

South-Jersey

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THE LITTLE YEARS.

I.
These years! these years! these naughty years,
Once they were pretty things;
Their fairy foot-falls met our ears,
Our eyes their glancing wings.
They fitted by our schoolboy way;
We chased the little larks at play.

II.
We knew them soon for tricky elves;
They brought the college gown,
With thoughtful looks filled up our shelves,
Persuaded our lips with down,
Played with our throat, and lo! the tone
Of manhood had become our own.

III.
Alas! those little rogues, the years,
Had fooled me many a day,
Flunked half the locks above my ears,
And tinged the rest all gray.
They've left me wrinkles great and small—
I fear that they have tricked us all.

IV.
Well, give the little years their way;
Think, speak and act the while;
Lift up the lids from the old day,
And make their wrinkles smile.
They mould the noblest living head;
They carve the best tomb for the dead.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1877.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT
is going on vigorously. The old law, restricting licenses to sell intoxicating drinks to those keeping houses, and leading inn-keepers to be those persons keeping three beds for the accommodation of the public, has been revived, and its performance insisted upon. The big beer saloon under the Tribune building, put in three cots, to conform to the law, and put them in the lowest cellar. A temperance detective, thinking that such a concern would not have the beds, and that an opening would be had for a prosecution, went in and demanded lodgings. "All right," said the proprietor, "come this way." And down through long winding cellars he took him, till, in a dark vault, they came to three cots, of the hardest, meanest description, and with rats crawling over them. "You'll take No. 2," said the proprietor, "Good night." And he went away, leaving the detective in a place from which no man unacquainted with the premises could escape, without a guide. In a doleful mood he passed the night, and in the morning paid his dollar, thinking it cheap, as he had the company of the rats. The league is working vigorously and to the point. Whenever they catch a liquor dealer napping, they bring him to book; and, as they have plenty of money and the best legal talent in the city, they are accomplishing something. The breaking up of the rings has lessened the political power of the gin-mills, and the politicians are willing to see them go to the wall. Note for the benefit of all kinds of respectable people: Politicians are beginning to court the favor of decent people, because the decent people kicked in the traces and refused to follow them, unless they had at least as much attention paid to their wishes as to the demands of the rum-sellers. Possibly what is being done in New York may be profitably imitated elsewhere.

POLITICAL.

The President is receiving accessions daily. The office-holders who have walked the plank, and those whose heads hang lightly on their shoulders, don't like him, but the people do. The Republicans who have tried to have decent men in Congress and in the legislature, but who have been overruled by the trained cohorts of the custom-house and the post-office, whose proprietors had axes of their own to grind, are rejoiced that this is at last over, and that hereafter the people will have a chance to be represented as they desire to be. It was a nuisance and a curse. The swarm of office-holders made politics a business, and it was a nuisance for the citizen to undertake to compete with them. Let them turn out at a caucus as freely as they might, the machine men had twice the number there, men who were never known in their wards, but who acted all the same; and as a consequence the worst, instead of the best men have represented the city. Hayes' order prohibiting Federal officials taking part in primary politics gives great satisfaction. It takes out of the political field the elements that were dangerous to the people, and will go a great way toward purifying politics. It is a good thing. Of course New York is opposed to the re-nominating of silver, for the interests of a great commercial city are always in the direction of keeping faith to the spirit as well as to the letter. The production of silver has been so

in the city, probably sixty thousand. They are the heaviest bankers, the heaviest merchants, and the best financiers in the city. There are thousands of small retailers, and thousands of rag-pickers and all that, among them; but there are no Jew mendicants, and very few Jew criminals. They take care of their poor better than any other people on the globe; they are the most charitable and the most enterprising. Here the law has had a chance, and he has shown himself to be great in more ways than one. The ghost of Stewart, who is known as Hilton, made a grave mistake when he insulted a race of such wonderful capabilities and means. They are out altogether too wide a swath to be lightly considered or cavalierly used. The Jews of the country have all withdrawn their trade from the Stewart concern, and it makes a hole in their profits.

TEMPERANCE HOUSES.

A building six stories high, in which over 400 people existed, commenced caving in at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon it fell with a mighty crash, embracing in its ruins all the worldly possessions of those who inhabited it. Fortunately the cracking walls gave timely warning of their intention to go down, and no lives were lost. Had it happened in the night the loss of life would have been terrible. There are thousands of such buildings in the city, the falling of which is a mere matter of time, for the walls are as thin as they possibly can be, and stand, and everything is built as to make the interest on the cost as large as possible. The authorities have taken it in hand, and an inspection is being made of the tenement houses. Quite a number of them have been condemned and the tenants ordered to move out. The owners who are respecting twenty-five per cent. on this class of structures are indignant. They don't see why they shouldn't have the privilege of building any kind of a trap they choose, so that it pays them.

ABSOLUTE DULLNESS

pervades the city now. The hot weather brings business to an end, and closes everything except the gin-mills and such churches as are not able to give their pastors salaries large enough to enable them to go to Europe or California. Such pastors find it more in the line of their duty to stay and preach the gospel during the hot months. It has been a disastrous year all round. The theatres have all lost money, the business men who have come out even consider themselves lucky, the bars are all short, and everything is stagnant. It has been a season of economy and cutting down, and the spirit of retrenchment has extended into places where it would not be looked for. The missionary societies have done little or nothing, the receipts barely paying the heavy salaries of the officers. Speaking of

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

one, a society for aiding weak churches, has just published its report, and funny reading it is. It has collected during the year \$18,000, and paid out for rent, and salaries to its officers \$17,465, leaving exactly \$535 for the aid of weak churches. It does not state where that went to; but the president, secretary and treasurer all had good salaries. It is rather expensive getting money to weak churches; when it takes \$32 to get \$1.00 to the church that needs it.

THE WEATHER.

is terribly warm, and everybody who can raise money enough is getting away to the mountains or the sea-side. When these miles of stone walls and brick pavements get heated, it stays hot, and they are heated now. It is fearful, and bids fair to continue so.

PETRO.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1877.
Senator Jones is understood to have the Silver Commissions report about completed. It will likely prove exhilarating to the inflationists, unsatisfactory to those occupying, with Senator Sherman, the middle ground in finances, and hopelessly separates the former and the out and out hard money men—gold at that—and by them the conclusions of the Commission will probably be denounced as to the last degree dangerous, to be resisted at all hazards. The report is said to be in the position that the

erment many of their favorites, whose services could be dispensed with without detriment to the public service. But admitting the worst, the absurd character of a report of a committee of three subordinate Treasury employees, designated to investigate its affairs, recommending its abolition, must be apparent to those familiar with the facts. The government has now all the conveniences and appliances—millions of dollars worth of machinery—for printing its notes as cheaply as it can be done elsewhere, if properly managed. The effect of its abolition would be to throw the work into the hands of the New York Bank Note Companies. The competition is so restricted that it would likely soon be made a monopoly, and most exorbitant prices be demanded.

It is claimed the Bank Note Companies were acquainted with the contents of their report before it was made public, giving the whole affair an ugly appearance. But they rise to the sublimest heights of patriotic disinterestedness when they urge in favor of abolition the fact, that the employees were usually paid for holidays, such as Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Christmas, etc., when they did no work. When it is remembered that these same three individuals not only receive a much higher rate of pay for these idle days but also for thirty days out of every year, this annual advance is known here, their selfishness and great solitudes, lest the government be rebbed, is truly affecting.

A combination is working to induce Secretary Evans to forcibly annex a portion of Northern Mexico, under the pretext that it is necessary in order to establish a frontier that can be successfully defended from Mexican marauders, which it is declared impossible on the line of the Rio Grande. It might be termed "Gideon's Band," as the doughty warrior, Gideon J. Pillow first gave utterance to the purposes of these marplots and adventures, to involve us in a war with Mexico, hoping they to mend their desperate fortunes.

A good deal of interest is felt in the case of Dowling, the Toledo post-master. His retention is almost universally desired by the citizens of that town, and it is admitted that none rank better officially. He is also a soldier, but there is a great pressure, and it is alleged that Stanley Matthews, a man of the place, has been refused to resign, and there is no way for it but to depose him, or let him remain.

Some of the politicians are dismayed at the Presidential edict, forbidding all Federal officials from active participation in political campaigns on pain of dismissal. It obliges several chairmen of State Committees to resign their trusts, and take lack seas in the control of their party, including one Democrat, recently appointed Post-master at Memphis, if I am not misinformed.

Rural Topics.

[Written for the South Jersey Republican by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers in the United States.]

CABBAGE.

Cabbage plants require a rich, moist soil; and the application of manure in large quantities pays well. The Flat Dutch variety is the most generally grown for winter use, the plants to be set from the 20th of June to the middle of July, according to the climate. Market gardeners usually grow cabbages as a second crop where they have grown peas the same season. Set in rows three feet apart, and two feet six inches apart each way may do very well; but it is not easy to run a cultivator between them at that distance, when the cabbages are half grown. Farmers who reside within ten miles of a large town can make the growing of cabbages profitable, as 10,000 heads can be grown on an acre of land, worth usually \$500. There are some drawbacks to success, as not heading well, worms, and the club-foot. Lime applied to the soil around the plants is beneficial in preventing the club-foot, and worms may be destroyed by examining the plants every morning, and if gnawed leaves are seen, the worms to the plants gnawed may be found just below the surface of the soil near the stems of the plants. Cabbages are also profitable to grow for stock. In the fall till cold weather sets in, at least such as are loose and are not well headed. The Agricultural Chemist says: "The cabbage is a potash plant; of this element a ton of heads would remove 12 lbs., and of phosphoric acid but 4 lbs. As the average crop in England is assumed at 22 tons, and as this would not be an excessive large crop in America we may calculate that such a crop would remove 164 lbs. of potash and 88 lbs. of phosphoric acid, which would be supplied in about 22 lbs. of muriate of potash of high grade, and about 100 lbs. of an average superphosphate."

PROFIT OF SHEEP-RAISING.

The following from a Pennsylvania farmer that sheep-raising is profitable: "I have the Agricultural Report of 1870 that shows that nearly seven acres of improved land will raise one sheep, and that each sheep will consume less than 24 lbs. of feed, at 10 cents per lb., amounts to \$2.40. In giving these figures I am not in favor of this branch of such a

agriculture. I am now keeping, on an average farm, one sheep to every two acres, improved land. The wool of cash sheep averages 4 lbs., but these sheep do not consume one half the hay and grain raised, and do not receive any roots. Last year I raised my first crop of sugar beets; and had that 30 or 40 tons may be raised per acre. I think these will enable me to keep at least one sheep to every improved acre, and still have one-half the hay, grain and roots left to feed the team and necessary cattle. If these conclusions be correct, and one half of my sheep raises twin lambs, making a total of one and a half lambs to each sheep, worth \$1 each, we have a total of \$4.50 for lambs and \$1.50 for wool per acre, or \$13,500,000 for lambs and \$69,000,000 for wool in Pennsylvania. I cannot give the value of lambs for 1870, and cannot compare the difference. The wool produced was 6,500,000 lbs., but at my estimate there would be 46,000,000 lbs., making a difference of \$10,000,000, at 40 cents per lb. The result is of course not attainable in one or two years; it must be brought about by degrees. I find sheep are liable to disease if kept in large flocks, unless the very best breeding ewes are selected and the rams changed each year.

HAY CAPS.

Hay caps are used to great advantage sometimes, and often pay for themselves in a single storm. The editor of the Country Gentleman gives the following correct information in regard to them: "The value and expediency of using hay caps will depend on several considerations. Near cities, where the market is high, they would do worth more than in remote localities, where it is much cheaper. In regions liable to sudden storms, they would be more necessary than where the weather is less changeable; and on large farms, furnished with all the machinery for rapidly housing hay, such as tenders, rakes, hay-loaders, bladders, &c., they would be less essential than on small farms, where much of the work is done by hand. The first ones are made of stout water-proof cotton cloth, two yards wide, so as to cut into caps six feet square. From the rough edges on a sewing machine, it turns up two or three inches of each corner, and is strongly and through this a wire loop to be secured. Sometimes they are only made a yard and a half square, but the larger ones are best. There are two ways to fasten them to the hay-cock—to pin them by the corners to stakes or pins pushed into the ground, which is most secure, or to thrust the pins into the side of the hay-cock near the bottom. For the former, pins made of small iron rod are best; for the latter they are usually wood, about half an inch in diameter and a foot and a half long. These caps are sold for about seventy-five cents each, and if one should save the purpose of protecting and saving a hay-cock from spoiling through a long rain, as they have sometimes done, it would pay for itself in a single season if the cock were 200 pounds or so, and worth one dollar at ten dollars per ton." Dealers in agricultural implements and seeds keep the material for making hay caps, or ready made.

LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS.

The most popular breed of fowls in the United States are the Light Brahmas—that is, they are liked better than any other breed, by more fowl breeders than prefer other breeds. Of course, many men keep other breeds and like them; but the Light Brahmas would be at the top of the list on a general vote. A writer says: "The Light Brahma combines more desirable points than any other breed with which I am acquainted. If they are judiciously cared for, they are good layers, and can be kept in good condition on the same amount of food usually given to the smaller breeds. A first class Brahma, besides supplying a liberal quantity of eggs, is always in good condition, and can be killed and taken to market at any time when desired, without fattening or any unusual preparation. My partiality for the Brahmas is the result of experience with different breeds, and an earnest conviction that all things considered they are the most profitable to keep."

CHEPPED OR CUT FEED.

The veterinary surgeon who writes for the Ohio Farmer gives his views on cut feed as annexed: "I have always been opposed to chop or cut feed of any kind; that is, as commonly used and understood by the public generally. Invariably the character of food is usually moistened, more or less, according to fancy and theory for its beneficial results. For my own satisfaction, a few years ago, I visited many stables in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, and made special inquiries as to how they fed, and about the general health of their stock. I found one stable in Chicago that had sixty head of horses, and the stable had been run by the same party for eight years during which time they had not fed one pound of hay, and not one pound of ground feed of any kind except coarse wheat bran. The feed consisted of wheat, oat and rye straw, which the market afforded most favorably. Of this they had all they wanted, and were bedded with the same. They fed oats morning and noon, and bran at night. There was not a horse in that stable but had the general appearance of good health, and there was not a case of colic in the stable for six years, nor one that

become stiffened from overdriving on the road. Both oats and bran were always fed dry. The logic of this is all in a nut shell. The horse returning to his stable heated up from his drive is not injured by giving him a peck of dry bran to eat. You can readily conceive the expense attending this mode of feeding. It will save thirty per cent. When you buy of farmers and feed men, grain, it is invariably dampened of refuse grain, screenings, &c. &c. The stuff is packed off on the horse's back to eat. Then, when mixed up with second feed, which is worth very little, so far as any nourishment (as such) goes, you get the cut straw and thoroughly moistened with water, a horse would have to eat three-fourths of a bushel of this abominable stuff to supply the place and nourishment of four quarts of good oats. This of course is the poor animal's distress of the stomach, some gastric derangement produced by dampened grain, which readily ferments as soon as ingested. Horses that are troubled with colic, or if fed upon straw, good clean oats, and coarse wheat bran, dry, thrive well. It is the food for the horse for any purpose. The process of moistening dry feed, from the organs of secretion is a healthy action. The use of roots in this season, also, grass, or any succulent feed, is proper, but with your grain a lot of dampened grain, or so-called chop, moistened, to over-act the gastric juice of the stomach for its digestion (which causes derangement of various kinds), it is all improper. Timothy hay and straw, whose bran will keep horses in fine condition, with moderate exercise."

MULBERRY CRASH.

The fact that all kinds of fruit trees thrive better in cultivated than in grass lands. While young, has been so fully proved by the experience of thousands of fruit-growers, that I hardly need, perhaps, to state this fact; yet many farmers ignore it, and allow their young orchards of apples, pears, peaches, &c. to be in grass. All kinds of fruit trees, flourish better in a rich soil free from weeds and grass; but the land may be need from the trees for corn, potatoes, beans, or root crops, if well manured and well cultivated. After apple trees, and standard pear trees, are ten or twenty years old, the land may be needed to grass without retarding the growth of the trees. Fruit-growers object to grass in orchards at any time. At a late meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, Mr. E. Moody, who has 150 acres in a single orchard, said he had always been opposed to seeding down orchards to grass. He mentioned two orchards that had been cited as successful, although growing in grass, but the soil was of extraordinary richness and excellent; whenever both modes are seen side by side, the difference is strikingly in favor of the cultivated ground. The mode which he performed and adopted was deep plowing for orchards from the very beginning and always afterwards. Feeding to grass to prepare for bearing he looked upon as about the same as taking animals which had been living on high food and putting them to a poor straw-track in order to give them flesh or prepare them for labor. He thought that the roots of trees rarely came near the surface of the ground, and when they did they were more exposed to the effects of drought in summer and frost in winter.

BUCKWHEAT.

No farmer can make a mistake in sowing a few acres of buckwheat early in July—half a bushel of seed to the acre; Sow broadcast, and harrow as for oats and other grain. If you have a piece of ground infested with thistles, or other troublesome weeds, sow buckwheat on it, and a little thicker than usual, and the noxious weeds will be smothered.

LIME FOR ALGAE.

Pear trees may now be expected to be infested with slugs, which may be destroyed by sprinkling the trees with fine, dry slacked lime. Put it in a bag made of coarse, open material, tie it to a pole, and shake the bag over the leaves of the trees when the dew is on them, or immediately after a rain.

The snare and slings of Pennsylvania and New Yorkers go for nothing; in the face of statistics, and we have just been looking at some of these which place New Jersey very high in rank among the States of this Union. Its position on the sea coast and in proximity to the greatest cities of the land, combined with its varied soil and agricultural productions, render it a highly favored State. While in this thirty-two States are greater. Its wealth there are but seven that excel us, and in manufacturing products but six. In the value of making garden products, we stand second among States and raise 8 bushels of wheat and 6 bushels of potatoes for every man, woman and child in the State. In the value of our farming lands per acre we stand at the head of the Middle States, surpassing New York and Pennsylvania in this particular. Where in the latter the average value is less than sixty dollars, in New Jersey it is eighty dollars. Our farms exceed ours in the rate of production of wheat, corn, rye and potatoes to the acre. We are first in the production of cranberries, and we excel all others also in the production of hams, corn and melons. \$3,000,000 worth of strawberries are made in the State yearly, and 200,000 tons of apples and 200,000 barrels of hops are used within the same period of time. What New Jersey has done in an agricultural way is only the beginning of what it can do. For we have 2,000,000 of acres yet in grass lands.

Butter package is a nuisance, and
entirely unfit for keeping butter
for any considerable length of
time. Metallic packages are coming
into use, and they are an improvement.
The old coarse, wooden tub. Now
prices are falling low, the greatest
price ever has been given to putting up
butter in attractive cans. Let the quali-
ty be good, and see to it that the pack-
age is neat, clean, and sweet, and in this
an advance in rates may be expected.
—*New York Herald.*

A Wash for Fruit Trees.
The following is recommended by a
university of fruit-growers, presided
over by Professor George W. Howard.

best means of fighting the insects that are the scourge of that State :
Insects and mildews, injurious to the
of seedlings and root grubs, can
it in subjection or destroyed by a
use of a combination of lime and
1. Take of quick or unslaked
lime parts, and of common flour of
iron one part (four pounds of sulphur
peck of lime) ; break up the lime
in bits, then, mixing the sulphur
in a tight vessel (iron is best),
on them enough boiling water to

the lime to a powder; cover in the
close as soon as the water is poured
it makes also a most excellent

ash for orchard trees, and is very
as a preventive of blight on pear
to cover the wounds in the form of
the young growing diseased parts; also
in treating the trees in autumn, may
be considered as the one specific for
poisonous insects and mildew in the
and nursery; its materials
always be ready at hand; it
be used quite fresh, as it would
become rancid; a mixture of lime and
potency.
The use of sulphur dusting
has been spoken of this should be
This preparation should be
over the young plant as soon
therefore any trouble from aphides,
or mildew occurs, early in the
while the young are on the trees.
The use of sulphur dusting is de-
termined for these pests in this
of sulphuric acid gas, which,

[illegible][illegible]

and not a particle of flour
did not come from the
the above trial. The wit-
nesses, at the time, and in the
me agreed."

Joy Bringers.
move through life as a band
over the street, singing
songs on every side through
every one, far and near, that
"Some men fill the air with
the ceaseless hum of cordons
sings fill the air with perfume
t. Some women cling to
sences like the honeyuckle
or, yet, at times, it, frozen
with the subtle fragrance
of roses. There are trees
of life, which are over dropping
of at least a few leaves
machine like star-beams, or
part like song sung upon a
a bounty and a blessing it
to royal gifts of the soul, as
the music to come, and fra-
grances, and life to all it
brings. The things of the
world are but the things of

power which we have within
of other men's joy; to scat-
ter where only clouds and
; to fill the atmosphere
weary toilers must stand,
tiness which they cannot
themselves, and which they
r and appreciate.

