

THE ALLIANCE.

The Arkansas Farmer: No financial plan ever submitted to the American people has been so viciously, bitterly and finally assailed as the sub-treasury plan, but on the other hand no plan has ever so steadily and rapidly gained friends. It will bear the fiery ordeal and come out victorious.

The Home Sentinel: When you hear a fellow say that the government cannot operate a railroad ask him how it is that when a railroad company makes an assignment the courts appoint a manager and the business goes on just the same. The public has the benefit of the road and it is operated under control of the government agent. If the courts can operate one line successfully, can there be any reason that all the lines may not be run the same way?

Arkansas Farmer: Don't think because your little sub-alliance is busy and wanting in energy and life that the order is going down. Read up and see that it is going ahead with all steam on. It grows at the rate of two or three thousand a day. Thirty-eight states have been organized and all will soon join the column. Nothing can stop the great march of the people. Take heed, take courage, stand true to your colors, and your principles will surely triumph. Right will in the end be the victor.

The Toller: Bold, fearless, determined leaders are needed at the front now in the Farmers Alliance to meet and withstand the assaults of the subsidized press and to meet the enemy on the hustings. There never was a period in the history of the order when such a united effort was made to create dissension in our ranks by falsehood and ridicule; but thanks to the courage, manhood and fidelity to principle shown by the rank and file of our order. They are standing by their chosen leaders, and the falsehood and abuse only unites them closer together in bonds of union.

The Leader: A conspiracy against the life-blood of the body politic—the money of the country—is the worst form of treason which can be committed in a republican form of government. It is a conspiracy to rob honest effort of its reward; it is a conspiracy to despoil honest enterprise of its profits; it is a conspiracy to rob labor of the fruits of its toil; it is a conspiracy to rob the country of its honesty, its industry, its enterprise and its manhood. For what purpose? To make the exploiter wealthier in his millions at the cost of the integrity, the virtue, the intelligence and the patriotism of the country. A race of parasites and slaves are incapable of freedom for more than one generation. A conspiracy to make the great masses serfs and slaves is a conspiracy against republican institutions.

The Alliance-Dispatch: No civilized nation under the sun, from the earliest history to the present day, has ever fought a war to a successful issue without the use of paper money in some form. Never has war been declared by any nation when the declaration was not speedily followed by the withdrawal of all specie moneys from circulation, and when specie did not hide itself away, and remain in deep, dark vaults away from the sight of the people until the danger was past, leaving the battle to be fought by paper money. Never has a country been threatened with a serious panic when gold did not proceed to intrench itself behind the ponderous doors of the banker's safe, and remain there until prosperity was restored by the free circulation of paper money. It is equally true that the value of the gold dollar has been determined not by the intrinsic value of the gold it contains, but by the demand that could be created for it by its owners hiding it away. And yet speculators in gold, who are the moneyed aristocracy of the world, would have you believe that the gold dollar is the only honest dollar. Bosh! Give us a money that will stay with us in the dark hour of financial distress and when war's dread alarms fill the land with horror. That is the honest dollar, but it is not the gold dollar!

The Ottawa Journal: A great deal is being said these times about Kansas credit. The old party papers are full of it. They claim that Kansas' wealth or woe depends on the favor it finds in the eyes of the Eastern money lender. They say that whatever adversity or depression exists to-day in Kansas, is owing to the bad name that the People's party has given to Kansas in the East. They say to the voters of Kansas, if you elect Alliance judges, Eastern money lenders will cease to do business in Kansas and misery, ruin and want will be the result. It was the chronic threat of the Republicans to the legislature last winter, "if you Alliance men pass this law, we will crush the life out of Kansas." Now ponder this. What does it go to prove? It is an acknowledgment of the possibility of the money power. We are in the power of money lenders, and they will make grass grow in the streets of the cities, sweep the people off the farms and turn them out into the highways to die." Again we say, think on it! If the power of individuals to loan money has reached to such a gigantic pass, is it not high time for the government to step in and take control of this mighty engine for woe or for good? If the money lenders have obtained such omnipotence that voters and even legislatures must act in obedience to their whims (and the old parties declare that he has reached that pass) is it not imperative on every loyal citizen to array himself against this Hydra-headed monster to our liberation.

FARMERS' RIGHTS.

They Are Acting on Principle and Know What They Are About.

Thinking that the farmers are too busy, are too ignorant to concern themselves about government, our lawmakers have not concerned themselves very much about agricultural interests; at least not in such a way as to protect or help the producer. Indeed, until recently the politician has not regarded the farmer as a factor of any importance in the civil problems of this country. The latter has been looked upon as a voter simply,—one who should cast his vote without question and according to the direction of some party leader.

So tamely and so long has this policy been accepted, that it is probably not very surprising that the politicians should be indignant, as they now are, because the farmers are presuming to claim some recognition in the discussions of government and to express a wish to share in its benefits.

Assumptions unquestioned soon become rights in the eyes of those who make them, and "squatter sovereignty" has become as bold in politics as ever it was in the Western reserves. It is strange that it has been submitted so long. No doubt many party leaders have come really, to think, that because farmers have not asserted their rights that they have forfeited them by the law of limitations.

This is a serious mistake and the sooner it is recognized the better.

We give below from the Western Rural a non-partisan, fair and dispassionate statement of some rights which farmers may still claim.

Please read it in the same spirit of equity.

There are certain rights which calm, fair judgement will accord to the farmer, even though it may be the judgement of some one who is not pleased with all that the farmer does. The farmer has been drifting toward independent political action more and more, and naturally this does not please the partisan, who in his anger may not stop to think that the producers of the country have suffered real wrongs, and that these wrongs ought to be redressed. The Rural is not a partisan paper and hence gives no advice as to what the farmers should do politically. Nor are we politicians, but we believe that it is good common sense to say that the old parties can break up any independent political movement in no way so surely as they can by making an honest inquiry into the merits of the complaints of the farming community and then set themselves about the work of encouraging reform where it is needed. It is all folly for our great city partisan dailies to keep harping about good crops. In the first place it will require more than one good crop to enable the farmer to square himself after all his years of misfortune, and hence those who think that the farmer's political creed begins and ends with his pocket-book, will find that even with bursting grain bins and corn cribs the supposed mild inspiration to the farmer's remonstrance to things as they exist a slim pocket-book will still remain after paying his indebtedness. At least that will be true in a sufficient number of cases to make a good sized army of fault finders.

But the farmer is acting upon principle. He has been a student of the tendencies of the time. He knows that he has been overcharged by the railroads and rings and trusts. He knows that taxation is not equal and that he is the main sufferer from the inequality. He knows that while he is producing the nation's wealth to a very large degree, he is not getting his share of it; and everybody who knows anything at all about it knows that too. While farming should be in the nature of the case profitable in this country, it is not; and it is not probable because of preventable causes. Now, the newspapers, as a rule, are not in favor of robbing the producer, but they become angry because the producer does not quietly submit to partisan authority. Not only justice, but the welfare of political parties, demand honest, fair treatment of the farmer, and that truth will yet be recognized.—Southern Alliance Farmer.

Women as Head Carriers. Mr. Wood says that he visited Prague, in Austria, and went through a large pearl button factory, employing 1,200 men, women and children. He found that the younger hands earned 10 cents a day, and the men and the older women 20 cents a day. During dinner time he and his friends went among the work people who made pearl buttons. Their dinner was dark bread and soup made from potatoes and turnips. Right opposite the factory a building was being constructed. Women acted as brick and hod carriers and they got 50 cents a day.—The Sentinel.

Make Them Give Their Views. Whenever you pin down a southern congressman as to his views on national banks he will very readily declare that he is opposed to them. If you will push him, he will declare in favor of a repeal of their charters. If you will then make him declare how he will supply the substitute for the national bank circulation that would be withdrawn, he will never answer. Why? He is simply firing to do nothing in that direction, and the next time he wants to be elected he will have a plan. Now is the time. Make them show up or shut up.—Southern Alliance Farmer.

Excited Citizen (to business manager of Eureka Medicine Co.)—(See here!) What do you mean by printing this testimonial over my name? I never took any of your stuff in my life. Manager—We are sorry, sir, but we understood that you were dead. (To clerk) James, see that the signature under sworn testimonial No. 41, 144 be changed before we get out the next edition of Public Indemnment.—Pack.

MONEY AND TARIFF.

The Subject Discussed by an Alliance Veteran.

Perhaps nothing since the foundation of our government has ever had the minds of the people so befogged as the tariff. Now don't understand by the above that I favor the tariff, because nothing could be further from the truth. I am one of those "idiots" we see and hear referred to by members of both the old parties, known as a free trader. I believe that the condition of the people at this time demands that they should buy what they have to buy as cheap as it is possible to manufacture and sell it. I am not a free trader alone for this reason, but because I believe if the tariff was abolished and all taxes levied direct, it would have the effect of showing the people just how much tax they paid, and when congress took a notion to squander the people's money, as it has done for the past fifteen or twenty years, why the next session of that body would witness a goodly number of members "fresh from the people." These are not my only reasons for being a free trader. It is a fact that the tariff system entails an enormous official expense, every dollar of which would be saved to the people by the abolition of the tariff. Not only this, but I believe it is an utter impossibility to "reform" the tariff so as to make, it bear equally upon all classes of citizens; but the greatest reason why I favor the abolition of the tariff is simply because it—high or low, big or little, great or small, Democratic or Republican—is robbery; robbing of one class (the masses) to enrich another class. Now I hope, after reading the foregoing, no one can mistake my position in regard to the tariff. And when I say that nothing has ever blinded, befuddled and deceived the people like the tariff, I mean just what I say.

If we are sick, the Democrats would have us believe that no M. D. who did not believe in "tariff reform" could possibly cure us, and the Republican party would make us believe that the McKinley bill applied is a cure for all ills.

Now let us look into this matter a little. I will take myself and family of seven as an example: during the past year I have purchased for myself and family dry goods and groceries to the amount of \$100. We are told that the tax on this is about \$47. At the present prices of cotton it will take 1,290 pounds of cotton, or nearly three bales of 500 pounds each to pay it. To give us the Mills' bill, or five per cent reduction, it would yet take 1,254 pounds to pay it, or a reduction of only 64 pounds of cotton or cash \$100! But to get nearer the true "Cleveland Tariff Reform," I would suppose that a reduction of the tariff to a 20 per cent basis would please the most ultra reformers of the Cleveland stripe. This would have given us a saving of \$27, and would have saved to me out of my 1,290 pounds of cotton 348 pounds. Now let us assume that it required the working of six acres of land (above an average crop) and summarize. Six acres of land will produce 290 pounds of cotton, which was sold at 7 1/2 cents (the price it has been selling at in my town for three weeks) will pay a debt of \$100. Under the Mills bill it would pay the debt and leave me 64 pounds of cotton, or \$5. Under a reduction of the tariff 27 per cent, it would leave me 348 pounds of cotton, or \$27.

We have seen what a reduction of the tariff will do. Now let us try another remedy and see what the effect will be. It is claimed by some that to double the volume of money would have the effect of increasing prices 100 per cent but to make a certainty of it, let us assume that it would only enhance prices 50 per cent, what then would be the result of the proceeds of our six acres of land? Let us see: 1,290 pounds of cotton at 7 1/2 cents, \$100; 1,290 pounds of cotton at 11 1/2 cents (increased 50 per cent), \$150; deduct my store account of \$100, and it leaves me a net profit of \$50 by doubling the volume of money, whereas by the most radical reduction of the tariff I could only have saved \$27, or two dollars over half as much.

I know that some will contend that an increase of the currency would have made my goods cost me more, but in my former article I think I showed conclusively that the prices of commodities covered by the tariff could not be enhanced very much.

Alliance Herald: It has become a trite joke for some tool of plutocracy to ask an alliance speaker how much cotton he produced this year, or similar question. This regales the opposition with delight, and no one objects to that crowd deriving all the fun possible from it. The question of how to increase crops and how to "make two blades of grass grow where one grew before" is not the question now. The question is how to keep the exploiters from taking both blades for interest on the money the present system has compelled every farmer to borrow? What is the use to produce a crop, if the other fellow shall get all the profits? The question is how to secure to the toiler the fruits of his labor and to the laborer the rewards of "his industry"? The people understand it.

Courage, Brothers. Be not weary and faint by the way-side. Revolutions are not accomplished in a day nor a year. The farmers of the whole country are uniting and becoming more solid each day. It requires time, work and patience; but all is being done as rapidly as possible. State after state is wheeling into line, and in each one the organization is growing in numbers and increasing in influence and power. The dawn of a better day is approaching and the silver lining to the cloud of despair that hangs over the heart of the farmer is increasing in size and promise. Be of good cheer and learn to labor and wait.—Exchange.

IT IS PERMANENT.

Coleman's Rural World Says the Alliance Has Come to Stay.

This question is being asked very frequently nowadays, not in one state, but in many, and by those in the order and those out of it. Men indeed may counted by the hundreds here, there and everywhere, who are willing to proclaim the downfall of the Alliance and almost to name the day for its obsequies. Then again there may be found hundreds of thousands who refuse to believe anything of the kind, who, on the contrary, have an abiding faith in the ultimate success of the order and are willing to pledge their faith and their works to the upbuilding of the Alliance and its ultimate success. Now it may be said of this last effort of the farmers of America, as was said by one of our old, relative to another matter, if the Alliance is founded on truth and the members thereof are united in good faith to remedy the evils that beset and encompass them, and they will employ only the proper moral and legal means to aid them in righting their wrongs, it will stand not alone the test of time, but will outlive the jeers and the sneers of its enemies. Indeed, thus founded and fostered, the seed sown already would be as bread cast upon the waters, found after many days to support new efforts, furnish fresh energies and send new men to the front to dare to do battle for the right and to put down wrong.

Too many cycles of time have passed that have been periods of oppression and of wrong because dominated by the autocratic idea that money makes might, and might is right, to justify the masses of producers of to-day in cringing thereto as though he only was free who could control money, and all else were slaves.

True, the cunning trickster the scheming politician and the shrewd and selfish of every persuasion have secured entrance to the door and been admitted to the fold to boost their own ambitious schemes, or otherwise gratify their selfish aims and have been disappointed and in a measure defeated. True, these have gone out to defame the good name and to help spoil the good work attempted by the hundreds of thousands of men in more than thirty states of the union, but it does not necessarily follow that the cause is a fraud or the order a failure. Such a one was found in twelve, 1,800 years ago, and may be expected in every enterprise, no matter how good so long as men are human.

The men who have the most interest in the Alliance are those who make a living by the plow, the men who work early and late, from one end of the year to the other, in all seasons, the men who plow and plant and work a whole year to reap and harvest only to have their produce made the kite to lift some into affluence and themselves made the football to be kicked and cuffed at every other man's pleasure. These men have united together for a purpose and that purpose is one that must not be dominated by either politician or self-seeker, or be lifted up or put down by political parties.

The weeding out process is going on. Men are being tried and their loyalty put to the test, and with these the stability, the integrity and the necessity of the order as a whole is being tried even as by fire. Should one be faint hearted in the work therefore? Should we be disconcerted because those who were esteemed lights in the firmament have gone out, or because they have proved traitors to the trust reposed in them? Not for a moment. Nay, only let this justify us in being more "determined to maintain our own integrity and the justice of our cause by standing like a stone wall, front to the foe, "Come on, MacDuff!"

Outside of Tennessee there has been no censure expressed for the Briceville miners. Newspapers both north and south, east and west either express a sympathy for the miners or are non-committal. All seem to realize that the revolution on the part of the Tennessee miners has sounded the death knell to the infernal lease system. This is true; it is only a matter of time when its repulsive stench will rise only from the records of the past. In Tennessee to-day the system would be wiped out of existence by a three-fourths vote and yet a stupid legislature didn't dare to represent its constituency. It let remain on the statute books a law repulsive to our people and equipped the government who is sworn to execute every statute. It turned its back upon three thousand miners and left them to submit or revolt by making criminals of themselves. It subjected the state to humiliation by being defied by an armed insurrection. It cleared the pages for the footing up of a powerful bill of cost for the maintaining of the system.

What did the miners do? They came pleading before the legislature for their homes and fireside. When the door was closed to them they sought the only chance of relief, the courts. There a deaf ear was turned, then quietly but firmly they resorted to the inalienable rights of revolution. In this they made themselves criminals, although without the shedding of blood they asserted their power.

We deplore the state of affairs that made the uprising necessary and most sincerely hope that Governor Buchanan will not be forced by his oath to uphold an enormous cork system which is repulsive to every instinct of justice. We believe the lesson has already been taught and that the people will repudiate the system at the ballot box and it is to be hoped that the miners will assist from further demonstrations as it might react to the injury of their cause.—The Toller, Tenn.

THE FARM AND HOME.

A HINT CONCERNING THE EUROPEAN MARKET.

The Best Breed for Choice Bacon—Young Boar for Profit—Scab on Fruit Trees—Farm Notes and Domestic Deer.

The Best Breed for Choice Bacon.

I believe a much greater quantity of bacon is consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, than of fat side pork, both fresh and salted. It is quite important therefore to the American farmer who wishes to export, writes A. R. Allen in the Country Gentleman, to grow that breed of swine which shall produce the most desirable quality of flesh for smoking. A hog for this purpose must abound in tender, lean, juicy meat rather than fat, as the latter quality is entirely unsuitable for bacon, and fit only for salting to pack in barrels for commercial dealing. The shape of such swine should be rather long than short in body, full on the back of extra depth, wide shoulders and broad thick hams, head and neck of moderate length and fine legs the same, active in movement, and completely free from all sluggishness.

Swine destined for bacon ought to have moderate exercise in the open air. In summer a grass or clover pasture with pure water running in it is preferable; in winter a dry yard with warm room, well bedded pens attached for shelter whenever desired by the animal to resort to them.

For feed, aside from pasture, give wheat bran or shorts, or oat or barley meal, as required, mixed with a pint to a quart of flaxseed or cottonseed meal, according to the size of the animal, morning and night. Early in autumn add sugar beets or other roots, or pumpkins, as much as will be eaten; and three to four weeks before slaughter, give Indian corn or meal, from one-third to one-half the proportion of their other food. More of this grain should not be used, as it would tend to make the flesh too fat.

The late opening of European markets for our hog products will require an immense additional quantity of live and dead meat to supply them—a rich boon to our farmers, of which they should make haste to take advantage. Swine of medium size are decidedly preferable, and cheapest and quickest to breed and rear. These may be grown suitable for market in nine to twelve months' time from birth. This is so much faster than rearing cattle that it enables small farmers and those possessing little capital to go into the business as well and as profitably as those of much larger means; in fact, gives the poor man as good a chance to gain a fair percentage in his occupation as the rich.

In regard to the best breed of swine which is possessed in America to produce choice bacon and hams, the Berkshire is superior, as he turns out the largest percentage of tender, lean, juicy meat. His nearly equal, perhaps is the Duroc or Jersey Red, or what is called the Tamworth in England. This is supposed to be descended from the old unimproved Berkshires of the present day, for some of them are nearly spoiled by breeders in the quality of their shoulders, hams and side-pieces. They have shortened the head, length and depth of the body, given them a pug-nose and fat jowls like the Chinese, and fed them almost entirely on corn. The result is that the largest percentage of the flesh is fat, instead of tender, lean, juicy meat, totally unfit for bacon. All such breeding should be stopped at once, not only in Berkshires, but other classes of swine that are reared expecting to make bacon of them.

Most of the portraits of swine appearing in our agricultural papers are of this very fat shape—mere caricatures of what a good bacon animal should be, and the additional misfortune is added at the shows of agricultural societies in appointing judges who know nothing of the desirable points necessary to form suitable bacon animals, and the result is prizes are awarded to unsuitable animals, to the injury of breeding good ones that will sell more quickly at a higher price.

Money in Sheep.

Sheep may come a little nearer returning something for nothing than can be had from some other investments, but the man who puts his money into a flock, of whatever size or breed of sheep, and afterwards omits to accord all the essentials to thrift and improvement is only surprising himself and need look for no other results than disappointed hopes and a depleted pocket-book. On the other hand, the farmer who secures the proper type of sheep and accords to these plenty of feed and good security from exposures as humanly and economy may dictate, will find himself rewarded by returns certain to lose nothing in comparison with the best that comes to him through any other source.

Young Beef for Profit.

The progress of ideas as connected with farm practices is far more rapid than farmers get credit for as the work goes along, says the Texas Live Stock Journal. We have only to look back over a few years of time to learn that great changes in methods and practices have taken place and have settled down into the position of common practice. This change has been very marked in the business of growing and fattening beef. This change is more plainly illustrated in the West with their large operations, though the change has taken place here as well as there. It was but a few years ago that it was the general understanding that an animal must be four years old or more before it was fatted for the butcher and for the consumer. Pro-

ducer Hubbard showed that a pound of growth could be made on less food and at far less cost on a growing animal than on an old one; in fact, that it was a law of growth that the younger the animal the greater the growth per day, and the less food per day called for. He further showed that the satisfaction of all feeders that the growth of steers the third year and later on did not pay its way. The Chicago fat stock show soon adopted the then remarkable plan of offering no prizes on beef cattle so old as four years, thus taking the ground that there should be no encouragement given to keeping steers up to that age. Growers soon caught up with the idea and came to accept the action as wise and proper.

Improved Mutton.

Many breeders have an unhappy faculty of saying that mutton is mutton, no matter whence it comes or from what breed or condition of carcass; but they make a great mistake. As well say that beef was beef, and just as good whether taken from a Texas steer or from an improved bullock. At the same time there is no ignoring the fact that a properly fed wether will make excellent mutton, even though of but common stock, as will also a Texas steer make good beef. It is all in the finish that is put to the animal during the last few months of its life. The famous mutton of England, of Great Britain indeed, comes from the mutton breeds whose feed has gone to the making of flesh rather than wool, and to eatable lean meat rather than to corn-made fat and a stinging, sinewy mouthful of flesh to a half-pound mutton chop. Such muttons are ready for the butcher at two years old, will dress a hundred pounds, and every ounce of it afford a desirable dish and a palatable one for rich and poor alike.—Coleman's Rural World.

Feed More Bran and Less Corn.

A mess of bran is always beneficial. Bran contains more phosphates and mineral matter than ground grain, and it also assists in regulating the bowels, especially when a small quantity of linseed meal is given with it, but in the summer season a mess three times a week may be allowed only. It may be fed by scalding it and feeding it in a trough, or it may be sprinkled over potatoes or turnips, cooked. No other grain food need be given if bran is used in the summer season. If the fowls have a range. In fact, no grain is necessary at all; but should such food be given, let it be bran.—Farm and Fireside.

Care of the Eyes.

Avoid reading or sewing by twilight. Reading in a moving car is a great strain on the eyes. The best turkeys for breeding are those that are 2 years old. Diseases of the eye are often the result of general weakness. The eyes are often troublesome when the stomach is affected. Do not read or sew when recovering from illness, especially fever. When the eyes are at all defective, avoid working at fine needle-work, drawing, etc., longer than half an hour at a time. Slippery-elm water is very soothing when applied externally to inflamed eyes. A sty on the eye will sometimes yield to an application of very strong black tea.

Domestic Dots.

Ammonia is excellent for cleaning the spots off from clothing. It should be diluted with a little water before using. Embroideries should be ironed on the wrong side after laying them over a piece of white flannel. This brings out the pattern distinctly. A mild white soap is considered the best for washing white silk handkerchiefs, tray cloths, dollies and center-pieces that are embroidered in wash silks. Babies booties and socks should be washed in warm suds and dried over a hot stove for that purpose as soon as possible, so that they will not shrink. In washing linens fasten a piece of white muslin around a large bottle and fasten your lace on to it, catching the points down. Make a suds of fine toilet soap and soft water and rub on the lace until clean, then rinse well and dry. Lemon juice will frequently remove rust. After applying it thoroughly place in the sun and let it stand. If one application is not effectual repeat it two or three times. Ink can be taken out of cotton goods by washing it in milk immediately after it is spilt on the garment. Gasoline will clean white wool goods so it looks like new. It is also much used for cleaning kid gloves.

Farm Notes.

Sheep give back to the soil as much as they take from it. More, indeed, since it is a well known fact that they enrich the pastures in which they feed. "Farming for a living" is a poor way. Make a business of it. Read, study, think, experiment, practice. The way to make a success of anything is to be earnest and energetic, and to learn as much about it as circumstances will permit, and then to put into practice all that you learn. The broad-headed horses are the cleverest. In the army cavalry the horses with broad foreheads learn their drill more quickly than others. A gentleman measured the heads of all his hunters, and found that their intelligence and good sense was in proportion to the width of their foreheads.

If all those who have made money with sheep were to give the reason for their success, they would say that the chief factor was the care they gave the flock. Successful sheepmen are a unit in saying that, no matter what breed is kept or for what purpose kept, painstaking care is great and small things is the only way to make sheep husbandry profitable. Many a man is farming a half section of land, who, if he put the same energy and same amount of work on an eighty, or at most a quarter section, would take a great deal more pleasure in living and every year lay by more of this world's goods, to insure rest when stiff joints and weakened muscles make rest gratifying to the most industrious. Among the many things which have been neglected in raising sheep, is the practice of running a large farm here and there, and for the consumer. Pro-