

THE CALAMUS ORATION.

Delivered by Hon. D. McCall at Calamus, Valley County, July 4th, 1891.

[We publish this week the now celebrated Calamus oration in which Bro. McCall was said to have uttered sentiments derogatory to the flag. We think it likely that no more patriotic address was delivered in this state on last 4th. Our readers can judge for themselves.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, LOVERS OF LIBERTY AND THE FLAG:

I am glad to meet, I am glad to greet so goodly a number met to celebrate the anniversary of American independence. The one hundred and fourteen anniversaries that have preceded have not dimmed the ardor of Americans to meet upon this day. They are met upon the mountain top and in the valley. They are met in the crowded city and in the suburban villa. They are met upon prairie and in woodland. They are met upon the river shore and at the lakeside, everywhere where a little knot of Americans can congregate they are met to celebrate. And why? It is true it is pleasant for friends to meet friends, neighbor neighbor on any day, but why should there be a thousand celebrations held in our fair land at this moment? There must be a primary cause. There must be a universal sentiment. Shall we enquire as to that cause and analyze that sentiment.

Creasy, a great English historian, wrote a little book, "The fifteen decisive battles of the world," commencing with Marathon and ending with Saratoga. One of those battles is very dear to the American heart. I have often thought it were a noble task for some great patriot to write a book "The Fifteen Great Bills of Rights." It would give a glimpse of liberty's hopes, aims and struggles along the path of civilization. How many of these may be found in the twelve Greek republics and elsewhere along the historic pages I know not, but I do know that the Magna Charter formulated at Runnymede England in 1215 would stand high. It affected English rights and liberties universally, from then until now; and the English speaking people throughout the world. How much of the love of liberty we inherit from that source and the plan to secure the same I shall not attempt to trace. Gibbon said "The love of liberty without the spirit of unity can accomplish little." So that a plan, a model, a declaration, a bill of rights seems imperative.

Some one has said "that although the great and towering mountain tops of the world are myriads, yet the eminently noted ones may be counted upon the ends of your fingers." So too of the superlatively great men of the ages. There are thousands of great men to-day, but which one is a Julius Caesar? In their attempts to set forth the rights and equities of mankind multitudes of men have attempted to declare what are natural and inherent rights, but the most of these efforts are comparatively unknown. We need not search their history to-day. Could it be traced it would show that the love of liberty is God given and inalienable. When we had read them all—every bill of rights—since the world was, selected the fifteen, more or less, that are transcendently preeminent, and if I may be allowed the term, prepotent, ranking high above any and all others, and then selecting the one that is grander, broader, higher, nobler than any other, that one is the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. It is the present model, the highest exponent of the rights, liberties and equities of man ever adopted as the motto, the foundation work, the chief corner stone of the temple of liberty. No human conception has ever surpassed it, and it should be our aim to cling to it as the safe anchor of American liberties.

It has been read in your hearing this morning with great deliberation and emphasis. You have listened attentively. In it we find these words: We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. These are the great truths of the Declaration of Independence, first published to the world in 1776, July 4th. They struck a responsive chord in the hearts of every lover of liberty. They still thrill the soul of every patriot, and this is why we are gathered here; and this is why the tens of thousands of celebrations are held throughout these United States and in every foreign land where ever a knot of patriotic American sons can congregate. What is the charm, the fascination that brings the lovers of liberty and the flag to these celebrations. We take it that it is the knowledge of this grandest of bills of rights and the victories and achievements of our forefathers under it. It is not only inspired the love of liberty but secured a spirit of unity. It has been the mainspring of our achievements. Its author Thomas Jefferson, was the world's greatest enunciator of the rights, liberties and equities of mankind. Washington was the model patriot and statesman. Jefferson was the philosopher of human rights, the profoundest statesman of his age, and hence of all time. As the American model of government was and is the grandest, purest and best—so was the statesmanship that formulated it of the highest order.

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men were created equal. That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

concern of government. We should cling to our model. If aught creeps in to our laws and customs that encroaches upon the grand principles of the Declaration of Independence, it should be cause for solicitude.

I take it that one of the privileges of this great anniversary is to be gathered near to the Declaration if we have drifted away. Jefferson said "Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty." Hazlett said to Jefferson: "The structure you have reared is a remarkable one. And going by the unique in it, I find it is a grand monument. I will found the institutions upon equal and exact justice to all men, with special privileges to none, and then shall they survive the storms." It is easy to give our assent in general terms to these, but are we imbued with their spirit as to promote them.

The motto reads nicely and the duty of others to us, under it, is very apparent, but our duty to them proves more difficult for us to perform. The justice of the declaration none can deny, but when we come to put its principles into actual practice we find many excuses for violating its plain mandates. So too with our constitution. Its preamble is an epitome of that grandest of organic laws. What do we find in the preamble? Listen. In the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, we have "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands that have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. I call your attention to this remarkable sentence to have you notice that it is the action of the people. But when the revolutionary struggle had been had and freedom won and granted; when the great convention had assembled to amend the articles of confederation, and a constitution was the result, what do we find? "We, the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution of the United States of America."

Do you notice they commenced with "We, the people." In the language of the immortal Lincoln this was to be "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." After forming a more perfect union, what could possibly be more desirable than to establish justice and provide for the common defense? Domestic tranquility exists when justice is established and maintained. And for the common defense the loyal masses will rise up, as in 1861, and form a living wall around the national capital and homes of freemen, and that living wall, though broken, swept, assailed by the enemy, will reform and advance upon the very engines of death at any loss, hazard, or sacrifice. Who so valiantly and persistently strikes for home and native land as the liberty loving sons of toil, themselves in possession of liberty, and justice, and living under a government modeled after the Declaration of Independence. But there are other things in the preamble. To promote the general welfare. That means each and all. That means you and me. It is our assurance, our hope, our government. Did the patriot ever have greater assurance? Did he ever have greater assurance? But "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" is the climax of grand things. Behold a Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence that is without fault, and a constitution and the preamble is all that statesmanship could assure, and the body of the constitution is the best ever written. It is true some fifteen amendments have been added to the constitution and others may yet be needed. But we started out grandly, triumphantly. It is a sad reflection that with the grandest bill of rights and the most perfect constitution with no mention of slavery, that slavery was tolerated and became the subject of legislation from 1789 until 1861 and later.

Going back into ancient history for a lesson in government, we find that Lycurgus instituted in Sparta a form of government that was unique and marvelous. His great ability and love of liberty and sense of equity enabled him to separate good from evil, and to choose and lead such men and measures as would best promote the interests of his people. Under Lycurgus Sparta gave laws to all Greece and thus dictated to the world. Every Spartan was a patriot and a hero. Good governmental conditions inspire an ennobled citizen. Under Lycurgus the Spartan's devotion to his country grew to a passion. He worshipped virtue and he abhorred vice. The people dwelt in tranquility and yet were the most heroic upon the earth. As this was more than 800 years before the Christian era we cannot take the laws of Lycurgus as models for today, but possibly from them we may glean a lesson. Lycurgus saw that great excitement in wealth destroyed the patriotism of rich and poor. He sought to establish equal opportunity. Monopoly had developed until it grasped the wealth of the nation. Wealth had increased in the hands of the few until some fortunes were colossal. Agriculture failed to pay tribute to idle wealth. The power had come between the people and the state that overshadowed the state or made it accessory to tyranny and oppression.

Lycurgus elevated the citizenship. He held humanity above dress and the power of the tyrant and extortioner. Lycurgus, profiting by the benefit of the year of jubilee established under the Mosaic law, provided for a division of the lands. He persuaded rich and poor to cancel all former divisions of land and proceeded to so divide it that every family should have a home. After having all the lands returned to the state he made a new allotment, giving each family an equal portion, and held the land in reserve for future allotment. He then reformed the financial system so as to make the chance of the speculator almost hopeless. It is not necessary to go into detail. Sparta prospered. Education, physical and intellectual was made universal. Fraud, avarice, rapine and luxury were banished from the state. All the means of a livelihood and sufficient leisure to develop the patriotic citizen. Sparta was the most illustrious of the Greek republics. By providing that every family might have a home, and by removing the main incentives to selfishness, Lycurgus secured the education of the children of the state the greatest of all. The nation of patriots and warriors known to ancient history was developed. Sparta was a living example for more than 500 years that excessive wealth and luxury are not necessary to the success of a nation. (Continued on 5th page)

Good News From Hall County by Bro. Denmark.

DONIPHAN, Neb., Aug. 10, 1891.

EDITOR ALLIANCE—The prediction in my last letter in regard to the yield of small grain in this locality has been fully verified, as oats are threshing out from sixty to eighty bushels per acre, and wheat ranges from twenty two to thirty bushels, and of a fine quality. The same holds good in regard to my predictions of the actions of the independent conventions which was held Saturday Aug. 8th. A full county ticket was placed in the field, composed of the best men of our party: A. C. Conroy, J. H. Squires, treas.; R. L. Harrison, county clerk; Douglas Gilbert, Sheriff; Martin, Supt. Pub. Instruction; G. F. Ryan, clerk of court; E. E. Sherman, county judge; H. A. Gallup, Co. surveyor; Dr. Darymple, coroner.

This ticket was chosen by the people of Hall County who are demanding reform and retrenchment, and not by the banker's syndicate which is manipulated and managed by the party bosses. It was the largest and most harmonious county convention ever held in this county, there being 122 delegates present and every one of the thirteen county precincts being represented, which furnished 90 of the delegates. The democrats of this county held their convention on Saturday Aug. 1st with 60 delegates present, and 52 of that number were chosen out of the city of Grand Island. I would ask those blinded by partisanship, is this any indication that the people's party is a tail to the democratic kite? In regard to our nominees allow me to say that each and every one of them are in full sympathy with this reform movement, and most of them the best and most influential workers in the county, all well and favorably known to the people as being eminently qualified to fill the "open positions" which they have to answer. The independent ticket will wage a bitter war in this campaign and expect to elect their entire ticket. Full delegations were chosen to state and judicial conventions without instructions. H. C. DENMARK.

A Good Letter from Bro. H. B. Miller of Wayne County.

WINSTED, Neb., Aug. 9, 1891.

EDITOR ALLIANCE—Is it a fact that the farmers of the west are going to be forced to give this grand crop away? If we could get cost of production it would help to pay interest. Six weeks ago oats was worth in Chicago 57 cts., to-day 27; wheat was worth \$1.14, to-day 89 cts. How do they do it? Grain men are now talking 80 cts. for wheat and 16 for oats and 20 for corn and 90 for flax. The more bushels we sell at these prices the deeper we go in the hole. Have we no remedy? The monied institutions are talking of a tight money market, that means that we will be expected to meet that 60 or 90 day paper let the prices be what they may.

Now I would ask, is not this grain as good collateral in our own hands as it is in the hands of the other fellows. If we get the profit from our products it helps to build up the west, if the other fellows get it it helps to build up the east. Will the monied men stand by their home patrons or will they help the other fellows? The "fellow is strong, and we are weak," in other words selling our products below cost of production. We all remember the great crop of corn that we sold at from 18 to 20 cents per bushel—after the other fellows got it it was worth from 35 to 40 cents. Now just as long as we are compelled to do these things we will have a God forsaken country, in other words the farmers will be unable to improve or better their homes, and we will have to send east to borrow these profits back and make our mortgages a little larger.

Now if I could I would say to every farmer in the land hold your grain, and I would say to the monied institutions help us in doing so you help to strengthen the weak and build up the west. I claim that they cannot afford to do otherwise. I claim that a move of that kind would do more to weaken the new party than all the ridicule and lies of the subsidized presses combined. But I claim that no power on earth can stop the new party movement this side of a complete victory.

The old parties have sinned away their day of grace, as Bro. Leese says, "their vote catching platforms are at a discount." The people have been looking up the word Democrat and republican and find that they mean nothing. The word also find that the article we have been using of that brand fails to reach the disease, and when compounded are still worse, and have concluded to start a new party that shall embody the Simon pure article, then if we fail we all go to the bad together. Go on with the good work—the prospect bright.

A Suggestive Situation.

Considerable talk has been started in Brooklyn by the frank admission of Col. Austin of the Thirteenth militia regiment of that city, in an interview published in the Brooklyn Eagle, that men belonging to labor organizations were not accepted as recruits. The reason given by the colonel is that the oaths and obligations assumed by the members of such organization might conflict with their duties as soldiers. As well pointed out by the People, the New York socialist organ, this objection would apply with quite as great and often much greater force to Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the hundred other secret oath-bound fraternal organizations, to some one or a dozen of which most of our citizens belong. The idea of excluding the membership of these societies from the militia, out of apprehension of a possible conflict of allegiance has, however, occurred to no body. There is no use still in beating about the bush in this matter. Col. Austin might much better have stated honestly, what everybody knows is the truth, that men from the labor organizations are not wanted in the militia because it is chiefly for the purpose of repressing labor disturbances and overthrowing the laboring classes the militia is now maintained. Originally instituted by our forefathers with a view to repelling foreign invasions, the chief function of our militia to-day has become the protection of the interests of capital in its collisions with labor, and the safeguard of the community from riotous outbreaks resulting from industrial discontent. This large and ugly fact we recommend to the candid consideration of our fellow-citizens. It seems to us full of suggestive-ness.—New Nation.

"OUR RAILROADS."

Figures Prove Beyond a Doubt That Railroads are Over-Capitalized.

A pamphlet with the title, "Our Railroads," by Harry P. Robinson of St. Paul, Minn., lies before us. It is an interesting plea for the railroad interests of the United States and is more remarkable for what it does not state concerning our railroads, their value and earnings, than for what it does proclaim. The purpose of the author of this pamphlet is to show how much capital is invested in railroads, and to ascertain whether the capital thus invested earns too large revenues. Mr. Robinson gives the total capitalization of the railroads of this country at \$8,573,046,742, including in these figures the total funded debt, making an average of stock and bonded debt of \$55,898 per mile, since there are 157,758 miles of road. He states that the dividends paid on the total stock for 1889 was \$82,110,198, and the total interest on the bonded debt was \$213,173,672. The dividends were on an average of 1.91 per cent. on all common stock, or an average of 1.93 per cent. on the total stock of all kinds. The interest was an average of 4.9 per cent. on all bonds. The average returns on all securities was 3.43 per cent. Having given these figures he asks whether it shows an unreasonable rate of profit.

In his summary of conclusions the author states that the railroads of the United States cost less than the railroads of any country and are capitalized for less; that the rates of returns earned upon the capital is less than in any other country; that the western roads have cost less and earned less than the roads of other sections; that the average rate of returns in the year 1889 was less than 3 1/2 per cent. and that in 1889 over three billions of American railroad securities were absolutely unproductive. The inference Mr. Robinson draws from all this is that railroad investments do not yield even an adequate return, to say nothing of excessive profit. In regard to overcapitalization, he attempts to show, in brief, that the railroads are not overcapitalized, which is equivalent to the assertion that the \$8,573,046,742 scheduled railroad capitalization represents the actual value of these properties, or the actual investment of money used in their construction and equipment. On the whole Mr. Robinson's statements and facts all go to show that the railroads of this country are practically bankrupt—doing business at a loss, and carrying on their vast enterprises as a sort of gigantic philanthropy. It occurs to the Atchison Champion, however, to inquire whether, for example, in Kansas, which has twenty-eight lines of railroad in operation, representing a total mileage of 8,870.01 miles, and whose average capitalization and debt is about \$40,500 per mile, there is not, as in all the other states of this union, an over capitalization. The actual cost of the construction of every mile of railroad in Kansas did not cost on an average exceed \$10,000 per mile. The equipment, including rolling stock, stations and shops, etc., certainly did not cost to exceed \$20,000 per mile more, making a total of \$30,000 per mile. This, then, and we have made a liberal estimate for the actual cost of construction and equipment, leaves \$18,500 per mile of overcapitalization, or a total of over \$160,000,000 of over-capitalization for the total mileage of the state. When to this is added the fact that the five leading railway companies of the state received in the form of land grants from the general government, and local aid in the form of subsidy bonds, more than enough to construct their lines and nearly if not quite to equip them; and one leading company, the Rock Island, after receiving this aid, turned around and swindled its Kansas creditors out of nearly \$20,000,000 of its bonds held by them; when these facts are taken into consideration, it would seem that Mr. Robinson's claim that railroads are not over-capitalized is a deliberate assumption with absolutely no ground to rest upon.

HE STOPPED TOOTING.

But it Took a Good Deal of Exertion on His Part.

John Leech, whose humorous pictures made Punch, was driven out of London by the hand-organs and street-bands. Their noise affected his nerves and prevented him from drawing, and though he tried again and again, he was unable to silence them. Montague Williams tells in his "Later Leaves" of a lawyer who did silence a cornet player who spent most of the day in playing his instrument. The lawyer, poor, old, and eccentric, lived in two attic rooms beneath which resided the cornet-player. Annoyed at the man's persistent playing, the lawyer remonstrated repeatedly, but in vain. One afternoon the man, in answer to the lawyer's protest, remarked that an Englishman's house was his castle, and that he should play when and as long as he pleased. That night, just as the musician had fallen to sleep, he was awakened by an unearthly din. A terrible pounding was going on in the room overhead. He flung a blanket about his shivering body and ran upstairs. The door stood open and he pushed. What he saw took away his breath. The old lawyer was sitting on the floor, singing a lugubrious ditty and driving large nails into the boards with a mason's hammer. The cornet player entreated him to desist. The answer was another nail driven into the floor, another, and yet another. Then the lawyer paused and said: "You make my life a misery to me all day long, and now that the night has come it's my turn." Down again came the heavy hammer, and another nail was driven home. The cornet player, seeing that the lawyer was master of the situation, agreed not to play during the day but the lawyer was at home. The truce was made, and silence reigned.

A Simple Remedy for Obesity.

Many and various have been the remedies proposed for the relief of corpulence, but the essential features of them all seem to be proper exercise and limited diet. The fact that obesity is due in a large proportion of cases to over-eating, together with under-exercise, has been taken as a basis of a new system which is attributed to a French army surgeon, and which is very simple in its requirements. The diet is not limited in quantity or quality, but is limited to one dish at a meal. No matter what it is, only one dish is eaten, without sauces or condiments, until the appetite is satisfied. The principle of this treatment lies in the fact that the stomach will take but a comparatively small quantity of food given at one time, and overeating is thus rendered impossible, the appetite not being stimulated by condiments or sauces. The amount of liquids is also diminished somewhat, and alcohol is absolutely forbidden. Vegetarian diet is also suggested in reducing weight and preserving health, especially in summer. It should consist of vegetables such as salads, rice, peas, beans, etc., together with milk, cheese and eggs. This diet is claimed to have a nutritive value equal to the regimen of the carnivorous animals. Dr. H. C. Wood claims that drinking large quantities of water has no influence in making people stout. This will be welcome news to people inclined to embonpoint, who go all summer with unslaked thirst and parched throats for fear that to drink water will increase their avoidupis.

Rubinstein's Letters of Introduction.

When Rubinstein went to Vienna in 1846, full of talent and hope, he took a dozen letters of introduction to prominent people in that city from the Russian Ambassador and his wife in Berlin. Vienna was the residence of Liszt, and one of the great musical centres of Europe, and young Rubinstein anticipated making many warm friends. He made his calls and left his letters at the houses of the people to whom they were addressed, and then waited for replies and invitations, but none came. After five or six letters had met this response of absolute silence, he was utterly at a loss to understand the meaning of such treatment. "I will see," he said at last, "what is said about me in these letters." Accordingly he opened one, and this is what he read: "My Dear Countess,—To the position which we, the Ambassador and his wife, occupy, is attached the tedious duty of patronizing and recommending our various competitors in order to satisfy their oftentimes clamorous demands. We, therefore, recommend to you the bearer of this, one Rubinstein."

Man as a Visitor.

About the hardest person on earth to entertain is the man who comes to make you a visit. You can't put him in a chair in the parlor with a novel or a piece of crocheting and leave him there while you are at work, as you would with a woman. If he accompanies the man of the house down town he wanders in and out in such a lonesome way that he is an actual burden on his host's conscience, and he longs for a loafing acquaintance who will take his guest fishing and out of the way for a day. If he asks his wife to entertain him it makes her cross for every woman knows the unpleasantness of "having a man around the house all day." He usually goes home before his visit is half over, and none is sorry. Men are not graceful visitors and should never visit; their wives are so ready to do it for them and they do it so gracefully.—Atchison Globe.

Short and Pointed.

Poverty-stricken Sutor: "Be mine, Amanda, and I will treat you like an angel!" Amanda: "I should think so! Nothing to eat, and still less to wear. Not me!"—Figaro.

THE FARM AND HOME.

THE PROPER DEPTH TO COVER TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

Can Any Farm Afford to Run Without a Flock of Sheep—Treating Bones on the Farm—Dairy Dots and Household Hints.

Some discussion has recently taken place on the proper depth for covering grass seed, and a writer in a late exchange states that he has had a free growth of timothy from at least two inches depth of soil, and clover seed has come up when buried four inches deep. This statement does not agree with the results of the series of measured experiments made some years ago by the writer of this note, which appears in the Country Gentleman, in a soil consisting of a strong, finely-pulverized loam. Grass seed as small as that of timothy rarely came up from a depth of an inch, and half an inch was as great as its germination could be relied on. One inch in depth was sufficient for clover and at a greater depth it rarely grew. These were the results of counting and accurate measuring. When the covering was nearly all sand instead of strong soil, the young plants would reach the surface from a greater depth; but for a strong and finely-pulverized loam the above mentioned depths could not be exceeded.

Superficial observers, however, make the mistake of not ascertaining what portion of the seed grow, and how many remain dormant in the soil. The writer above referred to recommends common square harrow with large teeth for covering the seed, on the supposition that all will grow from four inches of soil. This opinion was doubtless adopted from observing the small portion of the seed near the surface and supposing that it represented the whole. If the heavy harrow buried them at all depths, from the surface down to four inches, at least three-fourths would be too far down to grow. If a peck is sown to an acre, there will still be seen enough near the surface for a fair representation of the whole number. If the heavy harrow sends them down to all depths within four inches, at least three-fourths will be too deep to grow. But a peck of clean timothy seed contains no less than ten million seeds; and over a million growing seeds would not only give the appearance of a successful crop, but would satisfy the superficial observer that all were growing and none were buried too deep. A crop of ten million plants to the acre would be over sixty thousand to the square rod and more than two hundred to the square foot, and if a fifth part grew there would still be more than forty plants to the square foot. No wonder then that a careless observer would suppose that all his seed were actually growing from all the way down to four inches in depth. It may be cheaper and more economical of labor to put on another dollar worth of timothy seed and harrow it in with a common coarse harrow and lose three-fourths of it, than to take the additional care and use the extra labor to harrow it in like the hand labor of a garden bed. But the owner should understand well what he is doing, and know that a small amount of seed, cloidy ground, and rough harrowing will not be so likely to give him success as a finely pulverized and rich soil.

Dairy Notes.

Remember, pasturing takes 5 acres to each cow for 6 months; feeding a cow on one acre for 6 months; ensilage feeds a cow on one acre for a whole year. There is no branch of agricultural industry which occupies the attention of scientific men so much as the dairy. And the dairymen cannot expect to excel in their work unless they are students of all that the scientific experiments of the world have to offer them. The extra labor of milking cows has been shown to call for no more than one stout boy, and a one-horse mow and wagon for two hours, for 30 cows. About 3 cents per day for each cow. The increased milk on 30 cows has been shown to be over 100 quarts. The saving of manure more than pays all the cost.

Lump of Sugar.

Horses, old and young, are as fond of sugar as children. It is their most delicious condiment; and no matter how salt hungry they will choose sugar in preference every time. Numerous fractious, wild, "scary" colts and horses have been tamed with this sweet. When once they get a taste of it, if they think a person has it they will follow and tease for it as a kitten will for milk. Once having had a taste, it will start a balked horse sooner than all the whips or other coaxing in existence. Sugar has other uses in equine economy. It is better than condition powders. When off, it will put the horse on his feet and help him keep on dry feed. It will make his coat shine equal to flaxseed. The way to feed it is to cut the hay, dissolve the sugar in water and then moisten the hay with it. Stir it all over several times and let it stand awhile for the sugar to be absorbed. After the hay is eaten the horse may be found licking his manger all over wherever the sugar touched. To make your horses the most friendly towards you, give them a lump of sugar occasionally.—National Stockman.

Selling Part of the Farm.

There should be no superstition against selling land if the owner has more than he can profitably cultivate. In such cases this is often the wisest thing to do. It is far wiser than running in debt to buy more land, which has ruined more American farmers than any one cause in the category of farmers' mistakes. It makes much difference also who you sell to. There is little advantage in selling to a neighbor who already has more land than he can manage, and will probably lose both farms if he tries to grasp too much. In such cases your farm is likely to be badly managed and rapidly deteriorates in value. Sell if possible to some young, enterprising but landless farmer who proposes to settle down and make a home. Such a one will not often fail, and though you may never have the chance to buy back the acres you now part with, you need not regret it as everything done to improve the land you now part with will make what you keep more valuable. Cutting up farms, increasing the population and compelling an intensive style of cultivation increases the value of land in any country community faster than any other policy can.—American Cultivator.

Why for Figs.

The older readers of the Practical Farmer, says that paper, well remember when it was supposed that keeping dry until it was rank sour, gave it increased value for feeding pigs, and that sweet whey was "pizen" to a hog. Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, has been making exhaustive experiments in feeding whey to hogs, and finds that whey alone will not maintain a hog, but where sweet whey was fed with corn meal and shorts 700 lbs. of whey had a feeding value of 100 lbs. of corn meal. Wherever water was substituted for sweet whey, it required 100 lbs. more meal to secure the same results. Whey was found to be best when scalded to 165° immediately after being separated from the curd, and then cooled down to 50°; there was little loss in its feeding value as the germs of acidity were held in check until the pigs could consume it. By this rule whey fed sweet, along with corn meal or mixed shorts, has a feeding value of 8 cents per 100 lbs., compared with corn meal at \$12 per ton.

To Get Money Out of Sheep.

Sheep are undoubtedly the best paying stock kept, and when their enriching and brush destroying proclivities are considered, it is questionable whether any farm can afford to run without a flock. The call from good livers for fine lamb and mutton is on the increase, and time will never come when wool, famous for its usefulness in all ages, will not be prized. Indeed, the lessened value of woolsens because of cheaper cotton is already being reformed; for folks are learning that to keep out cold and prevent sickness from exposure muslin cannot compare with flannel. Were sheep only available on certain soils, the industry would not possess such universal prominence, but they can, happily, be kept to advantage almost everywhere, except on low moist flats, and even here a few could be fattened each year to advantage.

No Breed Exceeds in Usefulness the Merino on rough, hilly lands.

Active, docile, intelligent rustlers, they make quantities of fine wool and excellent meat from scantiest picking. Their lambs, when a heavy Down buck is used, come early into an eager market at neat figures. Remember two points when starting a flock: Get the best you can afford (don't take culled under any circumstances), and pay a good price for a thoroughbred sire. A few extra dollars invested in a prime male will often double the value of the whole flock. Succulent food, rye, roots and ensilage are good for sheep and especially so for weaning or nursing ewes. These things not only increase the flow of milk, but make parturition easier. Stock giving steady and frequent returns would be expected naturally to require more care and labor than cows, but such is not the case with sheep. Indeed the shepherd of experience finds but little time necessary for the care of the stock after lambing season. Change of pasture, fixing of fences and the occasional adjustment of a bell will be attended to, but free from disease, the returns will come satisfactorily and almost spontaneously.

The beginner in farming who must make his living off the farm and have but few outside expenses will find the sheep a valuable aid. It furnishes income for feed in spring and for taxes and other fall and early winter expenses. And while it lifts the mortgage, it does not deplete the farm, but enriches it. Get a few good ewes, a full blood buck, give them careful attention, good food and shelter and keep at least a chalk-on-the-barn-door tally of what they do. They will not prove frauds but friends.—Coleman's Rural World.

Domestic Briefs.

In making tick lines or towels save the ravelings for darning purposes. Take the best part of calico or gingham dress skirts for kitchen aprons. Always keep ready for use some fine sand paper to clean the rust spots from any articles that need it. Wet the pie-crust with a little milk just before placing the pies in the oven, and they will be a nice brown color. Make holders for ironing of a square of leather covered with a piece of woollen sheeting, so that it won't take fire easily. After cleaning brass, tin, etc. with paste, rub it with a duster, and finish with thin dry paper. This polish will last as long again. When wiping up the floor, before putting the carpet down, sprinkle it all over with salt while damp; this will greatly prevent moths. For cleaning glass a newspaper is one of the best articles in use. Slightly moisten a piece of paper, roll it up and rub the glass; then take a dry, soft paper and repeat the process. No lint will remain, as is the case when cloth is used. Good lap rugs for use when washing a baby should be made from a piece of old flannel sheeting or of some soft white flannel. When baby is washed this can be gathered about him, to keep him warm until his clothes can be gotten on. If your white and woolen undershirts are worn out around the bottom hem, remove the band and replace it with a yoke. Yoke patterns can be bought at any store where patterns are kept. If quilts that are used for children have a strip of dark calico, two feet wide, folded through the center and sewed across the end to form a double facing, it will prevent them from being soiled. This can be removed every two weeks, and replaced.

Buy a good-sized mud brush and keep it about your sink on purpose for cleaning vegetables. You will think your potatoes are not clean without its use after you have tried it. It is also the easiest possible way to clean your grater. Lay it in cold water, clean with the brush and rinse and dry. You will not get the brush thoroughly after using, and let it drain dry to preserve the stiffness.

THE FARM AND HOME.

THE PROPER DEPTH TO COVER TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

Can Any Farm Afford to Run Without a Flock of Sheep—Treating Bones on the Farm—Dairy Dots and Household Hints.

Some discussion has recently taken place on the proper depth for covering grass seed, and a writer in a late exchange states that he has had a free growth of timothy from at least two inches depth of soil, and clover seed has come up when buried four inches deep. This statement does not agree with the results of the series of measured experiments made some years ago by the writer of this note, which appears in the Country Gentleman, in a soil consisting of a strong, finely-pulverized loam. Grass seed as small as that of timothy rarely came up from a depth of an inch, and half an inch was as great as its germination could be relied on. One inch in depth was sufficient for clover and at a greater depth it rarely grew. These were the results of counting and accurate measuring. When the covering was nearly all sand instead of strong soil, the young plants would reach the surface from a greater depth; but for a strong and finely-pulverized loam the above mentioned depths could not be exceeded.

Superficial observers, however, make the mistake of not ascertaining what portion of the seed grow, and how many remain dormant in the soil. The writer above referred to recommends common square harrow with large teeth for covering the seed, on the supposition that all will grow from four inches of soil. This opinion was doubtless adopted from observing the small portion of the seed near the surface and supposing that it represented the whole. If the heavy harrow buried them at all depths, from the surface down to four inches, at least three-fourths would be too far down to grow. If a peck is sown to an acre, there will still be seen enough near the surface for a fair representation of the whole number. If the heavy harrow sends them down to all depths within four inches, at least three-fourths will be too deep to grow. But a peck of clean timothy seed contains no less than ten million seeds; and over a million growing seeds would not only give the appearance of a successful crop, but would satisfy the superficial observer that all were growing and none were buried too deep. A crop of ten million plants to the acre would be over sixty thousand to the square rod and more than two hundred to the square foot, and if a fifth part grew there would still be more than forty plants to the square foot. No wonder then that a careless observer would suppose that all his seed were actually growing from all the way down to four inches in depth. It may be cheaper and more economical of labor to put on another dollar worth of timothy seed and harrow it in with a common coarse harrow and lose three-fourths of it, than to take the additional care and use the extra labor to harrow it in like the hand labor of a garden bed. But the owner should understand well what he is doing, and know that a small amount of seed, cloidy ground, and rough harrowing will not be so likely to give him success as a finely pulverized and rich soil.

Dairy Notes.

Remember, pasturing takes 5 acres to each cow for 6 months; feeding a cow on one acre for 6 months; ensilage feeds a cow on one acre for a whole year. There is no branch of agricultural industry which occupies the attention of scientific men so much as the dairy. And the dairymen cannot expect to excel in their work unless they are students of all that the scientific experiments of the world have to offer them. The extra labor of milking cows has been shown to call for no more than one stout boy, and a one-horse mow and wagon for two hours, for 30 cows. About 3 cents per day for each cow. The increased milk on 30 cows has been shown to be over 100 quarts. The saving of manure more than pays all the cost.

Lump of Sugar.

Horses, old and young, are as fond of sugar as children. It is their most delicious condiment; and no matter how salt hungry they will choose sugar in preference every time. Numerous fractious, wild, "scary" colts and horses have been tamed with this sweet. When once they get a taste of it, if they think a person has it they will follow and tease for it as a kitten will for milk. Once having had a taste, it will start a balked horse sooner than all the whips or other coaxing in existence. Sugar has other uses in equine economy. It is better than condition powders. When off, it will put the horse on his feet and help him keep on dry feed. It will make his coat shine equal to flaxseed. The way to feed it is to cut the hay, dissolve the sugar in water and then moisten the hay with it. Stir it all over several times and let it stand awhile for the sugar to be absorbed. After the hay is eaten the horse may be found licking his manger all over wherever the sugar touched. To make your horses the most friendly towards you, give them a lump of sugar occasionally.—National Stockman.

Selling Part of the Farm.