

Farm and Household.

A Dairy House.

There are certain conditions necessary for complete success in dairying—the temperature and freedom from all impurities being the most prominent. As this branch of farming is daily becoming more prominent, and must continue to increase, the following suggestions from a correspondent of a contemporary, will be found of advantage to those who may contemplate making improvements in their dairy quarters, or who intend erecting a new dairy house.

The dairy house should be built about four feet above ground; it is airy, high, light, dry, cool and detached from any other building. It is smoothly plastered inside, and well ventilated. No impure air of any kind reaches it from without, and everything within is the perfection of cleanliness and neatness. It is furnished with open racks of lath all around it, a bench beneath a northern window, and a table in the centre. The pans, which are shallow ones of tin, holding about ten quarts each, are filled to three inches in depth, and are placed on the shelves of the racks. The shelves are made of laths, so that the cool, fresh air of the milk-room reaches all parts of the pan, and speedily reduces the milk to the desired temperature. This is kept at about 55 degrees all the year round by means of a current of cold air, which is brought into the room through pipes from the adjoining ice-house in summer, and by a stove in winter.

The cream is skimmed, after the milk has stood thirty-six hours, into oaken casks of forty gallons each. The churning-room adjoins the milk-room. The churns are casks similar in every respect to those in which the cream is stored.—The churning is done by a small horse-power run by a small pony, which, by means of a rocking shaft, operates a common upright dash. The churning is made to occupy at least half an hour. It is held here that first-class butter cannot be made in five minutes, by any of the rapidly working churns. The butter is worked by a lever fixed to an inclined table, and the buttermilk, as it is worked out, is absorbed by a sponge enveloped in a clean cloth, and dipped in pure ice-cold water.

Insects and Flowers.

In his lecture at Belfast, on "Common Flowers in Relation to Insects," Sir John Lubbock inquired into the causes of flowers closing their petals during rain, and of some flowers remaining open for a longer or shorter period than others. The habit of closing the petals during rain is obviously an advantage, since it prevents the honey being spoiled or washed away. Every body, however, has observed that even in fine weather certain flowers close at particular hours. This habit of going to sleep is surely very curious; why should flowers do so; and why should some flowers close at the approach of night, and others not? Moreover, flowers sleep different hours.—The daisy opens at sunrise and closes at sunset, whence its name, *day's eye*; the dandelion opens at seven and closes at five; ear hawkweed is said to wake at eight and go to sleep at two; while *Trojanum pratense* opens at four in the morning and closes just before twelve, whence its English name, "John go-to-bed-at-noon."—Other flowers, on the contrary, open in the evening. Now, it is obvious that flowers which are fertilized by night-flying insects, would derive no advantage from being open by day; nay, it would be a distinct disadvantage, as rendering them liable to be robbed of their honey and pollen by insects not capable of fertilizing them. Hence the lecturer believed that the closing of flowers has reference to the habits of insects. In support of this, he observed that wind-fertilized flowers never sleep, and that some of those flowers which attract insects by a smell emit their scent at particular hours.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

LOOK JAW—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* recommends turpentine as a cure for look-jaw. He says: Let any one who has an attack of look-jaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than one minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup, saturate a piece of flannel with it and place it on the throat and chest and in severe cases three to five drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly. Every family should have a bottle on hand. In all serious cases an application should be made under careful advice.

ARTIFICIALLY-COLORED PLANTS.—A rare collection of artificially-colored plants from China is on exhibition in the great glass house of the Acclimatization Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. One of the most curious things in the collection is a dwarf oak that is nearly 100 years old. It is about 20 inches in height, its trunk is as thick as a finger, or, say, an inch in diameter, and its roots will hardly fill the hollow of a man's hand. It is in dwarfing plants that the art of the Chinese agriculturist is most strikingly manifested.

EASY MODE OF SHARPENING EDGE TOOLS.—The simplest mode of sharpening a razor or other edge tool, is to place the blade for about half an hour in water containing one-twentieth of its weight of sulphuric or muriatic acid. Upon taking the razor out, wipe it off lightly on a piece of soft rag, and in a few hours afterward "set" it on a stone. The acid supplies the place of a whetstone, by corroding the entire surface uniformly, so that nothing but a good polish is afterwards needed. This process never injures good razors, while poor ones are improved by it.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT BLOOD REMEDY

IS

VEGETINE.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The circulation of the blood is the life of the body, and its stoppage is death. No disease can be in the body without first being generated in the blood, and to disease can be in the body if the blood is pure. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

SCROFULA, SCLEROFULOUS HUMOR.

The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten, and twenty years standing, the patient had used many physicians, tried many of the known remedies; and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is: "It acts differently, works differently, and I have never seen any other take the same course as Vegetine from the system. Try it."

CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR.

With this complaint Vegetine acts differently, and works differently from any other remedy known to the medical faculty. It commences its work at the root of the disease, and the more it is used, the more it is needed, and continues gradually until the skin, moist and healthy, is restored to its normal condition, and the disease is eradicated from the system.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetine, although more safe, more successful, and more certain than mercurial medicines. Vegetine is composed of entirely natural ingredients, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

TUMORS.

Dr. T. says: "It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the Vegetine should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with a happy result. Almost all the complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be expelled from the system by the use of the Vegetine.—When the blood is purified, the disease rapidly yields, all pain ceases, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Vegetine acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures stomatitis, restores to the bowels, kidneys and lungs in the back case, in fact, there is no disease or ailment where the Vegetine gives no quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is called Female Weakness. It has never failed in any case.

CANKER, CANCEROUS HUMOR.

Vegetine will eradicate every trace of Canker or Cancerous Humor from the system. Do not leave off taking Vegetine while you are obtaining help and feeling better, but take it regularly until you are cured. The time and quantity of Vegetine to be taken to effect a cure depends upon the nature and extent of the disease.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE AND ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

For this complaint Vegetine is the great remedy. It cleanses and purifies the blood, causing pimples, eruptions and humors to disappear, and does its work in a perfectly natural way. It should touch on that a blotchy, rough or pimply skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no external remedy can ever cure the defect.

SALT RHEUM.

Vegetine has cured many cases of Salt Rheum, and many of them of several years' standing, where many other remedies had failed to effect a cure. All forms of this disease occur most frequently in the spring and autumn, and are usually attended with burning, tingling and very troublesome itching, especially when the blood is in a heated condition.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

March 27, 1874.

SUI GENERIS.

PAIDMAN & CO. MERUIT & FRATEL

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The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing), gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianos fail.

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Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

JANUARY 17th 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.10, 8.10 a.m. and 2.00 and 7.40 p.m. For Philadelphia, at 5.30, 8.10, 9.45 a.m. and 2.00 and 7.40 p.m. For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10, 9.45 a.m. and 2.00, 3.30 and 7.40 p.m.

For Harrisburg, at 5.50, 8.10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a.m. For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a.m. and 2.00 and 7.40 p.m. The 8.10 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. trains have through cars for New York.

For Philadelphia, at 5.30, 8.10 a.m. and 2.00 and 7.40 p.m. For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p.m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York at 2.00 p.m. 12.40, 6.15 and 7.45 p.m. Leave Philadelphia at 2.30, 6.15 and 7.45 p.m. Leave Reading, at 4.20, 7.40, 11.20 a.m. and 2.30, 6.15 and 10.15 p.m.

Leave Harrisburg, at 5.50, 8.10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a.m. For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a.m. and 2.00 and 7.40 p.m. The 8.10 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. trains have through cars for New York.

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