

Bushels in a Heap of Grain.

To prevent too much handling it is well to know how to measure grains in piles:

First rule. Throw up the piles into complete cones as high as the grain will permit. Measure accurately the slant height from base to apex, and multiply this length by itself. Measure the perpendicular height of the cone and multiply this length by itself. Subtract one of these sums from the other and multiply the remainder by the height of the cone. From this amount take one-sixth of itself, and the remainder will be the number of bushels in the heap.

Second rule. Throw up the grain into as complete a cone as possible, having the base as nearly a circle as practicable. Then multiply the area of the base by the height of the cone and take one-third the product. This will give the number of cubic feet. From this deduct one-fifth of itself, and the remainder is the number of bushels.

The reasons of this rule are plain and simple. The base is a circle, and its area is found by multiplying the circumference by one fourth the diameter. The product resulting from multiplying this area by the height of the cone would give the contents of a cylinder; but a cone is one-third of a cylinder, having the same base and the same altitude, hence we take one-third of this product to find the cubic feet in a cone.

From this amount we deduct one-fifth of itself, because a bushel is nearly one-fifth larger than a cubic foot. Let us illustrate. Suppose you had a cone of shelled oats in your barn ten feet in diameter at the base. The circumference will be 31.50 feet, because this is about the relative length of the two lines, the diameter being taken as one, the circumference will measure 3.1416. Now multiply 31.50 (the diameter) and we have 781 as the number of square feet in the base of the pile of oats whose diameter is ten feet. Now suppose the cone (pile of oats) to be four feet and a half high, 1/2 of this is 1 1/4 feet. Multiply 781 by 1 1/4 and we have 1183 cubic feet in the pile. Deduct one-fifth of this number, or 237 from itself, and we have 946 bushels of shelled oats in the pile, if ten feet in diameter at the base, four and a half feet high, and throw up to a point.

If the pile is against the side of the house it will contain half that number of bushels. If in a corner it will contain one-fourth.

This system of measurement will be sufficiently accurate to estimate a crop so as to let the farmer know about how much he has made. But if he is buying or selling, he should do both always by weight, as some honest men may have very large hull husked measures.

USEFUL HINTS.—Keep fresh hard in tin vessel. Keep yeast in wood or glass. Keep preserves and jellies in glass. Keep salt in a dry place. Keep vinegar in wood or glass. Keep meal and flour in a cool, dry place.

Sugar is an admirable ingredient in curing meat and fish. Lard for pastry should be used hard as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, nor rubbed.

Crusts and pieces of bread should be kept in an earthen jar, closely covered, in a dry, cool place.

In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

Broil steak without salting. Salt draws the juices in cooking; it is desirable to keep these in, if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a platter, salt and pepper to taste.

To prevent meat from scorching during roasting, place a basin of water in the oven. The steam generated prevents scorching, and makes the meat cook better.

Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved.

You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or wooden stair, by applying dry naphtha plentifully and faithfully. Never use water to such a greasy spot, or liquid of any kind.

LOOKING GLASSES IN RAT TRAPS.—A correspondent writes: "I do not think it is generally known that rats and mice will go into a trap much more readily if a piece of looking glass is put in any part of the trap where they can see themselves. They are social little creatures, and where they can see any of their tribe they will go. I am quite sure of the effects the looking glass has, as I properly baited my trap for a whole week without being able to coax one of the deplorables in; but the first night after putting in the looking glass I caught two—one very large and one small rat; and, every night since, this device has made one or more prisoners."

RELIEF FOR EARACHE.—Persons will find relief for earache by putting in a spoon two or three drops of sweet oil, or better still, almond oil, and the same of molasses and lanthanum, warming it altogether. Absorb some of the mixture in cotton wool, put it in the ear with a piece of wool outside to keep out the cold air; repeating the thing if necessary. A roasted onion heart dipped in this and surrounded with the cotton is also very efficacious.—(B. R. J. Jackson, Wisconsin.)

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SHOPPING BY MAIL. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER desire to make known to consumers who find it inconvenient to visit the city every time DRY GOODS are needed, that our Mail Order Department is so perfected that shopping may be done while sitting comfortably at home as satisfactorily as at our counters. All that is necessary is to address to us a letter mentioning the kind of goods desired, and SAMPLES to select from will be immediately forwarded. Orders are filled at the identical prices for which the goods are that day sold over the counters. The expense, trouble and fatigue of going to the city are avoided and the goods are selected from a choice assortment as would be inspected were our establishment visited in person.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown, ALWAYS HAVE THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC. TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY. Don't Forget the Street and Number. REMOVAL. WHOLESALE. BOOTS and SHOES. GILL & BROTHER, PITTSBURGH, PA. Have removed from their former stand, four doors below, to the elegant, large, four-story building, No. 245 Liberty Street.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF TOBACCO! The great celebrity of the TIN CAT TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be put on the market. We therefore caution all consumers against purchasing such imitations. All dealers buying or selling other pipe tobaccos bearing a hard or metal case please themselves think to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade mark are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, APRIL 14, 1875. The genuine LORILLARD TIN CAT TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lamp with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon. These goods sold in 1877, about \$5,000,000, and during past 12 years, over \$20,000,000. These goods sold at all jobbers at manufacturer's prices. The Tin Cat Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, smoothness, purity and quality. APRIL 12, 1878. LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING. REBER HOSE, RUBBER BELTING, BELTING, AND PACKING. L. H. JACKSON, ENGINE OILS. And Mill Supplies Generally. No. 108 Water Street, Pittsburgh. THORP & CO. March 22, 1878-19.

Messrs. EDITORS: As we were connected with Dr. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S Dental Establishment, at the TIN HISS CENTENNIAL SPECIMENS Were manufactured, we state positively that those elegant Dental Specimens which received the CENTENNIAL MEDAL and DIPLOMA WERE MADE BY DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT And his assistants, and we desire also to state that we have been in many dental offices, and never seen work turned out anywhere to equal that made at 278 Penn Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA. We do not think it necessary, but we also wish to state that Dr. Quincy A. Scott is a gentleman, upright and honorable in all social and business relations. Dr. JOHN SCOTT, Dr. W. H. PERRY, Dr. JOS. GRAHAM, JOHN K. AHL, ALL OF PITTSBURGH, PA. DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 Penn Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARELS! Loretto, Pa. Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest.

TREASURER'S SALE OF Unseated Lands and Lots in Cambria County, A. D. 1878. I, N. J. FREDHOFF, Treasurer of Cambria County, in pursuance of several Acts of Assembly...

Table listing land parcels with columns for Township, Owner Name, and Value. Includes sections for SUMMIT HILL TOWNSHIP, CROYLE TOWNSHIP, GAITHERS TOWNSHIP, TAYLOR TOWNSHIP, and WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

HISTORICAL. The flax-seed was first planted in England in 1533. The first flax water-mill was invented in Scotland about 1750. An angel was an ancient gold coin, weighing four pennyweights, and was valued at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VI, and at 19s. in the reign of Elizabeth I. FIRE SHIPS were first used in the sixteenth century. They were first employed by the English navy in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, July, 1588. The language of France was first introduced into England by William I. in 1066. Law pleadings were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III, 1352. HULL was the residence of several of the Saxon monarchs, but it received its name from its restorer, one of the Edwards, who named it "Kingston," as it is situated on the Hull— a small river running out of the Humber — it was called Kingston and then shortened into Kingston upon Hull, which name it still bears in official documents; ordinarily it is called Hull. The origin of "Mason and Dixon's line" is this: Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, mathematicians and surveyors, were employed by Pennsylvania and Maryland to determine the boundary line between the two provinces. It is not generally known that they set up at every fifth mile a stone bearing the arms of the Penn family on the northern side, and those of Lord Baltimore on the southern side. Whether the stones are still in existence is a matter of doubt. The properties of coal in the production of gas were known by the ancients, and practically used by that wonderful people, the Chinese; but it was not until 1792 that a gasometer and an apparatus for the manufacture were erected in England by the inventor, Mr. W. Murdoch. His efforts met with little encouragement till 1816, when the manufacture of Boulton & Watt, at Birmingham, was publicly illuminated with gas on the festival of the peace of Amiens. — Chicago Ledger.

A BRAVE SHEEP.—Toby, the sheep, bated the whole canine race. One day when the captain and his pet were taking their usual walk on the promenade there came on shore the skipper of a Falmouth ship, accompanied by a very large, formidable looking dog. And the dog only resembled his master, as you observe dogs usually do. As soon as he saw Toby he commenced to set his dog upon him, but Toby had seen him coming and was quite en garde; so a loud and fierce battle ensued in which Toby was slightly wounded and the dog's head was severely cut. Quite a mob of on-lookers had assembled to witness the fight and the ship's rigging were alive with sailors. At one time the brutal owner of the dog, seeing his pet getting worsted, attempted to assist him; but the crowd would have pitched him back and cropt into the river had he not desisted. At last both dog and sheep were exhausted, and drew off, as if by mutual consent. The dog seated himself close to the outer edge of the platform, which was about three feet higher than the river-bank, and Toby went as his was wont to do, and stood between his master's legs resting his head fondly on the captain's clasped hands, but never took his eye off the foe. Just then a dog on board one of the ships happened to bark and the Falmouth dog looked around. This was Toby's chance and he did not let it or his enemy either. He was met him like a bolt from a catapult. His furious blow knocked the dog off the platform, next moment Toby leaped on top of him and was chasing the yelling animal toward his own ship. There is no doubt Toby would have crossed the plank and followed him on board, had not his feet slipped and precipitated him into the river. A few minutes afterwards, when Toby was dripping with wet, returned to the platform to look for his master; he was greeted with ringing cheers; many was the pleasure spent in treating our woolly friend to fruit. Toby was the hero of Galatz from that hour; but the Falmouth dog never ventured ashore again, and his master as well as possible. — Chambers' Journal.

A CUBAN MILKMAN.—Few men strike the observant stranger with stronger sense of their peculiarity than the Cuban milkman's mode of supplying his town or city customers. He has no cart filled with slinging cans, and they in turn filled with milk, which purports to be milk, but which is apt strongly to savor of Croton (or Croton), so there can be no question as to the genuine character of the article which he supplies. Driving his sober kine from door to door, he deliberately milks just the quantities required by each customer, delivers and drives on to the next. The patient animal becomes as conversant with the residence of her master's customers as he is himself, and she is unobtrusive at irregular intervals before the proper hours, often amuses herself with a little calf, which she will look after in the process, while it is a leather muzzle to prevent its interference with the supply of milk intended for another quarter. There are doubtless two good reasons for this mode of delivering milk in Havana and the large towns in Cuba. First, there can be no diluting of the article, and second, it is sure to be sweet and fresh;—this latter a particular desideratum in a climate where milk will not keep in a climate where milk will not keep without spoiling. Of course the salubrity of the milk is by no means salubrious. — Traveller's Journal.