

FIELD GLEANINGS.

TREATMENT OF BALKY HORSES.—The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals publishes the following rules for the treatment of balky horses. In case one of these plans does not succeed, try another:

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side, then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey it.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort does not cure him, a second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose, and shut off his wind until he wants to go.

4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore, whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow-knot. At the first check he will probably go dancing off, and after going a short distance, you can get down and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon, in your further drive.

A CORN CROP WITHOUT RAIN.—A correspondent of the Farmer's Vindicator says he last year raised eighty bushels of corn to the acre with but one rain, which fell on the 15th of June. He tells how it was done as follows: I laid my rows three and a half feet apart, threw out with a turning plough, ran a deep furrow with a bull-tongue in the deep furrow, put sixty bushels of cotton seed in the bull-tongue furrows, threw four furrows with the turn plough, reversing the b-d, planted my corn very shallow on the top of the ridge, and cultivated shallow with short cotton shovel, the first two ploughings. Laid by a turning plough, running shallow nearest the corn, deeper in the middle of the rows. I then took a long bull-tongue and subsoiled by running two furrows in the middle of the rows, leaving a small loose bed eight or ten inches deep. I tried subsoiling on different pieces of land, both in corn and cotton, and I found in gathering the crop a difference of four hundred pounds of cotton per acre in favor of the acre subsoiled.

A BIG CORN FARM IN ILLINOIS.—The Nashville Union and American quotes the Western Rural to the effect that Mr. M. L. Sullivan, a farmer in central Illinois, was, at the time of writing, preparing to plant his corn. His men were ploughing five hundred acres a day, using two hundred and fifty teams, and he had then ready about twelve thousand acres. Dr. Lee adds: Mr. Sullivan is one of the largest and most systematic farmers in the United States, who made a present to a railway company of \$28,000 to construct an iron road to and across his plantation of some forty thousand acres. He emigrated from the Scioto bottoms, near Columbus, where, like many Ohio farmers, he learnt the art of raising corn at a small cost to the producer. At the time of the organization of the United States agricultural society he was a distinguished Ohio farmer, yet not unwilling to sell a large estate at one hundred dollars per acre to lay the foundation of a much broader one on the rich prairies of central Illinois, at the government price for land.

FOREIGN BIRDS FOR AMERICA.—A very deserving institution has recently been established in Cincinnati, under the title of Cincinnati Acclimatization Society, its object being to effect the introduction of such foreign birds as are worthy of note for their song or their services to the farmer and horticulturist. The Manufacturer and Builder says: The society announces that last spring it expended five thousand dollars in introducing fifteen additional species of birds, and that it has already successfully accomplished the acclimatization of the European sky lark, which is stated to be now a prominent feature of the summer landscape in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Among the species which it is proposed to introduce is the European titmouse, considered abroad as one of the most successful foes of insects injurious to vegetation.

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF IMMIGRATION.—Col. Daniel Dennet, in an article on immigration, in Our Home Journal, has the following hopeful views: In spite of the predictions of politicians, bad state governments, high taxes, negro rule, "kn-kix" and "bandits," the immigrants are preparing to enter the south. The seven hundred thousand square miles of southern territory yet uncultivated will be, in a great measure, settled up by industrious farmers from other lands. The vast mineral resources of the south will be turned to valuable account. Our beautiful south is not doomed to be either Africanized, or utterly destroyed by demagogues, or allowed to go back into a wilderness state. Its future will be more glorious than its past. It will yet be the garden spot, the glory and pride of this continent. It will be prosperous and rich in due time, or the writer does not truly understand the "signs of the times."

Tobacco in Florida.—According to the monthly report of the department of agriculture, Gadsden county, Florida, has produced for forty years a variety grown from seed obtained in Cuba, having a small, narrow leaf, and possessing a remarkable degree of the peculiar aroma and delicate fragrance so highly prized in the Havana cigar. The reports add: Since the advent of German buyers, an article was introduced which produces the "Florida wrapper," and in now the main growth. Its leaves are sometimes three feet in length and twenty inches in breadth, of a fine silky texture, admirably adapted to use as wrappers, the coarser leaves being used very acceptably as fillers. Another variety, medium in size, introduced since the war, highly aromatic, even somewhat pungent makes a stronger cigar.

COLOR NO TEST IN JERSEY CATTLE.—A correspondent of the English Agricultural Gazette, protests against mak-

ing color a test in judging Jersey cows. Col. Waring, in the American Agriculturist does the same thing. The English writer says: I have owned hundreds of Jersey stock, and have never, as a rule, found the whole colored such large producers as many parti-colored ones; in fact, by far the most butter producing cow I have ever possessed, was not only parti-colored, but the most ugly and ungainly beast of the lot, yet her stock have never failed to show their large butter making qualities. The true type of a Jersey cow is in fact an animal that will not make meat.

DEPTH OF SOIL AND DROUGHT.—It is one of David Dickson's maxims that power in crops to resist drought is in proportion to the depth of the soil. He says: A cotton plant to stand two weeks drought, must have four inches soil and six inches subsoil; three weeks—six inches soil and same subsoil; four weeks—eight inches and the same subsoiling. Plough cotton, he adds, every three weeks and let the loes come ten days behind, cleaning it perfectly. Continue ploughing cotton till the 15th or 20th of August. Once or twice during the season, shove out the middle with a furrow, to keep the land level. The ploughing of cotton requires one and a fourth days per acre.

WORDS OF CAUTION TO THOSE WHO NEED THEM.—In the first place do not generalize too hastily; in other words, because certain things have happened so and so this season, or in that field, or in regard to this or that crop, do not make up your minds, without further observation or experiment, that you have got the secret of the thing—the general law by which to be governed in all future operations. Further experience may confirm what now seems to be the truth in the matter, or it may upset your present theory entirely.

GERMAN EYE-WINDOWS.—Dormer windows exist in other places besides Saxony, but the eye-windows are, so far as I know, Mr. Julian Hawthorne's, a peculiarly German institution. It shows a grotesque kind of humor to invent such things. They are single panes about a foot square, standing upright in the body of the roof, which curves over them like a sleepy eyelid, and broadens like a fat cheek below. The life-likeness is often enhanced by various ingenious additions; and a couple of such windows, with a chimney between, give the house a curiously human aspect. The effect is not carried out in the body of the building; but, in fact, all the vitality of the house is concentrated in the top part of it, as if it rose up from below, like oxygen bubbles, and collected beneath the roof. The basement is torpid, the middle floors are stiff and taciturn, but the attics draw the very breath of life.

REMEDY FOR POISON BY IVY.—It seems to me that I read all kinds of cures for ivy poison except the right one. I have always endeavored to keep it before the public, but have failed. It is to dissolve sugar of lead—a bit the size of a hazelnut—in half a teaspoon of milk or warm water. Apply as warm as can be easily borne with a soft, linty piece of linen rag. Three or four applications are sufficient to effect a cure. If the poison is on the face, and near the eyes or mouth, this stringent wash may be constantly applied. It is a marvelous cure, and by watching closely one can see the fevered blisters turn from white to yellow during the application. This remedy for ivy poison should prevent a great deal of suffering. It is well where a member of a family is easily poisoned to keep sugar of lead in the house all the time. Let it be labeled and kept where it can be found the moment it is wanted. Keep it well wrapped up, that it may not lose its strength.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

THE BEST DISINFECTANTS.—There are three powerful disinfectants; carbolic acid, but its smell is objectionable, chlorine and permanganate of potash; these last two are quite expensive. These disinfectants act by combining with deleterious substances and rendering them harmless, while antiseptics prevent and arrest the decomposition of animal substances. The most common and available disinfectant and deodorizer is copperas, crude copperas, sold by druggists at a few cents a pound, under the name of sulphate of iron, one pound to two gallons of water, to be used as often as necessary to render all odors imperceptible, acting at the same time as an antiseptic, deodorizer, and disinfectant, and if instantly thrown over what passes from the body in cholera, is one of the cheapest and best means known for preventing its communication to others. The only perfect disinfectant, however, is habitual cleanliness and thorough ventilation; next to that is a dry heat of two hundred and fifty degrees.

PEAR-BLIGHT REMEDY.—Mr. G. F. B. Leighton, president of the Norfolk (Va.) Horticultural society, is authority for the statement that the remedy for pear-blight recommended by the commissioner of agriculture has proved successful in eastern Virginia. This remedy is made and applied as follows: One pound of sulphur added to six or eight pounds of carbolic acid of lime, reduced to the consistency of thick white-wash, and applied to the diseased parts, and where the bark is diseased remove the outer portion before making the application. Mr. L. says he has used this with magical effect of blighted or diseased trees, but writes to the American Farmer that in future he will use the formula recommended by the Hon. Wm. Saunders, of Washington, who has charge of the public grounds, as being more economical than the above, on account of the volatile nature of carbolic acid: To half a bushel of lime add four pounds of sulphur—slake to the consistency of white-wash, and when

—Belgium has 1,600 convents and monasteries, the inhabitants of which number 21,000. The income of the religious orders in that kingdom is one million of dollars.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

NONE but a lazy teamster will allow the harness or yoke to remain on teams while they eat their mid-day meal. Teams will perform more labor on the same feed in a given time by giving them water every two or three hours. The water should stand in the sun if practicable. It should not be cold on any account.

MINERS AND MATERIALISM.—Miners are a fine symbol of materialism. They live in the earth—earth is beneath their feet, around and above them; no firmament too high to be reached with a ladder; many strange things, but none that may not be handled; a world of facts, wherein they stand self-contained and gloomily serene. As we, sitting indoors, pry the wayfarers exposed to the inclemency without, so do these miners pity and despise us, exposed to the blue and white glare of the bold heavens, stared out of countenance by sun and moon, blown by winds and wet with rain. Who can sympathize with the sky? Yet sooner or later all must revisit the surface, if only to be buried there.

LIBERIA A FAILURE.—A letter from Liberia states that the colony does not realize the expectations of its founders. It does not hold its own, if it is not actually declining. The chief cause of its failure is the American emancipation. Since our great war there have been but few emigrants, and the old settlers seem to have lost their earlier ambition and dropped into unthrifty habits. The line of difference between the colonists and the natives is growing less marked every year, and by the lapse of the former to their native condition. This shows how difficult it is to civilize a people. Race is more than culture or religion.

GUINEA FOWLS FOR THE TABLE.—The Guinea fowl is the richest and most palatable of all our domestic poultry. We can remember of no game bird among the Gallinae that surpasses it, and when our grouse and partridges and prairie chickens become extinct, as they will by and by, the Guinea fowl will prove a perfect substitute for them, and as it breeds freely and requires but little care, it will be practicable to breed it in all sections. After the bird attains an age of two years it needs some other process of cooking than by roasting, but with an age of less than two years, a roasted Guinea fowl will discount anything else in the edible line we can raise.

THE PADDLE WHEELS of a large steamer on the St. John river in Florida stopped suddenly, a few nights ago, and then came crashing forward in the woodwork, rolling out of his bunk and striking for the deck, and it was soon ascertained that a big alligator had become entangled in the revolving wheel.

A crew of "Horse Men," and other, daily through the stores in country and town for Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder. They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.

DR. TUTT'S Hair Dye is so natural in its effect that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. The most natural dye ever invented.

WANTED AGENTS.—For the best medicine ever published, send for the following circular to Agents: WATSON & AL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati or Memphis.

AGENTS WANTED for the best medicine ever published, send for the following circular to Agents: WATSON & AL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati or Memphis.

AGENTS WANTED for the best medicine ever published, send for the following circular to Agents: WATSON & AL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati or Memphis.

AGENTS WANTED for the best medicine ever published, send for the following circular to Agents: WATSON & AL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati or Memphis.

applied, add half an ounce of carbolic acid to each gallon of wash, and apply as above directed.

Small Farms in Favor.

The New York Bulletin says that there seems to be a marked tendency among California farmers to abandon the old ranch system, by which immense tracts of land were overrun and partially occupied without filling or improvements, under the ownership and management of one party, and to subdivide them into small farms. This is but the natural result of enhanced value of farming land, and is what has always occurred in the progress and development of new countries. Yet, its application to California will mark a new era in the farming industries of the Pacific coast. The usual causes have forced this step; for, in addition to the enhanced cost of land, it is found to be so much more profitable to till and cultivate as well in California as elsewhere. In other words, the same amount of labor and capital thus expended returns greater interest on the outlay than when made in the old way upon the ranch system. It is even admitted that the grazing industries of that state find it more profitable also to adopt the same system, and already it is said that the immense flocks of sheep are beginning to disappear, as have the great herds of cattle that formerly roamed over the unoccupied and even unowned plains of the state.

HORSE BREEDING IN RUSSIA.—There are seven crown studs in Russia and one in Poland, containing altogether 3,002 brood mares and horses, with twelve crown stables having 945 stallions. The Chirvan stud, purchased by the crown thirty years ago from the heirs of Count Orloff, is divided into three sections, one devoted to pure English horses, another to saddle horses, and the third to trotting horses. The Derkul stud breeds English carriage horses, the new Alexandrov, a kind of half blood saddle horse, and the Simarevsk thoroughbred Arabs, and the Striletzki Oriental saddle horses. In the Orenburg stud horses are bred for the light cavalry and artillery. Russia further possesses 2,444 private studs, having 6,496 stallions and about 70,000 brood mares, besides upward of 69,000 stallions and 620,000 brood mares in the Cossack and steppe "tabunac." Horse breeding has increased on private estates since the emancipation of the serfs, and many of the studs have been broken up, and have passed in part into the hands of the peasantry. In Russia there are 380 horse fairs, at which about 150,000 animals are annually sold, out of about 263,000 brought to market. The average price of a horse is 60 rubles—about \$50.

The relaxing power of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the liniment cold, and rub it in with the hand.

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIP-TOE. It is made in the form of a shoe, and would rather have a neat Silver Tip shoe than one that their feet should always keep them.

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIP-TOE. It is made in the form of a shoe, and would rather have a neat Silver Tip shoe than one that their feet should always keep them.

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIP-TOE. It is made in the form of a shoe, and would rather have a neat Silver Tip shoe than one that their feet should always keep them.

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIP-TOE. It is made in the form of a shoe, and would rather have a neat Silver Tip shoe than one that their feet should always keep them.

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIP-TOE. It is made in the form of a shoe, and would rather have a neat Silver Tip shoe than one that their feet should always keep them.

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIP-TOE. It is made in the form of a shoe, and would rather have a neat Silver Tip shoe than one that their feet should always keep them.

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIP-TOE. It is made in the form of a shoe, and would rather have a neat Silver Tip shoe than one that their feet should always keep them.

MERCHANTS' GARGLING OIL advertisement with illustrations of bottles and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Dr. Whittier's MARRIAGE GUIDE advertisement with circular illustrations and text.

Wanted Agents for the Great Central Agency advertisement with text and contact information.

Livingstone's advertisement with text and a small illustration.

Wyoming Monthly Lottery advertisement with text and a small illustration of a lottery ticket.

Elastic Truss advertisement with text and a small illustration of the truss.

Smith Organ Co. advertisement with text and a small illustration of an organ.

Tarrant's Seltzer Water advertisement with text and a small illustration of a seltzer bottle.

Hudley-Coleman Flour Mills advertisement with text and a small illustration of a flour mill.

Dr. Whittier's advertisement with text and a small illustration.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co. advertisement with text and a small illustration.

Large advertisement on the far right edge of the page for Simmon's Liver Regulator, featuring a large illustration of the product and detailed text about its efficacy.