Gue Moomfielo times.
HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN.


## Thin seeding Suocessol.

Eds. Coustri Gestheshas,-The
reading of W. H. Whitees experiment reading of W.H. White's experiment of sowing only Ave pecks of wheat to
seed an acre of land, recalla to mind my seed an acre of land, recalis to mind my
own views and experiments in relation own views and experiments in relation
to the quantity of seed necesasty to sow of the various kinds of grain. My' ex perieuce hins been mosily with onta, yet
I think that the same resulta would be Ithink that the same resulta would be
obtained In rialing other graits. The obtained in mitalng other ryains. The
practice of farmers sin tits vicioly has
 oats on an ance, and many years I fol-
lowed this praetice; but when seeding down to grass with this quantity 1 found it very difflcult to get a good catch and growth of gryes. In order to give
the grase a better chance to grow, I began to sow less grain, and for years past Thave sowed only one buthel of seed do
the are when I seelled dow w with oats the acre when I seeded down with oats
and I find this quantity to be sufficlent on my land as I at th to seed down.When a lirge quantity of grain is sown, it comes up nad grows so much taster
than the grass that the latter has but a sllm chance to get a good start and footsimm chance to get a good start and foot der to live and grow through the season; but if the grain is sown thin the grase gets such a good start as will carry it
along till the grain is harvestell. The along till the grain is harvested. The
difference in the quantity of straw which ls produced by thick or thin seeding ls much less than many people sup. pose, for when the grain ts thickly sown
the plants do not tuller as much, nor do the plinuts do not tiller as much, nor do
the stalks grow as large as with A thin the etalks grow as large as with a thin seeding, and consequently the grain is
less liable to lodge, and as a general rule 1 thinkt the heads grow much larger and fill better than with a thick seeding.This season 1 sowed three peeks of onts on three.quarters of an acre of land, and after they were harvested there were
68 stocks, of 10 bundles each, on the field, much of the straw measuring four feet in heighr before it was cut, and some plants that 1 pulled up had from six to eight stalks from a plant.
C. T. ALVORD,
Wilmington, Vl.

## A Cotton Gin.

Very few persons at the North have ever seen a cotton gin, and those who
have not, of course, have very vague have not, of course, have very vigue
ideat its construction or its work. A cotton-gin machine is not as bulky as an ordinary fanning mill. It is called a "saw gin" because circular anws, about a foot across, are set upon a
wooden cylinder, perhaps half or three wooden cylinder, perhaps half or three-
fourths of an inch apart. For largest sized gins, the cylinder is five feet long. The saws run between steel grates set in the back of the feeding-hopper, so that the teeth reach just beyond the bars and catch the fibres, which adhere strongly to the seed, and pull them through the
openings between the grate-bara, leayopeng the seed behind. The lint is cleared
ing from the teeth by revolving brushes,and is elther blown by a fan through a apout to the lint room, or else by an improved process, ${ }^{\text {can be taken up and put vats, which }}$ can be taken up and put one after anlarge gin, run by about six-male powe two hundred and fifty revolutions a minute, will gin one hundred and fifty pounds of lint in an hour. Sometimes carelessness or design sends a friction
match through the gin. match through the gin. Then there is
a flash, and an end of that year's work.

## To Boil Datmeal.

For the coarser oatmeals use one quart of meal to tive quarte of soft water. At-
ways measure them, then you may be ways measure them, then you may be
sure to have the same consistence. Boll sure to have the same consistence. Boit
it martly until it is evenly diffused it mmartly until it is evenly diffused
through the water; then let it boil slowly for half an hour, and lastly, let it If you have not time to cook it so long soak it beforehand and stir it In , when the cold water is heating. After this
stirring it needs no more. The silmistirring it needs no more. The sllmi-
ness we often see is caused by constant stirring. Do not let it burn or seoreh The best way is to boil it in a double kel. the, or in a tin pall set in a kettle of boilIng water. Salt it as it bolls. Serve it wiem or cold as you prefer. With the only they require much stirring whifle settling and while more meal may be added. An hour of boiling may be suf. filient, but no amount of soaking will make tue finer meals equal to the coarser kiads in favor:
clean by eosiling the be kept brightend and with a solution of collodion diluted with

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