

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

WINTER FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS IN DENMARK.

The winter food of cows is a matter of very great importance, and has a marked influence on the quality of the butter. The food employed consists of corn, cake, hay and oat or barley straw. On some farms mangers are given, but this is not the rule. Considerable information as to the influence of particular foods on the quality of the butter has been gathered by Professor Segelcke from the data afforded by dairy exhibitions. At such exhibitions, after the judges have pronounced their verdict on the quality of the butter, the history of each specimen is attached to it, the food supplied to the cows being one of the particulars mentioned. The different kinds of corn and cake employed are divided by Professor Segelcke into three classes, according to their influence on the quality of the butter.

First class: cake, wheat, bran and oat. Second class: barley, rye, maize and wheat. Third class: linseed cake, peas, vetch seed and rye.

Straw has a still lower value, producing when used alone a very hard and inferior butter; over ripe straw or hay is especially prejudicial. The use of one or more of the first class foods is essential for the production of fine butter; they give a moist, soft character to the butter, and greatly improve the flavor. A straw diet, with the addition of these foods, will yield a butter equal to grass butter. A mixture of first and second class foods is recommended. The third class foods yield a dry, hard butter of inferior quality. The use of rape cake in Denmark has greatly increased of late years. Instead of exporting rape cake Denmark now imports it, and its price is now little different from that of linseed cake.

The daily ration of Mr. Valentin's milk cows during winter consists of oat and barley straw, not cut into chaff, with rape cake 1 lb., malt dust 1 lb., bran 2 lbs., corn 4 to 5 lbs., mangel 20 to 30 lbs., hay 6 to 10 lbs. The corn is mixed oats and barley. These are commonly sown together as "mixed corn" in the proportion of two-thirds oats and one-third barley. The corn is ground and mashed with water when given to the cows. The cows are fed twice a day, the first feeding commencing at 5 a.m., the second at 1 or 2 p.m. Rye or wheat straw is given as litter at night.

TELL THE AGE OF FOWLS.

If a hen's spurs are hard, and the scales on the legs rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head will corroborate your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you can not bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some less particular. A young hen has only the rudiment of spurs, the scales on her legs are smooth, glossy, and fresh colored, whatever the color may be; the claws tender and short, the nail sharp, the under bill soft and the comb thin and smooth.

An old hen turkey has rough scales on the legs, callous ones on the scales of the feet, and long strong claws; a young one the reverse of those marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey cock has a long tuft or beard, a young one but a sprouting one; and when they are off the smooth scale on the legs decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and in the elastic shoot upon the nose.

An old goose, when alive, is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill and the fineness of the feathers, and, when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the pinions and the bill and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is a difference that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than the old.

A young pigeon is discovered by its pale color, smooth scales, tender collapsed feet, and the yellow, long down interspersed among its feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red colored legs and no down, and then is too old to use as a squab.

TRAINING A COLT.

General Geddes, of the Iowa agricultural college, in answer to a question recently made the following remarks about the early training of colts: The foal should see man and become accustomed to his presence from his birth. A lasting control over the animal may be gained in the following way: As soon as the foal is dropped, or a minute or two after, assist him in his efforts to rise by placing the arms round his breast and hips. He will resist the handling, but it must be continued until the foal is steady and square on his legs. He must not be allowed to get away from you, or the lesson is lost, but as soon as he is perfectly quiet release the hold on him very gradually, retire from him a few paces, and his first and most effectual lesson of human mastery is received. When the colt is four weeks old, he should be broken to the halter. This should be made of light material and fitted properly to his head, so that it can be enlarged from time to time as the animal increases in size. This act should be done with great gentleness; any roughness on the part of the man will never be forgotten by the colt. This is the second step in the animal's education; the second impression he receives of the fact that man is his master, and if the operation is performed without violence, he also learns

that his master is not his enemy, but his friend. I have found it a good plan to leave the halter on the head of the colt a day or two at a time until he becomes accustomed to wearing it. The lead-rein can be unclipped from the halter as the latter is left on the animal. Lead with the halter is the only act in the process of breaking the colt that should be done until the animal reaches his first year, at which time instruction in horses should be the business of his education.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Vegetables of all kinds are now arriving in large quantities from Long Island and near points, and are fresher and superior in quality to the products of the southern states, from which the greater portion of the supply has been derived for some time. Peas are pretty much the same as those harvested last week. Green peas and asparagus are nearly out of season, and the first crop of artichoke is nearly exhausted. New potatoes and string-beans are plentiful and cheaper. Fruit of every variety, in season, is very abundant, except strawberries; these are becoming scarce and are generally small and poor. Raspberries are in a little larger supply; "Antwerp" sell at 10 to 12 cents per one-third of a quart cup in the markets and the fruit stores. Currants are very plentiful, and sell at six to ten cents per pound, the highest price being asked for the variety known as cherry currants. Cultivated blackberries are now arriving, and sell at 16 cents per quart, while wild blackberries sell at 10 cents. For other fruits, as whortleberries, gooseberries, cherries, peaches, watermelons and cantaloupes, prices are unchanged. "Beach" or "mountain" plums are the newest thing in the markets in the way of fruit; they sell generally at 10 cents per quart, and some very large sized ones sell in the fruit stores at higher prices. The pineapples now arriving are quite small; they sell at the rate of two or three for 25 cents. Hot house grapes sell in the lower Broadway fruit stores at 75 cents to \$1.50 per pound. Spring chickens sell at 25 to 30 cents and spring ducks at 20 to 25 cents per pound, and small fed pigeons at \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen. Residents of Brooklyn can, after July 4, buy woodcock, but their sale is forbidden in New York county until August 1. Fish is plentiful and prices are low; salmon is the dearest variety, selling at 20 to 30 cents per pound. Prices for meats, butter, eggs and all staple articles not enumerated are the same as last week.

1. Raspberry Vinegar.—Gather the raspberries on a dry day; put them in a jug; mash them thoroughly; strain and for every quart of juice add half a pint of best wine vinegar; let them rest two or three days, and then for every pint of the liquor add one pound of lump sugar; boil all together twenty minutes; let it stand until cold; then bottle, but do not cork too tightly, else the bottle will burst.—M. M. R.

2. Cover your raspberries with good vinegar, and, after lying for two or three days, strain through a flannel bag; pour the juice again on the raspberries, and if you wish to have it very rich, a third time; the last straining should be perfectly clear; to every pint of juice add one pound and a quarter of lump sugar and boil one hour.—F.

Mixture for Skeletonizing Leaves.—Four ounces common washing soda dissolved in one quart boiling water; add two ounces slaked quick lime; boil 15 minutes; cool and pour off clear liquid into a saucerpan. Put over the fire, and when at boiling point put in leaves and boil for an hour; add boiling water occasionally to replace the loss by evaporation. When leaves are removed, if the cellular tissue does not rub off in cold water boil again. When skeletonized, they put them into a weak solution of chloride of lime—one large table spoonful of chloride of lime to one quart water, and a few drops of vinegar; let leaves remain in bleaching fifteen minutes; if leaves remain in the bleaching mixture too long they become brittle. A soft tooth brush is better to clear skeletons with than the finger. Gather specimens of matured leaves in July to September; never in damp weather. Dry specimens in white blotting paper, under gentle pressure.—X.

Poison for Floors.—One pound of beeswax, one quart of benzine; the beeswax melted soft, to which add the benzine; put them over a range or stove, the fire closely covered, as benzine is highly inflammable; stir together till well mixed. These are the proportions; the quantity must depend upon the space to be covered. Apply to the floor, first making it clean, and rub in thoroughly. It shows the grain of the wood, and makes a permanent polish, growing better by use and rubbing in. It is free of dust, and clean and laborious to take care of, twice a year rubbing and sweeping, so to speak, with broom or a damped cover. The floor of the Louvre has on it this preparation, and all who have seen it will recall its smooth and clean appearance.—Julia Cary.

Currant Jelly.—One pint of currant juice, one quart of benzine—the beeswax melted soft, to which add the benzine; put them over a range or stove, the fire closely covered, as benzine is highly inflammable; stir together till well mixed. These are the proportions; the quantity must depend upon the space to be covered. Apply to the floor, first making it clean, and rub in thoroughly. It shows the grain of the wood, and makes a permanent polish, growing better by use and rubbing in. It is free of dust, and clean and laborious to take care of, twice a year rubbing and sweeping, so to speak, with broom or a damped cover. The floor of the Louvre has on it this preparation, and all who have seen it will recall its smooth and clean appearance.—Julia Cary.

Polish for Floors.—One quart of beeswax, one quart of benzine; the beeswax melted soft, to which add the benzine; put them over a range or stove, the fire closely covered, as benzine is highly inflammable; stir together till well mixed. These are the proportions; the quantity must depend upon the space to be covered. Apply to the floor, first making it clean, and rub in thoroughly. It shows the grain of the wood, and makes a permanent polish, growing better by use and rubbing in. It is free of dust, and clean and laborious to take care of, twice a year rubbing and sweeping, so to speak, with broom or a damped cover. The floor of the Louvre has on it this preparation, and all who have seen it will recall its smooth and clean appearance.—Julia Cary.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and DERANGED LIVER, such as

Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers

Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic

Diarrhea, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic

Constitutional Complaints, &c.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

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NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED

When you have a

Dull Headache, Weight of the Stomach

after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE

TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion,

SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.

BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE.

DR. TUTT.—I have your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak

Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do with them, but I have seen them in use, and they are good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in the West, and I have no objection to their use, but I do not like to have them in my possession.

J. W. THIBETTS, Doctor.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail

on receipt of 25 cents.

Once, 35 Murray St., New York.

Sick Headache

Positively Cured by

these Little Pills.

They also relieve

Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

A perfect remedy for

Headache, Neuralgia, &c.

Take one Pill

three times a day.

Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

REID & KLINGENSMITH, Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA, Marion county, ss:

In the Circuit Court of Marion county, in the state of Indiana, on the 27th day of June, 1878, the above named plaintiff, has filed in the Circuit Court of Marion county, in the state of Indiana, a complaint against the above named defendant, and that on the 17th day of June, 1878, the said plaintiff filed in said clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person showing that said defendant, Sarah A. McCorkle vs. James W. McCorkle. Be it known, that on the 17th day of June, 1878, the above named plaintiff, by her attorney, filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Marion county, in the state of Indiana, a complaint against the above named defendant, and that on the 17th day of June, 1878, the said plaintiff filed in said clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person showing that said defendant, James W. McCorkle, is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Now, therefore, by order of said court, said defendant above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appears and answers or demurs thereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the term of said court, to be begun and held at the court house in the city of Indianapolis on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1878, and compound and general, and all things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Clerk.

REID & KLINGENSMITH, Attorneys.

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