

THE BREAD SUPPLY AND THE RUSSIAN WAR.

The scarcity of wheat developed by the European war panic is something remarkable. If the report of the United States agricultural bureau is to be credited the stock of this country is not half of that in the corresponding period in the last calendar year.

The Petersburg (Va.) Index expresses the belief that a great deal of the flour consumed even in Petersburg, surrounded as it is with great mills and water falls, is brought from the West and North.

All wars, as we have already shown, bring want and ruin in their train, except to the speculating buzzards, who fatten upon the corruption and decay.

As to the importance of the proportion of the human family it supports to wheat. It is in some parts of India the chief agricultural product, and is the principal support of the vast population of China.

Maize, or Indian corn, is of American origin, and was not introduced in the old world until after the discovery of the new.

We, therefore, invoke our fellow-citizens of the South to diversify their agriculture and place the production of corn, wheat and rice among their leading industries.

A CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

This from the New York Tribune: "Let us face the truth. Our Southern policy has not only been a curse to the whites, but it has been a curse to the freed people for whose benefit it was adopted."

One would think from the tone of the above extract that the views embodied therein were entirely original, just evolved from the experience and observation of a school of social philosophers.

But the Tribune, though somewhat in advance of the rest of its tribe, is as yet unwilling to confess that the act on which the reconstruction policy is based was a blunder so inexcusable and so disastrous that it amounts to a gigantic crime.

He knew what the negroes were in temperament and character; he knew they were hopelessly ignorant of the first principles of politics; that they had not the smallest comprehension of the duties pertaining to citizenship.

Philanthropic considerations had nothing to do with the enfranchisement of the blacks. It was exclusively intended to perpetuate Republican supremacy by Republicanizing the South for all coming time.

The truth is that the negro votes with those whom he thinks will do the most for him, and consequently is always anxious to get on the winning side.

The burden cannot be thrown off, cannot be materially lightened. Heavy as it is, it must be borne to the end.

The Richmond State says correctly that Mrs. Jackson should be sacred from the impudent intrusion of these "interviewers."

THE DUTY OF FARMERS IN VIEW OF THE IMPENDING EUROPEAN WAR.

STATE OF GEORGIA, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ATLANTA, April 17, 1877.

In view of the threatened war in the East—which seems now to be unavoidable—it becomes us as prudent men to avert, as far as possible, its disastrous effects upon our industries by a wise forecast in our farm economy.

Even the "rumor of war" has already caused an appreciable advance in meats and breadstuffs, and a decline in our great staple—cotton.

The foreign demand for cotton may be greatly reduced, and its price fall below even its present low figures.

In view of these facts, the farmers of Georgia are urged to increase their areas in provision crops. It is not yet too late to increase the area in corn, even if it has to be done by reducing the area in cotton.

If the war should be averted—of which there is at present little probability—we will have lost nothing by the above policy; if not, we will have provided against the possibility of loss or suffering.

PEANUTS.—As we are in the midst of planting time for peanuts, and as we have received inquiries from several parties as to the method and policy of making them a specialty for reason given, we venture to publish another article upon the subject of the cultivation of the peanut.

The peanut is a profitable crop in this section, and is worth from \$1 25 to \$2 50 per bushel, according to quality and handling.

After you have dug and gathered all that can be seen, there will be left in the ground enough to fatten at least one hog to every acre.

We think from what we have published that peanuts, where the soil suits, must be a remunerative crop. We like that idea of the refuse fattening the hogs.

THE MAN WHO STOPS HIS PAPER.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in his admirable papers on "Intellectual Life," thus talks to the man who stopped his paper: "Newspapers are to the civilized world what the daily house talk is to the members of the family—they keep our daily interest in each other, they save us from the evils of isolation."

The Norristown Herald has solved the conundrum: "Why was Washington like a newspaper man?" Answer—"Because he couldn't tell a lie."

A TOUCHING STORY.

An old fellow, who gave his name as Charles H. Slosson, was called up in a Virginia City court on the charge of drunkenness. He was a remarkably seedy looking specimen, arrayed in a dirty check shirt and a pair of loose, baggy trousers, which were prevented from falling off by a leather strap knotted about his waist.

"Gentlemen of the jury, I stand here to-day a defender of my own personal debasement than an example of human depravity, which like a beacon light, should warn you from the ragged rocks of intemperance.

In me you behold such a sign, and if by looking upon me any one of you can be turned back from destruction, I shall think that God in His infinite mercy has allowed me to fill a sphere of usefulness which shall enable me to bear with fortitude the imputation constantly hurled upon me by my own conscience, that I have lived in vain.

Gentlemen of the jury, as you peruse the pages of the old poets you will see how they have deified the wine cup. They have wreathed it with the flowers of fancy, surrounded it with the halo of song, and peopled its bloody depths with the creatures of their own bright imaginations, until one might almost believe it to be the wellspring of human happiness.

CUTTING OUT A BOY'S TONGUE.—A few weeks ago a man presented his son, a boy of about twelve years, to our surgeons for treatment. The case was a novel one, the child being afflicted with enlargement of the tongue.

The President's mail is something surprising. Usually the letters for the Executive mansion are carried from the post office by a messenger on horse-back, by an orderly who waits at the President's door to do his errands, but since the 4th of March, it has been necessary to send it down in a wagon, specially detailed from the Post office Department for that purpose.

THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM.

H. V. Redfield has this in a recent issue of the Cincinnati Commercial: It has been remarked that very few who get into journalism start out with such intention.—They drift in accidentally, and are promoted as they develop capacity.

Some fond parents educate their sons with especial view to make journalists of them; but it is rare that we hear of these young men after a few years. Meantime some scrub, born among the hills, having nothing but a common school education, and the knowledge scraped up in a country printing office, will advance to a front rank in the profession.

Young men just out of college, and with journalistic ambition, and who have had their essays passed upon by admiring relatives, and pronounced the production of genius, think if they can get a letter of introduction to the managers of some leading newspaper, they will forthwith find recognition in his columns.

The majority of successful journalists drift into it from other walks of life and perhaps the most of them up to the time they are eighteen or twenty years old, had no thought in that direction.

FIRST WORKING OF CORN.—If the land has been packed by rain since the corn was planted, run close and break deep—if the land is close and open, the ploughing is not important. In that event use plows that will go over rapidly and save labor—a shovel, or sweep, or cultivator will answer.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith thought it all nonsense to try to advance the lower order of animals; he did not approve of so much coddling and cooking for them. Give fowls a wide range and they will take care of themselves.

SWEET POTATOES.—And now is the time for the potato patch, as we call it. Plough your intended potato patch two or three times before setting out draws. Having it in rows. Plough and reverse, getting the soil in fine tilth.

"I say, Paddy, that is the worst looking horse you drive I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up?" "Fat him up is it? Faix, and the poor baste can hardly carry the mate that's on him now," replied Paddy.

SELECTED RECIPES.

SPONGE CAKE.—Four eggs, beaten for half an hour, one cupful of sugar, one cupful flour.

LADY CAKE.—One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, four cupfuls flour, one cupful milk, three eggs, one-half tea-spoonful soda, flavor to taste.

FLANNEL CAKES.—To one pint of flour add one-half pint of corn meal, four eggs, one tablespoonful yeast, with milk enough to make a stiff batter; set to rise over night. Thin with warm milk and water before baking next morning.

JUMBLES.—Take four eggs, three cupfuls sugar, a very little nutmeg, one tea-spoonful baking soda, one cupful butter; stir in the flour until it will roll; cut in rounds with a hole in the center. Will keep good two or three weeks.

CRAZY BISCUIT.—Three pints of milk, five teaspoonfuls of yeast, one teaspoonful of salt; boil the milk, and then cool, stir in flour, making it a little thicker than pancake batter; add the salt, and when lukewarm put in the yeast. In the morning, add one egg, half a cupful sugar, one tea-spoonful saleratus, mix and let stand to rise; when light, make into biscuits; let it rise again, and bake in a medium oven.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—When the eggs are taken from the nest, if they are brushed entirely over with a solution of gum arabic and laid in a cool place they will keep perfect two years, and chickens have been hatched from eggs so treated at the end of that time.

PRESSED CORN BEEF.—Choose a plate piece, fat and lean; put in a pot little larger than itself, and cover with cold water; pepper well; let it boil moderately till the bones will come out; turn it several times while boiling; when cooked place in good shape in a towel, and fold up firmly; let it be thick and short in shape; place a plate over, and three or four irons or bricks to press it, let it stand till perfectly cold, or four or five hours, cut thin for the table, and garnish with sprigs of parsley.

ROUPE IN FOWLS.—Regarding this offensive, troublesome, and often fatal disease among fowls, a farmer gave it as his opinion, before the American farmers' club, that seven out of ten cases were owing to the neglect of the poultry keeper, who permits his birds to be exposed to wet grounds, cold draughts and bad ventilation in the hen-houses.

This speaker thought that the best food for newly-hatched chickens is shelled oats boiled a few minutes and mixed with meal; egg, or better still, crumbs of bread.—Boiled potatoes given warm and corn meal are also good.

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In 1876, I made 150 bushels sweet potatoes on one half acre of land by this mode—giving one hoeing, or pulling up with the hoe, and ploughing to the potato.—R. L. Tanner.

A Western Editor in acknowledging the gift of a peck of onions from a subscriber, says: "It is such kindness as this that always brings tears to our eyes."