

Agricultural.

Quick and Thin Seeding of Oats.

William Newton, Monroe County, N. Y., has given the following experiments on the above topic, in *The Country Gentleman*.—I observe that oats, sown sparingly on the ground, are several days later in ripening, and are more easily gathered by horses than those sown thickly, so now, when I have sown them in drills and have them mixed in this way, and in nearly every case, they were more easily harvested by the ruts, and were ripe two weeks earlier than those sown in the usual manner, and in some cases were hardlyusted, as not to injure the grain.

Two years ago at the time of sowing, the wind blew very hard, making it almost impossible to sow the seed evenly. Two wide strips were taken the first time round, and a strip across the field, about two feet in width, was mixed only a small quantity, and, being scattered over it, probably not one-fourth as much as on the last sowing.

At the time of sowing, the oats that were thickly sown, were ripe, the straw bright and full, showing no signs of rust, while the narrow strips were perfectly green and very hardly rusted. Most of the field was sown on the rate of three and one-half bushels per acre.

On the question of thinning and seedling, a small part of the field was sown at the rate of two bushels per acre. On the plots where two or three days later than on the rest of the field, and showed signs of having been materially injured.

Thus, of my observations, it appears that, thickly sown, oats are much liable to be injured by rust, when they ripen earlier, and that the straw is brighter and of better quality, when only a small quantity is used. This liability to rust is one great objection to very thin seeding.

From observation and experiment, I am led to the conclusion that, the quantity of seed usually sown is not sufficient; that more might be used to advantage. The quantity of seed usually sown in this section is from two to two and one-half bushels per acre. In ordinary seasons and on ordinary land, when this amount of seed is used, the oats stand thin; the ears are so far apart that nearly all the grain is lost without being crowded. But,

the heads will be enough larger on the thinly seeded piece to make up the deficiency. This is not so in my experience, and the crop is much more liable to be injured by rust.

The largest crops of oats I have ever seen raised, were sown at the rate of three and one-half bushels per acre.

On my land I find that if two and one-half bushels of seed will produce a certain number of bushels on an acre, three and one-half bushels will produce a fourth to a third more, and I cannot make the extra bushel of oats pay as much interest in any other way, as I can by sowing it. I know this is contrary to the opinion of many others in my experience. I find it true.

More Milk or Skim Butter.

A correspondent of *The Milkman* Express says:—From observation I believe that many butter makers do not skim their cream, as much milk as they do. They then say that they do not like to get so much milk, or sour cream, in the cream. It is a common practice for most butter makers to have a separator that is perforated with holes, that the milk may pass through into the pan from which the cream is taken. They say that a separator is not so good as not skimming deeper, I shall be pleased to hear it, and here with give my reason. I think that we ought to skim deeper and clearer, more with the cream.

There are so few dairy houses so far remote from the colors of the market, will sell at barrels, or some keeping vegetable matter, as to keep the cream from absorbing odors that injure the flavor of the butter; and the cream must first receive, or have these through it, before they can reach the milk, as it is most exposed.

The milk, therefore, must be pure, and well skimmed, and then, when it reaches the separator, the fat will be taken off through the pores of the butter.

By keeping only the cream, the fat of the milk must, as we know, injure the butter globules, and make the butter salty, as the fat is more directly applied to them, would be the case if it were mixed with the cream.

There is sometimes a tickle, tickle sound, before all the cream is up; yet, the milk must be ready. If one quite, quite, from the same cow that is being milked, and then, to a warm morning.

But we often get twice the amount of cream in the cool days that we do in warm days, and the quality is better.

On the 24th of August, 1869, the salary day, the cream, largely composed of the milk of the cows of the same month, 1869, a good day, that gave a nice yield of cream.

There is a great deal of butter made in the market produced from cream, which is not good, when the cows are fed in the natural pasture, and are in the greatest of health.

It is a great service to the public by reducing the cost of butter, and the cost of the butter.

READ! READ! READ!

PERFUMERY AND BEAUTY SECRETS.

PRESSED HAY.

WARM ROOM,
the parlor room, butter, globes,
the wax candle, the heat, and
the milk like

globes with water, and to cover all
the milk would be to get more butter.

How to Make Hay Attractive.

1. By hard work. Farmers
often undertake more than they
can do well, and consequently work too
early and too late.

2. By my system. The farmers
should have a time to begin and stop
their work. They should not more mind
machinery than their work. They
should instance as well as practice
to hold together. Farming is
healthy, moral, and respectable; and
in the long run, may be made profit.

The farmer should keep good
stock and keep his stock healthy. Farmers
have a healthy variety of exercise,
but too often neglect cleanliness, eat
irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-
ventilated apartments, and expose
themselves needlessly to cold.

4. By adorning the home. Books,
papers, pictures, music and reading
should be brought to bear upon
the door entrances; and neatness
and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers
and fruits should harmonize all well-out.

There would be fewer descriptions
of old homesteads if pains were taken
to make them agreeable. Ease, order,
health, and beauty are compatible
with farm life, and were compatible
to go with it.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

THE BARREL.—A barrel of beef is
200 lbs. of salt; 250 lbs. of potatoes
80 lbs. of flour; 196 lbs. of rice;
800 lbs. of cider; 30 gallons

**AVG. PERIOD OF GESTATION IN
DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**—Mare, 347
days; cow, 234; ewe, 154; sow, 115;
goat, 166; iss, 380; rabbit, 28. The
larger quadrupeds vary, more than the
smaller.

**QUANTITY OF WHEAT FOR A
BARREL OF FLOUR.**—Four bushels and
fifteen pounds of winter wheat, and
four bushels and thirty-two pounds of
spring wheat, fair quality, will make a
barrel of flour.

R. C. BROWNING, GEN. AGENT,
33 Cortland St., New York

**NUMBER OF CUT NAILS BY COUNT
PER POUND.**—Of three-penny, 600;
six-penny, 360; eight-penny, 200;
twelve-penny, 68; twenty-penny, 40.

What Horace Knows about Farming.

A Missouri Farmer wrote to Horace
Greely to know if silk culture could
be made profitable in Missouri. He
thought it could. He said it would

necessitate some trouble and expense
to import the silk bearing sheep from
the mountainous regions of Asia, but
thought they could easily be domesticated

in Missouri. He said he presumed

the rearing of silk-bearing sheep would

become such an important branch of

agriculture in Missouri in five years

as to make it a profitable business.

The same farmer also inquired as to

the probable profits of raising broomcorn

in this State. Mr. Greeley felt es-

sured that it would be profitable, but ad-

vised his correspondent to raise the

small-hands kind of brooms, insomuch

as they were a more hardy variety

than those with red and blue runs

around the handles.

The Great Medical Discovery!

B. WALKERS CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands

Used by Physicians to Their
Patients.

WHAT ARE THEY?

MURKIN—No external application

is necessary. Keep the patient within

doors—avoid drafts of cold air—give

a mild cathartic, and then administer

an emetic of ammonia every three hours

in twenty to forty grain doses. It will

cure almost any case of mumps in two

or three days.

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People's, New York, \$700,000

Falls Falls, New York, \$600,000

State Fire, Cleveland, Ohio, \$250,000

North American, New York, \$200,000

Hartford Purchase, Farm, 200,000

Health Purchase, Farm, 150,000

Health Purchase, Farm, 100,000

Empire Mutual, Life, N. Y., \$100,000

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