

**A MILK CASE.**—The following evidence was given at a trial brought by a man to recover the price of 5725 quarts of milk, which he delivered to the proprietor of the Irving House. Payment was refused on the ground that the milk was of a bad quality; and it was proved, that

"The cows are kept together in rows, without any stalls, head and head each side of partitions, and two rows in an apartment; they are fastened by the head; have no bed, but lay on the hard floor, which is always very wet, the stables excessively hot in summer and exposed in winter; the cows after being put into the stable never come out so long as they continue to give milk.

"They are fed almost entirely on the hot swill (the boiled grain, after distilled, mixed with the water it is in) from the distillery, with an occasional whisp of hay, but the latter after a while they cannot chew, by reason that the teeth of cows after being kept in these stables and fed on the swill, drop out. The swill runs from the distillery under tenth avenue to the stables, where it is delivered in a large vat, thence runs into a trough at the head of the cows. They usually drink a barrel a day of it. The milk is much greater in quantity than the grass or grain and meal fed, but the quantity of the milk has from 30 to 50 per cent. less of nutritious quality than pure milk.

"It takes much longer than country milk to mingle with other substances, consequently becomes a foreign body on the stomach, and frequently produces, particularly on children, vomiting and indigestion. The cows, beside losing their teeth, from what I believe to be the hot swill, are subject to a disease of the hoof, so that they cannot bear their own weight, and have to lie down. Cows killed when so affected, are found to have a concentration of matter extending from the hoof almost up through the leg, and their general health is affected. Cows fed on this swill bloat out, and appear, often times, as well as others, but on being killed they are found to have inside but little fat—the tallow, for instance, which in healthy cows weighs near 30 pounds, weighing but 7 or 8 pounds."

It is stated by physicians that the use of this milk produces disease, especially among children. The court decided that the defendant was not bound to pay for such an article.

**SALT FOR TREES.**—Use about a peck of salt around each tree, making a circle about a foot from the trees, and you will have plums enough, and be able to spare your friends a few. One thing more; after the fruit forms, any that are speckled with rot, should be taken off carefully every day, or they will rot those next to them; for rot is contagious, and one rotten or decayed plum will destroy a whole cluster. I procured a long pole and cut a swallow-tail in the end of it, so that I can take off one or more, as I choose, if infected or too thick; and then my trees have no fungi, and plenty of fruit. I have practiced the above for nine years, and have always succeeded in getting a good crop of fruit. I have tried one tree for three years without salt, and by way of experiment, and it is now covered with fungi, or warts.

S. H. SHUTLEFF.

Spring Grove, Sept. 1, 1849.

P. S. I put the salt on early in March, when the snow is on the ground and the earth frozen.—[St. J. Gazette.]

## HOW TO RAISE INDIAN CORN.

**EDS. CULTIVATOR:**—I have tried nearly all the ways recommended for raising Indian Corn, and have found the following to be the best. In the spring, I haul all the manure I can spare on some piece of sward ground, and put it in heaps. I defer ploughing until near the time of planting, when I spread the manure, and turn it under with much care. I then roll it with a heavy roller lengthwise of the furrows and harrow it well the same way. I mark it out both ways, three feet and four inches, plant the corn about an inch deep, and use the cultivator three times both ways. At the second time of going through it with the cultivator, I follow with the hoe and clean out all the grass and weeds in the hill, but I never haul dirt to the corn. I make no hill, as I think it does more hurt than good; and at the time of gathering my crop, the ground is as smooth and level nearly as an oat or rye field.

I have pursued the above method for three years, and have usually reaped about 50 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. The last season I raised at least 75 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, by the same method. I can now raise from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, as easily as I formerly could 15 to 20, and it is all through the information I have received from the Cultivator.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Westchester co. N. Y. Dec. 1, 1849.

**INDUSTRIAL SHOW OF NATIONS.**—We learn from the English papers, that at the suggestion of Prince Albert, and, it is understood, under the patronage of the Queen, a grand exhibition of the industrial products of all nations is to be held in London, in 1851. It is remarked, that "the parentage of the project, and the auspices under which it is introduced to the attention of the public, will so far ensure for it all the success that can be desired." The subjects of the exhibition are to be fourfold; viz. raw materials, machinery and mechanical inventions, manufactures, sculpture; and plastic art in general.

The exhibition will probably be the most splendid affair of the kind ever witnessed in the world. It is proposed to raise £100,000 for the general expenses. The prizes are to be one money purse of £2000, four of £1000 each, and several costly medals, which are to be conferred by the Queen in person. We shall notice the list of prizes, which it is presumed will be brought out in due time.

[Cul.]

**OSAGE ORANGE SEED.**—Much difficulty having been experienced in causing the seed of this celebrated hedge plant to vegetate, various expedients have been devised to remove the difficulty, as soaking the seed, exposing it to frost, &c. We are induced to believe that the failure to grow has often resulted from the long time that has elapsed after gathering till the seed is planted, most of it being procured in Texas, and often a year or two old. Under such circumstances, it must come up more thinly than when fresh. The best success ever experienced by the writer was with seed gathered in one of the Southern States by a careful friend, and forwarded immediately. It was planted with no preparation, and came up very thickly. We would suggest the propriety of dealers employing reliable agents where it is grown, who will forward it when fresh.—[Cul.]

**PROPERTIES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF CORN.**—Indian corn, according to Professor Johnson, contains starch, oil, and albumen, but in very different proportions, according to the seed which is analyzed. The Southern corn has a fair proportion of starch, and of oil also. Another variety (the name we did not hear) has a large quantity of starch, but no oil; so has rice corn; sweet corn has but little oil, but a considerable amount of gluten, &c. If starch is required, the corn containing the largest proportion of this ingredient, if to fatten cattle, corn containing oil should be used. Pop corn is dependent for its peculiar powers (if we may so speak) upon the quantity of oil which it contains, its popping, by which its whole character is changed, being the result of the expansion of the oil contained within the cells; one barrel of this corn, when popped, will make sixteen barrels; one barrel of rice corn will make thirty-two barrels after popping. Reference was made to wheat, which is said to contain usually about two per cent. of oil, while corn contains between nine and ten per cent. Thus it will be seen that knowledge of the structure of the seed has to do with the subject of raising and fattening cattle, and with manufactures.

**CASE OF LACTATION IN A MALE.**—By C. W. Horner, M. D., of Philadelphia.—Dear Sir:—According to your request, I send the particulars of the case of lactation in an adult male. It occurred in the person of an athletic American, named Charles Collins, a blacksmith, working at his trade in New York. About the 10th of February last, his attention was first drawn to his left breast, which appeared to be enlarging, and continued to increase in size for three weeks, when he came to Philadelphia. After being in this city for three weeks, he became quite anxious in regard to his condition, for although he suffered very little pain, the mamma had become quite as large as that of a female nursing. He, therefore, through the persuasion of an aunt, was, on the 23d of March, induced to apply at the Clinic of the Jefferson Medical College to consult the faculty of that institution. His case came up before Prof. Mutter, who, upon examination, found the mammary gland largely developed and filled with the lacteal secretion, which differed in no wise from that of a mother. He could assign no cause for this freak of nature; his health was very good, and the other breast natural. A soap plaster was prescribed, and compression ordered to be kept up; which he persisted in for full six weeks, when the gland returned to its usual size; and when I saw him this morning at Fairmount, where he now resides, it was in every respect like the other.—[Phil. Ledger.]

In Norway, it is estimated that the number of persons who are preparing to emigrate to America, amounts to 20,000, being two per cent. of the entire population of the kingdom.

From the commune of Loelag alone, which contains 5195 inhabitants, 663 individuals are about to embark for New York.

A lady, who was very modest and submissive before her marriage, was observed by a friend to use her tongue pretty freely after. "There was a time when I almost imagined she had none." "Yes," said the husband, with a sigh, "but it's very long since."