

THE FARM.

MAXIMS FOR FARMERS.—It is worth while for all farmers everywhere to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farms.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors. That hay is a great deal cheaper made in summer than purchased in winter.

That more stock perish from famine than founder.

That a horse which lays his ears back and looks like lightning when any one approaches him is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scripping the feed of fattening hogs is a mere waste of grain.

That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children properly is money lent at one hundred per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten lounging around country taverns. That cows should always be milked regularly and clean.

That it is the duty of every man to take a good, reliable, entertaining paper, and pay for it, promptly of course.

Queen Victoria does not think it too great a condescension for royalty to compete for prizes at fairs. She has recently won, at the Birmingham Cattle and Agricultural Society's Exhibition, a premium of £50 for a Shorthorn Hereford from her Windsor farm. She will take the prize in the form of a cup of that value, and has asked to be allowed to select personally one from a number of designs of cups.

A North Carolina paper says the time has come when the timber on an acre of land is equal to or more valuable than any crop the land can produce. Instead of burning off the trees, owners are now preparing to compete with Northern markets by saving the timber and by planting trees in old fields. The thrift of the North is now an object of imitation and not of ridicule.

RAISING A COLT.—A colt is regarded as an incumbrance, because he is useless until he arrives at a suitable age for work, but it really costs very little compared with his value, to raise a colt. When the period arrives at which the colt can do service, the balance sheet will show in his favor, for young horses always command good prices if they are sound and well broken. A colt needs but very little feeding if the pasture is good and there is water running through it. He needs then only a small feed of oats at night—no corn—and if he is given hay it is not necessary to give him a full ration. What he eats will not be one third of his value when he is three years old, and if he is well bred the gain is greater.

When a farmer raises his horses he knows their disposition, constitution and capacity. It is the proper way to get good sound, serviceable horses on the farm. It should not be overlooked that a colt must be tenderly treated from birth and must be fondled and handled as much as possible. He should never hear a harsh word, but should be taught to have confidence in everybody he sees or knows. This is an easy matter if his training begins from the time he is a day old. He can be thus gradually broken without difficulty, and will never be troublesome. No such thing as a whip should be allowed in a stable that contains a colt. Colts should not be worked until three years old, and then lightly at first, as they do not fully mature until six years old, and with some breeds of horses even later. Mares with foals at their sides should be fed on the richest and most nourishing food.

HOW TO SAVE BOYS.—Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associates, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desires to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that their homes are associated with the repression of natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them into the society that

in some measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public houses at first for love of liquor—very few people like the taste of liquor; they go for the animated, and hilarious companionship they find there, which they discover does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it, then, that their homes compete with public places in attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and light bright fires at night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the wall. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of dullness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass boyhood, and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions depends on you. Believe it possible that, with exertion and right means, a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.—Appleton's Journal.

THE HOUSE.

RYE BREAD.—Take two cups of Indian meal, make in a thick batter with scalding water; when cool add a small cup of white bread sponge, a little sugar and salt and a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved. In this stir as much rye as possible with a spoon; let it rise until it is very light; then work in with your hand as much rye as you can, but do not knead it, as that will make it hard; put it in buttered bread tins and let it rise for about fifteen minutes; then bake it for an hour and a half, cooling the oven gradually for the last twenty minutes.

APPLE JELLY.—A beautiful and delicious jelly may be made of any sour red apples, such as Spitzenbergs, Baldwins, or Northern Spys. Wash, quarter and core without paring, and cook until the whole mass has a red tinge and is soft. Pour into a colander, drain off the juice, and run it through a jelly bag. Boil again one-half hour. Measure and to every three cups of juice allow two cups of sugar, and boil again fifteen minutes. If highly-flavored jelly is liked, lemon or vanilla may be added before it is turned into the cups. Most jelly recipes give an equal measure of sugar and fruit juice, but in making jelly of winter apples two of sugar to three of fruit gives a good firm jelly that will cut smoothly with a knife.

DELICIOUS PUDDING.—A delicious pudding is made by taking eight or nine good-sized and tart apples; peel them and cut out the cores, leaving the apples whole. Fill the space thus made with sugar and a little grated nutmeg or cinnamon. Put them in an earthen baking dish, so large that the apples will cover the bottom only. Then make a rich custard, allowing four or five eggs to one quart of milk; sweeten to your taste. Pour this over the apples, and bake until they are tender; try them with a broom splint. Serve with cake or with sweet biscuit.

MOCK OYSTERS.—To make corn (mock) oysters mix into a pint of grated corn, three tablespoonfuls of milk, one teaspoonful of flour having in it one-half measure of good Baking Powder, two ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper, and one egg; drop into hot butter with a tablespoon; fry brown on both sides; serve on hot platter.

MUFFINS.—Two eggs, one pint of flour, one-half-pint of sweet milk, two table spoonfuls of yeast, one teaspoonful of lard, and salt to taste. Grease the muffin tins as for cake, then bake in a quick oven, and serve immediately.

ORANGE MARMALADE.—Cut the peel very fine, fine as a thread, boil in clear water till tender; drain well, and rinse in clear water. Take the pulp and juice, separating it from all the white skin, which is very bitter. Add this to the peel, and then add equal (full) weight of sugar, and boil from forty-five minutes to an hour.

SCIENCE.

An interesting application of the electric light for signalling was recently shown in Paris. A balloon, measuring about 100 cubic feet, and filled with pure hydrogen, was sent up, being held captive by a rope containing two copper wires. A swan incandescent light, which had been placed in the gas and attached to the top of the balloon, was lighted, and splendidly illuminated the aerial machine. It was then shown by systematic interruptions that the dots and dashes of the Morse system of telegraphing could be imitated, so as to transmit messages to a great distance. Such a mode of communication would often be of great advantage in war.

A Chicago man has invented a cast-iron tableware that looks just like porcelain, and is in ecstasies when he sees a servant girl drop half a dozen cups and shriek with horror at observing their failure to break.

A paper watch has been exhibited by a Dresden watchmaker. The paper is prepared in such a manner that the watch is said to be as serviceable as those in ordinary use.

HEALTH HINTS.

RUNNING UP STAIRS.—A New York physician thinks there is a connection between hastily ascending stairs, and heart disease. He says: "The greatest care is necessary in this matter for people with any heart trouble, either latent or developed. There certainly are among our business and professional men, many afflicted with some form of heart trouble, which has often been induced by severe attacks of rheumatism or kidney disease. I have not known a case of heart disease which was attributed alone to ascending stairs. Of course the first effect of running or rapidly ascending, is shortness of breath. That means that the legs and arms are moving quickly, while the motion of the heart not having caught up, is slower. So, a load of blood from the limbs is suddenly thrown upon the heart, before it begins to move rapidly enough to dispose of it. This undue burden suddenly put on the heart and the temporary congestion in the lungs, causes imperfect action on their part, and we experience what is known as shortness of breath. This is what everybody has felt running up stairs to catch a train. But, if the heart is perfectly sound, this exertion will not cause disease. But persons with weak hearts, should go very carefully.

VARIETIES.

A Sunday-school teacher after reading to her class the story of a generous child, asked them what generosity was. One little fellow shook his head vigorously, and on being requested to answer, said, "It's giving to others what you don't want yourself."

It is possible to tell the age of a cow by the wrinkles on her horns, but nature has provided no outward signs by which the age of an egg can be computed. Break it gently.

We are told "the evening wore on," but we are never told what the evening wore on that occasion. Was it the close of a summer's day?

A wee boy beset his mother to talk to him, and say something funny. "How can I?" she asked. "Don't you see how busy I am, baking these pies?" "Well, you might say, 'Charlie, won't you have a pie?' That would be funny for you."

At a school examination, in reply to the question as to the meaning of the terms Pharisee, Sadducee, and Publican, a youngster replied that "He did not know the meaning of Pharisee, but that Sadducee were those who did not believe in spirits, and Publicans were people who did."

A new nursemaid had been engaged for the family of John Leach. On her appearing in the nursery she was thus addressed by Master Leach: "Nurse, papa says I am one of those children that can only be managed by kindness, and I'll trouble you to fetch some sponge-cake and oranges."

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