

AGRICULTURAL.

Some interesting Facts for the Farmer.

The atoms contained in a corn or wheat plant are adapted to form another, plants of the same kind, after the first plant is decomposed by rotting.

The carbon locked up in the form of carbonate of lime would cover the whole globe with a stratum of pure coal four hundred feet deep.

The stock of available carbon in the soil is continually increasing and removing. When crops rot on the ground they renew the carbon.

Sixteen parts oxygen combined with six of carbon, from twenty two parts carbonic acid. This acid is formed by decomposition of vegetable matter, fermentation and breathing.

When animals or plants are undergoing decomposition, hydrogen combines with nitrogen, in proportion of three parts hydrogen to fourteen nitrogen, forming ammonia.

The first ten inches of earth is called *soil*; the next ten inches is called *subsoil*. The soil on an acre weighs one thousand tons of this soil. If a half per cent. is carbon one-fourth of each acre, in the earth stage, and three-fourths of one per cent. in the subsoil; it is a total of 1,000,000 tons of carbon, two tons of hydrogen. This is one of oxygen, two tons of water. Land. One ton of oxygen, two tons of water land. One thousand parts of air give six thousand, hundred parts, a eighty-nine of dry common seven hundred.

One pound of nitrogen, in the

twelve of five tons of clover, two hundred forty pounds of nitrogen are contained.

Wheat straw yields only one-eighth as much nitrogen as wheat.

The proportions given above are not chemically exact, but sufficiently so for practical purposes.

Before a soil can produce a good wheat or other crop, it must contain, in an available condition, every substance consumed or required in forming the stems and seeds of the plant.

If the fertility of soil depended on the amount of vegetal matter in the soil, then black mud would be the best for wheat, in the state of the peat.

Eight hundred acres, almost destitute of mold, have been made to produce good crops of wheat and corn, by the application of plaster and lime. This shows that plants can draw oxygen, hydrogen and carbon from the atmosphere.

There is probably not an atom on the face of the globe, capable of organization, that has not, many times, been eaten with vitality.

Amonia is worth ten cents a pound, for making wheat.

Stale seven per cent. of the ash of the straw of wheat, rye, oats, barley, cane and sugar cane is pure lime.

The sand of the Alleghenies, is the *dust* of igneous rocks. West of them mountainous. The first is barren, the latter productive, being animal remains.

Sand land is productive in proportion to the amount of salts in the rocks of which the sand is made; but it is, in all cases, leaching, and requires, like clay and shale, to be plowed, to allow air in, in order to keep the soil moist.

Zayder Zee, a lake in Ireland, some forty miles in circumference, has been drained by the government, and made tillable. The soil at the bottom, has ten per cent. red oxide of iron and four of lime. It is very productive.

Four per cent. of lime would be fifty tons per acre.

Carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen are indispensable in the growth of plants.

It is generally characteristic of strong soils to abound in the peroxysin, or red oxide of iron and four of lime. It is very productive.

A soil has one per cent. of potash, there are ten tons to the acre.

There is usually about two per cent. or twenty tons of soda to the acre.

The principal source of ammonia in the earth is in the body of organic matter in the soil—such as plants, insects, &c.—though a portion of it is derived from the atmosphere, being leached down by rain and warm winds.

Proteins and peroxide of iron figure largely in soils. The protodoxine is the first rust of iron, and consists of one atom of iron chemically combined with one of oxygen. The peroxide of iron is the red rust, and consists of two atoms of iron chemically combined with three atoms of oxygen.

If land has too much iron and sulfur, by the application of lime, the sulfurous acid, formed by the combination of oxygen and sulfur, is attracted by the lime, for which it has a greater affinity than for the iron, and forms gypsum, or plaster. The protoxide of iron, thus deprived of its sulfurous acid, is soon changed into peroxysin, which is not only harmless, but a condenser of fertilizing gases.

When sulphur and chlorine with salts, it forms glander salts; combined with magnesia, it forms iron salts.

If iron does not exist in the soil, it can be formed by applying lime, which will combine with phosphoric acid, in combination with iron, or aluminum, drawing it from the alumina, or iron, producing phosphate of lime, or bone earth. It is this which forms the bones of animals, and which is produced by animals through their food from the earth.—*Journal of Commerce*.

CHEM IN COLD WEATHER.—For some reason not yet known, cream skinned when milk in cold weather, so that it cannot come to butter, when heated, so quickly that from the same cow, in warm weather. Perhaps the coldness, or heat, turns the little suds of butter in the cream, and like oil and butter.

There are two methods of solving this trouble in a great degree. One is to let the pail of milk on the stove, or in some warm place, as soon as strained, and let it remain until quite warm, some days, until bubbles or two rises, or until a skin of cream begins to form on the surface. Another mode is to add a tablespoonful of salt to a quart of cream which is skinned.

Cream thus prepared, will generally come to butter, in a few minutes, when chilled. It is thought the salt acts upon the cooling of the butter globules, and makes them tender, so that they break readily when beaten by churning.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

CORN CAKE FOR BREAKFAST.—Mix at night, one quart of corn meal with water enough to make a thin batter, adding a tablespoonful of yeast, and salt to suit the taste. In the morning, stir in two eggs and a small teaspoonful of soda, and with a spoon beat it long and hard. Butter in a tin pan, pour the mixture into it, and bake immediately about half an hour in a moderately heated oven.

MEXICAN MUSTARD.—The famous Mustard Liniment, which has received such high reputation for curing sprains and rheumatism, is composed of petroleum, aqua ammonia and brandy mixed together in equal parts by measure. Reduced petroleum is very excellent for mild rheumatism without the whiff of any other ingredient, but the mixture with ammonia and brandy is more stimulating. It is applied by gentle rubbing. The human hand slightly warmed before a fire is the best agent.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Do not allow your self to take too much exercise. Two-thirds of the vehicles of consumption overtake us in the daily course of living, enough to get well rid of us. The best way to do this, is to get well rid of the evil, and then to exert to eject the mucus or mæthor which clogs them up, and by easy and free expectoration has demonstrated is certain to prove a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHLEBITIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will open the quiescent contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucus or mæthor which clogs them up, and by easy and free expectoration has demonstrated is certain to prove a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This is a severe disease which may greatly distress the sufferer, and in which there lies a danger in the soft tubes or air vessels, sprang, causing every part of the lungs to often take inflammation. The Expectorant subsides, and diffuses of relieves the disease, so that the patient is no longer troubled with it, and is soon again in full health.

HAVE YOU THROAT CONGESTION?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This is a severe disease which may greatly distress the sufferer, and in which there lies a danger in the soft tubes or air vessels, sprang, causing every part of the lungs to often take inflammation.

HAVE YOU PLEURITIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. By taking a few or three large doses in the early stages of the disease, the patient will be relieved, and in most cases, one or two per cent. of pain, or, putting it in a vulgar way, twelve tons of carbon, to sixteen tons of hydrogen, forming ammonia.

HAVE YOU WHIPPING-COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This is a severe disease which may greatly distress the sufferer, and in which there lies a danger in the soft tubes or air vessels, sprang, causing every part of the lungs to often take inflammation.

HAVE YOU CROUP?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Children subject to no disease more sudden in its attacks, or in the absence of present relief, uses more freely to its relief. The patient recovers rapidly, and those who have given up by despairing of any help, will be restored to health.

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ALL WHO WISH

'THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT'

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

FIGHT YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

TO PURCHASE

Good & Handsome Goods

AT

TRY LOW PRICES,

AND HAVE A

LARGE VARIETY

TO SELECT PRICES.

WILL PLEASE CALL AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE

OF

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON

SUNBURY, PA.,

A CHOICE AND CHEAP STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS

NOTIONS, GROCERS & DRUGS

PRINTING PRESSES.

DRY GOODS, & CO.

NOTIONS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

WHITE GOODS IN VARIETY.

BODIES AND SHOES.

HATS AND CAPS.

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES AND GLASSWARE.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

COACHMAKERS' SADDLES & GOODS

SHOE FINDINGS.

WINDOW SHADES & GRINDSTONES.

BAR IRON, STEEL AND NAILS.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

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