

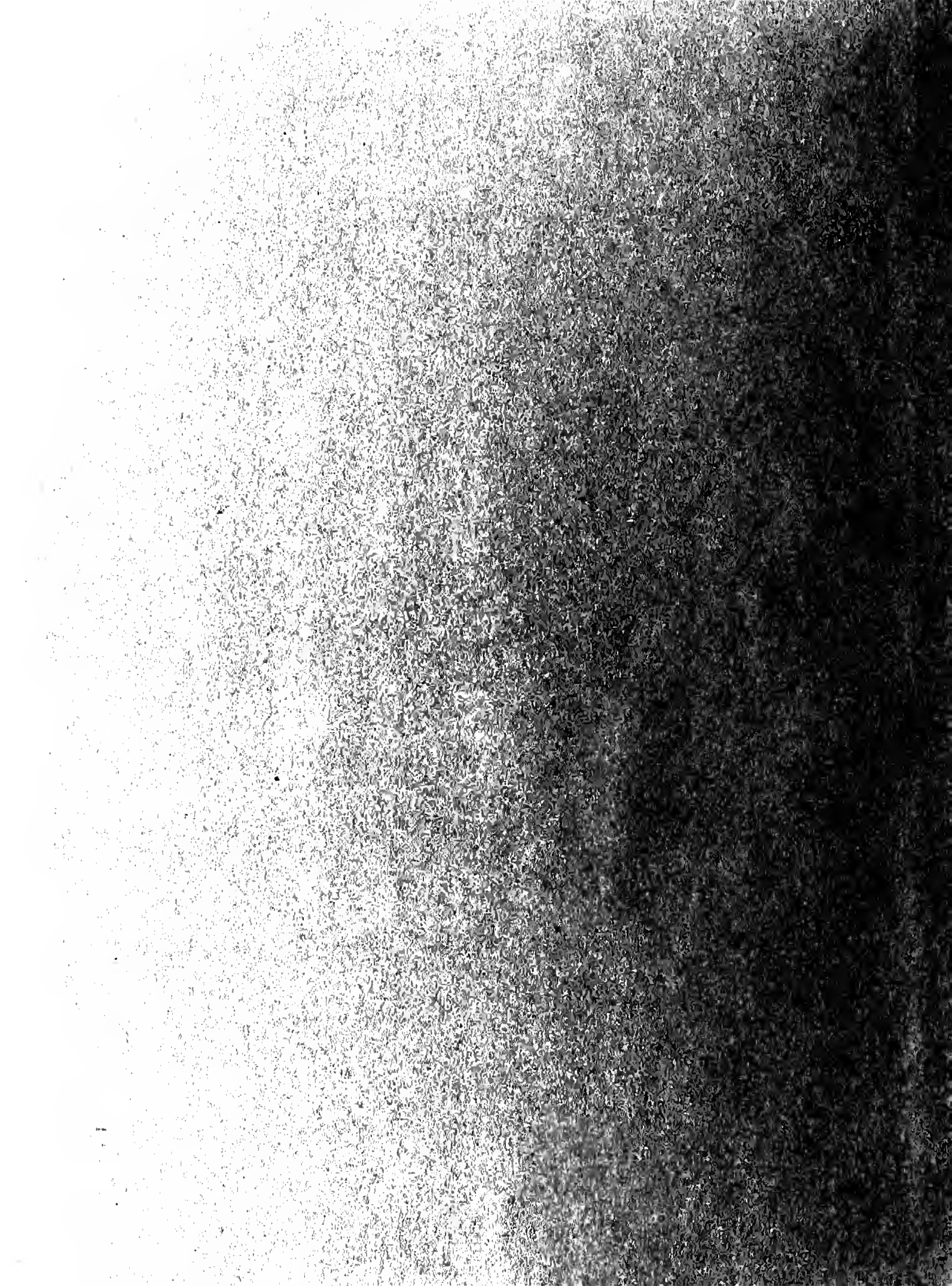
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NORTH-PACIFIC RURAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY NORTHUP & WARD.

PRICE \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE NUMBERS, 15 CENTS.

Vol. 1.]

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, JUNE, 1877.

[No. 6

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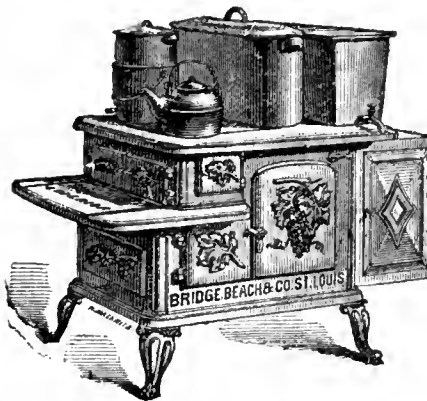
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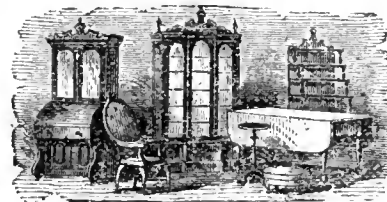
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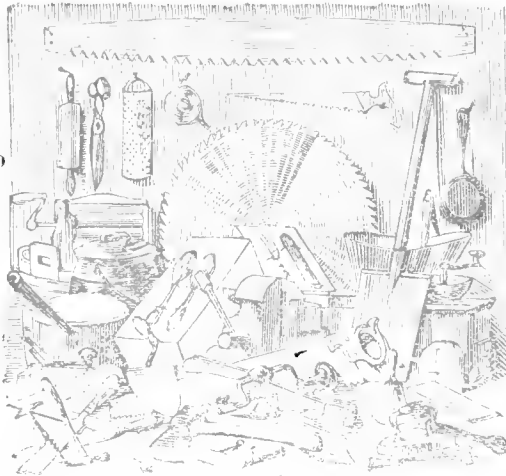
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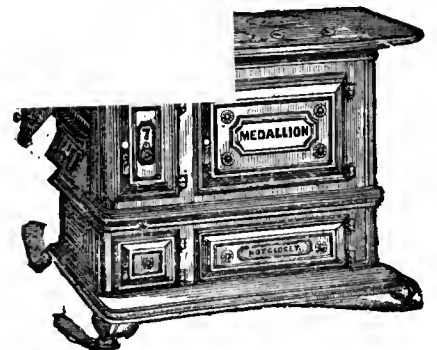
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The North-Pacific Rural.

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Vol. 1.]

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, JUNE, 1877

[No. 6.

WASHINGTON INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual exposition of the Washington Industrial Association will be held at its grounds near Olympia, commencing October 8th, and continuing the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th. The premium list, which is already published, is a good one, and as full as can be expected. We give below a few of the leading premiums:

Best 3 acres Winter wheat.....	\$25 00
“ “ Spring “	15 00
“ “ Oats	10 00
“ “ Rye	10 00
“ “ Barley	5 00
Best sack home manufactured flour.....	2 00
For best bushel of early potatoes, size, shape and quality	6 00
Same quantity etc., of late.....	6 00
2d best.....	Dip.
Best exhibit of various varieties potatoes, 6 each, size, shape and quality.....	\$5 00
2d best.....	Dip.
Best half bushel of onions.....	5 00
Best 10 lbs cheese.....	2 00
Best 10 lbs old butter.....	1 00
Best sample honey, in comb....	1 00
Best sample beeswax.....	Dip.
Best Pot plants.....	5 00
2d best.....	2 50
Finest single.....	1 00
Best cut flowers.....	5 00
Second best.....	2 50
Best Boquet.....	1 00
Everlastings.....	1 00
Natural grasses.....	1 00
Second best of each.....	Dip.
For best American horse.....	10 00
“ “ blood mare and foal..	10 00
“ “ yearling colt.....	5 00
“ “ three year old colt...	7 00
“ “ pair three year old colts.....	10 00
“ “ span draft horses.....	10 00
“ “ “ mules.....	10 00
Best short horned bull.....	10 00
“ “ “ cow.....	10 00

“ Devon bull or heifer.....	10 00
“ Ayrshire or Jersey bull or heifer.....	10 00
“ Fat ox 3 years old or over.	5 00
“ Milch cow, any breed.....	5 00
Best buck or ewe, Angora or other breeds.....	5 00
Best boar of either Berkshire, Essex, Chester or China.....	5 00
“ sow of either above breeds	5 00
“ litter pigs, any breed or age	5 00
The extra premiums offered by Mr. James Vick for floral displays, will again be announced by the managers. His premiums are to amateurs only, and consist of 1st cut flowers, \$20; 2d do., \$10; 3d do., \$5; 4th do., floral chormo; for best ornamental work, \$5.	
Persons in all parts of the Territory should at once begin making selections for this exposition, and all should unite in the effort to make the fair a credit to our Territory. Even the children should be encouraged to exhibit something—a pair of fancy fowls, or a fine animal, or fine fruit or vegetables, or articles of their own handiwork.	

TEMPERATURE.

The following meteorological data, showing the temperature at the head of the Sound for four years from observations taken at Steilacoom, is copied from the Steilacoom Express: January, 38.1; February, 40.7; Mch., 41.8; April, 48.6; May, 56.5; June, 61.1; July, 64.9; August, 64; September, 56.9; October, 52.6; November, 46.2; December, 38.3.

New York is 10 degrees warmer in summer and 8 degrees colder in winter than Steilacoom. Norfolk is 14 degrees warmer in summer and but one warmer in winter. Quebec is 7 degrees warmer in summer and 37 colder in winter.

The temperature of Steilacoom bears a great resemblance to that of London, as appears from the following: January—Steilacoom, 38; London, 37 February—Steilacoom, 40; London, 40.

March—Steilacoom, 42; London, 42. April—Steilacoom, 48; London, 46. May—Steilacoom, 55; London, 53. June—Steilacoom, 60; London, 58. July—Steilacoom, 64; London, 62. August—Steilacoom, 63; London, 62. September—Steilacoom, 57; London, 57. October—Steilacoom, 52; London, 52. November—Steilacoom, 45; London, 45. December—Steilacoom, 39; London, 44.

During the year—Steilacoom, 50; London, 49.

Properly speaking, there are but two distinctly marked seasons on Puget Sound, the dry and the rainy. The rainy season begins about the first of November and may be said to continue till May, though it must not be understood that it rains constantly. The mornings, evenings and nights of summer are always cool here, and the days are never uncomfortably warm. In winter we have no severe cold, and Puget Sound is never frozen over. While New York is six degrees farther south than this place, we have neither the bitter frosts nor burning heat of the former place.

W. F. Fisher, of Calistoga, is happy. He has struck a bonanza, not in silver lodes, but in water. Fearing that the springs where he intended to get his supply would be inadequate, he put men to work running a tunnel in the mountain. Last week, when they had got in seventy feet, all of a sudden a stream of water as big as a man's leg burst forth and knocked one of the men down, and came rushing out of the tunnel at a fearful rate, the water and workmen both.—[Sac. Record Union.

The Olympia Courier says: “Since withdrawing from his co-partnership, A. J. Burr is paying not unfrequent visits to his flourishing cranberry patch. There's millions in it.”

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The North - Pacific Rural.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

B. L. NORTHUP, EDITOR.

Seattle, Washington Territory.

Price—\$1.50 per annum, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for three months, 15 cents for a single copy. Rates per month for advertising—Ordinary page and inside of cover, \$1.00 per inch; last page of cover, \$1.25 per inch; first page of cover, \$1.50 per inch.

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KING COUNTY INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

Last month a movement was made towards organizing a county agricultural society, by sending through the

mails a printed call for a meeting to be held in Seattle May 5th, for the purpose of effecting an organization as stated above, the call being signed by many leading farmers from different parts of the county. On the day set for the meeting a sufficient number of farmers were present to organize, but owing to the lateness of the hour, the meeting was postponed until Saturday, May 12th, at which time a large number of persons, representing the agricultural interests of the county, met. Meeting was called to order, and Mr. C. W. Lawton was chosen chairman, and after the objects of the meeting were stated, and the causes of the failure of similar previous organizations in the county discussed, the organization was effected with the following officers and directors :

President, C. W. Lawton; Vice-President, Julius Horton; Secretary, B. L. Northup; Treasurer, Geo. W. Tibbetts; Directors, L. McRedmond, R. Stearns, Wm. Goldmeyer, F. McNatt, Louis McMillan, C. Clymer, Martin Monohon, J. W. DeMott, and Wm. Pickering. The officers of the Association are also directors.

A committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation and by-laws, after which the Association adjourned, to meet again Saturday, May 25th, at one o'clock p. m., at which time articles of incorporation and by-laws were adopted, and it was decided to hold a fair about the first of October next. A letter from Hon. Wm. Pickering, containing words of cheer and of advice, and also resigning his position as director, on account of an expected visit to the Eastern States, was read, and the resignation being accepted, Wm. Dennis was elected to fill the vacancy. The Association adjourned to meet again Saturday, June 9th, at 1 o'clock p. m. The meeting will probably be held in Yesler's hall.

THE Olympia Courier says: "It is remarked that our town fruit trees, while in blossom, have been visited by the smallest number of honey bees ever known before. What is the reason?"

In Seattle the bees were constantly busy on the fruit trees so long as the bloom lasted, and the honey made during that time was of fair quality; we removed four or five pounds to test it.

PUBLIC SWINDLES.

It sometimes occurs where there is public printing to let, and there are two or more competing newspapers for the same, that the publishers combine, and instead of putting in fair and honest bids, agree upon their terms, the one taking the printing at an outrageous price, and the others pocketing a consideration for his share in the thieving game.

Such was the case with our county printing in 1875, when the Intelligencer took the printing and divided the plunder with another paper for aiding and abetting the swindle. In the year 1876 the Intelligencer agreed to do the county printing free, and by outwitting the County Commissioners, secured a good figure for the same. But the greatest outrage was perpetrated upon the county this year. For county printing the Intelligencer bid \$1 50 per square, and the Dispatch \$1 75. The printed rates of the Dispatch are \$1 00 per square first insertion, 50 cts. each subsequent insertion. Why this advance on the rates charged transient advertisers, but to allow the Intelligencer to bag the plunder? But this may not be so bad, as the usual price paid for county printing is from 50 cts. to \$1 50; the outrage referred to is the charging of \$1 50 for each description in publishing the delinquent tax list. The rate established by law for this class of printing in Nebraska used to be 10 cents per description, and in Iowa 20 cents per description. Our object in bringing these things before the people of this county, is to let them know the utter lack of principle in the men who control our newspapers, that they may always be prepared to defeat such swindles.

This number completes the first volume of the RURAL. We had designed giving twelve numbers to the volume, and have made out receipts accordingly; therefore those holding receipts for \$1.50 are entitled to two volumes, instead of one. Our patrons will be pleased to learn that the RURAL is paying a fair profit for the labor bestowed upon it. We ask our readers to contribute such articles as may be of general interest, thus aiding us in making the RURAL the very best farm journal for the north-Pacific coast.

NATIVE GRASSES, ETC.

In the February number of the RURAL we referred to some valuable grasses brought to notice by Mr. John Bennett, of Whateom. A reader of the RURAL wrote to Mr. Bennett concerning these grasses, and the following letter in reply we are permitted to publish. We should be pleased to number Mr. Bennett among the regular correspondents of the RURAL: "I received your letter last week making some inquiry about the Bennett rye-grass, and other fine grasses that I have in my possession. I only grow these fine grasses for my own amusement, until the public finds out something about the good qualities of them. I have none of the seed for sale, and only grow a small patch of the different sorts. The Bennet rye-grass is the best quality of any that I have ever seen in either Europe or America. If I had never done anything else in my life than to bring the Bennett rye-grass into notice, I have done enough for the civilized world.

"I have discovered a great many rare trees and plants of great beauty and value from the Cascade mountains; plums, cherries, goose-berries, apples, and one peach—the peach is always the last week in August or the first week in September. I don't think there will be a peach on Puget Sound for the next fifty years to come, that will surpass this one that I have. This fall I will send you a little seed of some of the grasses that I have.

"Please be kind enough to send me that copy of the NORTH-PACIFIC RURAL where you saw my name mentioned."

HOUSES FOR IMMIGRANTS.

MASON COUNTY, W. T., May 18, 1877.
EDITOR RURAL:

Dear Sir:— I would like to use your paper as a medium to address a few words to the immigrants that are coming into our Territory, and who wish to locate permanently as farmers. This class of settlers can find good land in this county by going back from five to twenty miles, and have splendid roads.

In this article I would call their attention to a tract of land principally in township 20, ranges 6 and 7 west, and situated in the headwaters of the Satsop, a tributary of the Chehalis

river, and eighteen miles from the Sound. The land in the bottom is a rich, black loam, on a clay subsoil, with enough sand intermixed to render it warm and friable, and is covered with alder, soft and vine maple, wild cherry, and occasionally a spruce. The upland, with the exception of the openings, which are gravelly, is a deep, rich, yellow loam; the growth is similar to that on the bottoms, with the addition of fir and cedar, some of which grow to an immense size. Great numbers of elk frequent this country both winter and summer. This is one of the best dairy districts that is vacant west of the Cascades. There is a German settlement about ten miles below on the main Satsop; they have a road opened to Skookum Bay, which passes within a mile and a half of the lands described. The openings referred to are a chain of openings extending from the Satsop to Skookum Bay. There is good stock range on them, but they are unfit for cultivation, being too dry and gravelly. In settling as far back as this it would be desirable for ten or fifteen families to settle in a body as it would be easier to make roads and build houses, and be of mutual assistance in many ways.

There are other locations in this vicinity that are desirable, but none containing so large an extent of good vacant land; parties desirous of locating and wishing further information in regard to climate, crops, or the topography of the country, can address the undersigned at Olympia, W. T.

LEWIS. W. SHELTON.

GOOD HOMES ON THE SNOHOMISH.

SNOQUALMIE RIVER, May 17, 1877.
EDITOR RURAL:

Dear Sir:—I saw a request in the May No. of the RURAL wishing the settlers to help you in getting good locations for immigrants. There are several good claims on this river with a river front, and any amount of good bottom land a little back from the river, which is very easy to clear, with but very little heavy timber on it. There is a large marsh on this river; it is six miles long and from one and one-half to two miles wide. I think that a ranch can be opened on it much cheaper and quicker than in the brush, as all that would be required is to drain it, then burn off the small brush and

grass. I am twelve miles from Snohomish city which is my post office address. Any one coming up here should come to the city, and from there by canoe or trail.

I am very much pleased with the RURAL, it is a paper that we have needed very much.

Yours Respectfully,
LUCIUS DAY.
Snohomish City, W. T.

DRYING FLOWERS IN SAND.

The Floral Cabinet says: There are many of our brilliant flowers, such as dahlias, pansies, pinks, geraniums, sweet williams, carnations, gladiolus, which may be preserved for years. White flowers will not answer well for this purpose; nor any succulent plant, as hyacinths or cactus. Take deep dishes, or those of sufficient depth to allow flowers to be covered an inch deep with sand; get the common white sand, such as is used for scouring purposes, cover the bottom of the dish with a layer about half an inch deep, and then lay in the flowers, with their stems downward, holding them firmly in place while you sprinkle more sand over them, until all places between the petals are filled and the flowers are out of sight. A broad dish will accommodate quite a large number; allow sufficient sand between. Set the dish in a dry warm place, where they will dry gradually, and at the end of a week pour off the sand and examine them, if there is any moisture in the sand it must be dried out before using again, or fresh sand may be poured over them, the same as before. Some flowers will require weeks to dry, while others will become sufficiently dry to put away in a week or ten days. By this simple process flowers, ferns, etc., are preserved in their proper shape, as well as in their natural color, which is far better than to press them in books. When arranged in groups and mounted on cards, or in little straw baskets, they may be placed in frames under glass.

The London Gardener says that the best pears now purchasable in the London market are the Easter Beurre sent all the way from California. This is a remarkable fact, both on account of the importation and quality. We have never raised one pear of this variety that was fit to eat, says the German-town Telegraph.

WOOD ASHES FOR APPLE TREES.

Having some young apple and crab trees set out last spring on new stubble and broken ground, I mulched them with weeds and other rubbish of similar kinds, for about two feet all around each tree, soon as leaves began to fall. I put around each tree after taking away the mulching, a good allowance of good fresh ashes, taking care not to let the ashes touch the bark of the tree. That I spread about two feet round. Soon as spring came on in earnest, I scraped away with hoe most of the ashes and forked around the trees. Some trees I did not put ashes to, but left the mulching all winter. Those trees around which I put the ashes, have come out in fine style. Put forth blossoms a week or ten days before those trees without the ashes, and look kinder and more healthy. During last summer and all through the fall I kept watering the trees with house slops and soapsuds from the washing-tub when cold. I had not enough slops to water all the trees at the same time, so took them in rotation and in order, so that each tree got the same allowance, and the trees seem much benefitted by it. One tree, (apple,) near the back door, got more slops than came to its share, and it has grown more, is thicker, in the standard, and far the greatest blossom on it. In England, common coal ashes sell for five shillings per load; wood ashes are not to be got there. Lime is used instead, and a great deal of agricultural salt on gravelly or sandy land.—[Fruit Recorder.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE COWS.

The author of Ogden Farm Papers in the American Agriculturist, says.

We are just commencing to keep a record of the weight of milk given every morning and evening by each cow. A printed blank for each week is tacked against the wall, and a lead pencil hangs near it. As each cow is milked, the pail is hung on an ordinary spring scale. The pails being of uniform weight, it is easy to make the record sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. At the end of each week, the total yield for each cow is footed up and divided by seven for the daily average. The total weekly yield of the whole herd is recorded.

The utility of such a record, especially if continued for a number of years, will be great. It will show: 1. The performance of each animal in the different conditions, and especially the degree in which she holds her milk towards calving time. 2. The relation that the progeny bears in its milking qualities to the dam. 3. The milk producing qualities of the progeny of certain bulls. 4. The effect of different kinds of food, and different systems of feeding, on the production of milk. 5. By comparing the weekly yield of milk with the weekly production of butter, the effect of feeding can be determined in regard to the latter.

The practical results of the knowledge thus obtained will be valuable. We shall know which animal to sell, and which to keep; which bull to breed from; which families to depend on for the final herd, and what methods of feeding it is best to pursue in winter and summer, this will be especially valuable in showing the relative advantages of soiling and steaming, as compared with dry feeding and pasturing, and relative of corn meal, wheat bran, &c.

PACKING BUTTER.

Recently Mr. Charles H. White, of White Station, Michigan, showed us, says the Rural New Yorker, a method for keeping butter sweet for long periods which seemed to us to be excellent, and worthy of general adoption. His plan is to have tight and strongly hooped tubs of oak with heads at both ends. The tubs are fourteen inches in diameter at top, and nine inches at bottom, and about sixteen inches high.

Now in packing this tub, a sack of white cambric is made to fit the tub for the reception of the butter. It is placed in the tub as it stands on the small end, the sides of the sack being long enough to extend over the top of the tubs. The butter is packed firmly in this sack until within one and three-eighths inches of the top of the tub, when a circular piece of cloth is laid on the top of the butter and the sides of the sack brought over and nicely plaited down over the circular cover. A layer of fine salt is now laid on top, the head put in and the hoops driven

on so as to make a perfect tight fit that will not admit of leakage.

The tub is now turned upon the large head; and the butter in the sack drops down upon the larger end, leaving a space between it and the sides and top of the tub. Now strong brine is poured in at a hole in the bottom until it fills all the intervening space between the tub and the butter, when the hole is closed perfectly tight with a cork. The brine floats the butter, so that it is completely surrounded with the liquid, and thus it is effectually excluded from the air.

Butter packed in this way and placed in a cool, clean, well-ventilated cellar, will keep sweet and sound for long periods, and will go to market in prime condition. When the butter is to be used the tub is turned on the small end, the hoops started, and the large head taken off, when the butter may be lifted entirely out by taking hold of the ends of the sack. It may be placed upon a platter or earthen dish, the cloth removed from the top and the butter cut in desirable shape for the table or for sale. If any portion remains, or is not wanted for immediate use, that portion may be returned to the tub, and in this way it can be preserved for further use.

This plan is a novel one for keeping butter sweet and sound, and we are informed has met with success. The package holds about fifty pounds.

When the butter is required for use, by lifting it from the tub and turning down the sack, the butter may be cut in handsome shape to come upon the table, which cannot be done in the ordinary way of packing, as the butter then must be dug out in small particles, or cut into untidy pieces.

Butter for the winter market is often packed in firkins holding from sixty to eighty pounds. The firkins are made strong and tight, are provided with heads, and when filled are headed up and brine poured through a hole in the top head, so as to fill all intervening spaces. In packing butter for market, it is important to have a neat and well made package. If due attention has been given to the manufacture and to the packages, and if the butter has been preserved sweet and sound, there will be no trouble in marketing it at a good price.

"GOING NORTH."

The drought which is just now working a hardship in Southern California, will result in the turning of the tide of immigration which has been flowing to that portion of the Pacific coast, to the more valuable lands of northern California, Oregon, and Washington. We are already getting a fair share of the immigration, and still there is room for thousands of families to secure good homes on vacant land on Puget Sound and its tributaries. Hear what the Sacramento Union says on this subject: "For the past three or four years there has been pouring into the State a large and constant stream of immigration, and by far the larger share of the immigrants have gone to the southern part of the State. During the same time circumstances have been most favorable for that portion of the State. Rains have been much greater each year than an average, and lands have produced far better. The owners of lands and their agents have been wide awake, and made the most of the favorable circumstances. They have written up the country, and advertised its climate and semi-tropical productions till, outside of California, you would think a few southern counties constituted all there was of the State worth mentioning. It has been impossible to arrest the attention or change the destination of the immigration, and it has flowed in a steady stream for the Italy of the Pacific. But now a change has come over that part of the country—a drought has fallen upon it, and all who had been so blind heretofore have reason now to open their eyes and ears—they are beginning now to realize that there is a north and south in California, so far as climate is concerned. Production in the southern part of the State this year is an impossibility without irrigation, and comparatively few have the means for irrigation.

"The consequence is that many a home will be left without an occupant, and many a farm be deserted, and those who can will go north. We met a jolly Dutchman the other day, who three years ago passed through Sacramento with his eyes and ears shut lest something should arrest his progress toward Los Angeles. To Los Angeles he went and bought a farm, built a house and put his family into it, and

commenced making a home where the olive and the orange were to grow in a few years, and where he and his were to live in comparative ease and plenty. When we met him he had his blankets on his back, going north. After relating his history in the south, he said: 'I am going north, and I don't care how far north.' This expression only gives voice to the desire of thousands who have not the ability to execute their desire."

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

In many places in the country scarcely a flower-garden or front yard is now seen without one or two rustic vases in which to grow plants. While many persons cannot afford the more costly and elegant ones, every farmer's wife and daughter can, by the aid of husband or brother, possess pretty rustic vases and baskets that will, when filled with suitable plants, richly repay all labor upon them. Sometimes when getting wood for winter's use the farmer may find something just the thing to use as a standard for one of these rustic vases. We have one formed of an oak stump about a foot in diameter, which at a certain distance from the ground branches out with three arms, or legs, I should call them, as, when they were sawed off in the proper place, the stump was inverted, and as it stands in the garden it reminds me of my grandmother's three-legged light-stand. Upon this standard was placed a bushel box (such as farmers use to take their fruit to market). It is about 19 inches long by 8 inches deep, and is covered with rustic ornaments, such as strips of wood with the bark left on, nailed upon the box to hide it, in any fanciful shape. They may be cut of different lengths so as to form points at the bottom. Several holes may be bored in the bottom of the box to secure drainage, and a few pieces of charcoal laid in the box before putting in the earth. Use good soil and mix in a little sand, leaf mould, and well rotted manure. Money wort is nice to plant around the edge of the box, and so is German ivy, as it grows luxuriantly and drapes prettily. Sometimes we plant a tall crimson *Dracena* in the center, sometimes a tall variegated leaved *Abutilon* or a large General Grant geranium, surrounded by lower growing plants.

Vinea Variegata is beautiful for garden baskets or vases, to droop over the edges, and a few plants of *Coleus* and *Tricolor geranium* always are pretty for the centers. I find petunias are also very good for this purpose. The scarlet bush nasturtium is very pretty for baskets or vases. They should be watered every evening.—[Ind. Farmer.

WHAT SHALL WE FEED OUR HOGS?

In Iowa, where corn can be raised for 15 cents per bushel, [we have burned corn in Iowa in preference to coal,] the hog question is an easy one, but here, where corn will not make a profitable crop, the question "What shall we feed our hogs," is an interesting one. Barley, oats, roots, clover, etc., are very good, but the pea, which justly ranks next to corn for pork raising, seems to have been neglected by most of our farmers. In Canada, where corn cannot be profitably grown, hogs are fattened almost exclusively on peas, and there pork raising figures largely in the income of farmers, as it should here. The pea is an easy crop to raise, and we attribute its neglect to force of habit; hence this article, to remind farmers that though they cannot market corn-fed pork, they can do the next best thing, market pea-fed pork.

At present almost the entire amount of ham and bacon consumed on the Sound comes from California and Oregon, and this when our farmers can make large profits on pork raising by breeding from good stock, and using economy and good judgment in feeding.

PETROLEUM FOR FOWLS.—A correspondent of the Poultry Journal and Record living in the center of the "Great Belt" of the petroleum producing region of Pennsylvania, says: "I have had ample opportunity to test the value of petroleum to the poultry fancier, both in a crude and refined state; and I can safely say that it is one of the greatest medicines that can be used. I feed it in the mixed feed to my poultry in the proportion of a tablespoonful once or twice a week to five hens. Either this or cleanliness in my poultry yards has kept me free of roup, cholera, and, in fact, all other diseases. The free use of it will cure roup entirely, and I believe, cholera also."

IMPROVEMENT OF BEES.

Persons can readily understand how horses, cattle, fowls, etc., can be improved by careful management, also that animals by too close in and in breeding become delicate and prone to inactivity, but these same persons can not so readily understand the fact that bees can be as easily improved by careful breeding as animals. In rearing queens always select from the most active colonies, and those that work early and late, and in moderately cold weather, the same as you would breed from your finest animals. Where stocks are isolated, with no opportunity for crossing with neighboring colonies, send away for a queen, and you will be surprised at the activity the new queen will impart to your apiary. [To those desiring Italian queens we recommend J. H. Nellis, Canajoharie, N. Y., whose advertisement appears in the RURAL.]

The following extracts from a paper read by Charles Dodant before the Michigan Bee-Keeper's Association, held at Lansing last March, are in good time: "The paper notices some of the changes which have taken place among large domestic animals. The same may be done for bees. Man can increase in them what he thinks desirable, and diminish the peculiarities considered noxious. To aid in improvement take any advantage of a spot or variation in color. We have the black, the gray, the Italian, the Carolinian, the Egyptian, the Cyprian, and the Albino bees. They vary in other respects. If we find a kind having some desirable qualities, we can take advantage of it. In my opinion, the most desirable qualities to be striven for are activity, fertility, endurance, peacefulness, and beauty. By activity, I mean active to work in getting honey; by fertility, a queen that can fill the combs with brood early in the spring. Both of these qualities would be useless unless our bees could endure our hard winters. Of the kinds mentioned, suppose we had twenty pure colonies. We select two of them, one to raise drones, one to raise queens. We take care to replace all the drone combs by worker combs; and we take the advantage of a warm temperature in March to slip drone combs between two worker combs, in

the colony intended to raise drones. As soon as a few drones are hatched we begin to raise queens. To this end we deprive one of the colonies of its queen, and change all its brood combs with a similar number of our select colony, taking care to brush every bee from the comb before introducing them into the hives. Ten days after, we can introduce in other colonies, rendered queenless on the preceding day, the queen cells obtained; or make swarms as we like. During the season we watch to see which colony possesses the desired qualities in the highest degree. The best queens are raised in good seasons, in strong colonies having a quantity of fresh pollen and unsealed honey, while queens raised in the cold season in small swarms are generally poor. Twenty years ago, a French writer advised changing colonies with others some distance away to avoid too close in-and-in breeding and thus get more active bees and more fertile queens. My experience has confirmed this view. The laziest bees I ever saw were all in one neighborhood where all the bees came from one hive. Many have noticed how much superior the bees become after introducing Italians. I cannot close my essay without saying a word about the *ne plus ultra* of the present, past, and future, the Cyprian bee. I had five colonies sent me, but all the queens were smashed. The peasants do not know how to put them up, and the changes and delays are numerous."

RINGBONE.

We find the following remedy for ringbone in the Prairie Farmer: Counter-irritant (blisters etc.) is the proper treatment, but it should not be resorted to before the local heat and inflammation has been allayed. The limb should be frequently immersed in cold water, or woolen rags wound around the parts and kept constantly wet during two or three days. Or let the animal stand, for a few hours, several times daily during a few days, in a pool, or, better, in a shallow stream of cold water. When heat and tenderness by these means have been lessened, blistering should be commenced. Procure an ointment of one part of biniodide of mercury mixed with eight parts of hog's lard. Shorten the hairs which cover the enlargement, apply a sufficient portion, by rubbing it well

into the skin. This had better be done in the morning, and the animal kept tied short until evening, so as not to interfere with the blister. After twenty-four hours renew the application, and thus once daily, until a crust is formed; then apply a coat of hogs lard daily, until the crust falls off, when the blister may be applied as before. During the treatment rest and quiet is essential; therefore it will be proper to give the animal liberty on a good pasture for a few months. Firing is sometimes resorted to in the treatment of this and kindred ailments. In the treatment of ringbone, spavin, splint, etc., these remedies are resorted to mainly for the purpose of staying the process of abnormal bony formation. The remedies employed tend to condense and harden the bony deposit, but do not, as is generally supposed or expected, remove the enlargement.

BETTER TIMES COMING.

In the Eastern States times are growing noticeably better, while on the north-Pacific coast the wave of hard times is just beginning to recede. Better times in the Eastern States will be followed by better times here, and soon our Territory will enter upon a new career of prosperity. The situation is thus ably reviewed in the Germantown Telegraph. "There are many signs that for farmers at least the most of the hard times are over; and if there be not a remarkable career of prosperity ahead for the cultivators of the soil, we shall be very much surprised.

"In the first place, the immense amount of thoughtless debt incurred during an inflated currency has been measurably reduced. The people who bought farms at inflated prices, incurring mortgages to be paid when currency and of course the price of farm produce would be near par, have paid up in full the price of their folly, and those who incur debts will have some reasonable chance to foresee what prices they will get for their products when pay day comes round. There are not near so many western farmers paying ten or twelve per cent. interest on the purchase money of their farms as there once were. The people who have lived on interest will have to go to work with their money. Borrowers are few. The banks hardly know what to do with the money they hold. Instead of putting it 'out to interest' capitalists will have to invest it in productive employment. This will put

people to work, and the workers will have to buy farm products.

"Not by any means among the least of the bright features of the future, is the steady increase of our exports, and the decrease of the amount of manufactured goods. These matters especially interest the farmers of this country, as with industrial prosperity his success is intimately bound. It is generally a good sign when there is a large import of raw material to be used in our industries and worked up to be sold over again at an enhanced value, but when the imports are of articles we could just as well make wholly for ourselves, it is another thing. Thus imports, heavy though they may be, do not always show things are going wrong. It may sometimes show a nation is very wealthy, that she can afford to buy largely, indeed to buy more than she sells; but it is more often as not the other way, and that is especially the way with us just now. It is practically of importance with us at the present time, that we sell very much more than we buy, and this seems to be exactly the condition in which we find ourselves.

"Among all the heavy exports of the few past years, nothing is more gratifying than the increasing shipments of cotton goods. When some of our eastern manufacturers sent some of these wares to England, and undersold the British manufacturers a few years ago, the English comforted themselves by saying that it was simply of our overstock, and were sold only at a loss; but the work begun then has been continued until exporting dry-goods to England is a trade almost as regular as shipping corn. At Manchester there are regular agencies for supplying American goods, and the American brands are generally popular. The amount of goods sent from England to the United States is not one-fourth of what it was a few years ago. The number of yards of cotton goods shipped from the United States in 1876 though not all to England, was over ninety-six millions, by far the largest year's business ever done.

"All of this must redound to the farming interest. It costs much less to sell food to operatives in the United States than to operatives in Europe, and the more of them we have the greater is the gain to us."

HOW TO AVOID AND CURE DISEASES OF POULTRY.

Lice generate and multiply more rapidly in foul or dark premises, upon neglected nests and perches where the birds lay or congregate at night, or in the cracks or crevices of the poultry house; and thence among the feathers of the fowls, old or young, they swarm in myriads, if not seasonably taken care of and dispersed or destroyed.

There is no controlling or limiting the depredations of these innumerable parasites, except by their absolute extermination. And this is effected only through eternal vigilance. They are of all enemies, the most insidious, constant and most pernicious foe to poultry, and to young chickens especially.

The whole feather tribe (in a domestic state) is peculiarly subject to this infection. Many persons who keep fowls, pigeons, or pet cage birds, do not understand this. And rarely taking effective measures to prevent their accumulation, they know not why it is that their fowls fall, droop, sicken and die—one after another, from no apparent organic indisposition. The trouble is they have been "eaten up alive" by vermin.

A friend residing not far distant from our town erected a nice large poultry house, three years ago, 100 by 32 feet in dimensions. Into this in six compartments, he huddled 160 breeding fowls. Within two months, he complained that his setting hens would not remain on their nests. And he actually lost over thirty fowls, which died from no outwardly seeming cause—while during the season he contrived to hatch only 65 chicks out of nearly 800 eggs he set!

He came to us for advice. We examined his premises, and instantly discovered the vexation, which he had never suspected, even. The house was filled with vermin, and millions of lice were rioting upon his fowls' bodies, in the nests, and over the roosts. We pointed out the difficulty, and suggested our remedy. And the following year (from the same stock) he successfully raised over 500 chickens, while he lost but half a dozen adult birds, and these from accidental causes.

Lousy fowls are never healthy, and are usually short-lived. Three-fourths of all the chicks that die before they are two months old, are killed by vermin. And those who loose them can never account for the fearful mortality among their chickens.

When you first place fowls within the house, see to it that every bird is cleansed from lice, before he or she enters it. Don't begin at the wrong end, by putting lousy fowls into a new or clean hen-house.

To clean them of parasites, rub dry powdered sulphur, or carbolic powder, thoroughly through the feathers (to the skin) of adult fowls; and under each wing of cocks and hens, smear a little mixture of lard, sulphur dust, and kerosene—as well as a dab of this also at the back of the head. Follow this up (outside your clean house) for three days—and you will thus when you introduce your birds to their chosen premises, carry in no vermin at the commencement. They will leave—rest assured of this.

The powdered sulphur alone; or the carbolic powder, if thoroughly applied, is sufficient on their bodies; and the other is too pungent and penetrating, until they are older and tougher-skinned.

Now, sponge the roosts once in a week or fortnight with kerosene, or spirits of turpentine. Do this in the daytime. It will thus dry off or evaporate mostly by nightfall. The fumes however, remain, and these are death to the parasites, if any are about.

Next, dust the laying nests and the sitting-coops, with sulphur. Place under the straw where the hen sits dry tobacco leaves, if convenient. And upon the bottom and sides of nest-boxes rub the kerosene, occasionally.

Among the varieties of parasites that breeders have found extensively troublesome, none have proved more difficult to destroy or get rid of when once they obtain possession of the fowl premises or get hold on their bodies, than the small red louse (or "red spider," as some call it, being not unlike the greenhouse aphid),—which infest many localities. This kind of vermin is not generally common, but they are very annoying, and destructive as well, if they are suffered to accumulate.—[Colorado Farmer.

Written for the North-Pacific Rural.
SWEET HOPE AND I.

She sits and sings on the lone sea-shore
Sweet hope! that walks with my soul to-day,
And the long, low reach of the sanded shore
Sweeps round the curve of the pleasant bay;
Sweet Hope! that nothing can daunt or quell,
Her face to the open sea, says, "All is well."

I've watched for many a long, long day
My "ship" that freights from an eastern shore,
I dread the cause of her long delay,
I think I may ne'er behold her more;
Sweet Hope like a beautiful, trustful wraith
Reproves my soul, for its lack of faith.

The hints of a time, oh! long ago
When she and I stood so long apart,
'Twas then that befell me that terrible woe
That snatched the bloom from my young heart;
Sweet Hope! had I kept thee near in those days
My feet might to-day walk pleasanter ways.

Now, by the sweet toned, summer sea,
Like sister twins we sit and wait.
We nevermore will parted be,
Though life be long, and joy come late:
The ships go out, the ships return,
We bide our time for we've much to learn.

L. INGRAHAM GIFFORD.

*SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE
AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.*

I received the following from the secretary of the society the other day, who wished me to have it published in some paper that takes an interest in horticulture. I thought the NORTH-PACIFIC RURAL would be the paper. I think a few brief remarks right here will be in order. I would very much like to attend that session, but there are some obstacles, one is that it is a long way to go, and the other is, I am short of funds, and that is the greatest reason; but I am sure this Territory ought to be represented there, for two reasons; one is, I think that would help our Territory a great deal, to tell them what a fine climate we have in Washington Territory, and what fine fruit we can raise, and about our soil; and the other reason would be to take a collection of our fine fruits, for I am satisfied that we could compete with anything that will be there, that is, as a general collection. But of course we could not get them there in a very good condition, though it would surprise them there to see what large fruits we could raise in seven degrees farther north than Boston. If we are not represented, let us try and see if we cannot get up a splendid display at the Territorial Fair next fall, something better than we have ever had here before. Let every county in the Territory be exhibited there, and then get a detailed list of all the fine speci-

mens there and send on a good report of what we have here to the secretary, and that will do a great deal of good. Let every county have a county fair, and send on a report from each county, and show that we are alive on the fruit question.

C. W. LAWTON.

The American Pomological Society having accepted the invitation of the Maryland Horticultural Society, the undersigned give notice that the Sixteenth Session of this National Association will be held in Baltimore, commencing Wednesday, September 12th, 1877 at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing for three days.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred Associations in the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient; and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits, are invited to be present, and take seats in the Convention.

It is confidently anticipated that there will be a full attendance of delegates from all quarters of our country, thereby stimulating more extensive cultivation by the concentrated information and experience of cultivators, and aiding the Society in perfecting its Catalogue of fruits. This catalogue includes fifty States and Territories, most of which have their columns filled with a great amount of information as to the fruit adapted for culture in the respective locations. Many of these are yet incomplete; and it is the object of the Society, from year to year, to fill the blanks, and bring its Catalogue nearer to perfection. To accomplish this object as fully as possible, the Chairman of the General Fruit Committee, P. Barry, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., will send out the usual circulars of inquiry; and it is desired that these inquiries should be answered at an early day. The various State and Local Committees are urged to respond to the circulars as soon as practicable.

The coming session will derive a special interest from its location in the midst of the great fruit-growing region of the Atlantic coast, and from the fact that it is the first meeting held since the expiration of the first century of our national history. It is desired, in this connection, that the

Vice-Presidents of the several States, Territories, and Provinces, should furnish or procure, as far as possible, short historical sketches of the rise and progress of fruit-culture in their respective districts, from their settlement up to the year 1876, to the end that the forthcoming report may give a complete view of the pomological history of the various parts of the country. State and local Horticultural Societies are respectfully requested to co-operate and aid in this work.

Arrangements will be made with hotels, and as far as possible, with the various railroad lines terminating in Baltimore, for a reduction of fare. Wherever possible, it would be best that such arrangements be made by the various delegations with roads in their localities, as rates made by Baltimore roads will apply only on their lines.

Members, delegates, and societies are requested to contribute collections of the fruits of their respective districts, and to communicate in regard to them whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology. Each contributor is requested to prepare a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted at the meeting as early as practicable. By vote of the Society, no money premiums will be offered; but a limited number of Wilder Medals will be awarded to meritorious objects.

At the same time, from Sept. 11 to 14 inclusive, the Maryland Horticultural Society will hold a Grand Exhibition of Fruits, Plants, Flowers, and other products of Horticulture, by which an increased interest will be given to the occasion.

Packages of fruits, with the names of the contributors, may be addressed as follows: "American Pomological Society, care of William R. Sands, Baltimore."

All persons desirous of becoming members can remit the fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Cambridge, Mass. Life membership, Twenty Dollars; Biennial, Four Dollars. Life-members will be supplied with back numbers of the Proceedings of the Society as far as possible.

Newspapers and periodicals that take an interest in Pomology are respectfully requested to publish the above.

The Secretary, for the purpose of securing a more complete statement of facts, solicits copies of all publications relating to Fruit and Fruit-growing in all the States, Territories, and Provinces of North America.

PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS.

Wednesday, 10 A. M. Introductory Exercises; Appointment of Committee,—viz., on Credentials, on Nomination of Officers, on Record of Fruits exhibited, on Award of the Wilder Medal. 3 P. M. President's Address; Reports of Committees on Credentials and on Nomination of Officers; Election of Officers; Reception of Treasurer's Report; Appointment of Place for the next Meeting of the Society.

Thursday, 9 A. M. Reports of Standing Committees; Discussion of the Value of Fruits enumerated in the Catalogue, as indicated by stars, to be called by the Secretary in alphabetical order, as follows: Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc. At the close of each division, statements relative to new varieties will be received. 3 P. M. Continuation of the morning's session.

Friday, 9 A. M. Reports of Committees on Fruits exhibited; Reception of Essays and Centennial Sketches by Vice-Presidents, and others; Continuation of Discussion on Values of Fruits, as per Catalogue; and Introduction of Names of New Varieties. 3 P. M. Completion of Discussion, Resolutions, etc. Adjournment.

ESSAYS.

Invitations have been accepted by the following-named gentlemen to prepare papers:—

Prof. W. J. Beal of the Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., will prepare a paper on "The Classification of Apples."

Prof. A. N. Prentiss of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will prepare a paper on "The Pathology of Cultivated Plants."

It is expected that other gentlemen of experience and skill will present papers on Practical or Historical Subjects connected with Fruit-Culture, such as "The Species of the Apple," "The Bitter Rot of the Apple," etc.

MARSHALL P. WILDER,
Pres't. Boston, Mass.

W. C. FLAGG,
Sec'y, Moro, Illinois.

DANGER FROM GLANDERED HORSES.

An exchange says, great danger is to be apprehended from the contagion communicated from glandered horses, to man as well as beast. A horse may be afflicted with what is termed "chronic glanders," and live a long time with proper care. He may even seem to be otherwise in good health, take on fat, eat heartily and work well; yet, notwithstanding these favorable conditions, the virus discharge from the nose, or, when the disease results in farey, from other portions of the body, is a deadly poison. It will inoculate a man's system where there is the slightest abrasion of the skin, when brought in contact with it; and its effect on other animals, at times communicated in a mysterious manner, baffling the closest scrutiny, is equally fatal. Horses occupying a different stable from that of the affected animal have been known to contract and die of the disease, and this, too, in the face of the fact that they were never brought in contact with each other. And yet, with the full knowledge of the risk they run, some men are fool-hardy enough, to keep a glandered horse on the premises, prompted by the vain hope of being able to cure the patient of the disease. Experience and common sense should impress upon all alike the necessity of destroying a glandered horse as soon as it is discovered that the animal has the disease. The proper way to dispose of him is to dig a pit six or eight feet deep, and in some obscure, out-of-the-way spot; have him carefully removed to the pit and there destroyed, his body covered with a thick layer of lime and ashes before the soil is thrown back into the pit, thus avoiding all possibility of further mischief. This course will be found not only the most humane, but the most economical in the end.

VACANT LAND.

Below we give a few lines from a Settler on White River, who is anxious to show persons with families some good, vacant land. Any person desiring to look at this land can get the necessary directions by enquiring at this office.

EDITOR RURAL:—I notice in your valuable paper for May, that you wish some one to inform you where there is some good vacant land that can be located. Now there is some as good bottom land on Green River as the sun shines on, covered with vine-maple, alder, some cotton-wood, and white maple. It is in fact the easiest land to clear of all our river bottoms. There is enough for fifteen or twenty families. None but men of families are wanted, or will be shown where the land or survey lines are. Some of the land is surveyed and some is not.

CARE OF ORCHARDS.

Often in an orchard we find one or more trees leaning over so far as to destroy the beauty of the whole orchard. It is also more difficult to cultivate around a leaning tree. This may easily be remedied, while the trees are young, by partially digging up and replanting the trees. The roots will usually be found smaller on the side from which the tree leans, and these roots should be loosened from the earth, the tree set in a perpendicular position, and carefully fastened by stakes or guys, and the earth replaced around the roots. It would be well to add some rich compost to promote their growth. If, as is very probable, the top of the tree has become one-sided, it should be pruned so as to restore the balance. In this way we have "righted up" pear trees six inches through the stem; but the best way is to look after the young trees and not pe them to depart from the way of uprightness.—[London Journal of Horticulture.

A settler just from the Quillyhute prairies informs the Argus that the people down there are "getting on nicely," and that they get about all the news from the outside world. Emigrants will soon be pouring into that section of the country in great numbers. A gold hunting expedition will probably be fitted out soon to explore the mountain range between that place and the Sound country.

On the Snohomish marsh wild red-top grass grows as thick as it can stand. The Star says this marsh contains from seven to eight thousand acres, which can be brought into cultivation for five dollars an acre.

OUR TRAVELING AGENT.

PORT DISCOVERY, ETC.

Four miles from Port Discovery Bay, and only one hour of daylight! Your correspondent had to do *some* walking through verdure knee high and mud ankle deep, on what it pleases some people to call poor land. Finally I struck the beach at dark, and just as I was beginning to look for panthers, I found a boy among the Indians who had some sense, and could talk English, though what his nationality was or his parentage, is unknown even to himself. I gave him ten cents, and he found a half drunk siwash, who agreed to take me across Port Discovery Bay for \$1.50. I agreed, and he staggered down to the beach—it was ebb tide—and picked up something in his arms that I thought in the darkness was a plank, when launching the thing, he bade me get in and lie flat, as the tide was out and the bay was rough. I sighed, thought of all my sins, lay flat in the dugout, and in one hour we landed on the spit at Discovery. Found my way to the hotel, and was warmly welcomed by the landlord, Mr. John E. Page, who has kept hotel here sixteen years. His accommodations are good, and the scenery is grand.

Here is located the mill of S. L. Mastie & Co. Mr. C. E. P. Wood of the firm is the resident manager. The mill cuts 120 thousand feet of lumber per day, and employs 100 men. Mr. Wood is making extensive repairs to the machinery, and the mill is not running at its full capacity at present. The company always have on hand from two to five millions feet of logs in their booms, and can saw a stiek 100 feet long. The firm owns four vessels, with an aggregate carrying capacity of two millions feet. The fine tug Mastie belongs to the company. Their store is filled with a fine stock of goods, and everything about it seems well kept and prosperous. Mr. Geo. W. Downs is the book-keeper and financial manager of the works; has lived here ten years, and with his family occupies one of the four neat bay-window cottages on the bluff overlooking the entire bay. The Port Discovery Mill Company located here in 1859; they now own about 15,000 acres of timbered land. They shipped last year

18,000,000 feet of lumber, exclusive of lath and piles, about one-third of this amount going to San Francisco, the remainder to foreign ports.

A ship yard here has built several vessels, among them the steamer Mastie, and the barkentine Port Discovery, 450 tons register.

The little steamer Fannie makes regular trips to Tukey's Landing, and a stage runs regularly to Port Townsend. Mr. Tukey located his place on Discovery Bay in 1853. He now owns a fine property. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Miller, the sheriff, and Judge Kuhn, the probate judge of the county. They were on an assessing tour, and doing what is so seldom done and so much needed, personally visiting the property to be assessed. They kindly invited me to go with them to Protection Island. We landed on a sand spit and traveled up a barren hillside, to a beautiful valley in the center of the island, under good cultivation, and well stocked with graded cattle. The island is owned by Mr. John Powers, and he certainly has a most beautiful place for a home.

Back to Discovery, and next morning on the trail to Dungeness, a distance of nineteen miles. First on the way Mr. L. S. Rice has a farm of 160 acres of land that will raise anything he puts in the ground. At noon we are at Sequim Point, among the Indians, who take me for a man from Washington, and all rush out to show me their certificates of membership in a temperance society. About one hundred Indians live here, although it is not a reservation; they make some money by running a ferry, and live by digging clams.

On the trail again, and I pass Sequim prairie, a most beautiful spot. First I visit the farm of S. S. Irwin, 820 acres of splendid prairie land. He has about 150 head of stock; came here in 1853. The land on the entire prairie is the same as Mr. Irwin's, so I will simply give you the names of the other farmers, and the size of their farms. John Brown has 160 acres, and an orchard; Arthur Sinclair has 280 acres; A. F. Turner has 160 acres; Henry W. Watkins, a justice of the peace, has 160 acres. Mr. W. is a first-class mechanical genius. He has built a grist mill which grinds flour for the neighbor-

hood, and runs by wind. The wind-mill is entirely an idea of Mr. Watkins', and works well. A mowing machine of an original design, all wood but the knife, was also built by him. But the most astonishing of all his inventions is a blacksmith bellows built entirely of wood, which works admirably. Sam Brooks has 160 acres; S. H. Garrisch has a beautiful home, 500 head of stock, a barn 60 by 100 feet, 300 acres of land; Donald McInnes has 320 acres.

There is plenty of good farming land in this neighborhood open for settlement, and the people will all assist settlers to find good homes.

Now it is night again, and half a mile from the logging camp of the Port Discovery mill, so on we trudge and find the boys all smoking after their supper. Mr. Richard Delanty is in charge of the camp, has his family here. He did all in his power to make me comfortable.

In the morning I was on the trail to Dungeness, of which place I will write you in my next. And now let me say that in my wanderings I have been over thousands of acres of unoccupied lands, which is worth more than the same amount of land in California or any other State, because it will raise more, and crops are sure. They have raised 100 bushels of grain to the acre, but the average yield is 40 to 50 bushels, and potatoes from 200 to 500 bushels. It is true the land is hard to clear unless you find prairie, but one can not expect a home without labor, and those who will labor here can get good ones.

DUNGENESS, NEAH BAY, ETC.

After a hearty good-bye and a welcome back from Mr. Delanty, a bright Sabbath morning finds me on the trail to Dungeness six miles distant, through a good agricultural district, partially timbered and hard to clear, but when cleared the best land in the world.

This is not only my own observation, but the testimony of honest, hard working men on the road, who have been there for years, and have made themselves good homes. At Dungeness, I meet F. A. Bartlett, the agent for his brother who has a large mercantile establishment in Port Townsend. Mr. B. is the county Auditor,

the Post Master, and an important man in the place. A Hotel of twenty rooms in the same building is well kept by Mrs. Pilcher; her table is well furnished, and accommodations all that could be desired. There is one other store kept by C. N. Levitt, best known as Capt. Levitt. He has a nice stock of goods. The school here is in a flourishing condition, W. C. Garfield is the teacher; the average attendance is about 30; school is open 9 months in the year, and the extent of the district is 10 x 7 miles. This brings us to the farmers.

James Sherard has a farm about 4 miles from Dungeness. Mr. Sherard is a contractor, carpenter and joiner, has left, and came back here, and thinks it the best country in the world. The farming land is all good, and when cleared they raise large crops. This will apply to them all. F. Baker has 17 acres under cultivation, and owns 160; has raised 80 bushels of grain to the acre. James Tower has about 200 acres of bottom land on the Clallam county road; came here in '55, and is now worth \$20,000. W. R. Rodgers, the Probate Judge, came here in '53; Thos. Abernathy is the county treasurer, and farms 300 acres; has lived here since '53. Elliott Cline owns the town site; came here in '53.

J. J. Shaw has a farm, has lived here 18 years; Geo. Enterkin has a farm; John Thornton has the best farm in the country; came here in '52, owns 400 acres of land. Has a barn 60 x 50 and a fine dwelling, his farm is noted as headquarters all over the Sound. S. H. Lotzgazell has a farm of 160 acres; his son, a bright intelligent fellow, was born deaf and dumb. Won't somebody release his poor mind from imprisonment, and give him the chance to express his thoughts? His postoffice is Dungeness, and I am good for my part. Next, Joseph Henderson has a farm of 160 acres; he is in good circumstances; says that any man who will work two months in the year can raise from three to four thousand bushels of grain and potatoes. Mr. D. Waterhouse has lived here ten years; has a family, and 240 acres. Thos. Evans has 160 acres. Fred. Crozier has a quarter-section, and raises hay, cattle, hogs, and horses. Has lived here fifteen years.

There are many thousand acres of government land open for entry in the neighborhood of Dungeness, and the farmers there will all assist families to settle in their neighborhood; so they will everywhere on the Sound. They are the best class of people I ever saw, taken as a whole.

From Dungeness to the light-house in a small boat, where I met Mr. Tucker, the keeper of the light. Everything about the place denotes watchful care. I think Mr. Tucker is the right man in the right place. An important light and fog-whistle requires a diligent, careful man, and they have it at Dungeness, in the person of Mr. Tucker. In the morning through the tide-rip I am on the little schooner Winiford, bound for Neah Bay. We stop at Port Angeles, and meet Nicholas Meagher, the cousin of the fighting general in the army, Thos. Francis Meagher. Mr. M. says that he can locate 100 families within 10 miles of his place, and the land is as rich as any land in the county. Mr. M. has lived here 15 years. The town was once the port of entry for the Sound, and a flood having washed away the custom house and drown two men in 1863, and perhaps for other causes, the town was deserted, and the empty dwellings are a sad sight.

With the wind blowing a gale, the surf running so high that gum boots won't let you sit down dry to your dinner on board the schooner, we arrive wet and hungry at five o'clock, and meet Mr. Thos. Stratton, of Eddy Hook light. Mr. S. is a good fellow, a writer, has been on the Sound nine years. His wife, Miss Balch, was the keeper of the light before he married her, and her Father, W. Balch, was one of the first settlers of Quilley-hutte Valley. Down the straits to Neah Bay, where I first see Mr. Landes, the post master, store keeper, and as good natured a gentleman as I ever saw.—
More anon. DUNSMORE.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The bulk of our Pacific coast grain shipments reach England in English vessels. These vessels carry coal to San Francisco for ballast, supplying a large part of that article, to the detriment of our Seattle coal trade. But now begins a revolution in the commerce of the Pacific.

The dense rice-eating populations of China, and other Asiatic countries, are beginning to learn that bread is the staff of life, and a new demand is being created for our California, Oregon, and Washington flour, which promises soon to absorb all our surplus wheat. The City of Peking, on her last departure for China, carried out 6,537 barrels of flour, and each outgoing vessel of the Pacific Mail line now carries a proportionate cargo, plus the large quantities shipped in sailing vessels to Asia, Central America, and the islands of the Pacific. Most of these vessels bring a return cargo of silks, teas, fruits, rice, etc., instead of coal.

This matter apparently trifling, will be productive of vast results, thus: The grain exports of the Pacific will no longer seek European markets when this new demand is developed, consequently no English coal will be in the San Francisco markets in competition with Seattle coal. Our grain instead of reaching markets in English bottoms, will gradually change to American tonnage, and this again will stimulate the shipbuilding interests of Puget Sound. The commerce of the Pacific, which is now in its infancy, will rival the commerce of the Atlantic.

This western demand for American flour once firmly established, the wheat of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Texas, and possibly of Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado, will find its way to the sea through the three natural harbors of the Pacific, Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, and Bay of San Diego.

Says the Lebanon, Ky., Times: Mr. James Mourning, of Taylor county, has a cow that lost a calf a few days ago, and he informs us that a pig has taken up with her, following her around, and taking the place of the calf, rooting against her hind legs when he wants to suck, at which she lies down and permits him to suck as much as he wishes.

A commission of Japanese are now in Kentucky for the purpose of buying improved cattle and horses to send to their country. The commission will remain in the state ten days, entirely in the blue-grass section, and purchase what they desire, the lot to be shipped via San Francisco.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

HAY sprinkled with a little chloride of lime and left for an hour in a closed room will remove the odor of new paint.

POP OVERS.—One cup of sweet milk, one cup of flour and one egg, one teaspoonful salt. Stir well together, and pour into a hot buttered roll iron and bake quickly.

The best scouring powder for keeping tinware bright is the fine white ashes from hard or soft coal. The polish produced is remarkably bright and permanent.

COLORING COTTON RED.—Two pounds of red-wood; boil this one hour, turn it off into a tub, put four ounces of solution of tin, put in the cotton and let it remain five minutes.

CORN MUFFINS.—Six ounces flour, three ounces Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one egg, one-half pint milk, three tablespoonfuls baking powder.

CONTUSIONS.—Nothing is better to take the soreness out of bruises and cuts, and help on the healing process than to hold the wound in the smoke of brown sugar when placed on live coals.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Soak the parts of the cloth that are mildewed in two parts of chloride of lime to four parts of water, for about four hours, or till the mildew has disappeared; then thoroughly rinse it in clean water.

HARD SOAP.—Six pounds sal soda, four gallons water. Put this together and let it come to a boiling point; let it settle and pour off; add one-half pound borax, six pounds grease; then pour it into dripping tins. Let it cool and cut in bars.

MINCE PIE.—Four pounds of lean, cold boiled meat chopped fine, nine pounds of apples chopped fine, three pounds of raisins, two pounds of currants, half pound of citron, five pounds of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of ground cloves, ten teaspoonfuls fine cinnamon, five teaspoonfuls ground mace, one teaspoon of ground pepper, six tablespoonfuls of salt, one quart of cider and vinegar mixed with one quart of molasses. Mix all, and add the juice of two lemons. Keep in stone jars.

QUICK WEDDING CAKE.—Two and one-half cupfuls flour, one and one-half cupfuls flour sugar, one cupful butter, three-quarters cupful milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls rum, one-half nutmeg, half pound raisins, one-quarter pound currants, one quarter teaspoonful soda.

SCOTCH CAKES.—One pound of flour; one pound of sugar; three eggs; two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon; three-quarters of a pound of butter. Mix the butter with the flour, then add the other ingredients. If not sufficiently stiff to roll add more flour.

ECONOMICAL FRITTERS.—Save all your bits of bread, soak them in cold water and mash fine; add a little nutmeg; three or four large spoonfuls of sugar, part of a teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in two large spoonfuls of milk, a little salt, and stir into this flour enough to hold a spoon. Drop in a little from the end of a spoon into fat and fry. After one trial no bits of bread will be wasted.

An exchange contains the following directions for cleaning furniture; Scrape a little castile soap into a pint of water, add three tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, heat it, and use while warm to clean the furniture. Good for any kind of furniture, polished or not. For carved furniture it must be put on with a soft brush, and of course always well rubbed with cloth or chamois after.

PAPERING A WHITEWASHED WALL.—First scrape off any of the lime which may be loose or inclined to fall; then sweep or rub off the dust; then with a whitewash brush give the wall a coat of glue water—about half a pound of glue to three gallons of water—(this the paper-hangers call sizing.) After this dries put on the paper; the glue sticks to the lime, and the paper sticks to the glue.

WATER PROOF MORTAR.—A mortar celebrated for its durability is composed of well slaked lime mingled with finely sifted sand; to this is added one-fourth as much fine unslaked lime as there has been sand used. While it is being mixed the mess heats and the mortar should be immediately used. The substance is water proof, and becomes exceedingly hard.

Coupeville, Island Co., W. T.

TAFFA CANDY.—One pound granulated sugar, half teacup of water, two tablespoonfuls vinegar; boil slowly without stirring. Before pouring off add a small piece of butter, and add lemon to suit taste.

POT ROAST.

Take any piece of fresh beef, lay it in a flat-bottomed pot with two good sized onions; cover only even with the top of the meat with boiling water; cover very tight, and let stew slowly until the water is exhausted; turn it over once or twice; when it begins to brown, watch that it does not burn, and then season it with salt and black pepper, and spice, if you choose.

MINUTE PUDDING.—Eight even tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of cold milk, with a piece of soda the size of a pea dissolved in it; stir in the flour gradually with the milk to the consistency of thin starch; add four well beaten eggs; on sitting down to dinner put it in the oven; butter the dishes well, and put the mixture in one-eighth of an inch thick, as it rises so rapidly; serve hot from oven with cold sauce.

BLACK FRUIT CAKE.—One pound butter, one pound brown sugar, and one pound flour, ten eggs, five nutmegs, one tablespoonful mace, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one wineglassful of brandy, one and one-half pounds of raisins, one pound citron. The fruit must be well prepared and floured, and egg must be beaten separately. Icing for the cake is made as follows: Three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar, the whites of eggs beaten very stiff, and sugar applied very gradually.

SNOW JELLY CAKE.—Beat two eggs in a teacup and fill up with rich sour cream, one teacup of white sugar, one cup of flour, a little soda, not quite half teaspoon unless the cream is very sour. Bake in four round tins and brown as little as possible. Have a jelly prepared by soaking four tablespoonfuls of tapioca in warm water until transparent, then add more water and place your dish in boiling water on the stove and cook until transparent jelly; flavor strong with lemon, almond or wintergreen. Gelatine is just as nice or nicer than tapioca. This cake is not expensive and is very nice, and can be eaten by dyspeptics,

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ADJUSTABLE
SPRING BED

For Durability and Adjustment it has no Equal.

Hastings & McMillan,
 Manufacturers & Proprietors,
Seattle, W. T.

Double..... \$7 00
 Three-quarter 6 00
 One-half 5 00

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This is the Largest Hotel North of San Francisco, and is

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Free Coach to and from the House.

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DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

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Everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Under Clothing of all kinds.

We will sell the best goods for the least money of any house on the Sound.

Give us a call.

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LARGEST STOCK ON THE SOUND

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DIRECT FROM THE EAST.

All orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

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North Pacific Brewery,

Manufacturers of

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Wire Suspension Vibrating Spring

Bed-Bottoms

COMBINING NEATNESS, COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

Having received First Premiums and Diplomas from State and County Fairs and having given satisfaction to those now using them, we do not hesitate to pronounce them the Best Spring Bed now in market. Orders solicited. Address,

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

....AND....

OCCULIST.

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W. A. JENNINGS,
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GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
 Imported Wines and Liquors,
 Crockery and Glassware, Cigars, Liquors, Etc.
 COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.
All Goods Warranted as Represented.

FARM MACHINERY.

We must congratulate the farmers of the Sound on their steady progress, as we notice an effort on the part of our merchants to provide for their wants at home. Such an article as a mower, reaper, wagon, cultivator, and many other improved farm implements, could not be found in the market heretofore. Messrs. Wusthoff & Wald, hardware dealers, have a shipment of mowers and wagons now on the way. They are agents for the Walter A. Wood machines, and the Labelle wagon. The Walter A. Wood mowers are unequalled for lightness of draft, simplicity, strength, durability, ease of management, and their perfection of construction. We bid these gentlemen success in their efforts to establish an agricultural depot where farmers can select from samples in stock, instead of ordering as heretofore from cuts and circulars, and from a great distance. Among their large stock of implements, we notice the Garden City Clipper, a plow that has taken the lead decidedly wherever introduced; also double and single shovel plows, horse hayforks, etc., etc.

FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE, is the name of a new illustrated farm journal published monthly by Horace P. Hayes & Co. at Buffalo, N. Y. It is filled with readable and instructive original and selected matter, and cannot fail to win a place among paying farm journals. Subscription price, 50 cents per annum.

READ the new advertisements in this issue of the RURAL. Persons having commodities to sell are beginning to realize that it pays best to advertise in the paper having the largest and best circulation.

Crawford & Harrington,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS,

Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of goods in their line, consisting of Foreign & Domestic

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OIL, HEMP & MANILLA CORDAGE

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, WINES & LIQUORS, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, & C.

TALBOT COAL, FOR CITY TRADE, FOR SALE FROM WHARF.
 Seattle, June 1st, 1877. CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON.

Job Printing

At the office of

The North-Pacific Rural

SEATTLE, W. T.

City Market

CORNER FRONT & PIKE STS.

T. COULTER.



KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand all kinds of

FRESH and SALT MEATS,

Vegetables, Family Groceries, Tobacco,

CIGARS

And other supplies too numerous to mention.
 Seattle, June 1st, 1877.

Seattle Market Report.

CORRECTED BY D. HORTON & CO.
 SEATTLE, May 1st, 1877.

Gold in New York, \$1 87.
 Currency, here, buying 94; selling, 95—gold.
 Silver 6 per cent discount.

Home Produce.

CORRECTED MONTHLY BY W. A. JENNINGS.

Flour, @ bbl.	\$9 50
Flour, superfine, @ bbl.	9 50
Wheat, @ bushel.	1 50
Oats, " "	75 to 90
Potatoes, " "	40 to 60
Barley, @ ton.	35 00
Onions, @ 100 lb.	1 50
Barley, (feed) @ ton.	45 to 50
Bran, (feed) @ ton.	1 1/2 c
Shorts, (feed) @ ton.	2 c
Hay @ ton.	17 00 @ 18 00
Butter, Fresh Roll, @ lb.	37 1/2 @ 50
Eggs @ dozen.	25 c
Crushed Corn, @ ton.	50 00
Chickens, @ dozen.	5 50
Timothy Seed, @ bushel.	4 50
Bacon.	18 @ 20
Lard.	16 1/2 @ 18
Wool.	15
Hides—Green, salted, @ 4 1/2; culls, 1/2 less, Dried, 12 1/2; culls, 1/2 less.	

The North - Pacific Rural.

Educational Department.

E. S. INGRAHAM, EDITOR.

All communications relative to this Department should be addressed to its Editor.

TERRITORIAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

At the call of Hon. J. P. Judson, Territorial Superintendent of Schools, a Territorial Teachers' Institute convened at Olympia on the 26th day of July, 1876. A permanent organization was effected, and the following officers elected: Hon. J. P. Judson, President; Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth, Rev. G. W. Skinner and J. E. Gaudy, Vice Presidents; J. E. Clark, Secretary; O. S. Jones, Mrs. L. W. J. Bell and Miss Frances Meeker, Assistant Secretaries. The Institute continued in session three days; most of the time being occupied in discussing our present school law, and devising some means to improve it. On motion, Hon. J. P. Judson, J. W. Meeker, Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth, Mrs. A. J. White and Mrs. J. B. Allen were appointed a Committee to draft a new School Law, to be submitted to the next Legislature. Such proposed new law will be read at the next session of the Institute, and severely criticised and subjected to such amendments as the Institute may adopt.

An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of J. E. Clark, Rev. G. W. Skinner, Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth, O. S. Jones and Mrs. P. C. Hale. Said Committee were instructed to make all necessary arrangements for the assembling of the Territorial Teachers' Institute in the city of Seattle, and to prepare a complete programme for the session.

Having decided to hold the Institute on the 6th day of June, in the city of Seattle, the Committee are anxious to secure the attendance of ALL who are interested in the welfare of the system of common schools. While earnestly requesting a full attendance, the Executive Committee would respectfully call attention to the importance of this work and the necessity for arousing the public sentiment to a just appreciation of good schools, better teachers, and the best school system possible for our Territory.

The Committee would respectfully solicit a short address from anyone, occupying from thirty to fifty minutes, relative to the cause of Popular Education; or a paper opening the discussion on some topic relative to the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Each branch of study, with its appropriate sub-topics, such as "The Best Author," "The Best Method of Teaching the Principal Sub-Divisions," "The Methods Best Adapted to the Primary, Intermediate or Higher Classes," etc., will occupy a place on the programme, and about forty-five minutes time will be allotted to each branch—thirty minutes for the opening by some particular person, to be named on the programme, and fifteen minutes for general discussion.

Those willing to take some part in the Institute will please notify the Committee on or before the 7th day of May, 1877, of their acceptance, and state what topic they wish to present. This will enable the Committee to make out a complete programme before the assembling of the Institute, and to utilize much valuable time that is usually lost in organizing.

Address J. E. CLARK, Secretary,
Olympia, W. T.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Before another issue of the RURAL, the Territorial Teacher's Convention, a call for which has been published in these columns for the past three months, will have assembled. Although this convention is denominated a "Teacher's Convention" it should be as much a convention of the people as of the teachers. To the people it should be especially interesting on account of the framing and discussion of the proposed new school-law. And it should interest every live teacher from the fact that the executive committee propose to make it as much a teacher's

institute as convention. The number of professional teachers in this Territory, is very small: There are a large number who occupy the teacher's position for the want of employment more suited to their tastes. Since "in unity there is strength," there is great need for those who stand in our ranks, not as stragglers but as active soldiers, ready to stand by the cause as long as strength remains, to assemble at least once a year for a *grand review*. Methods of instruction in the different branches will be presented by members of the convention, to be followed by a discussion of the same. What teacher is not looking for some better method of imparting instruction in geography, grammar, arithmetic or reading? One may have a superior method of teaching grammar, who cannot teach geography; or, *vice versa*, an interchange of views upon the subject would prove of great advantage to each.

As regards the school-law, citizen and teacher are alike interested in this; and we need the wisdom of both to draft one. It would be impossible to amend our present law so as to make it meet the wants of the times. And for our legislators, during the hurry and bustle of the session, to frame a law, perfect in every particular would be alike impossible. A committee was appointed by the convention during its last session to draft a law. Whether the committee have done their duty, we are unable to say. This certainly should have been done ere this, copies of it printed and circulated among the people for examination. This may be done yet. Whatever the case may be, it becomes the imperative duty of every one interested in our common school system to be present at this convention, and to give it a hearty support. If possible, we shall publish a programme of the session in the present issue of the RURAL, so all may know what to expect from those more directly connected with it.

DO WE NEED A NORMAL SCHOOL?

Do we need better teachers? then let means be provided for preparing some of our growing young men and women for this important position. It is true that we might soon have a large

number of trained teachers in our schools by encouraging that class to come among us. But in that way we would deprive a large number of our own young men and women of a chosen employment. We are constantly hearing of competent teachers wanting to come to our Territory to engage in their avocation; and, were we to save our best schools for such, we might get a large number of trained teachers to come among us, and thus shut out all hope of our own teachers of reaching higher positions. When we look around us and note the large number of the more advanced scholars now attending our schools, striving to prepare themselves for teachers, we are inclined to cry loudly for a normal school.

Normal schools are no experiment; they have been in existence for nearly a century and a half, the first having been established in Prussia in 1735. Since then they have been opened in every country that can boast of any degree of civilization. The first normal school in the United States was opened at Lexington, Mass., in 1839. Since then they have been established in nearly every state. Massachusetts now has four, well attended. As soon as a state attempts to establish anything like a good school system, it must at once open normal schools for the education of its teachers. A man might get together some of the finest machinery that could be constructed, and have it set up in the proper way; but how long would that machinery last, if he were to put a number of men who were not trained to run such machinery, in charge? The school-men of our Territory are trying to establish a good school system. If they succeed in this, who is to run the machinery after it is set up? We must have skilled operatives for the work or the machinery will soon get out of repair. A normal school could be established in this Territory with a very little expense outside of the yearly appropriation of a few thousand dollars for its support. We already have the building, the university, centrally located. It is provided with boarding houses, containing rooms for self-boarding and were the building to be used for this purpose it need not interfere with any plans for its up-building as

a university. The building is ample to accommodate two separate departments, a normal school and a Territorial high school. They could not be united any farther than occupying the same building. The attempt to engraft normal departments upon existing schools has always proved a failure.

Every well-established normal school has a model school connected with it, for the putting into practice of theories as fast as they are learned. Such a model school in Seattle would prove of no little income. Our public schools are crowded and many parents would avail themselves of the privilege of sending their children to a model school at a fair rate of tuition.

We think this matter of establishing a normal school should be discussed at the Territorial Teacher's Convention, and, if practicable, steps taken to carry out any devised plans at the meeting of our next legislature. The Territory is out of debt and can well afford to appropriate a large sum, if needed, to assist in the maintaining of a good school system by the training of its teachers.

GAINING THE ATTENTION.

The teacher who fails to get the attention of his pupils fails wholly. There is, and there can be, no teaching where this is not secured. Gaining the attention, however, is not the only indispensable condition. We have seen a class wrought by tricks and devices to the highest pitch of aroused mental activity,—fairly panting with eagerness, yet learning nothing. The teacher had the knack of stirring them up, and lashing them into a half-frenzy of expectation, without having any substantial knowledge wherewith to reward their eagerness. With his one-sided skill, he was but a monte-bank. For real, successful teaching, there must be these two things,—the ability to hold the minds of the children, and the ability to give sound and seasonable instruction. Lacking the latter ability, the pupil goes away with his vessel unfilled; lacking the former, the teacher only pours water upon the ground.

How shall the teacher secure attention?

In the first place, let him make up his mind that he will have it. This is

half the battle. Let him settle it with himself, that, until he does this, he is doing nothing; that without the attention of his pupils, he is no more a teacher than the chair which he occupies. With this truth fully realized, he will come before his class resolved to have a hearing; and this resolution will have its effect upon the scholars. Children are quick to discern the mental attitude of a teacher. They know, as by instinct, whether he is in earnest or not; and, in all ordinary cases, they yield without dispute to a claim resolutely put.

This, then, is the first duty of the teacher. He must go to the class with the resolute determination of making every scholar feel his presence all the time. The moment a pupil shows that the consciousness of his teacher's presence is not in his mind, as a restraining or attracting power, something is wrong. The first step towards producing that consciousness, as an abiding influence, is for the teacher to determine in his own mind to bring it about. Without being arrogant, without being dictatorial, without being or doing anything disagreeable or unbecoming he must put forth a distinct power of self-assertion. He must determine to make them feel that he is there, that he is there all the time, that he is there to every one of them.

In the next place, the teacher must not disappoint the attention which his manner has challenged. He must have something of value to communicate. He must be thoroughly prepared in the lesson, so that the pupils shall feel that they are learning from him. His lips must keep knowledge. The human heart thirsts for knowledge. This is one of its natural instincts; and nothing is more common than to see children hanging with fondness around one who has something to tell them. Let the teacher then be sure and have something to say, as well as be determined to say it.

In the third place, the teacher must have his knowledge perfectly at command. It must be on the tip of his tongue. If he hesitates, and stops to think, or to look in his book for the purpose of hunting up what he has to tell them, he will be very apt to lose his chance. Teaching children, particularly young children, is like shooting birds on the wing. The moment

your bird is in sight, you must fire. The moment you have the child's eye, be ready to speak. This readiness of utterance is a matter to be cultivated. The ripest scholar is often sadly deficient in it; the very habit of profound study being apt to induce slowness. A teacher who is conscious of this defect must resolutely set himself to resist it and overcome it. He can do so if he will; but it requires resolution and effort.

In the fourth place, the teacher should place himself so that every pupil in the class is in sight. It is not common to see a teacher pressing close up to the centre of a class, so that if he turns his face to those on one side, he must at the same time turn his back to those on the other. Always sit or stand where you can see the face of every pupil. I have seen the whole character of the instruction and discipline of a class changed by the observance of this simple rule.

Another rule is to use your eyes quite as much as your tongue. If you want your class to look at you, you must look at them. The eye has a magic power. It wins, it guides, it rewards, it punishes, it controls. You must learn how to see every child all the time. Some teachers seem to be able to see only one pupil at a time. This will never do. While you are giving this absorbed attention to one, all the rest are running wild. Neither will it do for the teacher to be looking about much, to see what is going on among the other classes in the room. Your scholars' eyes will be apt to follow yours. You are the engineer, they are the passengers. If you run off the track, they will do likewise. Nor must your eye be occupied with the book, hunting up question and answer, nor dropped to the floor in excessive modesty. All the power of seeing that you have is needed for looking earnestly, lovingly, without interruption, into the faces and eyes of your pupils.

But for the observance of this rule, another is indispensable. You must learn to teach without a book. Perhaps cannot do this absolutely, but the nearer you approach to it the better. Thorough preparation, of course, is the secret of this power. Some teachers think they have prepared a lesson when they have gone over it once,

and studied all the answers. There could not be a greater mistake. This is only the first step in the preparation. You might as well think that you have learned the multiplication table, and are prepared to teach it, when you have gone over it once, and seen by actual count that the figures are all right, and you know where to put your finger on them if required. You are prepared to teach a lesson when you have all that is in it at your tongue's end. Any preparation short of this will not do. Once prepare a lesson in this way, and it will give you such freedom in the art of teaching, and you will experience such pleasure in it, that you will never want to relapse into the old indolent habit.—[N. Y. Teacher.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

Much has been said of the study of history, and of its necessity as a factor in even a limited education; and yet, few rightly estimate its benefits, and fewer enter upon its study with any fixed notion of the good to be derived, or of the part which it should have in their education. History studied merely with a view to memorizing the events of the past, the succession of the kings and queens of the various countries treated of, becomes a dull, hard study, and not unfrequently is finished (?) by the student with a sigh of relief, and a resolution to have as little as possible to do with it hereafter.

On the other hand, there is no study in which so much enthusiasm can be aroused, or which can every day bring so much real pleasure to the student. We do not pretend to say that in the limited amount of time which is allowed in our schools for the study of history, the student can exhaust the subject; but we do hold that in this time he may lay the foundation for a thorough painstaking and practical knowledge of the events which have signalized the past, chiseled out the present, and must color the future.

It is no wonder, from the view usually taken of history, that so comparatively few people have any fondness for its study. When read with an effort to trace out the cause, however remote, which led to certain results, when "What brought about these changes?" and "How did they effect

the world and its civilization?" are the questions kept ever before the mind, then history to the student becomes not only enduring, but really interesting and more highly instructive and beneficial, than any other study in his whole course; then will students begin to think for themselves, to compare this event with that, and to estimate its importance relative with other great events which have marked the world's history.

When students are awakening to inquiring of, and studying the representative characters of the times, they will need no further urging, for the pleasure obtained from their researches will ever invite them farther. Too much of an effort is usually made to burden the mind with important events, with points of little interest and of less worth. A late writer, in speaking of the history of England, has wisely said that could the scholar get well fixed in the mind a clear knowledge of what he calls a few really great events, and about which all others cluster, he has made a rational and sure beginning to the future intelligent study of the branch. These events he classes under these heads; Teutonic beginnings; The Conquest; Great Charter; The Hundred Years War; The Reformation; The Civil Wars and the Revolution; The Emancipation of the American Colonies from the Monarchy. One can readily see that about these cluster all events of any note, and in tracing out the causes which led to these great issues, one gets a generous and enlarged view of this section of history.

The same truth holds good in the study of ancient times. There are few really great events, few really important wars, and few really great representative men. Of these only we need take special pains to learn, and, with the connecting history, we get not only a tolerable but an intelligent and clear notion of the past. Observing this plan, and not being satisfied with surface reading, the student comes really to love history, and gets from its study clear and practical ideas which, he can not fail to see, will be of aid to him in any profession or calling.—[N. E. Journal of Education.

TRUE EDUCATION.

True education does not lead men to work less, but to better advantage. It teaches one to use the whole of himself, to turn all his power into so many producing forces. Labor is valuable in proportion to the amount of brains it represents. Skilled workmen in any department of business are always in demand. Educated grain will draw patronage where natural ability will starve. The skilled hand, the trained eye, are ever in demand.

Every trade or profession is crowded with unskilled, unemployed members, but disciplined talent can always find employment. Other things being equal, one's success depends upon the amount of brains he throws into his business. Every successful enterprise has a thinking, planning mind behind it, that is utilizing available forces. A few master minds lead the multitude.

Thorough, well-directed thought, has brought the forces of nature—heat, water, steam, electricity and gravitation, under the command of man. Education increases the wealth-producing power, it leads to a wise economy of means, it renders labor intelligent, and pleasant. In trade it is capital that cannot be lost; in active life it measures one's power for good.

Education pays from every standpoint. No one is so rich that he can afford to do without it. No one so poor that he need despair of getting it.—[Campus.

HONOR THOSE TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—The following pupils of the Seattle High School were not absent a day during the term just closed:

Chas. Plimpton, Howard Penfield, Mort Coombs, Geo. Crawford, Fred Hall, Louis Riley, Stephen White, Arthur White, Walter Boardman, Carrie White, Ella Dunfield, Nettie Horton, Etta Mills, Eva Nation, Lillie Piper, Gussie Parker, Katie Hinkley.

An intelligent German member of the Wisconsin Assembly proposes to introduce a bill securing free instruction in the common schools, for a number of months, to all foreigners, irrespective of age, who are ignorant of our language, are residents of school districts, and apply for admission to school privileges. We are happily drifting, as he thinks, towards an educational qualification for suffrage (prerequisite knowledge of English reading and writing), and he desires to make the path to such qualification as open and easy as possible. A considerable number of young foreigners over twenty years of age would, he says, gladly avail themselves of free instruction in order to learn the language of their adopted country.

LETTER WRITING.

This is a form of composition writing that should be taught in every grade of school. It is something that we are all called upon to do from time to time, from the school boy of ten to the old man of eighty. And yet how few are able to write a letter in the proper form. How often are we puzzled to get at the meaning of a friend for the want of a little attention to the use of capitals and the marks of punctuation in his letter. We think it safe to state that not one person in five separates the composition of his letters into sentences by the use of the proper means. The teacher is the one to bring about a change. Give frequent instruction in the art of letter-writing and have the child put the knowledge imparted at once into practice. Have him write a letter to some friend and hand it to his teacher for criticism; after the errors have been noted, have him re-write it and send it to its destination. The younger the child is the better: take him before he has attempted to write a letter, if possible, and teach him the right way at first; for it is much easier to teach right principles in the beginning than to overcome habits formed and then start anew. Instruct the child in every particular even to the placing of the stamp upon the envelope. A great many dollars might be saved by the government in clerk hire if proper attention were given to the little matter of directing a letter. If we were to judge from some of the letters we occasionally receive from school teachers, all are not familiar with the art of letter-writing themselves. Of course the first thing for such teachers is to post themselves, and then impart the knowledge gained to their pupils. Full directions can be found in any work upon composition. In answer to "how shall I teach the pupil to write a letter?" we find the following method in the N. E. Journal of Ed., which will serve us a good guide for the teacher in this important work. Ask him,—

1. What are you going to write about? Get the real fact or incident, and have him write it down in proper form, as his *subject*.

2. What is the first thing you wish to tell about it? Tell him to write

that down by itself, as he wishes to tell it. Proceed thus, with the several items, 2d, 3d, and so on till he thinks of nothing more. So far, you have the material. Now for the order. Ask him,—

3. Which of these ought to come first? If he hits on the right one, have him number it 1. If he is wrong, point out the right item. Proceed in the same way to find the proper second item, and so on to the end. This settles the order. Now consider the paragraphs. Ask,—

4. Which of these seem to belong together in a group. Have them numbered a second time, as ¶ 1, 2, etc. Show the proper method of spacing the first lines of paragraphs. Attend next to the expression. Ask,—

5. What ungrammatical words or expressions do you find? Whatever such he finds, correct by interlining. Such as he fails to find, point out and have corrected.

6. What long words, or poor words, can be changed for short, simple words or those in better taste? Have the changes made by interlining. Next, consider the capitals and punctuation. Ask,—

7. What words should begin with capitals? Have these marked.

8. Where do we want the word separated but little? Have the comma inserted.

9. Where do we want a full separation? Have the period inserted. And so proceed, if other points are needed. Do not go beyond the use of the semicolon, or the interrogation-point, if it can be helped.

Now require a complete draught to be made. When this is done, examine and correct it under the pupil's close observation, explaining the correction made. Lastly require a carefully written copy, according to the corrections.

It is very sad for a man to make himself servant to anything, his manhood all taken out of him by the hydraulic pressure of excessive business. I should not like to be merely a great doctor, a great lawyer, a great minister, a great politician,—I should like to be also something of a man.—[Theodore Parker.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Meservey's Book-keeping without a master. By Prof. A. H. Meservey, A. M., Ph. D. Published by C. D. Thyng, New Hampton, N. Y.

This book is placed before the public as the result of several years of practical experience of its author in teaching book-keeping in common and high schools. It is best suited to our common schools of any book we have yet seen. Book-keeping as usually taught, is thought to be designed only for the counting-room: as a result of this erroneous idea, we have a multitude of books containing illustrations of counting-room work alone. But every one must acknowledge that it is a branch as necessary to the mechanic and farmer as to the man engaged in commercial pursuits. Prof. Meservey has recognized this fact in the arrangement of this work, and commences by giving illustrations of a series of transactions that might be carried on by a farmer, blacksmith, etc. From these simple forms the work passes on to the more complicated forms of the wholesale and retail merchant, giving instruction in both simple and double entry. The work is elementary throughout, and yet it is sufficiently comprehensive to require study.

We need such a book as Prof. Meservey's to introduce into our common schools. Let a work of this kind be placed in the hands of the pupil as soon as he has obtained a fair knowledge of arithmetic, and our coming mechanics and farmers, instead of keeping no account of their little transactions, or, what is about as bad, chalking them down upon the walls of some building, we would find all things kept in a systematic way.

The New England Journal of Education. Published weekly at No. 16, Hawley street, Boston, Mass.

We cannot give our readers a better idea of the variety of subjects of general interest to the teacher, treated upon by this journal, than by publishing the contents of the number last received:

General department:—Gone Forth, poem; Public opinion: Our Historic Tongue, No. V., by Fredk. S. Jewel, Ph. D.; The Teacher Taught, Poem, by J. T. Coleridge; The Study of History; Elements of Natural Science for our Public Schools, by H. O. Ladd; Topical Lessons in botany, by Prof. J. E. Vose, No. VI.—The Flower.

Correspondence, Notes and Queries: The Degree, Again; "A Phonetic Alphabet;" What shall we Read? Thoughts and Language; A Yorkshire Schoolmaster, &c.

Editorial:—Notes; Swiss Education; The Organization of Country Schools of One Teacher.

Primary Department:—Language in Primary Schools, No. III., by S. S. Greene, L. L. D.; Varieties; State Departments; New Publications.

Pacific Coast Series of Readers. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

We are pleased to refer to the enterprise of this Publishing House, in placing within the reach of our common schools so valuable a series of readers as the Pacific Coast Series. And the fact that they are more generally used on this coast than any other, speaks volumes in their favor. There are five numbers in the series, all of which except the highest number, are illustrated with new and pleasing engravings. One valuable feature of the lower numbers of the series is many exercises printed in script. These will prove to be a great advantage to the young in learning to read writing. In the higher numbers we find the usual standard selections from our literature, besides many selections from the orators and writers of our own coast. We were especially pleased to see selections from the brilliant orations of the lamented Baker. This alone ought to make these books dear to every school boy on the Pacific Coast. We think it would be much more to the interest of all to adopt a series of books printed right among us, than to send East for them. Too much cannot be done to encourage home enterprise, especially when as well directed as in the present instance.

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