AGRICULTURAL.

Getting Ready to Sow Winter Wheat If winter wheat is to be sown after early cats, peas, beans, early potatoes, or cornfodder, the moment the crop is off the ground, stick in the plow, or gang, or cultivator. Do not wait for rain. The weeds and stubble will pump up more water from the soil than any ordinary rainfall at this season will be likely to furnish. If you plow, or in anywise work the land, it will not only destroy the weeds and check the rapid evaporation of water, but should we have a shower, the rain will penetrate deeper into the worked soil, and render it soft and 'mellow. We have evreything to gain and nothing to lose by promptness in plowing immediately after the previous crop has been harvested.

In four years out of five, the principal difficulty in sowing winter wheat in proper season is to get the soil moist enough to cause the wheat to germinate vigorously and evenly. We must recollect that the soil, even during a severe drouth, contains in the first two or three a great many thousand gallons of water per acre, and still more at a greater depth. This water is constantly rising towards the surface. Any growing plant pumps it up out of the soil, and evaporates it into the atmosphere. The amount of water thus evaporated is enormous. The bare toil evaporates water from the surface as long as there is any to evaporate, but the loss of water from a bare soil is nothing in comparison with the loss on land upon which plants are growing.

In the winter wheat section of Western New York we sow our wheat from the 1st to the 20th of September. It is ready to cut from the first week in July to the first of August, varying greatly in this respect according to the season. As we go South wheat is sown latter in the autumn, and is ready to harvest earlier in the summer.

Where the Hessian fly is troublesome, we have to avoid early sowing in theautumn. The fly lays its eggs in the young wheat plants in autumn, and late sowing is one of the remedies. On the other hand, when wheat is liable to injury from the Midge, we have to avoid late sowing. The Midge flies lay their eggs in the ears of wheat when it is in blossom, and an early crop of wheat is far more liable to injure than a late crop.

Fortunately neither the Hessian fly nor the Midge has done much damage of late years, and the tendency amoung our best wheat-growers is towards earlier sowing. After the first of September it is thought desirable to sow as soon as the soil can be got sufficiently moist and mellow. It is just here where promptness, good judgment and science are all requisite. Rain will help us, but it will help us s'ill more if we go to work as though no rain were xpected. As we said before, there is water enough in the soil, but it is not near enough to the surface to cause the seed to germinate. What we have to do is to bury all the weeds, stubble, and growing plants, and keep the surface soil fine by the frequent use of the cultivator, harrow, and the roller. We know this is easier said than done-but on our strong wheat land it is the general experience that much of our success will depend on our ability to get the wheat well started in the early autumn.

Methods of Preserving Eggs.

At a recent poultry show in Birmingham England, prizes were awarded for the best dezen of preserved eggs. They were sent in two months before the date of the show, a short time to test any preserving process thoroughly. The eggs were tested by being boiled both soft and hard (that is, for a minute and a half, and for ten minutes,) and then tasted by the judges. Those that gained the first prize had been simply packed in common salt. They had not lost sensibly by evaporation, had good consistent albumen, and were of the best flavor when boiled. Those that received the second prize were but slightly inferior to the best; and the process of preserving is thus described: Melt one part of white wax to two parts of spermaceti, boil and mix thoroughly; or two parts clarified suet to one of wax, and two of spermaceti. Take new laid eggs, rub with antiseptic salt or fine rice starch. Wrap each egg in fine tissue paper, putting the broad end downward; screw the paper tightly at the top, leaving an inch to hold it by. Dip each egg rapidly into the fat heated to 100 degrees. Withdraw, and leave to cool. Pack, broad end down ward, in dry, white sand or sawdust. The London Agricultural Gazetle adds: The eggs so preserved were admirable, and probably, had the contest been for a longer time, would have stood first But it is exceedingly useful to know that eggs may be preserved admirably for two months with no more trouble than putting them in common salt. The other plan was superior in one respect; on stripping off the waxed paper, the shell was s pure and clean as when first laid; in fact the eggs might have sold as being fresh, if not as new

About Good Eating.

all these fancy dishes, with flub-dubs and richness and heaviness, but nice, wholesome, right place and makes glad the pathway leading thereto. There are a great many people who never know what good eating is. They may have plenty of money with which to buy the raw material, but the women of the household don't know a good thing when they see it, and the result is a great deal of style and fine silver and table ware, and a mixture of stuff that would incite a rebellion in the stomach and palate of a wooden Indian. I have dined at the table of the rich and of the poor, (comfortable poor, I mean,) and I have learned that money cannot furnish taste. There must be exquisite delicacy in the preparation of even the coarsest food, for a little old grease, or a vessel, will ruin a dish of cabbage quite as readily as it will a diamond-back terrapin and the housewife who dosen't know these destroys the gastronomical sensibility of her immediate family, destroys the pleasure of her guest, and, worse than all, bequeaths her ignorance to her children to inflict generations yet unborn. There is a wonderful degree of comfort in good eating, and cost any more to prepare a dollar's worth of meat and vegetables properly than it does improperly, and when the food is good notr of "warmed over victuals" is driven | mance of the rail ended in smoke.

from the house. The woman is the boss of the good eating department of a house, and many a man who wis brought up right, has became a heretic, because the boss didn't know how to make his heart and his gizzard

Farm and Garden Work for August

Think. Consult.

Experiment. Make repairs. Carry a note book. Watch the markets.

Favor the seed-corn hills, Manure the back fields! Keep up the flow of milk. Make repairs in spare hours.

Superior work pays us the best.

Above all things avoid foul seed. Gas lime should not be used fresh. Idle land is the weeds' opportunity. Fowls profit by a run in the stubble. Wheat after cats is a faulty practice. Whitewash will cleanse and sweeten.

August pigs make holiday small pork. Do not let your insurance policy expire. The damages by rats exceed those by fire. Sow white turnip seed for fine white odder.

Wash the horses feet and legs every Success is largely a matter of small de-

Roll the ground before and not after

Good seed and good soil are a good beginning.

Farm animals well summered are half wintered.

Help out the dried up pastures with green

Thinning the root crops means more tons to the acre. Clean, oil, and store all the implements

no longer in use. Get out the year's supply of muck while

the b ds are dry. Build temporary pasture shelter in airy parts of the fields.

Weeds when they go to seed curse the land that grew them.

The general purpose animal is superior

only in its versatility. Let the bumble bee live and thus increase

the yield of clover seed. A drain to be a profitable investment must be a permanent improvement.

Fall fallowing cleans the land and brings it into fine condition for spring crops.

Neglected fence rows are like a leaden weight upon the neck of clean field culture. A farmer's bank account may grow at the expense of his manure heap and grain

A clean, cool, ventilated stable free from flies, is a sustable lodging for the tired work

by the quantity and quality of brains which

The possibilities of a farm are measured

Amid all the toil of midsummer, do not forget to do a little careful work for the coming county fair.

Superior pork made from freshly fallen wormy apples is very cleansing to an insect infested orchard.

A root crop is very humble, but as a foundation for a judicious rotation it will support the symmetrical superstructure of profitable mixed farming. - American Agriculturist.

Big Doses.

The Southern negro does not take kindly to the pellets of the homeopathist. He believes in the largest doses of the old-school practice, and will toss off a tumblerful of eastor oil with a smack of the lips. Even Brown and Blair assisted by the driver, a glass of salts and senna will be swallowed | soon had the others in custody, though not with gusto, while a bolus is taken without a moment's besitation. An Englishman, who more buckshot, hunted in the Soudan says that nothing than a good dose of medicine. He found his medicine-chest more useful in making the negroes friendly than his revolver and breech-loading rifle.

But the medicine must be strong and rap d in its effects. For the savage is too had no idea of failing in t eir enterprise, impatient to wait several hours for the medicine to operate, and too much influenced by his sight and taste to be satisfied with a small dose. He is never so happy as when he has taken a good dose of crotonoil and colocynth, or four or five grains of

tartar emetic. Holloway's pills were as popular in the Soudan as in London; and the sportsman found that the more liberal he was with these powerful cathartics, the more willing | side of the road, and seized my gun. were the negroes to serve him. Whenever When I say "good eating," I don't mean | he opened his medicine chest, the natives respected him as a great "medicine man." French names, and grease and oil and the more he physicked them, the better they liked it. But willingly as they were toothsome food, which goes straight to the | to be doctored internally, not one of them would submit to an operation with the

Kissing Good-Bye at a Railway Station

The familiar and kiss emphasized "Good bye; now write as soon as you get there!" rang out on the morning air at a small station, when a gentlemen remarked, "Do you know, I never see any one kissing good-bye at a railway station, but I think of how I first met my wife?" 'Now, don't tell that ally thing again," interrupted his ife companion, as she blushed a little and suddenly became interested in the scenery. But the unheeding husband continued: - "It was at little too close contiguity to the cooking | Indianapolis. In the Union depot there, one night, she was bidding her brother good-bye just as he was starting on a long trip to the West. He stood on the car steps and she on fine points does incalculable damage. She | the depot platform for their last kiss; but | possessed of stronger moral than mental najust as he turned and went into the car, I stepped down to the platform. Immediately I felt a pair of arms around my neck, and a pair of soft lips rained kisses on my face and mouth before I had time to protect. You see, she had mistaken me for her brother, but there is economy in it, too, for it doesn't | the result was that I fell in love with her kisses, and -- " "I think," interrupted the lady, "that you and your friend had better go into the smoking car if you want to talk ', they lick the platter clean," and the bete such nonsence." And so another little ro-

A SHOTGUN MESSENGER.

The Exciting Adventures of a Wells, Fargo and Co. Messenger.

He was not yet 40 years of age, but he was one of the most experienced and daring messengers ever in the employ of the company. Blair's life was full of adventure and shotgun messenger" is a trusted employe of the express company, who is sent to ac company a stage bearing big treasure boxes or heavy remittances of currency. In the of money, or a well-filled treasure box, is rope is suspended a common swing-board, reasonably certain to tempt somebody, on which sits the man with the harpoon, his The average driver is tempted when held feet resting on a small platform or "pulpit" up to make peace at any price. Blair never | nailed to the bowsprit. If he chooses to bers who happened to run across him soon is rendered secure from falling by resting left the earth for good, or went limping against the semi-circular iron, which curves away to a hospital or prison. He was a backward just under his arms. A lookout hair-trigger sort of a fellow. The word stands at the masthead above, and when a 'Halt!' or a volley from an ambush had no fish is seen, the boat is sailed directly terrors for him. His gun was discharged toward him until within reach of the harinstantly. He invariably rode outside with pooner, who throw his iron with all his the driver, and carried a short double strength. The throw, as a rule, is suc. barrelled shotgun, loaded heavily with cessful if made by a trained fisherma s buckshot. Besides this weapon, which ex. The barb, when driven into the fish, in for having "killed with furiosity a lad of 14 perience proved was very fermidable, he automatically detached from the handle of wore in his belt two large revolvers. He the harpoon, but is still held by a long rope. depended upon his shotgun, however, in The wounded fish darts forward, and the almost every emergency. If the robbers line is "paid out" as fast as he requires it | trate of Bale in 1479 sentenced a cock to be were numerous and he could locate them he by one man, while the captain hastens to burned at the stake for the heinous and unwould give them both barrels at once, get his vessel away in another direction as which was usually about all they wanted. rapidly as possible, for this is a case in

an hour it halted in front of the barn door, driving his sword through heavy planks. when a voice from the side of the road sang

"Eugene Blair, surrender !" It was pitch dark, and, as no one was in sight, Blair jumped from the stage with his gun in his hand. Just then two shots were fired, and he answered one of them with one barrel of his gun, shooting where he had seen the flash. A moment later three men were upon him. He found it was impossible to use his gun, and, dropping it, he whirled one of the robbers around in front of the stage, where one of the side lights shone upon his back. The mark was a good one, and at that instant Jimmy Brown, from his seat on the stage, discharged one barrel, hitting the rober between the hips. This man being out of the way, until most of them had been hit by one or

Another time, when Blair was guarding gives an African savage greater pleasare a treasure box in the western part of the State, he had some fun with the agents. It was evident that they were not expecting him, or else they were green hands at the business. They had made the most elaborate preparations, however, and apparently "They had selected a mighty mean place, said Blair, "and if they had had the nerve they might have made us trouble. They had formed a sort of barricade on the edge of the road, which at that point ran along the side of the mountain. Back of them there was a slope of half a mile, rough with rocks and fallen timber. We were jogging along at a comfortable gait when I spied a movement back of the shrubbery on the 'Halt! Throw up your hands, there!' yell ed two or three in chorus. I answered instantly with a volley from both barrels. We heard nothing more. The crash of the gun was terrific. When the smoke cleared away a little we saw those fellows going end down the mountain side. I never knew what became of them or how badly they were hurt. We foun I their guns, and took them away with us. That was about the quickest work I ever did."-New York Sun

Balance in Character.

Fow persons are possessed of a perfectly balanced nature. Amiability is apt to be allied with weakness; a vigorous, pushing char eter is often impulsive, harsh and unjust. A reflective mind is slow to act; a prompt mind is often wrong. So through all the elements of character. the qualities that go to make up a per fect moral nature rarely appear in one person. The physical and intellectual do not precisely conform; the mental and moral are not evenly balanced. There are those tures. They constitute the spasmodic, impulsive element in society. There are others whose intellects so absolutely control their moral natures, that nothing is admitted that cannot be reasoned out satisfactorily. There are persons whose strong animal natures dominate all else, and both mind and spirit are subservient.

a fair degree of equality is the right step to-

Spearing Sword Fish.

One of the chief attractions at Block Island, R. I., is the fishing, which is simply fair for mackerel and bluefish, but almost Eugene Blair, the "shotgun messenger" or quite the best for sword fish. One in the service of Wells, Fargo & Co,, has steamer carried away sixty of these huge just died of consumption in San Francisco. creatures Monday, and forty more the next morning. They weighed from 100 to 400 pounds each. Unless one can witness the capture of a whale, no fishing is more exciting than the pursuit of this formidable excitement, and it is probable that the monster, and there is withal a spice of strain upon him hastened the disease which danger in the game which gives an added terminated in his death. His duties called | zest and throws into stronger relief the skill him rapidly from one point to another, all of the fisherman who battles with such uni the way from California to Nebra ka. "A form success against an adversary who is conquered by strategem rather than by strength. The method of capture is, in brief, as follows: On the end of the bowspirt of the vessel stands a strong, heavy Territories it is all but impossible for the iron rod, supporting another strong piece stage officials to prevent public in of iron in the form of a semi-circle, with formation as to the approximate value of the end of the bow or curve drawn toward treasure and mail shipments. A large sum the boat. From these ends, by a strong A few years ago Wells, Fargo & Co. re- which distance lends enchantment to the ceived notification that a large sum of view especially those who know the money at Eureka. Nev., awaited transpor- strength of the sword with which the ment. When hatched by a serpent or by tation to Tybo, where it was wanted to pay maddened fish is armed. When he has off miners with. The stage road was lonely, | been given rope enough, the end of the line and it lad long been infested with robbers. is attached to a small empty cask, which is its baneful breath and "death-darting eye," Appreciating the risk of the undertaking, thrown overboard to amuse the fish which | destroy all the inmates. Naturalists believthe company ordered Blair to Eureka, and is now becoming frantic with the pain, but | ed in this fable as late as the eighteenth consent another messenger, named James slightly felt at first; while the fishermen Brown, to accompany him. At the time increase their distance from him as rapidly ronie read a paper before the Academie des the trip was to have been made there were as possible. Now the fish begins to strug- Sciences to prove that the eggs attributed to in Eureka half a dozen ex-convicts who gle in earnest, in the hope of getting free had just served out long sentences in the from the barb and rope. He skims along the hen. p nitentiary for stage robbery, and they the surface and a line of foam marks the were particularly bitter against Blair for course of the cask, which does not stop him the part he had taken in securing their con- but does soon greatly increase his pain, for viction. They learned of the intended he is harnessed to it by a sharp point of shipment, and all but one of them proceeded | steel which is all the while tearing his flesh. down the road to the Willows station, in. He changes his direction again and again, tending to await the arrival of the stage at but all in vain. Next he seeks the depths that point. The one who was left behind of the ocean, and all goes well until the was to learn how many messengers acoom. end of the rope is reached and the remorsepanied the stage and let his companions less cask is drawn under water. The know. The vehicle started from Eureka buoyancy of the air now gives great resistlate in the afternoon, and arrived at the ance to the cask, and if, for a moment, the Willows station at about 9 p. m. The fish yields, he is drawn to the surface. The robber who had remained behind found that struggle continues, and he swallows water, Blair had a companion, and, in accordance and inhales, too; and in time. paradoxical with this agreement, he rode rapidly to a as it may seem, he is drowned, really mountain about ten miles out and built two drowned, by the element to which he has good-sized fires to warn his associates of the been accustomed since, his birth but in coming of the two shotgons. When the which he can live only by breathing air robbers down the road saw the fires they alone. When his struggles are over the immediately seized the station, binding and cask becomes motionless, when he is hoisted gagging the two men employed there, on board. Woe to the boat that crosses his and then drew themselves up in a line and path during the death agony. He will awaited the arrival of the coach. In about sometimes dart against it with terrible force,

DEATH SOLVES A MYSTERY..

A Romantic Story.

Iu 1870 there came to Taunton, Mass., a man who described himself as Frank Charteris Brown, and who has since lived here. He had great intellectual ability, but ill-fortune seemed to follow him, and when he died recently the people were not surprised. The mystery which always seemed to surround him has been penetrated, through the papers which were left intrusted to Daputy Sheriff Thomas O. Fal vey, from which the following particulars were gathered:

Brown was the youngest child of the late George Robertson, Esq. of Elinburgh, keeper of the records of Scotland, and nephew of the late Gen. Sir George Brown, G. C. B., K. H. He was educated at Rugby. Though intended for the ministry, he entered the army as a commissioned officer in the Thirteenth Light Dragoons in 1848 After serving two and one-half years he was transferred to the Life Guards, where he remained until 1855. In 1854 he was married privately to an English actress, for which his allowance was taken from him, but it was afterwards returned to him on condition of his selling out and coming to America. Since that time, September, 1855 he never saw any of his family. In 1864 his wife and daughter died in Paris, after having travelled nearly all over the world. Then he drifted back to England He was sent by the Liberal party to Taunton, Eng , to run a small newspaper during the general election, and he says: "I was the direct means of Henry James, Q C. (now the famous Sir Henry James, Gladstone's Attorney General) getting into Parliament, a service which he has more than once substantially acknowledged." He came again to this country in August, 1869, worked a while for J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, afterward accompanied Jay Choke's pacty at the opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad as the representative of the New York Times, and finally drifted to Boston destitute. He walked from there to this city, because it bore the same name as the place in England where he did so well, and here he married again. The story of his wanderings closes thus:

"If it was a disgrace that I married a good and virtuous lady when I might have done otherwise, then I am guilty. If poverty is a disgrace- then I am doubly disgraced; and if loving and cherishing my second wife-poor, innocent, kind-hearted, loving girl as she is-is another disgrace, once mare I plead guilty."

Mr. Falvey has explicit instructions to open negotiations with the trustees of the property in England, that justice may be done the widow, it being well known to Falvey that there is property forthcoming. Indeed through his endeavors Brown or Robertson has been allowed £5 a week for some time past.

A Dakota clergyman, after a long perio l of intense inebriety, preached a sermon of To regulate all these parts so as to attain corresponding deep contrition. Several passages of the remarkable discourse were de

TRYING ANIMALS FOR MURDER.

Some of the Oddities of Mediæval Justice. On the 10 of January, 1457, a sow was convicted of murder, committed on person of an infant named Johan Martin, of Sivigny, and sentenced to be hanged. Her six sucklings were also included in the indichment as accomplices; but "in default of any positive proof that they had assisted in mangling the deceased, they were restored to their owner, on condition that he should give bail for their appearance should further evidence be forthcoming to prove their complicity in their mother's crime." About a month later, "on the Friday aft r the feast of the Purification of the Virgin," the sucklings were againbrought before the court; and as their owner, Jehan Bulls, declined to be answerable for their good conduct, they were declared forfeited to the noble damsel, Katherine de Barnault. Lady of Savigoy. Sometimes a fine was imposed upon the owner of the offending beast, as was the case with Jehan Delalande and his wife, condemned on the 18th of April, 1499, by the Abbey of Josaphat, near Castress, to ply eighteen francs "on account of the mur surrendered, and the result was that rob- stand on this platform, he leans forward, and der of a child named Gillon, aged five years and a half, or thereabouts, committed by a porker, aged three months or thereabouts." The porker was "hanged and executed by] istice."

> But although pigs appear to have been the principal culprits, other quadrupeds were frequently called to answer for their crimes. The judiciary of the Cisterician abbey of Beaupre, in1499, sent a bull to the gallows or 15 years of age," and in 1389 the Carthusians of Dijon cause la horse to be condemned to death, for homicide. The magisnatural crime of laying an egg. The œuf coquatri was supposed to be the product of a very old cock and to furnish the most active and effective ingredient of witch oint. the sun, it brought forth a cockatrice, which would hide in the roof of a house, and, with tury; and in 1710 the French savant Lapeycocks owe their peculiar form to a disease of

Animals, also, bore their full part of persecution during the witchcraft delusion. Pigs suffered most in this respect, and were assumed to be peculiarly attractive to devils and therefore particularly liable to diabolical possession, as is evident from the legion that went out of the tomb-haunting man and were permitted, at their own request, to enter into the Gadarene herd of swine. Indeed the greatest theological authority of the middle ages. Thomas Aquinas, maintained that beasts are but embodiments of evil spirits. Chassenee quotes this opinion, and adds that in excommunicating animals the anathema "is aimed inferentially at the devil, who uses irrational creatures to our detriment." Still more recently, a French Jesuit, Pere Bongeant, set forth the same view in a philosophical treatise.

ANNIVERSARIES OF AGONY.

Victims of Snake Poisoning Tortured by Its Recurring Symptoms.

The strange case of the daughter of the Hon. A. C. Ramage of Bellaire, O, who having been bitten on Aug. 19, 1875, by a copper headed snake, and, her life having been saved, has had a return of the symptens of the poisoning on the nineteenth of August of every year since, has attracted wide attention in the medical profession, the statement being made that the case is unprecedental in toxicological phenomena, The case of Miss Ramage, however, recalls a similar one which occurred in this county, and which finally resulted as it is feared the Ohio laty's will. A young girl, who afterward became the wife of Col. George Snith, the first representative of Livingston county in the Assembly, was bitten in the ankle by a rattlesnake in 1803. Her life was saved, but on the recurrence, year after year, of the day on which she was bitten, her ankle and leg would become swollen as they had when the poison was first injected, and she would suffer all the tortures that fol'owed the passing of the virus into her blood. This would last several hours and then gradually pass away, to return with unvarying regularity the next year. The violence of the paroxysm; attending these recurring symptoms of the snake poisoning increased annually, but Mrs. Smith bore up under them for thirty-two years. On the next return, howevere, she was unable to bear through the period of the paroxysms, and died in great agony. The case of Miss Ramage is exactly the same, and it is feared that she will not be able to survive the dreaded ordeal now approaching.

Calling a Spade a Spade.

Calling things by their right names! I don't believe in it. A lie may be a lie; undoubtedly it is a lie, but if we go about talling everyboly so we would not only get our heads knocked in, but would be thoroughly disliked. Good people would be as strongly opposed to such business as bad people, for their interests would be affected, though it might not touch them directly and in theory they would like the plan. You see, about all morality is based on personal interest, or personal feeling anyway, and when the devil can get a man through that door he is pretty sure of getting solid with him for all time. The old serpent was well aware of this when he took Carist to the top of the mountain and made him a square offer of all the personal and real property in sight for his support. A merchant may sell sand in his sugar, and call it sugar, and though there is stealing and lying in it, he would, no doubt, resent it vigorously if he were told so, and on Sanday his minister is kind enough to deplore such evils, but he doesn't give them the names the Bible designates. Nor would it be wise to do so, since usage, and usage is law, does not sanction it. Moralists may find weakness and increase of immorality in it, but all the same, if the people of to-day recognize it as lawfal and proper, and political and moral economy teaches that the thing to do is what the most want done. That is to say, its precepts are so translated. Again, it is a duty we owe to our fellowman to be charitable, and charity covereth a multitude of sins. It covers them with a name as well as with something of a more substantial texture, and I believe that charity is right, ward securing what may be called balance in voted to vivid descriptions of delirium although at times it would appear just, before it is generous,