

AGRICULTURE.



PACKING APPLES IN LEAVES.

A few years ago Mr. J. W. Boynton, of East Hartford, while gathering up the leaves under an apple tree, in the spring, observed beneath them a fresh, unfrozen apple. It suggested at once that dry leaves would answer well as packing material for fruit, and the next fall and every season since he has used them for this purpose. We saw a few days ago some specimens thus preserved, seemingly as fresh and piquant in flavor as when first gathered. Yet he assured us they were varieties that would have decayed months ago unprotected. His plan is to pick the apples carefully at the proper time, but not to pack them until the forest leaves are perfectly dry and the weather quite cool. Then the apples and leaves are packed in alternate layers, and the last layer of leaves crowded in as close as possible by placing any convenient weight on the cover of the barrel. The leaves are of such elasticity that the whole may be compressed so tightly as to prevent all bucking, &c., and yet not bruise the apples in the slightest degree. In this latitude Mr. Boynton has never found it necessary to keep these barrels of fruit in any place warmer than an open shed. It would be advisable, of course, everywhere to keep them in as cool a place as possible. In the spring they are to be removed to a cool, airy cellar, or to an apartment especially for fruit, in connection with the ice-house.—*Homestead*

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.—Dig your stakes when the ground is dry, you can gather them from dirt; then stow away under cover, where the frost will not touch them.

Toads are the best protection of cabbages against lice.

Plants when drooping are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c., from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding corn, sixty pounds ground so far as one hundred pounds in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine, as it injures the richness of it.

Turips of small size have double the nutritious matter large ones have.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.—*Ohio Valley Farmer*.

SEED-CORN.—Now is the time to save it. Go through the field before you harvest the crop, and select the largest, best, most forward ears, and, as far as possible, take the best of two from stalks bearing duplicates. Braid the husks together of some 12 or 20 ears, and hang the bunch upon nails of rafters in a dry loft—the garret of a farm-house is a good place.—No matter how dry and warm or smoky. Seed-corn kept in the loft of a smoky log cabin never fails to vegetate when planted in the Spring. If seed-corn is left exposed to damp weather and freezing, the germ is often destroyed. So, carefully save your seed-corn, and do it now.

SLOBBING IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* cures this disease by the use of saltpetre. A tablespoonful to a dose he has found to cure the worst case he ever had, and has not found it necessary ever to give the fourth dose. He gives a tablespoonful in the morning, and in three days, if the horse is not free from it, repeats the dose.

ONIONS FOR CATTLE.—A writer in the *Homestead* has great faith in the efficacy of a peck of onions for ridding cows or oxen of lice. He claims to have found them an infallible remedy in his practice. They also give tone to the stomach, and are especially valuable in hot weather, when working cattle will lie in the shade at noon-time, and refuse to eat.

BARRELS FOR FRUIT.—Everything in contact with fruit should be clean and sweet, and the vessel in which it is placed should be dry and tight. Old flour barrels should not be used, unless well washed and dried, as the particles of flour left in the barrel will mould and impart to the fruit an unpleasant odor and flavor. Old lime barrels, it is said, are excellent for this purpose—the lime absorbing the vapor and gasses. If this is so, a little fresh slaked lime scattered on the bottom, sides, and top of the barrel, would be beneficial.

APPLE TREES ON HIGH LAND.—L. S. Standing, of Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., states that they can not raise fruit in that locality, excepting red plums, gooseberries, raspberries, &c. He has repeatedly tried to raise apple trees but has uniformly failed. But on the uplands, two miles west, where they get snow one or two weeks earlier in the fall, and later in the spring, they succeed tolerably in raising fruit.

Many writers profess great exactness in punctuation, who never yet made a point.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!

Head Quarters.

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF JONES & MILLER'S IMPROVED PATENT COAL OIL BURNERS & LAMPS FOR BURNING,

CRANBERRY, OR CHERRY, OR OTHER, MVISIBLE TO CHURCHES, STORES, or family use, no danger from explosion and one half cheaper than any other.

EQUAL TO GAS.

The above lamp, with or without Globes or Shades, can be had at the lowest prices.

NEW AND CHEAP DRUG STORE,

Exchange Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Where the undersigned would respectfully inform his Friends and the public in general, that he has just received from his kind connection of Friends and Purveyors, the latest and most selected stock

in this country, the following:

FRASER AND CURR DRUGS.

MEDICINE, TINCTURES, & C.

GROUND & WHOLE STICES,

PAINTS OILS, VARNISHES DYE STUFF, WINDOW PAINTS, & ALUM PAINT & POOTH

TOBACCO & CIGARS,

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS,

TRUSSES & SHOULDER RACES,

LEW WIVES & BRANDY PIPES,

MEDICINE, TINCTURES, & CUTTING,

DOING FOR FEAMES & A GREAT

VARIETY OF MEDICINES,

LAWLS AND SHADES,

FLUID, CAPTENE SAFETY

FITTED LAMPS & PLATES.

ANOTHER new patent Medicine of the day, prescription and family medicines especially put up.

N. B.—The Dental profession is still

engaged and teeth inserted in the most

appropriate cases.

Feeling thankful for past patronage, he

now continues the same.

G. M. HAGENBUCH.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 1830.—y.

MESSRS. ZUPPINGER & ROBBINS, of Bloomsburg, having purchased the exclusive right of the above valuable Improved Patent Safety Machine, for the convenience of their friends and neighbors, and friends with the article for the accommodation of themselves and families. The following are some of the advantages which the inventors possess over any ever yet offered to the public. Vide—

1. It saves from 400 to 600 stitches per minute, thus saving half time and labor in the operation.

2. Its operation is simple, and suitable, with anything like fair usage, it is easy kept in order and will give entire satisfaction.

3. Doubtless the Machine is always difficult to manage, very inconvenient in keeping, but this Machine is easily disposed of.

4. It can be attached to a board, table or stand, in operating order, and detached in less than a minute.

5. It is a machine of great power, and strong enough to steam, sufficiently strong for any work for which it is destined, a qualification not known to other sewing Machines.

6. No human hand is capable in producing a seam so regular and systematic.

7. Among the array of Patent Sewing Machines, there are none which are more compact, and more easily managed than this.

8. Its operator can shape his seam, just as he pleases, waves, leaves and flowers, etc., etc., according to his initiation.

9. It is particularly adapted to all kinds of stitching, including buttonholes, button-cuffing, collars, cuffs, etc., &c., excepting for men's heavy weight coats.

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11. But all the foregoing advantages, though very great, are not the chief advantage of this machine.

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