

tity, and at about fifty-two degrees, of the best quality. To those interested in dairy management, these facts are of the highest practical importance. A thermometer should always be suspended in the dairy or milk room, and all the operations regulated by it.

STEAM ENGINES ON FARMS.

A steam engine might profitably be fitted up on many farms. The application of steam power on farms is yet in its infancy; and it is objected to by many, that for the purpose of small farms it is unnecessary and expensive; but on those consisting of 800 to 1000 acres or upwards, it is recommended. The number of operations that can be so readily performed at one time with the aid of proper machinery—the great dispatch—the amount of work that can be accomplished—and the small cost of the sustaining power, being that of a few bushels of coals per diem, are facts too important not to attract the attention of every scientific farmer.

SHINGLE MACHINE.

Measures to secure a patent for an improved Shingle Machine have been taken by Samuel Bell, of South Hanover, Indiana. There are several improvements on this machine, which is intended to cut shingles to a shape superior to those generally used.—The form of the shingle is one of the specified improvements, and its merit consists in making the shingle of an equal thickness for one-third of its length, the remaining two-thirds being tapered, as to its thickness, to a point, which is effected by shaving down the under side, or that side of the shingle which is not exposed to the weather.

A sliding frame carries the splitting knife and also the first shaving knife, up to the block of wood which is to be formed into shingles. The shape of the splitting knife is peculiar, the cutting edge being concave, so that the edges of the shingle are split before the middle part, a plan which requires less power and works better. The before-mentioned sliding frame or carriage is worked by means of a double crank, which also serves to impel an apparatus for clearing away the shavings from the first shaving knife and works a vibrating ram that moves the shingle forward to undergo the finishing process, which is accomplished by using two rollers, one of which performs one of the three offices of pressing, feeding, and cleaving; the other roller is shaped in a peculiar manner, being made concentric for one-third of its diameter, and the remaining two-thirds increasing in size in the form of an involute curve: in fact it has an eccentric motion, so that the shingle, being forced along between this roller and the finishing knife, is formed to the shape described. Two other rollers then remove and deliver the finished shingle.

The inventor mentions other ingenious substitutes for the eccentric roller just described, and has many excellent arrangements for the various requirements of the machine.—*Sci. American.*

THE SABBATH.

"The rest of the Sabbath is as necessary after the engagement of the week, as is the night's rest after the work of the day. To the one we go

instinctively, forced by fatigue. It is well if we observe the other; impelled by moral consideration, before suffering the penalty attached to its violation, of which no instinct gives us warning. After six days of labor our strained muscles need a season to renew their elasticity—our irritable nerves to recover their normal state—our fretted spirits to resume their equanimity. A simple change of necessary labor does a great deal; the entire cessation of all that is unnecessary does still more. The fitting devotional exercises of the day are calling and soothing, and productive of that healthy state of mind with which it is desirable to enter upon the honest duties of the succeeding day. The influence of the Sabbath on the week's tumultuous cares, is like oil poured on a stormy sea. Stretched out over the hurrying crowd of daily engagements, like the road of the Prophet over the Red Sea, it piles the waves up on either side, and we pass through them dry-shod.

"O day, most calm, most bright!

The fruit of this, the next world's bid!

The endorsement of supreme delight.

Write by a friend and with his blood;

The touch of time; e'en'stadm and lay—

The week were dark but for thy light;

Thy torch doth show the way."

REMEDY FOR CANCER.—Col. Ussery, of the parish De Soto, informs the editor of the *Cuddo Gazette* that he fully tested the remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this: take an egg and break it; pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell; put in salt; and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until a salve is formed; put a portion of this on a piece of sticking-plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has tried the remedy twice in his own family with complete success.

A CHEAP FILTER.—As efficient a filter as can possibly be constructed may be made in a few minutes by any person, and at the cost of a few pence. Procure a clean flower pot of the common kind, close the opening in the bottom by a piece of sponge, then lay in the inside a layer of small stone, previously well cleansed by washing, this layer may be about two inches deep, the upper stones being very small; next procure some freshly burnt charcoal, which has not been kept in a damp or foul place, as it rapidly absorbs any strong smells, and so becomes tainted and unfit for such purpose; reduce this to powder, and mix it with twice its bulk of clear, well washed, sharp sand; with this mixture fill the pot to within a short distance of the top, covering it with a layer of small stones, or what is perhaps better, place a piece of thick flannel over it, large enough to tie round the rim of the pot outside, and to form inside, into which the water to be filtered is to be poured, and which will be found to flow out rapidly through the sponge in an exceeding pure state. The flannel removes the grosser impurities floating in the water, but the latter absorbs much of the decaying animal and vegetable bodies actually dissolved in it; when it becomes charged with them it loses this power, hence the necessity for a supply of fresh charcoal at intervals.