

COAL ASHES, sifted very finely, thoroughly ground, and mixed with oil, make a good cheap paint. Any coloring matter may be added.

"THE PATRON'S STANDARD," quartett and chorus, E. N. Mosser & Co., Mechanicbury, Pa., is a spirited and simple song, intended and adapted for Grange use.

THE CONSOLIDATION IS ANNOUNCED OF THE Missouri Farmer and the Journal of Agriculture, the joint product to be published weekly in St. Louis. It will doubtless be a valuable journal, as each of its components had good points.

THE FORTHCOMING CATALOGUE of the Lansing, Mich., Agricultural College will contain the names of 156 students, being 15 more than ever before catalogued. Of these 16 are seniors, 22 juniors, 22 sophomores, 83 freshmen, and 13 specials.

Mr. L. H. SMITH, of STRATHROY, ONT., has recently sold to Mr. Middleton his held trial setter bitch, Lissey, by Leicester, out of Dart. Mr. Middleton takes Lissey to Japan, and we trust he will not share the fate that has met so many fine dogs imported into that country and China. The last named is a particularly fatal climate for dogs, a setter seldom lasting more than one or two seasons. - Fanciers' Gazette. Is our contemporary making a joke about Chinese gastronomy? Dogs are the same to a Chinaman as a cold missionary to the South Sea Islander.

BEECH TREE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The question has been frequently asked for years if ever lightning was known to strike the beech. A gentleman writes to the North British Agriculturist. - I am now able to state that lightning does not evade the beech, and that a beech tree of some 25 to 27 cubic feet clean, and free from branches, has been struck by lightning some two or three weeks ago during one of our passing thunderstorms. The electric fluid seems to have struck the bole about the middle of stem (where it is quite shattered), and rent the tree from top to bottom from the heart. It is to be seen in the middle of a small wood, called Dingdale, surrounded by trees of a similar size, north of the "Downe Arms," Wykeham, near Scarborough.

WINTERGREEN OIL.—The Wintergreen, Gaultheria procumbens, is distilled and an oil produced in the same manner as the oil from peppermint, spearmint, etc., says a Country Gentleman correspondent. - When peppermint was a staple article of production in Berkshire County, Mass., the farmers often wound up the season with a few charges of these other articles. Wintergreen oil can be produced where the plant grows in sufficient abundance, as it generally does in the mountain regions of the Eastern States, and I presume in the northern and eastern parts of this State. Within a year or two I remember passing a small wintergreen distillery on the road from Beach's bridge, over the Black River, in Lewis County, to Kenton's.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTS.—For the twelve months of 1874, the receipts of Butter at New York were 980,943 packages, against 948,520, in 1873, and 695,829 in 1872. The receipts, reduced to pounds, in 1874, were 68,666,010 pounds, and the year previous 66,396,400 pounds. The average price for all grades, both eastern and western, was about 30c., which gives over \$20,500,000. The receipts of cheese in New York for the twelve months of 1874 were 2,046,575 boxes, against 2,007,663 boxes in 1873, and 1,718,732 boxes in 1872. The exports from all United States ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were 90,611,057 pounds. The official statement of Canadian exports were 23,183,223 pounds, exclusive of exports to the United States, making a total American export of cheese of 113,794,280 pounds.

WHAT WE ARE MADE OF.—Dr. Lancaster, of London, recently analyzed a man, and presented the results of his investigation in palpable form to his audience during a late chemical lecture. The body operated upon weighed 158.4 pounds. The lecturer exhibited upon the platform 23 1/2 pounds carbon, 2.2 pounds lime, 22.3 ounces phosphorus, and about 1 ounce each sodium, iron, potassium, magnesium, and silicon. He apologized for not exhibiting 5,695 cubic feet of oxygen, weighing 121 pounds; 105,900 cubic feet of hydrogen, weighing 15.4 pounds, and 52 cubic feet of nitrogen, likewise obtained from the body on account of their great bulk. All of these elements combine into the following: 121 pounds water, 16.5 pounds gelatin, 132 pounds fat, 8.8 pounds fibrin and albumen, 7.7 pounds phosphate of lime and other mineral substances.

A SINGULARLY FATAL OCCUPATION.—The statement has been made by a Sheffield, England, physician, that the fork-grinders' employment is probably more fatal to human life than any other pursuit in England. According to this authority there are generally from eight to ten individuals at work in the room in which this industry is carried on, and the dust which is created, composed of fine particles of stone and metal—the grinding being always performed on dry stone—rises in clouds, and prevades the atmosphere to which the operatives are confined. The dust, which is thus every moment inhaled, gradually undermines the vigor of the constitution, and produces permanent disease of the lungs, accompanied by difficulty of breathing, cough, and a wasting of the animal frame, often at the very early age of twenty-five, and the average longevity of fork-grinders is found not to exceed thirty years.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HEMLOCK.—The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says: "It has long been a question what the Maine tanneries would do for bark when the hemlock forests should become exhausted, which bills fair to occur at no distant day, but it has now been found that sweet fern, which springs up in great quantities where the woods are removed, possesses valuable tanning properties, and measures are being taken at Ellsworth and vicinity to utilize it."

SCREWS vs NAILS.—Most mechanics who work in wood do not appear to understand the eminent superiority of wood screws over brads and nails. In many places one screw is worth three or four nails. When one is securing cleats to batten doors, or cleats to a wagon box, nails are very unsuitable when compared with the efficiency of gimlet-pointed screws. Screws will hold two pieces of wood more rigidly than nails; and, if the timber should shrink a trifle, the screws can be turned up tight; whereas it is difficult in most instances to tighten up loose work with nails in all places where there is an unusual strain on the parts to be held together.

THE WADSWORTH ESTATE is the subject of a letter from Mr. A. B. Allen to the Agricultural Gazette. He says that it consists of about 80,000 acres, occupying parts of the five counties of Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Erie, and Niagara, in this State: "One may walk from a few miles above the village of Genesee to the city of Rochester, a distance of about 36 miles, without stepping off this magnificent domain." About 3,000 acres are flats in the Genesee river valley, from one to three miles in width, overflowed almost annually by that stream, and thus constantly enriched without artificial agency. The chief business of Messrs. Charles F. and James W. Wadsworth, who retain farms of about 3,000 acres each under their individual management, is the grazing of steers; and it was in this way that they were led to devote especial attention to the breeding of Short-horns. Of their herds Mr. Allen speaks in the most favourable terms, as might be expected.

BOYS WHO WILL NOT MAKE GOOD FARMERS.—If the only good that a boy ever did about the farm was to repair the pump, hang gates, make mole-traps, put in rake teeth, file the saw, and hang the grindstone, and he did these things well, obviously the farm is not the place for him—but a machine shop is. If a boy will walk a half-dozen miles, after the day's work is done, to hear a political speech; if he takes time from play to attend trials before a Justice of the Peace, and sits up half the night when he is going to school to learn declamations which bring down the house at spelling schools, most likely he will do the world more good if you put a law-book and not a manure-fork into his hand. If he earn more money in trading jack-knives and fish-lines on rainy days than he does in hoeing potatoes and cutting grain in fair weather, give him a chance at the yardstick, and not have him around troubling the other boys who are handling horse-rakes and pitch-forks, and the like employments. Again, if a boy is skillful in skinning small animals and stuffing small birds; if he practised making pills of mud when he was a child, and extracted teeth from the jaws of dead horses with pincers when he got older; if he read physiology while his brothers are deep in Robinson Crusoe, he will be far more likely to succeed with a lancet than with a scythe.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack, wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk.—Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, and manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

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