













AGRICULTURE. An expert breeder, says the New York Times, can tell at a glance if a pure bred or half bred Jersey calf is likely to be a good cow, or if it is not promising enough to rear. There is a generally attractive appearance about it which conveys the impression to him, and which is acquired only by experience. There are some points which may be described as follows: The build of the calf is neat, slender, and long-bodied; the legs are thin and long, the body is deep, the neck is long and thin, the head is broad between the eyes, the eyes are large and prominent; the muzzle is small and fine, the hair is fine, short, and glossy; the testicles are large and placed well apart, and the skin about them is loose. These are sufficient to guide anyone, and if they are well studied a few times and the progress of the calf as it grows to a cow and the points of a cow are also studied, almost any person will in time make a good judge of a calf. When a Jersey calf is stumpy, short-legged, coarse, and has a large, or long narrow head and a thick neck, it should not be reared. In other breeds this coarseness may not be an objection.

TESTING FOR BUTTER.—It now becomes important to know the quality of the milk for butter. This test can only be made by churning the cream of each cow separately. The bulk of cream is no test.

It will be a sufficient test to learn the particular quality of the milk of each cow by setting her milk for two or three days by itself, and then churning the cream by itself. The amount of milk set should be weighed. This test may as well be made two or three weeks after calving.

A small churn is easily made by taking a small crock and making a dasher for it. Such churn will usually churn to butter in ten to fifteen minutes, so that the labor is not great. In this way you will get the actual richness of milk.

And when this test is made, the dairyman will sometimes find the middling milk, the best cow in the herd for butter. This, of course, is not always the case.

When this butter test is made, the dairyman will know both the quantity and quality of the milk of each cow in his herd, and he can without mistake, select those he wishes to keep and those he wishes to sell.

And by such selections, and building up his herd with the best, he will soon find the profit doubled, or even trebled.

Let not the dairyman wait to change the blood of his herd, but make the best of the blood he has. He will, of course, find it profitable to seek a full blood sire of the breed he desires to cross on his selected herd, and then he will be able to perpetuate their good qualities.—*National Live-Stock Journal Chicago.*

THE NATURE OF CREAM.—The behavior of cream by the addition of water is a subject that should be well understood by the owners of creameries.

It is known that the addition of cold water to the milk causes the cream to rise with greater rapidity than it would otherwise do. But the effect of adding water to the cream itself is not so well understood. Cream is lighter than milk, and water is also lighter than milk.

There is very little difference between the specific gravities of cream and water. Indeed very poor cream may be of precisely the same specific gravity as water, while very rich cream will be lighter. Cream varies very much in its character. Of six samples the proportion of water contained have been found to vary from 50 to 72.25 per cent, while the proportions of actual fat have varied from 19 to 43.9 per cent. It is a fact that cream is only exceedingly rich milk, and the milk of the cream has precisely the specific gravity of skimmed milk that is free from fat, which is 1.035.

The fat of milk has a specific gravity of .9, so that it is quite easy to calculate how much fat there is required to make the cream weigh precisely the same as water. Then water and cream throughly mixed would not separate, and a certain proportion of water may be mixed with cream, and if the water is properly thickened and colored, as it is sometimes, with starch and yellow matter, nothing but a chemical analysis would detect the adulteration.

As a practical illustration of the possibility of dishonest treatment of cream, we might refer to an experience made by Prof. Muncy at the Iowa College, in which eight parts of water were added to two parts of cream, and two and a quarter hours after the cream which separated was doubled in quantity, while in 12 hours the cream still showed an increased bulk of one part in 20, or five per cent.

These facts show that the cream gauge and milk can be neither to be depended upon as a test of cream, while the natural variation in quality, which is so large, necessarily operates to the disadvantage of those whose cream is richest in fat, in favor of those whose cream is poor.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE POULTRY YARD.—Poultry suffer from cold perhaps more than any other animals. A flock of 40 Light Brahma hens were laying an average of 15 eggs a day before the cold snap. After the first cold day the eggs fell off to seven per day, notwithstanding the feed and water were warmed for them. As eggs are worth three cents each, the loss is 24 cents a day for this small flock.—*American Farmer.*

Never place the perches in the hen-house one above the other, or one higher than another. Fowls usually keep going up until they reach the highest perch. If there should not be room enough for all, the strong will crowd the weak ones off. Perches should not be more than three feet high. Heavy chickens often hurt themselves jumping from high perches. Round smooth poles with legs to make them good perches and are easily removed to clean.

Eggs may be kept for domestic use by covering the shell with linseed oil well rubbed in by the finger and setting them on the small end in dry chaff or bran, or even dry sand. This will not do for market, and the lime-water method is practised for that purpose. The manner is as follows: One peck of fresh lime is slacked and diluted with water to half fill a barrel. The eggs are packed in an other barrel and covered with the lime water well stirred. A cloth is laid over the eggs and this is covered with half an inch of the thickest part of the lime and then with water to the depth of half an inch; this must be kept renewed. The eggs will keep six months in good condition and when washed are as clear as new.

DO'S BY THE GIBBY.—Many people are troubled with giddiness and dizziness, which is generally a sign of disordered digestion or unequal circulation. Burdock Blood Bitters restores the digestive powers, promotes a healthy circulation of the vital fluids, allays nervous irritation, thus curing headache and giddiness.

POETRY. ONE BACHELOR OF MANY. There's one thing to the ladies I playfully wish to say: I'm a man of no pretensions; I'm fifty if a day; I'm neither gay nor amiable, I'm fussy, and I'm plain; But, girls, you needn't plot for me—all plotting is in vain. I never see the brightest eyes, and all their witchery Is wasted ammunition, if its aim is "writing me;" I never see the reddest lips, I'm proof against all smiles; I rather think I'm not the man for any woman's wiles. I can sew on my own buttons, my stockings I can mend, And women's hands around my rooms are not what I intend; I want no knitted, netted things, no traveling bags, no wraps, No slippers, and no comforts, no painted plaques, no caps. I buy the things that I require; so, ladies, hear me say, All such intentions spent on me are simply thrown away; So shake your curls and give your gifts, be-wilder all you can, But just remember, if you please, that I am not the man.

I've heard there's twenty-one old maids consider me their "data," And clever widows five or six that wish with me to mate; There's pretty school-girls who insist I "must have had some love," And say I'm "too romantic," when I'm only tired or cross.

But, ladies, all attentions from this date I hope will cease; The only favor that I ask is to be left in peace. For I consider one thing sure as anything can be— I will not marry any girl, and none shall marry me.

That's just exactly what he said about a year ago, When you could but see his rooms, they are a perfect show Of neat things, and knitted things, and painted plaques and screens, Of photographs of famous men, and Beauty's living queens:

While on the heart-stone sits his wife—she's sweet and good, I know. And if you tell him of the words he said a year ago, He answers you without a blush, "Oh, that's the usual way; No one believes a single word of bachelors may say; When the right angel comes along, they marry any day."—*Harper's Magazine.*

JUBILAREMUS EMANOPANDO. Viewing the Situation, from the "Scott Act" Standpoint. Ho! ye friends of Emancipation! In this New Dominion Nation, Who from every kind of servitude would be free? Come sing the Jubilate Deo, For His power on earth will free you, From the greatest curse in rum slavery. He will destroy the devil's "Harem," That place they call the bar-room, By His "Agency," the heroes of reform, By the heavenly constellations, There are stars of every nation, And we hail, that some to Canada belong. Many a widow and orphan's prayer His good Agency will share, Who, in consequence of rum have suffered long. That the sign of grace divine, On their heads may ever shine, And sustain 'gainst their foes however strong.

Many an anxious mother's joy, The bar-room has destroyed, Will be told for many a day to raise that son. They have prayed the Throne of Grace, And the Lord has heard their case, And the glorious revolution marches on.

Every good man will rejoice, Who may have a wayward boy, That landy bar-room perchance will lead astray, Let honest pa's and ma's Clap their hands and say hurrah, For His Agency will banish them away. Ho! ye men of honest toil, On sea, or on the soil, Striving hard to gain a competency in life: When the bar-room drinking is done, You may save a larger sum, To benefit yourself and loving wife.

Oh! the insult and disgrace, To the laborer and his race, After they have gained for a song, See them haunt in goodly clothes, And sometimes turn up their nose, As the poor man's wife and children trudge along.

And the Sabbath sanctuary For devotion, and the weary, Did you ever know a bar-room rest that day? Never dress and go to church, Around the bar all that they lurk, Awaiting glimmers to come in the back way.

Well might Satan stand appalled, To bear a bar-room brawl, Who drunken bargains profane the Holy name, Who are responsible for the law, Have not legislators also to blame? Many electors are most to blame, Though they claim the Christian's name, But their voting loudly tells the other way.

They won't bear the Christian cross, Deny themselves, nor suffer loss, They will find their great mistake some future day.

Still we pray, "Thy kingdom come!" And "Thy will in earth be done," As the glorious year of jubilee draws near, When the bar-room abomination, Of woe and desolation, Shall forever and forever disappear.

Onward, onward, ever marching, Ever against the bar-room and their rum, Drive the thousands to their dens, Into cellars and dark pens, Till the glorious year of jubilee shall come.

Bishop Brown's Tribute to Woman.—Brother Gooesley Defends Himself. Now, brethren, the Conference will pass upon your character this morning," said Bishop Brown, at the opening of the African M. E. Conference, in Newark, yesterday. "Every man must stand the meekness, and Sister Watson, too. If women won't rights they shall have them."

Sister Watson is a preacher. Her character was passed without any trouble, but some of the brethren did not get through the meekness so easily. Brother Walters charged that Brother Pierce left Allentown, Burlington county, without paying his rent. After a sharp discussion between the two brethren, the Bishop said: "This matter is referred to the Judiciary Committee, and we'll see if you boys won't pay your debts. If you don't pay we'll have to make you."

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