there must be a way to dry seed corn in the fall, and know that it is dry, or else we will be forced back into the log houses to live, or give up growing corn.—*Planter and Stockman.*

A practical gardener says he kills or repels wire-worms with spent gas-lime, largely mixed with manure. He procures a wagon load of gas-lime, and mixes it with three or four times as much strong and short manure, mixed with about an equal quantity of good soil. This is spread late in autumn over the ground and plowed in. The next spring root or other crops are planted on this ground after it has been thoroughly stirred, and no wire-worms are to be seen. The quantity is what would be termed a moderate dressing of the manure; too much gas-lime would injure the crop. Farmers who live near gas-works may easily try this on their fields infested with wire-worms.

On some of the farms in England the average yield in beets is over twelve tons per acre, and the average quantity of sugar in the roots reaches thirty per cent. corresponding to a product of one and a half tons of crystallizable sugar per acre, which pays a fair profit.

"Ah! you flatter me," lisped a dude to a pretty girl with whom he was conversing, "No, I don't," was the reply. "You couldn't be any flatter than you are now."

It is not generally known that the average value of an acre of celery in the region of Kalamazoo, Mich., is \$600 and that the

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annual crop reaches 5,000 tons. An acre contains from 25,000 to 30,000 plants. The land was originally a sandy marsh.

Gardening, like other pursuits had its origin in the supply of primitive wants, these increasing, with development on every hand, its details extended till the "Gooseberry bush and cabbage," which comprehended a garden in the eyes of Lord Walpole, over-leaped the fence and went abroad into the fields to out-rank in its money returns acre for acre any other agricultural pursuit. Vegetables are among the most important of foods, being alike used by rich and poor. To a colonist they are invaluable, and when he makes a garden and has plants in growth he begins to feel himself again; 'tis evidence of ownership, he has made wild nature his servant.

Men of genius are often dull and inert in society; as the blazing meteor, when it descends to the earth, is only a stone.—*Longfellow.*

American celery is better than that in Great Britain. There the attention is given to producing giant stalks. They are rather coarse and green. Here the dwarf stalks are the favorite, and they have a crisp, delicate, nutty flavor unknown on the other side of the water.

From the well-known experiments of Sir John B. Laws, Joseph Harris estimates that 10 acres of clover will evaporate 15,547 pounds of water in a June day.

An Arizona man has stopped taking an agricultural paper. He wrote to the editor asking how to get rid of gnats. The answer came in the next issue of the paper, "Kill them."

Joseph Harris gives an account of his carrot crop, his object being to save needless expense. The seed was sown in rows twenty-one inches apart. The plants came up thick, and when he most wanted his day hands they left him. He kept the cultivator running within an inch of the plants, which kept down the weeds, and the carrots grew "with astonishing rapidity." But they must be thinned or the crop would be worthless, so the men went through the patch with hoes and cut spaces clear across,

the width of the hoe, leaving bunches of four to ten young carrots. The cultivator was kept going, and after harvest the weeds which escaped were cut out by hand. The entire labor thus expended was no more than for a crop of potatoes, and Mr. Harris says: "I do not want a better crop." The roots were diverse in size, but the whole crop was larger than where regularly thinned.

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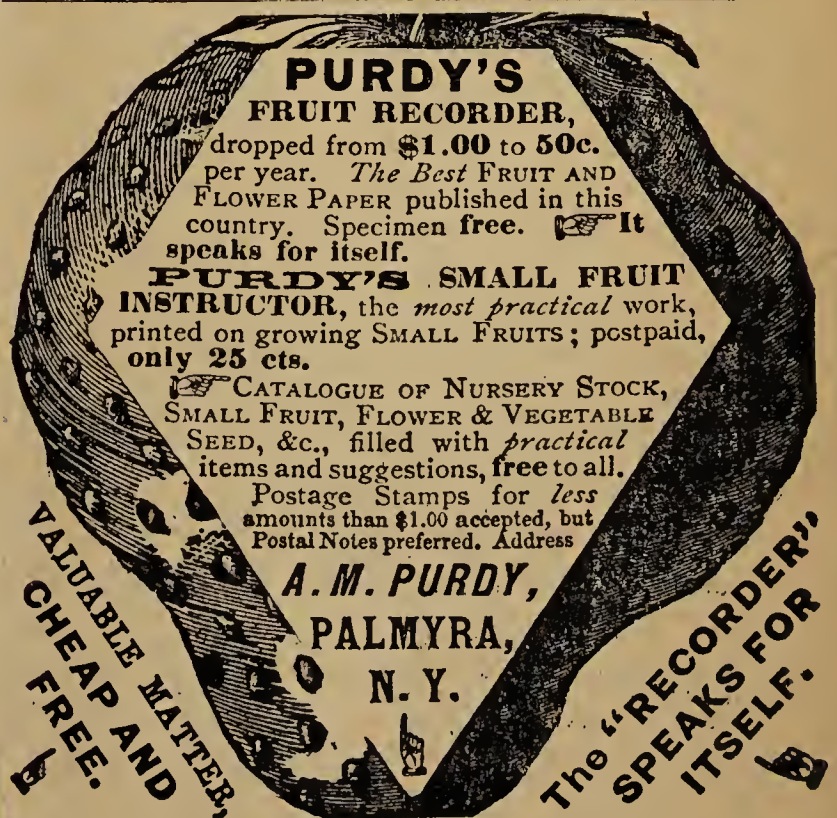
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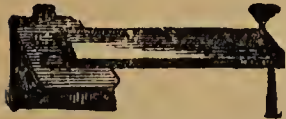
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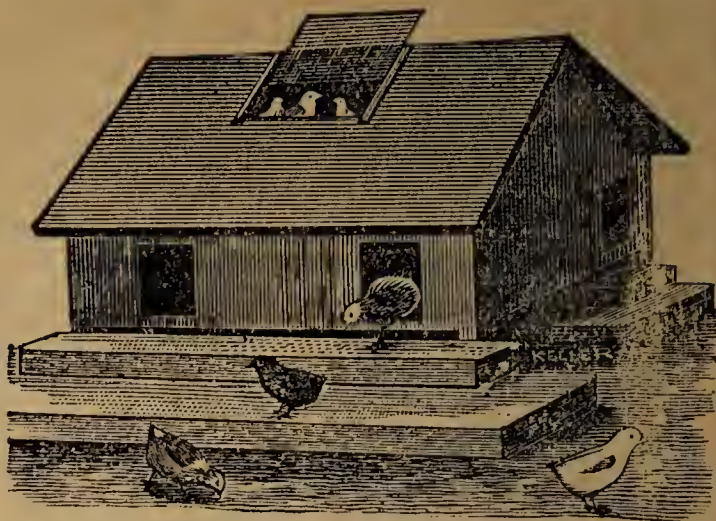
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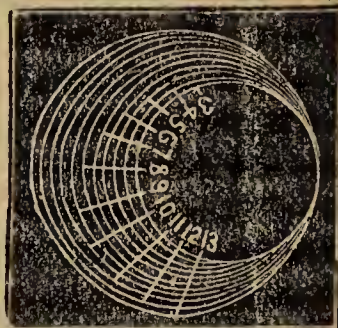
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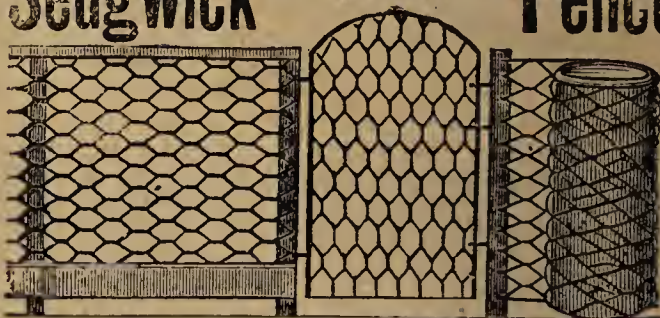
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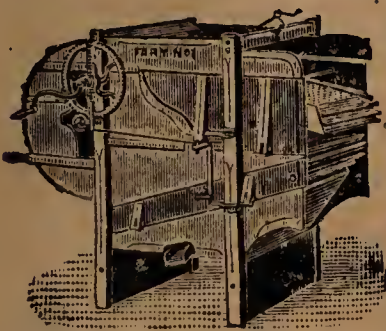
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No. 12.

DECEMBER.

In solemn tones December wise
Though white and oft severe,
Brings to our minds that fateful morn
So full of charity; then flies
To greet the coming year.

LET US SING.

O Painter of the fruits and flowers
We own Thy wise design.
Whereby these human hands of ours
May share the work of Thine!

Apart from Thee we plant in vain
The root and sow the seed;
Thy early and Thy later rain,
Thy sun and dew we need.

Our toil is sweet with thankfulness,
Our burden is our boon;
The curse of Earth's grey morning is
The blessing of its noon.

Why search the wide world everywhere
For Eden's unknown ground!—
That garden of the primal pair
May never more be found.

But blest by Thee, our patient toil
May right the ancient wrong,
And give to every clime and soil,
The beauty lost so long.

Our homestead flowers and fruited trees
May Eden's orchard shame;
We taste the tempting sweets of these
Like Eve without her blame.

And North and South and East and West,
The pride of every zone,
The fairest, rarest and the best,
May all be made our own.

Its earliest shrines the young world'sought
In hill-groves and in bowers,
The fittest offerings thither brought
Were Thy own fruits and flowers.

And still with reverent hand we cull
Thy gifts each year renewed;
The Good is always beautiful,
The Beautiful is good. —J. G. Whittier.

THE OLD MAN'S SECRET.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

Nearly every day during the winter, I had met, on my way to the post-office, an old man going his daily rounds with a little battered and worn hand-sled, upon which was strapped a shoe-box large enough to hold two swill-pails, in which he gathered slops and garbage, or, perhaps, in lieu of these, would be seen in his box a pitiful collection of chips, sticks, bark, and bits of coal, picked up along the wood-yards and beside the railway switches.

"Not an uncommon sight in a city," you say.

Perhaps not in a large crowded city. But in this young, thriving western town, where labor is plenty, and beggars almost unknown, it was an uncommon sight. Many times, as I watched him shuffling along in a painfully careful way, his dull eyes fixed always on the ground at his feet—never looking to the right or to the left—I felt idly curious to know something of his former life. Passing directly in front of him I sometimes caught a partial view of his features, or at least, such as were visible through the tangled mass of beard and hair, to which the razor and other tonsorial implements had long been strangers. They were not the features of a weak, groveling, old man, however low, base and repulsive their present setting might be. They were finely, regular and strong, with nothing of coarseness in their appearance, beyond that which resulted from gross unkemptness.

But the old man would never look up when we met, that I might catch his eye and speak to him, but always plodded hopelessly, drearily along on his solitary, uninviting way.

I enquired of others; but no one seemed to know his name or aught of his history, save that for years he had lived in the little hovel on the brink of the ravine, with no other living companion but his cow, whose food he gathered from day to day in the way that I have described.

One morning in early Spring, just after a heavy night's rain, when every gulch and water-course was filled with a seething, roaring torrent, rumbling and thundering

down from the hills above, I walked down by the ravine to an open place, through which I had often caught a glimpse of the old man's hut. But the little old hovel was gone!

A small crowd of men and boys stood about the spot, talking together in little knots, or idly poking over the rubbish that had not been washed away.

I made my way to the brink of the ravine, where I soon comprehended the nature of the disaster.

The terrible force of the torrent had partially undermined the little point upon which the hut had stood, and the frail structure with its uncouth, mysterious occupant, had toppled over into the black waters beneath.

A small party of men was just moving away to search along down the ravine for the last earthly remains of the old man. There could be but one result to such a disaster: even a strong, skillful swimmer must have perished in that raging flood, and amid the black darkness of that wild stormy night.

Feelings of curiosity and humanity prompted me to join the party in the search. Slowly and carefully we examined every nook and projecting crag along the tortuous course, where a body might have been hidden away or flung up on the rocks. For long hours the search proceeded, and we were led far out of the limits of the town, into a rough, rocky glen, where the stream sped along less swiftly, owing to its greater freedom from confirming walls.

Here, with his last vice-like grip on a piece of the cabin's wreck, that had wedged between the rocks, we found the old man's body.

Alone he had lived, and alone he had died.

Those who had passed by the old man, unheeding, for years, dropped heart-felt tears over that poor, worn, old frame, as they lifted it tenderly from its watery anchorage and placed it on the warm, sandy bank, above.

The bright spring sunshine poured over the tattered garb, and something among the ragged folds over the old man's breast re-

lected the dazzling rays into the eyes of those who were gazing down in sorrow and awe, at the pitiable object before them.

I stooped down, and lifted from its wretched resting place, a bright silver box, which, judging from its size and form had been designed as a receptacle for snuff, or tobacco. Mechanically, I touched the spring of the tightly closed lid, and it flew open. The box contained but two closely folded papers, soiled and yellow from age and handling. One, I could see, was a letter, or a portion of a letter, and the other a newspaper clipping. Thinking that they might serve to identify the old man, or contain the address of some friend to whom I might communicate the intelligence of the old man's fate, I closed the box and placed it in my pocket.

A conveyance had been sent for, in which to remove the remains to the morgue; so, leaving two or three of the men to await its arrival, and assist in the removal, we set out on our return, now that our sad mission was accomplished.

Arrived at home, I bethought me of the box in my pocket. Taking out the stained and crumbled papers, I spread them on the table before me, and with no little difficulty, ascertained their contents. The newspaper clipping read as follows:

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY!

A terrible tragedy was enacted last night at the residence of our esteemed and honorable citizen, Ames McCourt, throwing over his family the deepest sorrow and gloom, and causing a fever of excitement in that usually quiet and peaceable locality. The shocking event that transpired last night, deprives the sorrow-stricken parents of an only son, the sister, a loving brother, and the community at large, a bright and promising light. As is well-known in the circle where Miss Annie McCourt, the accomplished daughter, has been a brilliant and loved member, she was engaged to be married to young Doctor Stacy Ainsworth, who has borne a high reputation socially and professionally. He had been in the habit of calling at the home of his affianced, informally, at such hours of the evening as he could best be spared from professional duties. The Doctor and

the brother had never met. The brother was not expected home from his tour abroad for several months; but to the great joy of the family, he arrived last night, and had been in the house some hours, when the Doctor, as was his wont, came into the parlor, unannounced, and found the brother and sister sitting arm-in-arm on a sofa, talking and laughing joyously together. This unexpected sight threw the Doctor into a fit of jealous rage, and, without awaiting an explanation, which his affianced sought to make, he fiercely demanded of the brother his right to such privileges. The unreasonable conduct of the Doctor nettled young McCourt beyond endurance, and he retorted that he had the better right of the two.

"You are a liar, a liar!" shouted the Doctor.

The hot blood of young McCourt could not brook this insult, and, pushing his sister aside, he sprang at his adversary. There was a short struggle, a sharp report, and the idolized brother lay dying at his sister's feet, slain by the hand of her lover!

"Stacy! Stacy! you have killed my brother!" shrieked the terrified girl.

With a wild cry of remorse, the slayer fled from the house; and up to the present hour, no clue has been obtained as to the direction of his flight. A reward of \$1000 has been offered for his capture, and it is confidently expected that he will soon be brought back to face the results of his rash and bloody act.

Harvey Ames McCourt breathed his last shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. He was conscious but a few minutes of the time that intervened between the hour of the shooting and his death. His last words were of forgiveness toward his slayer.

The brief letter ran as follows:

Richmond, Virginia, Jan. 12, 1842.

DEAR STACY:

Though you have wrecked my once happy home, you are still dear to me in memory. You plead for one more word from me, and I would to God that it might be a comforting one; but this is the sad reality: the terrible blow of Harvey's death, carried father to the grave in a few few short months. Mother's reason has fled from her forever; and the convent walls, offer a haven of rest and protection

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

to me, where I hope to prepare myself for a work that an inscrutable providence may have reserved me to do.

May God forgive you, Stacy Ainsworth, as I have forgiven you. And now, farewell forever.

ANNIE MCCOURT.

And this was the old man's secret. For this, he had been doing penance all these years.

Reverently I folded the papers and returned them to the box. It was the old man's secret, and it should be buried with him. I hastened to the place where the body lay awaiting burial. Stealing noiselessly into the gloomy apartment, I saw the veiled form of an aged sister kneeling by the old man's side.

Softly, and without disturbing the sainted watcher, I slipped the treasured relic back into its old resting place, and stole forth again from that sacred place.

Below the Surface.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Under the sod there are flowers sleeping,
Under the crust of sleet and snow;
Never would stranger dream of the germ
Quietly resting so far below.
Nevertheless, from the brow of the hill,
To where the vale dips in the silvery rill,
They wait till the glad spring shall remove the
chill,—

Ready, but waiting the Master's will.

Under the snow, there are dear ones sleeping,
Under the crust of sleet and snow;
Never a word they send back to us.
Never a smile from the depths below.
They peacefully rest till the round years fill,
Till time is checked, and its wheels grow still,
Till called together, from valley and hill—
They wait to rise at the Master's will.

Under the crust of a life-time's care,
Under its sleet, and its pelting storms;
In spite of the sting of its pitiless blast,
Many a heart into beauty warms.
None pause to look 'neath the frost and chill,
For the warm heart longing a niche to fill,
Where others are working with ease and skill—
So they stand waiting their Master's will.

How oft we walk carelessly, only numbering
Blossom and beauty that dazzles our eyes,
Calling those dead whose bodies but slumber
And counting the workers who bear off a prize,
Crowning the few on the top of the hill,
Blazoning names which the front ranks fill,
We see not the humble, whose souls are a thrill,
Who silently wait for the Master's will.

Manure for Garden Crops.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

It is certain that to keep land devoted to garden crops up to a profitable standard of productiveness, it is necessary to do more than to use commercial manures, or even commercial and stable manures. No matter how liberally commercial manures are applied, if they only are used, the land fails in productiveness at a quite rapid rate. And while the supplementary use of stable manure will delay this result, it makes it an occurrence slower, but none the less sure. The essential thing is rest for the land from garden crops, best secured by seeding the land down to grass; and the land should be in grass at least one year in five. This may appear to be a very expensive practice when the land is of a high value, as land used by market gardeners near cities is; but it is not more expensive, rather none the less economical. For the higher the price of the land, the greater the consideration for keeping it in a high state of productiveness; and experience has conclusively shown that seeding to grass is necessary to this. It need be in grass for only one year. Then let it be thoroughly plowed, and as thoroughly broken up and pulverized; and if it is well drained, naturally or artificially, (as all land for gardening should be) it will be in a condition to give most gratifying yields, and by the next season will be at the maximum of productiveness. This seeding to grass does not include any cessation or lessening of the application of manure, except during the year the grass is growing; and often it will pay to apply manure even then.

In comparing stable with commercial manures, the commercial values of the elements of each are used. This basis is not fair to stable manure, and especially when the manures are to be applied to garden crops. For it does not take into account the effect the manure has upon the mechanical condition of the soil; a matter of no little influence upon the growth of a majority of garden crops. Thus if we were to take into account only the composition of the different articles, we would say that when Peruvian guano could be had for \$65

per ton, or pure bone dust for \$40 per ton, well rotted stable manure, from horses or cows, would be worth from \$3 to \$3.25 per ton. But it would be worth more to the grower of corn and of grass, and yet more to the gardener on account of the beneficial effect it has upon the mechanical condition of the soil. This benefit is positive—as positive as the benefit from cultivation—because exactly similar in its nature and brought about in the same way. Stable manure not only puts more plant food into the soil, but it puts the soil in such condition the plants can more readily appropriate the nutriment previously existing in the soil. Yet another reason why stable manure is of more value than a comparison with commercial manures, composition being the basis of comparison, would indicate, is that stable manure is a complete manure, while commercial manures are not. Stable manure contains all the elements of plant food. This is the reason why, if the soil is continuously cropped and only commercial manures are applied, the soil soon loses its productiveness, no matter how liberally these manures may be used; while if only stable manure is used, the soil is much slower to show signs of exhaustion. Stable manure is a complete manure because a good part of it is organic. And this is one reason why a crop of grass turned under proves so beneficial, especially when commercial fertilizers are mostly used. It makes a complete manure, it improves the mechanical texture of the soil, and it introduces into the soil organic matter without which plants will not thrive.

Of the commercial manures, Peruvian guano meets best the wants of the gardener. It not only causes a larger yield, but, what is true of all manures, though, to a less extent, perhaps, it greatly contributes to earliness and good quality. About 1200 pounds should be used to an acre; this being at the rate of one pound to each space of two yards square. If the guano is used alone, it should be sown on the prepared ground and at once harrowed in. This, of course, applies to broadcast application. When the manure is used in drills only, from one-tenth to one-third of the quantity

recommended, should be used per acre, the quantity being determined by the distance apart which the drills are. Those who desire to manure very heavily, as when the land is quite poor, the crop a grass feeding one, or an unusually heavy yield is desired, will find it best to use stable manure and guano in combination. Stable manure and guano are used in such proportion that the commercial value of the one about equals that of the other—say from twenty to twenty-five tons of stable manure to one ton of Peruvian guano. Spread the stable manure on the ground and plow it in; then sow the commercial manure and harrow it in. Twenty tons of stable manure and one ton of guano per acre may be used profitably by gardeners near large cities, where good prices and sure demand can be depended on.

Next to guano, the best commercial fertilizer for the gardener is bone dust. It, like guano, may be used alone. But it is better to mix either with three times its bulk of leaf mold, pulverized dry muck, or well pulverized dry stable manure. The object of this is to provide a temporary absorbent; hence, whatever material is used with the guano or bone dust, it must be dry, and the various ingredients should be thoroughly mixed together.

The gardener has little use for muck except to mix with other manures as an absorbent, or else to apply to the soil to introduce organic matter into it and improve its mechanical texture. So far as I have been able to discover, he has no use whatever for salt. Night-soil is valuable when mixed with stable manure or some good absorbent. But usually the gardener may well put his dependence in stable manure, Peruvian guano and bone dust, not neglecting to seed the land down to grass once in five to seven years.

Quincy, Ill.

A well-known English clergyman, who had preached, one morning, in a magnificent New York church, watched the congregation defiling out of the aisles.

"Do American ladies, then, go to some place of amusement after church?" he asked. "They are dressed for the theater."

In walking, the weaker of two persons takes the arm of the stronger. This is why dudes always take ladies' arms.

Rural Sports of Old England.

BY FRANK S. FINN.

CHAPTER XII.

Stern old winter came again and December closed the year's account; but to the ruralists of old England, it brought more of pleasure than discomfort, for they had so many resources in the way of indoor pastimes, pleasures and amusements, and found so many keen enjoyments, and were surrounded with such a vast amount of true hospitality and good cheer, that it often proved to be the merriest and cheeriest season in all the year; and was far more longed for than dreaded. They never appeared to lack ways and means to "kill time," and when I have heard of persons wishing to slaughter the hours, I have wondered, when time is so short, any one should wish to make it shorter.

St. Nicholas—a name dear to every child, who know anything whatever about him—has his festival on December 6, and he appears to be the children's exclusive property as a saint, although I doubt if there are many who know why he is so. It is because he is said to have been so kind to the children themselves; as the following legend will show. "It is said that an Asiatic gentleman sent his two sons to Athens for education, and ordered them to wait on the Bishop for his benediction. On arriving at Myra with their baggage, they took their lodging at an inn, proposing, as it was late in the day, to defer their visit till the morrow; but, in the meantime, the inn-keeper, to secure their effects to himself, wickedly killed the boys, cut them into pieces, salted them and intended to sell them for pickled pork. Happily, St. Nicholas was favored with a sight of these proceedings in a vision, and in the morning went to the inn and reproached the cruel landlord with his crime, who immediately confessed it, and entreated the saint to pray to heaven for his pardon. Then the Bishop, being moved by his confession, besought forgiveness for him, and supplicated restoration of life to the children; whereon the youths were re-animated by having the different parts of their bod-

ies re-united; and, the re-animated youths, stepping from the brine-tub, threw themselves at the feet of St. Nicholas, who raised them up, exhorted them to return thanks to God, alone, gave them good advice for the future, bestowed his blessing on them and sent them to Athens with great joy, to prosecute their studies." So much for the legend. In the olden times it would seem that the good St. Nick was accustomed to visit the houses on the vigil of his festival, and not, as is now the case, on Christmas eve, or Christmas night, and that he had the very good habit of throwing well-filled purses into windows, and running away before any one could catch him. This was before "the stockings were hung by the chimney with care," and before Christmas trees were even thought of.

The boys at College used to make the most of this day, and had processions, plays, and festivities of almost every kind, although it must be acknowledged, some of their so-called sports were rude, rough and ungentlemanly: such as getting the clerk to read prayers, and then kicking and rolling him down hill.

Our young friends, who dwell on farms, may be glad to learn of a custom participated in by their cousins on the other side of the water, on the eve of St. Nicholas. It is called "Pig Alls," and is described as follows: "It is now customary for boys to take their pigs by the hedgways in the country to feed upon the 'haws,' which in the west of England are called pegalls or pig alls. The boys go foremost with long poles, and beat the hedges, while the swine, after hearing where they fall, work most industriously for their provender till dark, when they are driven home till daylight.

There were many holidays—religious and secular—that occurred during December, but the sweetest and best of all was—and is, now—Christmas day and Christmas tide—that solemn festival which commemorates the day that gave "To man a saviour—freedom to the slave."

"England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale.
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale.

A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
A poor man's heart through half the year."

One ought to read the whole of that beautiful poem, by Sir Walter Scott, relative to Ancient Christmas, from which the above selection was taken, to appreciate its full beauty.

Bringing in the Yule Logs was one of the most exhilarating and joyful customs of the season; while the burning of the log itself was significant of hospitality and good cheer, combining, as it did, light and warmth. On Christmas, our ancestors were wont to light up candles of enormous size, called Christmas candles, and lay a log of wood upon the fire; this log was called a Yule Clog or Christmas block; sometimes these blocks were no less than great trees. Oftentimes, these logs were so large that they could not be burnt that night, and when such was the case, the remains were kept till old Christmas Eve. In bringing the log, or clog, into the house, required much strength and strong arms; but, as it was thought to be a great honor to help drag the monarch of the forest to its final resting place, you may be sure willing hands were not lacking. Parties, dressed in all sorts of fantastic costumes and curious disguises, would go from house to house and enact short plays, mostly relating to historical events or to the season itself, yet always interspersed with comic interludes to make the people laugh. These were generally improvised for the occasion, but some were written out and studied. Many of the latter are still extant, and they are somewhat queer reading at this day. The persons who enacted these interludes were called "mummers," and their occupation at this time was called "going a mumming."

The Christmas carol, now usually sung by children before the houses on Christmas Eve, who are called Waits, is of very great antiquity, and the first *noel*—or carol—was that well-known hymn sung by the angels to the shepherds at our Lord's nativity, and which is well-known as the "Gloria in Excelsis." I wish space were allowed me to copy some of these carols, for, though many are quaint, odd and old-fashioned, they bear the good will, and convey good

wishes for this happy, holy season. Did you ever read Charles Dickens' story, called "A Christmas Carol?"—and if you have not, you should do so at once, for it is the treat of a life-time. In that, old Scrooge is represented as having closed his heart to such a sweet refrain as "God bless you, merry gentleman, may nothing you dismay;" so you can see what an "awful" chilly disposition he had.

The Hobby Horse at Christmas was to the people of the days gone by, what the clown in the circus is to many of our time; and even this hobby horse is introduced into the ring by some of the clowns; perhaps it has traveled down to them from centuries ago, like some of their jokes. The old custom was as follows: "The hobby horse dance is a sport so-called from the circumstance of one of the performers riding the image of a horse made of thin boards, with a bow and arrow in his hand. The latter passing through a hole in the bow, and stopping on a shoulder, made a snapping noise when drawn to and fro, keeping time with the music. With this danced six others, carrying on their shoulders as many reindeer heads, with the arms of the chief families to whom the revenues of the town belonged. They danced the heys and other country dances. To this hobby horse dance was appropriated a vessel, which was kept in turn by the reeves of the town, who provided cake and ale to put into it. All those who had any kindness for the good intent of the institution giving pence apiece for themselves and families. Foreigners, also, that came to see it, contributed; and the money, after defraying the cost of cakes and ale, went to repair the church and support the poor, which charges were most cheerfully borne."

Christmas boxes came in many and many a year ago and still prevail. They were formerly the bounty of well-disposed persons, who were willing to contribute something towards rewarding the industrious and supplying them with necessaries, and we have the same, in idea, in our Christmas presents. Churches were decked with evergreen, the mistletoe was hung in the hall, the mince-pie—which being a compound of the choicest productions of the

East is held to be typical of the offerings made by the wise men, who came from afar to worship, bringing with them spices, &c.—was made. The boar's head, which was anciently the first dish on Christmas Day, after being soused, was carried up to the principal table with great state and solemnity accompanied by merry music and carol singing, while the tables were crammed with viands and groaned with good cheer. A christmas pie was made in England in 1770, which consisted of two bushels of flour, twenty pounds of butter, four geese, two turkeys, two rabbits, four wild ducks, two woodcocks, six snipes and four partridges; two neat's tongues, two curlews, seven blackbirds, and six pigeons. It is said to have been nine feet in circumference and weighed about twelve stone. It was neatly fitted with a case and four wheels, and was wheeled from guest to guest.

But with all the sports and merriments, festivities and feasting, the sacred and religious significance of the day was not forgotten, for the church bells were answered by throngs of people, while the sacred fanes rang with the praises of Him whose natal day it was. On that day and at that season, the poor were as one, and well it has been said of the yule tide: "The same spirit that vindicated the pouring of rich ointment on the Saviour's feet—because it was homage paid to sentiment in His person—knew how to bless the gift of the cup of cold water. Every face which you contribute to set sparkling at Christmas is a reflection of that goodness of nature, which generosity helps to uncloud, as the windows reflect the luster of the sunny heavens. Every holly bough and lump of berries with which you adorn your houses, is a piece of natural piety as well as beauty, and will enable you to relish the green world of which you show yourselves not forgetful. Every harmless pleasure, every innocent mirth, however mirthful, every forgetfulness of even serious things, when they are only swallowed up in the kindness and joy with which it is the end of wisdom to produce, is but one way of obeying the Golden Rule."

And now I will conclude this series of

Rural Sports, by wishing every reader of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

What She Said and What She Did.

"I never will marry," she said—she said—
 "Unless a young man that just suits me I find;
 Taller than I by at least half a head
 He surely must be, with a face bright and kind;
 His eyes I'd prefer of a violet blue,
 His hair a light-brown or a very warm gold;
 He must sing—a fine tenor—and dance nicely, too,
 And tell as good stories as ever were told.
 No smoking allowed, for the weed I detest,
 And, of course, no remarks that are rude or ill-
 bred;
 And I'd like him to always be stylishly dressed,
 The young man I marry," she said—she said.

And then the maid married—she did, she did—
 A three-score old fellow much shorter than she,
 Who wore a black wig that but awkwardly hid
 A pate that no balder could possibly be.
 And his voice was a creak, and he danced like a bear,
 And his nose it was red, and dull grey were his
 eyes,
 And he'd sit by the hour and stupidly stare,
 And he never said anything witty or wise.
 And he smoked a clay pipe, and from morning till
 night
 In his mouth held of strongest tobacco a quid;
 And he dressed—but enough, he had two millions
 quite,
 And she married him gladly—she did—she did.

Breeding Fish.

BY W. BAIRD.

I have a few thoughts to present to my fellow farmers all over the country. I know the times are hard and we are all anxious to earn an honest penny. When wool is only 28 cents and wheat 80 or 90, we have to look sharp to make the ends meet, and a free exchange of thought often does much to assist us. I know that I owe all that I possess to ideas gleaned from the different papers. I bought a farm in 1881. Then everyone thought that things were at their lowest, and times must brighten up. But expecting good times did not meet my payments. I could not raise grain, cattle or hogs with any profit, so I was driven to look for something new, and struck on raising fish. I will say to start with, the United States government will give to anyone desiring to start in fish business, from twelve to twenty German Carp fish to

breed from. Our government is doing all in her power to advance fish culture. It is a valuable field and almost entirely unoccupied. It requires no capital and brings a large revenue. There is no doubt but what more money is made at fish raising than in raising cattle, sheep or hogs. One eighth of an acre devoted to German Carp fish will bring a clear profit of \$800, the very lowest estimate. Is there any doubt of my making money on fish culture? There is no doubt. Do you think the government would go to the expense of raising fish and shipping them to different parts of the United States, even giving them without pay to her citizens unless she was positive these citizens would find it profitable trade to engage in? How large a pond must I have and what will it cost? A pond fifteen or twenty feet across will cost nothing but a little digging. I have no stream on my lot, what will I do for water? Carp fish do not require running water. They do better in still water, even in a swamp. They delight in mud. What section of the United States is best and most profitable for raising fish? Any part will do, North, South, East or West. Kansas is as good a state as New York, Mississippi as good as Michigan. Will it not take a long time to get a start from twenty fish? No indeed, every female carp lays from forty to fifty thousand eggs every year, and increase amazingly fast and will increase your dollars just as fast. What season is best to make a pond? Right away. The Government will send fish from November 1st to March 1st. Do you have to feed the fish in Winter? No, during the cold months they eat nothing, but lie in a dormant state while sheep and cattle are eating their heads off. If the United States Government would offer to send a fine pair of pigs to any farmer that would write for them, every farmer in the land would send in his name. Then why not get some fish when they cost nothing, care for themselves and bring more money than any farm stock? I wish every paper in the land would urge this matter on their readers, as I know they would be conferring a lasting benefit.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Carp Culture.

BY AMOS JOHNSON.

I will have to tell your readers a little about carp culture, as it will work well with farming and gardening for those that have the water privilege, and almost any farm in the country will afford a place for a small pond, as the fish do not require running water. I think a pond 10x20 feet would furnish more fish than any one family could use and some to sell.

I started a pond one year ago. I procured twenty young carp at our State Fishery, on an average two and one-half inches long, brought them home in a six quart tin pail twenty miles. A few days ago I drained my pond to make some repairs, expecting to find fish from five to six inches long; but you can imagine my surprise, to find them from twelve to fourteen inches in length, weighing from two to two and one-half pounds and regular beauties, I could not have believed it if they had not been there before my eyes. You may call this "a fish story," but it is nevertheless true. Last June I got six from Pittsburg for breeding, that were from seven to eight inches long, which I placed in a small pond for breeding, I examined them and they measured from sixteen to eighteen inches, found some young ones which are three inches in length now. Those wishing to start ponds can get all the information they need, free of charge, by writing to the U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C. He will also furnish blanks to be filled out so you can get from ten to twelve fish free. The government knows it is a good thing and is doing all in its power to help those that will help themselves.

Tomatoes are now almost as much in use in London as in New York, and there is so considerable an artificial growth of mushrooms that a good-sized basket is often to be had for 12 cents.

The scent of sassafras is said to be destructive to grain weevils. A few leaves of it scattered through the grain bins will, it is claimed, destroy the weevils.

A merry Christmas to all our readers.



Livingston's New "Beauty" Tomato.

New Tomato, Livingston's Beauty.

Mr. A. W. Livingston, already famed as the originator of our four best tomatoes, Paragon, Acme, Perfection, and Favorite, will soon give the world another, concerning which he sends us the following description:

We offer this excellent new tomato with the utmost confidence, that it will prove all we claim for it and do not hesitate to pronounce it as having no rival. We have exhibited it at a number of different fairs the past fall, had samples in our store almost constantly which have been carefully examined by many dealers, growers and marketmen, who, without a single exception, place it ahead of all others in point of size, shape, weight and beauty. Its very handsome appearance, combined with its other superior qualities will certainly make it a first-class selling variety.

For the past six months we have been frequently asked by dealers and customers, if we intended bringing out anything new

for 1886. This leads us to believe that no novelty list will be complete without offering the Livingston's Beauty.

The color is quite distinct from any sort we are acquainted with, being a very glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple, (lighter than the Acme,) the color alone will bring it readily into favor in any market. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, (on a strong vine,) retaining its large size very late in the season. This is an essential point in its favor, as many other good sorts decrease in size at least one-half before the season is over; this is especially true of the Acme.

Plants of the Acme transplanted on the same day with Livingston's Beauty have decreased their fruit in size more than one-half, besides, the vines are quite dead, while the vines of the latter are still vigorous, and we have on our counters to-day, (October 15th.) large, perfect fruit. Consequently it is a very productive variety and we believe it will average, the season through, more pounds of fruit to the acre

than any other sort. The past season it certainly yielded one-third more than the Acme, side by side. It ripens with the Acme or Perfection, which are as early as any good varieties. Ripens very evenly, is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit, being perfect in shape.

During the past three seasons of its growth, under varied circumstances and on different classes of soil, it shows no signs of rotting. This is partially on account of its firmness, besides its having a thick skin and few seeds and hence, more solid flesh and less water. It seldom cracks like many of the thin skinned sorts immediately after a rain. We have kept the fruit in good shape and color for over two weeks.

For shipping and early market it cannot be excelled on account of its solidity, toughness of skin, and especially on account of its color, as it can be picked quite green, and will look well, and ripen up nicely, while all strictly red varieties have a yellowish shade until quite ripe. We have a cluster of five that was picked from the vines entirely green twelve days ago. They have ripened up in perfect color, and appear as solid as other specimens arriving yesterday.

We have called it the Livingston's Beauty because it is pronounced by everybody to be a Beauty indeed, and it certainly is worthy of the Livingston name, which will, no doubt, assist in its rapid introduction.

Buda or Hungarian Honey Melon.

This new melon is to be introduced by a Philadelphia house, as a leading novelty for 1886, under the following description:

In the summer of 1883 and again in 1884, the writer spent considerable time in Hungary, and paid especial attention to the varieties of melons, bringing home seed of all the best varieties. The past two years we have probably made the most thorough and comprehensive tests of melons ever attempted—our trials this year alone embracing nearly two hundred varieties, collected by ourselves and by travelers from Hungary, Southern Russia, Turkey and Asia Minor. These tests have been very

interesting, but many of the varieties have proved unsuited to our climate, others distinct but of not sufficient merit. There were several varieties, however, of which we had personally received such glowing descriptions from the originators or growers that we gave them especial care, planting the seed at a great distance from any other melons, to prevent the possibility of mixture.



One of these extra choice varieties we illustrate in the above engraving. The melon from which this photograph was taken weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and measured $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches in stem and blossom end circumference, being practically a perfect globe in shape. All the melons were as "alike as two peas"—none varying in shape or color, and scarcely a variance of two pounds in weight—making it one of the most thoroughbred varieties we have ever grown. The color of the skin is a handsome, medium dark green, with dim waterings of a dark-green.

The Hungarian Honey Melon is very appropriately so called, as it is surpassingly sweet and luscious, of a very rich honey flavor, richer and sweeter to the taste than any watermelon hitherto known in America. The flesh is of an intensely rich, brilliant red color, and absolutely stringless—completely melting in the mouth. The melon has no hard core, and the flesh is of equally good quality throughout, ripening thoroughly, and of the same beautiful red

color up to within one-fourth inch or less of the outer skin. The seeds are very small, of an orange-brown color. The melons ripen early, the vines are strong and healthy, very productive, and, unlike most foreign melons, this variety is very hardy, a sure cropper and succeeds admirably. In fact, with us it yielded more melons, and was more healthy and vigorous in growth the past season, than some of our native melons.

The delicious flavor, handsome appearance, hardiness and convenient size for family use, will make the Buda Honey Melon a popular favorite in every garden. Its superb quality is sure to please the most fastidious.

Getting Hens Ready for Winter.

BY THOS. D. BAIRD.

In order to realize a good profit from hens you must first get them in laying order and keep them so. The greatest inducement to winter laying is warm, dry quarters. This does not imply an ordinary shelter, a house open in places, but quarters that are free from draughts, leaks or under currents of air. A crack, through which a cold draught of air plays upon a hen on the roost, will do her more harm than if the whole side of the house was removed. Most farmers' hen houses have dirt floors, in which case, the floor should be filled a foot deep with dry mold; this will raise the floor above all moisture coming from below. This makes more difference with laying hens than most farmers are aware of. I have observed that when hens were laying well, if a rain came and water rose up and covered the hen-house floor, they would cease laying until the floor would get dry again. Fowls are very sensitive to climatic changes, and often regulate their laying by the temperature of the atmosphere. Should the comb of the hen become frosted, she will cease laying and remain idle until the injured member is entirely healed. It is the slight exposures which do the mischief, for fowls can better afford to remain out of doors altogether, than be subject to inside annoyances. These are items that should be regarded if the farmer would make his fowls

a profit to him. The quarters often regulate the matter of profit and loss; for, I have noticed that the colder the season, the higher the price of eggs, and the failure of a few hens to lay makes a great difference in the profit. Feeding fowls well with a variety of food is quite essential to egg production, but no amount of good feeding will compensate for bad quarters. When hens do not lay until Spring, the loss is a double one, for not only has winter been passed over unprofitably when eggs are at the highest prices, but the price of eggs is on the decline and will continue to decline until fall.

A hen is a mere egg-machine; but in order to make this machine a profitable one, it must be supplied with the essentials for egg production, heat and food. Heat is derived from the food consumed, and the first duty of nature is to provide the life-sustaining heat. This must be done before material can be converted into eggs. Warm, dry quarters economize food, and happiness and contentment are necessary for the production of eggs, for a hen will not lay if hungry, cold, or in any way uncomfortable.

Ducks.

BY A. W. HYRE.

Ducks, as a general thing, are considered by many persons a very unprofitable fowl to raise. It is because they do not get right down to business with them. If you wish to raise ducks successfully, you must provide them with plenty of room to roam around over, as they are continually moving about. It is also necessary for them to be fed regularly. The Pekin duck is a very good duck to raise. When young they do not require any more water than just enough to drink, in fact, they do better if allowed no water to swim in till they are about three months old. They are very tender when young, and should be carefully housed at the approach of rain; if not, you will be apt to lose your little ducklings. The Pekin drake, when full grown, weighs about ten pounds; the hen from seven to eight pounds. The flesh is of a rich cream color, and when cooked cannot be excelled for its flavor.

Foot Notes.

It costs no more to keep good fowls than to keep poor ones.

Game cockerels should be dubbed before they are six months old.

Let fowls have variety and serve them with "green" and dry food constantly.

Plan fowl houses so that they will be warm in winter and cool in summer, and sunny and dry at all times.

Young chicks should not be permitted to roost on perches until they are four months old, as it sometimes causes a deformity in the breast bone.

Provide dusting places for all fowls young and old. Dry dust from the road, pulverized by the wheels of wagons, is excellent for this purpose.

Danger of over-feeding fowls is a real one which is often incurred in the case of adult stock, but not to be feared in the young growing bird.

A single feed daily and the allowance of a good range in the field and pasture will tend to keep your birds in fine condition.

One cure for egg-eating is to take a sharp knife and cut off the ends of the fowl's beaks enough to make them bleed, then throw down some china or painted wooden eggs for them to try their raw bills on for a few days, and you will not be troubled any more.

We have eaten the flesh of every description of domestic fowl, from the Bantam to the Brahma, old and young. And we know that it is altogether more in the feeding of poultry, to render their meat toothsome when slaughtered, than it is in the sort or size of the fowl thus eaten.

That it pays to keep fowls, few, if any, who know how to manage them, will deny; but there are thousands of people to-day, who could ornament some nook or corner in their city or town lots with a small flock of our domestic pets, and it would be well worth while for them to do so.

Give growing chicks a taste of boiled potatoes, and notice how they "go for them." In many places the potato crop is large and this vegetable cheap. It is even cheaper than corn, but if fed in connection with corn and other articles of diet,

it is a great help to raise young stock economically and successfully.

Don't ship fowls without drinking vessels, when you can get one by having a mouthpiece put on an old oyster can, letting it project at an angle of about forty degrees and putting a small hole in the can to let the water down as required by the fowls. Of course it must be air-tight, then by turning it on its back it is easily filled. This can will keep the water clean, if it is fastened at a little distance from the bottom.

Poultry require plenty of house-room, for crowding them on their roosts or having illy built, dilapidated or damp houses, is conducive to disease. If, on account of breeding more than one variety, or because you have fruit and vegetables you wish to keep the birds from, you have to keep the fowls in restricted quarters, by all means, give them all the exercise room you possibly can, and there is far more danger of giving them too little than too much.

It is of no avail to attempt to raise good chickens, or expect to have eggs from your birds in season, unless a goodly measure of their natural requirements in domestication are observed, and a judicious system of care and feeding is adopted for their advancement. With such attention and by the observance of the advice of older fanciers, there is no good reason why poultry may not be advantageously kept by any man or woman who possesses taste for this simple rural employment. But don't expect that the poultry business will "run itself," any more than any other business. No gains without pains. REX.

In Dr. Lawes' experiments potatoes were planted six successive years, some on land receiving no manure, and one piece receiving fourteen tons of barnyard manure per acre yearly. The field unmanured, rapidly diminished in yield, as might be expected; but the fact most remarkable is that another field, with a dressing of 650 pounds of alkaline salts, produced a better crop than that which had the stable manure.

Promises made in the time of affliction, require a better memory than people commonly possess.

Cabbage Culture.

To obtain a profitable crop of cabbage, certain essentials must be complied with. First, good seed must be procured, regardless of cost; second, a suitable soil, properly prepared, should be selected; third, the plants must be thoroughly cultivated and properly cared for. In procuring seed be careful to obtain the very best; for, with the exception of cauliflowers, I know of no other vegetable, the seed of which has more influence on the quality of the produce. The most suitable soil is a well drained, rich loam on which no vegetable of the cabbage tribe has been grown for a few seasons previously. Any good soil or a field that has been used as a pasture for several seasons, if repeatedly and deeply plowed and harrowed, well manured and thoroughly cultivated, will produce an excellent crop.

The most suitable fertilizer is well rotted stable manure, that has been properly cared for. It should be turned at least twice, and all lumps should be broken as fine as possible. It is applied in the hills a forkful to each, and covered with the hoe. Another method, and one that is being generally adopted in this vicinity, is to spread the manure in the spring or fall, and plow it under immediately. A thorough harrowing is then given, and the ground marked out in rows three feet apart. Some commercial fertilizer is scattered where the plants are to stand, and mixed with the soil with a hoe. This is an excellent method for a late crop, if the ground has been occupied by an early one of peas, spinach or anything else. The best time for transplanting is just after rain. Take the cabbage up carefully, and in replanting use a dibble, and set the plants in the ground up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stems may be. Be careful to "firm" the ground well about the roots. Transplanting can be quickly done if one person drops the plants and others follow to plant them, provided the hills have been prepared before the last rain.

As soon as the plants have taken hold and begun to grow, they should be cultivated as often as possible, as success depends large-

ly upon this, the ground being stirred deeper each time. They should also be hoed frequently, a little earth being drawn up to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be well hilled up. If a good dressing of lime or bone dust be given and harrowed in before planting, it will improve the quality of the crop.

To preserve cabbages during the winter, they should be pulled up on a dry day, turned with their heads down, to drain; then placed together as closely as possible with their heads down, and buried, the heads and a part of the stumps being covered. If they are to be used early in the season, a slight covering of leaves or straw should be given to prevent the ground from freezing hard. Do not bury them too early, but just before the ground begins to freeze hard. Club-root, to which cabbages are very liable, is a disease caused by the larvæ of a little insect which so affects the roots as to cause them to become so knobby and swollen that they are incapable of supporting the plant, and in consequence it dies when about half grown. The presence of this pest is attributable to the too frequent planting of cabbage, cauliflower, turnip or any other member of the Brassica tribe, on the same ground, as well as to the character of the manure used. Hog dung in particular, being full of insects, is very apt to cause the disease. Unfortunately, this does not show itself until the plants are about half grown, when it is too late to make another planting. Like many other ills, however, it can be prevented, and this is best done by a proper rotation of crops.

The only other insect pests to which the cabbage is subject are the turnip fly and green cabbage worm. The former attacks the young plants when they first appear above ground. An application of soot or tobacco dust, frequently made when the plants are wet, is an effectual remedy. The latter is a very serious pest, but may be overcome by the use of pyrethrum powder or the kerosene emulsion. Where cabbages are grown as a field crop it is an excellent plan to surround the field with a crop of rutabagas, two or three rods wide. The miller, which flies only around the edges of the field, will lay its eggs on the turnips mostly, and thus

the cabbages will escape serious injury. For gardens, this is impracticable, so that to insure a crop, it is well to plant some early and close-heading varieties for the late crop, the early and close-heading varieties escaping in a great measure the ravages of this destructive pest.

For the early crop the seed should be sown about the middle of September. Sow very thinly on a bed of light, rich soil. In about a month the plants will be large enough to be transplanted into cold frames where they are to remain for the winter. Place the frame on a bed of light, rich earth, in a sheltered situation, and place the plants in it in rows two or three inches apart each way. When established, remove the sashes in fine weather, and give air on all suitable occasions. In severe weather protect them with mats or shutters; but at all times keep them as cool as possible. If they become slightly frozen keep them from the sun's rays, and thaw them by giving abundant air in mild weather.

The seed can also be sown about the middle of March in a moderate hot-bed, and as soon as the plants are about six inches high, transplant them into a cold frame and treat them precisely as advised for fall-sown plants. This is the method generally adopted, although the cold frame plants are the best; for they are hardier, and can be planted out about the middle of April, while the hot-bed plants cannot be planted out before the 1st of May.

For a successional crop, some of the second early varieties should be selected, and sown in a hot bed about the middle or end of March, and the young plants treated as advised for the early crop. For the late or winter crop of cabbages, sow the seeds in the open air, in a bed of light, rich soil about the 10th of May. Sow very thinly in drills about eighteen inches apart, and keep clean and free from weeds. They can be planted out about the middle of July, wet or showery weather being chosen for the operation. An ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants. The following are the most desirable varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield is the best and most profitable early variety in cultivation; the heads are very compact, of medium size and of a

somewhat conical shape.

Early York is a valuable early sort, having small, heart-shaped heads, by some highly prized. Large Early York is a variety of the above, having much larger heads and being ten or twelve days later. An excellent market sort, is Henderson's Early summer, the earliest large headed variety in cultivation, and one of the best for market purposes, as it remains a long time in perfection after heading. Heads large and of a flat shape. Fottler's Early Brunswick is the best second-early variety, and one of the most certain to head. Heads compact and solid, often weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Early Winnigstadt is a second-early variety, having very hard, conical heads. It is an excellent keeper, and one of the best for general use. Large Drumhead is a late fall or winter variety, with a broad, flat head; an excellent keeper, grown extensively for shipping purposes. Late Flat Dutch, an excellent fall and winter variety. The large round heads have a peculiar bluish-green color; an excellent keeper. Marblehead Mammoth is the largest cabbage in cultivation; under good cultivation the heads will weigh from thirty to forty pounds each. Drumhead Savoy is the best of the Savoy class for a late crop; an excellent keeper. Red Dutch bears very hard heads of a dark red color. It is much esteemed for pickling; an excellent keeping variety. The early varieties should be planted eighteen inches apart in the row, and the second-early and late varieties, two feet, the rows being in all cases three feet apart.—*C. E. Parnell.*

DRAWBACKS.

A slovenly dress, a shaggy pate,
The fences down, a broken gate,
Pigs in the garden, weeds very high,
Children unwashed - no bacon to fry—
Lots of great dogs and yawling tom cats,
Windows repair'd with a dozen old hats.
An empty barn—not a spear of hay
Cows in the clover, horse run away,
Things sold by guess without being weigh'd
Bills coming in and taxes unpaid—
Pipes and tobacco—whiskey—neglect,
Drag in their train as all might expect,
All sorts of trouble to fret away life—
But worst of the whole an unhappy wife.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RURAL MAGAZINE

Conducted by ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST.

FOR EVERY ONE WHO PLANTS A SEED
OR TILLS A PLANT.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

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VOL. VI, NO. XII.

WHOLE NO., L.

LA PLUME, LACKAWANNA Co., PA.,

DEC., 1885.

THIS NUMBER closes the sixth volume of our magazine, and is a fitting time for its hosts of friends whose subscriptions now expire, to call the attention of their acquaintances to it, and send in a few extra names with their own renewals. As an inducement for all who will do this, we offer four subscriptions, without other premium, for \$1.00. Please review the past volume of 384 pages and see if you cannot conscientiously give your hearty endorsement to all who may be influenced to invest a quarter or a half-dollar in it for the coming year.

AS IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE for us to get our complete catalogue for 1886 ready for the mails before January, we have decided to give in the next issue of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, in place of the usual departments and miscellaneous reading matter, full and accurate descriptions of all the most important vegetables of which we shall offer seeds for the coming year, and follow with a revised price-list for 1886, from which all who wish to order early may do so as well as from the regular catalogue, which will only contain a few additional novelties and a greater display of engravings. We shall style this our Annual Seed Issue, and return to the usual form with February number.

Lifetimes are measured, not by days

But by becoming deeds;

And they desire the highest praise,

Who leave behind them seeds

To grow, to blossom, to bear fruit,

In months and years to come.

—Rev. W. F. Clarke.

GOLDEN PRIZE BEAN REPORT.

It may be remembered by many of our readers that we, last spring, sold our new "Golden Prize Beans," in packets of twelve beans each, and the person producing the most beans by actual count, from one packet, was to receive a prize of as many cents as he produced beans. The time for receiving reports having passed (Nov. 1,) we give the record of four best reports:

Cooperstown, Oct. 27, 1885.

MR. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find report of my Golden Prize beans. I planted the contents of the package May 12th, and pulled them Sept. 25th. I planted them on rich garden soil, with top dressing of unleached ashes raked in at time of planting. They were well watered three times with soap-suds. I planted one bean in a hill, which were two feet apart. I had to stake them up and tie them to keep them from breaking down. I shelled and counted them last night, and found I had 4015 beans for my trouble. I never saw anything in the bean line equal this. You may have the beans if you want them, providing I get the prize.

Yours Respectfully,

R. D. REYNOLDS.

Algona, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—My father last Spring, purchased a packet of those prize beans for me, and as I succeeded in doing pretty well I will send you my report. From the twelve beans I had 591 pods, making 3345 beans. They are a very nice bean and yield better than any bean we ever raised. I did not take any extra care of them.

Yours truly,

ELLA M. McALLISTER.

Daughter of R. McAllister.

E. A. HALLENBECK, Pittsfield, Mass., says packet contained only eleven beans, of which nine grew and product was 3152 beans. See report on page 22 of this issue.

Marian, Indiana, Oct., 19, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—The following is the record of the Golden Prize Bean: Number of pods 542, whole number of beans 3116. Planted, May 15th, 1885, in moderately rich soil, manured with stable manure. Cultivated with the hoe quite frequently, not a weed was allowed to appear above ground. I consider this quite a good yield, but have no doubt that the successful contestant will do much better.

Your seeds are the best I ever used, especially your cabbage seed. I shall favor you sometime during winter with an order for seeds.

Have you an agent in this county (Grant) for the sale of your seeds? Respectfully, O. L. BISH.

According to the offer made, a prize of \$40.15 is awarded to R. D. Reynolds, Cooperstown, Pa., but before claiming it he must send us a sworn statement that he planted but the twelve beans, and harvested 4015 as stated, and this must be witnessed as per original announcement in this magazine.

Seeds.

As a careful mother throws around her offspring every protection necessary to insure its life and growth, so the vegetable mother carefully nourishes and guards the germs for reproduction. In the grains and grasses, a hard, bristly armor protects the kernel. The seeds of the apple and plum are placed in corneous cells, tucked snugly away into the very center of the meat, and protected by an injection of a pungent, bitter oil to divert the taste that would otherwise destroy them. The germ of the nut family is encased in a hard, bony shell, that defies alike the crushing teeth of animals and the prying intrusion of insects. All the floral sisterhood put on their gayest attire to challenge admiration and divert the attention from their seed-cells, which they do up in unseemly bundles, when their glory has passed away. And so, with admirable provision and similar art and cunning, does every class throughout the entire realm of the vegetable kingdom, throw safeguards of protection about the sources of reproduction.

Scarcely less admirable in the fact of the profusion and abundance of blossoms and seeds. An apple tree glorifies in a million of blossoms. Not more than ten per cent. of these become fruitful; and again; fifty per cent. of these fall like "untimely figs shaken by the wind," in order to give place for as many as the tree can nurse and mature. And yet, after all this diminution, an apple tree with an average crop will produce seeds enough in one year to cover a large farm with orchard.

The seed production on an acre, of the esculent grains and grasses—if every one should germinate—would sow a vast plantation. This in nature's economy is to guard against the accident of loss and the uncertainty of vitality, as well as to supply cereals for consumption. Of course, space in this paper forbids that our theme should be exhausted. On the other hand it is merely suggestive, and the observing and contemplative reader may follow out the inquiry to a limitless extent.

The process of the hybridization of plants

is as curious as it is constructive and practical. Corn, for instance, will not hybridize, but it will breed from inoculation when growing in the same neighborhood, by a simple process of its own. Every cell in the ear sends out a filament, or silk, just as the tassel matures, and the fructifying process is accomplished by a particle of pollen falling from the tassel to the silk; and whatever variety the corn is that produces the pollen, the kernel cell is impregnated with the same. So if white corn and black, dent and pop-corn are planted in near proximity, they mix as an invariable rule, precisely by this process. The agriculturist should take care that, if he would avoid a mixture, the different varieties should be planted at wide distances apart, avoiding the range of the summer wind-currents. And then, again, a sufficient quantity of the same variety should be planted together, to insure the fact that every thread of silk catches a particle of pollen, else blanks will appear in the matured cob. A single row of corn planted across a garden, or a few hills planted together, will probably bring a crop more than half abortive.

Other vegetables will hybridize by similar processes, a squash and pumpkin, a watermelon and a citron, a pepper and a tomato, different varieties of cucumbers and such is true of an endless variety of kindred species. The writer once read a work on botany, in which the author said he knew of no utility of the honey deposited in the nectar cup of the flowers. That together with the pollen of the flowers of kindred plants, attracts the bee, and in pursuit of food and the pollen for feeding her helpless young, causes her to ransack first one flower and then another, and she thus, unconsciously conveys the fructifying pollen from one flower to another, and fertilization ensues.

But perhaps the devices of Nature, which she has invented to sow her seeds, are the most curious and admirable. The necessity of bread and feed for domestic animals, and their commercial value prompts men to garner and plant the grains and esculent vegetables. But without the effort of man, many valuable, as well as

noxious seeds are sown. In the clear sky, floating in the autumn wind, you see a navy of white sails. Every one of them is carrying a seed to sow. The thistle has provided its seeds with a light gossamer-like down, lighter than air, which, when ripe, is caught up by the gale and carried hundreds of miles sometimes, and the seed forms the ballast, like the car to a balloon, and when it is brought down by the dew or rain, it is all ready to be planted where it falls. The poppy deposits hundreds of seeds in its little pepper box, seeds more minute than the scriptural mustard seeds, which are loose and ready to fly upon snapping the stem, or when jostled by a rude wind. The little touch-me-not deposits its seed along the center pith of an elastic pod, which, when ripe, at the least touch, springs the external walls, and as they snap into numerous curls, strips the seeds from their anchorage, and scatters them several feet around. The burdock and cuckoo cling to the vestments of every passer-by, and thus their unwelcome attachment causes them to be torn off and carelessly dropped into every soil. Butternuts and walnuts usually grow near the borders of streams, and their inert seeds fall and lie where they fall, till the stream rises, then they are floated miles away to be planted in a kindred soil. An acorn dropped as surplusage from the squirrel's table, may become an oak a hundred years afterward. The bird will plant pacciferous seeds miles from where he dined upon their berries. The live oat, a little grain resembling the barley, by a contraction and expansion of the barbs upon its shell, as they alternately become wet and dry, will travel by its own locomotion several yards from where it falls, and plant itself when its power of locomotion ceases.

But to pursue this subject to the end would be to write a library. In conclusion, let me say to him who toils in obedience to the primitive law of God, enter into the mysterious sanctum of His laboratory, and by working the wisdom of His economy you may learn that which shall not only fill you with plenty, but shall lead you whom He has appointed as a deputy creator into a knowledge of the truth. We

would commend the great volume of Nature to the perusal of the toiling husbandman, and as he studies it carefully, turning leaf by leaf, its lessons of wisdom, its sallies, its harmony, its romances, and its law and poetry, will rest and enliven his hours of toil, and cause that labor from which many sigh to be divorced, an invaluable source of financial as well as intellectual wealth.—*J. H. Hardy in Practical Farmer.*

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Puzzle Garnerings.

EDITED BY FRANK S. FINN:

:O:

All communications for this department should be addressed to Frank S. Finn, Box 50, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

ANSWERS TO OCTOBER GARNERINGS.

73. GAINAGE. 74. WATER-LILIES.
75. 76.
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| C O T E S | N |
| S E A T S | R I D |
| D R E A R | R I G I D |
| L E V E L | N I G G A R D |
| R E D A N | D I A R Y |
| | D R Y |
| | D |
77. 1. SA(VEAL)L. 2. RA(TAN)Y. 3. P(URGE)RY. 4. S(AVEL)OY. 5. RE(STAG)NATE. 6. P(UNIT)ORY.

78.

P A L E T O T	M A C E S
A D O R E S	A G E N T
L O G A N	C E A S E
E R A S	E N S U E
T E N	S T E E R
O S	
T	

80. "Actions speak louder than words."

DECEMBER GARNERINGS.

No. 89. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer, composed of 78 letters, is a well-known and seasonable distich.

The 1, 2, 8, 10, 19, 14, 3, 24 is a living New England poet.

The 24, 31, 12, 4, 18, 68, 23 is a kind of stone.

The 5, 35, 33, 30, 38, 13, 49 is to purify.

The 39, 40, 15, 6, 54, 34 are shrubs.

The 11, 29, 9, 21, 20, 7, 55 is a secret.

The 16, 26, 27, 28, 65 is to fluctuate.

The 69, 77, 73, 48 is to catch in a net.

The 17, 37, 51, 53, 61, 46, 19 means effects.

The 71, 22, 70, 41, 47 is part of a column.

The 32, 57, 56, 72, 62 is a sewer.

The 59, 60, 33, 67, 41 is a game at cards.

The 61, 64, 43, 74, 75, 61, 78 is vexation.

The 44, 45, 76, is to fasten.

The 50, 52, 58 is a wedge.

CYRIL DEANE.

No. 90. A DIAMOND.

1 and 7. Consonants. 2. Salt. 3. Food of raw herbs. 4. An eminent knight. 5. Loaded. 6. Clamor. U. BET.

No. 91. HALF SQUARE.

1. Festival seasons. 2. To act. 3. An ambassador of the Pope. 4. Angry. 5. A fruit. 6. A heathen goddess. 7. A pronoun. 8. A consonant.

ANNIE DALLAS.

No. 92. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

In comely curls, but not in hair;
 In homely girls, but not in fair;
 In married pair, but not in bans;
 In carried there, but not in vans;
 In custard pies but not in pear;
 In bustered flies, but not in air;
 In mustered spies, but not in square;
 In mustard keen, but not in mince;
 In flustered queen, but not in prince;
 In stocking yarn, but not in ball;
 In locking barn, but not in stall;
 In messing late, but not in night;
 In dressing Kate, but not in tight;
 In guessing weight, but not in right;
 In buttercup, but not in rose;
 In Shut her up, but not inclose;
 In buttons few, but not in bunch;
 In mutton stew, but not in lunch;
 In man on wall, but not in grot;
 In cannon ball, but not in shot;
 In Benny pries, but not in found;
 In many cries, but not in sound;
 In Jenny sighs, but not in frowned;
 In penny wise, but not in pound;
 In starry flies, but not in bound;
 In paralyze, but not in wound;
 When you would warn impulsive boys
 To moderate excessive joys;
 This hidden sentence you will hear
 Toward the close of every year.

MAUDE.

No. 93. A RIDDLE.

Rank, condition recognized,
 Basis, plan I organized;
 Now I spurn, now lightly skip,
 And then seize with firmest grip;
 Finally, so low I fall,
 I become the last of all.

BYRNEHC.

No. 94. AMPUTATIONS.

Whole word: A lover.
 Beheaded: A public garden.
 Curtailed: To box.
 Both: Of equal value.

LACKAWANNA LAD.

No. 95. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

(Words of eight letters.)

1. Relating to the head. 2. The imaginary food of the gods. 3. A variety of pear. 4. Banter. 5. Vigorous. 6. A small fish. 7. A native Indian of the Arctic regions.

Primals: a garden plant.

Finals: an astringent extract obtained in India.

T. N. AYRB.

No. 96. DROP LETTER AXIOM.

T-e-o-i-a-s-r-c-m-n-.

STELLA.

ANSWERS in February Garnerings.

PRIZES; For earliest and best list of answers to

this "month's garnerings," we offer a year's subscription to *Our Country Home*.

For second best list we will award one year's subscription to *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

Lists close on January 10.

Answers to October "Garnerings" were received from Dan Shannon, Anna Condor, Lackawanna Lad, Maude, Stella, Ajax, Tom Tip, Undine, Annie Dallas, Boston Boy, Young Garnerer, L. A. Forest, Kendall Sisters, F. A. Rryant, Cousin Joe, and Well Wisher.

Prizes for best list of answers were awarded to Maude and Undine.

OUR COZY CORNER.

Some of the contributions for this month being somewhat longer than the average we shall have to curtail the "Corner" a little, because we must not be so greedy as to desire to occupy the entire magazine, and so crowd out other good articles of as much practical value. For the kind favors of our puzzlers and solvers, we feel extremely grateful, for they show the interest taken in the "Garnerings;" an interest we hope will never diminish, but increase as the years go by. We want all the present members to remain with us, the old ones to return to the "old camp ground" and new friends join our pleasant circle. A new—and we think an interesting as well as instructive—feature will be added to this department with the January issue; now set your wits to work and endeavor to imagine what it can possibly be.

We hope our friends will have a merry Christmas, and that the New Year will be filled with happiness, and that none will be unmindful of the blessings the old year brought.

F. S. F.

Literary Mention.

THE MANUAL OF PSYCHOMETRY published by Dr. J. R. Buchanan, 29 Fort Avenue, Boston, is devoted to explaining the discovery made by its author in 1842, and since taught by him as a professor in medical colleges, that many persons have the power of receiving mental impressions from everything they touch, by which psychometric power they describe the character, constitution, health or disease of any one whose writing they touch, and also investigate the properties and relations of all substances investigated, for the enlargement of science. This discovery which was eulogized by the late Rev. JOHN PIERPONT has been confirmed by the experiments reported in the British Society for Psychical Research, and the French Society for the Advancement of Science, at their last meeting.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS. We have just received from the Publishers a copy of a very handy book for Evening Amusement, entitled, "HOW TO ENTERTAIN AN EVENING PARTY," containing a large collection of Tableaux, Games, Amusing Experiments, Card Tricks, Parlor Magic, altogether giving an immense fund of family amusement and parlor or drawing-room entertainment, night after night, for a whole winter. It contains 128 pages, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., the publishers, 31 Rose Street, New York.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION was the delight of our childhood, and has been for years the weekly treasure of our children. It is the best child's paper we have ever seen. We say this advisedly, after having tried the various high-priced magazines for children. The variety, beauty, and entertainment of the ar-

ticles that appear in the YOUTH'S COMPANION excite our constant wonder and delight.

In our home the day of its arrival is known as "Youth's Companion day," and the only bad effect we have ever known to arise from its coming is that all the children, and the older folks too, for that matter, want it at the same time. The publishers are out with a new announcement showing increased attractions for the new year. If \$1.75 is sent now, it will pay for the COMPANION to January, 1887.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. The principal articles in the December issue of this excellent magazine, as is usually the case, are marked by the vigor of their thought and the honesty with which they appeal to the intelligence of their readers. To give a synopsis of the numerous articles would occupy more space than we have at our command. "The Scientific Study of Religions," "Postal Savings Banks," "The Refracting Telescope," "Thomasville as a Winter Resort," "The Spirit and Method of Scientific Study," "The Social Life of Arctic Birds," "Relations of Science to the Public Weal," and "The Uniformity of Nature," are the titles of a few of the subjects treated upon, from which it may be inferred that an intelligent reader can find much to interest and instruct. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, at \$5.00 per year.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for December brings vividly before us the happy season of Christmas. It is replete with beautiful stories and poems appropriate to that time; in addition to which there are other articles of great merit and utility. The opening article is the commencement of an interesting serial by Julian Hawthorne, the well known and popular author. Jenny June contributes a paper on "Women Abroad;" and an exceedingly amusing sketch is entitled "Joseph and his brethren." The Household Department is unusually full, and the illustrations good. The frontispiece is an oil picture entitled, "Merry Christmas."

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A Massachusetts Crop Report.

BY E. A. HOLLENBECK.

As the harvest is drawing to a close, we look back with pleasure on one of the most favorable seasons this section has ever known. With no late spring frosts to nip our early plants, and the fall freezes holding off till all danger to growing crops was over, we have reaped the most bountiful supply of good things in many years. Apples, pears and grapes are abundant and can be bought and sold at reasonable figures.

Think fruits of all kinds will keep well. The only draw back we have experienced is the rotting of our enormous crop of potatoes, both in the field and cellar to an alarming extent. Can offer no explanation why this is thus, unless it was caused by our fall rains. Corn, though filling late, is now hard and plump. Squashes are especially plentiful and of better quality than we have ever known before.

Root crops are plenteous and will be a source of much pleasure to the farmer during the coming winter.

Grains gave big yields and were unusually clean and entirely free from rust.

In our gardens we have grown several specialties from your seeds which we are very much pleased with.

The Red China squash yielded more prolifically than any we have ever grown, and is the driest, sweetest squash a housekeeper ever baked. Shall plant largely of it next year. The Olive, Pineapple and Brazil sugar squashes all did as well as recommended. Next season these four varieties, with the old stand-by, "Gregory's Hubbard," will be the only ones we shall raise.

The small package of Golden Prize beans contained only eleven seed, and these only sprouted nine thrifty plants. From these were shelled and counted yesterday, October 12th, three thousand one hundred and fifty-two beans. We are perfectly satisfied with them and shall make them our main specialty in beans the coming year. The neighbors all are pleased with them and we have supplied many of them with enough to start a new crop. This is the second year we have grown the new Rose bean from seed got of you in 1883, and we have

just harvested six hundred bushels. Can sell these, where known, for a higher price than Limas in the green state, and for more than the Marrowfat or Navy in the dry state.

We have three acres of Kohl Rabi growing, which we shall get in the last of November. Find it more profitable to raise this fruit(?) for cattle than turnips, beets or carrots. Think it makes more and better milk. Think every farmer ought to raise them as they are a sure crop and need very little care.

Have been growing Savoy cabbage this year and am so pleased with the prospects, shall set a larger field again. Besides these Savoys we only grow Fottler's Brunswick from seed bought of you.

Your P. S. cabbage seed cannot be beaten by any other seed house in the world. Such large, fat seed always come up and start such thrifty plants that every one set out in five acres headed nicely.

We count any man's fortune made, who, raising a large crop of cabbage, gets his seed of your P. S. stock.

Counting costs and gains for this year, shall be unwilling to part with what we have for ten thousand dollars.

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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. **N. W. AYER & SON,** our authorized agents.

Onion Seeds.

Dr. T. H. Hoskins, of Vermont, in an extended series of articles upon Trucking, in the *Mirror and Farmer*, give the following sensible views in regard to the essentials of successful onion culture:

It is folly to attempt anything in agriculture without attention to the quality of our seeds. This is of the first importance, whether it be grass or forage crops, grain and root crops, the vegetables of the garden or the flowers of the parterre, that we mean to grow. Just as "blood will tell" in our live-stock, and is at the root of all success in that line, so good seed is the *sine qua non* of all farming, especially of truck-farming. With the onion there is no success possible without good seed, and here is the first beginning of all failure in growing this crop. Not long ago one of my townsmen was bragging in the spring how cheap he could buy his onion seed. He got a lot for about thirty cents a pound, and sold enough to his neighbors at fifty cents to more than clear the cost of what he planted himself. He has not been very popular with his customers for that seed since, nor did he brag much of his own crop.

It is especially important in northern New England to get an early strain of the variety you propose to grow, and this is particularly true of the Yellow Globe Danvers, which is the popular market onion of New England, but it is a little too late, at its best, for the extreme North. Around Montreal and Quebec it is but little grown in comparison with a light red early variety which is quite as good and sells just as well in those cities. It is vexatious to have to contend with foolish popular notions, but, at the same time, if we do not contend with them it is costly business. The red onions (though they cook even whiter and are every way as good, besides being better keepers) sell about twenty-five per cent lower than the Yellow Globe Danvers. Besides this, the latter will give at least twenty-five per cent more bushels to the acre. The only "out" about them is that they are too late, and therefore we must have the earliest strain of seed procurable,

plant the very first day possible, on the warmest land in the best condition, and neglect nothing that will promote their progress during the growing season, and their drying when pulled.

Perhaps, with time and labor, the Yellow Globe Danvers might be made earlier than it is by selection and great care in growing the seed as far north as possible; yet I think it doubtful, for in my experience, the seed here does not fill well or ripen well, even when the earliest and best bulbs are saved for seed; and our home grown seed is not as good or reliable as the best we get from reliable eastern seedsmen.

—THE— HUSBANDMAN!

—TWELFTH YEAR.—

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Ladies' Department.

EDITED BY AUNT MARTHA.

—:O:—

All communications for this department should be addressed "Household Helps," care of Seed-Time and Harvest, La Plume, Pa.

"The twilight hour brings all God's creatures home
From wanderings wide through earth and air,
The cattle set their faces homeward in the dusk,
The birds at e'en seek their nesting boughs,
Our souls at night-fall homeward turn."
—Rev. I. W. Gowen,

And now when the evenings are lengthening, and the cold December winds whistle "around the corner," we draw nearer our cheerful fires and seek for comfort and amusement in-doors. Excursions and summer resorts have become things of the past, and we have only the vases of mosses, grasses and ferns to remind us of the grand old woods where we scrambled over rock, and down declivities in search of the treasures concealed in shady nooks and cool depths—and as we "toast our slippers" we remember how with hands and arms filled to overflowing, we scampered "back to camp" inhaling large draughts of pure invigorating mountain air—the memory of which is better than the reality when viewed in the light of a cold December morning.

These and other like pleasures have fled with the daisies of summer, the new mown hay, and the golden rod of autumn.

So—we are at home again, and parents who would fain keep the loved ones of the household together, must be sharp to find study and amusement for restless Harrys and Johns as well as the Marys and Nellites.

Oh yes! while we are planning our winter campaign and visions of tidies, rugs, laces, sociables, tablescarfs, lambrequins, sleighrides, etc., intermingled with the less ornamental household duties, float through our busy brain, let us remember to give the children a share of the time.

We believe that every child whether rich

or poor, as soon as sufficient age and strength is acquired, should be trained to habits of usefulness—taught responsibility, having his or her own allotted tasks in helping to make home a pleasant and desirable place. Not only this, but to be ready to lend a "helping hand" to another in time of need.

Parents should not feel "too old" or "too dignified" to join with their own or their neighbor's children in innocent recreation.

Good Housekeeping says:

"The child is always ready to play and will swallow a large dose of instruction, or perform a vast amount of work, if it can be presented with a very thin coat of play.

Games and toys are not necessarily costly and if the "little folks" are rightly instructed and encouraged they can prepare their own material for amusement, accomplishing two things, acquiring mechanical skill and the making of the toy or game for recreation afterwards.

If the home influence be not greater than that which is outside and inducements and pleasures made more attractive at home than elsewhere, the young will seek other resorts.

Oh fathers! if you wish to keep a hold on the children and in so doing be able to train and store their minds for future usefulness, be confidential, find out their wants and endeavor by sympathy and a remembrance of your own boyhood, to direct their minds into channels which will not sting in after years.

And ye mothers! keep your sons and daughters near your own heart—by advice and wise counsel sympathising with their failures and encouraging them to avoid the pitfalls which insnare the young.

Let the boys help in the house. How often one sees a poor tired mother dragging herself about the house, doing up the work with her last remnant of strength, while a strong hearty boy takes his ease on the sofa or lounges in the rocking-chair.

Now why in the name of common sense shouldn't he help her? And now why didn't that woman teach him to be on the lookout to see what he could do "to help mamma" in the way of errands, little chores and saving steps generally?

If she had done so, he would have grown to think as a "big boy" that it was manly to help his tired mother and would have been lovingly on the alert to see how much he could save her during his leisure hours about home. Is there a single reason why a boy should not turn the wringer, carry water, hang out clothes, iron towels and plain garments, set a table, wipe the dishes, sweep, make his bed, bring in coal, cook a beef steak or make coffee?

And what a wonderful help it would be. It would also benefit the boy in three ways, keep him from being idle or in mischief; train his hands to skill and care, and give him a tender sympathy with his mother or his future wife, which would make of him a far more considerate husband and son."

HOLIDAY HINTS.

To husbands—If you don't have two pocketbooks in your family, don't forget to let your wife carry the (not your) pocketbook a part of the time now. Further, don't give your wife a dollar's worth of sugar for a Christmas present. This would be a good time to surprise her with something else. Don't let Jack Frost bite Tommy's toes for six weeks, that you may give him a pair of shoes Christmas. Give them to him now, and save a doctor's bill, and let Santa Claus bring him a five cent jews-harp then, if he can afford nothing better.

In general, don't give anybody any of the "must haves," they are not in reality any present at all. The most appreciated presents are little luxuries which the recipient could not afford for himself or would not have time to make.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Did any of the lady readers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST ever use the little burrs or buds that grow on Witch Hazel, for making little baskets or picture frames? When the bud is ripe and open, break the shell off, and inside you will find something very much resembling a "rattle snake's rattle." Cut your basket of pasteboard, sew it together and cover inside and out with some bright colored paper or cloth, then glue the "rattles" on to suit your taste.

Will some of the ladies give plain directions for making a pretty hood for a baby?

How much material and what color would be most suitable. "PEGGY."

EXCHANGE.

Mrs. W. C. Pratt, Norwell, Jackson Co., Michigan, wishes to correspond with a number of ladies for the purpose of exchanging greenhouse plants, seeds, chromos, patterns for painting and embroidery, etc., for anything suitable for a mixed cabinet, such as sea shells, geological specimens, Indian relics, pebbles from the large lakes or sea shore. Any lady wishing to exchange, and her variety seems almost unexhaustible, will address as above.

CORRECTION.

In the pattern for edging in the last number, the first line should read—"Cast on nine stitches."

Hereafter, those working for this department under a *nom de plume* must also give real name and address.

With the approach of Christmas, we come to the conclusion that the time to prepare for the holidays is just after the last one is past, but after the strain of preparation is over we forget in the pleasure of giving and receiving, and procrastinate as before.

But isn't it more than amusing to see how the "dead secrets" will accumulate in the family, in the shape of packages and strange looking bundles, which, as a general thing, fall into the hands of another or elder sister with the strict injunction, "don't tell,"

Gifts do not need to be costly to be valued. The idea of being remembered by a dear friend is more to us than the costliness of the gift. The love or the thoughtful tenderness accompanying the same make its value. We do not need to enumerate the many pretty things that skillful hands can make or money can buy.

Now a merry Christmas to all.

AUNT MARTHA.

50 CHROMO, or 12 Beautiful Hidden Name Cards, 10c. with Name. Samples Free. C. B. Havens, Summit, N. Y.

50 CHROMO or 25 Hidden name Cards, name on, 10c. Samples & terms, 4c. Crown Ptg. Co., Northford, Ct.

144 SCRAP PICTURES, 15 Fancy Shape Cards, Name on, 10c., worth 20c. J. B. Husted, Nassau, N. Y.

20 New Style Chromo Hidden Name Cards, 10c. Game Authors, 10c. Acme Card Factory, Clintonville, Ct.

Acclimation of Seed.

An experienced and successful potato grower of Franklin Co., Mass., recently made these statements to the writer. His custom has been to change his seed potatoes every third or fourth year. After many trials he is convinced that seed grown from 15 to 30 miles north of his farm yields better than that from other localities. He formerly bought seed from Maine and Canada, but the yield the first year of planting was no greater than from home-grown stock. The second and third years the yield was better than from his own seed, the potatoes seeming to get acclimated, but in no instance has it done as well as seed procured a few miles north of his farm. Possibly the nature of the soil on which the seed was grown may have influenced the result more than location, but our informant was very positive that the causes were climatic ones. He had also noted much the same result in wheat, New York State and western-grown seed yielding the best the second year, but never equaling the first year's product from southern Vermont seed.

It has long been claimed that the Western dent corn could not be grown in New England. The repeated failures to mature it were perhaps due to the use of the large-eared varieties, and to improper selection of seed. A few years ago, a small-eared, small-cobbed, 16-rowed sort (a common type with many names) was planted in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and even in southern Vermont, where it matured. In the Spring of 1884 we selected seed carefully from a large lot of Illinois corn of this type, and planted it in eastern Massachusetts. The crop showed improvement over the Western seed. This year another more careful selection was made and planted, and has resulted in a greatly increased yield, early maturity—one field in 80 days, one in 90 days, one in 100 days from planting—small, compact ears, smaller stalks only six to eight feet high. The yield promises to be about 72 bushels per acre, and in neither case under the best conditions for large crops; last year it was about 50 bushels. We now have no doubts about our success

in having produced by selection a strain of dent corn well adapted to the New England climate.—*Our Country Home.*

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Wood ashes, the best of saline manures, are also counted with the most economical, because in many sections of the country these are largely produced by every household. Ashes improve all soils that are deficient in the principles which they contain, and are especially adapted to root crops, grains and grasses. Ashes when applied in connection with bone-dust, produce excellent results on turnips, potatoes,—all the roots, in fact—clover, peas, beans and the grasses. Ashes and gypsum mixed, form an admirable dressing. Leached ashes, having been deprived of a part of their potash and soda, represent only about one-half of the value of the unleached; hence should be applied in nearly or quite double the quantity of the latter. The quantity of unleached wood ashes that should be applied to the acre varies with the character of the soil and crop. Rich soils and clay lands call for heavier dressing than do light soils; say fifteen bushels for the last named and thirty bushels for the former. Ashes are applied in a variety of ways. They may be drilled in the soil, sown broadcast, or mixed with the muck heap. Repeating the dressings of ashes without a sufficient amount of vegetable or yard manure will in time prove detrimental, but there is not much danger of this mistake nowadays. Farmers appreciate the value of their wood ashes, and are anxious to distribute them over such a variety of crops that no one field is likely to get too much. Coal ashes are decidedly inferior to wood ashes and depend largely on their mechanical influence for value. They are better adapted to heavy than to light soils.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

INQUIRY ANSWERED.

Wellsboro Pa., Nov., 15, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir;—Yesterday I received a note from Samuel C. DeCou, of Moorestown, New Jersey. Small fruit and plant grower, and a perfect stranger to me, who says in regard to my inquiries about fertilizers, and the answer thereto, published in last SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, that he thinks you are mistaken in regard to hair. He has used it and found it very good: in fact he thinks so highly of it that he would pay \$1.00 per ton for it.

"When doctors disagree, who is to decide?" Respectfully, L. J. DEANE.

[Let him who has had experience put it ahead of theory every time. We have never used hair and might think better of it after trial. ED.]

Grand Bay, Ala., Sept., 5, 1885.

EDITOR SEED-TIME AND HARVEST:

It has been raining about a month, thus interfering with cutting hay and keeping sweet potatoes from making as they should. Let me tell your Northern readers how we manage down here. We get our land ready in January. In February and March plant our corn. When the corn is ripe, about this time of year, it is gathered. The stalks are cut, and grass, which has made but a feeble growth, now "makes a forward movement," and by the end of the month it is ready to cut. On such lands as have been planted to garden truck, grass gets a good start ere we get through marketing, and is ready to cut about the middle of June or later, as the crops come off. Now we never sow any grass seed, but it comes up "just so" a good many times before we want it to do so. It is nearly all "crab grass" (as it is called here,) and Mexican clover. As a general thing they both grow together, but on heavy land crab grass and on light land Mexican clover predominates. Both make good hay of which all kinds of stock are fond. We also plant Upland Rice. Mine is now heading. It was planted in June. Planted any time after frost is over, it yields about 20 bushels per acre, although I have seen more made. I should think it would do well North. The early kinds will mature anywhere corn will. We plant sweet potatoes from March until the last of July. The latter plantings are from vines. At this time we plant cabbage and turnips. Some earlier plantings are made but bugs mostly get the best of them. Sugar corn grows well, as does sorghum and many other crops.

JULIUS SCHNADELBACH.

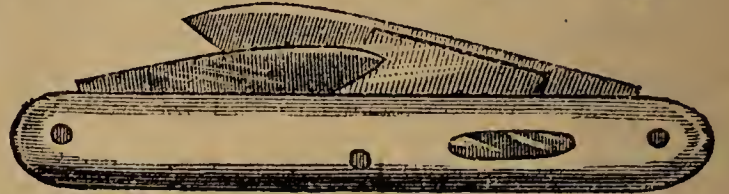
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12-2

THE FARMER'S CALL, Quincy, Ill.

To a Cold-Footed Lady.

Madam, allow me to prescribe for you.

1. Procure a quantity of woolen stockings—not such as you buy at the stores under the name of lamb's wool, that you can read a newspaper through—but the kind that your Aunt Jerusha in the country knits for you, that will keep your feet dry and warm in spite of wind and weather.

2. If you want to be really thorough change them every morning, hanging the fresh ones by the fire during the night.

3. Procure thick calf-skin boots, double uppers and tripple soles, and wear them from the first of October till the first of May. Make frequent applications of some good oil blacking.

4. Avoid rubbers altogether, except a pair of large rubber boots, which may be worn for a little time through snowdrifts or a flood of water.

5. Hold the bottoms of your feet in cold water a quarter of an inch deep, just before going to bed, two or three minutes, and then rub them hard with rough towels and your naked hand.

6. Now, madam, go out freely in all weathers, and, believe me, not only will your feet enjoy a good circulation, but as a consequence of the good circulation in the lower extremities, your head will be relieved of its fullness, and your heart of its palpitations. Your complexion will be greatly improved, and your health made better in every respect.—*Dio Lewis's Nuggets.*

The antiquated cups and saucers are no longer in the demand which constitutes a "craze," but old silver to decorate the five o'clock tea-table has become the object of search by the fashionable public.

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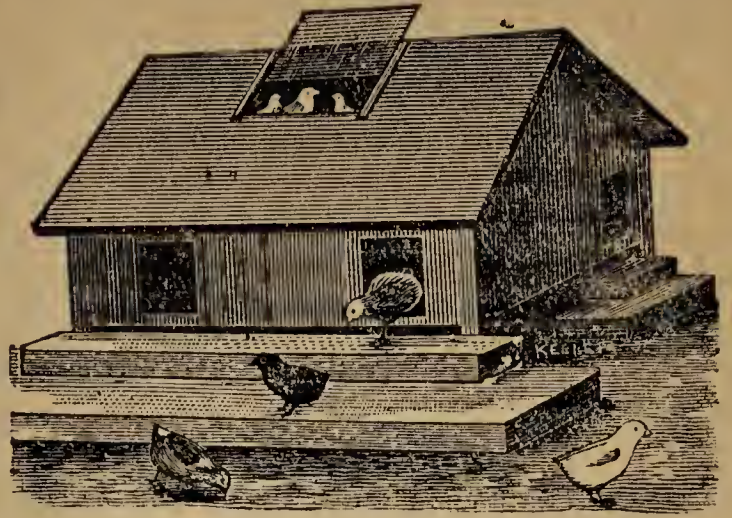
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UNCLE JIM: See here, nephew you are a good farmer, and take excellent care of your cattle, horses, swine, etc., but you neglect entirely, one of the greatest sources of profit on your farm, and that is your poultry. I tell you boy, poultry pays wonderfully when properly managed, and no farmer should be without a good poultry paper in connection with his agricultural paper. Do you take the OHIO POULTRY JOURNAL?

NEPHEW: No, uncle, I didn't know there was such a paper published. I have been thinking about subscribing for a good poultry paper, but didn't know where to send.

UNCLE JIM: The OHIO POULTRY JOURNAL is published at Dayton, Ohio, by Hyre & Braden. It is the best poultry journal in the United States, and costs only one dollar a year. I wouldn't be without it if it cost five times that much. If you are in earnest, the publishers will send you a sample copy to examine for only six cents in stamps.

NEPHEW: All right, uncle, I'm glad you told me; I'm going right down to the post office to send for a copy. Good day.

UNCLE JIM: Hold on! I forgot to tell you that if you want to subscribe you can get both OHIO POULTRY JOURNAL and SEED-TIME AND HARVEST one year for only one dollar. Address.

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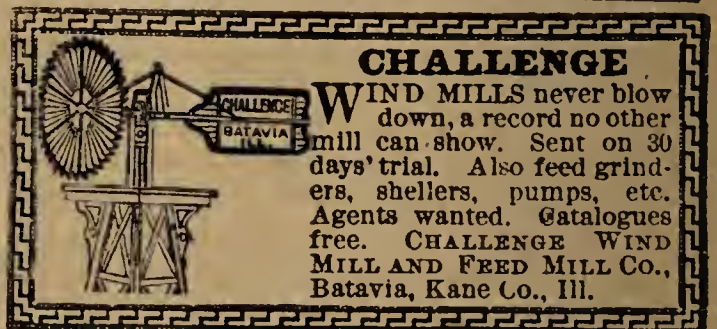
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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Amiret, Minn., May 30, 1885.

I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—I sent to you and obtained a small bill of seeds, of something over \$2.00 worth, and your magazine, SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. I wish to express to you my satisfaction at the result. The magazine has been a constant and welcome visitor as with a friend, and the seeds have given the very best satisfaction. The Puget Sound cabbage seed showed wonderful vitality. I sowed in a hot-bed; three days after, I went to see if the seeds were germinating, and lo and behold! they were all up, and became the rankest plants I ever saw. I sold a good many plants and raised about 3,000 heads. The neighbors have been already inquiring if I will sell plants again this year. I would like to become agent for sale of your plants.

Yours Respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN.

Perryville, N. Y., June 1, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—In closing up the little trade that I have had with you as your agent here, I wish to say that I have never dealt with any seedsman in my life who has given me so great satisfaction. I am proud to own to my customers that I am the agent of I. F. Tillinghast. I shall commence the next season's trade with a nice promise for business for you here. I pledge myself with you to better endeavors to promote the higher interests of this noblest branch, the horticultural calling.

Yours Truly, WILLIAM MILLER.

Riverside, Pa., June 5, 1885.

MR. I. F. TILLINGHAST: Dear Sir,—Circulars came to hand O. K., and they are quite attractive. I have posted part of them. My cabbage plants are looking very well this season. I have had splendid luck with them, and have about 150,000. I have raised plants for a number of years, but never had such success as this year. No trick to raise plants with P. S. seed and your Private Instructions to Agents. They are worth many times their cost to plant growers. The six pounds of cabbage seed I received of you were the nicest I ever bought, they were so plump and clean. No shriveled or small seed to be seen. I bought some seed from another house before yours arrived. They were said to be fresh seed, but they were so shriveled and small, that I didn't plant them. I shall trouble no other house for cabbage seed so long as I can get such P. S. cabbage seed. If P. S. cabbage seed don't wear the belt, it is not because they are not entitled to it. I advertised my plants in three of the local papers this week. I stated that they were from Isaac F. Tillinghast's P. S. seed. I shall do what I can to have P. S. seed used in this section. If all of your agents will do the same, it will not be long until P. S. seed will be more extensively used than any other.

Yours Respectfully, ABNER PITNER.

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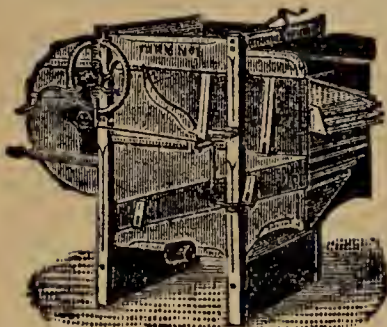
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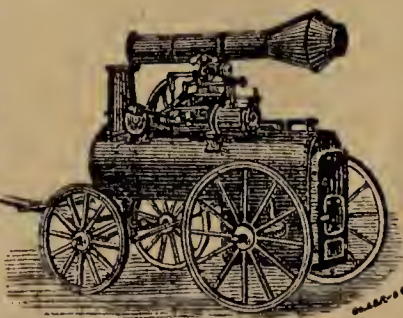
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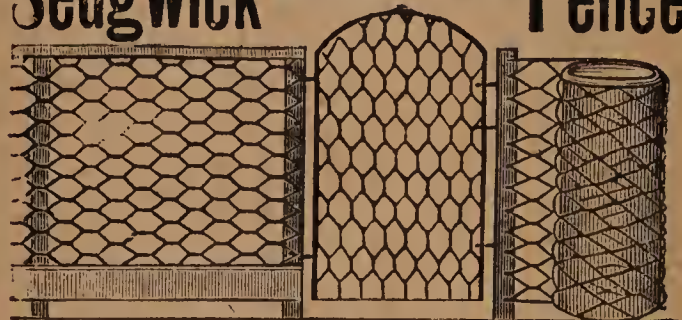
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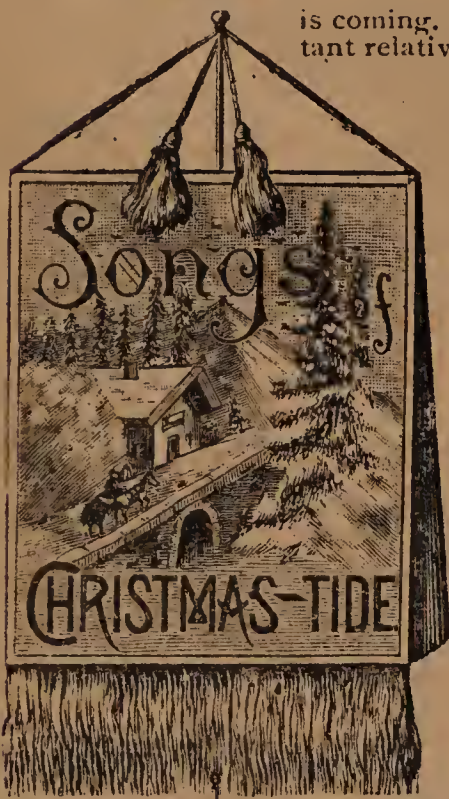
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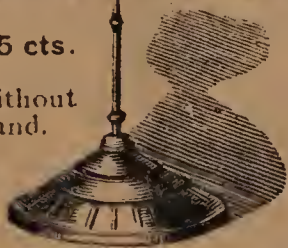
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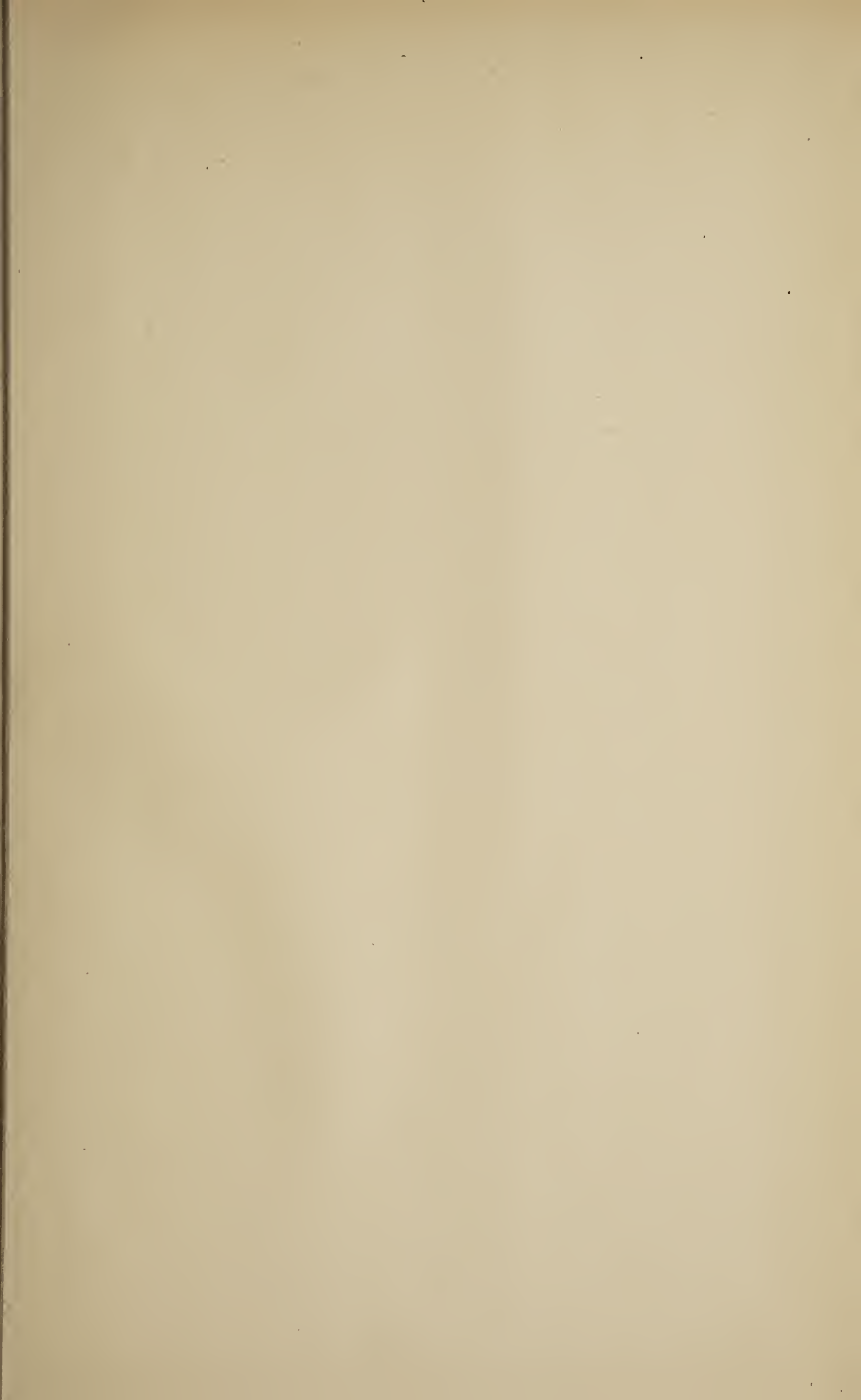
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