

HOUSE AND FARM.

small fields. Upon this subject, the New York World has these sensible remarks, which, although known to every thinking farmer, will bear reiteration; It astonishes a great many men to notice how many more other men persist in fencing small fields—in keeping up fences where they are not needed, and plowing short furrows where long ones would save a vast deal of time and labor, beside avoiding the tramping of the ground in turning, which few men know how to avoid. The economy of time and labor in farming is as important as the saving of crops. Two long rows of potatoes are far more easily cultivated than eight short ones containing the same number of hills. An acre or ten acres of corn costs far less money to cultivate, embraced in only five or fifty rows, than if double or triple the number. Then there is not, in the case of corn, the loss of breaking it down in turning, if the farmer has left no grass head lands to turn on, or has not two or three rows of potatoes planted on the outside of his field. The fences about small fields involve not only great waste of labor and money to care for them, but they are also a great waste of land. They are not only unproductive property, but they cost in the waste of land alone enough on many farms to pay the annual taxes. It is also noticeable that the smaller the farm the greater the number, proportionately, of fenced fields. If in the case of pasture it is desirable to feed only part of a field at a time, (which, by the way, is not often a wise policy), it is cheaper to build and move hurdle fences, unless the stock kept is large. The same principle applies in the culture of garden crops. One sees little beds made here and there about the spot set apart for a kitchen garden. It is now the practice among the best farmers to plant a row of beets (if so many are wanted) the whole or half the length of the garden, then of carrots, parsnips, lettuce, beans, etc., and each row such distance apart that a horse or hand cultivator can be used between the rows. Thus the backache work of hoeing and weeding by hand is saved to a great extent, and all this petty fussing which is involved is avoided. Nor is it a bad practice to grow the garden vegetables in some portion of the cultivated fields, if near or convenient to the house. The main point aimed at is to suggest to those who have small fields, or cultivate small patches of ground here and there, a mode by which a great deal of labor and time may be saved, and a vast deal more produced on the same areas. Instances occur to us where farmers have shied one-third to the products from the farm by removing the fences, plowing long furrows, cultivating long rows, keeping the stock in the stable and soiling it, or enclosing them in hurdles wherever the best food for them could be found growing.

the Farmers' College strives to do by another method; by giving a knowledge to such as seek it, of all those practical sciences that underlie the processes of agriculture; by training and sending forth men who may become, as the years pass, the leaders in the grand movement which the Grange has inaugurated. It is in harmony with this noble purpose that the College, instead of draining the rural districts of their most promising youths and graduating them to swell the over-crowded ranks of law, or to wander in perpetual search of a vacant pulpit, sends back the farmer's son to the farm so educated that he revitalizes all its operations and gives them a new and enduring interest. Such are the benign objects which these two great enterprises are organized to further. And, mark you, each seeks to accomplish its aim by combined effort—the College, on a closer and more concentrated plan; the Grange, on a wider and grander scale. And what effort of man for the attainment of good, or the defense against evil, has ever reached its triumph, since the world began, without combined effort? Combination is, in fact, the great instrument of progress. Civilization would relapse into barbarism without it.—Anamosa Eureka.

Putting up wool. The new clip of Domestic Wool is now about ready for market, and it is a matter of interest to the dealer in this article to know how he can make his staple bring him most money. The market value of wool varies greatly, according to the conditions of growth and preparation for consumption.

The necessities of various industries dependent on wool require that it be properly assorted as regards length, fineness, and quality. In several localities of the West there is great carelessness in putting up this staple, and, although the wool produced in these sections may be as good as fleeces grown elsewhere, they will not bring as much by two or three, and sometimes, even five cents per pound, as a similar grade of wool in a more satisfactory condition; And when the staple is only imperfectly free from earthy or fatty matters, tags, etc., the loss is correspondingly greater. An experienced wool stapler can tell pretty accurately, even on a hasty examination, how much to deduct for waste and refuse material. Producers do not realize the fact as they should, that wool of good quality should be fresh looking or what experienced buyers term "sightly." If the fleece is a solid, compact, soggy mass, it is uninviting to the eye, and the buyer views it with suspicion. Bundles tied up in this manner are likely to have a great many impurities which decrease its value when scoured. Too many folds also injure the sale of this staple. Two folds are all sufficient, and the buyer can better examine and feel the substance to tell of what it consists; beside, fleeces put up in this way—very loosely—are light, elastic, and downy to the hand, and in every market will out-sell the solid and ponderous mass which is more tightly folded together.

How to Make Hens Lay. When eggs bear such good prices, and are so delicious in the many ways the cook brings them to the table, it is necessary that the hens have a little attention. Give them warm drink every morning. See that they have an abundance of gravel; old pieces of crockery pounded up will do better than nothing. Concoct a pudding from them, two or three times a week, not oftener, with the following ingredients: Place an old pail out at one side, and into this throw the meat scraps that are good for nothing else, egg shells, beans, hominy, bread crust, corn parched very brown, coarse meal siftings, and then when the day arrives to serve up the dish, take the water in which you have par boiled your pork and beans, or other greasy water, stirring into it bran sufficient to thicken well, allowing it to cook a few minutes, pouring the whole over these saved-up scraps. Let it stand a short time after it is thoroughly stirred, and feed while warm. Aside from this, give warm drink every morning, you will have plenty of eggs.

PAWING HORSE.—To prevent a horse pawing in the stable, tie or strap the legs together just above the knees, so they will stand about natural, say six or eight inches apart.

Thirty years ago Vermont was the principal wool-growing State in the Union, but at present the Western States, with Pennsylvania, New York, Texas and California, are the

leading producers, while New England is the principal consumer of this important staple.

Origin of the Baldwin Apple. Dol. Loammi Baldwin, chief engineer in building the Middlesex canal, lived in the northern part of Woburn, Mass., near said canal (a correspondent of the Nashua Telegraph says), and owned a piece of woodland in the south-western part of Wilmington, near what was then known as Butter's Bridge, from which he cut his firewood, cutting all clean as he went, leaving it to grow up again. In so doing he came to an apple tree, somewhat young, but thrifty and bearing, which the wood-peckers had pecked around the body and limbs so unmercifully that he feared that it would die; but as he was an ardent lover of good fruit, he concluded to "spare that tree," and see what was its fruit. The next autumn he had occasion to go to Wilmington for wood, and found lying on the ground beneath it some very nice-looking winter apples, a portion of which he carried home and deposited safely in his cellar. One day the next spring, having friends from Boston to dine with him, he brought forward the Pecker apples, as he called them, to try their quality for the first time, when they were found to be so far superior to any they had ever tasted before that he went immediately, out some scions and engrafted some of his own trees at home. Being high sheriff, he attended the courts at Concord and Cambridge, often taking his favorite apple to eat after dinner instead of smoking a cigar, and giving to his fellow boarders. Thus from his tree were scions cut, and the fruit is now known almost over the United States as the Baldwin apple.—Vermont Chronicle.

Stakes for Tomatoes. Thomas Meehan, the horticulturist of Germantown, Pennsylvania, says he has for several years noted the relative advantages of the different ways of cultivating tomatoes, and he concludes that the best practice to adopt is to proceed as with Lima beans—that is, set the stakes before the plants are put out. These stakes need not be over six feet high, and may be set about four feet apart each way. As the plants grow tie them up to the stakes; but that will be required over half a dozen times during the season. Twenty plants in this way will yield as much fruit as double the quantity on any other plan, and in quality there is no comparison. The common field plan of leaving tomatoes grow as they list, spreading everywhere over the ground, may be, as truck growers say it is, the way in which the heaviest weight of fruit can be had in proportion to the labor spent; but in this way the fruit is more acid. But whatever system is adopted do not set the plants until the soil is warm, or they will be stunted and time lost.

When eggs bear such good prices, and are so delicious in the many ways the cook brings them to the table, it is necessary that the hens have a little attention. Give them warm drink every morning. See that they have an abundance of gravel; old pieces of crockery pounded up will do better than nothing. Concoct a pudding from them, two or three times a week, not oftener, with the following ingredients: Place an old pail out at one side, and into this throw the meat scraps that are good for nothing else, egg shells, beans, hominy, bread crust, corn parched very brown, coarse meal siftings, and then when the day arrives to serve up the dish, take the water in which you have par boiled your pork and beans, or other greasy water, stirring into it bran sufficient to thicken well, allowing it to cook a few minutes, pouring the whole over these saved-up scraps. Let it stand a short time after it is thoroughly stirred, and feed while warm. Aside from this, give warm drink every morning, you will have plenty of eggs.

PAWING HORSE.—To prevent a horse pawing in the stable, tie or strap the legs together just above the knees, so they will stand about natural, say six or eight inches apart.

Thirty years ago Vermont was the principal wool-growing State in the Union, but at present the Western States, with Pennsylvania, New York, Texas and California, are the

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. BEAVER RADICAL! POWER PRESS. JOB PRINTING OFFICE! THE BEST. JOB OFFICE IN BEAVER COUNTY. OFFICE IN THE "RADICAL BUILDING," CORNER DIAMOND, BEAVER, PA. The proprietor has fitted up REGARDLESS OF COST A new and complete PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT RUNNING TWO POWER PRINTING PRESSES And is prepared to do all kinds of printing IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART as good and as Low Prices As can be obtained at Pittsburgh or elsewhere. PROFESSIONAL CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BLANK BOOKS, CHECKS, PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, CHECKS, DODGERS, NOTES, TAGS, &c. &c. Executed on the shortest notice. THE BEAVER RADICAL IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT \$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. GIVE US A CALL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. The supervisors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending April 14th, 1873. Dr. To amount on duplicate... \$941 45 To warrants granted... 73 11 Cr. By amount of work on roads... \$931 45 By warrant & superintending on roads... 73 11 \$1004 96

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. Of the School Fund of Freedom Borough for the year ending June 3, 1873: RECEIPTS. Balance on hand from last year as per last report... \$ 73 From Collector of School Tax... 1,008 71 From State Appropriation for 1873... 120 90 From other sources... 27 75 \$1,230 09

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of Beaver County, NEW BRIGHTON, PA. At the close of business on the 25th of April, 1873: RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts... \$173,281 28 Overdrafts... 169 97 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation... 120,000 00 U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand... 15,000 00 Due from Redeeming & Reserve Agents... 18,014 62 Due from National Banks... 3,813 29 Due from State Banks and Bankers... 813 29 Banking House... 14,374 54 Furniture and fixtures... 2,976 58 Current expenses... 1,285 08 Premiums... 189 53 Checks and other cash items... 455 08 Bills of other National Banks... 10,441 00 Fractional Currency and Nickels... 1,415 33 Specie—Coin... 5,510 90 Legal Tender Notes... 40,438 10 \$401,517 18

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in... \$200,000 00 Surplus Fund... 23,848 00 Discount... 2,906 49 Exchange... 1,851 48 Interest... 1,415 33 Profit and Loss... 160 61 National Bank circulation... 105,248 00 Dividends unpaid... 1,354 34 Individual Deposits... 64,870 00 Due to State Banks and Bankers... 189 26 \$401,517 18

ROCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and RELIABLE HOME COMPANY, thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

GIVEN AWAY. A FINE GERMAN CHROMO. WE SEND AN ELEGANT CHROMO. MOUNTED AND READY FOR FRAMING, FREE TO EVERY AGENT FOR UNDERGROUND LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE, BY THOS. W. KNOX. 912 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings. Relates incidents and accidents beyond the light of day; startling adventures in all parts of the world; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society, Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

WANTED TO BORROW. The Beaver County Agricultural Society wants to borrow Three Thousand Dollars, for a period of from two to three years, secured by bond and mortgage. Please address either of the undersigned. W. A. LAIRD, R. H. COOPER, BEAVER, PA. j27-2w

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The best place in the city to buy Clothing and Furnishing goods. Sign of the Hub. 272-17

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES. ESTABLISHED IN 1854. OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED. NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET. THE BRADBURY THE NATIONAL PIANO OF THE COUNTRY. READ THE FACTS. Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year; round and never loses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON. PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868. T. G. SMITH & Co.—Gents—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction 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. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly, M. SIMPSON.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of Beaver County, NEW BRIGHTON, PA. At the close of business on the 25th of April, 1873: RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts... \$173,281 28 Overdrafts... 169 97 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation... 120,000 00 U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand... 15,000 00 Due from Redeeming & Reserve Agents... 18,014 62 Due from National Banks... 3,813 29 Due from State Banks and Bankers... 813 29 Banking House... 14,374 54 Furniture and fixtures... 2,976 58 Current expenses... 1,285 08 Premiums... 189 53 Checks and other cash items... 455 08 Bills of other National Banks... 10,441 00 Fractional Currency and Nickels... 1,415 33 Specie—Coin... 5,510 90 Legal Tender Notes... 40,438 10 \$401,517 18

ROCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and RELIABLE HOME COMPANY, thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

GIVEN AWAY. A FINE GERMAN CHROMO. WE SEND AN ELEGANT CHROMO. MOUNTED AND READY FOR FRAMING, FREE TO EVERY AGENT FOR UNDERGROUND LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE, BY THOS. W. KNOX. 912 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings. Relates incidents and accidents beyond the light of day; startling adventures in all parts of the world; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society, Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

WANTED TO BORROW. The Beaver County Agricultural Society wants to borrow Three Thousand Dollars, for a period of from two to three years, secured by bond and mortgage. Please address either of the undersigned. W. A. LAIRD, R. H. COOPER, BEAVER, PA. j27-2w

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The best place in the city to buy Clothing and Furnishing goods. Sign of the Hub. 272-17

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES. ESTABLISHED IN 1854. OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED. NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET. THE BRADBURY THE NATIONAL PIANO OF THE COUNTRY. READ THE FACTS. Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year; round and never loses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."