

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

JELLY covered with pulverized sugar will keep, without mold, if it is set away on a high shelf, where small boys cannot get at it.

NEW YORK COOKIES.—One cup sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and one egg. Add flour to roll thin and cut in rounds.

HOME-MADE CRACKERS.—To five pounds of flour take ten ounces of butter, one pint of cold water and an even teaspoonful of salt. It will take a deal of strength to knead them. Roll thin and bake.

BAZAR TONGUE TOAST.—Mince very fine cold boiled tongue, mix with cream, and to every half pint of the mixture allow the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Place on the stove and let simmer a minute or two. Have ready some nicely buttered toast, flour over the mixture, and serve hot.

TO ROAST A CALF'S LIVER.—Wash thoroughly, wipe dry; cut a long deep hole in the side; stuff with crumbs, bacon and onions, chopped; salt and pepper to taste; bit of butter and one egg; sew or tie together the liver; lard it over and bake in the oven, basting frequently; serve with gravy and currant jelly. —N. Y. Times.

CAULIFLOWER SAUCE.—One small cauliflower, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one onion, one small head of celery, a pinch of salt, and pepper, one teacup of water, one teacup of cream or milk. Boil the cauliflower in two waters, changing when about half done, throwing away the first, reserve one cupful of the last. Take out the cauliflower, drain and mince. Cook in another saucepan the onion and celery, mincing them when tender. Heat the reserved cupful of water again in the saucepan, add the milk; when warm put in the cauliflower and onion, the butter and seasoning—coating the butter thickly with flour; boil slightly until it thickens. This is a delicious sauce for any boiled meats. —Detroit Post and Tribune.

LE CULTIVATEUR remarks that rats, mice and insects will at once desert ground on which a little chloride of lime has been sprinkled. Plants may be protected from insect plagues by brushing their stems with a solution of it. It has often been noticed that a patch of land which had been treated in this way remains religiously respected by grubs, while the unprotected beds round about are literally devastated. Fruit trees may be guarded from the attacks of grubs by attaching to their trunks pieces of tow smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard, and ants and grubs already in possession will rapidly vacate their position. —N. Y. Herald.

Why English Farmers Emigrate.

A succession of bad seasons has, it must be admitted, had much to do toward making English farmers discontented, and awakened them to a sense of their true position. Following in the wake of these bad seasons has come a sharp competition of the United States, which has had the effect of depressing the price of all kinds of farm products, the losses from short crops at home in no way affecting the price as formerly, when a few ship loads of grain or meat from America made good the deficiency and fully met the demands of the market. The first attack at shipping live stock and dressed meat to Europe were not sufficiently successful or remunerative to cause any serious alarm among the farmers of Great Britain, and they all thought these shipments were only one of those chimerical Yankee experiments which would end in loss, and have no permanent effect upon the price of home products. But with every vessel sent out from our ports there was a gain in practical experience if nothing more, and soon shippers had acquired sufficient knowledge of this comparatively new branch of business to enable them to avoid the losses to which they were at first subjected; and now there are no more doubts in regard to our being able to send live stock, dressed meats, butter, cheese and similar articles to Europe than of our ability to produce them in almost unlimited quantities.

The lowering of the price of farm products in Great Britain through the sharp competition from this country, and the succession of bad seasons and ruined crops at home, are two powerful causes of what is termed the agricultural depression on the other side of the Atlantic; but there are also others which are too important to be overlooked. These are the laws and customs under which the English farmer must struggle for existence. First among his grievances are the game laws, which protect hares, rabbits and other animals that prey upon farm crops, for the use of the gentry and landowners who may a few days in the year desire a little sport in shooting these pests, and at the same time ride down the farmers' crops in pursuit of game. The farmer may see his wheat, oats and other crops laid waste by the hares and rabbits, but cannot protect himself, because the "game is preserved," and if he complains at the loss, he is curtly told to go and do better if he can—just what many have done, and more will do, unless these laws are abolished.

Not only is the wild game kept in the preserves destructive to the crops on the cultivated farms, but there are thousands of acres reserved for their sole use which might be employed to raise food for the half-starved millions of the surrounding country. A few deer, pheasants, and a hundred or two hares often occupy more land and cost the country more than it would require to feed and clothe a good-sized village of hard working mechanics and their families.

The farmers of England are kept down in a hundred ways unknown in this country, and the only wonder is that they have survived so long or made so little resistance. They are not even permitted to use their own judgment and knowledge of agriculture in managing the land for which they pay rent. The kind of crops they shall cultivate, the number of acres of each, and how often any one kind shall occupy the same plot of land, are, as a rule, indi-

cated, and put in the lease at the time of its execution; consequently the tenant is compelled to work in ruts made for him by persons competent or otherwise. If the tenant puts his private capital into improvements, making the land yield more than it otherwise would, his rent is likely to be raised accordingly, thereby compelling him to pay for increasing the value of property which is not his own. If he grumbles, he is told that the land will fetch the increased rent, and he can pay it or leave. This is no fancy supposition, but an actual fact which is of almost daily occurrence. In a late issue of the *Farmer* (London), a tenant of an excellent farm of some 300 acres, gives his experience within the past twenty years, which is a fair showing of hundreds and thousands of farmers in England to-day. He commenced with \$20,000 capital, paying in rent, tithes, and other taxes, \$3,000 a year for his 300-acre farm, the best he could find at the time for this sum. First, he found that the land had been run down by a former tenant, and much of it was too wet for grain, and needed underdraining, which, if done, must be at his own expense. Then he found there were far too many hares and rabbits on the farm, all of which were of course preserved; and when he complained of this nuisance to the agent, he was informed that if the place did not suit he could leave. After he had held the farm ten years and put nearly his entire \$20,000 into improvements, such as underdraining and manure, the owner died, his successor raised his rent \$750 a year, and the farmer either had to pay the increase or go and lose the money invested in the permanent improvements. He decided to hold on; but now, after ten years more of hard work, he says: "I have given my landlord notice that I should leave next Michaelmas, going out with the loss of nearly my entire capital and twenty years' hard labor."

The farmers of the United States have no such difficulties to encounter as those of England, for most of them own the land they till; and if crops are poor or low in price, there is no heavy rent to pay, and taxes are, as a rule, exceedingly low in comparison with those of other countries. Even if one fails to pay these, he cannot be ejected from his home after a six days' or six months' notice. In fact the farmer in America is about as independent a human being as can be found anywhere in this world, although he exercises his privilege of grumbling to the fullest extent. There is, however, room for more good farmers in every State and Territory, and the more of the good, steady Englishmen, with or without capital, that come to our shores the better. —N. Y. Sun.

Plowing in the Fall.

AFTER all that has been written on the subject of fall plowing, it would seem almost superfluous to add anything more, and it is not for the purpose of saying anything new at this time, but merely to keep in view a few of the chief benefits in its favor. There are those who do not appear to sufficiently appreciate the importance of this matter, often procrastinating the work until the severity of the weather prevents plowing until spring. Some of the prominent advantages of fall plowing have been stated as follows:

October and November are deemed an excellent time to break up sod and land for planting the following spring. The weather then is cool and bracing and the team strong and hearty for the work; while the weather in spring is more relaxing and the team less able; and spring's work being always hurrying, it saves time to dispatch as much of the plowing as possible during the previous autumn.

Sod land broken up late in autumn will be quite free from grass the following spring, the roots of the late overturned sward being so generally killed by the immediately succeeding winter that not much grass will start in the spring.

The frosts of winter disintegrate the plowed land, so that it readily crumbles into fine particles in spring, and a deep, mellow seed-bed is easily made. The chemical changes and modifications resulting from atmospheric action during the winter, develop latent fertility in the upturned furrows, which, together with the mellowing influences, materially increases the crop.

Most kinds of insects are either wholly destroyed, or the depredations materially checked, by late fall plowing, especially the common white grub and the cut-worm.

Corn stubble land may be plowed late in fall, and thus be ready for very early sowing in spring, thereby going far to insure a good crop of grass—the roots of the new seedling getting hold well, or being well established before the drouths of summer come.

Where the soil is fine-grained and unctious, and close, or where there is a hard-pan of good quality, deep plowing may be at once resorted to, with decided advantage. Where the subsoil is poorer, the plowing may still be advantageously deepened by degrees, say an inch at each new breaking up. But in by far the majority of cases, deep plowing may be the rule with safety, while shallow plowing may be the exception. The subsoil turned up will grow several shades darker by spring. The frosts and atmospheric influences of winter will mellow the soil, the inorganic elements and all latent fertility will be made more active for benefiting the crop. In spring, spread the manure and plow it in, or otherwise work it in or mingle it with the soil, to the depth, say of four inches, a little more or less, and you have the very best attainable condition for realizing good crops. Deeper plowing may thus be practiced than would at all times be safe or expedient, if the plowing be delayed till spring. —Western Rural.

How He "Set 'Em Up."

SIMPLY because the man who stands behind the bar of a certain saloon on Gratiot avenue is a pleasant-faced smiling old man, certain parties came to the conclusion that there was no fight in him. They therefore cooked up a plan to play upon his fears and make him "set 'em up" for the crowd. Three red-nosed men called upon the old man in a body yesterday, and business was opened by one of them saying:

"When I was here last night you handed me a glass of beer with a fly in it. No gentleman would do that. You meant it as an insult, and now I demand satisfaction. You must meet me on the field of honor."

"Ish dot bossible! Vhat field ish dot?" exclaimed the astonished bartender.

"You must go out with me and fight aduel!"

"Good gracious! Ish dot true?"

"Yes, it is. I'll go out and leave my two friends here to settle the details with you. I must either have blood or an ample apology!"

When the belligerent had retired one of the others said:

"See here, old man, I'm afraid you've got yourself into a bad box. That chap is a sure shot, and he'll wing you."

"How vill he put some wings on me?" innocently inquired the beer-jerk.

"Now, listen. You insulted him."

"Yaw."

"He demands the satisfaction of a gentleman."

"Yaw."

"You must fight a duel with him or apologize and set up the beer."

"Vhat ish a duel?"

"Why, you will go outside the city and pace off ten paces and shoot at each other. Now, then, will you do that or set up the beer and beg his pardon."

"Vhelli, I dells you," replied the old man as he lifted a big navy revolver into sight. "If I sets up der beer I loses fifteen cents; if I go outnd fights some duels I kills him stone det!"

"And you'll fight?"

"Yaw, I vill—it is cheaper."

"Don't you know," said the man, after a blank silence, "that you'll have to fight all three of us?"

"Yaw, I s'pose I vill. I shall now fight mit you two and dake der odder one to-morrow!"

He thereupon changed his pistol for a club, danced around the bar, and the way he rushed 'em out was painful to see. The belligerent was waiting on the corner, and as the pair came dusting out he called:

"Did he set 'em up?"

"Set 'em up?" shrieked one of the limpers, as he came to a halt—his knocking a man over two beer-kegs and a table setting 'em up?" —Detroit Free Press.

American Enterprise.

Word comes to us from across the water that W. G. Wilson's visit to Europe was to make arrangements for the manufacture of the new Wilson oscillating shuttle sewing machine in England for the European market, and that the well-known "Wellington Works," of Oldham, near London, owned by a stock company known as Bradbury & Co. (limited), for the manufacture of the Singer, Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Wellington sewing machines, since 1850, have been secured for the manufacture of the Wilson oscillating shuttle sewing machines exclusively hereafter. An interview with Mr. Sheldon, the General Manager of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, elicited the fact that our information is correct, and that this course was absolutely necessary in consequence of the incapacity of the company's large works at Grand Crossing to turn out sufficient number of Wilson sewing machines to supply the market. —The Sewing Machine Advance.

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