

PROVERBS BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Don't swop with your relashuns unless yu kin afford to give 'em the biggest end of the trade. Marry young, and, if circumstances require it, often. If yu can't git good cloathes and eddication too, git the cloathes. Say "How are yu" to everybody. Kultivate modesty, but keep a good stock of impudence on hand. Bee charitable—three cent pieces were made on purpose. It costs more to borry money than it does to buy. Ef a man flatters yu, yu can kalkerlate he is a rouge or yu are a fule. Keep both ize open, and don't see more'n harlf yu notis. If yu ich for fame, go into the graveyard and scratch yourself agin a tumbstone. Young man, bee more anxus about the pedigree yur going to leave, than you are about wun somebody's goin' to leave to yu. Sin is like weeds—self-sone and shure to cum. Two lovers, like two armies, generally git along quietly until they are engaged.

Remedy for Garget or Baked Bag.

A writer in the New-England Farmer gives a new remedy for garget in cows, which he says has never failed with him and with others who have used it. It consists in simply giving the affected animal a few messes of beans, about a half pint at a time, once or twice a day, until a cure is effected. In the early stages of the disease a few messes will suffice, and the same result is effected whether the beans be dry or green. In the latter case a few hills of the vines and beans may be given, as cows will eat them most readily.

FARMYARD MANURE.—Notwithstanding the great use made of artifical manures in Great Britain, the value of the produce of the yard is not overlooked. A late number of one of England's best agricultural journals speaks as follows on the subject: "The produce of the farmyard is to every farmer the first and the chief assistance. The production and use of farmyard dung is the foundation of all successful farming. A very large proportion of the manure thus produced is employed for the root crop. Its employment differs very widely according to the nature of the soil. In some cases it is drawn upon the land as soon as it is made, and plowed into the soil without delay; in other instances it is heaped in the field until the spring tillages are well advanced; whilst some adopt the rule of drawing it fresh from the yard, and putting it in bouts or ridges, ready for being at once covered up by the ridge plow. Each system has its advocates, and there are circumstances under which each may be preferable."

NEW SOURCE OF PHOSPHATES.—Immense deposits of fossil bone have been recently developed in South Carolina near the city of Charleston. The bones are in the loose earth and are easily dug. It is said that in some localities a man can dig several tons of these bones per day. We can scarcely over-estimate the importance of these bone-deposits to the exhausted fields of the South.

Other discoveries of mineral phosphates have been made in Europe, so that it will be in the power of agriculturists to put a slight check to the process of exhaustion so lugubiously depicted by Liebig in his Natural Laws of Husbandry. We may here note that these mineral phosphates when properly prepared are quite as valuable for agricultural purposes as phosphates prepared from bones. In Brittany (France) phosphates prepared from minerals have been largely employed, and with the best success. M. Bobierre, a well known chemist, and the author of several chemical works, tells us in the

Journal de l'Agriculture that these fossil phosphates reduced to fine powder, mixed with stable manure, and allowed to lie for some time, furnish one of the most powerful fertilizers. We have been led to make these remarks because a somewhat voluminous correspondence in the agricultural press has recently endeavored to revive Prof. Mapes' old doctrine of the "progression of the primaries," and tells us that mineral phosphates are of little use until they have formed part of some organism. The subject has been fully discussed and it is evident that the man who at this day advocates this exploded doctrine, writes a good deal more than he reads. Our farmers cannot afford to lose the benefit to be derived from these discoveries by the propagation of any such error.—*Country Gentleman*.

PLOWING WITHOUT DEAD FURROWS AT CORNERS.—A correspondent in the Western Rural gives the following as his plan of plowing to avoid dead furrows;—"If you wish to plow a land ten rods wide, instead of striking out a land that width, take one-half that width, pace off five rods from the end and set in your plow, and plow to within five rods of the other end and stop; now back-furrow as usual the required width and then turn a square corner at the end, observing to have the end furrow on a parallel line with the outside. By this means you will always turn around on the stubble, thus leaving the land untrodden, and, instead of 'dead furrows' at the corners, you will have 'ridges.'"

YARDS IN A MILE.—When we have walked a mile or two, we think we have performed a great feat, and, weary and overcome with fatigue, sink down to rest. But while we are refreshing ourselves, let us calculate the distance we must walk to make a mile, and compare it with a mile in foreign lands, knowing the different number of yards contained therein in different countries. An American mile contains 1768 yards, England the same, Russia 1100, Italy 1467, Scotland and Ireland 2200, Poland 4400, Spain 5028, Germany 5866, Sweden and Denmark, 7233, Hungary 8800. A league in America and England is 5280 yards.

GRAIN CRUSHER.—James Read of the county of Carleton who recently purchased one of Abell's Grain Crushers from us, writes in the following laudatory terms after ordering some seeds he says:—"I find your corn crusher answers my purpose remarkably well. I have used it all the winter on my own horse-power, and tried it on a two-horse tramper of a neighbor's and it gave great satisfaction."

TO CLEAN KNIVES WITH EXPEDITION AND EASE.—Make a strong solution of the common washing soda and water; after wiping them, dip the blades of the knives in the solution, then polish on a knife-board. The same would, of course, be effectual for forks. This simple method will no doubt greatly diminish the dislike which some servants have to this part of domestic work.

HUMAN FOOD.—Man being omnivorous, the elements which his system requires for the perfection of his nature are found widely distributed in animals and vegetables. If we attempt to live upon any one or two articles of diet, the stomach loathes them very soon, simply because the body has taken from them as much as it requires for the time. There is an absolute necessity for other organic elements, which exist in something else, and that fact explains why it is that boarding houses are unsuccessful where the table furnishes no variety.

LARGEST STEER IN THE WORLD.—There is a white steer, aged six years and six months, belonging to Samuel H. Jones, Sangamon county, Illinois, that is six feet six inches high; nine feet six inches in length; ten feet six inches round the girth; three feet across the hips; and weighs three thousand and six hundred pounds! He is a cross of the "Short Horn Durham" and the "Patton" stock.

HOW TO MAKE A COLD-CHISEL.—Farmers and gardeners frequently need a good cold-chisel for light work, such as cutting off rivets, nails, or pieces of hoop-iron. A piece of bar-steel, and the forging it into proper shape, will cost from fifty cents to one dollar. Those persons who want the use of a cold-chisel only once a week or so, do not always have the money to spare for a tool that they have but little use for. Therefore, to get a cheap chisel, that will subserve all the purposes required, make use of a large, flat file that has been worn out. Therefore, to get a cheap chisel, that will subserve all the purposes required, make use of a large, flat file that has been worn out. Break off one end, so that a piece will be left about eight inches long; heat it in a charcoal-fire to near redness, and let it cool gradually. Then the steel will be soft. Now grind one end square and true for the head-end, and form the cutting edge by grinding at the other end. Thrust the cutting end in a charcoal-fire, in the cook-stove, until one inch in length is red-hot. Now cool half an inch of the edge in cold water, which will render the edge quite too hard. Watch the color of the steel as the different shades appear near and at the cutting edge, and as soon as you see a light straw-color on the surface, plunge the chisel into cold water. By this means, you will get a cold-chisel sufficiently hard on the edge to cut iron, and so soft and tough in the part above the edge that it will bend rather than break.

A single handful of manure put into a hill of corn, will often make the difference between four or five little "nubbins" and six or eight great plump ears that will shell their bulk of sound corn. A thousand handfuls count up heavily in the Autumn corn crib. How many handfuls of manure are daily lost in your stockyard that might be saved in nice order by a little care in heaping up and covering from washing rains?

If a horse is at all inclined to kick in harness, listen to no excuses made for his having done so. He may go quietly for a week, month or year; but unless he is a mere inexperienced colt, kick again he will, so sure as he is a horse. If, after knowing what harness means, a horse kicks, he is to be radically cured of the propensity; believe no breaker who promises to "take it out of him."

CASHMERE GOATS.—The acclimation in this country of the famous Cashmere or Angora goat is much talked of. The pure bred animals are generally snow-white, and so docile that one may be kept about the house, like a dog or cat, without inconvenience. Their wool is of course very valuable for textile purposes, as is shown by the cost of the Cashmere shawls made from it in Tibet and Hindostan. Their high price, however, is as much due to the fineness of the hand-weaving, by which they are made, and the peculiar brilliancy of the fabric, as their durability.

DESTROYING VERMIN ON CATTLE.—Permit me to inform your querist that I have tried many things to destroy vermin on cattle, and that I have found nothing so good as a mixture of train oil and spirits of turpentine, in the proportion of five or six glasses of oil to one of turpentine. The latter is destruction to insect life, but by itself is too strong and gives pain; it is a blister for a horse.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.—In answer to an inquiry, we give the following recipe—the only one we can now turn to—for making these sausages:

Take equal quantities of bacon, fat and lean, beef, veal, pork, and beef suet; chop them small, season with pepper, salt, &c., sweet herbs and sage rubbed fine. Have a well-washed intestine, fill, and prick it; boil gently for an hour, and lay on straw to dry. They may be smoked the same as hams.

A REMEDY FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—Take one pint of whisky, half a gill of spirits of turpentine, and half a gill of spirits of camphor. Dilute these ingredients in water sufficient to fill a quart bottle. Use it as a drench, and it will afford relief in ten minutes.