THE FARM.

A cow reared on a farm where she is to remain is more valuable to her owner than a strange cow. She is acclimated. She is acquainted with the herd with which she must associate. She is familiar with the lands from which she obtains her food, and can travel over it with greater ease than a strange cow. In consequence of these things, she will yield more milk and be more profitable. Raise your own cows.

STABLES should be warm enough so that horses may be comfortable without blankets; then the blankets will do good service as coverings when the animal is left standing out in the street. The practice of covering a horse with a blanket in the stable, to be removed as soon as he is taken out, is like a man wearing his overcoat in-doors and taking it off when he goes out in the open

making hot-beds for starting early plants. Glass is so cheap that few persons will think of using anything else for covering the frames, but there are cheaper materials that will answer very well, besides being more speedily prepared. One of the best materials for covering frames besides glass is common white muslin, coated with the following composition: Take one quart of linseed oil, one ounce of sugar of lead, and three or four ounces of rosis. oil, then add to the other materials. Put all into an iron kettle and heat it layer of charcoal and another of sand until the rosin is dissolved and the other ingredients are thoroughly mixed, stretch the muslin upon the frames and apply the composition while hot. Frames prepared in this manner will last for several years, if kept under cover when not in use.

MANGOLDS AND SWEDES COM-PARED .- Acre for acre, mangolds are beyond comparison more profitable than Swede turnips. Weight for weight, the two crops compare as follows :---Mangolds. Swede turnips

Per cent. Per cent. Water..... 88.0 87.0 Ash..... 0.8 Albuminoids Woody fibre 0.9 Carbhydrates 9.1 0.1

Thus the Swedes are a little richer, bulk for bulk, both in albuminoids (flesh-lormers) and carbhydrates (fatformers), but by no means enough richer to pay for the smaller yield and greater precariousness of the crop. Wolff assigns this value to them for feeding purposes in Germany :- Mangolds, 14 cents per 100 lbs.; Swedes, 15 cents per 100 lbs. - Globe.

WIREWORMS - MANURING CORN-SQUASH BUGS, &c .- There is only one thing that is of use against wireworms, and that is a summer fallow so clean that the insects can find nothing to eat a curdle of one-half cup of maple and are starved out. The next best | sugar and a large cup of sweet milk thing would be about 150 bushels of lime to the acre, but when land is new and not in need of lime this would be expensive.

We believe the application of manure to the surface after the planting, has the most advantages except on steep side hill.

To prevent crows from pulling seed corn, take a pail, fill it about a third full of corn, pour over it hot pine tar rapidly. Then throw in a quantity of sifted ashes, and stir about so that the corn will be easy to handle.

Squash bugs are best kept down by hand-picking. The task is an easy one. The pair of squash bugs will be found at the stem of the young plant, and can easily be caught. If the plants are gone over once a week till they have made a good growth, the bug may be conquered.

Wood ashes is an excellent manure to the floor. for all kinds of crops. For corn use a large handful to each hill at planting incorporate with the soil.

Perseverance is the best school for manly virtue.

What sunshine is to flowers smiles are to humanity.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.

THE HOUSE.

RECIPE.—The housekeeper who is limited to time and materials will soap, almost thick enough to cut. find the following recipe a most This n ethod requires more time, but excellent one: one pound of flour, one pound of sugar, three-quarter leaching and boiling. pound of butter, ten eggs. Mix as for pound cake. Divide into three parts; take one-third, flavor with lemon, or to taste, and bake as a fruit-cake. To the remainder add flour enough to roll, cut, and fry as

OATMEAL PUDDING .- Mix two ounces of fine Scotch oatmeal in a quarter of a pint of milk; add to it a pint of boiling milk; sweeten to taste, and stir over the fire for ten minutes; then put in two ounces of sitted bread crumbs; stir until It will soon be time to think about the mixture is stiff; then add one ounce of shred suet and one or two well-beateneggs, and a little flavoring or grated nutmeg; put the pudding in a buttered dish and bake slowly for an hour.

A WATER FILTER .- A good and efficient filter may be made in this way: Take a cask, remove one end and set it upright, the open end at the top. At one-third of the distance from the bottom, place a round | bc white like marble, or coal-black, partition, pierced with small holes. grey, or mottled. The peculiar Pulverize the sugar of lead in a little On this arrange a layer of clean, small pebbles, and over them a topping it over with more pebbles. Over this, put another partition with holes in it, or a layer of good-sized stones to prevent the pebbles from being disturbed when water is poured in. A faucet is to be placed in the bottom to draw off the water. A pail of water and a lump of ice or muriatic acid is poured upon it. placed in the top of the cask and closely covered, supplies the perfection of drinking water for twentyfour hours.

> IMITATION MAPLE SYRUP .- Boil common brown sugar with sufficient water to make a syrup of the requisite consistency. After it is taken from the fire add vanilla flavouring, about two teaspoonfuls to the quart -more or less, to suit the taste. This is much cheaper than maple syrup, is quite equal to it, and is available at all times and in all

LEMON PUDDING .- Make a biscuit dough, rolling in a little shortening the same as for pies, to make the covering flaky. Filling .- Put one cup of maple sugar and one finely sliced lemon, with rind, into an earthen dish, add about two tablespoonfuls of water, cover the top of the dish with pastry, same as for chicken pie, leaving an opering to pour in the milk and sugar while baking. Make by simmering together on the top of the stove nearly half an hour, then add to the pudding while baking through the opening left in the top of the crust. Be careful not to add too much at one time, as it is apt to boil over if too full. Bake about beside 'ou. an hour.

To CLEAN CEILINGS .- To clean whitewash from ceilings take three pints of flour and heat thoroughly in. while another person stirs the corn cold water, then pour boiling water to it until cooked, dissolve one pound of alum in hot water, and pour in the paste. Use the paste quite thick. Apply to the ceiling with a whitewash brush, being sure to cover the ceiling thoroughly, then close the room, and let it stand over night. In the morning the bits of lime left clinging to the ceiling are easily scraped off. Be sure to carry everything from the room before commencing work, as the lime falls

TO MAKE SOFT SOAP.-Take time. Either throw on the surface or twenty pounds each of potash and rendered grease, put into a barrel, and a dozen pails of cold water (rain water is best). Let it stand a few days, stirring occasionally, when the grease not saponified by the lye will have formed a crust on the top. Now take two or more pounds of borax, put into the boiler with two or three pails of water, heat to boiling, and turn into the low, "Young man I wish you were

which can then be thoroughly stirred in, and not much of it will again rise THREE KINDS OF CAKE FROM ONE to the top. When the grease all disappears, you have a barrel of far less labour, than the old way of

Onion soup.—Take half a pound of nice fresh butter, put it into a large saucepan, and let it melt slowpound cake. Mix one cupful of ly, but not brown at all. Cut up raisins, one cupful of currants, piece very finely ten good sized onions, of citron cut thin, spice to taste, put them into the melted butter, with second one-third, and bake as a dredge in a little flour, and let the onions stew slowly for fifteen or twenty minutes stirring them occasionally. Then pour in one quart of boiling water, dredge in a little more flour, and mix all well together. Add a teacupful of sweet milk and boil for fifteen minutes, stirring often. Beat up the yolks of two eggs, and after the soop is taken from the fire stir them in rapidly for a few minutes. Serve with bits of toasted bread in the tureen. Season with salt and pepper, but not till just before taking up, as the butter will nearly salt it enough.

SCIENCE.

TESTING LIMESTONE.—Persons who have been accustomed to see limestone of a peculiar colour do not recognize it if it presents a different appearance. The stone may colour is due to the presence of vegetable matter or to the oxide of some of the metals. A very white lime is often produced from a decidedly dark stone. The burning of lime consists in consuming the vegetable matter and driving off moisture and carbonic acid. If the surface of a stone effervesces when strong vinegar or diluted sulphuric, nitric, the presumption is that it is chiefly or entirely composed of lime in connection with carbonic acid. A more conclusive test may be made by burning small pieces of the stone in a fire of charcoal, wood, or of soft coal from which the gases have been expelled by partial burning. The stone to be tested should be broken into pieces about the size of hens' eggs, and thoroughly dried in an oven to drive off the moisture they contain. Unless this is done the pieces will be likely to fly into fragments when subjected to a high degree of heat. About two hours' time will be required to burn them properly. A piece should be taken from the fire or allowed to cool, placed in a saucer or other suitable vessel, and slowly moistened with water. If it breaks up and produces heat or becomes "slacked" it is chiefly or entirely quick-lime. Its merits may be tested by burning a considerable quantity and employing it in making mortar.

VARIETIES.

A little four-year old girl was capering around her mother's knee the other day, when the mother remarked, 'Why, dear, you are certainly beside yourself.' The little girl replied, Why, ma, I fot I was

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Economy is wealth. A Philadelphia lady who found a baby in a basket on her doorstep took the infant to the station house but saved the basket to carry home her marketing.

Most of our misery comes from our fearing and disliking things that never happened at all.

Why is it that whenever you are looking for anything you always find it in the last place you look? The reason is, because you always stop looking when you find it.

The hardest rock is made of the softest mud. Don't allow the sediment of habit to harden into vice.

We cannot too soon convince ourselves how easily we may be dispensed with in this world of ours.

Aristotle once said to a conceited felbarrel; this will melt the grease, what you think yourself to be-



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