A LESSON.

Last night I weighed, quite wearied out,
The question that perplexes still;
And that sad spirit we call doubt
Made the good nought beside the ill.

This morning, when with rested mind
I try again the self-same theme,
The whole is altered, and I find
The balance turned to good supreme.

A little sleep, a broad night's rest,
Has changed the look of all that is!
Sure any creed I hold at best
Needs humble holding after this.

[*Chamber's Journal.*

AGRICULTURE.

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

Coffee is one of the best disinfectants known. While chloride of lime, and similar substances, produce a smell that is almost as disagreeable as the stench sought to be destroyed, coffee is just as efficacious, and leaves a smell that is delightful to all. Experiments with it show, in one case, that a room in which meat in an advanced state of decomposition had been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee roaster being carried thro' it, containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room, exposed to the effluvium occasioned by the clearing out of a manure pit, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed in half a minute, on the employment of three ounces of fresh roasted coffee, while the other parts of the house were permanently cleared of the same smell by being simply traversed with the coffee roaster, although the clearing of the pit continued for several hours after. The best method of preparing and using the coffee for this purpose is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate, until it assumes a dark brown tint, when it is fit for use. Then sprinkle it in sinks or cesspools, or lay it on a plate in the room which you wish to have purified. Coffee acid or coffee oil acts more readily in minute quantities.

WILL BEES WORK IN THE LIGHT?—They will. I have two glass hives which I have experimented with for three seasons. The bees worked well, but I could not successfully winter them in the glass hives.

The first season, I closed the hives with shutters, to exclude the light until they had built comb. I then opened the shutters, making the hives as light as day. The bees worked well, and stored plenty of honey. About the 1st of October I closed the shutters. In November, I examined the hives again, and found the bees had consumed almost enough honey to have wintered them in a wooden hive. Since that time I always transferred the bees into a wooden hive, as cool weather approaches, and keep them there till spring, when I place them in the glass hives again, keeping them darkened for three or four weeks. Last spring I placed one of the hives where the sun shone on it. The bees immediately ceased work. I returned them and set the hive in the shade, but left it open to the light, when the bees commenced to work as usual. B. E.

SALT FOR THE THROAT.—In these days, when disease of the throat are so universally prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of a simple, and what has been with us a most effectual if not a positive cure for sore throat. For many years past, indeed we may say during the whole of a life of more than forty years, we have been subject to sore throat, and more partscularly to a dry, hacking *cough*, which was not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and those with whom we were brought into business contact. Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large tablespoonful of pure table salt in about half a small tumblerfull of cold water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly just before meal-time. The result has been that during the entire winter we have been not only free from coughs and colds, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of the salt gargle, and most cordially recommend a trial of it to those who are subject to diseases of the throat.—Many persons who have never tried the salt gargle have the impression that it is unpleasant. Such is not the case.—On the contrary, it is pleasant, and after a few days' use no person who loves a nice, clean mouth, and a first-rate sharpener of the appetite, will abandon it.—*Religious Herald.*

From monthly report of Department of Agriculture, Seth S. Barnes, of Olean, Illinois, writes that, "On the 20th of May last, I planted a peck of Peerless Potato. By dividing the eyes, I made 460 hills, but on account of the drought not more than 300 grew. These were planted on about 11¼ square rods. The land was very rich, and was worked to the depth of fifteen inches, and thoroughly pulverized. One handful of manure was used to the hill, composed of two-thirds hen-droppings and one-third leached ashes. The crop was worked three times with hand-hoe, and was dug the middle of October.—Yield 42½ bushels, or equal to 583 bushels per acre. Ground seeded at the rate of 3 13-20 bushels per acre, with a failure of over one-third of the seed to grow. I have twenty potatoes which weigh between three and a half and four pounds. One, when dug, weighed over six pounds. These potatoes are solid to the center, cook up mealy, and of better quality than the Peach-blow, as the Peach-blow in this region grows hollow and the center of the potato does not cook well.

For the New York Market "pure Orange County milk" is thus prepared: The dealers receive forty cans of milk a day, twenty-seven or twenty-eight of which they skim, and then mix the whole together. This they color with a sort of tasteless refuse from the sugar-refining, which gives the mixture a thick, creamy appearance. It is then sent to New York, and sold for pure milk. They get six cans of cream, worth $10 a can, from the forty cans of milk.

Horses are expensive to raise and keep, and are uncertain property at best.—And we feed too highly. That's what's the matter. Too many oats. Half the amount of oats and the rest in corn would, no doubt, work an improvement in him. We have found out that horses should not be fed entirely with oats for provinder. They need something else. Give them corn or corn-meal part of the time, or a mixture of oats and corn and see if they do not improve.

IN PARTITION—In matter of the estate of Allen Dewey, deceased. In the Orphans' Court of Tioga county. No. 16, May Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Wm. W. Dewey, George Dewey, Dolly Ann Fowler, Albert Dewey, Louisa Sperry, Lyman Dewey, Walter Dewey, Orson Smith, Mary Fuller, Ruth Johnson and Fanny Snow, lineal descendants of Allen Dewey, late of Tioga county, Pa., deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting:*

Tioga County, ss: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Wellsboro, in said county, on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1871, at two o'clock P. M., then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Allen Dewey, deceased, situate in Sullivan township, in said county, at the appraised value put upon it by an Inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff on the 28th day of November, 1870, to wit, at the valuation of one thousand nine hundred and twelve and 50-100ths dollars; or show cause why the same shall not be ordered to be sold.

Witness the Hon. R. G. White, President Judge of our said Court, at Wellsboro, this 10th day of February, 1871.

April 5, 1871 6w D. L. DEANE, Clerk.

Lots for Sale.

TOWN LOTS for sale in Tioga borough, by H. E. SMITH & SON.

March 1, 1871 tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Tioga county will hold a General Appeal for those who are aggrieved by their assessments and militia enrollments for the year 1871, as by act of Assembly in such case made and provided, for assessments, collection of taxes, &c., at the Commissioners' office in Wellsboro, on the 25th, 26th, 27th & 28th days of April next, commencing at 9 A. M. each day.

M. W. WETHERBEE,
P. V. VANNESS,
JOB REXFORD,
Commissioners.

Attest: THOS. ALLEN, Clerk.

March 15, 1871 6w

IN PARTITION—In matter of the estate of David Hulslander, deceased. In the Orphans' Court of Tioga county. No. 3, August Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Lucy A. Hulslander, John S. Hulslander, Susan E. Freeman, Ezekiel K. Hulslander, Harriet M. Vanvalcinear, David J. Hulslander, Julia A. Lamont, and Eunice Edgeton, guardian of Lucy Permelia Hulslander, Clara S. Hulslander and Thomas Hulslander, lineal descendants of David Hulslander, late of Tioga county, Pa., deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting:*

Tioga County, ss: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Wellsboro, in and for said county, on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said David Hulslander, deceased, situate in Charleston township, in said county, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff on the 28th day of November, 1870, to wit, at the valuation of three thousand three hundred and forty six dollars; or show cause why the same shall not be ordered to be sold.

Witness the Hon. R. G. White, President Judge of our said Court, at Wellsboro, this 10th day of February, 1871. D. L. DEANE, Clerk.

April 5, 1871 6w