

Few Facts About Butter.

The London Agricultural Gazette publishes the following lately ascertained chemical facts, condensed by that paper from the report made to the Board of Inland Revenue by the Principal of the Chemical Laboratory, Somerset House, on experiments conducted by him for the analysis of butter:

"One hundred and seventeen samples were tested, the result being that while a few samples were found to be very poor in quality, and a few others exceptionally rich, the great bulk examined were found to possess considerable uniformity of composition, the principal variations being apparently due to a difference in the method of manufacture, the different seasons of the year when made, and the various modes of feeding. As might be expected, some of the poorest butters were produced by, and obtained from, small farmers in Ireland, at a time when there was very little grass, and food was scarce. It was also noticed that the butter was relatively poorer in its essential constituents, when the food was chiefly cotton and oil-cake, than was the case when roots and grass formed the staple food. A noticeable feature in the results recorded is the great variation in the quantity of water in the different butters, the lowest being 4.15 per cent., and the highest 28.75 per cent. The Devon and Dorset butters, which usually stand so high in the market, were found to contain in nearly all cases a high percentage of water, and one which was procured from the dairy of a private gentleman, contained as much as 16.99 per cent., and a second sample, recently obtained from the same source, contained 15.70 per cent. Another point of interest was in some measure elucidated, and which has reference to the deterioration which certain butters undergo when kept in small quantities in glass or earthen-ware vessels. It was found that whilst some of the finest and best prepared butters undergo little or no change, there is in others a gradual disappearance of the characteristic principle of butter, and a consequent assimilation to the constitution of an ordinary animal fat. This change, which appears to be due to an incipient fermentation, and is generally accompanied by the development of fungi, is probably caused either by the use of sour cream or by insufficient care in making butter.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—There is one all-important point which in all the orations, all the odes, and all the music of the centennial Fourth of July seems to have been utterly neglected and passed by. It is the extraordinary and rapid spread of the English language. According to Hume, in the days of Elizabeth, there were less than three millions of the English-speaking race in Great Britain. Elizabeth died in 1603, and since her decease, the tongue she spoke with such vigor and abruptness has nearly conquered the world. It is the language of the world, of commerce and of science. Regions Cleo never knew are resonant with the vocabulary of the island. There are about forty millions of men in America who, in business, in law, in politics, use the English language. They are supplemented by the inhabitants of Australia and New Zealand, and the Isles of the Sea. In the Cape of Good Hope, even in the Orange settlements, the English is fast expelling the dialect of the Hollanders. In India no wealthy or ambitious native considers his education complete until English is as familiar as his vernacular. In Geneva, in Paris, and in Florence, newspapers are printed in the English language. It has even penetrated into South America. In Buenos Ayres it is printed side by side with the columns of a Spanish journal, and in Rio de Janeiro the truly worthy journal, published among the Portuguese-speaking nationality is in the same familiar words which are the household words in New York and in London. In the Baltic Provinces of Russia a knowledge of English is indispensable for a mercantile career, and in Norway the language is taught in the common schools as the most promising branch of liberal education. \* \* \* To all foreigners, except perhaps Frenchmen, it is easy. A learned German has called it a grammarless language, because it is comparatively wanting in inflections, in declensions, and conjugations, but this very fact makes it more acceptable to the foreigner, more amenable to the useful purpose of trade commerce, science and literature.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ENGLISH CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON.—It will surprise many persons who have supposed that the Southern States possess a secure monopoly of the English cotton market, to learn that American cotton is being rapidly supplanted in that country by other kinds. In 1860, out of 2,633,590 bales of cotton used in English factories 2,241,590 bales were of American growth. In 1870, of 2,627,884 bales used, only 911,741 were American cotton. In 1860 England used only 176,668 bales of East India cotton; in 1870 there were 958,936 bales more than were consumed of American product. The consumption of Brazilian cotton is now four times that of ten years ago, and 132,527 bales of West Indian cotton is now used, against only 6,384 bales ten years since. American cotton is no longer beyond the rivalry of East Indian cotton. But there are now in Georgia alone, over forty cotton factories, and others are building, and Georgia is a more profitable customer for Georgia cotton than any foreign country can possibly be.

OATMEAL IN THE HOUSEHOLD.—In Great Britain children of all ranks are raised on an oatmeal diet alone, because it caused them to grow strong

and healthful, and no better food can possibly be found for them. It is quite as desirable for the student as for the laborer, and for the delicate lady as for her hard-working sister; indeed all classes would be greatly benefited by its use, and dyspepsia, with all its manifold annoyances, can be kept at a distance. Oatmeal is more substantial food, it is said, than veal pork or lamb, and quite equal to beef or mutton, giving as much or more mental vigor, while its great desideratum consists in one's not becoming weary of it, for it is as welcome for breakfast or tea, as is wheat or Graham bread. It can be eaten with syrup and butter as hasty pudding, or with cream and sugar, like rice. It is especially good for young mothers, upon whose nervous forces too great a demand has been made, and they lose the equilibrium of the system and become depressed and dispirited. Oatmeal requires to be cooked slowly, and the water should be boiling hot when it is stirred in.—Baldwin Magazine.

STRONG CHARACTER.—Strength of character consists of two things—power of will, and power of self resistance. It requires two things, therefore, for the existence—Strong feelings, and strong command over them. Now, it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feeling for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose burst of fury make the children quake—because he has his will obeyed and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man; the truth is that he is a weak man; it is his passions that are strong—he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength.

Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and grow a little pale and then reply? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one, bearing a hopeless daily trial, remain silent, and never tell what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who with strong passion, remains chaste; he who is keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself, and forgive, these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.

LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.—An English writer says: The ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat among a thousand, all bleating at the same time and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at a Cameronian sacrament in the fields, where thousands are congregated—and that is no joke either. Besides, the distinguishing of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who amid the deafening sound run to meet one another.

There are few things which have ever amused me more than a sheep-shearing, and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into the fold, sent out all the lambs to the hill, and then send the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the rough, well-clad, comfortable mamma which it left an hour or a few hours ago, it meets a poor, naked, shivering—a most deplorable-looking creature. It wheels about, and uttering a loud, tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests his flight—it returns—flies and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times before the reconciliation is perfect.

Our only hope lies in a reorganization of our public educational system, and its construction upon an industrial basis. Poor girls and boys have no chance beyond learning to read and write. Higher up they acquire a smattering which is filling the country full of half-educated teachers and professional workers, but there is no opportunity, no encouragement to the following of industrial arts and trades such as the country depends upon for its permanent success and prosperity. Our public schools ought to turn out every boy and girl equipped with such knowledge as they can put to practical use in after life, and with something in their hands by which they can earn a livelihood. The apprentice system being obsolete, there are no means in existence by which a good, sound, practical knowledge of useful arts and industries can be obtained; and if our public schools would teach girls less mathematics and more facts of vital importance, they would have a chance to put what they know about figures to a more profitable use.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to create. All trade rests at last on his primitive activity. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and meat. The food which was not, he caused it to be. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. Men do not like hard work, but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage, and a feeling that this is the original calling of his race; that he himself is only excused from it by some circumstance which made him delegate it for a time to other hands. If he has not some skill which recommends him to the farmer, some product for which the farmer will give him corn, he must himself return into his due place among the planters. And the profession has in all eyes its ancient charm, as standing nearest to God, the first cause.—Emerson.

Professor Swing does not believe in Moody and will not co-operate.

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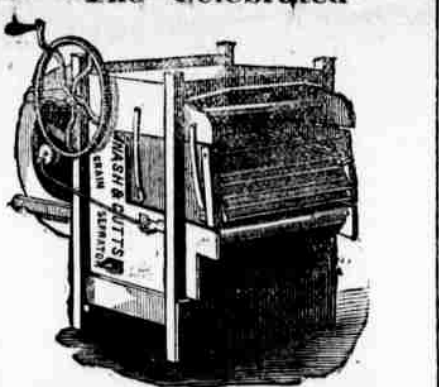
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