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BEAVER RADICAL

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 reiterat-

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 Curning, 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 cuttivate, it 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 are also a great waste of land. They are not only unproductive property, but they cost in the waste of land slone 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 pollcy), it is cheaper to build and move hurdle fences, unless the stock kept

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, lettace, 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 eaved 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 added 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.

A Word for the Granges.

President Welsh, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, and located in the state that has had more experience with the Granges than any other, addresed the Patrons of Husbandry as follows:

Our bond of union is the congeniality of like pursuits. The leading Turpose of the Farmers' College and Farmers' Grange, though gained through different paths, are largely the same. The Grange seeks to aid the farmer by multiplying his means of intelligence, by giving fiber him the mastery of all the better asm; and, in short, would do for favor with manufacturers and dealhim what skillfully-organized effort ers.

by another method; by giving a knowledge to such as seek it, of all this important staple. 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 prepararation for consumption.

The necessities of various industries dependent on wool require that it be properly assorted as regards as the Baldwin apple. - Vermont 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 | These stakes need not be over six matters, tags, etc., the loss is correspondingly greater. An experienced wool stapler can tell pretty accurately, even on a hasty examination, stakes; but that will be required 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 | system is adopted do not set the 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 wayvery 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.

That the raw material varies greatly according to the breed of sheep, is also an undoubted fact. But the better grades of the carded staple of commerce should be of good color, free from a surplus of oily matter; its fiber smooth, clear, and parallel, fitted not only to take dyes, but adapted also to spinning and dressing. On the other hand, wools designed for the manufacture of worsted goods should be long, moderately fine, and of a strong

For years previous to the rebelmethods and processes of the farm, lion, fine wool sold most freely; but by the quickening, intensifying, and the war changed all this for the elevating all the better elements of time being, the demand for coarse his social life. The Grange would army clothing and blankets calling secure the farmer against the tor- for a coarse, long staple, which pidity of solitude and the extortions readily commanded a high price. of monopoly; would kindle in his On the return of peace, however, breast a readier zeal and steadier the coarser fiber was again neglectcourage, would touch all the labor ed, and is now only moderately acof his hands with a glow of enthusitive, while other grades find more

has already done for every other Thirty years ago Vermont was great human industry on the round the principal wool-growing State in earth. All this the Grange aims to the Union, but at present the Westdo by means which are the most ern States, with Pennsylvania, New natural, say six or eight inches immediate and direct. All this also York, Texas and California, are the apart.

the Farmers' College strives to do leading producers, while New England is the principal consumer of

> 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 BEAVER RADICAL correspondent of the Nashau 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 antumn 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, cut some scions and engratted 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

> > Stakes for Tomatoes.

Chronicle.

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. feet high, and may be set about four feet apart each way. As the plants grow tie them up to the 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 plants until the soil is warm, or they will be stunted and time lost.

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

Pawing Horse. To prevent a horse pawing in the stable, tie or strap the legs together just above \$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. the knees, so they will stand about

Miscellaneous. RINANCIAL STATEMENT. ROOK AND JOB PRINTING. PRINTING OFFICE JOB OFFICE IN BEAVER COUNTY. "RADICAL BUILDING," BEAVER, PA. PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT TWO POWER PRINTING PRESSES And is prepared to do all kinds of printing IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART

The supervisors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending April To amount on duplicates..... To werrans granted..... 21004 56 The School Directors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending To balance in Treasury from 1872...... \$ 451 87 \$2169 79 CR.
By amount paid on warrants.....\$2,056 89 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, Auditors Attest: J. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES Of the School Fund of Freedom Borough for the year ending June 2, 1878: RECEIPTS. Balance on hand from last year as per last

 report
 8
 73

 From Collector of School Tax
 1,008 71

 From State Appropriation for 1872
 120 90

 From other sources
 27 75

 EXPENDITURES. "Fuel and Contingencies..... Fees of Treasurer..... Salary of Secretary..... 21,055.53 JNO. F. BENTEL, Treasurer. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OFTHE National Bank of Beaver NEW BRIGHTON, PA. At the close of business on the 25th of April, 1873: Current expenses..... Bills of other National Banks..... Fractional Currency and Nickels. Specie—Coin.... Legal Tender Notes.... 40,438 10 LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in..... \$200,000 00 Correct—Attest:

23,848 56 2,808 49 . 1,851 48

 National Bank circulation
 105,248 00

 Dividends unpaid
 1,354 34

 Individual Deposits
 64,670 11

 Due to State Banks and Bankers
 180 26

 State of Pennsylvania, Solution State of Pennsylvania, Solution Seaver County, Solution Seaver 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 2nd day of June, 1873.

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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 have the wife with with your energes a processor to the left. heartily wish you success as successor to the inte-Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly, M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Place of the country. Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. G., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior. P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—

"All our friends admire the delightful tones o the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury." Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Piance for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them enlanded."

St. Nicholas Hotel. New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Brad-

B. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury." Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Sem-

inary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano." Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Plano in my family for

5,510 80

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard Coilege, Philadelphia. "I use as my tamily Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend

Rev. Daniel Curry. Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect." Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you

were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me.' Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate.

"I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled." Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than

any Piano in my District." Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist, "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superfor."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent. Hotels in the United States.

ohn Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every re-

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Brad-

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