

HOUSE AND FARM

Be Kind to Your Horse. However often a horse stumbles, from any cause whatever, do not about at him, for the animal dreads to be chided. Do not shake the reins, for his mouth is much more sensitive than your lips are. Do not use the whip, for the horse is naturally so timid that the moment you begin to correct him, he becomes so terrified that he loses control of his reasoning faculties, and in his blind terror plunges and rears, and fails to obey.

Gathering and Salting Butter. In the process of churning, separation commences by the formation of particles of butter into small and nearly uniform lumps. In the barrel churn this uniformity continues, when at the right temperature, until the lumps have reached a half pound or more in weight. When about the size of a butternut, the milk should be drawn and a pail of pure cold water added to a batch of sixty or seventy pounds in weight. The water must be used in warm weather. The churn should then be revolved only enough to thoroughly rinse the mass. More than this would cause the formation of two large lumps to permit the salt to be readily diffused through it.

A Cure for Egg-Sucking. The Country Gentleman suggests a way to prevent hens eating their eggs. It is to fill an egg with a solution of pepper, and put the egg back in the nest. A Danbury man has tried this and says it works like a charm. He put a pretty good dose of pepper in the egg, and placed it in the nest of the criminal. Pretty soon the hen came around and took hold. It was a brindle animal, with long legs, and somewhat conceited. It dipped in its bill and inhaled the delicacy. Then it came out-woors. It didn't gain out, we don't mean, but it came out—came out to look at the scenery, and see it was going to rain. Its mouth was wide open, and the feathers on the top of its head stood straight up. Then it commenced to go around like a circus horse. Once in a while it would stop and push out one leg in a tone of astonishment, and then holler "fire," and start on again. The other hens came out to look on. Soon the hens from the neighbors came over the fence, and took up a position of observation. It was quite evident that the performance was something entirely new and unique to them. There is a good deal of humane nature in hens. When they saw this hen dance around and have all the fun to herself, and heard it shout "fire," and could not see the conflagration themselves, they filled up with wrath, and of accord sprang upon it, and before the Danbury man could interfere, the brindle hen with the long legs was among the things that were. He says the receipt is effectual.

Cooking Beets. In the process of cooking beets they are frequently made very hard and almost inedible, and the seedman or gardener is made to bear the consequences of the cook's shortcomings. Following up our experimental trials, we have looked into the cook's department, and offer to our readers the following conclusion: 1. In preparing beets for cooking, the greatest care must be taken not to bruise the skin, or in any way wound the root; and if by accident any injury has been done to the root, bake and not boil. 2. If a deep crimson hue is the color preferred in the beet, or firm flesh, this is the best attained by baking the roots. 3. If a light, clear, bright color is desired, or a soft juicy flesh, then boiling will secure this. 4. If a rich, agreeable flavor is sought for, then select the beet which, before cooking, has the most purple in it, and the flavor may be discovered by masticating a small portion of the uncooked root. If good it will leave a rich, agreeable flavor on the

palate without any sensation of stringency in the throat. Barr's selection of Nott's Beet has the desired qualities in the highest degree. 5. Crimson-fleshed beets are all very rich in sugar, but when masticated uncooked, a stringency will be discovered as above described; this class of beets however, has its advantages, inasmuch as it can be sown earlier. Barr's selection of Pine-apple Beet is the most desirable of these; it may be sown very early, and will not run to seed.

Value of the Harrow. The Commissioner of Agriculture in an article on agricultural machinery makes the following just remarks on the use of the harrow. He says: "Of all the implements for use upon the farm there is no one which tells of greater benefits than the harrow. It pulverizes the clods, smoothes the surface for the scythe, or the reaper, and compacts the earth about the seed and roots of plants; but above all and of most importance it destroys vermin. That the earth should be made fine is the object of plowing and harrowing. A roller greatly conduces to this. That small stones and rough places should be driven out of the way of the scythe or mower is a desideratum which every farmer will appreciate, and when the seed is first sown, and when the frosty winter or thawing of the spring have loosened its growth upon the surface it may be imagined how it would be benefited by giving it a bed in the earth again. But its most useful purpose is less satisfactory explained, for its only proof is only found in the experience of its use. All know that most of the vermin which afflicts the farmers' crop has its resting and often its breeding place in the earth; there, and upon the young and tender plant, where it deposits its eggs. The cut worm destroys corn at the surface; the Hessian fly deposits its eggs upon the wheat blade, which often falls to the ground. The earth, in fine, is fully charged with the eggs and embryo of vermin of all sorts in all stages, and it may readily be imagined what an amount of destruction would follow the passage of a heavy roller over the surface.

Harrows. We are glad to notice that the old fashioned triangular harrow is going out of use, and its place is being taken by those of less weight and more economical shape. By the use of steel instead of iron much smaller teeth may be used, and much less sharpening is needed. We have in use a jointed harrow of our own construction, which we like as well as any we have seen. It is composed of two frames, four feet by five, with eighteen steel teeth each, made of three-quarter inch round steel. The place of attachment for draft is so arranged that the harrow is capable of fine or coarse work, which will vary from the finest garden to the heaviest soil. It will cover a space six to seven feet wide and does its work much better than the heavier triangular harrow, and covers much more surface.

We find it a most effectual implement for stirring the soil of a potato patch about the time the sprouts are coming out of the ground, and after one or two good harrows we find the remainder of the culture to be light work. The expense of keeping it sharp is not more than one-half that needed for the same number of iron teeth.—Weekly Age.

RUSKS.—One pint of warm milk, 1 teaspoonful of yeast or 1 yeast cake, 1/2 a cupful of butter, 1 cup of white sugar, flour enough to make the dough of the consistency of biscuit. After the sponge of milk, yeast and flour is light, and the other ingredients. Let it rise again, then mould into small round cakes; put in buttered tins, and bake one half an hour. Beat the yolk of an egg in milk, and rub over the top of each rusk as soon as baked.

FRENCH ROLLS OR TWIST.—One quart of lukewarm milk, a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of yeast, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. When very light, add a beaten egg and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, and knead in flour until stiff enough to roll. Let it rise again, and when very light roll out and cut in strips, and braid it. Bake thirty minutes on buttered tins.

shortness of the crops. In the one case we never know when the holders are going to let out and swamp us, but when we know there is a real short crop and no out-laying stock to compete with us, we can make a legitimate calculation as to how to act.

Measured by this standard, our hay-makers are keeping remarkably steady rates. Last season about this time, the very dry weather told heavily on the prospective hay-drop, and prices advanced considerably. There was no real scarcity at that time, but old barns and barracks were emptied readily. Immense quantities were put in the market, but still the high figures were maintained. The short crop came, as was anticipated. Usually these things are "discounted in advance" and people thought that though the short crop came, people having bought heavily would not need as much in the fall, and prices would decline. But it has not been so, and although at the present time there is a prospect of one of the heaviest hay-crops ever known, there is no serious break in last year's prices.

But still it is the same law of supply and demand operating in another way. The temptation of higher prices having emptied the barns of their old stock, there is nothing to break the market with. If a heavy stock were still on hand, there would be a heavy rush to avoid the low prices of a certain low price next fall. As it is there will be no serious fall in hay till after the new crop is gathered.—Germantown Telegraph.

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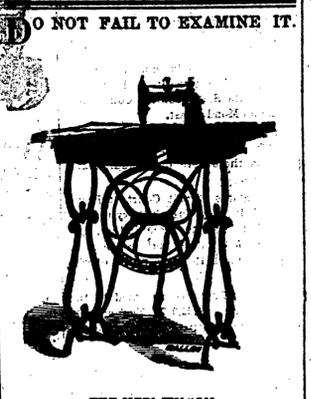
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NO. 73. A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM, containing about 107 acres, of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order. On springs on the place, two orchards containing 235 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x60 feet, with a stable underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Next to a new school house, 1 1/2 miles from industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price \$60 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Tombs and Elizabeth Laney, of Economy township, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to REUBEN HENDRICKSON, Adm'r. jol3-6t