

HOME AND FARM.

WHEN strawberry plants are set in rows three feet apart and a foot apart in the rows, it requires 14,520 for an acre.

NEVER allow a mudhole to remain about a well. If your water is muddy and impure throw in a peck of lime to purify it.

TEA, whether black or green, English-breakfast or Oolong, should never be allowed to boil. English-breakfast will bear a little longer steeping, but any delicately flavored tea, to be enjoyed in perfection, should be made as quickly as possible.

LEMON CUSTARD.—Take the juice of the lemons, with four ounces of fine sugar; heat a pint of cream scalding hot; pour it through a tea-pot, holding the vessel a yard high; the lemon-juice should be put into a soup plate. The custard is best made ten or twelve hours before using.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Select small silverskinned onions, remove with a knife all the outer skins, so that each onion will be perfectly white and clean. Put them in brine that will float an egg, for three days; bring vinegar to boiling point, add a little mace and whole red peppers (or sprinkle with cayenne, adding bits of horseradish and cinnamon bark, with a few cloves), and pour it hot over the onions, well drained from brine.

EGG-PLANT is prepared for cooking by first cutting the plant into slices without paring off the skin, then sprinkle pepper and salt between the slices and cover with a plate. Let remain an hour, then dip each slice separately first into beaten egg, then into fine bread or cracker crumbs. Cook in a spider or sauce-pan to a light brown in just enough hot lard or butter to keep from sticking to the pan during the process of cooking.

HOW TO CANDY FRUIT.—When finished in the sirup, put a layer into a new sieve, and dip it suddenly into hot water to take off the sirup that hangs about it; put it into a napkin before the fire to drain, and then do some more in a sieve; have ready sifted double refined sugar, which sift over the fruit on all sides till white; set it on the shallow end of a sieve in a slightly warmed oven, and turn it over two or three times; it must not be cold till dry; watch it very carefully.

EVERY gardener or farmer should raise his own onion, parsnip, cabbage, turnip, salad and beet seed, as well as save seed from his choicest cucumbers, squashes, tomatoes and melons. Gather them in paper bags of a size to suit the quantity desired, and then at once label before storing them. The room for seeds should be dry and well ventilated. In this way an annual outlay of five to ten dollars is saved, and good, fresh seed made a certainty.

PEACHES WITH RICE.—Take some peaches and cut them in halves; simmer them in a sirup for half an hour, then drain, and when cold arrange them on a dish round a shape of rice made as follows: Boll three tablespoonfuls of rice, pickled and washed clean, in a pint of milk, with sugar to taste, and a piece of vanilla; when quite done put it into a basin to get cold. Make a custard with a gill of milk and the yolks of four eggs; when cold mix it with the rice. Beat up a froth of cream, with some sugar and a pinch of isinglass dissolved in a little water; mix this very lightly with the rice and custard; fill a mold with the mixture and set it on ice. When moderately iced turn it out on a dish and serve.

Stirring the Soil.

Now is a favorable time to discuss the subject of stirring the soil deep and often in time of severe drought, to benefit the crops. Most of our professional farmers are of the opinion that deep and frequent stirring of the soil in time of a sharp drought tends to lessen the amount of moisture in the soil. From personal application of the hoe the past season, I have come to a different conclusion. I find that where I had used the hoe the most frequently, the ground is the softest, and plants are the best and mature better than where the ground is but seldom worked over with the hoe.

This brings to mind when I was a boy at home on my father's farm, a pious old neighbor, who, for several years in succession, on the same piece of ground, without manure, raised a very large crop of corn, and it was a common remark with the people: "What splendid corn Mr. S. most always has on that ground." But the good old man was always at work with his hoe, stirring the ground and often to be heard praying in his field of corn. My mother told me that his praying in his corn made it grow, but (not wishing to detract any thing from the efficacy of prayer,) I have come to the conclusion that the frequent stirring of the soil had very much to do with the yield of corn.

I am aware that the argument is used that frequent stirring of the earth lessens the amount of moisture, and, consequently, is an injury to the plants grown in the soil in time of drought. I believe this argument is based on the fact that we stir hay, grain, and all substances, to lessen the amount of moisture, for preservation, but this is not, in my opinion, a correct comparison, for we stir the ground and compost heap to hasten decomposition, and, by exposure, better fit it to receive and retain the rain and moisture from the atmosphere, and more readily convey it to the roots of the plants. When the farmer is driven from his field of corn or potatoes, when hoeing, by a smart shower of rain, he says to his man, "won't it soak in good where we hoed last?" That, in my opinion, is the fact in the case. The new hoed field will take in very much more of the rainfall and dew, at night, than the crusted field.

The man who feeds the grain into the threshing machine, wets a piece of sponge and places it over his mouth and nose, that he may breathe the easier. The earth is a sponge, and the plants, and the corn, and the grain, and every green thing is breathing through it. You compress the sponge on the mouth and nose of the man at the machine, and you kill the man; you compress the earth to the plants, and you destroy their vitality.—New England Farmer.

Business Habits of Farmers.

WERE the business habits of merchants and manufacturers as bad as those of most farmers, a large proportion of them would fail within a year. As a rule, farmers have no system in conducting their business operations. They contract obligations without specifying any exact time when they are to meet them. Many of them give notes in a very reckless sort of manner, and make no memorandum of the time they become due. When presented for payment they affect considerable surprise and resort to various subterfuges to obtain an extension of the time of payment. They generally object to giving a new note, though they are well aware that it is very difficult to raise money on the old one, as few persons wish to invest in an overdue obligation to pay money. Most farmers are offended if a person holding their note sells it. They think such an act implies a sort of disrespect or furnishes evidence that the seller does not presume that it will be paid at maturity. Some are angry if the holder of these notes negotiates them, for the reason, as they affirm, that they do not want their neighbors to know that they have outstanding obligations. In making contracts for labor it is very unusual for them to specify any definite time for payment. It is for this reason that women dislike to work in farm-houses and men prefer to work elsewhere than on farms. In a city or large town a woman who does cooking or housework expects her wages at the end of every week, and generally receives them. In shops, manufactories, printing offices, commercial establishments, and in most other places where men work in cities and large towns they receive their wages in cash on completing a week's labor. Some railroads and other corporations pay at the end of a month, instead of at the end of a week, but they have a definite time for paying for their services of their employees. These latter know what they are to expect, and when to expect it, and are seldom disappointed. This system of paying at the end of definite periods has much to do in causing both men and women to prefer labor in the city instead of in the country. Farmers are losers in consequence of their method of dealing with their employees. They would get work done much cheaper if they paid for it at regular periods. They would also get better work. Any person who labors faithfully, more energetically, and more contentedly if he is sure of his pay at the end of a day, week, or month. Pay-day is a great stimulus to exertion.

The hired help of farmers is sometimes "accommodated," as the expression is, with an order on the store where the employer has a running account. This order is, however, no equivalent for cash. It allows the holder of it to "trade it out" at a place he might never patronize if he had the cash wherewith to purchase goods. The holder of an order on a country trader is virtually obliged to take what he can and in the store at the price demanded for it. The articles may not be what the person wants, either in style or quality, but they are the only ones to be obtained by means of the order. Even if they suit the purchaser, the price demanded for them will ordinarily exceed the cash price, for the time when they are to be paid for is very indefinite. Men and women employed on farms like to exercise their own taste and judgment about purchasing goods as well as other persons do. It is for their interest no less than their pleasure to have the money they earn to spend when and where they please. If they are of frugal habits they are more likely to save money when paid their wages regularly. The farmer is benefited quite as much as his employees by prompt regular payment of wages.

The system of dealing with traders and mechanics pursued by most farmers is very objectionable and unbusinesslike. It consists in having a running account kept by the latter of all the articles sold, made, or repaired. A duplicate is rarely kept by the former, who is generally astonished at the amount of every bill that is presented for payment. Accounts grow very rapidly, especially when different members of a family are allowed to add to them. When goods or services are obtained on credit, the matter of price seems to be of secondary importance. Persons are careless about how much they pay when they count out the money for it, but if payment is to be delayed for an indefinite time they are not very particular. In fact the person who obtains goods or services on credit is not in a condition to have much to say about the price. He is receiving an equivalent for money, but instead of money he only gives a promise of it. For the same reason he is debarred from making very thorough examination of the quality of goods or work. The long and the short of the whole matter is, a large amount of very poor goods is generally obtained when they are charged up in a running account.

If a farmer has not the capital to bridge over the time before crops or stock are ready for the market, he will be obliged to hire money or obtain necessary supplies on credit. Undoubtedly the best course is to hire the money if it can be obtained at a reasonable rate. This will enable him to purchase goods at the lowest price they can be obtained. It will also keep him from asking any favors, as obtaining money from a capitalist is in the line of regular business. If he can not procure money at a reasonable rate of interest, he will be obliged to obtain goods on credit. But in doing so he should conform to business principles. He should inform the persons with whom he trades of the probable time when he can pay the bills against him. If he trades with a grocer, butcher, or dry-goods merchant, he should keep a pass-book and have the amount and price of every purchase entered in it, with the date, at the same time it is charged in the books of the seller. This arrangement, which requires but little trouble or expense, will obviate all misunderstandings and enable the purchaser at any time to see exactly how his accounts stand. Uncertainty in the time of meeting obligations is one of the leading characteristics of the ordinary farmer's method of doing business. A farmer of considerable wealth always wants it understood that he is "good for the money." And he does not seem to think that it should make any very great difference if an obligation is not met in time. If he is pressed to fix a time for

making a payment he will name the very uncertain one—"Just after harvest." One of the leading causes of failures among country merchants is the unreliability of their patrons, who are chiefly farmers, to pay their bills at definite times. This merchant obligates himself to do. But if his customers fail to pay him he is at the mercy of his city creditors. Many farmers construe the words "Just after harvest" to mean almost any thing they like. They may mean after grain is harvested and threshed, after corn is gathered, husked, and shelled, or after the prices offered for these articles meet their views. They will insist that they should not be obliged to sell their crops, which they have worked so hard to raise, at a sacrifice, and they seemingly care little about the sacrifices others are obliged to make on their account. Correct business habits are as important to farmers, in proportion to the magnitude of their operations, as they are to merchants, manufacturers and contractors. Not only their success, but the success of the persons with whom they have dealings, depend on them. Every person who has business transactions of any kind should meet obligations with promptness. Unless this is done infinite trouble is caused all parties concerned. Good business habits are elements of success to the farmer, and as many fail for want of them as from any cause. Prompt payments on the part of farmers tend to keep business moving in the neighborhood where they live, and assist in the business prosperity of the entire country. The high prices farmers pay, not only for family supplies, but for everything they require in their places, from lightning-rods to drain-tile, are largely due to the various inequities connected with the credit system, and to the failure, on one pretense or another, to meet obligations when they are due. Selling goods without security, to parties who propose to pay for them at their convenience, calls for high prices.—Chicago Times.

To Prevent Horses Interfering. A GREAT number of horses are in the habit of striking one leg against another, and a good deal of ingenuity has been at different times exercised in search of a remedy for this very troublesome practice. Both fore and hind legs are subject to cutting, the latter perhaps most frequently, when in them it is confined to the fetlock joint, whereas in the fore leg the horse may hit either the fetlock, the leg just above the pastern, or just under the knee, where it is called a speedy cut, from its occurring chiefly in fast action. It is desirable, before applying a remedy, to ascertain, if possible, the cause, and the part which strikes, whether the shoe or the foot, and if the latter, what part of it. Many horses strike from weakness, and cease to do so when they gain health and condition. This is more particularly observable with young horses. Others cut from a faulty conformation of the limbs, which are sometimes too close to each other; and sometimes the toe is turned too much out or too much in; when the toe is turned in, the horse usually cuts under the knee. The object to be kept in view, in shoeing such horses, must be to remedy, as much as we can, the faulty action, and to remove, if possible, the part which cuts. The part of the foot which strikes is generally that between the toe and the inside quarter, sometimes the inside quarter itself, but very rarely the heel of the shoe. If the horse turns his toe in, in all probability he wears the inside of the shoe most; and if so, the shoe should be made much thicker than the outside. If the contrary, the outside heel should be made thicker than the inside. The shoe should be beveled off, on the inside quarter, which should also be free from nails. If the horse strikes only with one foot, apply a shoe with a thicker inside heel to the foot of the limb that is struck. In the hind legs we often find that a three-quarter shoe will prevent cutting when other plans fail; for here the part that cuts is not situated so far forward as in the fore feet, so that the removal of the iron altogether from the inside quarter will often accomplish our aim. If, however, this shoe does not succeed, we can adopt will not prevent cutting, and then the only resource is the adoption of boots or straps.—Prairie Farmer.

The Prairie Farmer gives the following recipe for removing a film on a horse's eye: Dissolve four grains of nitrate of silver in four ounces of distilled water, and apply, by means of a camel's hair pencil, a portion between the eyelids, morning and evening. If, however, this so-called film consists of a well-defined scar after a wound in the surface of the eye-ball, or if the film is over half a year's standing, there can be but small hopes of its removal. A gradual diminution or disappearance, would, in a curable case, begin between the second and fifth week after treatment has begun. The above solution may be used alternately with the following, so that every other week one of the two remedies is used: Take half a drachm of sulphate of zinc, one drachm of diacetate of lead, and twenty ounces of soft water; mix. Open the eyelids gently, and by means of a piece of soft sponge, apply a portion twice daily.

The Northwestern Lumberman mentions an experiment which may have important results for lumbermen and grist-millers. Sawdust and bran, compressed at little cost into a space which will much reduce the cost of their transportation. Into a block of compressed sawdust an eight-penny nail was driven so firmly that it broke in the attempt to draw it. Yet the block was easily friable. Three pecks of bran were compressed into a roll six inches long by six inches in diameter, capable of enduring much handling, yet easily broken up by the fingers. The process will probably bring sawdust largely into use for bedding horses, and will reduce the cost of bran to consumers distant from the mills.

A SCHEME of African exploration is said to be under consideration in Portugal, which, if carried into execution, will probably result in the achievement of the most important geographical work. It is proposed that two expeditions should start simultaneously from the Portuguese possessions on the east and west coasts of Africa, and after founding a series of scientific and commercial stations along their line of route, meet at some point in the interior.

[Hoboken Democrat.] "I have been suffering from a peculiar, throbbing pain, which seems to be the extension of everything else. Such a headache troubled Mrs. A. Etting, of Plainfield, N. J. She said: 'I suffered for sixteen years with a painful nervous headache, and I consulted many physicians in vain. Some time ago I received by chance a Hamburg Family Almanac, read the testimonial in favor of Hamburg Drops and bought a bottle for trial. The effect was so beneficial that I continued its use. Before many weeks had passed I was cured, and keep the wonderful remedy constantly on hand.'—The greatest love of the human race is a Toledo mstr. When he slips down he prefers to have a crowd see him, so they can have the fun of laughing.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.] "Diner (sniffing).—'Waiter, I really think this fish is not fresh.'" Waiter.—'Yes, sir, but the answer for that, sir! I've only been here a week, sir!'"

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CHICAGO. CATTLE—Native Steers..... 5 50 @ 5 85 HOGS—Good to Choice..... 4 00 @ 4 25 FLOUR—White..... 5 00 @ 5 75 WHEAT—No. 2..... 92 @ 98 COIN—No. 2..... 92 @ 98 OATS—No. 2..... 29 @ 30 RYE—No. 2..... 29 @ 30 PORK—New Mess..... 15 50 @ 17 75

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