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THE AMERICAN UNION.

A Weekly Newspaper of Current News, Literature, Poetry, Agriculture and Local Affairs.

VOL. X. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869. NO. 7.

DELAWARE
Rail Road Line.

PASSENGERS' TIME TABLE.

ON and after MONDAY, October 5th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice. All trains Sundays excepted.

GOING NORTH. LEAVE.	A.M.	GOING SOUTH. LEAVE.	P. M.	A. M.
Crisfield,	7.00	Phila.	5.00	8.30
Marion,	8.40	Baltimore,	2.15	7.25
Kingston,	8.05	Wilm.	6.25	10.10
Westover,	8.30	New Castle	6.45	10.30
Princess Anne,	9.10	Bear,	7.00	10.50
Eden,	9.40	St. Georges	7.15	11.00
Forktown,	10.00	Mt. Pleas't	7.30	11.15
Salisbury,	10.30	Middletown	7.50	11.35
Delmar,	10.45	Townsend	8.00	11.45
Laurel,	11.05	Blackbird	8.05	11.50
Seaford,	11.30	Sassafras,	8.15	12.00
Bridgeville,	11.50			P. M.
Greenwood,	12.20	Clayton,	8.20	12.05
	A. M. P. M.	Smyrna,	8.30	12.15
Farmington	12.15	Brenford,	8.25	12.10
Harrington	7.00 12.35	Mooreton,	8.35	12.20
Felton,	7.15 12.50	Dover,	9.55	12.40
Plymouth,	7.20 1.00	Camden	9.05	12.50
Canterbury	7.20 1.00	Wil. Grove	9.15	1.05
Wil. Grove	7.25 1.05	Canterbury	9.20	1.10
Camden,	7.35 1.15	Plymouth,	9.20	1.10
Dover,	7.50 1.30	Felton,	9.30	1.20
Mooreton,	8.05 1.45	Harrington	9.45	1.40
Brenford,	8.10 1.55	Farmington,		1.55
Smyrna,	8.05 1.50	Greenwood,		2.05
Clayton,	8.20 2.05	Bridgeville,		2.15
Sassafras	8.25 2.10	Seaford,		2.35
Blackbird,	8.35 2.20	Laurel,		2.55
Townsend,	8.40 2.30	Delmar,		3.10
Middletown	9.00 2.45	Salisbury		3.45
Mt. Pleas't	9.10 2.55	Forktown,		4.10
St. Georges	9.25 3.10	Eden,		4.30
Bear,	9.36 3.25	Princess Anne,		5.15
New Castle	9.55 3.45	Westover,		5.40
ARRIVE.		Kingston,		6.00
Wilm.	10.15 4.05	Marion,		5.20
Phila.	11.45 5.40	ARRIVE.		
	P. M.	Crisfield,		6.45
Baltimore	1.15 8.10			

Also Freight train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington about 4 o'clock A. M., New Castle, 4.50, Middletown, 6.40, Clayton, 7.30, Dover, 8.50, Camden, 9.10, Felton, 10.05, and to be due at Harrington about 10.30 A. M. Returning, to leave Harrington about 3.20 P. M., Felton, 4, Camden, 5.05, Dover, 5.30, Moorton, 5.55, Clayton, 6.25, Middletown, 7.40, New Castle, 9.20, and to be due at Wilmington about 9.50, P. M. Subject to delays incident to freight business. This train will stop to take up passengers only at stations named, but will set down passengers at any stopping place except Hare's Corner, State R'd, Del. Junction and Dupont.

Steamboat trains heretofore run are withdrawn. A boat, however, will leave Crisfield for Norfolk, in connection with local train, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

E. Q. SEWALL, Sup't Del. R. R.

MD. & DEL. RAILROAD.

Change of Hours.

On and after Wednesday, August 4th, 1869,
Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. LEAVE.		GOING SOUTH. LEAVE.	
Hillsboro'	6.10 A.M.	New York	12.30 A.M.
Ridgely	6.25	Baltimore	7.25
Greensboro'	6.45	Philadelphia	8.30
Goldsboro'	7.00	Wilmington	10.10
Henderson	7.10	Clayton	12.10 P.M.
Halltown	7.25	Kenton	12.25
Slaughter's	7.35	Slaughters	12.40
Kenton	7.50	Halltown	12.55
ARRIVE.		Henderson	1.05
Clayton	8.10	Goldsboro	1.15
Wilmington	10.15	Greensboro'	1.35
Philadelphia	11.45	Ridgely	1.45
Baltimore	1.15 P.M.	ARRIVE.	
New York	4.00	Hillsboro'	1.55

Passengers to and from Baltimore will change cars at New Castle Junction.

FREIGHTS.

LEAVE.		LEAVE	
Hillsboro'	10.00 A.M.	Clayton	3 00 P.M.
Ridgely	10.25	Kenton	3 15
Greensboro'	11.00	Slaughter's	3.30
Goldsboro'	11.35	Halltown	3.45
Henderson	12.00	Henderson	3.55
Halltown	12.30	Goldsboro'	4.05
Slaughter's	12.55	Greensboro'	4.25
Kenton	1.25	Ridgely	4.35
ARRIVE.		ARRIVE	
Clayton	1.45	Hillsboro	4.45

All freights must be at the various stations in time to be loaded and manifested at least thirty (30) minutes before the starting of the trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours. G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Supt.

Hutson's Bakery
AND
CONFECTIONARY STORE,
DENTON, MD.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of the town of Denton and of Caroline and the adjoining counties that I am now prepared to furnish

FRESH BREAD,
Cakes, Pies, and
CUSTARDS,

of all kinds, either at wholesale or retail, every day (except Sundays) at the lowest city prices. Having an

Experienced Baker,

from Philadelphia, I can furnish Picnics, Private and Wedding Parties, Excursions, &c., with Fine Cakes, Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts of all kinds,

AT SHORT NOTICE AND LOW PRICES.

My stock of Confectionaries will always be fresh, as I buy but small quantities at a time and buy often. I will have a wagon running through the county once a week after the first of May.

All orders filled and shipped to any point desired. All kinds of saleable trade taken in exchange, and a fair cash price paid for butter, lard and eggs. N. A. HUTSON.
ap29—odja14-y

MEAL AND FLOUR.

FOR SALE for the cash, at the new Enterprise Mill, near Denton. Positively no credit at this mill.
apr29-tf EMERSON & ROSHY.

THE AMERICAN UNION
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
DENTON, MARYLAND,
Office, American Union Building, 2d St.

J. MARION EMERSON,
Editor and Proprietor.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, in advance.

If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars will be charged.

A failure to notify us of a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a renewal of the same; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates:

1 square (8 lines)	3 insertions		$1.00
1 "	6		2.00
1 "	12		4.00
1 "	6	months	5.00
1 "	12	"	8.00
1 " for any less no. of insertions			1.00

Advertisements not stating the number of insertions will be continued until forbid, and will be charged accordingly.

Notices of marriages and deaths inserted free, but all obituaries are chargeable at our usual advertising rates.

☞ All advertisements collectable on first insertion.

Job Printing.

Our office being supplied with a large assortment of JOB TYPE—and a press for the purpose—we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dr. SAMUEL G. THOMPSON,

HAVING permanently located in Denton, offers his professional services to the citizens of said town and vicinity.
OFFICE—At R. A. Nichols' residence.
jly1-3m. *

GEO. M. RUSSUM,
REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,
DENTON, MD.
Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline.
jan1-y

ROBT. J. JUMP. WM. S. RIDGELY.
JUMP & RIDGELY,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
DENTON, MD,
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [ja16-y

JOHN D. KEMP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DENTON, MD.,
Will practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining counties.
OFFICE—Next door to residence, Main St.
my9-y

DR. P. STACK,
DENTIST,
DENTON, MD.
Teeth filled, extracted and inserted, from one to an entire set. All plate work warranted to fit, but must be returned within two weeks to entitle the party to the benefit of the guarantee.
dec19-y

BUY YOUR HARNESS
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER
IN GREENSBOROUGH
IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS,
AT A VERY LOW PRICE
oct10-y J. P. FIEROE.

M. M. ANDREW,
Successor to J. Thomas Jarman
Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,
GREENSBOROUGH, Md.
ALL work executed in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. I work only for the cash and am therefore enabled to keep good my word.
My12-y.

T. N. GOULD. I. R. DUKES. E. W. EARECKSON.
Gould, Dukes & Eareckson,
GRAIN & GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No 102 Light Street Wharf,
Below Camden St., BALTIMORE.
Consignments of Grain and Produce solicited. Orders for Guanos, Fertilizers and Groceries promptly attended to. [je14-y

GEO. W. SPURRY,
Manufacturers' Agent for
Mill Furnishing Goods
OF ALL KINDS,
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper;
Cardwell's Thresher & Cleaner with Horse Power; Horse Rake;
Sweepstakes Horse Power and Thresher;
ie10-y Zell's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

NEWARK ACADEMY,
NEWARK, DELAWARE,
Prof. EDWARD D. PORTER, A. M. Prin.,
A First-class Mathematical, Classical and Scientific
BOARDING SCHOOL
For Boys and Young Men, will commence its one hundred and first Academic year
September 1st, 1869.
For full information, send for circular.
jy29-3m

Select Poetry.

JESUS OF NAZARETH PASSETH BY.

What means this eager, anxious throng,
Pressing our busy streets along—
This wondrous gathering day by day?
What means this strange commotion, say?
Voices in accents hush'd reply:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Who is this Jesus? Why should he
The city move so mightily?
A passing stranger, has he the skill
To move the multitude at will?
Again the stirring tones reply:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Jesus! 'tis He who once below
Man's pathway trod, 'mid pain and woe;
And burdened hearts, where'er He came,
Brought out their sick, and deaf, and lame;
Blind men rejoiced to hear the cry:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Again he comes! From place to place
His holy footprints we can trace,
He paueth at our threshold—nay,
He enters—condescends to say,
Shall we not gladly raise the cry,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Ho! all ye heavy-laden, come!
Here's pardon, comfort, rest, and home.
Lost wanderers from a Father's face,
Return, accept His proffered grace;
Ye tempted, there's a refuge nigh.
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

But you still this call refuse,
And do such wondrous love abuse,
Soon will He sadly from you turn,
Your bitter prayer for pardon spurn.
"Too late! too late!" will be the cry—
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

DON'T STAY LATE TO-NIGHT.

The hearth of home is beaming
With rays of rosy light;
And lovely eyes are gleaming,
As falls the shades of night:
And while thy steps are leaving,
The circles pure and bright,
A tender voice, half grieving,
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world in which thou movest
Is busy, brave and wide;
The world of her thou lovest,
Is at the single side:
She waits for thy warm greeting—
Thy smile is her delight,
Her gentle voice entreating,
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world, cold, inhuman,
Will spurn thee if thou fall;
The love of one poor woman
Outlasts and shames them all.
Thy children will cling about the,
Let fate be dark or bright—
At home no shaft will wound thee,
Then "Don't stay late to-night."

MARRIAGE IN THE EAST.

FROM A LADY'S JOURNAL.

So soon as Master Hopeful, of Eastern parentage, has attained the age of sixteen or seventeen the time of "settlement" has arrived. His wish in this respect is, usually, the law of the household. "Whom shall he marry?" is the momentous question—asked not so much by himself as by his parents and elder friends. Save his mother and sisters, he has had no female acquaintance since the days of infancy. So limited, indeed, is his knowledge of the sex, that, to him, there can be no choice, save in pleasing such fancy as he may have in the matter of personal appearance. Hence his mother, if he have one, becomes his chief reliance; for his father, and ultimately the arbiter of his destiny, seldom concerns himself in so small a matter as the purchase—for the transaction cannot be more truthfully characterised—of a wife for his son.

The mother may be considered an ambassador with plenary powers. Auburn hair, blue eyes, a clear skin, little form, and four feet ten inches high, are the requisites which she is instructed to obtain. If they are not found in the circle of her acquaintance, she seeks them elsewhere, and seeks diligently, as she would for a new toy, to please her best beloved. When the needful qualities are found, their possessor's maternal relative is approached; and the two mothers, sometimes with, but often without, counsel from the two fathers, make the bargain—agree upon the girl's value in money, and settle upon the minutest detail.

The wedding day is usually fixed by the mothers to commence within the week; very rarely is it deferred so long as an entire month, and often is the "happy" time begun within the succeeding four and twenty hours. The "contracted" parties have not seen each other; nor does the custom of the country permit them to meet, face to face, until after the marriage is quite complete.

The daughter of the East is regarded as a species of base coin, to be palmed off at the first opportunity with a chuckle of gratification. She is sent from her father's house with no such *trousseau* as accompanies our Western daughters on undertaking their journey of wedded life. A few dresses, or rather a few strips of silk with some buckles and sashes, may be doled out; but parental affection for daughters is a thing almost unknown.

The bridegroom is usually more considerate than the parents of the bride. Indeed, by the terms of the bargain, she has become his property; and it is his duty, whether it be his pleasure or not, to make such provision for her wants as to him seem proper.—His first present is that first of all needs in the East—a bathing suit. The robe, towels, and other apartments of the bath are, in quality and number, representatives of his ability and wish to please the wife who has been selected at his suggestion and for his gratification. They may also be considered as expressive of his desire that she should come to him cleansed from all the ties of her parents' home. If he be the possessor of wealth, the bathing set will be followed by presents of diamonds and other jewelry, usually in the form of stars, and always adapted to be worn upon the forehead, or upon some conspicuous portion of the dress. If he be less fortunate in wordly affairs, the presents will be fewer and less costly. But in every case there must be the bathing set—that takes the place, so to speak of engagement rings.

Upon a day agreed upon—and this may be upon any day of the week, save the Moslem's Sabbath, (Friday)—the bridegroom sends as many carriages as may have been determined upon, to the house of the brides' parents. The use of the carriage is, however, less to save from fatigue of walking than to screen females from the public gaze.—Hence the bride's father, usually the only male person present who is to join in the festivities, walks to the bridegroom's house—the destination of the bridal party—by himself Our Western notions of propriety are set completely at naught by this first action of the bride-elect. She seeks the bridegroom—he waits for her. She goes to his house to be married—the favor is granted by him and not by her.

We will precede the bridal party, and survey the structure soon to become the home of the wife that is to be. We find it, in fact, two houses. Adjoining ones they are, certainly, but provided with distinct doors and staircases—each complete in itself. One of them—*the* house—is for the use of the wife (or possibly wives) and the women-servants, while the other is reserved for the head of the household and the men-servants.

The first is comparatively costly and elegant in all its appointments, and the last common, mean and poor. Into the first house no man, other than the master of the house, may enter, save upon special occasions, and with special form and ceremony, the wife may there see, in a species of public room, her father or brother, but no other male relative. The last house furnishes such accommodations as may be required for the limited number of male guests expected.

The hall, into which we enter from the outer door of the house, is paved with tiles, and is otherwise so well finished that but for the absence of furniture it would seem a worthy portal-way to a reasonably magnificent mansion. A few pairs of *kub-kobs* (wooden clogs for the feet) and, sometimes, a few wooden stools, are, however, masters of the position. Out of this hall, a door opens directly into the kitchen, while opposite the door of entrance there rises a staircase.

The kitchen is nearly as bare of furniture as is the hall. A few shelves for a few plates and saucepans, and a few low rush-bottomed stools, constitute, with the "range" of three charcoal furnaces, each no longer than a quart bowl, the entire outfit of this department of household economy. For the rare occasions when baking is required, the services of the public baker are called into requisition. With resources so slender as these must be performed the cooking for a family of perhaps twenty or thirty persons! These people of the East have but one cooking day in the week. The Saturday of the East—which corresponds to our Thursday—is, almost universally, the cooking day. The meats and other articles then prepared, are warmed and re-warmed, or eaten cold, until they have disappeared or become very unpalatable; in which event the remains are reluctantly thrown to the dogs.

The next most essential part of the Eastern house is that which opens out from the kitchen—the bath. This is little save a hot room, the heat being furnished from a fire which is managed in the kitchen. The Turkish bath is essentially a bath of hot air; and we expect to find in it none of the many appliances usual with us. They bathe the body with perspiration, and wash that off with soap and a small quantity of water.

The staircase, to which allusion has been made, leads to an upper vestibule, or large central room, out of which the other principal rooms of the house open. The floor of this vestibule is covered with matting; and the walls are ornamented with rudely painted flowers. The vestibule extends across the house from front to rear: and under the windows, at either end, the omnipresent divans are placed. The rooms which open out of the vestibule are assigned to the wives of the household, and only in these several rooms do they exercise sovereignty. These chambers are usually large, and each is provided with one or more spacious closets, which, however, serve only as hiding places for mattresses made of cotton and very thin. They are covered with large figured calico of the cabbage rose variety. At night they are brought from their closet hiding, and placed on the floor, wherever a convenient place may be found. A sheet of yellow broussa silk is spread upon the mattress, and upon this a quilt, some two or three inches thick, is laid. On the under side of the quilt a second sheet of the same broussa silke is stitched, and this forms the upper, while the first forms the lower, sheet of the bed.

But let us retun to the bridal party. No throng of curious loungers will be found waiting near the door to see them enter their carriages, nor is there any visible preparation for the important event soon to transpire.—Embarkation will be completed within the court of the domicile. When the ponderous door swings on its hinge, there emerges a line of carriages with curtains close drawn—nothing more. The first and finest carriage in the line may have sufficient decoration to indicate, to the initiated its contents, and the object of the procession, of which it is the leader. Therein may be found the bride elect, accompanied by her mother and sister. The bridal dress is of some bright colored silk, richly embroidered in gold or rather in gilded thread and twist. But the finery, whatever it be, is concealed in a silk bag yet more brilliant in color, which, before she leaves her father's house, is drawn over the bird's head, down quite to her feet. That she must soon be smothered in such imprisonment, is so far foreseen by the bag maker, that a ventilating aperture has been contrived where the face is intended to come. But even this little concession to the demands of life requires concealment; and hence a mass of golden thread is attached, on the outside of the bag, as if to represent the golden hair of the imprisoend maid.

Arrived at the house of her future lord, the bride leads the way, two or three hundred lady friends of herself and of her intended closely following. For her own use, a dais has been prepared in the vestibule already described; and there, still in her bag she seats herself. When all the company has entered and is disposed of, on divans upon the floor, the bride is waited upon by the bridegroom's sister, and relieved of her bag. The wig of golden thread which has hitherto adorned the bag, is transfered, as a crown of honor, to her head. Thus far matters have been conducted with comparative decorum and reasonable quiet; but now the party begins.

The noisy, screaming talk of this crush of women, when all restraint is removed, is something terrible to sensitive ears. In this babel of sound the bride elect emerges from her confinement; and while it continues, she is led to the mother-in-law who has been selected for her, and humbly kisses her hands. The same kissing is repeated upon the hands of all the elderly women present; and then the bride proceeds, more at leisure, to make herself known to the younger members of the company, after which a general acquaintance among all present is promoted.

The wedding feast speedily follows. It is partaken of, here, there, and every where; all over the house—wherever the guests happen to be. As it progresses, the noisy jargon of voices increases in power and volume. Nor is the feast one of minutes, or hours, in duration. It lasts continuously for an entire week, and involves a consumption of provisions and tobacco—for smoking is one of a Turkish woman's fully acknowledged rights—almost beyond all power of imagination. During all this time the company of women remains unbroken. They eat where they sit, and they sleep where they eat. What, therefore, must be the condition of the bridal dwelling, and how severe the bride's first lesson in house cleaning, may be left unspoken.

Meanwhile, the male friends and bridegroom, numbering one half or two thirds as many as the women, keep up the party on their side of the house. That they have a good time of it, needs not to be averred.—They make themselves merry with liquor and smoke; but custom does not require them to remain continuously on the spot. They may devote part of their time to business, and may sleep at home. But during a larger portion of each day, they are expected to join in and aid the general carouse.

When this week of festivities is ended, the bride elect dons her bag, and all her women friends demurely cover themselves with veils and sashes. The marriage is soon to take place. The bridegroom applies for admission to his bride's apartments. His mother receives him at the door and escorts him up the staircase and round the vestibule among the crowd of veiled figures; then down to the door of entrance again. When this movement has been thrice repeated, he is led, by his mother, to each of the old women present and in turn kisses their hands. Then he is placed by the side of his elected bride, who, standing, yet remains bag hidden. An aperture is ripped in the side of the bag and her hand is protruded. For the first time the bridegroom sees the hand of her whom he weds; and we may suppose that he scans it not inattentively. And now appears the priest, who reads from his Koran such passages as serve the purpose of marriage rite. While this is being done, a degree of silence and decorum is observed.

Having concluded his duties, the priest quietly departs; and the bridegroom leads his bride round the room among her friends and guests, who are supposed, thus and without words, to take their leave of her as a maiden. He then conducts her to the room selected as a bridal chamber. Here, upon a table, covered with red cloth, are spread such presents as friends may have sent in token of respect or love for the bride—presents which the bridegroom now first looks upon. The entrance of the couple to this room is the signal for the departure of the guests. The wedding is ended and the young man is speedily left sole lord of house and home. But we were not invited as guests, and will revenge ourselves by remaining as long as we like; nor shall the closing door prevent our entrance, even now, into the bridal chamber.

The bridegroom tarries not to inspect the presents, nor yet to wait until all the company has retired. His male friends and boon companions were dismissed before the services of priest were required—dismissed without seeing even the ceremony: Much less might they have seen that which he is now so impatient to behold—the face of her to whom he has been wedded. He conducts his new made wife to the nearest divan, closing the door behind him. Mothers and sisters, brothers and friends, are excluded from this first interview. The new made wife kneels upon the divan, and the new made husband draws off the silken bag! The form within is revealed!

What could picture such a scene? Drawing the bag was the drawing of the young man's marriage lottery ticket, without even knowing the number printed upon it. Before him is the wife he has drawn. Doubtless she possesses the auburn hair and blue eyes which were bargained for; but beyond that she may be either a beauty or a fright. Often, very often, the young husband finds himself most cruelly disappointed, though some times this first sight of his wife produces an indescribable feeling of rapture. But, be his fortune in this respect, good, bad or indifferent, he must never utter a word. Disappointment or happiness must alike be buried in the deepest recesses of his own breast.

The life of the wife is that of nearly all Eastern women—a life of idleness and listlessness, save only in the presence of her husband. When he appears, she rises from the divan and waits to serve his smallest wish. She may never sit in his presence, save by his command. Only is she free to quarrel and fight and have all the way which she can conquer from the other members of the household. To such an extent is this quarrelsomeness carried, that the man who has many wives is obliged, for peace sake, to have many houses, that each may be queen in her own realm.

THE wife of an eccentric Yankee judge complained to him that he was always reading, and took little notice of her. "I wish," said she, "that I was a book, and then I should enjoy more of your company." "Yes, my dear," replied the judge, "I wish you were a book—but an almanack, I mean—for then I should change you every year."

The Farmer's Column.

Butter Making.

Among the various branches of husbandry in various sections of the North dairying is considered the most profitable. But large numbers are kept from indulging in it, and others have been obliged to give it up, because their women are unable to perform the labor connected therewith.

This objection might be obviated in a great measure by a more general attention to the manufacture of butter, by a broader liberality in procuring proper conveniences and utensils, and by better information as to the best modes of preserving its good qualities, and many thousands of dollars be added to the aggregate annual profits of our American dairies.

There is not, within the whole range of agriculture, any other product of equal value that is liable to so large a per cent. of depreciation as butter, resulting mainly, or wholly, from lack of care or skill in manufacture, or from want of a proper place and suitable utensils for its preservation.

Such being the case, it becomes a fair subject of inquiry, and I wish to propound the following questions:

Where and how long shall we keep the milk, and shall we churn the whole of it or only the cream that we skimmed off? In either case shall we churn when it is sweet, or wait till it is sour? Then after churning, how shall we separate the butter from the butter-milk? Shall it be washed, or shall it not? What kind and quantity of salt are required for a pound of butter? What are the most convenient, effectual and best utensils for each and every operation? And, finally, what are the causes of so large an amount of butter losing its sweetness, or why is so much made that never had any?

Now, I will endeavor to answer some of these questions, and to give my reasons for my way of working butter.

In the first place, I claim that, for several reasons, butter should be always washed, but it should be done with great care, for when first churned and fresh, the globules are very tender, and liable to be broken, as they almost always are when the buttermilk is worked out without washing. But it must all be got out some way, or the butter will not keep nor be sweet. According to my experience, this can be done most easily and effectually by the judicious use of water.

I will not go into the details of churning, but must say that it is impossible to produce prime butter when it comes out of the churn salvy. It always should be in globules or particles at least as course as mustard seed, and not hardly stuck together. Remove it directly from the churn into cool water. It will float apart so that the water will come in contact with most of the milk, and separate it from the butter. In the operation of taking it out of the churn, gather it gently with a wooden ladle, pressing the mass slightly together, and pour off the water. But be careful not to work it too much, as there is more butter injured by being worked too much and improperly, than by not being worked enough. Add a little salt, which will help to extract the milk, and toughen the grain of the butter; then put on more water, and work it a little by pressing lightly and turning it over; at all times avoid, as far as possible, all friction, for that will make butter salvy; and when once salvy no after treatment can restore it. Butter should never be allowed to come in contact with any person's hands, for they will make it oily and sticky, even in cold weather, and with the utmost care. The water should now be drained off, and at least one ounce of fine Ashton salt added to the butter, if intended for long keeping. It should be worked this time only just enough to mix in the salt. Set it in a cool place, for a short time, where it will harden, and a portion of the salt dissolve, when it may be worked a little more, mixing the fresh and salted portions together; then drain it again and allow it to stand until the next morning, when it will be firm and yellow. Then it should be worked until it is a uniform mass, and until there is no buttermilk in the pickle, or brine, which the salt has made. It will then be in condition for packing or for the market. When properly manufactured and worked, butter can be kept for years in good preservation.—*New England Farmer.*

DRIVING A YOUNG HORSE.—In teaching a young horse to drive well, do not hurry to see how fast he can trot. Keep each pace clear and distinct from the other; that is, walking make him walk and no not allow him to trot. While trotting, be equally careful that he keeps steady at his pace, and do not allow him to slack into a walk.—The reins while driving should be kept snug; and when pushed to the top of his speed keep him well in hand, that he may learn to bear well upon the bit, so that when going at a high rate of speed he can be held at his pace, but do not allow him to pull too hard, for it is not only unpleasant, but makes it often difficult to manage him.

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