THE CLARION.

WEDNESDAY, - - - JUNE 4, 1879

A FLOWER FOR THE DEAD.

You place this flower in her hand, you say!
This pure, pale rose in her hand of clay!
Methinks could she lift her sealed eyes
They would meet your eyes with grieved surprise!

She has been your wife for many a year,
When clouds hung low and when skies were clear;
At your feet she laid her life's glad spring,
And her summer's glorious blossoming.

Her whole heart went with the hand you won,
If its warm love wanted as the years went on,
If it chilled in the grasp of an icy spell,
What was the reason? I pray you tell.

You cannot? I can; and beside her bier
My soul must speak and your soul must hear,
If she was not all that she might have been,
Hers was the sorrow, yours the sin.

Whose was the fault if she did not grow
Like a rose in the summer? Do you know?
Does a lily grow when its leaves are chilled?
Does it bloom when its root is winter killed?

For a little while, when you first were wed,
Your love was like sunshine round her shed;
Then a something crept between you two,
You fed where she could not follow you.

With a man's firm tread you went and came;
You lived for wealth, for power, for fame;
Shut into her woman's work and ways,
She heard the nation chant your praise.

But ah! you had dropped her hand the while;
What time had you for a kiss, a smile?
You two, with the same roof overhead,
Were as far apart as the sundered dead.

You in your manhood's strength and prime;
She worn and faded before her time.
'Tis a common story. This rose, you say,
You laid in her pallid hand to-day?

When did you give her a flower before?
Ah, well! What matter when all is o'er?
Yet stay a moment; you'll wed again.
I mean no reproach; 'tis the way of men.

But I pray you think when some fairer face
Shines like a star from her wonted place,
That love will starve if it is not fed;
That true hearts pray for their daily bread.

—Julia C. R. Dorr, in Sunday Afternoon.

Farm Notes.

Mulching holds the moisture in the ground and keeps the surface from baking during hot weather. Almost all kinds of litter around the farm, such as straw and chips, make an excellent mulch.

Why not raise black walnut trees in this country, for the sake of the timber? A man in Michigan recently sold seven of these trees, standing, for $1,000, the purchaser cutting and removing them.

Work well planned is half done, says a farmer correspondent. That is gospel truth. The farmer who goes to work without a complete plan, works at a great disadvantage.

Some scientific man has figured it out that for every pound of honey made by a hive of bees 2,500,000 flowers are drawn upon. A single colony of 40,000 bees has been known to store 20 pounds of honey in a day.

A Maine farmer put his mare into a box stall with the floor inclined in one direction, and found the animal invariably stood with her hind feet on the highest part of the floor. This agrees with the opinion of a blacksmith recently quoted.

The vitality of seeds may be tested by placing a sample of most any of the larger grains upon a hot stove. When the vitality is perfect the seeds will crack open with more or less noise; if defective the seed will burn up without cracking. The stove should not be too hot.—Exchange.

When new shoots of raspberry and blackberry vines start from the ground, allow only those to grow that are needed for next year's fruiting. Novices need to be reminded that next year's fruit will be borne on stems that have grown this year, and those which bear fruit this year will die.

The Farmer's Garden.

The garden is not a luxury only, but a necessity to the farmer who wishes to have an attractive and healthful bill of fare; and it seems very strange, indeed, why it is so badly neglected by many farmers. One reason, however, I think is, that it is usually in some corner near the house, and so small, and planted in such a manner, that all the labor of weeding and hoeing has to be done by the hand. Now, I believe in a large garden and in planting the rows the whole length, leaving space enough between the rows to work a cultivator. By this method most of the work can be done by the horse, and in such a garden it is a pleasure to work, while in the old-fashioned one of one or two rods square, it is a back-aching, disagreeable job, and no wonder it is left to grow up to weeds.

The location of the garden is of great importance. I prefer a gentle slope to the east or south, so that the young plants may receive the sun early in the morning. It should not be very steep, for if it is, much damage will be done by the rains of summer; and it should also be protected from the north and west winds, by a high fence, or evergreens set along the border.

Many people never know the luxury of a good vegetable garden. They live from youth to old age without learning how to manage one. They never taste the best products except at the tables of others. People are too apt to forget to plant a succession of vegetables. The soil must be rich, the land well cultivated every week or oftener. We need not here repeat the special directions for the time of sowing and the treatment of each vegetable. Every seed catalogue gives these directions; and a catalogue can be had for a postal card. Plants which thrive only in warm weather must not be put out too early. Wait till the sun comes out hot. Tomatoes, squashes, sweet potatoes, corn, egg plants, will grow then as if by magic.—Rural New Yorker.

Deep Plowing.

New York Observer.]

Some twenty years ago there was a mania among the agricultural theorists for deep plowing. Every farmer, it was said, had a farm under his lands of great value, where the plow had not yet reached. No matter what the character of the surface and the subsoils were, the plow should go in to the beam. But these men are beginning to get their eyes open. Mr. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., in speaking of the results of ten years' management of "Ogden Farm," says: "About six acres were, some seven or eight years ago, plowed about twelve inches deep. The subsoil of blue clay, which was brought to the surface, was a lasting injury to the land. It still shows the ill effect of the treatment, in spite of time and manure. There are some soils that would be benefitted by plowing twelve inches deep, but they are scarce." The rule may be said to be: "Never turn up over one or two inches of unfertile subsoil in one season; and, when so turned up, the land should receive a dressing of manure."

When fruit does harm it is because it is eaten at improper times, in improper quantities, or before it is ripened and fit for the human stomach. A distinguished physician has said that if his patients would make a practice of eating a couple of oranges before breakfast, from February to June, his practice would be gone. The principal evil is that we do not eat enough of fruit; that we injure its finer qualities with sugar; that we drown them in cream. We need the medical action of the pure fruit acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence.—Medical Journal.

The Value of Vegetables.

Every famer should have a vegetable garden. Too many neglect this. All their time and attention are given to the main crops, wheat, corn, potatoes, as the case may be. They raise splendid hay and superb apples, but the little luxuries that may be grown in the kitchen garden if they had one, are regarded as unimportant. This is a mistake in my opinion. My father was one of that class of farmers. He worked hard and made his farming pay, but there were about four months in the year when we had nothing to eat, so to speak. From the first of May to September our diet was salt pork, old potatoes, eggs, etc.; not a green thing was placed upon the table. Most farmers have their early potato patches now, but not a few cling to the old-fashioned idea and ignore a vegetable gardenas they would the greeting of a factory upon their best grass land. Only last summer, I sat down at a farmer's table in haying time, where fried potatoes and fried eggs constituted the first course. The only sauce was dried apple sauce. And this was the fare they daily sat down to, while their neighbors were luxuriating upon string and shell beans, early peas, green apple pie, currant, rhubarb, and strawberry sauce, lettuce, new potatoes, etc. The farmer was forehanded too.

Now vegetables are something more than mere luxuries. From sanitary considerations alone they should enter largely into the diet of our farming population. If farmers would eat less meat and consume more vegetables and fruit, especially during the warm weather, they would be a much healthier class. Herodotus, the old historian who gathered the materials for history by traveling and mixing with men, attributes the activity and healthiness of the ancient Persians to the variety of fruit and vegetables consumed by them. At their meals several courses of vegetable food preceded a very moderate allowance of meat. The Persians were the manliest and most sporting nation of the old world. To shoot well, to ride well, and to speak the truth, were the three principal things that a Persian taught his son. His modern descendant retains the same physical vigor, and his diet is practically the same as that of the tough old race. In one respect only has the modern Persian degenerated. He can no longer speak the truth, but is a cunning and chronic liar.

The fact, however, is servicable that the old Persians supported a vigorous life on vegetables mixed with a moderate allowance of meat. It shows that a race may be strong, and even indulge in athletic sports without being carnivorous. It also protests against the errors of those housewives who consider meat the only part of the meal which requires care, and that the chief use of vegetables is to garnish roast beef or boiled mutton.

The farmer who has his vegetable garden and works it, not only lives better but healthier than his neighbor who has not one. Potatoes, beans, carrots, parsnips, beets and turnips contain starch and sugar, and each of them is a direct food contributing to the force of the body in health.

Asparagus, onions, aromatic herbs, water-cresses and lettuce are stimulants. When eaten they cause an increased flow of saliva and gastric juices, thus promoting digestion. Cabbages and tomatoes contribute some of the materials of the blood, which are of importance to the general vigor of the constitution. The rule in serving vegetables is to have a variety, to have them fresh, and to see to it that they are properly cooked. There is no reason why a farmer cannot have them so. City people cannot fare as well. Doubtless much of the puniness, pallor, fetid breath and bad teeth which distinguish some of our town population, is due to their inability to get those articles of the table fresh.

How to Make Good Butter.

The advent of grass will put every farmer's wife in mind of the fact that there is always something new coming up in dairying. It may be all summed up, as we have time and again stated, in the following precepts:

Be sure the pasture is of the best, and that it contains a variety of the sweetest grasses. Do not change from winter feed to spring pasture too suddenly, and, particularly, do not turn out your cows too early to shift for themselves.

Let the milking be done by quiet persons, whether male or female, at regular times morning and evening, knowing always that the milking is conducted as cleanly as it is quietly.

Know that the utensils for holding the milk are of the best description and always scrupulously clean.

See that the milk is perfectly cooled to free it of animal odor. A thermometer is an absolute necessity in all well regulated dairies.

Be sure the room for setting milk is cool, and so it may be darkened at will. Thorough ventilation is one of the golden rules in dairying. The temperature of the dairy room should be never more than 60 degress, nor less than 40 degrees.

Skim the milk as soon as the first indications of getting thick from lopper are shown. Turn the cream slowly into the jar, and stir thoroughly when more cream is added. Keep the receptacle for the cream cool, from 50 to 60 degrees, and cover up with some fabric that will keep out minute insects, and at the same time allow access of air.

Churn when the cream is ripe, that is when the cream is sour, every other day in spring, and every day in summer. Do not allow the cream in the churn to rise much above sixty degrees. Do not churn too fast. There is nothing gained by seeking to bring the butter in a few minutes. From twenty to thirty minutes is about right.

Good grass will make nice colored butter. At such seasons, when the color of butter is pale, use coloring carefully. It is better that butter be rather light than a dark yellow.

When the better comes in granules stop churning. Wash with cold water or cold brine; work only enough to bring it to a firm uniform mass. Do not salt heavily; from three-quarters to one ounce of salt to a pound of butter is enough.

Pack in tight, clean, sweet packages; fill to within a half inch of the top, cover with a clean cloth, and add brine to fill until sold. Keep it in the coolest place you have, and there is no reason why you should not get the top price for your butter.—Prairie Farmer.

The President On the Exodus.

THE CONSTRUES OBSTRUCTION TO SUCH MOVEMENT AS REBELLION.

Washington May 26.—Messrs. Conway and Turner, acting in the interest of colored emigration from the South, have had an interview with the President to whom they made statements, that great difficulties were being thrown in the way of the "exodus" movement by planters and their friends along the Mississippi, and asking the President if violations of the law protecting American citizens in their rights to travel would not be resented by the General Government.

The President, who listened attentively to their statements, is reported substantially as expressing his approval of colored emigration, and as declaring that resistance to lawful business on a national highway such as the as the Mississippi would be rebellion, and there would be no doubt of Government interference in such an event.

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IS IT IDENTIFIED?

A SUPPOSED GERM OF YELLOW FEVER, WHICH ATTACHED ITSELF TO A GLASS IN NEW ORLEANS.

St. Louis Republican.]

Dr. Walter Bailey, of New Orleans, who is now in the city, stopping at the Lindell, has in his possession what he believes to be a real yellow-fever germ. Looking at the particles through a microscope it appears to be a cloudy colored substance, divided in all directions by lines of fibres, taking the form of a grapevine, which are somewhat darker in color than the main body of the substance. Scattered about these lines irregularly are several specks or spores of a dark brown, with a minute light speck in the center. The germ, which had formed upon the inner surface of the lower glass in the eye-piece of the microscope, is invisible to the naked eye; but when a certain focus of less power than that under which the above description is made is obtained, the particles resemble dust mixed with linen fibres.

As to the origin of the substance, Dr. Bailey states that it so happened that he took out his microscope and cleaned it about the 1st of September last, when the yellow fever was raging in an epidemic form in New Orleans, and after carefully

RUBBING AND DRYING.

the glasses with a chamois skin the instrument was closed up and laid away in a dry place in the wardrobe, where it remained until five weeks later, when, upon taking it out to examine some urinal deposit in a case of Bright's disease, nothing could be seen but the peculiar half-transparent substance which appeared upon one of the glasses. After examining the glasses carefully, the doctor came to the conclusion that the object on the glass was a sort of a vegetable of of the fungus order, which had grown upon the inside of the microscope after it was closed up and put away. He is certain the glass was perfectly clean when he put the instrument in the wardrobe, because he remembers distinctly that he looked through carefully to see that it was all right, it being his sole purpose to have it ready for us. He states that, after residing in New Orleans and practicing among yellow fever patients for more than twenty years, he had come to the conclusion that the germ from which yellow fever had its origin was

OF VEGETABLE GROWTH.

and he at once guessed that the formation had something to do with the origin and spread of yellow fever, for it readily occurred to him that he had fixed the instrument during yellow-fever time. In order to further satisfy himself of the nature of the substance in his microscope, he took it down to Dr. Hummel's, a place on Canal street, New Orleans, where such instruments are kept, and subjected it to a more powerful instrument. Dr. Hummel and numerous others were at once satisfied that the substance was of vegetable growth.

The doctor's theory as to the origin of yellow fever is that the small dots or pores in this visible fungus contain a fine powder, which is cast into the air by the bursting of the small bag which contains it. This powder being inhaled, causes a fermentation of the blood, which produces the fever.

The instrument has never been opened since the particles formed within it.

The proof, of course, is not positive that the germ is that of yellow-fever, but the chances that it is such are thought to preponderate. The growth is something unknown, and was formed in an atmosphere surcharged with yellow-fever poison, in whatever form that poison may exist. It is a vegetable germ, and, if not the germ of yellow fever, it is hard to say what it is.

Paste this in Your Head.

Drunkenness in Sweden and Norway is cured in the following manner: The drunkard is put in prison and his only nourishment is bread soaked in wine. During the first day the prisoner receives the bread and wine with much pleasure. On the second day the food is not so acceptable. After that he takes his food with great repugnance. In general, eight or ten days of this treatment suffices to produce such a disgust of liquor that the unhappy man is compelled to absolute abstinence. After leaving prison his drunkenness is radically cured, with an occasional exception, and the odor of liquor produces an invincible repulsion.

"Why," asks the Wheeling Leader, "don't some one write a song on the first fly of summer?" Because the fly wont hold still long enough for any one to write a song on it.—Norristown Herald.

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

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TERMS CASH. [feb5, 79-6m.]

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