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HOME AND FARM.

A lady says this mode of preserving eggs has proved successful with her for years:—1. Be sure your eggs are fresh to begin with and wash them clean. 2. Use eggs only from hens not in company with cocks, as such eggs will keep three times as long as those containing the germs of chicks. 3. Keep them in a cool place—the cooler the better. Only be careful that the eggs do not freeze. 4. Turn them half over three times a week, to prevent them from adhering to the shells. The turning of the egg is very important, and is one of the secrets of success. 5. No packing material is necessary. Simply lay them on racks or shelves, though, if preferred, they may be packed in boxes, in dry oats, and the boxes turned.

A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman*, writing about gapes, says:—"I have used a simple remedy for a long time—one that I have never seen mentioned. It is simply to put kerosene oil in the water, once in a while, not too much at a time—a person would have to use judgment about quantity. As soon as I notice a chicken, large or small, gaping, I give a dose in water. They do not seem to notice it. I have never lost any from the gapes."

LENDING AND BORROWING TOOLS.—Farmers should live in concord with their neighbors. One of the means of doing this is on one side an obliging desire to aid by lending, and on the other enough independent spirit not to weary this obliging neighbor with overmuch borrowing. It should be remembered that it is a disgrace to a farmer, however poor, to be obliged to borrow certain classes of tools, used almost every day, costing little, and easily injured. Some people borrow hoes, costing less than a half-dollar each, and easily dulled so as to destroy half of this value. On the other hand, the higher-priced implements used infrequently may often better be hired than owned. In this way grain drills, mowers and reapers, may do service for an entire neighborhood, and all parties do much better by the transaction than if each had the extra expense with exclusive service.

MOWING THE ROADSIDE.—As fencing material grows scarce, little stock is allowed in the roads, and none except those led by an attendant. If the roadside is left smooth, as it should be, it can be cheaply cut by the horse mower, thus securing a lot of valuable hay. This is possibly the best use to which the roadside can be put, and it is worth while to clear away stones, and leave nearly level surface for cutting over.

A St. John contemporary suggests a walking match for horses. While much attention is directed to the development of speed in trotting and running among horses, the not at all unimportant matter of walking smart is apparently overlooked. Owing to the defective character of many of our public highways, it is frequently impossible to drive a horse at trotting speed even of a moderate kind. At such times it is necessary to walk, and many good trotters walk at an intolerably slow pace. This defect could be remedied by proper attention, and valuable time would be saved. For ordinary farm work a horse that walks at a smart gait is much more valuable than the ordinary slow coach.

KEEPING APPLES.—After apples have been carefully picked and properly packed away in barrels, there is still danger of their failing to keep well, unless some intelligence is shown in the method of storing the barrels and their contents. More failures occur from keeping apples too warm than any other one course. This fruit requires to be as cool as is practicable without freezing. A frequent change from cold to warm is fatal to the keeping quality of any fruit, and especially to the apple. Let the temperature be a uniform one, and as low as possible without freezing. It is no longer considered essential to store apples in an absolutely dry place. On the contrary, there are advocates for storing this fruit in cellars where water stands, the argument being that the fruit keeps fresher, and is not liable to wither.

A HINT FOR MILKERS.—An exchange pertinently observes that during the hot months, when flies bite savagely, it will be found a means of comfort and a promoter of gratitude from the cow, a rest for her switch, and thus a preserver of good-temper in the milker, if a thin sheet be spread over the cow while she is being milked. It will keep off the flies, the cow will stand gratefully still and good results will follow all around. It won't cost much, but will pay big dividends.

A great deal of vagueness exists yet among butter-makers on the subject of ripening cream, says *Hoard's Dairyman*. A great many men and women who have had a chance, at least, to know better, will persist in putting fresh skimmed cream into the churn. Mr. N. G. Gilbert, of New York, made a little experiment to see what the result would be. For about a week he had been getting about five pounds of butter from one hundred pounds of milk, but not being satisfied that he was getting all the butter from the milk, he tried the experiment of keeping the two skimmings separate until the second mess of cream was well cured, and then putting them together and churning. From one churning thus treated, he obtained six pounds of butter to the hundred pounds of milk. Here was a gain of 20 per cent., all for the use of a little intelligent experimenting.

On the subject of harvesting potatoes, a Red Oak, Iowa, correspondent writes the *Farmers' Review*.—"The way I dig potatoes is with a 14 inch plow, and put a 16-inch throwboard on lower box of wagon, and have the team right with you. Pick and throw direct into wagon. To unload, I use a screen twelve or sixteen feet long with lath bottom, and placed just so the potatoes will run down it into bin or collar, and then unload with win-