HOUSE AND FARM.

Best Time to Cut Grass. To the stock farmer it is a question of great importance, unless he lives in that fertile belt where grass is green the year through and his stock forage themselves, instead of requiring shelter and the best of prepared food. Such of our readers as live in this belt of perennial green can read this article and sympathize with their less favored brethren.

The first point to determine is when grass contains the greatest gmount of nutriment in a soluble and digestible condition. There is no doubt that grass and all forage plants contain the most absolute putriment at the time of the perfection of the seed, but in perfecting the seed the stalk yields up its solable matter and becomes tough and woody, so as to be nearly indegestible to the animal. It has also been determined by chemical analysis that at the time of blossoming the grasses contain all the nutriment required to perfect the seed without receiving anything more from the soil, and that by keeping the roots moist and without any earth the seed will perfect itself. Wolff, the German chemist, by careful analysis found clover just in blossom to contain only 25 per cent. of crude fibre. but when seed was fully formed, 48 per cent., showing the great rapidi ty of change in the stalk, from sol able to insoluble matter. From these solid facts it appears

that grass at the first blossoming contains all the nutriment that stalk and seed both contain after ripening. And it follows, that if the farmer will cat his grass when its nutritive matter is most digestible, his ani male will thrive as well upon it as upon ripe hay with a liberal allowance of grain. From a number experiments upon Indian corn, we found that if it were out when the kernel had first taken form, and set with the butts to damp earth, the ear would ripen from the nutriment contained in the stalk, the kernels being plump. It is thus certain that those stalks contained all the autriment afterward forming the gain. And corn sown for fodder, ileut at the time of full tasselling, vill contain all the nutriment of ripened corn and in a soluble and digestible condition. If stock tarmers in the grass districts, where grain is not so easily raised, would always cut grass in blossom, their animals might be kebt in fine condition upon it alone. We have known liberal quantities of milk to be given upon clover and timothy hay alone, but in all cases early cut.

Jane grass, which is considered almost worthless for hay, is excelient for pasture, and would be for hay if cut when in blossom. If farmers would study all the different grasses, sow only those that ripen at the same time in the field and cut them at the proper stage of maturity, they would be able to give their stock a greater variety of food and all of the best quality. It must be remembered that blossoming, every day decreases the amount of digestible nutriment and increases the indigestible wood fibre. Prompt at-

How to Catch Absconding Swarms. in any bee journal.

thing and not patented.

swarm to their home, if they succeed in getting away, and we know that many do. Now we want those any heavy crop tails to pay for itswarms, and how are we to get self; but it need never be a question them? Why, simply this: Take a of ruin under a proper system of few old be gume or box hives, nail bottoms to them, have a few small holes in the sides for entrances, and hang them up in a few of the large trees-and if an absconding swarm enter the forest it is almost sure to enter one of your hives, which can be removed to your apiary at your leisure.

your decoy hive, if you do squirrels no such "roasts" are found anyare sure to enter also. My neighbor where else in the world. The mooverlooked this matter, and found due operandi of its best production in one of his hives not only a swarm of bees, but also a nest of squirrels, ly about six feet deep and ten all living harmoniously together .-Cor. Am. Bee Journal

### Mules and Oxon.

There are many things which seem to be advantageous over genstrongly urged, and which seem to be backed by the most unansweratheir promising features, never seem to make their way to public confidence. We have, for instance, during a long life in connection with ly at times, a sort of excitement go through the whole agricultural press in regard to the great value of mules and oxen on the farm. There is nothing too good to be said about them. The mule is a very strong animal, he will live and grow fat on food that any good-mannered horse would sicken on. He will live long- great cities is driven thither on foot, er as well as work harder, and as a and killed without rest or recuperageneral thing his first cost is less tion, and of course in a diseased than the first cost of a good horse. state. The animals transported by Then they are bright and easily rail are but little, if any better, as taught, and indeed will do many the motion of the cars even for things that are quite incomprehensi- few hours, is extremely weakening ble to the spirit of a horse. This is and debilitating on any animal heavy something like what these periodieal articles read. And as for oxen, they are patient, strong, endearing, beef. moderate feeders, and then their flesh is eatable, and a dead ox is often worth more than a live horse.

people, convinced by them, purchased and worked with them. But in juicy, and highly flavored. time both ox and mule get their discharge and the good old-fashioned

horse takes their places. Just now we see symptoms of a breaking out of the periodical talk about them. We are prepared at once to agree with all that is to be said in their favor; but yet we are sure that all who buy them, for general farm purposes will in time sell them again, and go on as before.

The fact is that the horse can do all that others can do as a general rule, and a great deal more in some others; and where there is general work to be done, one that will do the most of them tolerably, is better than a great many tools, each welladapted to its particular end .- Germantown Telegraph.

Defleiencles tu Crops. Last year the burden of our western papers was what would be done with the enormous crops. But the tention to this matter means stock discuss ion this year turns on anothin good condition next spring, but er question. While last year we delay means poor cows, poor colts, were to be rained by a full crop, boor calves and poor profits.—Live ruin is this year to fo'low from its absence. Perhaps after all these statements are from mere paragraph-While recalling the various plans ists and not from any one connected for hunting bees, it occurred to me with the soil. Every sensible farmto tell our brother bee-keepers of a er knows the difference between very simple method to catch ab- having nothing to sell, and sconding swarms. The idea is new raising so much that nobody wants to me, and though some of your it. All businesses are under the readers may know and practice this same law, and farming is no exmethod, I have not seen it described ception. It is rare to hear an eastern farmer speak much of these things. The idea was imparted to me by He knows that there are fluctuaa neighboring bee-keeper, who show- tions, and that of necessity they one to make—is from the pasture ed me two fine swarms he had thus must exist; and he guards against in which the cows have foraged this by not depending upon any one during the day to another at night I propose to adopt the plan this sea- crop. He diversifies his labors; son, and know that a great many of and would no more think of depend-Your readers will also, if they should wholly on one thing than he would chance to read this, for it is a sure ask Prof. Wise to permit him to accompany him in his balloon voyage Should you enter a tract of wood- across the Atlantic. If his wheat is ment of pastures must be made for land in a bee-keeping neighborhood, poor, he is very likely to make it up in the height of the swarming sea- in an increased crop of hay; and if son, you will observe many bees the hay fails generally, the corn is be glad to be aided to a conclusion bearehing closely around the trunks by so much the gainer. In this way of the larger trees. When they there is always some crop which is find a cavity suitable for a future just what he wants it to be, and so

the whole of me operations. It is always a serious matter when farming. It will always be a matter of interest to know the condition of the crops; but when we see predictions that "farmers will be unable to pay their bills," because this or that thing fails, it seems that the farming is not on a sound basis.

How English Beef to fattened. The Englishen is proverbial in Don't leave any large holes in his quality and love for roast beef, is as follows: A pit is dug generalsquare, in which the snimal to be fattened is lowered. It is then supplied with all the roots, hay, and meal it can digest, and furnished with the quantity of water, as well as an abundance of dry litter. The eral practices, which are often droppings are trampled under foot by the animal as he moves about in his narrow cell, and gradually by ble arguments, and in spite of all their accomulation, rise to a level with the surface of the ground. When the surface is thus reached, he is ready for the knife, and yields a most rich and juicy flesh, besides our editorial career, noted, seeming many tons of the best manure firmly packed in the pit.

One great trouble with the American beef is that the animals get too much exercise. Even our stall fed animals, are allowed to roam about too much. But the worst feature of all is the fact that nearly all the beef which is found in the market of our with fat. Perfect quiet and good ventilation are essential to good

When a bullock is taken from the pasture and placed in a stall or pit, it continues to grow in bone Time and again have we read and muscle; or red flesh, as well as these arguments, and time on time to accumulate fat, and the fatty have we known of periods when matter is so blended with the musoular as to make the latter tunder

In fattening as a general thing, American cattle move too much, and hogs too little. The hog needs more exercise while fattening than a bullock-or at least, the evil effect of driving is not so perceptible as in driving cattle. Kentucky hogs, driven across the mountains into Virginia, are said to give sweeter flesh and more Lighly flavored hams than corn-fed hogs fattened in Vir-

Changing Pasture. A correspondent of The Weekly World asks farmers to give their experience as to the advantages of changing cows from one pasture to another during the grazing season; that is, is it better the pasture he in one field or in two or three, so that there may be periodical changes into fresh feed. This matter deserves the attention of graziers, and some with extended experience have emphatic opinions relative to the matter, that it is far better that there be no change, care being taken not to over-stock the pastures, and to provide soiling material (sowed corn, rye or oats) with which to supplement the grazing in case of drouth or the falling off of grass supply from any cause. On the other hand, others deem change essential, care being taken that it be at regular intervals and at such intervals as not to allow too rank a growth in the fresh pasture, thereby deranging the appetite and stomachs of the animals. Others think all the change needed—and the wisest after milking. Facts and figures, the critical experience and observatioa of our readers are solicited in reference to this matter; for the time is at hand when the arrangethe coming season, and those who may be doubting what to do will by the testimony of their brethren.

THE farmer can live without the favor of the public. The crops depend habitation, they return to 'the hive "one with another" he always has are ready to guide the new about the same average profits from the ready to guide the new about the same average profits from the ready to guide the new about the same average profits from the public. The crops depend upon the gentlement of the public. The crops depend upon the gentlement of the public. The crops depend upon the gentlement of the public the

BOT STATE OF THE STATE OF GREAT OFFER.

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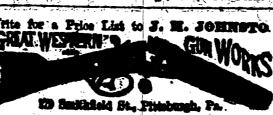
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and others interested in Patent Business should address EDSON BRO. Patent Lawyers and Solic itors, 459 9th street, Washington, D. C., for ad If we report an invention patentable we are willing to wait for our fee until a patent is allowed.

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"I concur in the above," T. C. Theaker, Com

DECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES Of the School Fund of Preedom Borough for the year ending June 2, 1878. BECEIP18 Balance on hand from last year as per last 

Treapituses.	
For repairing, &c.  "Teachers wages "Fuel and Contingencies. "Fees of Collector. "Fees of Treasurer. "Salary of Secretary. "Debt paid. "Other expenses.	720 74 32 20 7
	\$1,055
Cash on hand	2109

DOCHESTER BORO. SCHOOL DIST. Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending

JNO F. BENTEL, Treasurer.

June, 1873. Tax rate 15 mills on the dolla tion.	r valı	la-
### RECEIPTS.  Gross amount of duplicate ### \$126 15  Deduct lost tax ### 6 60  Collectors' Commission 96 00	<b>\$</b> 4501	45
5 per ct off on am't paid treasurer 124 66—	353	41
Temporary lean	4148	04
Tuition	1162	- 1
	<b>\$</b> 5310	72
Paid former treasurer.       16 31         Paid Janitor.       225 00         Interest, repairs, fuel, advt., &c., 891 68       52 56         Insurance.       52 56         Temporary Loan.       884 00         Teachers.       3227 50         Treasurers' Commission.       53 02		7 1 0
Secretary's " 15 00 \$5265 01		a
40004 02		

D. S. MARQUIS, Sec'y. L'INANCIAL STATEMENT. The supervisors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending April 14th, 1878. To warrans granted..... 73 11

By warning & superintending on roads.... 73 11 **\$1004** 56 The School Directors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending June 2, 1873. To balance in Treasury from 1872.....\$ 451 87 

By amount paid on warrants....

Balance in treasury ..........\$112 90 We do hereby certify that the above accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge. JOHN A. EAKIN, JOHN M. SCOTT, SMILH T. STOKES, Attest: J. Kirkpatrick, Clerk. Auditors

**.\$2,056** 89

Zen Advertisements. PEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT June 27, New Brighton, Paliston and Pulaski township, at New Brighton Union School building. June 30, New Sewickly, at Unionville School July 1, Marion and Franklin, at Phillis' Schoo July 2, North Sewickly, at Laurel Point School July 7, Greene township, Georgetown and Hookstown, at Hookstown School House. July 8, Logstown, Independence, Moon and Hopewell, at New Sheffield School House.

July 10, Darlington, 1Big Beaver, New Galliee,
Ulinton Independent.
July 14, South Beaver and Chippewa townships,
at Court's School House.
July 15, Rochester township, borough and Phillipsburg, at Rochester School House.
July 16, St. Clair borough, Economy township,
Harmony, Baden and Freedom, at Freedom
Academy.

July 21, Raccoon township, at Smith's School House,
July \$3, Beaver Falls and Patterson township, at
Beaver Falls School House. July M. Brighton township, at Rakia's School

House.

Special examinations will be held at the office of the County Superintendent, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of September, October and Rovember. Applicants for cartificates at these special examinations will bring written requests from the Board of Directors wishing to employ them, and give satisfactory reasons for not attending the regular examinations.

Directors and friends of education are cordially invited. invited

Applicants will appear for examination in the district where they expect to teach.

No private examinations will be given.

Provisional certificates will not be endorsed without a re-examination. Those holding professional certificates will please forward them to be Blank examination books will be furnished at cents each. Applicants will present their last year's certificate inclosed in an envelope bearing their address. A higher degree of qualifications will be expected

each succeeding year.

Directors will please forward the "annuel district report and certificate" immediately.

Applicants not personally acquainted with the Superintendent, will be required to famish certificates of conf tificates of good moral character.

The undersigned will be in the Educational office, Beaver Court House, on the first and third baturdays of each month until further notice.

Examinations will open promptly at 3 o'clock
M. L. KNIGHT, Co. Supt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

National Bank of Beaver County. NEW BRIGHTON, PA., At the close of business on the 25th of April, 1878:

RESOURCES. nans and Discounts..... Overdrafts..... U.S. Bonds to secure circulation.
U.S. Bonds and Securities on hand.... Due from Redeeming & Reserve Ag'ts
Due from National Banks.....
Due from State Banks and Bankers.... 18,014 8,338 93 818 89 Sanking House..... Furniture and fixtures..... Carrent expenses..... Bills of other National Banks.. 10,441 (0) 193 79 5,810 80 Practional Currency and Nickels..... Specie—Coin.... Legal Tender Notes..... 40,438 14

LIABILITIES Profit and Loss National Bank circulation 100,248 00
Dividends unpaid 1,554 36
Individual Deposits 54,670 11
Due to StateBanks and Bankere 180 20

\$401,517 18 Beaver County, of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this and day of June, 1873.

MILTON TOWNSRID, N. P Correct-Attest:

M. T. KENNEDY, Directors.
M. DARRAGH,

DOCHESTER

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LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 77, 1868.

T. G. Sarpa & Co.—Gente—Having used one of your Bradeury Plance, it has given great maticine. tion to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. heartily wish you success as successor to the late.
When B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

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"We know of po botter Plano than the Brad-BEIT.

R. S. Jacon Bishop M. B. Church, N. V.—"We know of no better Plane then the Bradbury." Bev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Sum-inary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury" is unequalied." T. S. Arthur, Phi

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Phano in my family for W. G. Piecker, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use so my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend-

years, and can recommend the Bradbury Plane.

Rev. Daniel Curry. Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Plano, and it is a splendiffinstrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Ballor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would my they liked our Bradbury almost as well asthey like me."

or. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate.
"I use the Bradbury Plano, and think, like his
music it cannot be excelled." Rev. Dr. Porris, New York: "My Bradbury bee stood longer in tune, and gounde better than any Plane in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Brangelist, "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none experior."

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Vm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1671, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every re-Mise Mary McGaffi also owns and uses a Brad-

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