IF.

If you were a village beauty
And I the Prince's son,
I'd ride to your vine-clad cottage
Past the gossips as they spun.

My steed should be housed with velvet
And my cloak of Astan furs,
My plume be clasped with a diamond
And I'd wear the golden spurs.

I would lift you to my saddle-bow
And set you on my milk-white steed,
And kiss the doubting from your eyelids,
And whisper you I loved indeed.

Then, with your small white arms around me,
We'd ride away together merrily;
We'd pass by the gossips at their spinning,
And ride to my castle by the sea.
And the gossips and my lady-mother
How scandalized they'd be
—[New York World.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Tree Planting.

A correspondent in Livingston, Illinois, reports that the planting of trees in groves and shelter-belts, and for ornamental purposes, has become very general in that county. Ten years ago 95 per cent of the area of the county was treeless; but, now, a farm without a grove is an exception to the general rule. Black walnut has the preference for profit and ease of cultivation; but elm, soft maple, willow, cottonwood European larch and ash are common, while evergreens are popular for ornamental purposes, and occasionally are planted in groves and shelter-belts.

The *Rural New Yorker* observes: If there should come a black-walnut fever in this country, Prof. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, would be the man to blame for it, for he has been reporting the sales of trees of this kind at $1,000 each and upward. The age of these trees, however, was not given, which, if it had been, might have discouraged the planting of black-walnut for timber.

Raise Good Cattle.

Mr. J. S. Latimer, near Abingdon, Ill., sold, on the 15th of November last, one car load of steers, sixteen in number, netting him $928.54. Ten of them were high grade steers raised by him, two years old last spring. These cattle, he says, had no extra care, no stabling, but were pastured on good grass in summer, and run in the stalk fields, and had straw in winter. They were fed a little corn last spring, from February to May, and from the latter month had grass only. The six steers purchased were an uneven lot in weight and quality, and were one year older than those of Mr. L.'s raising. The total weight of the entire lot in the Chicago yards was 21,150 pounds, selling at $4.70 per cwt. And this price was $1 more per cwt. than cornfield scrubs sold for on the same day. This is simply another proof of what is being constantly demonstrated, and it may assist in opening the eyes of farmers and feeders to the necessity of raising good cattle.

The Value of the Apple.

At a recent meeting of the New York Farmer's Club a member said that of all fruits grown in the Northern States the apple is the most easily raised, the cheapest and the most durable, and gave the following rotation in the culture of orchards as one that has been successfully practiced: The first year plow, manure and plant potatoes; the second year plow, manure and sow oats and clover, and mow the oats for fodder; the third year take off the clover crop and plow in the fall, preparatory to the potato crop which is to follow. Thus the land will be manured two years out of three, a good crop of oats and clover taken off, and a tolerable crop of potatoes, without apparent injury to the trees. In selecting trees varieties such as come into use at different seasons should be introduced, so as to secure a supply for the whole year. The common error of setting the trees too near each other was referred to and cautioned against by this member, who thought that thirty feet apart is much better than nearer, as apples require both sun and air. No fruit, unless it be the grape, is more dependent on the sun for its flavor and color than the apple.

Changing Seed.

Great diversity of opinion exists in reference to the propriety of frequently changing seed. A New York farmer of some note contributes the following views of the *Rural Home:*

"It is unnecessary to refer to individuall cases where seed corn has been kept unchanged on the same farm for twenty, thirty or fifty years, with no degeneracy, but with marked improvement in size and quality of ears, by only the yearly selection of the best for seed, for the cases are numerous, some farmers claiming that, after selecting from the best eared stalks, the yield has been increased twenty-five or fifty per cent. On my own farm I have corn which has been thus grown without change during the past fifteen or twenty years, and I am sure it has greatly improved in the size of ears and yield of corn. The peachblow potatoes have also been grown about the same term of years without change of seed, with no appearance of running out. * * * During the period of over forty years of farming on the same farm, I have never but once changed seed of grain or vegetable for the benefit of change, and then with bad results, for the seed obtained was not as good as that on the farm, and the crop grown was not as good, but have uniformly sown seed of my own growing only when new varieties have been introduced thought to be better than the old. And I think my success in cropping has been as good as those who have practiced change. Farmers may be benefited often by change of seed, if they get seed more perfect than that grown on their own farms, but not otherwise

Don't Feed Corn to Your Fowls.

In forty-five out of fifty flocks of poultry you will find the feeding-boxes supplied with Indian corn.

This grain is the lazy man's blessing. No work is required in feeding it out; it keeps clean; the fowls like it; and nothing is wasted.

Now, for laying hens it is worse than useless; there is so much fattening material in its composition, and so little albuminous, that eggs cannot be manufactured from it. Your hens will eat it when they will eat anything, but the only result will be an increase of fat on their bodies and a decrease of vitality and productiveness.

The grains which abound in albuminoids only should be fed to poultry.

Our experience has been that for their breakfast a dry dough of shorts is sufficient—if you have some skim-milk to mix it with, all the better. A good supply of oats and barley should be kept in the feeding boxes through the day, and at night a feed of whole wheat hould be given them.

Wheat screenings are not economical, and the weed seeds they contain are enough to "disqualify" them even if they are otherwise desirable. Many poultry-keepers have discovered the pernicious effects of corn on their poultry, and have tried to change the food, but as the birds steadily refuse to change their diet, the owners have finally yielded and "acknowledged the corn."

In such cases the only plan is to starve the fowls into eating some other food; they will come to terms when they get sufficiently hungry, and after they have become accustomed to a less attractive diet they will improve in every way.

Corn should be fed only in the cold weather, and then sparingly and for the last meal of the day.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Horses and Mules Eating Dirt.

Most commonly the habit is an indication of acidity of the stomach, and to be corrected by improving the digestive functions. Horses are at a special disadvantage in the matter of stomach complaints, inasmuch as they cannot rid themselves by vomiting of anything that disagrees, and are unable even to belch up accumulated gas. Then the stomach is much too small to allow of heavy feeding or the formation of much gas without injurious overdistension; hence, of all domestic animals the solipeds should be fed with the greatest care and judgment. Like human beings, they have their periods of acidity or heartburn, and, having no opportunity of taking soda or magnesia, they lick the lime from their walls or the earth from their pathway. For temporary relief a piece of chalk may be kept in the manger, but we should seek to remove the evil by giving a better tone to the stomach. Feed sound grain and hay in moderate amount and at regular intervals, and don't drive or work hard for an hour after each meal, lest digestion should be impaired.

Give a few carrots, turnips, or other roots, if available; water regularly, and never just after a meal, and put an ounce of common salt in the food or water daily. Any existing weakness of digestion should be corrected by a course of tonics, such as oxide of iron, two ounces; calcined magnesia, two ounces; powdered nux vomica, one and a half dram; powdered fennell seed, two ounces; mix. Divide into eight powders, and give one morning and night. The habit has been sometimes caused by a deficiency of mineral matter in the food grown on very poor soil, but this may be corrected by a similar treatment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Culture of Broom Corn.

The *Journal of Agriculture* describes the culture of Broom corn in this wise: "Broom corn requires rich soil; bottom land is the best, and it should be as free from grass as possible. The reason for choosing clean land will appear plain to a man who has raised a crop. The ground should be well plowed and made perfectly fine with the harrow, then marked out with shallow marks, if to be planted by hand, so as not to get the seed too deep in the ground; but the best plan is to plant with a drill. The stalks must be as close as five or six inches, to prevent the straw from becoming too heavy. Of course it can not be drilled with much regularity, but must be cut out with the hoe to the right distance when small. It is like sorghum, grows slow while small, and on most land it is positively necessary to hoe the grass out, which gives a good opportunity for cutting out to the right distance. After this is done the cultivation is similar to that of corn. When the seed begins to fill, the straw will bend over from the weight, and to prevent this, the full force of the hands must be put to break the stalks over, say 10 or 12 inches from where the straw grows out, or, more properly, the head. The weight of the seed will then, by hanging down, keep the straw straight. Now comes the busy season, and the time when labor and care will add much to the value of the crop. The green straw being altogether the most valuable, it is important that it be cut before it turns red, and dried in the shade. To do this, a shed is necessary, with shelves on which to lay it, say 6 inches deep; and enough hands be employed to cut the crop before any or much of it turns red. The seed is stripped by means of a machine, made for the purpose, with two cylinders between which the corn is held in handfuls. The process is very rapid, only an instant being required to knock the seed all off. The corn is bladed before being sent to market. The price is very fluctuating, running from $60 to $250 per ton.

When a man has been laid up for three weeks with a broken leg, and the landlord begins to talk about the rent, nothing cheers him so much as to send a note to a friend stating his troubles, and receive a reply to the effect that the latter will come in in the course of the day and read a chapter from the testament to him.

A wonderful evolutionary freak has just come under our notice. A year ago one of the illustrated papers pictured the New Year coming in as a comely and tripping maid. This year the same paper represents the same year going out as a gray-haired, tottering old man. Will Prof. Huxley explain?

Earthquakes.

he Losses They Have Caused—A Chronological List of the Most Important.

The loss of life and property caused by earthquakes is almost appalling. Without going deeply into the subject, the following will embrace a chronological list of the more important earthquakes, from the earliest records down to the present period: About **425 years** before the Christian era, **Eubœa was** made an island by **an earthquake, and** in the year 372 B. C. **Ellice and Bula, in** Peloponesus, were **swallowed up. Four**teen years later **a chasm was opened** in Rome, when, **as Levy informs us,** Curtis **mounted on horseback, in obe**dience to an order **and leaped into the** yawning abyss. **Thirteen years after** this event, **Duras, in Greece, and twelve** cities of **Campania, were buried through** an earthquake, **and all the inhabitants** perished. In the **year 283 B. C. Lyaima**chie, with all **its inhabitants, was** buried; and **seventeen years after** Christ's birth **Ephesus and other cities** were overturned. **Herculaneum and** Pompeii were both **visited by an earth**quake in the year 63, **and were finally** destroyed by an eruption **from Vesu**vius in 79. Four cities in **Asia, two in** Greece, and two in Galatia, **were over**turned in the year 107, and eight **years** later the first recorded **destruction of** Antioch took place. In 126 A. D., Nicea, and Cæsarea, and Vicomedia, in Asia Minor, were overturned, and in 357 about 150 cities and towns in Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia were damaged. The very next year Nicomedia was again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins.

In the year 543 an earthquake was felt all over the known world, and fourteen years later Constantinople **was de**stroyed, and thousands perished.

Three years after this event, many cities were overturned in Africa, but in 742 A. D. over 500 towns in Syria, Palestine and Asia, were destroyed, and the loss of life has never yet been known. A shock was felt in France, Germany and Italy in the year 801; and Constantinople, with the whole of Greece, was terribly shaken in the year 936. A slight shock was felt in England about 1089 A. D., and twenty-five years afterwards Antioch and several other towns were destroyed. In the year, 1137 Catania in Sicily, was destroyed, with 15,000 inhabitants, and less than forty years after the City of Calabria, with all its buildings and people, were swept into the Adriatic Sea.

During the years 1142, 1274, and 1318, England was more or less affected by shocks of earthquake; but in 1486 over 40,000 persons perished at Naples. Lisbon was visited by a terrible earthquake in February, 1531, at which time 1,500 houses and 30,000 persons were buried in the ruins, and in 1586 several churches were partially overthrown in London. In 1596 several cities in Japan were destroyed, and thousands of persons perished, and in 1638 Calabria was again buried in ruins. In 1662 a shock passed through the Chinese territory, and in Pekin alone over 300,000 persons were buried alive. A similar calamity occurred in the year 1731. Jamaica was partially destroyed in 1692, the Houses in Port Royal being engulfed fully forty fathoms deep. In September, 1693, over 100,000 persons perished in Sicily, where fifty-four cities and 300 villages were destroyed; Catania, for the second time, with its 18,000 inhabitants, not leaving even a trace behind.

Palermo was nearly destroyed in 1726, and ten years later a mountain was turned completely round in Hungary. Lima and Callao, in South America, were demolished in 1746, and nearly 20,000 persons perished, and six years later Adrianople was nearly overwhelmed. At Grand Cairo 40,000 persons perished in 1754, and Quito was destroyed in the next year, as was also Lisbon, previously alluded to. Four years later an earthquake extended over 10,000 square miles in Syria, at the time when Balbec was destroyed, and in 1767 nearly 2,000 persons lost their lives at Martinico. In 1773, Guatemala, with 8,000 persons, was swallowed up, and five years later Smyrna was destroyed. During the next year Tauris, with 15,000 houses and multitudes of people; Messina and other towns of Italy and Sicily and Archindschan were destroyed, and the loss was terrible; another fatal one occurring in Sicily in 1791 and in Naples in 1794, during which year 10,000 persons also perished in three towns of Turkey.

The whole country between Santa Fe and Panama was destroyed in 1797, and three years later a destructive shock spread from Constantinople into Roumania and Wallachia. Naples was again visited in 1806, when 6,000 lives were lost; and in 1810 the village of St Michael's, at the Azores, sunk out of sight, a lake of boiling water taking its place. On March 26, 1812, the City of Caracus, in Venezuela, was destroyed, with 12,000 inhabitants; and several destructive shocks visited India in 1819, during which year Genoa, Palermo, Rome and many other towns were damaged, resulting in great loss of life. In 1826, Calabria and Sicily were again visited, and 6,000 perished in Spain in 1829, while four years later over forty shocks were felt in the Duchy of Parma.

Next year Calabria, Cozenga and other villages were destroyed, with over 1,000 persons. A similar disaster again occurring at Calabria during the next year. Southern Syria suffered severely in December, 1836, and Port Royal, Martinique, nearly destroyed in 1839. During 1840, the island of Ternate was laid waste. A destructive earthquake occurred in Armenia, and many persons perished at Zante. Over 5,000 persons lost their lives at Cape Haytien, in San Domingo, in 1842, and Point-a-Pitre, in Guadaloupe, was entirely destroyed on February 8, 1843. During 1851 Rhodes, Maeri, Valparaiso, and South Italy were destructively visited, 14,000 persons losing their lives at Melfi. In the fall of 1852 the Phillippine Islands suffered severely, Manila being nearly destroyed, and a shock even being felt in England. Thebes, in Greece, was nearly destroyed in September, 1853, and on April 16, 1854, St. Salvador, in South America, was wholly ruined. Anasaca, in Japan, and Simoda, in Niphon, were destroyed on December 23, 1854, Jeddo being much injured by the shock. During 1855, **Broussa, in Turkey,** and several vil**lages of Central Europe** were ruined, **and on November 11,** Jeddo was again **nearly destroyed. On** March 12, 1856, **at the Island of Grand Sanger,** one of **the Moluccas, nearly** 3,000 lives were **lost; while on October 12,** of the same **year, several islands sank in the Medi**terranean. **In 1857, Calabria** and other **towns were again destroyed,** and 22,000 **lives were lost in a few seconds,** making **a total loss in the Kingdom of Naples alone of** 111,000 inhabitants in **seventy-five years.** Corinth was nearly **destroyed in the year** 1868, and 5,000 **persons perished at** Quito on March 21, **1859; during** which year Erzeroum, in **Asia Minor,** was visited, and 1,000 per**sons lost their lives.** Dec. 8, 1850, many **buildings were destroyed** at San Salvador, but no lives were lost, and two **slight shocks** were felt that winter in **Cornwall,** England. During 1861 sev**eral lives were lost** at Perugia, Italy, at **Corinth,** and other places in Greece; **while at** Mendoza, in South America, **two-thirds of** the city was destroyed **and 7,000 lives lost.** On December 19th, 1862, over 120 buildings and fourteen churches were destroyed in Guatemala, and a few months afterward thirteen villages were ruined at Rhodes. On June 3, 1863, Manila, in the Phillippine Islands, was again destroyed, with 10,000 inhabitants and much valuable property; and that fall a shock passed over the central, west and northwest of England. On July 18, 1865, several persons were killed and 200 houses destroyed at Macchia, etc., in Sicily; while, during the same year, a destructive earthquake visited San Francisco, Cal. Over 2,000 shocks were experienced in the Sandwich Islands during the first half of April, 1868, and the destruction of life and property was very great; and on August 13 of the same year Peru, Ecuador and Chili were terribly devasted by a violent earthquake, which destroyed several large cities along the coast, a huge tidal wave finishing the destruction. Between 30,000 and 60,000 persons on this occasion lost their lives, the exact number never having yet been arrived at. Several slight shocks have been felt in different portions of the globe during 1869, 1870 and 1871; but in 1872, Antioch, in Syria, became again the scene of terrible destruction of both life and property. During that year California, Oregon, the North Pacific, New Hampshire, North Missouri, Nevada, Virginia, Caucasus, Iceland, Japan, Sioux City, Long Island and Westchester County, were affected by shocks of earthquake, although not of a serious character, but illustrative of the fact that no spot of the whole earth is free from the influences of this destructive phenomenon.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle	$ 8 50	@11 75
Hogs—Live	7 50	@ 8 00
Sheep—Live	4 50	@ 6 33½
Flour—Good to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 40	@
Corn—Western mixed	60	@ 60
Oats—Western new	40	@
Eggs	25	@ 28
Butter	15	@ 30½
Pork—New Mess	18 50	@18 75
Lard	11 60	@

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	$ 4 75	@ 5 00
Hogs	5 80	@ 6 10
Sheep—Good to choice	3 70	@ 5 00
Butter—Choice to yellow		@
Eggs	28	@ 30
Flour—White winter	4 00	@ 5 00
Spring extra		@
Wheat—Spring No 2	1 28	@ 1 28½
Corn—No 2	41½	@ 44
Oats—No 2	33½	@ 34½
Rye—No 2	72	@
Pork—Mess, new	17 87½	@17 90
Barley—No 2	66	@
Lard	10 25	@

ST. LOUIS

Beef Cattle—Fair to choice	$ 4 75	@ 5 00
Hogs—Live	6 00	@ 6 50
Flour—Fall XX	3 50	@ 3 75
Wheat—No 2 Red	1 27	@
Corn—No 2	39½	@
Oats	33	@ 33½
Rye—No 1	69	@
Pork—Mess	17 70	@
Lard	10 25	@

CINCINNATI.

Flour	$ 5 75	@ 6 00
Wheat—Red	1 40	@ 1 50
Corn	44	@ 45
Oats	34	@ 39
Barley	90	@ 1 00
Rye	82	@
Pork	18 00	@
Lard	11 12½	@11 25

MILWAUKEE.

Flour	$	
Wheat—No 2	1 29½	@
Corn	41½	@
Oats—No 2	31½	@
Barley—No 2	84	@
Rye—No 2	44	@

DES MOINES.

Flour—wholesale	2 25	@ 3 50
Wheat	65	@ 1 10
Corn	24	@ 25
Oats	20	@ 25
Barley		@
Rye	45	@ 50
Eggs	20	@ 22
Butter	15	@ 20
Hogs	5 40	@ 5 75
Cattle	2 40	@ 3 80

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8 30 a.m.	3 50 p.m.	Des Moines	11 35 a.m.	5 40 p.m.	
9 05	" 15	" Ashawa	11 13	" 5 10	"
9 45	"	" Wankee	10 52	" 4 40	"
10 30	"	" Dallas Cen.	10 30	" 3 45	"
10 05	"	" Hilsboro	10 05	" 3 20	"
11 30	"	" Ferry	9 50	" 2 40	"
12 30 p.m.	5 5	" Rippey	9 27	" 2 05	"
1 00	" 6 35	" Gt. Junction	9 00	" 1 30	"
2 20	" 7 05	" Gowrie	8 20	" 11 47	a.m
2 55	" 7 36	" Gowrie	8 07	" 11 10	"
4 30	" 8 30	" Ft. Dodge	7 00	" 9 30	"

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Omaha, Neb., Jan. 18, 19, 20—Grand Cent'l Hotel.
St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 22 and 23—Pacific Hotel.
Topeka, Kas., Jan. 25, 26, 27—Fifth Avenue Hotel.
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Mo. Val. June., 4:35 p. m.	Mo. Val. June., 4:22 p. m.
Grand June., 1:38 p. m.	Grand June., 11:10 p. m.
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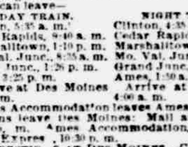

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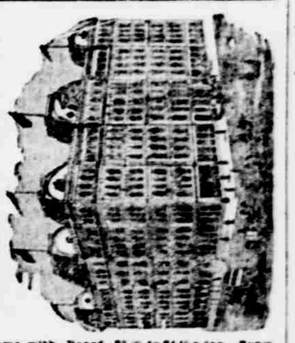

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