The Democratic Advocate.

$2 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD. SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879. VOL. XIV.-NO. 23.

ASSIGNEE'S of MORTGAGE SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Patrick Gray and Rosanah Gray his wife, to Edward Lynch, dated the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county, in Liber F. T. S. No. 2, folio 118, &c., and by virtue of an assignment of said mortgage to the undersigned from said Edward Lynch, dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1879, and recorded at the foot of said mortgage, will, on

Saturday, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1879,

at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, on the premises, offer the Real Estate in said mortgage mentioned, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder. Said Real Estate consists of

SIX ACRES, TWO ROODS AND THIRTY-SIX SQUARE PERCHES MORE OR LESS,

of land, improved by a two-story Brick Dwelling House, lately built and in good condition; a Stable and other out-buildings.

The property is well fenced and has a supply of good water, and is situated in Westminster district, Carroll county, Md., on the turnpike road leading from Westminster to Uniontown, about one mile from Westminster, near the toll gate, and is a very desirable property.

Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser; credit payments to be secured by notes of the purchaser with security to be approved by the undersigned bearing interest from the day of sale.

J. HENRY HOPPE, Assignee of Edward Lynch, Mortgagee.
R. C. Mathews, Auctioneer.
ap 5-ts D. N. Henning, Solicitor.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll Co.

APRIL TERM, 1879.

ORDERED this 15th day of April, 1879, by the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, that the account and distribution of the assets of the personal estate of Samuel Messinger, deceased, in the hands of Samuel J. Messinger and John J. Messinger, administrators of said deceased, made among the creditors of said deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 5th day of May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day, in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

ADAM SHOWER,
ISAAC C. BAILE,
LOUIS P. SLINGLUFF,
Judges of the Orphans' Court.
True copy,—Test:
HENRY E. BELTZ,
apr 19-2t Register of Wills.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN FLEAGLE,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of October, 1879; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 31st day of March, 1879.

JESSE FLEAGLE,
NOAH F. FLEAGLE,
apr 5-4t* Executors.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of

JOSHUA N. PHILLIPS,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of October, 1879; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 31st day of March, 1879.

J. OLIVER WADLOW,
apr 5-4t Executor.

NO. 1799 EQUITY.
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.
John Eckenrode, Mortgagee, vs. William F. Eckenrode, Mortgagor.

ORDERED this 18th day of April, 1879, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county. FRANK T. SHAW, Clerk.
True copy,—Test:
apr 19-2t FRANK T. SHAW, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER a Deed of Trust from Henry S. Davis I will sell at public sale, at the Court House Door, in Westminster, on *Monday, the 28th day of April, 1879*, at 12, m., a tract of Land lying partly in Carroll county and partly in Howard county, containing

93 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Terms of Sale.—One-half cash, and balance in one year, on note, with security and interest.

apr 5-ts WM. P. MAULSBY, Trustee.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and bodies corporate or politic, whom it may concern, that they must obtain a

LICENSE,

or renew the same, on or before the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1879, according to the provisions of the Code of Public Laws of the State of Maryland.

PETER WOODS,
mar 29-td Sheriff of Carroll County.

NO. 15 EQUITY.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County.
David Wantz and others, vs. Susan Wantz and Joseph V. Wantz.

ORDERED this 15th day of April, 1879, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks, before the last named day, in some newspaper published in Carroll county. True copy,—test:
HENRY E. BELTZ,
apr 19-2t Register of Wills.

WALTER'S FAMOUS MOCKING BIRD WHISTLES

A Marvel of Science. With this instrument, with little practice, one can imitate the notes or sounds of birds and animals. Price 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents, post paid.
Address G. H. WALTER,
mar 22- Westminster, Md.

NOTICE.

THE National Greys' Band respectfully offer their services to the public for Pic Nics and Social Entertainments, at terms to suit the times. For further information and terms apply to J. F. MITTEN, Band Agent.
Prof. T. D. ELLIS, Teacher. july 20-tf

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Carroll county, will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE, 1879, for the transaction of business.
By order,
LOUIS C. TRUMBO,
apr 5-4t Clerk.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL A DIRECTORY of Baltimore, Carroll and Harford Counties.
Address,
J. F. LEWIS & CO.,
mar 29 3 Post Office Ave. Balto. Md.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

BALTIMORE, March 19th, 1878.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. J. TURNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either will sign in liquidation.

J. J. TURNER,
J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY.

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS AND CORN GROWERS.

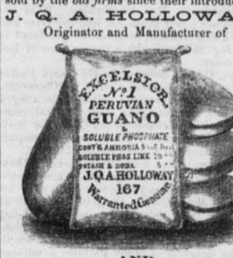
THE undersigned PIONEER in the manufacturer of FERTILIZERS in this city, and engaged, since 1858, first as a member of the firm J. J. & F. Turner, by whom the formulas and processes of manufacture of

"Excelsior" and "Ammoniated Phosphate"

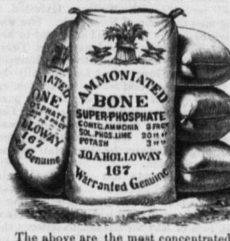
were *originated*, and since 1864 a member of the late firm of J. J. Turner & Co., relying upon his experience and personal reputation, hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these FERTILIZERS as manufactured by him, offers them *in his own name* to the agricultural public.

Having secured the *works of the old firm*, 111 McElderry's Wharf, with the complete machinery, *specially constructed for their uniform manipulation*, he will continue the manufacture of "EXCELSIOR" and AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE on his own account, with his office adjoining the works, where he will be pleased to see his friends and patrons, assuring them that the FERTILIZERS manufactured by him shall be of the *same uniform and high standard quality* as sold by the *old firms* since their introduction.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,
Originator and Manufacturer of



AND



The above are the most concentrated, universal and durable FERTILIZERS ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder prepared expressly for drilling, and it is the opinion of many close-calculating farmers, after over twenty years' experience in testing the "EXCELSIOR," manufactured by me, side by side with other popular Fertilizers, that an application of 100 pounds is equal to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano ever offered for sale, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper. By strictly adhering to my Original Formulas, using only the most concentrated materials, and *superintending in person their manufacture,—as for the past twenty years—*

UNIFORM QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.

☞Farmers to secure the GENUINE EXCELSIOR AND PHOSPHATE prepared according to *my Original Formulas established in 1858*, should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the *Analysis* and *my name in Red Letters.*

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,
Originator and Manufacturer,
107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by
GRIMES & WEAVER, Agents,
Westminster, Md.
P. ENGEL & SON, Agents,
mar 15 1879 3m New Windsor, Md.

MEN'S SPRING DRESS SUITS.

Business Suits.

Working Suits.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SPRING DRESS AND School Suits.

Children's Spring Suits, FROM 3 YEARS OLD UP.

A Large Variety of Light Spring Ulsters.

☞Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular or money returned.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

165 and 167 West Baltimore St.,
OPPOSITE ADAMS EXPRESS,
apr 12-tf BALTIMORE, MD.

159 FORREST STREET.

Blacksmiths' and Wheelwrights',
Farmers' and Builders' Materials,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Plow Castings and Cultivator Teeth,
Shovels, Forks, Hoes and Rakes,
Waldron and American Scythes,
Horse Shoes, Globe Nails,
Shoe Iron, Bar Iron and Steel,
Rims, Spokes, Shafts,
Bolts, Duck Drill, &c., &c.,
Best Axles and Springs.
Prices Low. Prompt Attention.

Storekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases.

CHAS. E. BRISTOR,
159 Forest Street, 4 Doors above Hillen,
Baltimore, Md.

☞Mr. DANIEL HATTER is with the above House. apr 5-tf

GRIMES & WEAVER,
GENERAL Agents for Danforth's Illuminating Fluid. Absolutely non-explosive.

Select Poetry.

THE VIOLET.

Lonely and sweet a violet grew
The meadow weeds among,
One morn a rosy shepherd maid,
With careless heart and idle tread,
Came by, came by
The meadow lands and sung.

"Ah," said the violet, "would I were
Some stately garden flower!
That I might gathered be and pressed
One little hour to her sweet breast.
Ah, me! ah, me!
Only one little hour!"

On came the rosy shepherd lass,
With heart that idly beat,
And crushed the violet in the grass.
It only said, "How sweet!—
How sweet!" it said, with fainting moan,
"If I must die, to die alone
For her, for her—
To die at her dear feet."

Our Olio.

For the Democratic Advocate.

CURIOUS INFORMATION.

Messrs. Editors:—I have for some time been looking up matter of interest and usefulness—searching old papers and books—and here is the result, and if worthy a place in your truly interesting paper, please publish and oblige Yours truly
New Oxford, Pa. J. S. G.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF STEAM.—About 280 years B. C., Hies of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 450, Anthemius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Blasco D. Garoy tried a steamboat of 203 tons with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a movable wheel on each side of the ship, It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garoy.

In 1650, the first railroad was constructed at New Castle on Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions," A. D. 1663.

In 1710, Newcomer made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718, patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam engine.

1764, James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1766, Johnathan Hulls set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1773, Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781, Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone.

In 1785, two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789, Wm. Symington made a voyage in one on the Fourth and Clyde canal.

In 1802, this experiment was repeated.

In 1782, Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1787, John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1793, Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793, Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1818, from Charleston to Liverpool.

PLANTS.—The number of different plants in the world has been variously estimated at from 30,000 to 100,000.

The largest tree in the world is in Africa, where several negro families reside inside the trunk.

The largest flower in the world is 3 feet in diameter.

The Oak will live 600 years.

The "Cow Tree" in South America produces milk from which the people obtain regular supplies.

The Nepenthus of India furnishes water in its leaves, which not only have *pitchers*, but *covers* to them.

The pear leaf has 24,000 pores to the square inch, on the underside. The pink has 38,500. Some plants have as many as 160,000!

There are 140 different species of Oak in the world, 70 of which are found in America, and 30 in Europe.

The largest oak in the world is in Dorsetshire, England, which measures 68 feet in circumference.

There are 40 different species of Pine—the white Pine grows to the height of 180 feet—the *Pinus Duclasius* on the Columbia river, is the tallest tree in the world, as it grows to the stupendous height of 234 feet. The greatest body of timber ever measured from one tree was from the *Pinus Lambianus* on the Missouri river.

Lillies are natives of North America, China, Germany and Liberia.

A single Barley Corn in Paris produced 45 heads, containing 180,000 corns of Barley!

The celebrated Botanist, Rey, counted 32,000 seeds in the head of a poppy.

There are 360,000 seeds in the capsule of a Tobacco Plant.

It is supposed by many Naturalists, that the Elm Tree produces 530,000 seeds per year.

Barley has been sowed with success, 140 years. Seeds of different grasses will vegetate after having been buried in the earth a thousand years.

The Canada Thistle, the enemy of all farmers, is a native of Canada, but it has crossed the Atlantic by means of *wings* with which its seeds are provided.

The Ewe trees of Surry, England, stood in the day of Julius Cæsar. There is an apple tree in Hartford, Conn., 200 years old. A fir tree in Palestine 730 years old. An Olive tree in Asia Minor 850 years old. A live oak in Louisiana 1000 years old. A cedar on Mount Lebanon 2120 years old. A pine tree in Asia Minor 1890 years old. A sycamore in the Bosphorus 400 years old.

There are no less than 900 different species of roses and 50 pinks.

Some person who had nothing else to do has ascertained that there are 550,000 grains in a bushel of wheat, 520,000 in horse beans.

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 8064—587 in Europe, 896 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average duration of human life is about 40 years. One-quarter die previous to to the age of 7 years; one-half before 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a facility refused to one-half the human species. To every 1000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100 only 6 reach the age of 65; and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 333,333,333 die every year; 91,334 every day; 3780 every hour, 60 every minute or 1 every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor, previous to being 50 years of age, than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to every 1000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

The average depth of the ocean is about three miles.

Chlorine gas was discovered by the Swedish chemist, Scheele, in 1774.

Of five monarchs of France in the present century, the reign of only one has been closed by death.

The fibre of bamboo is being made into cloth, and dyed. The texture of the cloth resembles that of a woolen material.

From statistics we learn the astounding fact, that there are, in the world, about 120,000 miles of railway, that have cost about $8,000,000,000, and they give employment to over 1,000,000 persons.

Eighty-five male adult heads were examined at the Boston Insane Hospital, when it was found that the average insane head is considerably smaller than the sane head, in all dimensions.

It is said that the combined efforts of the Women's Christian Associations of the country have resulted, during the past year, in the reclamation of over three thousand girls from a life of shame.

Jute, a material largely used in combination with hemp, for making cordage, sacking, mats, and carpets, is produced in India to the extent of 300,000 tons per annum, nearly all of which is sent to England to be manufactured.

The purest water known to exist at present is the water of the small Swedish river Loka, which, in 100,000 parts, contains only 0.434 parts of mineral substances, while the Thames, at London Bridge, contains, in the same quantity of water, from 69 to 70 parts; the Seine, in Paris, 23 to 24; and the river Jordan from 130 to 131 parts of mineral substance in the same quantity of water.

There are 6000 newspapers in the United States, or one to every 7000 inhabitants; 1200 in Great Britain, and 1640 in France, or one to every 23,000; 700 in Prussia, or one to every 26,000; 506 in Italy, or one to every 44,000; 365 in Austria, or one to every 105,000; 300 in Switzerland, or one to every 8000; 275 in Belgium, or one to every 15,000; 225 in Holland, or one to every 16,000; 200 in Russia, or one to every 530,000; 200 in Spain, or one to every 75,000; 150 in Norway and Sweden, or one to every 20,000; and 100 in Turkey, or one to every 200,000.

WONDERS OF COAL.—The following substances can be made from coal. Many of the materials are of great commercial value, and their manufacture gives employment to numerous persons:—Ammonia, coke, aniline, pyridine, picoline, lutidine, collidine, parvoline, coridine, rubidine, viridine, leucoline, lepidine, acetylene, parabenzol, toluol, xylol, cumol, cymol, napthalene, paranapthalene, chrysen, pyren, water, hydrosulphuric acid, cryptidine, pyrrol, hydrocyanic acid, hydrogen, marsh gas, hydride of hexyl, hydride of octyl, hydride of decyl, olefiant gas, propylene, caproylene, œnanthylene, parafine, hydrosulphocyanic acid, carbonic oxide, carbonic anhydride, bisulphide of carbon, sulphurous anhydride, acetic acid, carbolic acid, cresylic alcohol, phlorylic alcohol, rosolic acid, brunolic acid, benzol. In the absence of the sun, coal is the best source of heat.

The Peanut Trade.

A quarter of a century ago peanuts were obtained chiefly from Africa. Now the African nuts are sent to Marseilles and used for making olive oil, which is sent to America as the genuine article. In those days nuts were grown in America only in small quantities, chiefly by the negroes of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and were sold by them to obtain spending money. Now the immense production of American peanuts, together with their superior quality, has driven the African nuts from the market. The best nuts come from Virginia. A few years ago scarcely any but Wilmington nuts were sold; now there is scarcely any call for them. Tennessee is also a source of supply, but none are received here from that State, as the raisers can get a better price for them at Nashville. These nuts are not as expensive as those raised in Virginia, and are not as bright, but they are richer, and many prefer them. Some nuts also come here from the West Indies, Curacoa being the chief source of supply. Five years ago the peanut crop of Tennessee was not far from 175,000 bushels, that of North Carolina 60,000, and that of Virginia 225,000. The estimated crop for the present season is as follows:—Tennessee, 400,000 bushels; North Carolina, 90,000; Virginia, 1,000,000. The street venders usually buy from one to five sacks at a time and sometimes as high as from ten to twenty sacks. A sack contains four bushels, or 128 quarts of peanuts, and is sold at from $1 to $1.10 per bushel, so that at the latter price the sack costs the dealer $4.40. In retailing the dealer calculates to make forty quarts out of every bushel in the sack, as they use a tin measure which does not hold a full quart. At the rate of five cents per quart, the dealer will realize $8 per sack.—*Newark, N. J., Daily.*

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.—The New York *Tribune* of April 14, says:—This year is unusually backward, and last year was quite as unusually forward, and it is worth remarking that the lunar conditions would have warned our weather-wise ancestors just what sort of an April to look for before it came. "March is in the skies until the March moon dies," and "March snow flies till the March moon dies," were slightly varied formulations of the same great truth which our grandfathers learned as a part of their meteorological education. Last year the March moon died, and with it the March weather, on the second day of April. The first new moon of April, 1879, is still a week off, and March snow was flying—at least a snow-storm was raging—last night a few miles to the northward. Spring has been postponed for a good while on account of the weather, but it is comforting to know that we will have nothing further to dread from this particularly obstructive moon after Monday, the 21st inst.

"Pay as you go." Well, that's been our invariable rule for years. But we seldom go.

For the Democratic Advocate.

LONGEVITY.

BY J. S. G.

Messrs. Editors:—Plutarch tells us that ancient Britons "began to grow old at a hundred and twenty years." They went nearly naked, and lived on acorns, berries and water. They knew nothing about dyspepsia or gout. Travellers in New Zealand tell us of natives who enjoy excellent health and activity, "long after a hundred years." The Macrobians of Ethiopia show a similar record. The ancient Gynosophist of India, religiously confined their diet to fruit and vegetables. Dr. Botswick late of New York said, "These people were perfectly healthy, and scarcely ever died a natural death. They lived to 150 and 200 years, and some lived so long that, disgusted with the world, they became weary of their lives and committed themselves to the flames, encouraged by the hope of a more perfect existence in some other region of the universe. With the help of all our doctors we manage to live forty years or less, and then drop off fast.

The average population to each physician is, in the United States, 600; England, 1672; France, 1814; Austria, 2,500; Germany, 3000. So then, with five times as many to dose us as our German friends, we are able to do about half the work. We hear of German students who study eighteen hours a day. Their Teutonic blood may be too tonic for us, but we are sure that Americans are not living out half their days—not half the period that they would live if living slower. Why, even the animals that we domesticate, like the horse and dog, only live a dozen or twenty years, while crows and their like live a century, and the eagle five hundred years, according to Tacitus. To renew our youth like the eagle's, we are to go back to more primitive simplicity. "Modern conveniences" are other words for diseases and death. Our food, attire and employments, all invite disease. Of old Thomas Parr, who lived 152 years, the poet Taylor says:

> 'Good wholesome labor was his exercise,
> Down with the lamb and with the lark arise,
> In mire and toiling sweat he spent the day,
> And to his team whistled the time away.'

The price of our Western civilization, is, in part, insanity as well as short lives. This is the testimony of physicians. The largest percentage of the insane is from the English speaking race. This comes from two causes—our feverish excitement of life shown in haste to be rich, to be ahead of our neighbors in everything, and from intemperance in eating and drinking. Dr. B., already quoted, says:—Abstemiousness will surely conduce to elasticity and longevity. Ignorance of God and Nature's laws alone, kill thee. Health and life are pretty much in our own keeping."

The old and well-known physician, Dr. Rush, said that he never met with a single instance of a person who lived to be eighty years of age whose ancestors had not been remarkable for their longevity. In some instances the longevity was on the side of the father, others on that of the mother, but most generally it was common to both parents. The knowledge of this fact not only assists in calculating what are termed the chances of life, but is useful to the physician. From it he may calculate the duration of life in chronic or acute diseases.

Let us hear the story of the two Arabians. The one lived 1520 B. C.; owned 7,000 sheep, 3,000 camels, 500 yoke of oxen, 500 she asses, and a very great household, and was the greatest of all the men of the East. He said:—"My days are swifter than a post: they flee away, they see no good; they are passed away as the swift ships, as the eagle that hasteth away: in whose hand is the souls of every living thing and the breath of all mankind."

The other lived A. D. 750, and had 700 eunuchs, 700 doorkeepers, 38,000 pieces of tapestry, 22,000 carpets, 100 lions, with a keeper for each; a tree of gold spreading in eighteen branches, on which sat a variety of birds of gold, which machinery made to warble their natural harmony; his seraglio contained 6,300 persons, and his body guard numbered 12,000, whose belts and scimitars were studded with gold.

The last one said:—"I have now reigned 50 years in victory or peace, beloved by my subjects, dreaded by my enemies, and respected by my allies. Riches and honors, power and pleasure, have waited on my call, nor does any earthly blessing appear to have been wanting to my felicity. I have diligently numbered the days of pure and genuine happiness which have fallen to my lot;—they amount to fourteen. O man, place not thy confidence in this world."

Has time and human experience diminished aught of these solemn truths uttered by the *Patriarch* Job and the *Caliph* Abdalrahman?

Time Flies.

Ninety years hence not a single man or woman, now 20 years of age will be alive. Ninety years! alas! how many of the lively actors all present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere 90 years shall have rolled away? And could we be sure of 90, what are they? "A tale that is told," a dream, an empty sound that passeth on the wings of the wind away and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age. Like the degrees of longitude, man's life declines as he travels towards the frozen poles, until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of short duration? Will 90 years erace all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the new blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy, pass away in 90 years and be forgotten? "Ninety years," says Death; "You think I shall wait 90 years? Behold, to-day and to-morrow, and every day is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust and be remembered not."

For the Democratic Advocate.

Charade.

My first is the coalman's—is used by the crown;
My second is part of a lock, jail, or town:
My whole is always seen with derision;
Does the answer loom up before your dim vision?
G.

To keep a lawn fresh and green put on frequently a slight sprinkling of salt or bone dust, or superphosphate, or any good fertilizer. When the soil is soft, run the roller over; it helps the appearance greatly. The application of a little ground gypsum will also freshen up the grass. But above all, never neglect to run the mowing machine over frequently.

A curious partnership is related as existing at Chelsea, Vt., where a turkey and a partridge are sharing a nest. The turkey continues to deposit her egg daily, although the partridge began to set after laying thirteen. During the occupation of the nest by the turkey, the partridge attends to feeding.

The Farmer.

The Cooley System of Milk Setting.

At a late meeting of the Experimental (Pa.) Farmers' Club, Mr. T. J. Reynolds, from the committee on this subject, made a report. Mr. Reynolds has a refrigerator of this kind, and gives the following as a result of his experience with it:

Began to use the Cooley refrigerator when making about 100 pounds of butter per week. The yield for the five weeks preceding the use of the Cooley system was 102, 97, 100, 97 and 99½ pounds. Began the Cooley plan second month, 23; when the yield was, first week, 114 pounds, second week, 118 pounds, third week, 116 pounds. During this period the same number of cows were kept and had the same feed and treatment from Mr. Reynolds, who takes charge of them himself. Prior to the use of the Cooley system he had made butter in an ordinary spring, set in common pans.

The quality of the butter is considered fully up to the old standard, and his commission man has written to him that he was glad he had made the change.

Mr. Reynolds churns his milk sour, and now twice each week, and thinks that he gets one-third more cream than by the old method of setting. A number of questions were asked Mr. Reynolds in relation to the working of this system, to which he gave full and intelligent answers, to the satisfaction of the club, and highly commendatory to the success of the system.

Thomas Gawthrop read a written report in relation to the amount of ice required to raise the cream on a given quantity of milk.

In pursuance of the wish of the club expressed at last meeting we have endeavored to make some experiments with the Cooley refrigerator to form an approximate idea of the amount of ice that would be consumed to raise the cream on a given amount of milk, with the following result: February 2 set two cans, containing 25 quarts, at 7 o'clock, P. M., having the creamer in a milk room, at a temperature of 65 degrees, where it had stood with the lid raised for four hours previous to the trial. Submerged the cans, with water at 55 degrees temperature, and added ten pounds of ice, which in one hour reduced the temperature to 48 degrees; then added six pounds more of ice, and at the lapse of one and a half hours found the degree of heat to measure 45 degrees in the mass, which we think (the cream being nearly all up) would have been amply sufficient to have finished the operation, as there was a small quantity of ice still remaining, but added four more pounds of ice, and found eight hours after that the water was still at 45 degrees. Drew off the milk and reset in same water at 50 degrees, and in all subsequent trials found fifteen pounds of ice amply sufficient to completely finish the raising of the cream on twenty-five quarts of milk. The separation of the cream from the milk in our several trials was so complete that after standing thirty-six hours under the most favorable conditions, there was hardly a scum over the top sufficient to be recognized as such.

Fultz and Clawson Wheat.

The war of the millers against these varieties of wheat still continues. For awhile it was the Clawson alone, but now the Fultz is added. The Pennsylvania Millers' Association, which met at Reading, Jan. 14, unanimously resolved to discourage the cultivation of Fultz and Clawson wheat, and to recommend Lancaster, Old Mediterranean, Boughton, Shoemaker, Deal, Vick and Canada White. A Springfield, O., miller writes to Leffel's *Milling News* as follows:—Referring to a statement of a Western writer, that Minnesota flour would make 270 to 280 lbs. of bread to the barrel, while Michigan flour would make but 240 lbs. he says:

It has long been well known that wheat consisting entirely, or almost so, of starch will not make nearly so much bread as that containing a large proportion of gluten. It is a well recognized fact that Michigan wheat is almost entirely composed of starch, and that accounts for the smaller amounts of bread to the barrel of flour. The Fultz wheat now being introduced into this section, has little or no gluten in it. It is largely grown in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and has been ruinous to the flour trade of the millers. The Clawson wheat is also being introduced here, and is very popular with farmers on account of its prolific yield, but it, like the Fultz, is almost if not entirely destitute of gluten. The flour lacks strength, and will therefore make but a small yield of bread, and is universally condemned by good bakers, not only on that account, but because it will not make a large-sized loaf in proportion to its weight. No miller making a high grade of flour dares to buy it at any price. A choice grade of flour can not be made of either Fultz or Clawson wheat; this is the universal testimony of all who have tested them. Farmers should avoid sowing them. A word in season to the wise is sufficient.—*Practical Farmer.*

A Talk About Sheep.

Mr. A. M. Bowman, the well known stock raiser of Augusta county, Va., has an admirable article in the "Southern Planter and Farmer" for April on the profit in raising sheep. We reprint his conclusions which are valuable to our farmers, being the result of actual experience:

Putting a very low estimate upon the lambs, and with present low prices for all kinds of meat, the lambs, when fit for the butcher, would be worth from $2.50 to $3.50, or an average of $3 per head. Now let us see how the account would stand at the end of one year.

DR.	
To 500 native or grade Merino ewes, at $2.50	$1,250.00
To 8 thoroughbred rams, at $30 each	240.00
To value of grain fed to ewes (about 1,000 bushels)	350.00
Total	$1,840.00
CR.	
By 500 lambs worth about $3 each	$1,500.00
2,000 pounds of wool, at 25 cents per pound	500.00
Value of ewes on hand (allowing $50 for losses)	1,200.00
Value of rams on hand	240.00
Total	$3,440.00
	1,840.00
Net balance	$1,600.00

Here is shown a profit of over 88 per cent. on the investment, and the land will be in much better condition than if the sheep had not been kept upon it. It may be said that I have made no allowance for the requisite labor in the management of the sheep; to which I would say that it is insignificant when compared to that required to cultivate a large area of thin land, the profits of which generally fall upon *the wrong side of the account.*

A Maine farmer says: "Were I to plant an orchard and had two locations, one in a valley surrounded by hills except on the south side, and the other a high elevation exposed to high winds, I would choose the latter in preference to the former. The same holds good as regards peach orchards. A great object is to keep back the blooming as long as possible, and this can best be done in northern exposures without shelter."

The Scrap Book.

Every farmer should keep a scrap book. Many valuable recipes, useful suggestions and beautiful thoughts are floating around in the various newspapers that may be preserved in this way for convenient reference. Magazines should not be mutilated, but bound and placed upon the library helf year after year. Newspapers, however, are usually destroyed—thrown aside and forgotten—but if what is either interesting or useful to you is first cut out and pasted in the scrap book, a valuable volume, containing a vast amount of miscellaneous information, is rapidly completed, and always accessible.

The matter may be arranged under different departments—the scientific, the floral, the horticultural, the live stock, the ornamental, the household, the veterinary and the miscellaneous. If every article is placed under its proper heading, no index will be necessary, and you can readily turn to the article to which you wish to refer.

The value of such a book must be apparent to every intelligent farmer, and its compilation a most pleasant amusement. The lives of valuable animals may be saved by a reference to its pages; grain and vegetables may be cultivated more successfully, or other and better varieties obtained. Useful instruction may be found in vineyard and orchard, meadow and lawn, the barnyard and poultry house.

Many a pleasant evening may be passed by the winter fireside reading its pages, for if the selections are good, it will be an interesting and valuable encyclopædia. It is a book in which all should take an interest—the husband, the wife, the child—and it should contain selections suited to the wants of all.

Let the children have a department all their own, devoted to rabbits, pigeons, canaries and other pets. You will thus instill into their minds a love of nature, a desire for study and methodical habits. The cost of such a book is trifling, and those who commence the compilation of one will soon be surprised at the amount of pleasure and profit afforded them. Unlike any other book in your library, this is one of your own making, and you alone are reponsible for its contents, like an author who writes one. It would have a value all its own and become a treasured heir-loom for your children when you are dead.

The Largest Orchard in the World.

The largest orchard in the world is doubtless that owned and worked very successfully by Mr. Robert McKinstry, of Hubson, Columbia county, N. Y. Mr. McKinstry's orchard is procuring for him a world-wide reputation, and has many visitors. Like all fruit-growers and others of kin to that profession, he is kindly and liberally disposed, and has no secrets to reserve from others who are interested in his labors. The orchard is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, on high rolling table land, and contains more than 24,000 apple trees, 1,700 pears, 4,000 cherries, 500 peaches, 200 plums, 200 crabs, 1,600 vines, 600 currants and 200 chestnuts. The varieties grown are:—Rhode Island Greening, 7,000; Baldwins; 6,000; King of Tompkins county, 4,000; Astrachans, 800; Northern Spy, 500; Wagener, 500; Gravenstein, 400; Cranberry Pippins, 200; Ben Davis, 200; Duchess of Oldenburg, 200; with Jonathans, Hubbardstone, Cayugas, Vanderveers, Bellflowers, Permains, Peck's Pleasants, 20-ounce Pippins, Russets and others in less number. The pears are Bartlett, B. d'Anjou, Sheldon, Seckel and Lawrence chiefly. Of cherries, there are twenty-eight varieties. The orchard is remarkably thrifty, and the oldest trees are about twenty years old. The soil is a dry rolling gravel, with some limestone; the trees are planted twenty feet apart, and do not seem by any means to be crowded. The ground is plowed several times in the year and kept fallow, excepting, when thought advisable, it is seeded to clover. The orchard is intersected by roads over six miles in length for the passage of wagons, and is bounded by a continuous row of apple trees set ten feet apart for four and one-half miles. The soil is certainly well adapted for fruit growing, for the trees are clean, thrifty, compact and loaded with the highest colored and fairest looking fruit. The apple crop of the present year is expected to be 30,000 barrels, a large portion of which will be exported to Liverpool and Glasgow. Twenty-four men and fourteen horses are employed hauling out the crop or in plowing.

The Advantages of Small Farms.

The Dairy Fair, in New York, has brought out such a number of valuable statistics and side lights on farming matters, here and in Europe, that cheese oratory ought to stand in future for the kind of practical talk that is worth listening to. What can be done on small farms is shown by the example of France, that, with a less area than the State of Texas, is said to raise more wheat in quantity than the whole United States. The cultivated land of France is divided into more than five and a-half million distinct properties; 50,000 in plots of 600 acres, 500,000 in 60-acre farms, and five million of properties under six acres each.

Of her 132,000,000 acres, 64,000,000, are arable; 12,000,000 only are in meadows, or, as we say, fields and grass; 5,000,000 in vineyards; 1,500,000 in orchards and gardens; 2,250,000 in miscellaneous crops; 20,000,000 in wood and forest; 500,000 in ponds; 20,000,000 only may be called heath or waste lands, the remainder being for roads, public squares, canals and pleasure grounds—about 7,000,000 acres. Thus it will appear that two-thirds of the area of France is under actual cultivation every year. This microscopic farming explains how valuable the smaller exports may become; thus, in eggs alone, France sent to England in one year more than five million of dollars worth; of butter, in 1876, to the value of $18,672,000. The United States in the same year ate most of its own butter at home, sending to England a trifle under three millions of dollars' worth; but while France eats her cheese at home, England took in 1876, of American cheese the value of $12,824,000.

AN IMPORTANT HINT TO FARMERS.—An intelligent farmer who is a very close observer and a very successful corn farmer, says that he always smokes his seed corn. After selecting the seed, he hangs it in his smoke house and smokes it well. Sometimes the corn is quite black. The result of this treatment is that the corn is not liable to rot before it sprouts and insects do not disturb it. Where he uses smoked corn, there is no necessity of replanting. He has tested this experiment for a number of years and has always been successful. Last year he run out of smoked corn while planting one field and used a small quantity of corn that was not smoked. On the portion where the unsmoked corn was he was compelled to replant the greater part.

Peach Culture.

Mr. Raphael Sherfy, of Adams county, Pa., has been furnishing the Gettysburg *Compiler* with a series of practical and interesting articles on farming, roadmaking and planting of fruit trees. We publish the subjoined article at the request of a practical farmer of Uniontown district, who is acquainted with Mr. Sherfy, and knows him to be thoroughly familiar with agricultural topics.—*Eds. Advocate.*

Mr. Editor:—In obedience to your request, I herewith present you a few ideas on Peach Culture.

Before planting the first thought should be concerning the soil and location. Almost any soil in Adams county that will grow good corn will grow peaches, but some soils certainly are much better adapted to the growth of the peach than others.

A light sandy or gravely loam is best; chestnut, blue gravel and granite are also very good; the poorest, a wet clay.

As to location, of all I prefer a southern or south-eastern one, well protected on the north and north-west by hill or wood, well away from the influence of a stream of water. It is true that other locations much exposed do well, but from twenty years' experience and observation, I am positive that many more bushels can be grown in a given time on a sheltered location than on an exposed one.

Distance in planting I should modify according to the probable age the tree may attain in that locality. If naturally long-lived I would plant the trees 18 or 20 feet apart and grow the limbs 2½ to 3 feet above the ground; if short-lived I would plant the trees about 12 feet asunder and grow the limbs 1 to 1½ feet above ground.

I have observed that a closely planted orchard, if once infested with the yellows, will die out much sooner than one planted a greater distance apart.

Before planting cut off all mangled roots with a sharp knife; shorten in all straggling roots within one foot of the main stem.

In planting I prefer to set the trees about 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery; dig the hole but a few inches deeper than intended for the tree, fill up partly with good top soil, set the tree in and carefully throw good loose soil over and around the roots; when nearly full tramp the soil down nicely; fill up the balance and tramp down well; now trim the trees by cutting off the tops at the height you desire the limbs to form on the stem; vary a few inches in order to cut directly above a leaf bud. If any top limbs are left, cut them off within 2 or 3 inches of the main stem, also just above a leaf bud; trim the balance of the stem as clean as a staff. Trees planted in the fall should not be trimmed until Spring. The top acts as a sort of shield during winter. Then, also, injured branches can be more readily seen. As soon as possible, after planting, place a large forkful of straw, long manure, leaves or anything that will form a mulch, close around each of the trees, for the purpose of protecting them from the drouth and weeds. Trees protected in this manner will grow much larger the first season than those unprotected; hence a gain of a year or more in fruiting. A second trimming should be done in the month of June; all branches that have grown on the stem below those intended for the head should be loppped off; likewise cut in any straggling branches that have gone far beyond the general contour of the head. It is well in some cases to thin out some on one side or the other, in order to give the tree the proper balance and handsome shape. It is of great importance that this work be very properly and timely done. In after seasons this same manner of trimming should be attended to, except where the trees need renewing or have become too large or enfeebled by overbearing; then shorten in all branches more or less in order to cause the tree to throw out new and vigorous limbs.

Peach trees bear cultivation well. Growing corn in a young orchard with me has paid well. Live stock, small grains and grass should not be tolerated in an orchard.

For the borer, the best remedy is cold steel. In the month of September or as soon as sap is observed exuding out of the base of the tree examine it carefully, dig out the worm and kill it. You save its winter board. The borer kills the tree by eating away the inner bark. Examine the trees again in March and April.

Of all diseases that the peach is heir to the "yellows" is the worst. Our best pomologists agree that it is a fungus that attacks the roots of the tree. Prof. Meehan, editor of the *Gardner's Monthly*, in the March number, in speaking of the "yellows," says:—"The spawn attacks healthly living roots and permeates the tree through all its parts. Budding, therefore, will communicate the disease. A knife, used on a diseased tree may carry it. The falling leaves of a diseased tree blowing under a healthy one, will carry the threads into the soil, and the peach stones of a diseased tree may travel and carry the fungus a thousand miles. In an orchard were diseased trees exist the hoe harrow spreads the disease very rapidly from the roots of one tree to those of another, and even where the soil is not disturbed much the spawn spreads under ground from tree to tree."

Trees that are known to have the "yellows" should be torn up, root and branch, and burned. Never plant trees near diseased ones. The "yellows" is as contagious among trees as the rinderpest is among cattle. Always use seed grown upon a healthy natural seedling peach, from a section where the "yellows" have not appeared. I believe the disease can be carried by the bees and wind from tree to tree in the pollen. The "yellows" travel fastest in an easterly direction.

Careless nurserymen can cause an irreparable amount of loss to the planter by not attending to this matter properly.

As to varieties, choose those that have proven to be profitable to the orchardist. Touch new varieties lightly. As a rule they are generally mere catch-pennies.

Celery for Rheumatism.

New discoveries—or what are claimed to be discoveries—of the healing virtues of plants, are continually making. One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism; indeed, it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is almost always put on the table raw, prevents its therapeutic powers from becoming known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drank by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment, and with uniform success. He adds that cold or damp never produces, but simply develops, the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline, there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. English statistics show that in one year (1876,) 640 persons died of rheumatism, and every case, it is claimed, might have been cured or prevented by the adoption of the remedy mentioned.—*Balto. Herald.*