PRACTICAL HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

[American Agriculturist for April.]

Barley.—A fine condition of the soil is indispensable for this crop. Old barley growers know all about this, but many want to grow barley because it is a profitable crop when successful. It will succeed in any good, well prepared soil, but a mellow clay loam which can be brought to good tilth is to be preferred. But crops of bright grain may be grown on lighter loams if in good heart. It may be made an excellent soiling crop to follow clover, and as a change from oats. We prefer to sow thickly, say 2½ bushels per acre, but opinions vary in this respect, and from 1½ to 2½ bushels is the range.

Oats.—Early sown oats in our hot climate are, as a rule, better than the late sown. Our climate is not so favorable for oats as the cooler northern and northeastern ones. There oats are heavy and plump, and seed from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will produce well for two or three years. By using seed from these northern localities, oats may be grown in the Middle States weighing from 35 to 45 lbs. per bushel.

Corn.—This is one of those crops which require a warm soil and which suffer from a late frost. But the ground may be prepared in season to help on the planting afterwards. As good a crop may be grown on stubble as on sod if the right method is followed; and this is simply to give sufficient manure and thorough cultivation. 100 *bushels per acre* may be produced, and this means double or treble pay for the same labor. Far larger crops than this have been grown, and of late years, thanks to the general diffusion of scientific knowledge through the best of the agricultural journals, the average yield of this grain has been doubled. A yield of 75 or 80 bushels is now secured where 30 or 40 bushels used to satisfy farmers. The use of fertilizers and good methods of cultivation have effected this; but the same means may be made available for even larger yields, and one should never stay satisfied with a large crop, but try for still greater ones. The time of planting of course varies with the latitude, and these remarks apply when corn-planting is in season.

Cows.—Garget and abortion trouble the dairymen. We believe in prevention. The former may surely be prevented by due care. As soon as the udder contains milk, it should be relieved by drawing off a part of it, if there is any tendency to hardness These diseases are often a consequence of weakness. A fat animal may be weak for want of food When a cow's time approaches and the feed is suddenly reduced, disturbance of the system is caused. Circulation becomes irregular, and congestion occurs in the most susceptible organs. The udder is the principal one of these at this period, and an attack of garget is very sure to occur. This may not always be so, but long experience and observation convinces us that it generally is. The remedy is obvious.

Swine.—Corn is high, but so is freight, and as 800 lbs. of corn may be carried in a pork barrel, it is a question if it will not pay to feed 50 cent corn to 4 cent pigs. Every bushel of corn fed relieves the market of a surplus, and makes the remainder more salable. This is to be considered. Also the fact that there is *a* kind of pig that may be fed the most profitable and that one kind is the one to discover and choose Hereafter farmers will *save* their profits in all probability, just as is done in other manufacturing business.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Whoever sets out an orchard of course does it with the expectation of a return in fruit. No one plants corn or potatoes without first considering if the land will give him a crop; if the soil is not in the proper condition he knows he must make it so, or lose his seed and his labor. The trees will struggle along, do the best they can, but such orchards no not pay, and "run out" early. Unless the land is sufficiently fertile for an ordinary farm crop, it should be made so; no soil too wet for such crops will answer for fruit trees, which, to succeed, need well drained land. The plowing should be as deep as the character of the soil will allow, and the sub-soil plow may generally follow the other with benefit.

The Trees.—It is assumed that trees were ordered some time ago; they should be at hand ready for planting. It is the custom at nurseries to take up and heel-in a large stock of the kinds of trees most called for, this retards the growth, and allows them to fill late orders. If trees, in a long journey, become dry and shriveled, bury them, root and branch, in mellow earth for a few days, when they become plump again.

Preparing the Trees.—Everybody wishes to get all he can for the money, and the nurserymen send much larger tops to the trees than the pruned roots in their new positions can support. It is safe to shorten the branches one-third or one-half, but it should be done with judgment and reference to the condition of the roots. At the same time pare smooth any broken or mangled roots.

Planting.—In setting a tree spread the roots evenly and to their full length, and so work in the soil among them that there will be no hollow places. Do not stamp the soil down around the roots, but firm it carefully with the foot. The tree should be set no deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Crops.—The soil of a young orchard may be kept in cultivation until the trees begin to bear; grain should never be grown, except Indian corn, but potatoes and root-crops are the best.

Insects.—Destroy the eggs of the Tent Caterpillar, which are found in small closely fitting rings or bands near the ends of the smaller twigs, and may be cut away. Many insects harbor beneath the loose bark of trees, and by scraping this off and washing the trunk and limbs with a solution of soft soap, much good map be done. To prevent the ascent of the wingless females of the Canker Worm, use heavy brown paper bound closely around the the tree's trunk, and then smear with cheap printer's ink or tar. The bands will have to be re-coated at frequent intervals through the season.

"All things come to him who will but wait." Not much. The fellow who borrowed $20 of you last summer will not come to you if you wait 500 years; and a fortune of $600,000 is still more dilatory in making one a visit.—*Norr Herald.*

HOW PAPER IS MADE.

The material from which the paper is made, in its course through the manufactory, follows a regular order constantly advancing from the place of the entrance of the raw material to the place of exit of the finished product.

The stock is carried by elevators to the attic, where it is first put through an opener or duster, which whips out the greater portion of the dust contained by the rags, opens the folds, and puts them in condition to be examined and assorted. From the attic the stock is dropped to the floor below, where it is placed in baskets and distributed to women to be assorted and divested of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, etc. After this it is spread out upon large tables and looked over carefully, and pieces of wood, rubber, and other substances likely to injure the paper are removed.

The stock is now carried forward to the cutting machine which rapidly cuts it up into small pieces, after which it is dusted and let down through hoppers in the floor into hugh bleach boilers where they are sealed up and subjected to the action of lime and steam for twelve hours. These immense boilers are constantly revolved at a slow speed to bring all of the stock under the action of the bleaching agent.

After this operation the stock is conveyed to the washing engines, where it is washed for six or eight hours, according to the quality; it is then bleached by the application of bleaching powders, after which it is allowed to run through valves in the bottoms of the washers to brick drainers in the basement, where it is allowed to remain from two to four weeks.

The half-stock, as it is now called, is put into the beating engines, where the fiber is brought out to the required length. In these engines the rags are drawn between the cutters on the large revolving cylinder and the stationery cutters in the bottom of the vat, and are torn into the finest filaments. The stock goes round and round in this machine, being acted upon by the cutters again and again, the huge cylinder carrying the cutters being meanwhile gradually lowered by the mechanism seen at the side of the vat, until the stock is reduced to a fine pulp. The thin pulp is allowed to run out of the engines into wooden chests, when it is pumped up into the tank of the Fourdrinier machines. From this tank the pulp flows into a small chamber, where it is kept in constant agitation until it flows out over a channel plate—upon which extraneous matters of greater specific gravity than the pulp are arrested—and is delivered to an endless wire cloth apron, which is continually agitated to insure an even distribution of the pulp fibre. The wire cloth apron is supported on a series of small rollers, and the width of the paper is governed by deckle straps at each side. The wire cloth apron passes over a box in which a partial vacuum is maintained, which withdraws a part of the moisture from the paper as it passes over the box.

The paper is delivered by the wire cloth apron to a felt apron, which conveys it to the first pair of press rolls which expel the moisture and deliver it to an apron which carries it forward to a second pair of press rolls, where more of the moisture is removed and the web is still further compressed; it is then passed to another blanket which delivers it to a series of steam-heated rolls. These rolls, as well as the other portions of this machine, must move in absolute harmony, and the mechanism must be of the most perfect character to handle the thin and extremely tender web of moist paper. The paper, as it is delivered by the machine, is in rolls. The paper is cut into different widths, as it is delivered to the reels, according to the requirements.

The finishing rooms adjoins the machine room, and all of the paper intended for book work is passed through the calender roll until a high finish is obtained.

A QUEER TEAM.

The following very old story is doubtless applicable to all vicinities once in a little life time:

"A gentleman traveling in Texas met on a country road a wagon drawn by four oxen, driven by a genuine Texan ranger, who in addition to the willful flourish and crack of, the whip, was vociferously encouraging the horned beast in this manner: "Haw, Presbyterian! Gee, Baptist! Ahoy, Episcopalian! Get up, Methodist!" The traveler was struck, and also amused at this strange nomenclature, and stopping the driver remarked that he had never heard such names applied to the dumb creatures before, and asked him why he called his oxen such names. "There," said the man of Texas, I call this ox Presbyterian because he is true blue, and never fails—pull through bad places and overcomes difficulties, and holds out to the end; besides he knows more than the rest. I call this one Baptist because he is always after water, and it seems as though he would never get enough; then again, he won't eat with the others, I call this one Episcopalian because he has a mighty way of holding his head up, and if the yoke gets a little tight, he tries to kick clear of things. I call this one Methodist because he puffs and blows, and you think he is pulling all creation; but he don't pull a pound unless you continually stir him up.

When Eads gets his ship railway built across the Isthmus, and then gets up a collision away up in the mountains, and the ships are left there, ditched, he will have furnished to investigators of the far off future unimpeachable proof that the two oceans once joined there, and that ships were wrecked at that point. It's rather rough to put such a job on scientific posterity.—*Boston Post.*

The game of from 25 to 40 will puzzle the census-taker more than the little game of 13–14–15. He will be awfully puzzled when a maiden lady with cork-screw curls and false-teeth tells him that she was "born in 1860, and he can count it up himself." He'll be ready to swear that she has jumped the "15" from the lower left-hand corner.—*Norristown Herald.*

Goldwin Smith thinks we are on the verge of a moral interregnum. We don't know what he means, but it must be something frightful, and if the man who borrowed a dollar from us last week will come in and pay it, he may possibly escape its full force.

CUTTING A TOOTH.

A few months after the birth of Magruder's twins, the whole town was aroused one night by a terrible commotion at his house. Magruder was leaning from his chamber window, turning a rattle furiously, and halloing at the top of his voice, while every now and then he would brandish a revolver and fire it half-a-dozen times. The policemen were certain that burglars were in the house, and while they were bursting open the back window to capture the thieves, a rumor spread that the house was on fire. In two minutes the engine was on the ground, a ladder was raised, and they had a stream playing through the third-story window. As the policemen forced the kitchen window, the firemen kicked open the front door and rushed in, followed by the crowd. Magruder met them on the stairs, and the mayor said,

"Magruder, what on earth is the matter?"

Magruder danced about for a moment, and then he shouted, "Come in, come right in, gentlemen, and see it! See it!"

"See what?" asked the mayor.

"Why, the baby, one of the twins! Got a tooth! Just got its first tooth! Go right up, and look at it for yourselves!"

"Mr. Magruder," said the mayor, sternly, "do you mean to say you have created all this disturbance for such a trivial reason?"

"Trivial! I don't understand you. Why, man, the child actually has a tooth!"

The mayor went out in silent disgust, and the crowd followed him. Good judges estimate that that tooth cost Magruder four hundred dollars for damages and repairs.

Which Shall it be, Cattle or Grain?—Both. A mixed husbandry is safest for the masses. The South has suffered from scarcity of meat and milk, and plethora of corn and cotton. Many a Minnesota farmer has helped to feed the East and England, while he has been destitute of milk for his coffee, or butter for his superabundant bread. It has been repeatedly shown that those countries which produce corn and cattle most largely, boast a higher land valuation than the great wheat countries. It is not only in Indiana and Illinois, but in the new State of Iowa as well where spring wheat has ever been a specialty. Taking a broad view of the future requirements for meat and bread, we see that it is the policy of all nations (Great Britain excepted) to produce their bread at home. They dare not risk dependence in so vital a matter. If a bad harvest makes a small deficiency, it can probably be made good; a very abundant harvest may give small surplus. Meat is less bulky and will better bear the expense of transportation; so the use of meat by Europeen nations is increasing, and the price has steadily increased during the past 30 years. On the contrary, wheat, with temporary fluctuations, is no higher than in the long ago. James Caid says the cost of bread in England was a farthing per pound both in 1770 and 1878, while meat advanced from three and one-half to nine pence between 1859 1878. The recent and unprecedented foreign demand for wheat is the result, in part, of a series of extraordinary failures which will not permanently continue. The enlarged demand for meat is in far higher degree the result of causes more permanent in their operation. The outlook for meat is, therefore, better than for grain. Yet both will be required, as population increases, in rapidly enlarging quantities.

The story is an old one of the eccentric minister who undertook to awaken his drowsy congregation by shouting "Fire! fire!" A priest in Buldersheim, Germany, tried the experiment on his people lately, with unfortunate results. After his alarming exclamation had awakened the sleepers, he continued: "Yes, fire in purgatory and in hell for people that cannot keep awake to hear the Word of God." But the incident made so much disturbance that the priest was brought before the local courts and fined two dollars for disturbing the public peace.

A somewhat dignified resident of Virginia City entered a barber shop, which was full of men, and the boss barber greeted him with: "Hullo, Charley." "I always like to come in here," said the dignified resident very blandly; "there's only one person in the city who calls me 'Charley' beside yourself, and that's my wife. Now, if you'd only call me 'dear Charley,' it would make me feel even more at home. I don't happen to know your first name, my friend, but its real kind of you to call me by mine." The barber said no more.

The Chicago *Times* publishes reports from eleven States in the Northwest concerning the winter wheat crop, of which the following is its analysis: Taken altogether, the estimate is a safe one that the increase yield in the eleven States will be about 60 per cent. It is, however, to be taken into consideration that much depends upon the weather for the next three weeks. In nearly every locality a dearth of snow is deplored, but should no severe change occur, the winter wheat crop will be a bounteous one.

The Latin term of cod-liver oil is "Aleum jecoris assell." A doctor prescribed it for an old lady the other day, and, as usual, in his prescription abbreviated the terms, which read: "R. Ole Jec Ass, oz. iii." A friend of the old lady congratulated her upon her restoration to health, when she said: "Yes, it was that beautiful medicine, the oil of jackass, that brought me on my feet again."

In early days Presidential nominations came from caucuses of the two houses of Congress. But that fashion perished with its day, and there is no desire for its revival. The people now, not members of Congress, name Presidential candidates. The Senatorial Syndicate, which has undertaken the job of forcing a candidate, had better make a note of this fact.

In an English race the horse that comes in second wins, provided the first one belongs to an American. Nothing small about John Bull, except it be his ideas af fairness.

"Despotism may govern without Faith; Liberty cannot."—*De Tocqueville.*

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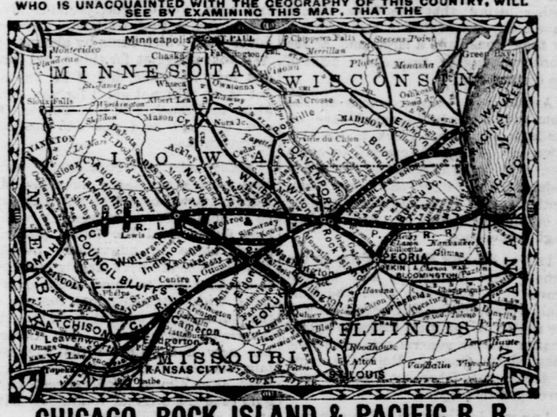

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PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

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For information not obtainable at your home ticket office, address,

A. KIMBALL, Gen'l Superintendent. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. and Pass'gr Agt., Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF JURORS

Drawn for April Term, 1880.

THIRD WEEK—19TH DAY.

Adams—John Hartung.
Allegheny—B. L. Kohlmyer, John Galbreath, James M. Sloan.
Butler—John Henchberger, Abram McCandless.
Brady—William Staff.
Cranberry—John Murray, W. Garvin (of Jas.)
Centre—S. B. Rider.
Clay—Asaph Cranmer.
Clearfield—James C. Aultman.
Clinton—Martin Monks.
Cherry—Wm. Lindsey, James Stoops.
Connoquenessing—George Stevenson.
Fairview—W. T. McCoy, J. C. McCollough, Pat. Nelson, Henry Wagner.
Jefferson—Wm. Wright, Joseph Harbison.
Jackson—Christian Texton.
Lancaster—John Lancman, Leonard Hollerman.
Middlesex—R. G. Donaldson.
Parker—William Daubenspeck, Daniel Walker, Joseph H. Orr.
Penn—John Weber, Joseph Brown.
Slippery rock—R. Critchlow, J. D. Stevenson.
Summit—Samuel Mitchell.
Venango—Francis N. Maurer.
Washington—R. O. Lewis, Thomas J. Atwell.
Whitfield—Philomen Heck.
Butler bor.—Philip Bauer, Jeff. Burtner, Joseph Caldwell, Jacob Roos, Charles H. Roessing.
Centreville—Robert Kissick.
Harrisville—S. L. Braham.
Millerstown—D. F. Barnhart.
Prospect—Absalom Shanor.
Sunbury—G. W. Mechling.

MAY TERM.

FIRST WEEK—MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

Allegheny—O. H. Anderson, W. R. Grant, Jas. H. McMahan.
Adams—Wilson Hartung.
Brady—William Rodger.
Buffalo—Benjamin Sarver (of John).
Connoquenessing—Benj. Fulkman, George Robinson.
Clinton—James Gibson.
Clearfield—Thomas Hunter.
Clay—Samuel Sutton.
Donegal—Solomon Pontius.
Forward—A. J. Evans.
Fairview—Christian Garner, J. S. Jamison.
Jefferson—Rudolph Succolp.
Mercer—L. R. Cummings.
Middlesex—Thomas H. Lyon.
Oakland—J. G. Bippus, Anthony Hoon.
Parker—John Gibson, W. R. Shryock.
Venango—Calam Jamison.
Westfield—E. G. Leibold, Alfonso Krause, J. C. Galbreath, Wm. M. Denny, John Clow.
Worth—John Gardner.
Butler borough—Charles Boyle, Frank Hoonan, Jacob Keck, John O'Neil.
Fairview—Augustus Grow.
Harrisville—J. F. Hindman.
Karns City—James Walker, H. W. Winfield, A. W. Roscoe, J. Saulsbury.
Saxonburg—Charles Hoffman, Emil Steubgen, Francis Laube.
Sunbury—Al. Mechling.
Zelienople—Jacob Oesterling.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, SILVER WARE, SPECTACLES, &c.

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Is Appetizing, Palatable and Non-Alcoholic, AND ALWAYS CURES

Dyspepsia, Sick Headache Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Complaint, Nervousness, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Colic, Debility, Foul Breath, Worms, Piles, Fevers, Colds, &c.

The Tonic Laxative regulates the bowels and strengthens the system, gives a clear head, pure blood and elastic spirits. Is purely vegetable, contains no mercury nor aloes. Safe at all times. Pleasant to the taste, and a substitute for Pills, Castor Oil, &c. Best family medicine known. Adopted to strong men, delicate females and feeble infants. In liquid form. Sold by druggists. Price only 38 cents for a large bottle HENRY B. JADWIN, Apothecary and Chemist, Sole Proprietor, Carbondale, Pa. D. H. WULLER, Druggist, Sole Agent for Butler, Pa. jan28-1y

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MANUF'D AT WATERTOWN, N.Y. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

ADDRESS DAVIS S.M.C^o WATERTOWN N.Y. RAVENNA OHIO.

See What it will do Without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain.

It will sew over seams in any garment, without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread, or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator, except to run the machine and to guide the work. A point which no other machine possesses.

It is the only practical machine for hemming bias velvets, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without pulling the under or upper side of the hem.

It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation.

It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods.

It will fell across seams on any goods.

It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight.

Bind folds without showing the stitches, and sew on at the same time.

It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side.

Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation.

Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation, and sew on at the same time.

It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time.

It will gather without sewing on. It will gather and sew on at the same time.

It will gather between two bands, showing the stitches on the right side, at one operation.

It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt, and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side.

It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffle and band, at one operation.

It will sew a band and ruffle on a dress skirt, stitching in piping at head of band, at one operation.

It will make plaited trimming either straight or scalloped.

Make plaited trimming either scalloped or straight and sew on a band, and edge stitch the band, at one operation.

It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being twelve more than can be produced on any other machine with the same number of operations.

It does not change length of stitch on sewing work.

It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension.

Every machine is warranted for five years and will be kept in repairs free of expense to the purchaser.

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Why are we Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT RADICALLY CURES

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by causing free action of these organs and restoring their strength and power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billious pains and aches?
Why be tormented with Piles and Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous headaches and sleepless nights

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in Health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and*

One package will make six quarts of Medicine.

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Time of Holding Courts.

The several Courts of the county of Butler commence on the first Monday of March, June, September and December, and continue two weeks, or so long as necessary to dispose of the business. No causes are put down for trial or traverse jurors summoned for the first week of the several terms.

County Officers.

President Judge—Ebenezer McJunkin.
Additional Law Judge—James Bredin.
Associate Judges—R. Storey, W. W. Dodds
District Attorney—Wm. A. Forquer.