

AGRICULTURE.

DEEP AND SHALLOW MILK-PANS. — The question, which is the better, deep or shallow pans for cream to rise in, has from time immemorial been debated. The reason for this tardy settlement of the question is, because a large surface of milk seems, at a glance, a more favorable condition for the cream to rise than a smaller one. So satisfied were we of this, at one time, that we had a number of shallow pans made for the economy of it; but shortly after we commenced using them, having more milk than the shallow pans could hold, the person who attended the dairy put the surplus milk into deep jars, not having anything else to put it in at the time. This person, who was perfectly reliable, said the cream rose much better in the deep jars than in the shallow pans. We replied, "It, no doubt, seems so" to her; but from a given quantity of milk, we believe, a larger quantity of cream would rise in a given time in the shallow pans than in the jars. After several more trials, she satisfied us that the deep jars were best. Now, as we must accommodate the philosophy to the fact, we venture to say that the reason why a deep pan is better, is that specific gravity of water being greater than the cream globules, and there being more than thirty per cent. of water the globules are forced up more rapidly in a given quantity of milk in a deep pan than they would be in a shallow one. In other words, if a gallon of milk is put in a jar six inches in diameter, and the same quantity is put in a jar twelve inches in diameter, the water in the former will force the cream to the surface in much less time than it would in the latter. In connection with this idea, we will state that the quicker cream rises, the better it is for butter; indeed, it has been recently proved that cream in some way loses, after it has been rising more than eight hours. Then, as experiments have proved that cream rises more rapidly in deep than shallow pans, it follows that they are best for butter-making.

THE CROSS CUT SAW.—Ten years experience in the use of cross-cut saws has proved to me that I have been working under many disadvantages until recently. My wish is for all to know the great advantage of a plan which I pursue. Take a new saw that has never been set place it between two boards cut to fit the saw, clamp it tight on a bench or vice, take an iron wedge file one corner to suit the set of the tooth when finished, then take a perfectly straight and wedge with the left hand, strike the tooth lightly with the hammer until at the right place; then turn the wedge on the opposite side, and on the next tooth and set in the same way; now then you reach the third and most important tooth in the saw; leave it perfectly straight; pass on to the fourth tooth and set as you did the first; turn the wedge, set the fifth the other way leave the sixth straight, and so on till you finish. Now take your file, dress the two teeth as you do the common saw; the third file perfectly straight and square, leaving it about one-twentieth part of an inch shorter than the others. Continue in that way until you finish, and you will find that it will cut twice as fast as the old way practiced by most of the farmers.

LEAVING TREES.—Often in a fine orchard we find one or more trees leaning over so far as to destroy the beauty of the whole orchard. It is also much 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 tree. The roots will usually be found smallest on the side from which the tree leans, and therefore these roots should be loosened from the earth, the tree set in a perpendicular position, and carefully fasten by stakes or guys, and then be replaced around its 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 pear trees may be righted up, even when six inches through the stem, but the best way is to look after the young trees, and not permit them to depart from the way of uprightness.

HOW MUCH WILL KEEP A HORSE.—A horse weighing ten to twelve hundred pounds will eat about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we would see the real point to get at is, whether one can keep his horse cheaper on some other product than hay. This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer—it depends so much on circumstances. We shall not attempt to answer it fully at this time, but will merely say that, in our opinion, three and a half tons of cornstalk and two and a half tons of corn would keep a horse a year fully as good condition as six tons of hay. We may estimate that it will take three and a half tons of oats and two and a half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs thirty-two pounds so that it will take over one hundred and fifty-five bushels and three and a half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. It would take about two acres of good land to produce this amount.

KEEPING OLD SHEEP.—Although there are few if any domestic animals that pay better than sheep, yet, as is often the case, they are kept in the old to be profitable. At ten years old the horse is in his prime and the cows as good as ever, with the prospect of remaining so for some time longer, but the sheep is very old when it reaches the age of ten years—the natural term of its life. After reaching this age they are apt to be injured by the least exposure, while young sheep care little about it, the former being more liable to disease, and even if they escape it yield less wool and smaller lambs than when in their prime. Unless in special instances a sheep should never be kept after it becomes six or seven years old.

IT IS REPORTED that the fall of an inch of rain upon an acre, weighs over 100 tons. This fact will serve to convey some idea of the immense amount of water which is absorbed by the land yearly. Usually there is about thirty inches of rain and melted snow per year, which would be over 3,000 tons per acre. All this water contains ammonia, which is one of most valuable fertilizers to promote the growth of crops. It is estimated that about nine to twelve pounds of nitrogen in the form of ammonia and nitric acid, are contained in the water which falls upon each acre of surface yearly. Thus is the land enriched by the rain and snow.

PURSLANE is a weed which every one is desirous to get rid of, and at the same time it is one of the most nutritious plants raised, either on a farm or in a garden. When once started it is a most rapid grower, crowding out everything else, and it is most prolific of seeds; few plants, however, are so rich in gelatine. It is an excellent feed for swine.

A FUEL which is becoming very popular in England, and which costs less than half as much as coal, is coming to the front. It has been used for some time on an important English railway, with the best results. It is said that 21 pounds of peat will raise steam for a mile of transit, while of coal 26 pounds are required to do the same work.

A LARGE amount of discomfort may be saved during the summer months by the employment of oil-stoves for the preparation of light dishes for the table. The amount of heat produced by these stoves is small, and as the flame comes in immediate contact with the vessels in which water is boiled or dishes cooked, but little heat is diffused in the room. The fire in an oil stove is kindled and extinguished instantly, so that a room is not warmed by the heat produced before or after it is employed for cooking or laundry purposes. The use of oil during the summer saves a large amount of cooking. With an ice-box or refrigerator, meat, pastry and many other articles prepared for the table may be kept several days in good condition. No person desires to eat food or to drink fluids that are of the same temperature as the surrounding air. To be cheerful to the taste they must be considerably warmer or cooler, and it generally matters little in which condition they are. Tea is very insipid when it is at the same temperature as the air in summer, but it is grateful to the taste when heated to a hundred degrees or cooled by means of ice. Much labor and discomfort are saved by the use of ice in summer in the preservation and preparation of articles of food and drink. Arbors covered with twining and flowering vines and fitted up with seats and tables, are a most desirable and agreeable during the summer. They can be employed for setting the table in, or used when the inmates of the house are engaged in light work or reading. Men also prefer an arbor to a room in the house when they are resting at noon or night.

OLD SCRAP.—To improve old potatoes, lay them in cold water for half an hour before cooking. To make them neatly, pare off a ring of the skin, then throw them into fast-boiling salt water—a tablespoonful of salt to a quart of water. Cook until just done, then drain off all the water, lay a folded towel over the top, and set the kettle on the back of the stove, where it will not scorch. They will be ready to serve in ten minutes, but may stand a little longer without injury. To make tough beefsteak tender, lay it in a mixture of oil and vinegar—three tablespoonfuls of the former to one of the latter. Leave it six hours in this preparation, turning it as often as convenient, or it may be left three or four hours on one side and turn over, to remain on the other side all night. The steak will lose none of its juices, neither will the flavor be materially changed, but the fiber will be softened. To cook rice so that the grains will be white and tender, wash it in cold water until the water looks clear, then cook it rapidly in boiling salted water for fifteen minutes, after which drain and place the covered sauce pan on the back of the stove to steam until the grains crack open and are tender, which will be in about fifteen minutes longer. A thin coat of varnish applied to straw matting will keep it fresh looking and durable. Be sure to use white varnish for white matting. A very thin coat of varnish will also preserve oil cloth. It must be carefully scrubbed preparatory to varnishing, and at other times washed with skim milk.

TO BLEACH CLOTH.—Into eight quarts of warm water put one pound of chloride of lime; stir with a stick a few minutes, strain through a bag of coarse muslin, working it with the hand to dissolve thoroughly. Add to this five bucketfuls of warm water, stir it well and put in the muslin. Let it remain in one hour, turning it constantly that every part may get thoroughly bleached. When taken out, wash well in two waters to remove the lime, rinse and dry. This quantity will bleach twenty-five yards of yard-wide muslin. The muslin will bleach evenly and quickly if it has been thoroughly wet and dried before bleaching.

CEMENT FOR LEATHER.—One who has tried everything says that after an experience of fifteen years he has found nothing to equal the following as a cement for leather belting. Common glue and isinglass, equal parts, cooked for ten hours in just enough water to cover them. Bring gradually to a boiling heat and add pure tannin until the whole becomes ropy or appears like the white of an egg. Buff off the surface to be joined, apply this cement, and clamp firmly.

CHEAP PAINT.—Three hundred parts washed and sieved white sand, forty parts precipitated chalk, fifty parts of rosin and four parts of linseed oil are mixed and boiled in an iron kettle and then one part of oxide of copper and one part of sulphuric acid are added. This mass is applied with an ordinary paint brush while warm. If it is diluted with linseed oil, this paint dries very rapidly and sets very hard, but protects woodwork excellently.

TO REMOVE OLD PAINT FROM WOOD.—Essence of ammonia and oxalic acid in equal quantities. Dilute the above in water, having it strong enough to redden the paint. Apply the above with a sponge or rag, and follow up with a putty knife. The stronger the solution, the quicker will the paint come off.

GREASE.—White goods, wash with soap or alkaline lyes. Colored cottons wash lukewarm soap lyes. Colored woollens, the same, or ammonia. Silks, absorb with French chalk or fuller's earth, and dissolve away with benzine or ether.

BE SURE that the corn you plant has a good pedigree. Pedigree in seed is of as much importance as pedigree in horses and cattle. Buy it from none but reliable seed stores, though it may cost you a few cents more a bushel; it will amount to but little in the end.

YOU can get a bottle or a barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water or liquid of any kind to such a grease-spot.

TO OBTAIN a glossy skin: Pour upon a pint of bran sufficient boiling water to cover it. Let it stand until cold and then bethe the face with it, only patting the skin with a soft towel to dry it.

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HUMOROUS. A WEALTHY lady, who had passed the middle age without marrying, one day took to herself a husband, to the great surprise of her friends. When the excitement occasioned by the event had partially subsided, a neighbor ventured to ask an explanation of the unexpected freak, and received the following reply: "You see, I kept a large house and employed five servant girls. I contended against them single-handed for a long time, but finally realized that if I wished to retain possession of my home I would have to call in reinforcements. John has served in the army, understood tactics, and was cool and brave; and so I married him. Two of the girls were discharged, and now the thing is evened than it used to be. We mean to hold the fort or die!"

RECENTLY there was a party of five persons on the wing of a building, to take the boat for St. Clair Falls, and each man had fishing tackle and other preparation for a good time. After looking the crowd over from his seat on a salt barrel, and old cynic of a dock loafer approached one of the gentlemen and inquired: "Goin' a fishin'?" "Yes, sir." "Expect to catch any?" "I hope so." "Goin' to lie about their size?" "Sir!" "Goin' to lie like blazes about their size and number?" "Sir! I am a truthful man!" "Oh, you are eh! Then you'll let the other fellows do the lying and you'll swear to it! I see—I see!"

In Oskosh lived a fair maiden who had read with some alarm of the death of an Indiana woman from tight lacing, the immediate cause being an affection of the epigastrium. When her lover called that evening, and the light had been turned down as usual, she said to him frankly: "Now I want you to be careful, Eugene; you're worse than a corset." Eugene flattered out: "Oh, Mary, why this coldness?" "It isn't coldness at all," she replied, "but you hug so tight you knock my epigastrium all out of kilter."

One of the great manufacturing interests of Boston, is the Emerson Piano Company, whose pianos are used with high appreciation and satisfaction throughout the world. In a recent conversation with Mr. Jos. Gramer, one of the proprietors, that gentleman remarked: "I have used that splendid remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, in my family and found it to be so very beneficial that I will never be without it. It has cured me of a severe case of rheumatism, after other remedies had failed."

At the commencement exercises of one of the colleges this week, a young man was asked "What is love?" He thought a minute and then said: "It's a sort of a feeling that you don't want any other fellow going around with her." That is perhaps as good a definition as could be framed by a committee of lovers in regular session. A lover had almost rather go himself than to have another fellow go around with her.

The Sunday-school was in debt and the superintendent got up an excursion to wipe it out, and was successful. At the next meeting of the Sunday-school the superintendent congratulated the scholars on what had been accomplished. "Now, children," said he, rubbing his hands, "we are out of debt; what shall we do?" "Git in agin!" piped up a shrill voice from a small boy on the front seat.

(Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.) A Strong Conqueror. According to an Illinois exchange, our days of Rheumatism are well numbered. St. Jacob's Oil cures a rheumatic territory, and conquers every subject. That's right. We believe in it.

"CLASS in the middle of geography stand up," said a schoolmaster. "What is a pyramid?" he asked. "A pile of men in a circus, one on top of the other." "Where's Egypt?" "Where it always was." "Where's Wales?" "All over the sea." "Very well," said the schoolmaster; "pray there till I show you a species of birch that grows all over the land."

LITTLE four-year-old Fred refuses above all things, to be pitted. The other day he fell down stairs and was picked up badly bruised, and was pitted accordingly. "It is too bad," his mother said, "really too bad. Poor fellow!" "Taint too bad!" exclaimed Fred, struggling to keep back the tears. "I've been just dying to fall down stairs this long time!"

POSSIBLY a mistake: "James" said a motherly woman to a young man going to his first sermon she had just heard, "James, why did you enter the ministry?" "I had a call from the Lord," said the young man, and then came the reply, "But are you sure it wasn't some other noise that you heard?"

BE WISE and Happy. If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive docters or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it.

"MAY we hope for the pleasure of your company at our soiree to-morrow, doctor?" We shall have a little instrumental and vocal music. My daughter Alice will sing, and afterwards I am well to recite her new poem. At nine o'clock we shall sup. Doctor: "Many thanks; you are very kind. I shall be with you at nine sharp."

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MRS. BARTLETT was at the Queen's last drawing-room. The lady will be remembered as having amassed money enough to marry an American man.

WHAT confusion it would create in that Concord School of Philosophy if some one should offer a resolution asking what the members had been talking about?

BOSTON policemen are hereafter to wear white gloves on Sunday. They will continue to handle offenders without gloves on the other days of the week.

MRS. SPRIGGINS, when she read of the failure of the Universal Life Insurance Company, sagely remarked that she never did think much of "them Universalists."

BALDKHEAD men are informed that there is but one avenue of escape from their affliction, and that is CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great hair renewer, which being recently improved, is more efficacious than ever and is absolutely faultless.

THERE are ten thousand dentists in this country, and yet mothers will pull the teeth of their infants with a string tied to a door latch.

The young man who gave up drinking to propitiate his girl wisely concluded that a miss is as good as a smile.

Do not tell a man he lies. It is vulgar. Say that his conversation suggests to your mind a summer resort circular.

THERE is a good deal of human nature in a canary bird. He always begins to chatter so soon as the piano begins to play.

Vegetine Gives a Good, Clear Complexion. PHILA., PA., July 8, 1877. H. R. STEVENS, Boston: Dear Sir—The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine induces me to give my testimony in its favor. For several years my face has been covered with pimples, which caused me much annoyance, and, knowing it to be a blood disease, I consulted a number of doctors, and also tried many preparations without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking Vegetine, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles and my health much improved, my humor entirely cured. Yours respectfully, MISS N. KEEFE, 1130 Carpenter St.

Vegetine Reports from Ottawa. OTTAWA, CANADA, Dec 31, 1878. MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass: Sir—I have used your Vegetine in my family for several years, and consider it an invaluable medicine. I most cheerfully recommend its use to those desiring a safe and effectual remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels, and of the blood. I may add that I have advocated its use to several of my friends and acquaintances, with the most gratifying and satisfactory results. Very respectfully yours, MR. W. G. PERLEY, No. one can doubt the truthfulness of the above certificate, coming from so responsible and influential a party. Mr. Perley is the senior member of the firm of Perley & Frazier, one of the largest and most extensive lumber firms in America.

Vegetine. Druggist's Report. PHILA., PA., July 8, 1877. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass: We have used your Vegetine for some years past, and are successful. As being the best and safest "Blood Purifier" in use. We have sold many articles of the same description, but Vegetine gives the most universal satisfaction. We always recommend it with confidence. HANSELL BROWN, Druggist, 1029 Market Street.

Vegetine. Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

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The Bending of Glass Tubing.—When glass tubes are not too wide they may be easily bent over a common gas jet. A burner, made by attaching a lava tip (such as now are so commonly used in illuminating burners) to the stand or base of the ordinary Bunsen burner, will be found convenient. The tube is held horizontally in the flame in such a manner as to be entirely surrounded by the flame, and so all possible draughts are avoided and the flame does not flicker. The tube is soon glowing, and bends, in consequence of the weight of its free end, in an even and uniform manner, without making any wrinkles inside the bend or angle. Wide tubes are first filled with sand, and then suspended over a broad flame burner. A broad tube with flattened end, which exactly fits the Bunsen burner, may easily be produced. Thin glass tubes may be bent in the flame of a simple spirit-lamp, but if they are at all thick a Bunsen lamp becomes requisite. In this case the tube must be held across the flame, for then it would become heated in two places and remain cold in the center (i. e., between). It is, therefore, best to hold it tangent to the flame. If it does not bend freely, it is well to assist in the operation with the hand, by slightly pressing the free end in the desired direction. This operation requires a certain amount of skill and dexterity in order to prevent the formation of wrinkles on the interior surface of the bend. These wrinkles not only offend the eye, but so contract the tube that a free current of the gas is prevented, and, in case of distillation, etc., condensable products are caught in the cracks, and the experiment is spoiled.

No Good Preaching. No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See another column.

Cast-iron is used, even in wrought-iron boilers for grate bars, ash pans, furnace doors, uptake doors, man-hole plates, hand-hole plates, valve chambers, steam pipe, feed pipe, blow pipe and dry pipe. Being unyielding, it is not well adapted for apparatus liable to sudden changes from expansion by changes of temperature. It can not be patched or mended as wrought-iron can. This ability to be mended is one of the chief advantages of wrought iron for boiler work.

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache, and pains which are caused by disordered liver and stomach. Thousands have been cured why should you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicines ever known. It is sold in both Dry and Liquid form, and its action is positive and sure in either.—Julius Tez, Herald.

Low Water in Boilers.—In case of low water immediately cover the fires with ashes, or if no ashes are at hand, use fresh coal. Do not turn on the feed under any circumstances, nor tamper with or open the safety valve. Let the steam out lets remain as they are.

VEGETINE was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

If bones are immersed in a solution of muriatic acid all the phosphate of lime will be removed and other earthy matter, while the residue will be pieces of gluten in the same shape and form as the bones were originally, but flexible. In this condition they can be easily converted into glass.

NOTHING like "Lindsay's Blood Searcher" for all skin diseases, tetter, salt rheum, itch, etc. It never fails.

To remove wheel grease from woollen materials without injuring the color of the fabric use good benzine.

J. F. DAVIS, of Portsmouth, Ohio, sold in one year fourteen thousand boxes of "Sellers' Liver Pills." They cure malaria.

The quickest and best way to boil milk is to put it into a tin dish and set that into a kettle of boiling water. Thus scorching is avoided.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicine of many doctors.

The Archiv der Pharmacie gives the following formula for making paper for wrapping up silver. Six parts of caustic soda are dissolved in water until the hydrometer marks 20 deg. Baume. To the solution add four parts of oxide of zinc, and boil until it is dissolved. Add sufficient water to bring the solution down to 10 deg. Baume. Paper or calico soaked in the solution and dried will effectually preserve the most highly polished articles from the tarnishing action of the sulphureted hydrogen which is contained in such notable quantities in the atmosphere of all large towns.

COTTON wood wet with sweet oil and laudanum relieve the ear-ache very soon.

Suffering Women. There is but very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases from which Kidney-Wort is specific. When the bowels have become constipated, the bowels tormented, the out of flux or piles distress, take a package and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.—Wichman.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats" 15c., druggists.

MESSRS. MORGAN & BRADY, Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, S. have on hand a superb stock of certain fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at low prices in accordance of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

What is more Terrible, more painful, more exasperating, disconcerting and persistent than PILES, especially if afflicted mortals who have tried lotions, ointments, pills, electrics, and all manner of nostrums and doctor's advice, internally and externally, without relief? What wonder is it that half a million redeemed sufferers should shout hosannas over the discovery of "Anaxias" an infallible cure for Piles? This medical miracle, so simple as to excite wonder that wise doctors have not thought of it before, so prompt and certain in its action as to secure for itself the title of infallible, so scientific and rational in its combination of ointment, instrument and medicine, as to render the ultimate cure of 90 per cent. of average cases of piles, and not seldom a permanent recovery, but the solution of a problem by the study and experience of Dr. Silabee, an accomplished and distinguished physician of 40 years' standing. It has saved the lives of 50 years' experience; over half a million of sufferers have used it with success, and doctors of a school now prescribe it in their practice and it is pronounced to be the nearest to an infallible cure for piles yet discovered. "Anaxias," Dr. S. Silabee's External Pile Remedy, is sold by druggists everywhere. Price, \$1.00 per box. Samples will be sent to all sufferers on application to P. Neusselbacher Co., Box 3946, New York.

For a filler for porous hard woods use boiled oil and corn starch stirred into a very thick paste. Add a little japan and reduce with turpentine. Add no color for light ash. For dark ash and walnut, use a little raw sienna; for walnut, burnt umber and a slight amount of Venetian red; for bay wood, burnt sienna. In no case use more color than is required to overcome the white appearance of the starch, unless you wish to stain the wood. The filler is worked with brush and rags in the usual manner.

PROF. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College is reported as recommending a mixture of skim milk and brine as a wash for outbuildings, barns, roofs, etc. Besides being durable, cheap, easily applied and impervious to water. It renders the wood practically unflammable.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail YOU FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

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