

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Things a Farmer should Not Do. A farmer should not imperil his title to land he already possesses by over anxiety to obtain an additional number of adjoining acres.

He should not attempt to cultivate more land than he can attend to in season, or keep more stock than the farm will supply nutriment for.

He should not put off to-morrow what needs to be done to-day; should not wait till a farming implement is wanted before ascertaining whether he has it, or if so, whether it is in a condition to be used.

He should not let his stock run down so in winter, that half the summer will be wasted in placing the animals where they should have been at the commencement of spring.

He should not, when a field is planted, leave the struggling shoots to contend with weeds till the latter become the prominent feature of the field.

He should not go to sleep over night before first having determined what work he and his help are to commence with in the morning with means provided to make the labor effective.

He should not rely too much on those whom he may employ; every household wants a head, no matter how faithful his hired members may be. This position belongs to the owner of the farm, and he should occupy it.

He should not seek to get extra work out of his laborers by turning day into twilight or night. Laborers regard this practice as an imposition, and will become morose and discontented at the exertion.

He should not give way to passionate language because of mistakes made or errors committed by his help. These are annoying, certainly, but the use of vile language will not tend to repair the fault nor lessen the chances of a repetition of it.

He should not be morose and tyrannical to his children. He should be kind, just and decided master, not the captious and exacting tyrant.

He should not be indifferent to the physical comfort of those who serve him. None are exempt from sickness. Let him be kind and considerate to those who suffer. They will repay by extra exertions when restored to health.

Finally, the man who makes a mild decision the rule of his household; who plans his business properly; attends to each department in its season; is satisfied with sure and steady, rather than spasmodic and doubtful gains, will pass through life serenely, and leave, as a legacy to his children, a competency of this world's goods, and an unspilled reputation.

Farming as a Business. A man who is not smart enough to run a store is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made out of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers and merchants are sorted and picked out.

He will succeed in a store, for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer than to be an average merchant. The one cause of greatest failure is the disposition between a man's farm and his capital.

A farmer's capital is his skilled labor and his money. If he has little each he must have no more land than he can thoroughly well manage by his own personal labor. Every acre beyond that is an incubation. One acre well worked is more profitable than twenty acres skinned over.

It is this sort of land by farmers that keeps so many poor. Small farms are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the average capital of common farmers.

Large farms with large capital are better than small ones. But, two hundred acres of land, in the possession of a man who has only enough capital to stock and develop ten acres, leads to one of two things—either that he pays taxes on one hundred and ninety acres which he does not own, or as is more commonly the case, that he spreads his small capital over the whole two hundred; and that is so thin that it is like a spoonful of guano on the Grand Prairie.

Farming is a good business for all men who conduct it on business principles, and have capital according to the size of their farm. If a man does not understand his business, he will fail, whether he be a farmer, lawyer, minister or merchant.

If a man attempts to run a mine, a manufacturing plant, or a farm without capital, he will fail in all or any of them, but no sooner in one than another of them.

Farming for amusement is another and entirely different thing. Some men prefer dogs and horses; some men pictures; some men landscape gardens and fancy greenhouses, and other fancy farms, as a means of agreeably spending their money, and occupying their leisure. A farm may be a rich man's plaything. He does not live from his ground—his ground lives from him.

Nice Articles for Breakfast. Fried Rice is very good, and is prepared by simply dipping it in a couple of eggs well-beaten, to which a cup of milk, a little pepper, and salt have been added, and then frying it in butter. If it is too soft to turn, set it into the oven and brown it on top.

Ham Toast is also very good, and is made by chopping lean ham fine, mixing with it a little pepper, butter, and two well beaten eggs; warm all in a pan, spread on hot buttered toast and serve.

COAL PITCH HOES.—Says an exchange: If farmers would go to the coal pits and get all the rejected coal and break it up, and keep a supply where the hogs could have free access to it, they would have very few sick ones. It is from this part that sulphuric acid is made, hence its medicinal properties.

A Los Angeles, Cal., curiosity is a cabbage plant which branches out every year and bears a great number of small cabbages.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Wolf and the Seven Little Goats. Once upon a time there lived an old Goat who had seven young ones whom she loved as every mother loves her children.

One day she wanted to go into the forest to fetch some food, so calling her seven young ones together, she said, "Dear children, I am going into the wood; he on your guard against the Wolf, for if he comes here, he will eat you up all—skin, hair and all. He often disguises himself, but you may know him by his rough voice and his black feet." The little Goats replied, "Dear mother, we will pay great attention to what you say; you may rest away without any anxiety." So the old one bleated and ran off, quite contented upon her road.

Not long afterwards, somebody knocked at the hut-door, and called out, "Open my dear children; your mother is here and has brought you each something." But the little Goats perceived from the rough voice that it was a Wolf, and so they said, "We will not undo the door; you are not our mother; she has a gentle and loving voice; but yours is gruff; you are a Wolf." So the Wolf went to a shop and bought a great piece of chalk with which he wrote on the wall.

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THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loins, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz, the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior portion, Interior consists of tubules or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Muscular. The upper expels the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is rare to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOY, on RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes ferrous, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz, when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

DRUGS is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz, when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

Now, the villain went for the third time to the hut, and, knocking at the door, called out, "Open to me my children; your dear mother is come, and has brought with her something for each of you out of the forest." The little Goats exclaimed, "Show us first your feet, that we may see whether you are our mother." So the Wolf put his feet up on the window-sill, and when they saw that they were white, they thought it was all right, and undid the door. But who should come in? The Wolf. They were terribly frightened, and tried to hide themselves. One ran under the table, the second got into bed, the third into the cupboard, the fourth into the kitchen, the fifth into the oven, the sixth into the wash-tub, and the seventh into the clock-case. The Wolf found them all out, and did not let any of them escape. He ate up one after another; only the youngest one, hid in the clock-case, he did not discover. When the Wolf had satisfied his appetite, he dragged himself out, and lying down upon the green meadow under a tree, went fast asleep.

Soon after the old Goat came home out of the forest. Ah, what a sight she saw! The hut-door stood wide open; the table, stools, and benches were overturned, and the wash-tub was broken to pieces, and the sheets and pillows pulled off the bed. She sought her children, but could find them nowhere. She called them by name, one after the other; but she came no answer. At last, when she came to the name of the youngest, a little voice replied, "Here I am, dear mother, in the clock-case." She took her out, and heard how the Wolf had come and swallowed all the others. You cannot think how she wept for her poor little ones.

At last she went out all in her misery, and the young Goat ran by her side, and when they came to the meadow, there lay the Wolf under the tree, snoring so that the boughs quivered. She viewed him on all sides, and perceived that something moved and stirred about in his body. "Ah, mercy!" thought she, "should my poor children whom she has swallowed for his dinner, be yet alive?" So saying, she ran home and fetched a pair of scissors and a needle and thread. Then she cut open the monster's hairy coat, and had scarcely made one slit, before the little Goat put her head out, and, as she cut further, out jumped one after another, all six, still alive, and without any injury; for the monster, in his eagerness, had gulped them down quite whole. There was a joy! They hugged their dear mother, and jumped about like tailors keeping their wedding day. But the old mother said, "Go and pick up at once some large stones, that we may fill the monster's stomach, while he lies fast asleep." So the seven little Goats dragged up in great haste a pile of stones, and put them in the Wolf's stomach, as many as they could carry.

When the Wolf awoke, he raised himself upon his hind legs, because the stones which were lying in his stomach made him feel thirsty, he went to a brook in order to drink. But as he went along, rolling from side to side, the stones began to tumble about in his body, and he called out,—

"What rattles, what rattles Against my poor bones? Not little goats, I think, But only big stones!"

And when the Wolf came to the brook he stooped down to drink, and the heavy stones made him lose his balance so that he fell, and sank beneath the water.

As soon as the seven little Goats saw this, they came running up, singing aloud, "The Wolf is dead! The Wolf is dead!" and they danced for joy around their mother by the side of the brook.

The following epitaph may be seen by any one visiting the old graveyard at Hallowell, Me.:

"Here lies the body of James the poet, who, it is thought so and said to show it, but being so small, would believe it. The devil called and he would not leave it."

Gen. R. McKee, of Kentucky, has just been married to his first wife the second time. They were divorced twenty-five years ago.

"Do you enjoy good health, Zachary?" "Why, yes, to be sure; who doesn't?"

UNLESS DONE UP IN STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER, with five-fifths of my Chemical Warehouse, and signs.

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RAIL ROADS.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD. Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Section 1. Going North. Active Leave Leave Section 2. Going South. Active Leave Leave

Section 1. Going North. Active Leave Leave Section 2. Going South. Active Leave Leave

CATAWISSA RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Section 1. Going North. Active Leave Leave Section 2. Going South. Active Leave Leave

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NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after June 15th 1876, Trains will run as follows:

Section 1. Going North. Active Leave Leave Section 2. Going South. Active Leave Leave

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINE—will never be lost to know that a diseased liver and stomach are the cause of the disease.

Principles of medicine teach this, and yet we are daily seeing the disease continue in the lungs, which almost invariably terminate in the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variety of diet, and in the most unwholesome and ill-ventilated rooms, it is not surprising that the disease should be so common.

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