

## HOME AND FARM.

An experienced egg packer writes as follows:—I have seen several plans of packing eggs to preserve them, published in the papers, but have never seen mine. I will give it and you can publish it if you think it worth a place in your columns. Why sell eggs at a low price when you can save them for a better price? How? Procure a wire egg basket, put a kettle of water on the stove and let it come to a boil; fill your basket with eggs and immerse them in the boiling water five or six seconds or till you can count ten (not too fast), then take them out, let them dry, and pack them down in oats with the little end down to prevent the air that is in the yolk from working through the egg. Then keep them in a cool, dark cellar, or if you have no cool cellar pack in salt. The scalding cooks the skin in the shell and closes the pores, excluding the air. I have seen eggs thus treated carried through the heat of summer, and kept till October, and when taken up for market, came out sound, bright and fresh as a new-laid egg, both outside and in.

**HOW TO KEEP FLIES AWAY.**—The room can easily be made proof against flies and insects by using black, blue or green mosquito netting at the windows and at the doors; tack the netting to a simple frame that almost anyone can make who is handy with tools. This netting looks quite as nice as the wire screens, and has the merit of being very much cheaper. Any one who has been confined to a bed of sickness during the season of heat and flies will testify to the immense relief such screens afford. Sickness and heat are enough to contend with, but the flies render the sick room almost unbearable.

Our agricultural readers must know by this time how deep is our interest in the improvement of the Nova Scotian farmer's "all round" horse. Wherever, therefore, we find practical common sense on this point we extract it. For the following we are indebted to the *Maritime Farmer*, (Fredericton, N. B.)

It is one thing to grow a horse for market and speed, but quite another to grow one for the home or farm. To be sure the horse that is sold should be educated to know its place, and be ready to fill it at any time. But for home use we need the most perfect animals possible, and the selling of those that come nearest to perfection and keeping an inferior one, is the worst policy a man can resort to. For home or farm purposes the horse should be perfectly healthy, sound, kind, tractable, gentle, willing to work, safe for any member of the family, of good size, an easy keeper and a good roadster. Speed here has no place, for the horse employed in drawing the heavy load, or at work on the plow, is hardly in fit condition for trotting, but it should be a fast walker and a free driver. All this is possible to any farmer who owns a sound brood mare. Much is to be gained by education. More work, comfort, pleasure, satisfaction and profit will come from such a horse as here described, than is possible from those so frequently seen kept for home purposes. Far too many miserable failures are to be met on the road, or seen struggling with the heavy load. They are the natural outcome of the indifferent and cheap breeding of the past. It does not cost as much to keep a good horse as a poor one, and no argument can be brought in favor of retaining such, save that the good ones have been sold from the place, and the scrubs have been left. Too often these are used as the foundation for more of the same kind, thus multiplying the numbers. A good horse is a stimulant to its owner. More and better work will be accomplished than is possible with a poor one. With a good horse there will be some improved stock, better care and warmer barns, and these in return ensure greater profit, so that as an investment, a good horse, suitable for the farm and home, is the best a man can make. There is no reason why the farmers' families should not own and drive better horses than any other class. They can brood them on the farms, grow the hay and grain, give them the attention they need, and in winter have time to educate them to a thorough knowledge of what is required of them.

**FRUIT LADDERS.**—Every farm, says a writer on the subject, should be supplied with two or more ladders, one for short distances that can be readily carried about with one hand, and one for greater heights. Common ladders with parallel poles or bars do not rest well against the branches of a tree, and hence do not make convenient ladders for picking fruit in orchards.

If the bars are made to run up to a point, the ladder may be thrust anywhere in the trees and will remain firmly in its place. A broad wooden padded hook may be attached to the upper end by which this ladder may be hung on any limb and drawn down slightly, so that the legs may rest on the ground. This is one of the most convenient forms of step ladders in use. The shape of this ladder would be a very long triangle.

A modification of the ordinary ladder may be made by attaching a similar padded hook to the upper end of one of the bars, cutting off a foot or so of the other bar so as to allow the hook to be placed on a limb.

Another convenient fruit ladder may be constructed of any light, tough sapling timber, such as young ash, poplar or chestnut. The sapling should be split at the butt and opened about two feet. The holes for the rounds in the split part should be bored rather slanting so that the rounds when driven in will fit; the distance apart ought to be eighteen inches and the timber from which they are split should be well seasoned. The other short rounds or pegs should be made of stuff three-fourths of an inch by about two inches, and put in mortices of the same size, and trimmed, curving upward, the ends to project about six inches on each side of the pole.

Opening the foot of the pole gives standing breadth and will take two or three rungs, above the pegs may be driven in as the iron spikes are on a telegraph pole.

**BUTTERMILK AS A BEVERAGE.**—The fact that buttermilk is kept for sale as

a summer drink in city restaurants and saloons, and that its use as a beverage is increasing, is a favorable sign of the times, for it indicates a regard for health and temperance. High medical authority gives very good reasons why it should be more generally used in both city and country. Among its beneficial effects particular stress is laid upon the power to clear the system of those unwholesome impurities which clog and poison it during the summer season. That long-time standard authority, *Hall's Journal of Health*, declares that "buttermilk should be freely used by all who can get it. Every one who values good health should drink it daily in warm weather, and let tea, coffee, etc., alone." And for the benefit of those who are not already aware of the fact, it adds that in the churning the first process of digestion is gone through, making it one of the easiest and quickest of all things to digest. It makes gastric juice, and contains properties that very readily assimilate with it with very little wear upon the digestive organs.

**PATIENCE WITH WORKING TEAMS.**—This is a virtue at all seasons, and a very essential one during the summer solstice, when hard work must be done in very hot weather. At such a time a farmer must be careful, merciful, and also see that every one in his employ is patient with the working animals. Some one truly says that the quality of Northern farm help is deteriorating, and that in nothing is this seen more clearly than in the management of teams. Every hired man wants to work with the team, most of them because they think this part of the work is the easiest. The team has to suffer, being poorly cared for at all times and liable to severe beatings whenever the driver is provoked. A high-spirited horse is soon ruined by such treatment, and this fact is causing a great increase in the number of mules now kept by Northern farmers. The mule has long been considered necessary at the South, where the farm labor has been much less intelligent than here.

Mr. George Noyes, one of the proprietors of the *Massachusetts Plotman*, is dead.

The annual appropriation for agriculture by the New York State Legislature for this year is \$283,424.11.

A mass of cobweb pinched up in a wad and pressed to a cut will stop the flow of blood instantly.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

Any lady who is able to paint "just a little" may make this pincushion for 10cts., buy an ordinary wooden plaque, about the size of a coffee saucer. Make 4 tiny bags of different colored satin; one black, one orange, one red, and one blue; they should measure about 5 inches in length and 6 in width—that is 3 when sewed together. Fringe out the top and fill with bran and tie with narrow ribbon, leaving short ends to the bows. Tie the orange and black bags with dark red ribbon; the blue with pale pink, and the red with olive; the more colors the brighter and prettier the cushion. On one bag paint with fancy letters, "Oats," on another "Wheat," on the third "Corn" and on the fourth "Rye." Pile them carelessly together, fasten them to the plaque with glue, leaving a space on one side to paint:

"This is the malt  
That lay in the house  
That Jack built."

**REMOVING FURNITURE BRUISES.**—Wet the part with warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak and lay it on the place, apply on that a hot flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise be not gone repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent or bruise will be raised level with the surface. Keep it continually wet, and in a few minutes the bruise will disappear.

**TO REMOVE GREASE FROM KITCHEN FLOORS.**—Have ready soft soap, some hot water, rain water is best, and a hot flat-iron. Rub the spot of grease well with the soft soap, and let it stand a few minutes, and then iron with the hot-iron, being sure not to miss any part of it, and then wash thoroughly with the hot water. To set the iron for a minute in hot water will cleanse it.

**TO CLEAN LAMP CHIMNEYS.**—To make lamp chimneys look beautifully clean, wash them in warm soapsuds, turn scalding water over them, wipe dry with a soft cloth, and rub with a piece of newspaper. This will give a nicer polish than can be obtained in any other way.

Windows treated in the same way will be found to look much nicer than if simply washed and rinsed.

It has been demonstrated that the best manner for keeping lemons fresh is to pack them in dry sand.

Where a filter is unobtainable, a very little alum will purify foul water. An ounce of alum will purify a whole hoghead of foul water.

Chloride of lime is an infallible preventative for rats, as they flee from its odor as from a pestilence. It should be thrown down their holes, and spread about whatever they are likely to come, and should be renewed once a fortnight.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mother: there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.