

# IMPORTANT!

### CARE OF BARN-YARD MANURE.

If all sources of waste to yard manure were avoided, the necessary which now seems to exist for some of our farms, would be in the shape of guano and phosphates, would not be felt. So long as all the hay, grain, etc., produced on the farm is fed on to fattening stock, there is but little, if any, trouble in keeping up its fertility; but where milk is an item among the farm products, its sale must remove more or less of the food-producing elements of the soil. The first requisite to the proper care of the manure, the barn and all the buildings should have ample spouting to carry off all the water, which falls on the roof. If in addition to this due care is taken that no liquid finds its way out of the yard, we will then have filled the main requisites, and the after work will be simple. Many of our farmers seem to forget that it is the soluble portions of the manure pile which are valuable, and that the insoluble portions only which are carried away by any surplus water which may find its way into the yard. Many will, no doubt, think that with a good sprinkler, and a plenty of straw or food for stock, any one can take proper care of the manure; but even with all these essential items, much of the value of the manure is usually wasted, because the liquid which the manure usually finds its way into the yard, that from the horse stable is most subject to loss. It soon heats, and is thrown out by the wind, or once thoroughly heated, it has lost much of its power as a fertilizer. If mixed in alternate layers of the less valuable material, the heat is somewhat lessened, but the loss is not lessened from overheating. It has been claimed that the liberal use of plaster of Paris not only keeps the manure cool, but in the stable, will prevent an loss from heating, but we have never found its use to produce any such effect. After a fair trial of this plan, we find that two which are effective, viz: the one proposed above or hauling the manure direct to the field from the stable, as least as often as once each week. In fact, it is an open question whether the latter plan is not the best for manure from all the stables and yards. The only drawback is the loss from washing in the fields, but in practice, we think, the loss from this source will be very slight; at all events, we think it will be found to be less than that which takes place with the best care in the yard.

### HOUSE PLANTS.—James Vick says:

"Most of our plants are injured by too much heat. For a general collection of house plants it is not best to allow the thermometer to be above seventy, and if it could be kept between sixty and the thermometer would usually not range much above sixty-five it would be the better. In the night time fifty is enough. Give plenty of air every day, and at the sunlight, but do not allow an effort should be made to give moisture to the atmosphere, for our own good as well as the health of the plants. This can be done in various ways, by evaporating water; but when the plants are in a separate apartment, like a greenhouse, it can be done more conveniently and effectively, by having a separate apartment be only a bay window, with glass doors separating it from the living room. In this place water can be used from the syringing, etc., and a moist atmosphere preserved. The temperature, with this arrangement, can be kept lower than would be comfortable in the living room, and the plants are saved from dust and many evils which we manage to endure and live, but which generally prove too much for the plants."

### I HAD THREE LARGE BOWLERS IN ONE OF MY FIELDS.

They weighed about three, four and five tons, respectively. I took some old stumps, old iron, several brass heads, and the small limbs of an old apple tree—in all I had perhaps a little over half a cord of wood. I put upon the bottom of the stump, the stumps, and it made them as full of cracks as if they were glass. The heaviest piece did not weigh over one hundred pounds, and some of the smaller pieces did not weigh over five pounds. Some kinds of stones will not crack at all, while others will crack into a hundred pieces with less than a cord of wood burned around them.—Ohio Farmer.

### SCURVY LEGS IN POULTRY.—There is considerable discussion going on to the cause and cure of "scurvy leg," "scab leg," or "rotting leg," as it is called. There seems to be no question that it is caused by a parasite on the leg under the scales. Coal oil is recommended as a remedy, the crude oil being put on so that it will work its way under the scales.

### POSTING IN NORWAY.

Imagine a low, light wooden conveyance, somewhat spoon-shaped, with an upright splash-board in front, two very large wheels, and a big apron buttoned down on both sides around the traveler. A sensible, conscientious cream-colored pony is attached to it in front, and behind, perched on a shaky projecting board, is a fair-haired, saw-toothed-looking peasant, but, as far as may be, who is called a *skyde kar*. You may drive yourself, if you choose; and if you do, you may possibly flatter yourself that you are lord; if not of all you survey, yet still of the cream-colored pony in front of you, you may make the pace according to your liking. Never was a greater mistake; the *skyde kar* perched behind is that pony's master, not you; and if he chooses to utter in a low tone but a word or two, you may fling until you are weary; neither whipping nor coaxing will make the sagacious creature quicken its pace an iota. The *skyde kar* or country cart is a square wooden tray with large wheels and a low-backed seat across the centre sometimes with and sometimes without springs. The posting stations are more or less picturesque as regards scenery, but are all built upon one plan, of red pine logs, around a spacious yard, which may be tidy or untidy according to the taste of the innkeeper. Bars or other out-houses form two sides of the square, the house makes the third, and the fourth is supplied by the road. The buildings are rosted very generally with beds of turf, forming a plateau on which long grass and wild flowers wax luxuriantly. The food to be procured at these stations is good of its kind; salmon trout, reindeer, venison, mutton; and wild ducks in abundance if the tourist can shoot them—all very tolerably cooked. By the way of dessert, there are wild raspberries, strawberries, and montebellas, a yellow insipid fruit of a pale amber color, which tastes like a rain-soaked raspberry. The only bread to be procured at the up-country stations is *fladstod*, thus described: It is thin, dry, dusty, full of little bits of straw, and quite tasteless, like the bottom of a hat box with the paper torn off.—*Chamber's Journal*.

### PHILOSOPHY HAS NOT SO MUCH ENABLED MAN TO OVERCOME HIS WEAKNESS, AS IT HAS TAUGHT THE ART OF CONCEALING THEM.

Man, being essentially active, finds in activity his joy, as well as his beauty and glory; and labor, like reward, is his portion; for that is good, is his own reward.—*Whipple*.

### THE STAINS OF SYRUPS OR PRESERVED FRUITS MAY BE REMOVED BY WASHING IN THE EARLY MORNING WITH DRY SOAP, AND PRESSING THE SPOT BETWEEN TWO FOOLS OF CLEAN LINDEN.

### SCIENTIFIC.

What depends on knowing the Sun's distance?—The problem of finding the distance of the sun is one of the most important and difficult presented by astronomy. Its importance lies in this, that this distance—the radius of the earth—is the unit of measurement by means of which we measure every other celestial distance, excepting only that of the moon; so that error in this base propagates itself in all directions through all our calculations, with a corresponding or proportion of falsehood every measured line—the distance of every star, the radius of every orbit, the diameter of every planet.

Our estimates of the masses of the heavenly bodies also depend upon a knowledge of the sun's distance from the earth; and the quantity of matter in a star or planet is determined by calculations which fundamental data include the distance between the investigated body and the sun, and the angle under which the distance generally enters into the computation by its cube, so that any error in this distance is multiplied by the cube in the resulting mass. An uncertainty of one per cent. in the sun's distance implies an uncertainty of more than three per cent. in every celestial mass and every celestial force.

Error in this fundamental element propagates itself in time also, as well as in space and mass. That is to say, our calculations of the mutual effects of the planets upon each other's motions depend upon an accurate knowledge of their masses and distances. By these calculations we determine the perturbations which we could predict for all future, or reproduce for any given epoch of the past, the configurations of the planets and the conditions of the earth, and many of the interesting problems in geology and natural history seen to require for their solution just such determinations of the form and position of the planets as we are now discussing.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

### RELATIVE STRENGTH OF WOOD AND IRON.

Herr Hirt has been conducting a series of experiments in Germany on the comparative strength of wood and cast iron in their different applications, and finds that in a great number of cases the former has the advantage. Professor Hirt finds the strength of wood to be in direct ratio to its density, and its strength is increased by immersing in pieces of wood in linseed oil, heated from 185 to 212 Fah., and letting the wood thus immersed remain for two or three days, or until partially saturated.

The bakers and pastry cooks of Paris have been forbidden to burn in their ovens wood which has been painted or impregnated with any metallic salt, as it is believed that the articles of food may be rendered deteriorated through the agency of the same.

### HOW TO REGULATE LIGHT.

Statistics kept by oculists employed in infirmaries for eye diseases have shown that the habit of looking at a light falls directly in the eye as well as the front, injure their eyes in the end. The best way is to work with a side light, or if the work needs strong illumination, so that it is necessary to have the working table before the window, the lower portion of the latter should be covered with a screen, so does not shine directly on the eye; the light slightly bent over and downward toward the work.

In the schools in Germany this matter has already been attended to, and the rule adopted is to have all the seats and tables so arranged that the pupil never faces the window, but only has the side lights from the left; and as a light simultaneously thrown from two sides gives an inference of shadows, it has been strictly forbidden to build school rooms with windows on both sides; the illumination having also proved injurious to the eyes of the pupils. We may add to this advice not to place the lamp in front of you when at work in the evening, but a little on one side, and never neglect the use of a shade so as to prevent the strong light shining in the eyes. This is especially to be considered at the present time with kerosene lamps, with intensely luminous flames, becoming more and more common.—*Medical Journal*.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much: Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

### THE INFIRMITIES OF AGE.

Are harder to bear than the ailments of middle life or youth, since the root-cause in the system has diminished with declining years. The progress of disease is more over the enfeebled body. It is therefore more essential that the remedial power should be augmented. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a benign tonic cordial, is admirably adapted for the purpose. It counteracts the infirmities of age, and restores the system to a healthy and vigorous state, and gives comfort as well as relief, thus relieving the burden of age and restoring the measure of the progress of decay. Ladies in delicate health, as well as aged persons, derive great benefit from the wholesome stimulant tonic, which is especially pure and objectionable in flavor, and is recommended by physicians of repute.

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### NOTES.

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