

THE PIG'S START IN LIFE.—The pig is an animal that has its own little life, and it is therefore selected as a subject of observation. The following are some of its observations: That vigorous young pig gets up and searches for food, and within one minute after its entrance into the world; that if removed several feet from its mother, when aged only a few days, it will find its way back to her, guided apparently by the grunting she makes in answer to its squeaking. In the case I observed, the pig rose in less than an hour and a half after pigging, and went out to eat; the pig ran about, tried to eat various matters, following their mother and snatched while she stood eating. One pig I put in a bag the moment it was born, and kept it in the dark until it was seven hours old, when I placed him outside the sty, at a distance of ten feet from where the sow lay concealed inside the house. The pig soon recognized the low grunting of its mother, went outside the sty, and was struggling to get over the under of the lower bar. At the end of five minutes it succeeded in forcing its way through under the bar at one of the places where that was possible. No sooner in than it went without a pause into the pig-house to its mother, and was at once like the others, eating. Two little pigs I blindfolded at their birth. One of them I placed with its mother at once; it soon found the teats, and suckled. The other I placed with the sow at a distance of ten feet from her; it reached her in half a minute, after going about rather vaguely; in half a minute more it found the teats, and suckled. I found that the two little pigs that were blindfolded, had got the blinders off; the other was snuffling against them. In the afternoon I uncovered the eyes, and it went round and round as if it knew its way. The two little pigs I blindfolded were scarcely distinguishable from one that had sight all along. When placed in a chair I knew that it was blind. The two reached the mother in five minutes and at the same moment.

CORN HUSKER.—A friend in the country sends me a sample of the popular corn-husker of this section. A very horny hickory wood nicely polished, sharp pointed, three or four inches long—according to the breadth of the hand—is strong by a string of hickory, and the inside of the handle finger. Then the point is ready to engage with the thumb or forefinger in splitting and stripping off the husk. The corn-husker is a very handy tool, and the other thumb scalps the tip of the ear of the silk, and the rest of the husk, and holds the naked ear by the butt, ready for the final cut. The corn-husker is a very handy tool, and the other thumb scalps the tip of the ear of the silk, and the rest of the husk, and holds the naked ear by the butt, ready for the final cut. The corn-husker is a very handy tool, and the other thumb scalps the tip of the ear of the silk, and the rest of the husk, and holds the naked ear by the butt, ready for the final cut.

A GOOD MESS FOR A MILCH COW.—A writer who says that one good cow gives all the milk in a family of eight persons, and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter last year, gives the following as his treatment: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk from your cow every day water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one to a bushel, gallons of water will do it. If you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent more immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so used to it, that she will refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty; but with this mess she will drink most any kind and ask for more. The amount of drink is an ordinary water-pail full each time, morning, noon and night."

APPLES IN SAND.—A writer says that the best fruit to keep best and perfectly sound, is the apple. It keeps well this way all the year round. He has had French crabs two years old. The Catalpa pear has remained sound for twelve years. The fruit must be kept in a cool, dry place, and the sand must be quite dry. The chief advantages of packing in sand are the exclusion of air currents, the preservation from changes of temperature, and the absorption of moisture which favors decay. Much will depend on the apartment in which the experiment is tried, a dry cool room being best. The Pennsylvania Dutch farmers have long practiced this way of keeping apples.

A PENNSYLVANIAN SAYS that a handful of bran in each bill of potatoes, when planted, will increase the yield one-third.

A Clergyman's Involuntary Dance.

I have had, said a well-known clergyman, some very odd experiences. Among the most exciting was the one that I will now relate. A well-known merchant was very sick—something high unto death. He wanted no pastor, nor allow any one to talk to him on the subject of religion. One day he mentioned my name, although he was no acquaintance of mine. He named me two or three times. At length his wife asked him if he wanted me to call. He hesitated for some time, and then asked his family to send me. He added: "Tell him to come right away." I obeyed the summons and was ushered into the sick chamber, and at once recognized the gentleman as one who had been an occasional hearer in my church. He greeted me with great cordiality, and asked that I should leave the room. His wife left with evident reluctance. The man was so weak that he could with difficulty turn in bed. As soon as the door was closed the patient sprang from his bed, turned the key in the door, seized me with the strength of a giant, and said: "Now we will have a nice dance, clapping me about the body, and he in his night shirt commenced to caper around the room humming in a low voice, "I and my Father are one, equal in power and glory." He kept his pace for a full hour, till I was nearly dead from exhaustion and fright. He was a wild man. Once I attempted to scream. He seized me by the throat, his eyes flashed fire. He said he would break me if I was not quiet. Round and round he turned, keeping up the refrain, "I and my Father are one, equal in power and glory." Pretending to be pleased, I suggested that we call in some of the family to join us. He caught at the idea. He opened the door to call the household up, and immediately fled down stairs, pursued by the madman. He was arrested, taken to the mad-house, and in twenty-four hours died a raving maniac. I have never since heard those words repeated without being thrown into a cold sweat. I had danced enough that night to last me except for the all I live.

SICK HEADACHE.—This complaint is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. Nine times in ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last night. A diet of bread and butter, with ripe fruits or berries, with moderate continuous exercise in the open air, would cure almost every case in a short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a glass of water, taken immediately after the meal, will relieve. "There is no cure for a headache," say the doctors. I believe, say the Communitists. "Now, how much would that be?" "About one dollar?" asked Mr. Astor. "About one dollar," said the Communitist. "There's your dollar," said Astor, laying down a bill.

How to Improve Flour.—It has long been known by experts that the keeping properties of flour may be very greatly improved by the simple expedient of driving off a portion of the water present in the flour. This is done by placing the flour in a shallow pan, and once for all fully established by a series of experiments carried out under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Between 1880 and 1887, some of the samples of flour thus treated having been kept for ten upwards of sixteen months, it was found that the deterioration of quality. The greatest drawback to the general adoption of the system has hitherto been found in the difficulty of securing apparatus for the purpose. Mr. T. J. T. has now overcome this difficulty, and has succeeded in perfecting a machine for the purpose. The two machines, one for the purpose of centers of flour per hour can be effectively heated at a trifling expense.

NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.—A very simple relief for neuralgia is to hold a piece of water silk in the hand. The silk of water silk the strength is out of the hand, then strain it off and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloth out of the water, and hold it in the hand. The point is ready to engage with the thumb or forefinger in splitting and stripping off the husk. The corn-husker is a very handy tool, and the other thumb scalps the tip of the ear of the silk, and the rest of the husk, and holds the naked ear by the butt, ready for the final cut.

BALTIMORE APPLE BRAND.—Prepare a dough exactly as for rusks. When it is very light, roll out a cake about half an inch thick. Spread steamed apples over it, and over that place a layer of cake of dough like the top. Put it in a pan to lighten for a short time. Bake it. Have some thin slices of apples, and when the bread is baked, lay the bread on them, and when the bread is baked, lay the bread on them, and when the bread is baked, lay the bread on them.

CARE OF GOLDFISH.—Goldfish require great care, they are very susceptible. A loud noise, strong smell, violent or even slight shaking of the vessel, they are in, will often kill them. Small worms, such as are common to the water, suffice for their food in general; gallons of water will do it. If you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent more immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so used to it, that she will refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty; but with this mess she will drink most any kind and ask for more.

REMOVING BAD SMELLS.—Smoke will remove bad smells more effectually and with less labor than anything else. If the hands smell of anything disagreeable, remove the stove and hold them over the smoke of the stove. Fill an empty barrel half full of straw and set it on fire; it will clean the barrel, and a little care will keep it from becoming soiled. If any of the young folks go rabbit hunting, and make a mistake in the game they tree, they can lose the unpleasant remembrance of it by standing awhile in the smoke.

IN SHIPPING HONEY. be sure to turn the top bar down over the honey, this will allow the honey to run down the sides of the box, and the honey will be kept from becoming soiled. If any of the young folks go rabbit hunting, and make a mistake in the game they tree, they can lose the unpleasant remembrance of it by standing awhile in the smoke.

A FRIEND TELLS us she was told by an excellent cook, to thin her buckwheat cakes in the morning with a half-teaspoonful of cider.

POACHING EGGS. if the bottom of the dish be greased before pouring in the water, it will prevent their sticking.

Catching Turtles.

The turtles of Florida leave the sea on moonlight nights, and after carefully looking to see that there is no danger, slowly crawl about to find a proper place; if they then, by working with their hind flippers, make a hole in the sand about two feet across, and each deposits about two hundred eggs. Their eggs, like those of our land-tortoises, have a soft, parchment-like shell, with a little dent at one side; they are about the same weight as a hen's egg, and are highly esteemed as food. Though the turtle neglects her food, she is very careful in covering them, pating the sand down upon them with her flippers, and then bringing the weight of her body down over the spot. Though very shy when they first leave the water, when they get fairly at work at the nest they do not care for the presence of strangers. This is the hunters' time; they can go directly up to the turtles without disturbing them, turn them on their backs, and they are caught. When thrown upon its back this turtle is unable to turn over; the poor creature is quite helpless, and must remain until it is carried off. It requires some skill to turn over a large turtle, as the animal makes great struggle, and if one is a new hand at it he is likely to be bruised by blows from the powerful flippers, or be blinded by the showers of sand that are thrown up in the struggle. The turtle hunters have pens placed where the tide will flow into them, and where they keep great numbers of them, and have a chance to send them to market. A great many are sent to Europe. The turtle that furnishes the beautiful shell of which combs and ornamental articles are made, is found in the Pacific and Indian oceans. The great Loggerhead turtle is sometimes found as far north as Virginia; when full grown it weighs 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, but is of little use except for the all I live.

THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN.—The children have a right to be taught their parents' affection in the teacher's chair, inspiring their faith, hope, and perseverance; second, they have a right to sound instruction; third, they have a right to a perfect and strong maturity that comes of correct training.

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