

### Agricultural Department

#### When to cut Wheat.

A Missouri farmer sends his views to the following language: "What is the proper stage of ripeness to cut what? Fifty or sixty years ago if you had asked a Pennsylvania Dutch man this question he would have said 'Yen de head begin to stoop'."

There is a head begin in a nutshell. Wheat must become thoroughly ripe before cut or disaster is the result. It has been the custom for many years past to cut wheat while in the dough. This custom was introduced by incompetent millers, who had not the skill to dress their burrs so as to shave the flour off the bran without cutting it fine, hence they recommended farmers to cut green so the bran would be tough, and they could gratify the rage for white flour (or starch rather), when in fact pure matured wheat flour is not white, but of a yellowish cast. This cast or color signifies the oil and aromatic matter that are retained in the grain, and is the original source of nutriment. But now all the rage is white flour, little else but starch, a poor, starchy, clammy, tasteless stuff. This has brought upon us a train of evils, such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc. Can you recollect about what time smut and rust was introduced into America? According to my best recollection it was soon after we commenced cutting green wheat. Now if we should be disposed to get back to first principles we find ourselves in a dilemma, for we have little else but green cut wheat to propagate from, and it has been demonstrated by naturalists that no regard is inclined to become any ripener than the seed that produced it; it will arrive just at that state and then stop and dry up, and is called ripe; and if there is any more sap it must be expended in some other way, in the wheat, while it is in this state. It may be said that it is a plan to get back again to first principles. You no doubt have noticed that, when the wheat begins to ripen, some heads ripen first. Well, those heads were produced from seed that escaped being cut green. Select these heads, let them get thoroughly ripe, then cut them out with a knife, preserve the seed and sow again, and repeat this process two or three times from the improved seed, and you will have a seed that will pay you for all your trouble. Therefore be sure and let enough of your crop for seed get thoroughly ripe before cutting. The standard weight of wheat—sixty pounds to the bushel—was long ago made so that the poorest could find a market. Now it is our best grades only that come to the standard. I have raised wheat in three different states that averaged sixty-eight pounds to the bushel, struck standard measure.

#### Wastes on the Farm.

The greatest waste on the farm is the not using of our brains; the greatest because of the bottom of all other wastes. A little thinking often saves much labor. After accomplishing any piece of work, the most of us can look back and wonder why we could have improved on it if we had but thought. As we review our crops of this year, we see how they could have been easily increased had we but thought. The ditch we dug through our meadows was not done in the most economical way. We dug too deeply at first, and did not allow for the settling of the land; hence a waste of labor. We omitted buying an implement that would have saved nearly its cost in one year's use, and hence we spent much time in trying to accomplish our work without it. We have another waste. We carry a water pipe too near the surface to save the expense of digging a trench of safe depth, and the winter's frost necessitates the replacement of the pipe and additional digging. Certainly a waste here. We allow the weeds to grow on one piece of land, not thinking to what proportion they would grow by the time the crops were harvested, and hence, admit the loc. A waste here which might have been obviated. And so on, wastes little and big everywhere, all arising from our not thinking sufficiently, waste here, and not necessary and easily obviated. We have the ordinary wastes from neglect, from laziness from want of appreciation for cleanliness and thoroughness; the wastes from our stock, from our manure heap, from our household. Verily, a waste that will save to the farmer much; and the saving through the means, even on a small farm, will represent the interest on a considerable capital. The waste arising from ignorance can very readily be diminished, and in a large part inexcusable; those arising from carelessness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer, as well as the business man, must use business principles to secure the largest success, and the one who should be careful of the outgoes as the other.—Scientific Farmer.

#### CHAPPED OR SOFT HANDS.

When making fires or filling ashes have gloves on. Keep an old rag expressly for that purpose. When washing the hands use very little soap, and rinse it off well; dry thoroughly.

#### To make paste for scrap book, nothing equals boiled starch. I have tried mucilage and flour paste but prefer starch to anything else. Prepare as for starching linen and let it cool before using.—Farmers' Weekly.

#### CHEESE KEPT IN A COOL HARDER OF COLLAR, WITH A CLOTH WRUNG OUT OF CLEAN WATER CONSTANTLY UPON IT, WILL NEVER HAVE MILLS IN IT, OR IT WILL DESTROY THEM, AND ALSO IMPROVE THE CHEESE, KEEPING IT ALWAYS MOIST.

#### CURE FOR BILIOUS HEADACHE.

Dissolve and drink two tablespoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal in one-half a tumbler of water; it will relieve you in 15 minutes; take a sulfurous powder as hereafter.

### Educational Department

#### THE HARVEST.

Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap, is a truth formulated thousands of years ago, and it has been verified through all the succeeding ages to the present time. Beginning with the moral faculties, and descending to the most ordinary affairs in life we are able to fortify the harvest shall be if we only know the seed. Man reaps not when he has not sown, neither gathers when he has not sown, and hence the quantity of seed is just as important a consideration as the quality. If we till the soil we are satisfied when the fruits of the earth return in a full measure on our investment. Yet how contradictory do our acts appear when we compare the investment in educational advantages with the amount we expect in return. How severely economical we are in our investments for school purposes, compared with the results which we expect. Here in our schools we claim to lay the foundation for the future of our children. The schools must teach manners, and the art of gaining a livelihood.

The common schools afford the only advantages of education which a large number of the children in the State ever have. In them they are trained for future usefulness, and by the surroundings of their early life they will arrange compare their future circumstances.

How inadequate the present provisions for training the youth are to the important object to be attained. Is it possible that the rising generation can become all that could be desired when the means for their culture are so limited? Schools must be kept open for the progress of the age if they accomplish their duty. The indifference manifested in providing for the children is calculated to blunt their fine sensibilities, and tends to develop the coarser elements in their nature. A false economy is taught them in early years, and their value as citizens is greatly diminished.

The school house with its dingy walls and defaced furniture, are day after day before them, exclaiming from their minds the innate love of the beautiful, which so well becomes the innocence of childhood. We read of the painter whose faculties were quickened in childhood by the beautiful decoration of his home, of the musician whose ear was attuned by the sweet melody of his mother's lullaby, and of the eminent divine whose pure life had its beginning in a home where reverence threw a holy influence around him in his tenderest years.

And is human nature so different now? Do not God's creatures live, move, and act from the same principles in all ages? You do not acknowledge that music still charms the ear, still delights the eye, and piety as ever before holds its gentle sway over the passions of the human breast. Early impressions take deep root in the morning of life, are a powerful influence in the middle age, and govern with an irresistible force when the physical law has ceased to be of benefit. The ideal life, and gives force and direction to all the spheres of human action. "The boy is indeed the father of the man"—the man who is to share in the responsibilities and benefits of society.

View of these facts, what folly it is not to state the intellect as a matter of economy. How fearful is the waste of moral strength when we thus abridge the means of moral culture. In the place of generous men with high aspirations and noble impulses, we are raising a class of narrow minded, selfish individuals, actuated by the lowest motives, and with faculties blunted to even those which they owe to themselves and to society. Let the school room be made attractive, and you thereby develop those faculties which ennoble human nature. The fact that school rooms have better appointments than formerly, need not be quoted as an argument in favor of such a change. Many of our schools are so far from what the best interests of our children demand, and so much behind the resources of the country in our expenditures. The field of education must be sown with a liberal hand, and filled with persevering industry if the harvest is to meet our expectations. The prejudice which clings to the past, and the desire which blinds the present, must both be swept away, and in their place a liberal friendship to the cause of education will soon take root, giving advantages to the young worthy of the age in which we live.

#### HOW TO SPEND VACATION.

Teachers are only mortal men and women, and as the very best of them, as well as others, they need rest, change of air, and perhaps, of surroundings. There is no work, unless it is preaching and editing a live paper, that, when well followed, is so wearing and taxing as this same pedagogical profession.

Many plans for spending the summer vacation with pleasurable and profit have been developed, from time to time, but we know of none that combines so much of pleasure, inspiration, and culture, as is likely to come from a new movement originated by the Danville Hygienic Seminary. The plan is as follows, and we mention it somewhat in detail because we know that many of our fellow-teachers would like to avail themselves of this opportunity.

A course of excellent teachers of European culture have been secured to give special instruction to teachers, during the summer vacation of July and August, in business principles to secure the largest success, and the one who should be careful of the outgoes as the other.—Scientific Farmer.

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### Travel

#### Niagara Falls and P.A. & W.

N.Y. RAILROADS—Expresses of Passenger Trains, to leave on July 2, 1876.

STATIONS.	3 15 9 29
Niagara Falls	10 15
Buffalo	11 00
Amherst	11 30
Westport	12 00
Buffalo	12 45
Amherst	1 15
Westport	1 45
Niagara Falls	2 15
Buffalo	3 00
Amherst	3 30
Westport	4 00
Niagara Falls	4 45
Buffalo	5 30
Amherst	6 00
Westport	6 30
Niagara Falls	7 15
Buffalo	8 00
Amherst	8 30
Westport	9 00
Niagara Falls	9 45
Buffalo	10 30
Amherst	11 00
Westport	11 30

#### Northern Central Rail Road

Through and direct route to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points on the Northern Central Railway will be as follows:

STATIONS.	6 30 2 32
New York	7 00
Baltimore	7 30
Philadelphia	8 00
Washington	8 30
Baltimore	9 00
Philadelphia	9 30
New York	10 00
Baltimore	10 30
Philadelphia	11 00
Washington	11 30
Baltimore	12 00
Philadelphia	12 30
New York	1 00
Baltimore	1 30
Philadelphia	2 00
Washington	2 30
Baltimore	3 00
Philadelphia	3 30
New York	4 00

### Legal

#### IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This court do hereby certify that on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, and that the said County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, has been placed under the control of a receiver, and that the said receiver, has taken possession of the property of the said County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, and that the said receiver, has reported to the court, that the property of the said County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, is sufficient to pay the debts of the said County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, and that the said receiver, has reported to the court, that the property of the said County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, is sufficient to pay the debts of the said County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania.

### THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA

Presenting a comprehensive view of all human knowledge, as it exists at the present moment. It contains the most accurate and practical information on every subject, and is the most valuable work of the age. It is the only work of the kind that is both accurate and practical, and is the only work of the kind that is both accurate and practical.

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