

THE FARM.

The Vermont Farmer prints the names of forty-seven farmers in that State who have built silos. Mr. Hamlin Whitmore, of Springfield, has three large silos in use. His farm of about 1,000 acres is quite sandy, and better adapted to corn than grass, and he finds that corn ensilage makes a very economical fodder to grow on such a farm.

A use has at last been found for the Canada thistle. A shepherd in South Australia asserts that they furnish more and better food for sheep during a protracted drought than any other plant. The flower-buds are eaten by lambs in preference to any kind of grass.

A recent writer says that sheep are excellent animals to effect the destruction of that terrible farm pest, the wild carrot.

Sheep are said to be the "animals with the golden hoofs;" they enrich where they go, not only the master but the soil. Sheep are the best manure makers, the best weed destroyers, the best grubbers, the most easily cared for, and require the least cost for fencing and barns of all the stock kept on the farm.

GIVE THE COWS PLENTY OF WATER; IT WILL PAY.—Cows should have access to water at all times, especially cows that give milk. They want to drink often and return to their feed.

The necessity of plenty of pure water for stock is one of the first importance to breeders and feeders. It must not only be in abundance, but it should be in such supply that stock may either take it at will; or if supplied at stated times it should be offered at least twice a day, and three times will be better. No animal can thrive properly that has access to water but once a day. Every good feeder knows this, and hence in all large feeding establishments the greatest care is taken to keep the supply ample and constant. Many farmers neglect this, and always to their cost. If water cannot be had near in any other way, wells should be dug, and the water raised by wind, or other power, so that the stock get it as regularly as they feed. It will pay.—Farm Journal.

WEIGHT BY MEASURING.—The following rule for finding out the weight of an animal by measuring may prove convenient:—See that the animal stands square; then take his circumference behind the shoulder-blade—this is the girth. Then measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hind part of the buttock, and direct the string along the back to the forepart of the shoulder-blade; this will be the length. Then work the figures thus: Suppose the girth of bullock 6 f. 4 i., length 5 f. 3 i., which multiplied together make 33 square superficial feet: and these multiplied by twenty-three—the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than 7 f. and more than five feet, in girth—make 759 lbs. When the animal measures less than 9 ft. and more than 7 ft. in girth, thirty-one is the number of pounds to be estimated for each superficial foot. And suppose a small animal to measure 2 ft. in girth and 2 feet in length, these multiplied together make 4 ft. which multiplied by eleven—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot when cattle measure less than 3 ft. in girth make 44 lbs. Again, suppose a calf or sheep, &c., to measure 4 f. 6 in. in girth, and 3 f. 9 in. in length, that multiplied together makes 16 square feet, and these multiplied by sixteen—the number of pounds allowed for cattle measuring less than 5 ft. and more than 3 feet in girth—make 256 pounds. The dimensions of cattle, sheep, calves and hogs, taken this way, will give the weight of the four quarters of the animal, sinking the offal. A deduction must be made for animals half-fat—of one pound in twenty from those that are fat; and for a cow that has had calves one pound must be allowed, in addition to the one for not being fat, upon every twenty.

HORSE BREEDING VS. RACING.—There is more money to be made by breeding and maturing finely-bred horses for use, than in training and

plentiful bed clothing, a grateful relief and an ultimate cure will very certainly result in a reasonably short time. Without this soft and moist and warm condition of the skin, and an open state of the system, the disease will continue to torture for weeks and months and years. Inflammatory rheumatism may for all practical purposes, be regarded as an aggravated form of the common kind, extended to all the joints of the body, instead of implicating only one or two. For all kinds, time, flannel, and a light and cooling diet, are the great remedies.—Hall's Journal of Health.

SALT AND LIME.—The following is recommended as an excellent combination for fertilizing purposes:—Mix one bushel of salt with two bushels of dry lime, under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming an intimate chemical union of the two materials. For this purpose the mixture should lie at least six weeks before use, or still better, two or three months, the heap being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture when applied at the rate of twenty to thirty bushels per acre, forms an excellent top-dressing for crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of soils. Fifty bushels applied to a turnip field have produced as large a crop as twenty loads of barnyard manure. It is also very destructive to insects and grubs in soil. Like salt, it attracts moisture from the air, and has been found useful against drouth. Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if three or four bushels of it are mixed with a cord of swamp muck the latter will soon be reduced to powder. Coarse manure in a similar manner decomposed and made fine.

HARNESS.—The ammonia exhaled from stables tends to make harness brittle. A little glycerine added to the grease with which harness is oiled will keep the leather soft and pliable.

RHEUMATISM.—Common rheumatism is a disease which affects the joints, hinges of the body, in such a way that the slightest motion of the ailing parts gives pain. A creaking hinge is dry and turns hard. A single drop of oil to moisten it makes a wonderful change, and it instantly moves on itself with the utmost facility. All kinds of rheumatism are inflammation of the surface of the joints. Inflammation is heat; this heat dries their surface; hence the very slightest effort at motion gives piercing pain. In a healthy condition of the parts, nature is constantly throwing out a lubricating oil which keeps the joints in a perfectly smooth and easy working condition. Rheumatism is almost always caused by—indeed, it may be nearer the truth to say, that it is always the result of—a cold dampness. A dry cold, or warm dampness, does not induce rheumatism.

A garment, wetted by perspiration or rain or water in any other form, about a joint, and allowed to dry while the person is in a state of rest, is the most common way of causing rheumatism. A partial wetting of a garment is more apt to induce an attack than if the entire clothing were wetted, because, in the latter case, it would be certainly and speedily exchanged for dry garments. There are two very certain methods of preventing rheumatism. The moment a garment is wetted in whole or in part, change it, or keep in motion sufficient to maintain a very slight perspiration until the clothing is perfectly dried.

The failure to wear a woollen flannel next the skin is the most frequent cause of rheumatism; for a common muslin, or linen, or silk shirt of a person in a perspiration becomes damp and cold the instant a puff of air strikes it, even in mid-summer. This is not the case where woollen flannel is worn next the skin. The easiest, most certain, and least hurtful way of curing this troublesome affection be wound around with several folds of woollen flannel; live entirely on the lightest kind of food, such as coarse bread, ripe fruits, berries, boiled turnips, stewed apples, and the like. If such things were eaten to the extent of keeping the system freely open, and exercise were taken, so that a slight moisture should be on the surface of the skin all the time; or if in bed the same thing were accomplished by hot teas

and plentiful bed clothing, a grateful relief and an ultimate cure will very certainly result in a reasonably short time. Without this soft and moist and warm condition of the skin, and an open state of the system, the disease will continue to torture for weeks and months and years. Inflammatory rheumatism may for all practical purposes, be regarded as an aggravated form of the common kind, extended to all the joints of the body, instead of implicating only one or two. For all kinds, time, flannel, and a light and cooling diet, are the great remedies.—Hall's Journal of Health.

SCIENCE.

Some curious person has been studying the stinger of a honey bee, and finds that the point, when compared with the point of a fine needle under a powerful magnifying glass, is scarcely visible. The point of the needle seemed to be about an inch in breadth. We wonder if the knowing of this fact would make the sting hurt any the less.

In the course of an article on milk as a curative agent, the editor of the Scientific American says that the emollient effects of milk warm from the cow are well marked in cases of chronic or winter cough.

The first recorded snowfall in Melbourne, Australia, occurred July 26. There are traditions of snow in the early days of the colony, but the meteorological records of the time do not confirm them. The late snowfall extended over the entire southeastern portion of the colony, and on the higher lands was quite heavy. Near the source of the Snowy River, the ground was covered to the depth of twenty inches.

Every corpse that is taken to the Paris Morgue is now quickly converted into a block almost as hard as stone. This result is obtained by Carre's chemical refrigerator, which is capable of reducing the temperature of the conservatory, where each body is laid out on something closely resembling a camp bedstead in stone, to 15° below zero centigrade. At the back of this room is a row of stove-like compartments, in which the corpses are boxed up and frozen hard before being exposed to public view. As an illustration of the intense cold thus artificially secured, a Paris journalist, in describing a recent visit to the Morgue, says that in opening one of the compartments the attendant took the precaution to wear a glove, lest "his hand should be burnt by contact with the cold iron." The corpse which was taken out of its receptacle had been there nine hours. The doctor who accompanied the visitor struck the dead man on the breast with a stick, and the sound was just as if he had struck a stone.

VARIETIES.

Jumboism. Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are big, whatsoever things succeed, whatsoever things please the masses, whatsoever things bring in cash; if there be any go in you, think on these things.

In bigness most I take delight, And what creates sensation; Whate'er grows great I hold is right, And worthy admiration. Of all the animals, I prize An elephant the best, Not for the beauty, but the size, For worth by bulk I test.

No doubt we should praise faithfulness And principles are grand; But what are they without success? I cannot understand. When grand processions march, you find In winter or in summer, In the front rank a place assigned Unto the loudest drummer.

I hate sectarian bigotry, Keep narrowers afar, That Gospel is the one for me Which is most popular; No matter what may be the cause, Or what denomination, That preacher is the best who draws The biggest congregation. J. HENRY COOKS.

The difference between a belle and a burglar—The belle carries false locks and the burglar false keys. The tongue is but three inches long, yet it can kill a man six feet high.

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