

Sarmer's Department.

BOARDING FARM HANDS.

The Weekly Times strongly disapproves of the common practice of compelling the farmer's wife to serve as a menial to farm laborers, and then says: The writer has been a farmer for more than thirty years—first in the West when it was a new country, in the East, and in the South. He has always employed laborers steadily for the whole year, hiring by the month. But except for a few weeks at the first start not a hired man was ever taken into the house. A short experience at the beginning was so cruel ly awakening to the enormity of the burden cast upon the patient wife, that the practice was stopped at once. No time was given for this first impression to be effaced and the conscience hardened by familiarity with a gross evil, but the evil was abolished on sight. It would have been vastly preferable to have given up the dwelling to the men and lived in a tent or a bark camp and enjoy the privacy of the family and freedom from overpowering labor and care. A dwelling for the hired man was put up; the money was borrowed for the purpose, but it was a pleasure to economize to save the money for payment of the loan. And the practice thus begun has been kept up ever

BEE MARAUDERS.

When the honey-flow is over, and there is when the honey-now is over, and there is danger of one colony of bees robbing another. If in an unguarded moment, a pilfering robber is allowed to enter a hive and escape with a load to its wide enough constantly improve the surface, and there is defined as a surface, and there is a surface, and the surface are surface, and the surfa snows that the tires are too narrow. These own hive, the bees there will be quick to detect it, and the robber will go back with a dozen excited bees determined to have some of that honey or die, and if the entrance is not strongly guarded they will be apt to get it.

Snows that the tires are too narrow. These constantly improve the surface, making it smooth and hard, and operate like the roller on the garden walk. Farmers would benefit themselves and the whole community in which they live by using only broad tires on the constant of th guarded they will be apt to get it.

Then a still larger crowd comes next time;
the excitement runs high; battle ensues, and

bees of other hives are drawn into the fuss, and the long and short of it is, they make a "run" on the unfortunate hive and clean it up in a few minutes. Like a lion that has tasted blood, their fury is aroused and they are ready for other victims, and woe unto the colony that is unable to withstand the first assault.

To guard against such disastrous proceedings, we must be particular in opening hives during a dearth of honey-flow, and not let robbing commence. We must see that there are no cracks whereby a prowling robber-bee may sneak in to get the coveted treasure. Then keep the entrance contracted to correspond with the strength of the colony, so that they may be able to guard it. The man that has one real good case of wholesale robbing on his hands, will never forget it; and for the time being, at least, he will wish he never saw a bee. —J. M. Jenkins, in Southern Cultivator.

YOUNG SWINE.

James Cheeseman, Toronto, Canada, in a pamphlet on "The Swine Industry," says: Sows' milk not only contains double the solids of skim-milk from cows, but five times as much fat as will be found in Cooley creamer skim-milk, and five and one-half times as much as exists in separated milk. The mineral matter or bone growers, will be one-sixth to one-fifth greater, hence the urgency of full supplies of cut fodder and grain to supply the phosphoric acid and lime. A young sow must and does when properly fed provide in her milk a larger amount of dry matter for the growth of her young than a dairy cow three times her weight. Prof. Manly Mil-s found by experiment that A litter of ten pigs would therefore require the milk of two ordinary cows for their support during the second week, if the demands of their growth were properly supplied. Facts such as these claim from pig breeders great attention and careful observation to enable them to satisfy the sow suckling a large litter. No wonder the less observing men fail to rear large litters. Essex pigs consumed three and one-third pounds of milk each per day for the first week. and one-third

and critical period of early infancy. It may be taken for grauted that the secret of success is centered here, and that no amount of attention and food supplied at the later stages of growth will at all compensate for what is lost or sacrificed during the first three weeks. We are very much indebted to the advance guard of American thinkers and workers for the patience, perseverance and courage with which they have pursued rational ideas of feeding. I value very highly the work of the experiment stations in determining the rate of growth, the most ecnomical period within which to make marketable hogs, and the cheapest mode of feeding, having proper regard to the value of manurial

CONCORD GRAPES.

markets, and at prices within the reach of all.

VALUE OF INTELLIGENCE IN HORSES.

In selecting a family horse (says The Boston Post), the first requisite is intelligence. If the animal be intelligent, he is pretty sure to be animal be intelligent, he is pretty sure to be safe; whereas even a gentle horse, who is stupid, is always a source of possible danger. He may be so lazy and lifeless that the most timid may be disconcerted or alarmed, but he wont of the grand notes and other land-owners in lose his head. It is, however, astonishing how little interest in this all-important question of intellect the usual horse-dealer takes. The reason probably is that he feels perfectly compared by Dr. J. P. Haskins to Francesco Lavandeyra. manage any horse, no matter what the animal's character may be, and he regards him simply as a beast of burden, and not in the least as a companion or friend. An acquaintance of mine sent a very shrewd jockey to Kentucky for the purpose of selecting a saddle horse. He brought back a handsome animal, thoroughly trained, and perfectly satisfactory to his new owner. But anybody who had studied horses' eyes, would have seen at a glance that the high-priced "saddler" was a fool, and so he turned out to be, for he was easily frightened, and finally ran away, and had to be sold

To this The Indiana Farmer responds: The extent of intelligence in the horse is dependent upon his breeding very largely. A well-bred horse is nearly always intelligent, and those not well-bred can rarely be relied on in this reRURAL AND FARM NOTES

A large part of Utah is found to be underlaid with a stratum of water, which may be reached by boring wells from 100 to 200 feet deep. These wells flow bountfully.

In planting an orehard it is best to use trees one or two years from the bud or graft, as these are less costly, are easiest handled and planted, and are more likely to live than large trees, while they will bear just as soon.

The crop of Concord grapes in the Hudson River Valley this year is the largest and finest ever grown. Speculators are said to be buying up hundreds of tons to store for use in December.

Last year 10.000,000 bushels of peanuts were imported into Marseilles, France, to be pressed for oil, very little of which was sold under employed in adulterating chocolate.

A farmer at Santa Clara, Cal., bored an artesian well some 400 feet deep, and found the soil black and just as rich at that depth as at the surface, and when raked down and sown with cucumber and other seed, it grew them just as well as that at the surface. That might well be denominated an "inexhaustible soil."

The country is not to be deprived of its cranberry sauce with the Thanksgiving turkey, after all. The frost which recently did so much damage in New England, and was supposed to have well-nigh destroyed the Cape Cod cranberry crop, proves to have done little injury, except to a few bogs in unfavorable locations, and there promises to be a satisfactory yield.

Whenever roads are cut into ruts and chan-

The sop to the Labor Cerberus, known as the bill to abolish the use of steam in the printing of Treasury certificates, etc., ought to be amended so as to prohibit the manufacture of pulleys, cotton gins, sewing-machines, grain elevators, patent reapers, and all other mechanical devices calculated to reduce the demand for manual labor. The lengths to which the inventive genius of the age is going, are certainly astonishing, and challenge the serious attention of the Congressional humanitarians.— Brooklyn Eagle.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is trying to develop silk culture and learn if it can be made a profitable industry in this country. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for its encouragement. The sum allowed durations are supported to the sum allowed durations. ing the present fiscal year is \$30,000; \$20,000 of which is to be expended by the Department of Agriculture; \$5000 by the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States at Philadelphia; \$2500 by the Ladies Silk Culture Society of California; and \$2500 by Joseph Neumann of California. The prospect for success does not yet seem very hopeful.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of the Weekly Tribune tells of two kinds of road-masters in two adjoining districts in his neighborhood. One, he says, has had charge of the same road for three years, and has greatly improved it in that time, with no increase of tax. He is often over the road, doing a little here and a little there, but very carefully keeping out the water. The other road is managed on the usual plan of doing a good deal in Spring or early Summer, and giving little or no attention afterward. The first man seems to think the office an honor, and certainly honors the office by making the roads much better than they ever

even in quality and the grades packed separately, and all the packages were alike. It is the same with apples; an orchard of Newtown

which adds: Our pear trees are heavily loaded, so much so that Sylvester Johnson, ex-President of our State Horticultural Society, remarked on seeing them: "We don't need to go to California to see loaded pear trees." All we did to the trees was to dig up the sod around their roots and apply ashes and other fertilizers. Coal ashes are beneficial, and if wood ashes cannot be had, use the other kind and you will be pleased with the result.

CORN FODDER.

CONCORD GRAPES.

The Concord grape season along the Hudson was there so prolific and so tine a crop grown. The vines fairly groan with the weight of the best corn to grow, even for ensilage, is a corn that will nearly or quite mature in the climate of retiring from the church while his wife recorn the following points in the order named: Highland, Marlborough, Milton, Tivoli, Germantown, Esopus, New Paltz, Clintondale, Catskill, Coxsackic, Walkill, Middlehope, and from other points between Fishkill-on-the-Hudson and Hudson, on the east shore of the river, and from a distance of from one to ten miles inland. The principal markets are New York in land. The principal markets are New York in land the expression of the corn planted, both for fodder and ensighted its well as the first doubt that much planting; and there is little doubt that much planting is a story about Washington being found in the woods in Winter time close of the scample of these dignified by age corn full in the milk has r will continue to be made steadily all through October. The lines of boats and the express of the corn planted, both for fodder and ensiblides offered on the West Shore Railroad lage, is planted too thickly. It is our own judgment that for these purposes there is no gain in it it had not first been put in print by the eccential that counties of Ulster, Orange, Greene, Dutchess, and Columbia that is peculiarly in abundance for its perfect development, and planting is the Connected these it cannot have if too close planting is James, studied law at the Temple, London, these it cannot have if too close planting is Dutchess, and Columbia that is peculiarly in abundance for its perfect development, and adapted to the propagation of the Concord these it cannot have if too close planting is variety of grapes. From now on there will be practised. Still another point is the one of no scarcity of Concords in the New York city manure; and here again we say that you can in Philadelphia at the beginning of the war of the Revolution and being a Tory eventually manure; and here again we say that you can hardly have land too rich for corn, for whatever use you have planted it. There is no difference went to Halifax; Jonathan, another son, stud-

A HAZARDOUS PROJECT.

The actual or assumed pumping of the Saratoga mineral springs by one over-avaricious woman could not fear to drive; and yet if he lacks mind, he is pretty sure to kick the carrise and flow of water from his neighbors' founriage to pieces or run away whenever anything breaks. On the other hand, it is almost imposible to scare a really intelligent horse. He may be disconcerted or alarmed, but he wont lock his band. It is however, actorishing her a wealthy cuban, who is said to be backed by \$1,000,000 capital. The spring building will be converted into a factory for the purpose of condensing the carbonic acid gas contained in the spring into a liquid. It is thought that the works will be in operation by January next.

Mr. Oscar Brunler, who is connected with the purchaser, has a patent on the system that vill be used to separate the gas from the water. The machinery is being made in Germany. The gas, it is explained, will be compressed into tubes holding 20 pounds each. The factory will have a capacity at the start of 250 tubes a day of 5000 pounds of control of 250 tubes a day, or 5000 pounds of carbonic acid gas. As the business grows, the capacity of the works will be increased. There is enough gas in the water to make 5000 tubes, or 100,000 pounds a day. The plant complete will cost about \$75,-

1000.

If the scheme proves a success in capturing and holding the gas escaping freely from the artesian bore of the Seltzer, the temptation will arise for its proprietors to increase the office with the vessel started, but the next morning the wind freshened, while dark masses of clouds presaged the bad weather that followed. The gale was at its highest when the vessels were will arise for its proprietors to increase the office when the vessels were determined.

acid gas which causes their waters to how to the surface, and gives them their active pun-gent qualities, is distilled in the same retort, for when the pump was applied to it, all the springs in the valley from the Congress to the Empire felt its effects. And recently disturb-ances in the flow of the Congress and Ains-worth's new Favorite Spring have been ascrib-ed to the use of a pump in the Hathorn Spring.

The Seltzer lies but a few rods south from the imported into Marseilles, France, to be press-ed for oil, very little of which was sold under its proper name, most of it being put on the market as olive oil. The residual pomace is employed in adulterating chocolate.

The first taw of this state governing the power of a land-owner to do what he pleases, is as fol-lows: A man may do what he chooses on his own land, provided that he does not injure the property of his neighbors, or render it a nui-property of his neighbors, or render it Albany Argus, Sept. 16.

SAVED BY A HYMN.

The Rev. Theron Brown contributes the following interesting bit of early history to the fully used for over fly years.

Congregationalist: Visitors to New Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y may see upon the ancient local records the deed of land given by the Indians to the first settlers to wit, a tract twelve miles square "for and it consideration of forty axes, forty kettles, forty adzes, four hundred strings of white beads three hundred strings of black beads, fifty pairs of stockings, one hundred bars of lead, one keg of powder, one hundred bars of lead, one keg
of powder, one hundred knives, four quarter
casks of wine, forty jars, sixty cleaving-knives,
sixty blankets, one hundred needles, one hundred awls, and one clean pipe."
The deed bears date May 2, 1677, and the
purchasers were Huguenots. These Huguenots,
refuges from France, and come to Kingston

refugees from France, had come to Kingston twelve years before; and this thrilling episode of their early fortunes is a tradition connected with the aforesaid curious old deed.

Three years after their arrival in Kingston, woman, Catharine Dubois, wife of Louis Dubois and three of their children, were seized by prowling Indians and carried into captivity, and all the efforts of the distressed husband and father to trace them proved unavailing. At length a friendly Indian came and told him that if he would follow Roundout Creek and up Wallkill River, to a certain point in the forest, he would find the Indian camp where his wife and children were; but that he must go in haste, for the savages would soon put the cap-tives to torture and death. The unhappy man started immediately, with a company of friends through the wilderness, and arrived barely in time to stop the barbarous preparations before the prisoners' lives were sacrificed. Dubois and his men fell upon the camp, and soon routed the Indians; and when he saw his wife and children safe again, he had time to contemplate the fate she had just escaped, and to learn the astonishing details. Mrs. Dubois told him that the savages had placed her on a pile of dry wood, to burn her alive; and just before they applied the torch, she looked up to heaven and began to sing a hymn. The singng seemed to charm the Indians, and the torturer waited with the fire-brand in his hand They listened till she finished the hymn; and then visibly softened, they bade her 'sing and ther.' She complied, and again they said 'sing another'; and thus she saug bymn after hymn of hope and holy trust in God, while the sav-ages listened, pleased, and apparently filled with a kind of awe, at the sound of a death music they had never heard before, until the rescuers surprised them, and the precious life

was saved.

In gratitude to God for this remarkable deliverance, Louis Dubois and his companions, so

when in too many cases they are unable to comprehend the power of early growth in infant pigs.

There is no greater test of knowledge and sound judgment in the agriculturist than ability to understand and provide for the wants of plants and animals during the most trying and critical period of early infancy. It may be taken for granted the same with apples; an orchard of Newtown Pippins solely has its crop engaged in advance for ten years on a regular contract, and another of Northern Spy is under contract in the same way. Had these orchards been made up of twenty or forty different kinds the product would have been peddled about."

A better orchard fertilizer than wood asked to the same with apples; an orchard of Newtown Pippins solely has its crop engaged in advance for ten years on a regular contract, and another of Northern Spy is under contract in the same way. Had these orchards been made up of twenty or forty different kinds the product would have been peddled about."

A better orchard fertilizer than wood asked to the communicant.

As I read of the death of the Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church in Jersey City, memward was the son of Rev. Dr. James Abercrombie. A better orchard fertilizer than wood asked to the communicant. does not exist. Save and use all you have, buy all you can, if cheap enough. Don't be afraid to apply liberally. Thus speaks the Orchard and Garden, and the advice accords with the experience of the Indiana Farmer, which adds: Our pear trees are heavily landed.

One day, after the father had reached four score years, the lately deceased son took me into the study of the aged man and showed me a letter which President George Washington had written to his father, thanking him for the loan of one of his manuscript sermons. Washington and his wife were regular attendants upon his ministry while residing in Philadel-phia. The President was not a communicant, notwithstanding all the pretty stories to the contrary, and after the close of the sermon on

ied medicine at Edinburgh, and espoused the cause of the colonies, and was the medical director-general of the middle department; another son was a Quaker and a neutral, and owned the house at Valley Forge which is still known as Washington's headquarters, and the three were brothers of the grandmether of the writer of this article. With a capacious and comfortable house at his disposal, it is hardly possible that the shy, silent, cautious Washington should leave such retirement and enter the leafless woods in the vicinity of the Winter encampment of an army and engage in audible prayer. The alleged scene has been often produced by the painter and engraver, but I fear it is only a myth.—Rev. E. D. Neill in the Episcopal Record.

THE END OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

Although there are still some persons who believe—and perhaps the wish is father to the thought—that this great vessel, designed by Brunel, will not come to such an inglorious end, there is very little doubt that she will be broken up, and her fragments sold as old iron. naving passed through so many vicissitudes or the thirty years of her existence, the Great Eastern was successfully beached near New Eastern was successfully beached near New Ferry, on the Cheshire shore of the Mersey, on August 25. The previous Wednesday at noon she was got under way, and started from the Clyde on her last voyage. With her own steam she could make a speed of between 4 and 5 knots, but she was also towed by the powerful tug Stormcock. The weather was bright when spect. We once had a horse to run away with a vehicle by being severely hit on the hind legs. A friend said the horse was ruined as a driver, and we replied "Not so, for it was intelligent, being well bred." And so it proved. He was an excellent and reliable buggy horse always after, as before running away. Blood tells.

Out the scheme proves a success in capturing and holding the gas escaping freely from the gale was ruined as a driver, and holding the gas escaping freely from the gale was at its highest when the vessels were off the Isle of Man, about six o'clock on Thursann excellent and reliable buggy horse always after, as before running away. Blood tells.

in 1868, that all the springs in Saratoga are sympathetic—that is, the supply of carbonic acid gas which causes their waters to flow to her hull, which was very high out of the water. The Seltzer lies but a few rods south from the directed to the Irish coast; but the gale moder High Rock, and before Senor Lavandeyra and ated, and on Friday morning the Stormcock, Herr Brunler proceed to invest their millions which had kept near, resumed the towing of in the gaseous project, they should feel the pulse of the native Saratogian land-owners and hotel proprietors. For a homely expression of the law of this State governing the power of have involved, would have been glad to hear te to the neighborhood or public health.— iant battle-ship, with a large roll of honor, has shared the same fate. Sie transit gloria mundi.

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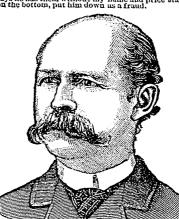
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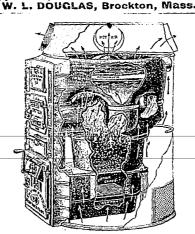


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Reserve for all other Liabilities, 140.134 88
Net Surplus, - - 540,908 & 7 Total Assets, - - - \$2,546,674 9E

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

\$2,546,674 86 BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT, President. I. REMSEN LANE, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
CHARLES L. ROE,
CHARLES A. SHAW,
Ass't Secretaries.

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