

Farm, Garden and Household.

An Inch a Year.

I will give you some of my experience in deep, and also early plowing. In June, 1868, I broke 10 acres of oak grub land, on a ridge, with clay subsoil. I broke about four inches deep. It was a wet season and the blue-joint grass and arctichokes got a good start for the first summer. In the spring of '69 I sowed it with wheat and dragged it until I felt as though I had been dragged over a corduroy bridge for three weeks. That year I had seven bushels per acre and about three tons of blue grass and arctichokes—the wheat stood about two feet high and the arctichokes six. I plowed it that season the second week in August about one inch deeper than it was broke. The season of 1870 I sowed again with wheat. It was very dry. The grain stood about 3 1/2 feet high, without a weed, and yielded 20 bushels per acre. Flowed again in August, one inch deeper than before. Next crop stood about four feet high, although a dry season, and the yield was 27 bushels per acre. That season I plowed it the forepart of September, an inch deeper, as usual; last season, two weeks before harvest, the grain stood five feet high, and some of it six, but by the time it was ready for the reaper it was not as high by three or four feet. The next year I had 31 1/2 bushels per acre, and I don't think I saved over three-fourths of the crop. Last fall I did not go down for the extra inch. I feared if I kept on until I got down 15 or 20 inches, the straw would grow 18 or 20 feet high, and that would retard the growth of Minnesota; but if we want long straw and heavy wheat, we must plow deep. One inch deeper each year is plenty, and if this rule is followed strictly, our farms will be in good condition 100 years to come.—St. Paul Pioneer.

Farm Notes.

The average weight of a quart of milk when strained and cooled is 2 pounds 2 1/2 ounces. Rich milk weighs less than poor milk.

President Grant keeps a few cows on the grounds of the White House, and a blue dachshund is used.

Some cheese-makers produced square cheeses last year, which cured and sold well, and they will continue to make them in the same form.

The way to restore rancid butter is to wash it first in lime-water, then in cold spring-water.

A filthy pond or other foul place within 100 feet from where milk is set during summer will spoil the butter.

When it is desirable to raise heifer calves for milkers they should not have the rich milk, which produces fat, but that of medium quality, which produces muscle.

The amount of really good butter in proportion to all that comes to market does not exceed five per cent, and the most difficult thing to get in the whole line of farmers' produce is good butter. The great mass may be called grease, though a portion is eaten by poor people. This shows why butter does not bring the more at the market. It is hardly worth while to go through all the trouble of milking and churning while this condition prevails.

Treatment of Night's Milk.

"What effect has removing the cream from the night's milk upon the quality and quantity of cheese made?" was discussed by the Jefferson County (New York) Farmers' Club, eliciting the facts that one pound of butter can be made from the cream of 100 pounds of milk set over night; that after making butter from the cream taken from the night's milk, it required nine and one-quarter pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese; that if the cream once separates from the milk it passes through chemical changes that render its absorption by the caseine, excepting through cohesion, impossible; that in a majority of cases where the cream is returned to the milk, it became rancid in cooking and passed off with the whey in oil; that if the milk is kept in motion by an agitator, or other means, to prevent the cream from separating from the milk, there is danger of churning, and thus losing the oil. Where cheese is made from milk thus treated, viz: the cream from the night's proportion made into butter, it should not be cooked as high, and should remain in the whey longer. If properly made, there is no perceptible difference between this cheese and that in which the cream has been returned. Query: If the oil is retained by the caseine by cohesion, is it not liable to become rancid and cause the cheese to be "off flavor?"

Why Eggs are Spoiled.

During a late conversation with one of our egg dealers he advanced the theory that eggs spoiled because the yellow or yolk came in contact with the membrane between the white and shell, and if eggs were turned occasionally they would keep for an indefinite length of time. He further stated that if a sitting hen did not turn her eggs every few days they would invariably spoil and fail to hatch. His theory was that so long as there was a portion of the white or albumen between the yellow and the shell the egg was practically air-tight, but when the yellow came in contact with the shell it adhered to it and allowed the access of air.

CHANGE YOUR FOOD.—When the warm weather comes on in the spring people require less carbonaceous food, but instead of changing their diet at this time of weather changes, they continue to eat the same kinds of food they have been eating the coldest weather of winter, and the consequence is, that the already over-burdened liver, unable to bear up under this extra load, utterly refuses to perform its function until it has had a chance to rest and throw off its accumulated burdens. First, people must eat a less proportion of carbonaceous food at all times. Second, as the weather grows warmer in the spring, they must eat much less quantity of it than they do in cold weather, and substitute, instead, more vegetables and acid fruits. Every family should have a large supply of canned fruits and green vegetables at this time of year. For a single article there is nothing so good as tart apples, and they should be used in unlimited quantities.—Herald of Health.

The Bank of England Forgeries.

A Curious Chapter in the History of Crime.

Though the remarkable forgeries upon the Bank of England have been common topics of conversation during the past few months, I may venture the assertion that very little is known concerning the facts of the case; therefore, as I have recently received some interesting information concerning this chapter of crime, I will lay it before your readers as follows:

During the autumn of last year four Americans—George M. Macdonnell, A. Biron Bidwell, George Midwell, and a man by the name of Noyes—came together in England, where they formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting illegitimate business. Macdonnell had just finished a term in Sing Sing for "raising" a check on Tiffany for diamonds, when he rejoiced in the name of Livingstone; Noyes, under the name of Kellogg, had served a term in the New Jersey State Prison for a similar offence, and the two Bidwells had been in durance vile in the far West.

These adventurers possessed funds amounting to about thirty thousand dollars, which they used as capital in their nefarious transactions. Their first step was to invest in genuine bills, so that they might get forms and signatures which they could forge. Having procured these for patterns, the partners, Bidwell (A. Biron) went to the branch Bank of England with a proper introduction and deposited the genuine bills for collection, stating that he was the agent for the Pullman Car Company and had had many transactions for that company on the Continent. He said he would be in receipt of foreign bills to pay for rights which he had sold, and that his headquarters would be at Birmingham. He opened an account with the Bank of England under the name of F. A. Warren and endorsed the genuine bills for discount by that name. The other Bidwell, George, procured paper to be printed like the genuine bills, and these counterfeits were filled up by Macdonnell for any amount which he happened to think. They were then taken by Noyes and A. Biron Bidwell to Birmingham and then mailed to the Bank of England for discount in letters signed F. A. Warren. The Bank discounted the bills and notified Warren of the fact by letter.

Here matters began to grow complicated. A. Biron Bidwell went to the Continental Bank in London, after they had their plans at the Bank of England fully under way, and was introduced under the name of C. J. Horton. He deposited in this bank the checks which he drew as F. A. Warren on the Bank of England, and which were paid. As C. J. Horton, A. Biron Bidwell then drew his checks on the Continental Bank, and gave them to Noyes, who got the money in Bank of England notes, which he immediately took to the Bank of England and had exchanged for sovereigns. Noyes gave these sovereigns to Macdonnell, Macdonnell took them back to the Bank of England and exchanged them for notes, and with these notes the four conspirators purchased American bonds, which they sent to this country, and which have since been found addressed to various aliases to the amount of over three hundred thousand dollars.

So far, so good, for them; their plans had been very cleverly carried out, but in an unguarded moment the slip was made that doomed them all. One of the forged acceptances was payable on Monday day "after sight," and therefore required the date of the sight in the acceptance. This had been omitted. The bank sent it to the acceptors for rectification, the acceptors said "forgery," and then it was discovered that the bank had discounted £105,000 of forged acceptances.

Just as this discovery was made, Noyes appeared with a check on Horton for five thousand pounds, with which to purchase more United States bonds, and he was immediately taken into custody.

In the meantime A. Biron Bidwell had married a young English girl, stating to her relatives that he was the agent of the Pullman Car Company. On Noyes' examination, the managers of the Bank of England stated that F. A. Warren had represented himself as engaged for the Pullman Car Company. The relatives of Mrs. Bidwell read this statement in the papers, and upon comparing notes it was found that F. A. Warren was A. Biron Bidwell, and upon showing his photograph to the Cashier of the Continental Bank, he was identified as C. J. Horton. Mrs. Bidwell wrote to her friends that her husband was to take her to Madrid and thence to Cuba, and upon that hint A. Biron Bidwell was arrested in Havana.

Macdonnell, as it will be remembered, came to this country and was arrested upon his arrival. This fact was published in the papers, and George Bidwell, who had secured himself in Edinburgh, saw it. He wrote a letter of condolence to Macdonnell without a signature, but sealed it with his monogram seal. The fact of such seal and the postmark on the letter were telegraphed to London, and George Bidwell was shortly after found in Edinburgh and arrested.

Up to this time the losers by these stupendous frauds have recovered \$20,000 in acceptances which are good, \$310,000 in bonds, \$1,100 in Bank of England notes, \$11,000 in sovereigns, and \$3,000 in diamonds; in all a little over \$345,000.

This is the history of the celebrated Bank of England forgeries, as nearly as can be given in a condensed form, and it is a pretty clear demonstration of the fact that the cleverest people will sometimes make mistakes, and that an avenging Nemesis is continually on the track of all scamps. Sooner or later success makes them over-confident and careless, and then they fall into the clutches of the law. Under the circumstances the best thing the law can do is to tighten its grip upon these fellows as much as possible, and place them where they will be obliged hereafter to work for the interests of other men.

The Kentucky Press Association have invited Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, to deliver the address at their annual meeting next year.

A Chinese Proposition.

When the order for clipping the hair of the Chinese prisoners in the county jail came up at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco for final action (it was finally passed, but vetoed by the Mayor), the Rev. O. Gibson, Chinese missionary, appeared before that body with a petition, signed by many leading Chinese merchants, which he had translated and was invited to read. The paper was a statement of the Chinese question from the Chinese point of view, and called attention to the fact that the policy of the Chinese Government was strictly exclusive. Under late treaty stipulations, dictated to China by Christian Governments, the people of Europe and America have freely entered the country for all purposes, and they have caused more dissatisfaction than have the Chinese in this country. The introduction of American and English steamers upon the rivers and coast of China has thrown out of business a vast fleet of junk, and out of employment a whole army of men larger in number than all the Chinese now in America.

Attention is further called to the great commercial relations between the two countries, and the significant fact that the Chinese Government has sent and continues to send scores of youths to America to learn our language, customs and laws; also, that foreigners, under stipulations, are not subject to the laws of China, but carry their own code of laws into all parts of the country. Speaking of immigration in general, the petitioners ask why there should be such great opposition to the immigration of 15,000 or 20,000 peaceful Chinese annually, when 400,000 Europeans—one-third of whom are plotters against our institutions—are received with open arms, and are subject to the laws of the name of justice and humanity, in the name of Christianity, as we understand it, the petitioners say, "we protest against such severe and discriminating enactments against our people while living in this country under existing treaties." They then make the following proposition: "Finally, since our presence here is considered so detrimental to the country and is so offensive to the American people, we propose and promise on our part to use all our influence to carry the proposition into effect. We propose a speedy and perfect abrogation and repeal of the present treaty relations between China and America, requiring the retirement of all Chinese people and the withdrawal of all American people and trade and commercial intercourse whatever from China. This, perhaps, will give to the American people the opportunity of preserving for a longer time their civil and religious institutions, which, it is said, the immigration of the Chinese is calculated to destroy. This arrangement will also, to some extent, relieve the Chinese people and Government from the serious embarrassments which now disturb them, and enable them, by so much, to return to the traditional policy of their sages and statesmen, i. e., 'Stay at home and mind our own business, and let all other people do the same.' This is our proposition. Will American people consent to it? Will the United States which have lately said so many things against us and against our residence in this country, will they now aid us in bringing about this, to us, desirable state of affairs? In the meantime, since we are now here under sacred treaty stipulations, we humbly pray they will be treated according to those stipulations, until such time as the treaty can be repealed and commercial intercourse and friendly relations come to an end."

Captain Jack's Childhood.

Mrs. Joseph Knott, seventy years old, residing in Portland, Oregon, informs a reporter of the Herald, of the latter city, that, in the year 1851, while living at Canonville, Douglas county, an Indian boy came to their house, and, speaking the jargon, desired to live with them. He was one of the Rogue River Indians, and belonged to a tribe then located on Cow Creek. She noticed that he appeared to be an active, keen, shrewd-looking boy, and, with the consent of her husband, took him to raise, with whom he remained several years. As soon as the boy was assured that they intended to keep him, he insisted on having a "Boston" name, as he called it, and wished to be named after the best looking of Mrs. Knott's children. This being appreciated by the mother, she decided to name him after her son—their ages, apparently, being about the same—and this son was J. Knott, better known as Jack Knott, of saloon fame. The boys grew up together, and many were the days they spent in the woods of the mountains. On one occasion, after he had been with them some time, he became offended because he was told to leave the room, and loaded his rifle with the intention of shooting Levi Knott, but was discovered in season to prevent his designs. This circumstance led to his expulsion from the family, and from that until the present time he has not been seen by them, except in 1855, the year in which he murdered Mrs. Harris, after which Jack went to the Goose Lake country. His mother was a full sister to Rogue River John, who attempted to seize the steamer Columbia while she lay at anchor in the harbor of Crescent City, and also a half sister to the war chief Sam, of the same tribe, and Chief Joe, who received his appellation from having fought General Joe Lane. All of these facts were recently confirmed by Judge Prim, of Eastern Oregon, who communicated these particulars to Mrs. Knott, stating that the great Modoc chieftain, Captain Jack, was the boy she took to raise in 1851.

An Ottawa, Ont., paper, relates a little story about a cow that tossed a little girl into the raging canal, jumped in after her and tried to keep her down. Isn't that rather too impressive for truth?

FLAJO'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. It is warranted to give immediate relief to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—Com.

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.—Com.

JUST TAKEN HIS BITTERS.

We heard a seedy-looking individual with an alarmingly red nose, remark to a brother member that he had "just taken his bitters," but he did not mind taking another nip. His remark suggested a train of reflection. How was it, we asked ourselves, that the word "bitters" had grown to be a synonym for gin, whisky, rum, and other alcoholic stimulants, to which it was applied indiscriminately. Bitters, we reasoned, suggested a medicinal quality, and the idea of a poisonous stimulant; something invigorating to the system, not an alcoholic irritant, full of fusel oil, producing present intoxication and ultimate insanity, idiocy, or premature death. Moreover, our idea of bitters was totally irreconcilable with "gin cocktails," "rum punches," and "brandy smashes," which, we are informed, are sweetened with sugar, and rendered doubly injurious with essences colored by means of mineral poison. This was bitter-sweet with a vengeance. We mentioned this problem to a friend. He solved it by exclaiming: "Why, don't you know that most of these bitters advertised as remedies are only drams in disguise. Toppers know it, if you do not. I must make one conveyance, however," he added, "and that's Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS; there isn't a particle of alcohol or fermented liquor in it, and it is the best vegetable tonic and alterative in America."—Com.

The force of habit is fully illustrated in the case of a retired milkman, who says he never sees a can of water without having an almost irresistible desire to put some milk to it.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUVENILE TAR SOAP, made of the purest vegetable oils. It is certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—Com.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the amount of benefit I have received from the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I believe it the best article in the world for rheumatism."—Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSSOR HAIR DYE is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world; its effects are magical, its character harmonious, its nature, its qualities enduring.—Com.

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WHERE IS THY RELIEF? Readers, you will find it in that Favorite Home Remedy

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by all classes of people, and is the most certain and constant companion and inestimable resource in every instance of the first sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it. ITS MERITS ARE UNEXCELLED.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, Toothache, Neuralgia, Headache, Rheumatism, Colic, Cramp, Spasms, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Grip, Wind in the Bowels, Sore Throat, Stomachache, and all other Remedies Fail. Cures CHOLERA, when all other Remedies Fail. It gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

In sections of the country where FEVER AND AGUE is prevalent, the use of this medicine is of great value. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.

GREAT "CHOLERA" REMEDY

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint or any other form of bowel disease it is an absolute cure. It is an absolute cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing cholera than any other known remedy. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is so prevalent, this "CHOLERA" REMEDY is considered by the natives as well as by European physicians, as a most efficient remedy for cholera. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.

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A REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

[From the Hartford Daily Times.] We have already laid out in the previous condition of the Phoenix Life Insurance Company, located in this city, of which Eason Fessenden is the President and James F. Burns Secretary. A more careful investigation of its last annual statement, just published, warrants us in submitting to the readers of the Times some further remarks upon its rapid progress to popular favor and its remarkably prosperous condition at the present time.

Let us compare its condition ten years ago with what it is at the present time. In the years 1862 and 1863 it issued 1,717 policies; its income was \$135,672; dividends, \$1,244; losses by death, \$36,000; assets, \$487,933. Here was the business of two years. In 1872 it issued 10,527 policies; its income was \$3,413,724; dividends, \$968,447; losses by death, \$28,112,200; assets, \$20,225,000. This increase of business and assets in the short period of ten years is worthy of special notice. An income in 1872 of near \$3,500,000 against \$125,672 in 1862 and 1863; it is nearly thirty to one. Over ten thousand policies last year against seventeen hundred in two years, only ten years ago. Its net assets amount to over eight millions now, as less than half a million—more than sixteen to one. This wonderful increase is not the result of a single jump. It comes of regular yearly advances, showing the solidity and permanency of its management. For instance, the net assets of the company at the opening of the year 1872 amounted to \$2,000,000; at the commencement of 1873 they were \$2,700,000—an increase during the year 1872 of \$700,000.

The Phoenix has now \$3,000 policies in force, covering \$1,200,000,000 with the New York standard; these policies are worth \$7,776,317, and other liabilities carry its obligations up to \$7,800,000. Deciduous from its net assets the company has a surplus of \$1,199,882.50.

These facts before the public with the assurance that they cannot be equalled in comparative magnitude by any other company in New England, if indeed by any in the country, though a few others have larger aggregate assets, and though the company in question is last year in the number of policies issued. Only one other company in the United States has issued more than 5,000 policies in a year. The great and increasing prosperity, and in the firm and steady growth of the Phoenix Life Insurance Company, with a degree of pride and satisfaction, publish the details of its business and its solid condition.

If you have Chills and Fever, or any form of Fever and Ague, the Shallenberger's Anodyne and Anodyne will cure you. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.

A DISORDERED State of the Blood is the prime cause of many serious complaints, such as Eczema, Scabies, and other skin diseases. Dr. J. W. Allen's Blood Purifier purifies the blood, and destroys the virus of these diseases.



Half a Dollar Pays for THE WEEKLY SUN, A large eight page, 32-column newspaper, of the best class, from Nov. 1, 1874. Send 50 cents, and try it. Address THE SUN, New York City.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of every disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS. It is heir to them. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The Properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritive, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious. Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Table with market prices for various goods including Beef Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Flour. Columns include item names and prices.

CHILDREN TEETHING. Mothers! Mothers! Mothers! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething.

BEWARE OF Swindlers. We are reliable, and will pay \$1000 to any Agent who can secure \$400 a week salary. G. WEBBER & CO., Marion, O.

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