

Miscellaneous.

DR. PUSEY'S CAREER.

The leader of the English Ritualists is a many-sided man, and one who has appeared before the world in a variety of aspects. He began his career as a student of German theology on German soil, and was led on so far by these masters that he only saved himself from Rationalism by falling back on "the authority of the Church."

In the Oxford Tractarian movement, which began in 1833 as a protest against Whig interference with the rights and immunities of the English and Irish establishment, he at once took a prominent part. His Tract on Baptism was an armory of weapons for the party who were building up a new system of faith on the basis of supernatural sacraments and a supernatural priesthood.

Dr. Pusey has been especially busy in promoting the restoration of female nunneries in the English Church, being himself the Patron and Visitor of the famous sisterhood at Plymouth. His vacations have mostly been spent in a Romish monastery on the north coast of France.

In later years he has taken prominent part in opposing Rationalism and Romanism. His commentary on Daniel is the best English work in defence of the authenticity of that prophet. He united High and Low Churchmen against the Rationalistic Essayists and Reviewers. His Eirenicon, while full of what we would regard as un-Protestant concessions to Rome, is yet an able expose of the fever of Mariolatry which of late seems to have broken in upon that benighted Church, and of the methods by which the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin was established.

In political matters he sides with the Liberal party on some points, through his strong impatience of Erastianism and State control. When the University of Oxford elected Gladstone's opponent to Parliament, Dr. Pusey stuck to the great Premier to the last.

Dr. Pusey is not silent on practical questions of Christian duty. A recent sermon of his on modern fashionable life was quite a bombshell in London society. He declared that the Englishman of our days differs from the Pharisee of Christ's times mainly in making no pretence to goodness.

Rural Economy.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

When the skies are growing warm and bright, And in the woodland bowers The spring time in her pale, faint robes Is calling on the flowers;

But when the happiest time has come That to the year belongs, When all the vales are filled with gold, And all the air with songs;

When home the woodman plods with axe Upon his shoulder swung, And in the knotted apple tree Are scythe and sickle hung;

And when the winds moan loudly, When the woods are bare and brown, And when the swallows' clay-built nest From the rafters crumbles down,

But whether the brooks be fringed with flowers, Or whether the dead leaves fall, And whether the air be full of songs, Or never song at all,

—Alice Cary.

AUTUMN WORK ON THE FARM.

It is of no use to write of what should be done at this finest season of the year, when it is past; therefore it may be none too early to set people thinking of the great advantages the American farmer possesses over agriculturists in other countries, and it is hoped many may look forward till next spring, and see what can be done before winter commences, to prevent the general backwardness of farming operations which prevailed last April, May and June.

The grain harvest is so late in the northern part of Europe, and the weather afterwards so precarious, that there is little chance to do much there, yet no opportunity is allowed to escape, and the consequence of the farmer's perseverance and watchfulness is the making such preparations for spring planting, that the work of the next year is expedited to such a degree as to give leisure for the thorough performance of every operation. Directly the grain is taken off the land, the plow goes to work, no matter how dry, for the chief object in cultivation is to move the soil with all the implements employed, when it is in such a state as to kill the weeds—so dry that there is no chance of their retaining vitality. A good, heavy iron plow will generally stick to its work, and with two wheels, will not break up the ground unevenly in depth, or 'burst up' in places, turning the subsoil over with the regular depth of earth, which is cultivated on the surface; and when this is done, it is astonishing, after lying all winter, what a beautiful tillage follows in the spring.

Then, instead of discharging a man or two in October, employ them picking stones, and get every kind of hauling finished, which would have to be done in the spring. And why not do as in Europe—put in some crop for coming in very early as a forage crop? By getting it in so as to be strong against the severe weather, and manuring heavily, a prodigious bulk per acre can be obtained, and what is more valuable than this for the teams or ought else requiring something of the kind brought home to them?

Every farmer of any pretensions to intelligence must have a system of working and cropping his land, clearly defined in his own mind, therefore he knows where his manure will be required, and is aware of the great set-forward it would be to have a good deal of the land plowed, and lie ready for being seeded, immediately after the frost breaks up, and on any requiring to be stimulated, how nice to have had manure hauled to it when the ground was sound, instead of having to do it through mud and along a road which is so bad that not more than half-loads can be taken. All such work as this being done ready for spring, makes everything come easy and does away with the hurrying over every operation in such a way as to be imperfectly performed, and, instead, the whole of the seeding can be got through with in so early a state of the season, that some roots can be grown, and the grass cut when it is young enough to make the best quality.

and of the best quality, and when a farmer begins to get ahead of his work, he will be commencing to be ahead in every way, and may be considered as a made man.

There is another thing to be mentioned. Farmers should separate every young animal from the older ones if they have not done so before. Every colt, calf and lamb should have the very best pasture, and be tempted to begin eating bits of nice bright fine hay early every cool morning. A few sliced roots or some pumpkins cut up, or lacking these some corn or grain will keep them strong against winter, for get any young animal sinking and weak in the autumn, and no amount of attention through winter will fetch it up to what it would have been with the care and help in the cool mornings, when the grass was either frosty or wet and too tasteless for them to eat till later in the day. Any one accustomed to young stock can tell the time to begin assisting such tender animals, for they begin to look hollow in their coats, and will scour a little, too. In fact and in short, as soon as they will eat anything of the sort named, is the time to give it them. This will be in October.

It may not be amiss to contrast the autumn-working farmer with the one who drives all off till spring. The first week in April is very fine, we will say. One man puts in his oats, peas and spring wheat on soil which was prepared in the preceding September, October and November, and as he had made trenches to carry away any water which would have lodged in low places, the land was in excellent condition for receiving the seed. The other man commences to plow, and by the time his ground is plowed, and before any seed is put in, the second week begins, and the weather is so showery that neither of these farmers can get on the land to do anything in cultivating, so they have to let the teams lie still most of the time; but the third week in April the before-hand man plows some land for potatoes, and gets some ready for carrots and mangolds, harrows the field plowed for corn in the fall, and the manure having been hauled in the winter, sets to work planting potatoes and corn the fourth week in April. The other man has sown none but grain planted.—G. G. in The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

THE BUTTER SEASON.

The business of cheese making will soon be over and that of butter in order. The cool weather of autumn is the most favorable season of the year for making butter, and it should be the aim of every farmer or dairyman to produce the best possible article for market purpose. There is no disguising the fact that, with good cows, ample feed and much experience in butter making, many persons succeed in making a villainous compound of grease, milk and hair, designated by the name of butter, but having no legitimate relationship to it. Much of the butter of commerce is of this character—a fact for which there is no excuse.

Clean milking, clean pails, pans, crocks and churns, are the first requisites to the production of a good article of butter. This everybody knows, without being informed of it, but the trouble is, the practice is not up with the information possessed. Here is where reform, in many cases, should commence—followed by a kindred amendment in the manner of converting the cream into butter. If the buttermilk is not thoroughly worked out, a good article can not be produced; if the salt used is foul, of poor quality and injudiciously applied—too much or too little—the butter will not be of good quality nor command a top price in the market.

Sometimes all the pre-requisites to success are observed, and still a failure ensues from neglect in putting the butter down. This is important, if any considerable time is likely to intervene between the manufacture and use. It is safest and best to put butter down as though months were to pass before consumption, as the trouble and expense are little, if any, increased by the precaution. Press closely in the tubs, which should be well cleaned and brined before being used, and as far as possible, exclude the air from the mass. When a crock or tub is full, sprinkle it well with pure rock salt and cover till wanted, and the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that the butter will do credit to the maker months after being put down. Nothing new is claimed for this, but it is sometimes profitable to be reminded of things which we have long been conversant, but, for the moment, forgotten.—The Rural New Yorker.

LITTLE THINGS IN FARMING.

The whole success of a farmer hinges upon timely attention to little things. This mainly makes the difference between thrift and poverty. The philosophy of success is expressed in that old adage, "For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a horse a man was lost." It is a little thing to keep accounts of the pecuniary transactions upon the farm. A half hour on Saturday evening would enable most farmers to know just how they stand with the world. Yet we suspect half of the men who cultivate the soil never make an entry in a book; and, for want of this the account runs up fearfully at the end of the year. Debt accumulates, the farm is mortgaged, and finally lost, for want of a little paper and ink. It is a little thing to put up a tool in its place when not in use. Yet many have no tool-house, or place of shelter for any implement or vehicle. Things are left where they were last used, the plough in the field, the cart in the yard, the

chains in the stable, the harness in the wood-house, the axe at the wood-pile, and the rakes in the corn crib. Many do not even house the expensive implements they have bought, and reapers and threshers are treated like old ploughs and harrows. The parts made of iron and steel grow rusty, and the wood decays. A machine that is good for thirty years with proper care, is used up in five by abuse. It is a very little thing to turn a nut when it is loose. Yet for want of the tightening, the nut is lost, the bolt comes out, and the loaded wagon breaks down on the way to market, and a whole day for a man and team is lost. It is a little thing to keep a horse properly groomed, yet for want of clean fetlocks the skin cracks, and the horse is lame, and the owner loses the use of him for months or weeks. Ventilation is a small affair, yet for want of it the health of the stock in stables suffers severely, and disease sets in. It is a small affair to provide good seed at the beginning of the year, but the whole success of the season depends upon it. It is an easy thing to deal fairly with your neighbors, and make a name that is better than "precious ointment." Many cheat on small occasions, do not deliver what they sell, and get a reputation for meanness that stands in the way of their success.

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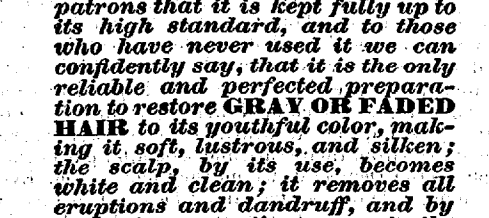
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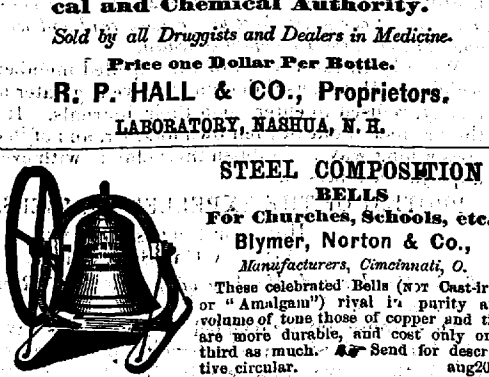
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