S

501

.A55

THE

FARMER'S GUIDE:

A HAND-BOOK

OF

Valuable Information

FOR FARMERS.

✓
Anderson

VILLA NOVA, PA.:

S. S. ANDERSON, Publisher.

1880.

Class S501

Book . A55

Copyright N^o

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.

32252 137

ANDERSON'S FARMER'S GUIDE.

CONTAINING

A Collection of the most Valuable Information and Recipes
on Subjects of Every-day Life;

MANUFACTURING RECIPES THAT HAVE NEVER
BEFORE BEEN PUBLISHED, &c.

14
Samuel Anderson Jr. des.

VILLA NOVA, PA.:
S. S. ANDERSON, Publisher.
1880.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1880, by

S. S. ANDERSON,

in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

3501
.A55

FARMER'S GUIDE.

Reader—In publishing this book we do it with the belief that it will be the means of doing much good to hundreds that have never before had the opportunity to obtain the information given in it. I call special attention to the secret of making the Centennial Gold Medal Prize Vinegar; any industrious man can make quite a fortune by manufacturing for sale, if the instructions given in relation to it are closely followed. Good vinegar is an article required by everybody, and always has ready sale. We have been nearly twelve years in obtaining all the various facts and recipes contained in this book, also expending large sums of money for valuable and hitherto unknown recipes, all of which have been thoroughly tested.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

To Keep Butter During Hot Weather.

A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather is to invert a large crock of earthen or a flower-pot, if need be, (varying with the size of the vessel containing the butter) over the dish or firkin in which the butter is held. The porousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool, and all the more so if the pot be wrapped in a wet cloth with a little water in the dish with the butter. Not the porosity of the earthenware, but the rapid absorption of the heat by external evaporation causes the butter to become hard.

To Correct Musty Flour.

Carbonate of magnesia three pounds; flour seven hundred and sixty-five pounds; mix. This improves bad flour, causing it to become more wholesome, producing lighter and better bread than when alum is used, and absorbs and dissipates the musty smell.

Unerring Test for Good Flour.

Good flour is white with a yellowish or straw color tint. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if good it will retain the shape given by the pressure. Knead a little between your fingers, if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Throw a little against a dry and perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder it is bad.

Premium Method of Keeping Hams, etc.

To four gallons of water add eight pounds of coarse salt, quarter ounce potash, two ounces saltpetre, two pounds brown sugar. Boil together; skim; when cold, put on the above quantity to one hundred pounds of meat; hams to remain in eight weeks, beef three weeks. Let the hams dry several days before smoking. Meat of all kinds, salmon and other fish, lobsters, etc., may be preserved for years by a light application of pyroligneous acid applied with a brush, sealing up in cans as usual. It imparts a splendid flavor to the meat, is very cheap and an effectual preservative against loss.

To Restore Rancid Butter.

Use one pint of water to each pound of butter, previously adding twenty grains of chloride of lime to each pint of water; wash well the butter in this mixture, afterwards re-wash in cold water, and salt.

Tomato Catsup.

Boil one bushel of tomatoes until they are soft, squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, add a pint and a half of salt, two ounces cayenne pepper, five heads of onions skinned and separated, and boil till reduced to one-half; then bottle.

To Cure Pains in the Feet Occasioned by Walking.

If your feet become painful from walking or standing too long, put them into warm salt and water, mixed in proportion

of two large handfuls of salt to a gallon of water. Sea water made warm is still better. Keep your feet and ankles in the water until they begin to feel cool, rubbing them well with your hands; then wipe them dry, then rub them long and hard with a coarse towel. Where the feet are tender and easily fatigued, it is an excellent practice to go through this regularly every night, also on coming home from a walk. With perseverance this has cured neuralgia in the feet.

To Mend Tinware by the Heat of a Candle.

Take a vial about two-thirds full of muriatic acid and put into it little bits of sheet zinc, as long as it dissolves them, then put in a crumb of sal-ammoniac and fill up with water and it is ready for use. Then with the cork of the vial wet the place to be mended with the preparation, then put a piece of sheet zinc over the hole and hold a lighted candle or spirit-lamp under the place, which melts the solder on the tin and causes the zinc to adhere without further trouble. Wet the zinc also with the solution, or a little solder may be put on instead of the zinc or with the zinc.

How to Test the Richness of Milk.

Procure a long glass vessel, a cologne bottle or a long phial. Take a narrow strip of paper just the length from the neck to the bottom of the phial and mark it off with one hundred lines at equal distances, or into fifty lines, count each as two and paste it upon the phial so as to divide its length into a hundred equal parts; fill it to the highest mark with milk fresh from the cow and allow it to stand in a perpendicular position for twenty-four hours. The number of spaces occupied by the cream will give you its exact percentage in the milk without any guess work.

How to Keep Apples Fresh and Sound all Winter.

I discovered a very superior way of preserving apples until spring. By it any apple in good condition when packed will be

equally as good when unpacked, and even those rotting because not in good condition when put away, will not injure the others. Take fine dry saw dust, preferably that made by a circular saw from well seasoned hard wood, and place a thick layer on the bottom of the barrel. Then place a layer of apples, not close together and not close to the staves of the barrel. Put saw dust liberally over and around, and proceed until a bushel and a half (or less) are so packed in each barrel. There is money in this applied to choice apples.

To Make Maple Sugar Without Maple Trees.

Though the secret I am about to reveal may seem very simple (when explained), I believe there are few who would discover it of their own accord. The value of the maple sugar crop is considerable, and there is a ready sale for all that can be made. I was led by curiosity to boil down a little sap of butternut one time with an equal quantity of maple sap, and the result was a sugar which I could not distinguish from pure maple. I experimented further and found that if a little common (cane) sugar was added to the sap of the butternut, it would do as well as an addition of maple sap. I found that the sap of birch and several other trees would also make (when a very little cane sugar was added) a sugar which in looks and taste exactly resembled maple. To be able to make "maple" sugar from trees not heretofore deemed valuable for the purpose is just so much clear profit.

Cider Without Apples.

Water one gallon, common sugar one pound, tartaric acid half ounce, yeast one tablespoonful, shake well. Make in the evening and it will be fit for use the next day.

Cheap Cider.

Put in a cask five gallons of hot water, fifteen pounds of brown sugar, one gallon molasses, one-half gallon hop or brewers'

yeast, good vinegar six quarts. Stir well, add twenty-five gallons cold water, ferment at last.

Best Wash for Barns and Houses.

Water lime one peck, freshly slacked lime one peck, four pounds yellow ochre in powder, four pounds burnt umber. To be dissolved with hot water and applied with brush.

Farmers' Paint.

Farmers will find the following profitable for house or fence paint. Skim milk two quarts, fresh slacked lime eight ounces, linseed oil six ounces, white Burgundy pitch two ounces, Spanish white three pounds. The lime is to be slacked in water exposed to the air, and then mixed with about one-fourth of the milk, the oil in which the pitch is dissolved to be added a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This is sufficient for twenty-seven yards, two coats. This is for white paint; if desirable any other color may be produced. For cream color omit the Spanish white.

To Prevent Snow Water from Penetrating Shoes.

This simple and effectual remedy is nothing more than a little beeswax and mutton suet warmed in a pipkin until in a liquid state. Then rub some of it lightly over the edges of the sole where the stitches are, which will repel the wet, and not in the least prevent the blacking from having the usual effect.

To Increase the Laying of Eggs.

The best method is to mix with their food every other day, about a teaspoonful of ground pepper (cayenne) to each dozen fowls. While upon this subject it would be well to say that if your hens lay soft eggs, or eggs without shells, you should put plenty of old plaster, egg shells or even oyster shells broken up where they can get it.

How to Cause Vegetables and Fruits to Grow to an Enormous Size, etc.

A curious discovery has recently been made public in France in regard to the culture of vegetables and fruit trees. By watering with a solution of sulphate of iron, the most wonderful fecundity has been attained. Pear trees and beans which have been submitted to this treatment have nearly doubled in size of their productions, and a noticeable improvement has been remarked in their flavor. Dr. Bewurt reports that while at the head of an establishment at Enghein or the sulphurous springs, he had the gardens and plantations connected with it watered during seven weeks of the early spring with sulphurous water, and not only the plantation prospered to a remarkable extent, but flowers acquired a peculiar brilliancy of coloring and a healthy aspect which attracted universal attention.

How to get New Varieties of Potatoes.

When the vines are done growing and are turned brown, the seed is ripe, then take the balls and string with a large needle and thread, hang them in a dry place where they will gradually dry and mature without danger and injury from frost. In the month of April soak the balls several hours from the pulp. When washed and dried they are fit for sowing in rows in a bed well prepared in a garden. They will sprout in a fortnight. They must be attended to like other vegetables. When about two inches high they may be thinned and transplanted in rows; as they increase in size they should be hilled. In the autumn many of them will be the size of a walnut and from that to a pea. In the following spring they should be planted in hills, putting the large ones together. They will in the second season attain their full size, and will exhibit several varieties of form, and may then be selected to suit the judgment of the cultivator. I would prefer gathering the balls from potatoes of a good kind. The first crop from these seeds will be productive, and will con-

tinue so for many years, gradually deteriorating until they will need a renewal by the process.

To take Iron-Mould out of Linen.

Hold the iron-mould on a tankard of boiling water and rub on the spot a little juice of sorrel and a little salt, and when the cloth has thoroughly imbibed the juice, wash it in lye.

To Renew Old Letters or Papers.

Boil galls in wine and sponge over the surface. The letters or writings will be as fresh as ever.

JOCKEY TRICKS.

How to make a Foundered and Spavined Horse go off Limber.

Take tincture cayenne one ounce, laudanum two ounces, alcohol one pint; rub the shoulders well with warm water; then rub the above on his shoulders and backbone; give him one ounce of laudanum and one pint of gin, put it down his throat with a pint bottle; put his feet in warm water, as hot as he can bear it; take a little spirits of turpentine, rub it on the bottom of his feet with a sponge. After taking them out of the water, drive him about a half a mile or a mile until he comes out as limber as a rag.

How to make Old Horses Appear Young.

Take tincture of assafœtida one ounce, tincture of cantharides one ounce, oil of cloves one ounce, oil of cinnamon one ounce, antimony two ounces, fenugreek one ounce, fourth proof brandy half gallon. Let it stand ten days then give ten drops in one gallon of water.

How to make a True Pulling Horse Balk.

Take tincture of cantharides one ounce, and corrosive sublimate one drachm. Mix and bathe the shoulders at night.

How to Distinguish Between Distemper and Glanders.

The discharge from the nose, if glanders, will sink in the water, if distemper will not.

To make a Horse Fleshy in a Short Time.

Feed with buckwheat bran, to which add a little of the shorts; keep in a dark stable. Half a day's drive will make a horse fattened in this way poor.

How to make a Horse Stand by his Feed and not Eat it.

Grease the front teeth and the roof of his mouth with tallow and he will not eat until you wash it out.

How to make a Horse Appear as if he had the Glanders.

Melt fresh butter and pour in his ears.

How to make a Horse appear as if Foundered.

Take a fine wire or any substitute and fasten it around the postern joint at night; smooth the hair down over it nicely, and by morning he will walk as stiff as if foundered.

Increase of Milk and Butter.

If cows are given four ounces of French boiled hemp seed it will greatly increase the quantity of milk. If pans are turned over the milk for fifteen minutes when first milked, or till cold, the same milk will give double the quantity of butter.

Poultice for Burns or Frozen Flesh.

Indian meal poultices, covered with young hyson tea, moistened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes, and blisters, if they have not, will not arise. One poultice is generally sufficient.

To Preserve Grapes.

Take a cask or barrel which will hold water, and put into it first a layer of bran dried in an oven, or of ashes well dried and sifted, upon this place a layer of grapes well cleaned and gathered in the afternoon of a dry day before they were perfectly ripe. Proceed thus with alternate layers of bran or ashes and grapes, till the barrel is full, taking care that the grapes do not touch each other, and let the last layer be of bran or ashes, then close the barrel so that the air may not penetrate, which is an essential point. Grapes thus packed will keep nine months or a year. To restore them to freshness, cut the end of the stalk of each bunch of grapes, and put into red wine the same as you would put flowers in water. White grapes should be put into white wine.

Artificial Honey.

Take ten pounds of good white (brown) sugar, three pounds soft water, two and a half pounds of bee bread honey, forty grains cream tartar, twelve drops oil of peppermint, three ounces gum arabic, one drop attar of roses; put them in a brass or copper kettle and boil them for five minutes, then take two teaspoonsful pulverized slippery elm and mix with one pound of water; then strain it and mix it into a kettle, take it off and beat up the white of two eggs and stir them in; let it stand two minutes, then skim it well and when nearly cold add one pound of pure bees' honey; and so on for larger quantities.

Glue to Resist Moisture.

Glue five parts, resin four parts, red ochre four parts, mix with smallest possible quantity of water.

Cooley's Corn Plaster.

In a piece of card board cut a round hole about the size of the central portion of the corn, lay the card on a piece of adhesive plaster and warm the spot of plaster exposed by the hole in the card by holding a hot iron near it for a second or two, then remove the card and sprinkle some finely powdered nitrate of silver on the warm spot of the plaster. When cold shake off the loose powder and apply to the corn. Two or three applications seldom fails to cure.

Green Salve.

White pine turpentine and lard half pound each, honey and beeswax quarter of a pound each; melt all together, then stir in a half ounce of finely powdered verdigris. This ointment cannot be surpassed when used for deep wounds; it prevents proud-flesh from forming, and keeps up a healthy discharge.

Blood-Maker and Purifier.

Mix half an ounce of sulphate of maganese in one pint of water. Take a wine-glassful three times a day.

Solid Candles from Lard.

Dissolve a quarter pound of alum, quarter pound of saltpetre in half pint of water on a slow fire; then take three pounds of lard, cut in small pieces and put into the pot with this solution, stirring it constantly over a very moderate fire until the lard is all dissolved, then simmer it until all steam ceases to rise, then take it off immediately, for if you let it stay on too long, it will discolor the candles. Candles made in this way are harder and much better than those made from tallow.

Champagne Cider.

Good pale cider one hogshead, spirits three gallons, sugar twenty pounds; mix and let it stand two weeks, then fine with skimmed milk one half gallon; this will be very pale, and a similar article, when properly bottled and labelled, opens so brisk that even good judges have mistaken it for genuine champagne.

To Mend Crockery.

Four pounds of white glue, one and a half pounds of dry white lead, one half pound isinglass, one gallon of soft water, one quart of alcohol, one half pint of white varnish. Dissolve the glue and isinglass in the water by a gentle heat if preferred; stir in the lead; mix the alcohol with the varnish, and then mix the whole together.

Alum in Starch.

For starching muslins, gingham and calicoes, dissolve a piece of alum the size of a shell-bark for every pint of starch and add to it. By so doing the colors will keep bright for a long time.

Remedy Against Moths.

An ounce of gum camphor and one of the powdered shell of red pepper are macerated in eight ounces of strong alcohol for several days, then strained. With this tincture the furs or clothes are sprinkled over and rolled up in sheets. Instead of pepper, bitter apple may be used.

To Give a Stove a Fine Appearance.

A teaspoonful of pulverized alum mixed with stove polish will give the stove a fine lustre which will be quite permanent.

Nervousness.

This unhealthy state of system depends upon general debility. It is often inherited from birth, and as often brought on by excess

of sedentary occupation, overstrained employment of the brain, mental emotion, dissipation and excess. The nerves consist of structures of fibres or cords passing through the entire body, branching off from and having connection with each other and finally centres on the brain. They are the organs of feeling and sensation of every kind, and through them the mind operates upon the body; it is obvious, therefore, that what is termed the "nervous system," has an important part in the bodily functions, and upon them, not only much of the health, but happiness depends.

Treatment.—The cure of nervous complaints lies more in moral than medical treatment. For although much good may be effected by tonics, such as bark, quinine, etc., there is far more benefit from attention to diet and regimen. In such cases solid food should preponderate over liquid, and the indulgence in warm and relaxing fluids should be avoided; plain and nourishing meat, such as beef or mutton, a steak or chop, together with half a pint of bitter ale or stout, forming the best dinner. Cocoa is preferable to tea. Vegetables should be sparingly eaten. Sedentary pursuits should be cast aside as much as possible, but where they are compulsory every spare moment should be devoted to out-door exercise or employment. Early bed time and early rising will prove beneficial, and the use of cold shower bath is excellent. Gymnastic exercises, fencing, horse-riding, rowing, dancing and other pursuits which call forth the energies, helps to brace and invigorate the nervous system. It will also be as well to mingle with society, frequent public assemblies and amusements, and thus dispel that morbid desire for seclusion and quietude, which if indulged in to excess, renders a person unfitted for intercourse with mankind, and materially interferes with advancement in life. Above all, nervous patients should avoid seeking the advice of those empirics whose advertisements crowd the columns of our newspapers, whose nostrums are worthless, and who only lay traps for patients, in order to pander to their fears and prey upon their weakness. If the patient does not derive the expected

benefit by following out the course indicated above, he should place himself under a respectable medical man, who has a reputation to sustain and a character to lose.

Paris Green.

Take unslaked lime of the best quality, slake it with hot water, then take the finest part of the powder and add alum water as strong as it can be made, sufficient to make or form a thick paste, then color it with bichromate of potash and sulphate of copper until the color suits your fancy, then dry it for use.

N. B.—The sulphate of copper gives a blue tinge, the bichromate of potash a yellow. Observe this and you will get it right.

To Harden Whitewash.

To one-half pail of common whitewash add one-half pint of flour: pour on boiling water in a quantity to thicken it; then add six gallons of lime water; stir well.

Freezing Preparation.

Common sal-ammoniac well pulverized, one part, saltpetre two parts; mix well together; then take common soda, well pulverized. To use, take equal quantities of the preparations (which must be kept separate and well covered previous to using) then put them in a freezing pot; add of water a proper quantity, and put in the article to be frozen in a proper vessel covered up, and your wants will soon be supplied. For freezing cream or wines this cannot be beaten.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid.

Take five quarts of alcohol, one quart camphene, and two ounces pulverized alum, mix and let it stand twenty-four hours; if transparent it is fit for use, if not, add sufficient alcohol to bring it to the natural color of the alcohol. Keep the lamp closely covered to prevent evaporation.

Water-Proof Composition for Boots.

Beeswax two ounces, beef suet four ounces, resin one ounce, neat's foot oil two ounces, lamp black one ounce ; melt together and then it is ready for use.

To Prevent Cattle, Fowls, &c., from Getting Old.

If cattle are occasionally fed a little of the extract of Juneberry it will renew or extend the period of their lives. Use in connection with the vanilla bean and the most wonderful results will be produced. New flax seed frequently given to cattle in small quantities will make them, whether young or old, or if as poor or thin as skeletons, soon to appear fat and healthy.

To Fatten Fowls in a Short Time.

Mix together ground rice well scalded with milk, and add some brown sugar. Feed them with this in the day time, but not too much at once. Let it be rather thick.

Everlasting Fence Posts.

I discovered a few years ago that wood could be made to last longer in the ground than iron, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth the while to make any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, bass wood or quaking ash as any other timber for fence posts. I have taken out bass-wood posts after having been set seven years, and were as good when taken out as when first put in the ground. Time and weather seem to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents a piece. This is the recipe : Take boiled linseed oil, and stir into it pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber and there is not a man that will live to see it rotten.

TABLES.

In the following tables will be found a great deal of condensed information such as every seedsman is asked for hun-

dreds of times in a season. Carefully refer to them as all other parts of this book.

Number of Plants on an Acre at Special Distances.

6 inches apart each way	174,240
1 foot " " 	42,560
18 inches " " 	19,360
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780
2 feet each way	10,890
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260
3 feet apart each way	4,840
4 " " 	2,725
5 " " 	1,745
6 " " 	1,210
7 " " 	887
8 " " 	680

*Quantity of Seeds required for a given number of Plants,
number of Hills or Length of Drills.*

Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft. drill
Beet	" "
Carrot	" 150 "
Endive	" 150 "
Okra	" 40 "
Onion	" 100 "
Onion Sets, small	1 qt. to 20 ft. drill
Parsley	1 oz. to 150 "

Parsnip.....	I oz. to 200 ft. drill
Radish.....	" 100 "
Salsify.....	" 70 "
Spinach.....	" 100 "
Turnip.....	" 150 "
Peas.....	I qt. to 100 ft. drill
Dwarf Beans.....	" 100 "
Pole Beans.....	" 150 hills
Corn.....	I " 200 "
Cucumber..	I oz. to 50 "
Water Melon.....	" 30 "
Musk Melon.....	" 60 "
Pumpkin.....	" 40 "
Early Squash.....	" 50 "
Marrow Squash.....	" 16 "
Cabbage.....	" 3,000 plants
Cauliflower.....	" 3,000 "
Celery.....	" 4,000 "
Egg plant.....	" 2,000 "
Lettuce.....	" 4,000 "
Pepper.....	" 2,000 "
Tomato.....	" 2,000 "

Quantity of Seed usually Sown to the Acre.

Barley, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bushels
Beans, dwarf, in drills.....	1 ½ "
Beans, pole, in hills.....	8 to 10 quarts
Beet, in drills.....	4 to 5 pounds

Broom Corn, in hills.....	4 to 6	quarts
Buckwheat, broadcast	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	bushel
Carrot, in drills	2 to 3	pounds
Corn, in hills.....	8	quarts
Corn, in soiling.....	3	bushels
Clover, Alsike.....	5	pounds
Clover, Red, alone	10	"
Clover, Red with Timothy.....	10	"
Clover, White.. ..	6 to 8	"
Clover, Lucerne.....	15	"
Cucumber, in hills.	1 to 2	"
Flax, broadcast	1 to 2	bushels
Grass, Blue, alone.....	3	"
" Hungarian	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Lawn	3	"
" Orchard.....	2 to 3	"
" Red Top... ..	2	"
" Rye	2	"
" R. I. Bent.. ..	3	"
" Timothy.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Millet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Mustard, broadcast.....	12 to 16	quarts
Oats, broadcast.....	2 to 3	bushels
Onions, in drills	4 to 6	pounds
Parsnips, in drills	4 to 5	"
Peas, Early, in drills.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels
" Marrowfat, in drills.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
" broadcast	3	"
Potato, Cuttubers, in drills.....	10	"

Radish, broadcast	10 pounds	
“ in drills.....	6 to 8	“
Rye, broadcast.....	1½ to 2	bushels
Salsify, in drills	6 to 8	pounds
Sorghum	10 to 12	“
Spinach, in drills.....	8 to 10	“
Turnip, in drills	1	“
“ broadcast	2	“
Vetches, broadcast	2 to 3	bushels
Wheat, broadcast.....	1½ to 2	“
Clover	8 pounds	} together for 1 acre
Timothy.....	6 quarts	
Red Top	1 bushel	

Cheap and Good Vinegar.

To eight gallons of clean rain water add three quarts of molasses; turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask, shake it well two or three times, and add three spoonfuls of good yeast or two yeast cakes. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or twelve days add a sheet of brown paper smeared with molasses, and torn into narrow strips and you will soon have a good vinegar. The paper is necessary to form the “mother” or life of the vinegar.

Great English Harness Blacking.

Three ounces turpentine, two ounces white wax, to be dissolved together over a slow fire; then add one ounce of ivory black and one drachm of indigo, and stir till cold. Apply very thin, brush afterwards, and it will give a beautiful polish. This blacking keeps the leather soft, and properly applied gives a good polish. It is excellent for buggy tops, harness, etc. Old

harness, if hard, may be washed in warm water, and when nearly dry, grease it with neat's foot oil.

To keep Cider Sweet and Sweeten Sour Cider.

To keep cider perfect, take a keg and bore holes in the bottom of it, spread a piece of woolen cloth at the bottom, then fill with clean sand closely packed; draw your cider from a barrel just as fast as it runs through the sand; after this put in clean barrels which have had a piece of cotton or linen cloth, two by seven inches, dipped in melted sulphur and burned inside of them, thereby absorbing the sulphur fumes; (this process will also sweeten sour cider) then keep it in a cellar or room, where there is no fire, and add a half pound of white mustard seed to each barrel.

Apple Butter Without Apples.

Take one half pint of cheap molasses (good molasses won't do) the cheap black molasses is the best for this use, and one half pint of good vinegar, mix well together, put it over the fire till it boils, take it off and take one-eighth pint of wheat-flour and cold water enough to make a thin batter and mix well, then pour all these together, and boil until it gets as thick as you want it; stir all the time; put in cinnamon or allspice to suit the taste. You will then have a splendid apple butter.

How to Make Old Orchards New.

It is very well known that the reason why peach, apple, quince and pear orchards gradually grow poorer and poorer until they cease to produce at all, is because the potash is exhausted from the soil by the plant. This potash must be restored and the most effective way to do it is to use the following compound, discovered by a distinguished German chemist: Thirty

parts of sulphate of potash, fifteen parts sulphate of magnesia, thirty parts salt, fifteen parts gypsum (plaster of paris), five parts chloride of magnesia. This should be roughly powdered and mixed, and then mingled with barn-yard manure, or dug in about the roots of trees. From ten to twenty pounds to a tree is quite enough.

Art of Killing Rats Without Traps or Poison.

Take common sponge dried, cut in small pieces, soak in lard, tallow or meat gravy; place these pieces within easy access to the rats; they will eat greedily, the moisture of the stomach will cause the pieces to swell and kill the rats. Water placed within reach will hasten the results.

Much Butter from Little Milk.

Take four ounces pulverized alum, half ounce pulverized gum arabic, fifty grains of pepsin, place in a bottle for use as required. A teaspoonful of this mixture added to one pint of new milk upon churning, makes one pound of butter.

To Increase Flow of Milk in Cows.

Give your cows, three times a day, water slightly warmed, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find if you have not tried this daily practice, that the cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk, and she will become so much attached to the diet that she will refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink at almost any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon and night. Avoid giving the cows "slops" as they are no more fit for the animal than they are for the human.

To Make Hens Lay the Whole Year.

Give each hen half ounce of fresh meat every day, and mix a small amount of red pepper with their food during the winter. Give them plenty of grain, water, gravel and lime, and allow no cocks to run with them.

To Make Cucumber Vines Bear Five Times.

When a cucumber is taken from the vines, let it be cut with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber to the vine on the stem, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a portion of the cucumber on each division, and on each separate slit there will be a new cucumber as large as the first.

Preserving Eggs.

The following mixture was patented several years ago by Mr. Jayne, of Sheffield, England. He alleged that by means of it he could keep eggs two years. Put into a tub or vessel one bushel of quicklime, two pounds of salt, half a pound of cream of tartar, and mix the same together with as much water as will reduce the composition or mixture to that consistency that it will cause an egg put into it to swim with its top just above the liquid. Then put and keep the eggs therein.

To Cure Butter.

Take two parts of fine salt, one part of loaf sugar, one part of saltpetre, mix completely. Use one ounce of this mixture to each pound of butter; work well. Bury your butter firkins in the earth in your cellar bottom, tops nearly with the ground, or store away in a very cool place, covering the butter with a clean cloth and a strong brine on the top, and it will keep two years if desired.

Chapped Hands and Lips.

One-quarter pound of honey and one-quarter pound of sal soda with one pint of water. Apply often.

Centennial Gold Medal Prize Vinegar.

Mix twenty-five gallons of warm rain water with four gallons of molasses and one gallon of yeast, let it ferment, you will soon have the best of vinegar. Keep adding these articles in proportion as the stock is sold. Use brewers' yeast.

FOR GROCERS' SALE.

Take three barrels, let one of them be your vinegar barrel. Fill this last up before it is quite empty, with molasses two gallons, soft water eleven gallons, yeast one quart, keeping these proportions in filling up the whole three barrels, sell the vinegar out of the old vinegar barrel as soon as it is ready, which will be in a short time, when nearly ready or nearly empty for to use again, fill it up with the fluid as before and pass on to sell out the next barrel, by the time it is disposed of go on to the last, then go back to the first, filling up your barrels in every case when nearly empty, and you will always keep a stock of good vinegar on hand, unless your sales are very large. Have the bung-holes open in the barrels to admit air. The free admission of warm air hastens the process. Use brewers' yeast,

N. B.—I am selling the above recipe extensively for (\$2.00) two dollars.

White Wine Vinegar.

Mash up twenty pounds raisins and add ten gallons of water; let it stand in a warm place for one month and you will have

a pure white wine vinegar. The raisins can be used a second time the same way.

N. B.—The above recipe is the most profitable one this book contains, as its manufacture is so cheap that any one can make a handsome profit by its sales.

Depression of Spirits.

This distressing state may depend on excessive exhaustion of nervous power from anxiety, disappointment or undue mental exertion. It may also originate in bilious affections or derangement of the general health, and these little causes often enter into combination with those first mentioned. *Treatment.*—The first thing is to turn the attention and thoughts from those objects and channels which may prove prejudicial, then endeavor to brace up the nerves and gain tone for the general system by exercise on horseback or on foot, by regulated diet and early hours. Indolence and luxurious living should be avoided, active employment should be resorted to and the mind engaged in some pursuit which will afford interest as well as employment. With regard to medical treatment, the state of the bowels must be attended to, which in these cases are often torpid and inactive. To remedy this the following should be taken :

Extract of aloes	:	.	.	.	.	30 grains.
Castile soap	.	.	.	.	.	20 grains.
Oil of cloves	.	.	.	.	.	3 drops.

Mix and divide into pills. This mixture will make twelve pills, and take one or two for a dose, according to circumstances. The diet should be nutritious and somewhat generous; meat may be eaten twice a day, and a moderate amount of stimulating fluids taken. Tea and coffee in excess should be avoided.

Be Economical.

Look carefully to your expenditures. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses like mice in a barn when there are many, make great waste. Hair by hair heads get bald, straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane; the ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs farther than the blanket will reach or you will soon take cold. In clothes, choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry finery; to be warm is the main thing, never mind looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one a going. If you give all to the back and board there is nothing left for the saving bank. Fare hard and work hard when you are young and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

Act Well on Your Part, Don't be Selfish.

Remember that it is by imparting happiness to others and making ourselves useful that we receive happiness. Stand by this truth, live it out, and always keep doing something useful for the common good, doing it well and acting sincerely. Endeavor to keep your heart in the attitude of cherishing good will to all, thinking or speaking evil of no one, and always with a kind word for everybody. Selfishness is its own curse, it is a starving vice. The man who does no good gets none; he is like the heath in the desert, neither yielding fruit nor seeing when good cometh, a stunted, dwarfish, miserable shrub. Let all your influence be exerted for the purpose of doing all you can for the common good and individual welfare of every one.

Home after Hours of Toil.

Happy is the man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, and welcome shouts of merry-hearted children, the many thousand little arrangements for comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, these are the ministrations that reconcile us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of farmers. Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortification and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their toil by making them happy by their own fireside.

On Profane Swearing.

Let every man do his best to discountenance this abominable habit, and shun it as an accursed sin in every possible way. No respectable person will allow himself to be guilty of it. Farmers who make a practice of it will find themselves avoided by the best class of customers, for I know some persons can suffer no mental punishment equal to that inflicted by being compelled to listen to profane language. Besides, every man known as a profane swearer will not be credited by those whose good opinion is worth having, even when he may be speaking the truth.

Useful Items for Daily Remembrance. Legal Brevities.

A note dated on Sunday is void. A note obtained by fraud or from one intoxicated is void. If a note be lost or stolen it does not release the maker, he must pay it. An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment. A note by a minor is void. Notes bear interest when only so stated. Princi-

pals are responsible for their agents. Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. It is illegal to compound a felony. The law compels no one to do impossibilities. An agreement without a consideration is void. Signatures in lead pencil are good in law. A receipt of money is not legally conclusive. The acts of one partner binds all the others. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. A contract with a minor is void. Written contracts concerning land must be under seal.

A Table of Daily Savings at Compound Interest.

Cents per day.	Per year.	In ten years.	Fifty years.
$2\frac{3}{4}$	\$ 10	\$ 130	\$ 2,900
$5\frac{1}{4}$	20	260	5,800
11	40	520	11,600
$27\frac{1}{2}$	100	1,300	29,000
55	200	2,600	58,000
1.10	400	5,200	116,000
1.37	500	6,500	145,000

By the above it appears that if a mechanic or clerk save $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day from the time he is twenty-one till he is seventy, the total with interest will amount to \$2,900, and a daily saving of $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents reaches the important sum of \$29,000. Save all you can in a prudent manner for a time of possible want, but act justly by paying all your debts, and liberally by assisting those in need and helping in a good cause.

Well Worthy of Imitation.

A worthy Quaker thus wrote: "I expect to pass through this world but once. If, therefore, there be any kindness I can do to

a fellow-being, let me do it now ; let me not defer nor neglect it, for I will not pass this way again." Were all to act thus, how many would be made happy.

TO FARMERS.

Please remember when you buy this book you only buy the secret of making the Gold Medal Prize Vinegar, the rest is given you free of charge. The information given in this book is the best the world has ever produced.

I will be pleased to receive your order for any of the following recipes. Will send them post paid to any address on receipt of their price.

Cure for Cancer	\$1.00
" Dyspepsia	1.00
" Dropsy	1.00
" Yellow Fever	1.00
" Rheumatism	50
" Bright's kidney disease	50
" Drunkenness	25
" Asthma	1.00
Fever and Ague cure	1.00

The above recipes are of the best, and any case they fail to

cure I will refund the money ; and my recipe for cancer, if it fails to effect a complete and permanent cure in less than thirty days, I will gladly and willingly refund the price you paid for it. Please address all orders for the above to

S. ANDERSON, JR.,

Linwood, Delaware Co., Penna.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

00025862855