

FARM AND GARDEN.

UNGROUND BONES.—It is often desirable to reduce unground bones so that they can be used for a fertilizer. Nearly every farm affords a larger or smaller supply of bones which are worth very little unless reduced in some way. Farmers who live near villages can generally make an arrangement with the boys to bring them a good supply of bones by paying a cent per pound for them. These bones may be dissolved by the use of wood ashes or quicklime. Hoinkoff, a Russian agricultural experimenter, describes his method of dissolving bones as follows: "To 4,000 pounds of bone take 4,000 pounds of unleached wood ashes, 600 pounds of fresh burned lime and 4,500 pounds of water. First slack the lime to a powder, mix it with ashes and placing a layer of bones in a suitable receptacle—a pit in the ground lined with boards, stone slabs or brick—cover them with the mixture. Lay down more bones and cover, and repeat this until half the bones or 2,000 pounds, are interstratified with the ashes and the lime. Then pour on 3,600 pounds of water, distributing it well and let it stand. From time to time add water to keep the mass moist. As soon as the bones have softened so that they can be crushed between the fingers to a soft soap-like mass, take the other 2,000 pounds of bone and stratify them in another pit with the contents of the first. When the whole is soft, shovel out the bones and finally mix with dry muck or loam (4,000 pounds), or enough to make it handle well." Few farmers would be likely to have so large a quantity of bones to dissolve as 4,000 lbs., but many could easily gather 400 lbs., and then the above directions might be followed by dropping off a cypher from each of the quantities given. For mixing such a quantity a large cask or hoghead may be used.—New England Farmer.

LITTLE COMFORTS FOR FARMERS.—We say "little comforts," but the neglect of them often leads to large discomforts, if not to actual illness. Whoever does the "chores" upon the farm, whether the farmer himself, or his help should be able to go to the barn and do all needed work in the barn and barn-yard, and come back to the house with his feet as dry as when he went out. Those who are at work in the sand-lot at chopping, or are engaged in rail splitting, will keep warm with the exercise, no matter how cold it may be. If they come home with wet feet, a cold and sickness are quite apt to follow. Dry feet in all out-door farm-work, should be regarded as something more than a mere comfort—it is really an essential. Rubber boots will keep out all external moisture, but they confine the internal moisture, the insensible perspiration, and while they will answer for a brief exposure to mud and snow, one who wears them all day soon finds that his feet get parboiled and become exceedingly tender. For out-door winter work, strong boots, even heavy cowhides, made waterproof by a mixture which has been in use by New England fishermen for more than a century, and is in common use there in all sea-port towns, is much to be preferred. This is made by melting together four ounces of tallow, one ounce each of bee-wax and rosin; when these are thoroughly melted and mixed, stir in an equal bulk of neat-foot oil. This is applied to the boots, both uppers and soles, as they are warmed before the fire, rubbing it in well with a cloth or with the hands. To be thoroughly waterproof, the boots should have two coatings. It will at the same time keep the leather soft and pliable. Those who work at occupations requiring violent exercise, should, when they come in at night, change their underclothing which is dampened by perspiration. Keeping two suits to be worn on alternate days, to be changed on returning from work, is more than a "little comfort"—it is a great one.—Am. Agriculturist.

THE SINK PIPES.—A simple, inexpensive method of clearing the waste-pipes of wash-stands, bath tub or kitchen, the stoppage of which often entails great expense, is said to be as follows:—Just before retiring at night pour into the pipe enough liquid potash lye of 36 degrees

SCIENCE.

The following facts were related by a late distinguished officer who died high in rank in H. R. Majesty's service. Many years ago, when a flag at a public school, he was ordered by his master to get his silk stockings ready for an evening party, but unfortunately only one could be found. Vain were the excuses offered by the poor little flag. His master, in a rage, threw the silk stocking round his neck and held him suspended in the air a sufficient length of time to produce unconsciousness, and to make it a doubtful matter if vitality could again be restored. He therefore experienced all the sensations of being hanged, but he suffered no pain, and used to say he had no recollection of anything happening to him from the moment the stocking was thrown round his neck until he felt life returning.

The human pulse has rather a wide range, but the general average has been put about as follows:—At birth, 140; at two years, 100; at from 16 to 19 years, 80; at manhood 75; at old age, 60. There are, however, great variations consistent with health. Napoleon's pulse is said to have been only 44 in the minute. A case is also related of a healthy man of 87 whose pulse was seldom over 30 during the last two years of his life, and sometimes not over 26. Another man of 87 years of age enjoyed good health and spirits with a pulse of 29, and there is also on record the curious instance of a man whose pulse in health was never more than 45, and to be consistent in his inconsistency, when he had fever his pulse fell to 40, instead of rising, as is usual.

HOUSEHOLD.

TO MAKE PORRIDGE.—Let the water boil before the meal is stirred in; then the meal should be poured in regularly from the hand in a continuous stream, stirring all the time. In this consists the art of porridge-making, as on its being well done depends the absence of all unpalatable lumps and its smoothness when dished. Allow the porridge to boil ten minutes, stirring frequently, and then put in the salt. It is best not to put in the salt till the end of ten minutes, as it has a tendency to harden the meal and prevent its fully expanding. After the salt has been put in, boil for another ten minutes, or longer if desired.

MOLASSES CAKE.—Two cups of New Orleans molasses, four cups of flour, one cup of water, one cup of butter, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one orange; grate the peel, put that in, and also the juice and pulp.

SMOKING MEAT.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives for smoking meat the following plan, which in some instances may be found the best available:—On the side of a knoll or other rise in the ground dig a shallow trench ten or fifteen feet in length; cover with flat stones, and over them throw the loose soil which has been removed. At the bottom arrange a cavity large enough to hold the fuel for smoking, and have at hand a thin, flat stone with which to cover the fire, thus preventing its being fanned to a flame by a high wind. Over the top of this underground chimney place a barrel which is minus two heads; in this suspend the hams from iron rods or strong sticks, using coarse wire bent like the letter S. These are easier adjusted than strings, and accidents are less liable to occur when they are used. Cover the barrel closely with a thick cloth. My grandfather, who first practised it, claimed for this method that the soil around the trench absorbed the pungent properties of the smoke, and that meat cured in this way was sweeter and better flavoured than it otherwise would be.

There are said to be 800,000 head of cattle in the Black Hills.

strength to fill the "trap," as it is called, or bent portion of the pipe just below the outlet. About a pint will suffice for a washstand, or a quart for a bath tub or kitchen sink. Be sure that no water runs into it until next morning. During the night the lye will convert all the offal in the pipe into soft soap, and the first current of water in the morning will remove it entirely, and leave the pipe as clean as new. The so-called potash lye is not recommended for this purpose. The lye should be kept in heavy glass bottles or demijohns covered with wicker-work and plainly labelled; always under lock when not in actual use.

VARIETIES.

The Seven Stages.

- Only a baby, Kissed and caressed, Gently held to a mother's breast.
Only a child, Toddling alone, Brightening now its happy home.
Only a boy, Trudging to school, Governed now by a sterner rule.
Only a youth, Living in dreams, Full of promise life now seems.
Only a father, Burdened with care, Silver threads in dark-brown hair.
Only a graybeard, Toddling again, Growing old and full of pain.
Only a mound, Overgrown with grass, Dreams unrealized—rest at last.

"There are 1,400,000,000 people upon the earth at present, according to the latest statistics," said Mrs. Smith looking up from the paper. "Only think of it! and we haven't had a call for two days!"

A Western heroine, near whose house had occurred a washout in the railroad rushed up the track brandishing a broom, and stopped an oncoming train. The engineer was a married man and recognized the danger signal.

A booster in a hotel was telling of the many sections of the country that he had visited. A fellow at his elbow asked, "Have you ever been in Algebr?" "Oh, yes," said the booster, "I passed through there on the top of a stage coach about a year ago."

HANDY TO KNOW.

- A cubit is two feet.
A space is three feet.
A fathom is six feet.
A palm is three inches.
A league is three miles.
A great cubit is eleven feet.
Bran, twenty pounds per bushel.
A square mile contains 640 acres.
A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.
A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.
An acre contains 4,840 square yards.
Oats, thirty-three pounds per bushel.
Barley, forty-eight pounds per bushel.
A hand (horse measure) is four inches.
A span is ten and seven eighths inches.
Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds per bushel.
A firkin of butter weighs fifty-six pounds.
A tub of butter weighs eighty-four pounds.
Coarse salt, eighty-five pounds per bushel.
Timothy seed, forty-five pounds per bushel.

A certain Dissenting minister was preaching some time ago, and was much annoyed by persons talking and giggling. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave themselves in chapel. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching, a young man before me was constantly laughing, talking, and making uncouth grimaces. I paused, and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service one of the official members came and said to me, 'Sir, you made a great mistake. That young man whom you re-proved is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave themselves in chapel, lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot.' During the rest of the service there was good order.

The conversation was about bishops, and one fervent dame said: "How good the dear Bishop of Peterborough is! What a good man! Instantly a gentleman replied: 'There is no merit in that. Bishops ought to be so. They get five thousand a year for being good, while we are expected to be good for nothing—and most of us are.'"

ANALEPTICS

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BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION

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Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers.

For sale by all dealers. Oct. 4, 1883.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows: "78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882. Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., Gentlemen: Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting most especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SASSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good. Z. P. Wilds."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SASSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

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cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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