Rural Economy.

NEAT AND MILK OF SWILL-FED COWS.

Attention has been called at different times, by sanitary and medical boards and writers, to the injurious effects, and deaths not a few, from the use of the flesh or milk of cows fed on distillery waste or swill. The subject has been brought forward afresh by upon the public health ?" It is well known that, for many years past, wherever distilleries have been erected around large cities, they are either surrounded by cow-sheds adjacent to them, or else the swill has been jurnished in large quantities to cows kept by persons in the vicinity. Thus the distillery waste is used up, and the owners of oows hope thereby to increase the quantity of milk. It is alleged, on good anthority, that there are at the present time about seven thousand cows fed upon this distillery waste in that small portion of Long Island immediately adjacent to New York. We have no similar statistics of the extent to which this deleterious practice is carried on in the neighborhoed of Philadelphia, but it is certainly very great.

Dr. Percy describes the manner in which. the grain employed in distillation loses its nutritive properties and acquires noxious ones. We have not in this swill or distillery refuse what is usually present in ground corn and other grains ; they have undergone vinous, acetous and putrefactive fermentation, making them insufficient to support the life of an animal in a healthy state. Bach of these different kinds of fermentation deprives the grain of its nutritive qualities, and the last two make unhealthy additions. This bad food of the cows changes the quality of the milk from its proper standard. Infantile diseases are often caused and aggravated by the use of animals is peculiar in its character-an observation fully corroborated by butchers not harden readily; that it has a peculiarly acid, distillery odor; that it shrinks very much in cooking, and is more tender than other meat. Dr. Percy adduces his own personal experience of the noxious effects of cating this meat. He ate of it sparingly, having noticed its peculiar swilly odor and taste, with which he was familiar, owbeef" to that establishment was not pretended to be concealed. He was affected in consequence with a most profuse and persistent diarrhœa and a feeling of depresmeat he was taken suddenly sick while in the street, and felt great pain in the left shin, which, on his return home, he found to be inflamed in one spot, about three inches in diameter. This was followed by two ulcers, which remained unhealed for six weeks.

Distillery-fed cattle are nearly all afflicted with pleuro pneumonia. This is a most malignant and fatal disease, and one that prevailed to a great extent in Massachusetts some years ago. We may advert here to the fact, that the milk of goaded or in-

TRAINING COLTS. T. S. Ingersoll, Berea, Ohio, a practical man, now more than eighty years of age,

I am their triend, I must be their master and they must obey. This lesson is some-times hard for them to learn, especially as I used to break colts in former years, when a young man. Then if the colt did not come "right up to the chalk" the first time. it professor S. R. Percy, of New York, in a prize essay on the question, "What effect has the meat or milk from diseased animals good judgment, which are the most neces-sary attributes of character to be called into requisition by the trainer of colts. These two talents, together with patience, I have made use of in my later years in training colts, until I think I have them in pretty good use, when required. Many friends often say to me, "You are too old to break colts. Why, a man near eighty years of age to think of breaking such wild colts; it seems quite absurd; you'll get killed by them by-and-by." My reply has been, I am better qualified to break colts, as you term it, than when I was young. It is not half the work now that it was forty years ago. I don't break any colts now; I train them; I don't like the term of breaking colts now; I use the term of training or educating them-treating them something as I would a child, never punishing them for ignorance. I seldom use a whip in my early training. The first exercise with a

colt, after he has carried the harness till he is not afraid of it, is to put lines to the bits and over the buttooks and running them through the breeching, so as to keep them up, I go behind and attempt to drive him. This sometimes makes awkward work; but patience and reason and good judgment now must be exercised, for the colt will cut up all manner of pranks, sometimes rearing or kicking up. Do not hold the reins too tight; humor him till he finds he cannot get away or rid himself of his harness; and as he gets a little tired he such milk. The meat from these swill fed will begin to yield. I get my colts accustomed to the bits by drawing them around with the harness on, always letting and others. All agree in saying that it is unusually soft and flabby; that the fat does as possible, to get them used to have anycasian variety? These are some of the doubts or queries which lie at the surface. thing hit their heels without being frightened at it. They will soon learn my language. If they seem inclined to back, I gently pull on the lines and say "back, back, Charley," if that is his name. When they choose to go forward, I say "go on:" When I want them to turn round, I gently Egyptian inscriptions, have opened new pull the line on the side I wish them to fields of investigation in almost every deing to his student life at the Bellevue Hos-turn, and say, "come round," Charley, partment of knowledge. Among the pital, where the fact of supplying "swill always speaking his name. When I think branches of science which have shared it is safe to put him between a pair of in these discoveries, that of music has been thills, with two wheels, I first let him see benefitted largely. The accounts of an-it and smell of it, leading him round it, cient musical instruments were vague, and lifting up the thills and letting them fall till our ideas, especially of Hebrew music, sion. On the third day after eating the he sees that it will not hurt him. Then I put him between the thills and let him paintings have been brought to light which stand awhile before I attempt to drive him. delineate the musical instruments of the By driving awhile in this vehicle until I early Oriental nations, and in a number of think it safe, I put him before a lumber cases veritable specimens have been dis-wagon, and he will soon be manageable at entombed. Such, for example, is an ordinary work.

A NEW ENGLAND SUMMER.

Rufus Choate says :--- "Take the New that the parent of all known musical sci-England climate in summer; you would cnce was Assyria. From the Assyrians, think the world was coming to an end. the Hebrews and the Egyptians, and, in-Certain recent heresies on that subject may deed, all Eastern nations, derived their furiated animals is deleterious, and that if have had a natural origin there. Cold to- knowledge of music. The unveiled monuthe flesh of these animals is eaten, it pro-duces violent dysentery and great feverish degrees in the morning, with wind at cherib music was a highly cultured art, outheast, and in three hours more a sea- and must have existed through generations. turn, with wind at east, and a thick fog This polished nation used a harp of twentyfrom the very bottom of the ocean, and a one strings, the frame of which was four fall of forty degrees of Fahrenheit. Now feet high, which accompanied minstrel so dry as to kill all the beans in New songs, or was horne in the dance. The Hampshire; then floods carrying off the lyre of tortoise shell, the double pipe, the bridges of the Penobscot and Connecticut ; trumpet drum and bell, were. common. snow in Portsmouth in July, and the next Even of the bagpipe representations have day a man and a yoke of oxen killed by been discovered, though none of stringed lightning in Rhode Island. You would instruments like the violin played with think the world was twenty times coming the bow. to an end. But I don't know how it is; In all delineations of social or worshipwe go along; the early and later rains fall ping assemblies, musical instruments very each in its season; seed-time and harvest like our modern ones have a prominent considerable change in the saccharine do not fail; the sixty days of hot corn place. The Hebrew music, at the time trade of the country. Sorghum flourishes | weather are pretty sure to be measured out of the Exodus, was purely Egyptian ; but in pretty much all the States and territories to us. The Indian summer with its bland it was much modified subsequently by assoof the Union. Wherever corn grows it southwest wind and mitigated sunshine ciation with Asiatic nations. In the Tembring all up, and on the 25th of November, ple of Jerusalem, according to the Talmud, stood a powerful organ, consisting of or thereabouts, being Thursday, the millions of grateful people in meeting-houses a wind-chest with holes, containing ten way of sweets. As the machinery is by no or around the family board, give thanks for pipes, each pipe capable of emitting ten different sounds by means of finger holes, a year of health, plenty and happiness." so that a hundred sounds could be produced by it. It was provided with two pairs of SEA ISLAND COTTON. bellows and ten keys, so that it could be played with the fingers. According to the Rabbins, it could be heard a great distance The August number of the Southern

Scienkikic. but who has broken a great many colts, PROPOSED ETHNOLOGICAL CONGRESS. The question of races of mankind is one of paramount interest to every American reader who is watching with no little eagerness the labor question, as connected with the negro population of the Southern States. The following notice of a new association bearing on this subject is from the London Medical Times and Gazettes-The Asiatic Society, of Calcutta, under the inspiration of a distinguished surgeon of that city, have given the world a new idea. Cattle shows, flower shows, poultry shows, even baby shows are known in held in the neighborhood of Calcutta, in the years 1869-70. Australians, Negroes, Negritoes, Bushmen, Mincopies, Mongo-lians, Indo-Europeans, Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia are all to be there. The prospectus we have seen published by the Asiatic Society. sets forth the advantages of Calcutta for holding such an exhibition, and of the advantages to science of the exhibition when held. The various specimens of man, when assembled, are to be measured, photograph-ed, and cast in plaster of Paris, and the the journey ; but as accurate comparisons. of external peculiarities are to be made, we think that some of the savans ought to consult their wives before they subject their visages to such an ordeal. Who are to be the judges? Are there to be judges as at the judges? Are there to be judges as at the cattle show? Will a ladies' committee sit on the specimens? What about canni-balism? Are Figians and other interesting specimens, with peculiar epicurian views of human nature, to be chained whilst they are being and account of the moments be are being measured? Will the women be allowed to ogle and flirt? Can the leading ethnologists and anthropologists of Europe be taken as favorable specimens of the Cau-

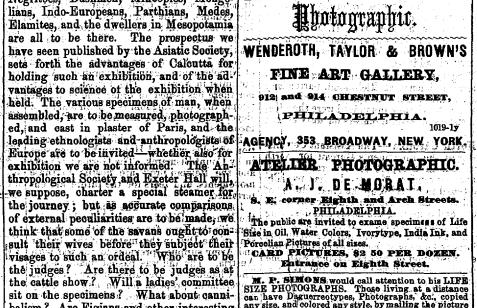
MUSIC OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. The disentombing of Assyrian sculptures and the decyphering of Assyrian and were confused, till recently sculptures and Egyptian harp found in Thebes, with its strings yet perfect enough to vibrate again, after a silence of three thousand years.

But the idea is magnificent.-Phila. Ledger

The more recent investigations prove

RECTIFICATION OF FRANKLIN'S EXPERIMENT.

Everybody knows of Franklin's experiment, placing cloths of various colors on snow, from which he concluded that the lighter the color of the body the less its power of absorption. But the conclusion was fallacious, for as it is the daak or caloric rays of the sun to which the effects were due. Tyndall's experiments have shown that the absorption of them is sometimes most with white substances, and sometimes greatest with black. Now, snow itself, which is perfectly white, absorbs those rays with greater greediness than any other substance; hence Franklin's white cloth, which absorbs less than the snow, really inshows, even baby shows are known in Europe, but a live man show is certainly a novelty. It is proposed that one shall be held in the neighborhood of Calcutta in earlier science.





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excitement.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

Much importance is attributed by some of the Western papers to a new invention by which sorghum molasses is almost instantly converted into sugar. The syrup is driven off by centrifugal power and granulation effected. The St. Louis Democrat speculates upon the results as follows :-

"This discovery must, of course, work a may be made to grow, and farmers, through this simple process, will now be enabled to supply themselves with all they need in the means costly, we presume the improvement will generally be made available. Sugar must become cheaper, and its consumption greatly increased. Fruits, large and small, which now, on account of the cost of saccharine matter, are greatly wasted, will be preserved to a much greater extent, and healthy and invigorating food thereby secured. This invention may be considered as one of the greatest of the age, remarkaapplication of scientific discoveries and principles. The forces employed are without cost, and require no education to govern and direct them. After the molasses ¹⁸ prepared in the usual way, which every one comprehends, the turning of a crank nipulation, or chemical mixtures. The cold sorghum is converted in two or three minutes into refined sugar and molasses."

SLOVENLY FARMING.

The editor of the Farmers' Pearl, Mo. in lecturing his patrons for certain short-^{comings} in their farming practices, gives portion of them this warning :-- "We intend soon to make a trip out among the armers of Missouri, and where, we see the house, barn, barn-yard and pig-sty, all in one yard, we will tell of it. Where we and the gates swinging open for want of a latch, or leaning against the fence for want of hinges, or the barn door full of rails for want of a door, or the fence torn down whenever there is a team to be driven in or out of the yard or field, we will tell of it. Where we find pigs rooting up the garden, the sheep and rabbits barking the orchard, or the cattle or horses turned in browse upon it, we will speak of it. Where we see your farming tools laying out all winter to rot and rust, and your ^{a shed} to put it in, we will speak of it. It not right."

Cultivator contains two long and interesting articles on the cultivation of cotton. One is confined to that known as the "Sea Island" variety, which is peculiar to the as one of the greatest of the age, remarka-ble as the present era is for its utilitarian cultivation are limited. The first experiment, in the cultivation of this variety was made in Georgia in 1786, and then called Persian cotton, The first bale was export-ed from St. Simon's Island in 1788. Owing to the delicate and peculiar organization of this plant, its sensitiveness to great and ^{completes} the process, and consummates sudden changes of temperature, the necesthe entire work most perfectly. No heating sity of a salt atmosphere for the length and is necessary in evaporation, or delicate ma- perfection of its staple, its culture is restricted to the parallels of 30° and 33° north and westward from the Atlantic as far as salt-water navigation extends, and hence its name-Sea Island. It is stated, in the communication referred to, that, owing to the unsettled state of the country during the late civil war and the bad management of the cotton growing business consequent upon that struggle, the Sea Island variety has greatly deteriorated, and is now very little, if any, better than the upland.

THE KING BIRD.

They say the king bird takes only the drones of the swarm of bees. We have watched him snap a bee on the wing, shot him and examined his: crop, and must express the opinion that many a worker falls into his voracious maw Look out for him around the hives .- Massachusetts Ploughman

AN English farmer recently remarked that "he fed his land before it was hun-^{wir} all winter to rot and rust, and your gry, rested it before it was weary, and something went out returning again when ^{wagon} not under the shed, when you have weeded it before it was foul." Seldom, if the snow was heaviest. It appeared to me weeded it before it was foul." Seldom, if the snow was heaviest. It appeared to me You can make Six Dollars and Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention argently needed by every they came out between the wood and iron body. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron body. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron body. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron body. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron body. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron body. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron body. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron by the sample for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron by the sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron by the sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron by the sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron by the sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron by the sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron by the sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron by the sent free by mail for 50 cents that they came out between the wood and iron they came out they came out between the wood and iron they came out they came o

from the Temple.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SODA. By a new process, soda can be manufactured to advantage from common salt, and the patentees in England have begun to put it in practical operation. Briefly, the new process consists in submitting common salt, carbonate of magnesia, and a small quantity of water to the action of carbonic acid gas. The chemical changes resulting produce bicarbonate of magnesia, which dissolves in the water; chloride of magnesium, which also remains in solution; and bicarbonate of soda, which falls in a powder and can be collected. By a moderate heat the bicarbonate can be converted into carbonate of soda (common soda), and by evaporating the solution containg the chloride and bicarbonate of magnesium, and heating the residue, magnesia can be obtained. The cost of the process is very little.

ST. ELMO'S FIRE, OR LAMBENT LIGHTNING.

A good account of this phenomenon has been given by Captain Briggs, of the steam-er Talbott, in the Irish Channel. "I found," he says, "that the light, which appeared large at a distance, was made up of a number of jets, each of which expanded to the size of a half crown, appeared of a beautiful violet color, and made a slight hissing noise. Placing my hand in contact with one of the jets, a sensible warmth was telt, and three jets attached themselves as to as many fingers, but I could observe no smell. The jets were not permanent, but