

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

AN EXCELLENT FACE-WASH.

An excellent wash for the skin, which will soften it to the softness of velvet, is made after the following rule: Two-thirds of a pint of distilled water, two ounces of pure glycerine, one ounce of simple tincture of benzoin; mix, shake well, and it is ready for use.—*New York Journal.*

ON SERVING GREEN PEAS.

Every good housekeeper delights in having her table look as dainty and attractive as possible. And here is a hint how to prepare green vegetables, especially green peas. When you cook the vegetables put them in an uncovered dish, and keep them uncovered all the time they are cooking. If you see to it that your cook prepares the green peas in this way, you will have them served looking as green and fresh as when they were first picked from the vines.

A SCOTCH WAY OF WASHING.

Here are some Scotch directions for washing underclothes and stockings. These articles should be washed with tepid water and boiled soap, and the latter worked up quite light before they are put in. They should never be rubbed or allowed to soak in the water, but should be simply drawn through the hand. Each article should be entirely finished washing and pinning up to dry before the next is made wet, and in every instance they should be quickly washed and dried, the soap being rinsed out in cold water. Socks and hose require wooden boards to prevent them shrinking while wet. These should be inserted while the articles are wet, and left in until they are perfectly dry. Any carpenter can make these stocking-boards of the required size.—*New York World.*

WASTE NOT.

It is a sad fact that there is, perhaps, more extravagance in bread—the real staff of life—than in any other article. Pieces are thrown away, crumbs shaken into the fireplace, and crusts or “heels” of loaves allowed to get stale; whereas the careful housekeeper has a large dish on the top shelf of her pantry, in which every scrap and crumb of bread left unconsumed is placed. Once a week regularly these are dried—not browned—in the oven, then crushed on the pasteboard or pounded in a mortar, sifted through a wire sieve, and stored in an earthen jar. Not only are these bread-crumbs useful for making soups or cutlets, or for frying, but, soaked for some time in milk, they make the foundation of many sweet puddings, which are both nutritious and economical, and of which the style and flavor can be varied to any extent.—*Daughters of America.*

RECIPES.

Chicken Fried in Butter.—Cut up young, tender chickens, dip in egg butter, fry in boiling lard. Serve with cream gravy.

Egg Chowder.—Fry slices of pork; cook onions and potatoes for fish chowder; just before serving, break into it as many eggs as eaters. Boil for a minute and serve.

Cauliflower.—Pick off the outer leaves and break apart. Wash and soak in cold water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil briskly until tender. Take up, drain and serve with cream sauce.

Lemon Jelly Filling.—One-half pint of sweet milk, one egg or yokes of two, one tablespoonful of corn-starch, one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Cook like boiled custard.

Sliced Baked Potatoes.—Peel and slice thin four large potatoes; put into a small dripping pan, with salt and pepper to taste; add one teaspoonful of rich milk; set it in oven and bake one hour; take out and add butter the size of a walnut, scattered over the top.

Indian Pudding.—One quart of sweet milk, two-thirds of a cupful of Indian meal, two-thirds of a cupful of molasses, three eggs, small piece of butter, pinch of salt. Scald the milk and put all in it, then pour into a pan not too deep, and bake half an hour. A good hasty pudding.

Egg Gruel.—Beat yolk of one egg with one tablespoonful of sugar, pour a cupful of boiling water over it; add the beaten white, with any desired seasoning. Milk may be used instead of water. 2. Boil eggs until they are as hard as possible; mask the yolks with a little salt. The yolks should be added to the hot milk with them, and thicken a little salt.

Orange Custard.—Put one pint sweet milk on to boil in a custard kettle. Moisten one heaping tablespoonful corn-starch in a little milk, and the well-beaten yolks of three eggs and two-thirds of a cup of sugar, and stir into the boiling milk. Peel and cut fine four oranges and place in custard bowl and pour over them the custard, first sweetening them with one-half cup of sugar. Then make a frosting of the whites of three eggs, spread over the top, brown slightly, and place in a cool place. Serve cold. Delicious.

Vanderbilt's

Check is no stronger in Wall Street, than the word of Mr. H. G. Saunders, a prominent capitalist and builder of Astor, N. Y., is among his fellow citizens. He says under date of Aug. 4, 1891:

"I Pin My Faith

to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Whenever I see any one 'broken up' or 'run down,' I say 'You just take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will bring you out all right.' In heavy work I sometimes get tired out and stiffened, but a day or two of Hood's Sarsaparilla makes me feel well. I have been subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism in my arms and chest. A very few doses of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

cured me of the last one, when suffering intensely."

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

CALVES DRINKING TOO FAST.

So long as the calf sucks its dam it gets milk slowly, and the action of lips and jaws mixes it thoroughly with the saliva, thus enabling the stomach to digest it easily. When the calf comes to be fed from a pail it is usually encouraged to drink as rapidly as possible. When it learns to drink fast, even a cold mess does not readily stop it if hungry. Cold feed is the most usual cause of scour in calves, and scours not only causes temporary loss of flesh, but seriously injure the digestive organs, on which the future usefulness of the animal depends.—*Boston Cultivator.*

BRITTLE HOOF.

Dry weather is a cause of the brittleness of the hoofs, but this may be caused as well by an inflammatory condition of the system. The inner part of a horse's hoof is exceedingly tender and sensitive, and sympathizes immediately with any diseased condition of the animal. The horn contains a large quantity of water, and this is driven off when the foot is in a feverish state, thus causing the brittleness. First, this condition is to be changed by cooling medicine. Give a pound of epsom salts, which is better than oil in this case. Repeat if necessary. Give cooling, laxative food, and keep the system in an open condition. To run on a damp pasture will be useful. The shoes should be removed and the hoofs pared, and when the horse is in the stable the feet should be kept in linseed poultice. The frog must not be pared at any time.—*New York Times.*

CREAM RAISING.

By far the greater proportion of butter is still made from cream, raised by setting the milk. There is always some loss, and generally a good deal of loss, in raising by gravity process. Ice water will, however, enable the skillful dairyman to beat the careless hand with the separator. Cornell University, in New York, experimented to ascertain which method gave best results. Bulletin No. 30 says: "Where the milk was set in the Cooley creamer with ice water at a temperature of forty-four degrees, the average per cent. of fat in the skim milk was .23; where milk was diluted with an equal weight of cold water and set in the open air, the average per cent. of fat in the skim milk was 1.38; where milk was diluted with twenty and fifty per cent. of cold water, the average per cent. of fat in the skim milk was 1.24; where milk was diluted with ten to 100 per cent. of its weight of hot water, the average per cent. of fat in the skim milk was 1.11; where milk was set in deep cans without dilution, in running water at sixty to sixty-three degrees, the average per cent. of fat in the skim milk was .89; where milk was set in shallow cans, at sixty and sixty-four degrees, the average per cent. of fat in the skim milk was .48; where milk was set in shallow pans and one-third of its weight of water at 120 degrees added, the per cent. of fat in the skim milk was .75.—*Rural Life.*

IMPROVED EMULSION.

Last year, writes Professor A. J. Cook, the Arkansas Experiment Station recommended a modified kerosene emulsion, found superior to the usual kind. A kerosene extract of pyrethrum made by filtering one gallon kerosene through two pounds of the powder is used instead of the pure kerosene. Dissolve one quart soft soap or one pound hard soap in two quarts of water. While still hot add one pint of the kerosene extract of pyrethrum, and violently agitate till a perfect emulsion is formed; properly done, the material will look like cream and the oil will never separate on standing, even though diluted. To emulsify, we must agitate the mixture violently. This is best done by pumping back into the liquid—easily done with a cheap dollar pump; cannot be done by stirring. This is more powerful than the simple kerosene emulsion and is safe on all foliage when diluted to a one-twelfth mixture, while one-fiftieth mixture is as strong as is safe to use in case of the regular kerosene mixture. We diluted the soft soap emulsion by adding as much water, and the hard soap by adding twice as much water as we took of the emulsion. This season currants, hollyhocks, potatoes and many other plants have been greatly injured by species of bugs sucking their juices. The pyrethrum emulsion has served to kill the bugs without injury to the plants.—*New York Tribune.*

CARE OF COWS IN WINTER.

Where farmers have not already comfortable quarters provided for the winter accommodation of their animals, it is not too early to begin preparing for them. The horses are almost certain to have the best, and as far as the sheep are concerned, if they have dry shelter the fleece affords a good protection against cold. Cattle are the animals that are usually exposed, and in the case of cows giving milk, it is not enough that they are within doors during storms, but they require a comparatively warm temperature in winter are they are to be profitable for their milk. Nothing will sooner cause a shrinkage in the flow of milk than to leave a cow shivering in a cold storm without protection, and the effect of stabling her in a building so open that she is constantly exposed to draughts of cold air is almost as bad. The winter cow-stable should be tight enough to prevent the entrance of cold air through cracks, doors and windows, on a level with the animals, so freely as to chill them or to make them uncomfortable, and at the same time it should be so constructed that there will be good ventilation. This can be provided for by a small cupola at the top and a few low, shallow openings under the projecting eaves. Through these the vitiated warm air bred by the animals can escape, and at the same time sufficient cold air will enter from the outside and slowly descend without producing a draught through the lower part of the stable.

Attached to the cow stable there ought to be a covered shed facing south, with at least one side and end open, where the dairy cows may stand for a short time during the winter sunshine of mild days. At all other times in cold weather they will be better off when confined in clean, closed quarters. Too much attention cannot be given to cleanliness in the cow stable, for the newly drawn milk

will quickly absorb odors.—*New York World.*

VERMIN ON THE FOWLS.

The real amount of damage done by lice and parasites generally on poultry is not commonly known. With nine-tenths of the people, whenever a fowl dies, it is said to be from cholera, whereas the true cause at the bottom is much more likely to be vermin or roup. Thousands of fowls are dwarfed and killed by the vermin which infest their bodies and houses, especially in summer-time. There are parasites of all sizes and colors, that are continually sapping out the very life from the fowls, and making them so weak that they are easily victims to all diseases. Your fowls drop off, one by one, and you wonder what's the matter. Reader, if you have a poultry-house, there are probably thousands of vermin swarming in it now. Some are so small and of such color that it is hard to see them. Shake one of the fowls over the sleeve of your white shirt, and look well for the result. You need not expect the chick to grow fast, nor the older ones to give good returns in eggs, while there are lice about. Now, to kill these pests and to prevent them, clean the house well, take whitewash (to which may be added, if handy, a little carbolic acid), and apply thoroughly to the roosts, nests, cracks, etc., and if you do the work well you have got them. After this, once a week, rub coal oil on the poles just before the fowls go to roost. Three or four times a year fumigate the house with burning sulphur and resin while the fowls are outside. Branches of cedar tree in the house, or carbolic powder kept scattered around on the floor or in the nests, or tobacco stems and leaves used the same way, are excellent preventives.

Vermin do not like the smell of cedar, and generally keep away from it. Oil is death to them. But do not put too much coal oil on a mother hen, for it will kill the chicks that brood under her, as well as kill the vermin. No one can estimate the damage they do. Give the house a good dose of whitewash now, before you forget it, and oil the poles weekly, and it will pay you big.—*Hamden Register.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

No man is too old to plant a tree. Make a fruit orchard of your poultry yard.

A warm barn saves a lot of feed each winter.

Kill the bug and you destroy its progeny.

Wheat screenings make good winter food for hens.

If you want to keep your help furnish a house for it.

Weeds are a mortgage that may foreclose on the best land.

Cooked wheat bran furnishes bone material for young chicks.

Portable fences are becoming more and more a desideratum.

Castor beans and all oily plants are easily spoiled by wetting.

A sagging gate and a door that sticks cost more to use than they do to fix.

There is as much in the proper curing and handling of hay as there is in the kind.

Economy is no relative of stinginess, though some people seem to think them brothers.

A good pasture is a valuable ally to the hay stack. All that are fenced are not pastures, however.

When pigeons are kept in small yards care must be taken to keep an even number. An odd male will cause continual trouble.

Young geese that have not yet completed their growth should be fed liberally from now on until they are ready to market.

Cabbage makes a good green poultry feed for winter. All the small unmarketable heads should be gathered up and stored away.

Giving the turkeys and ducks a good feed of corn regularly when they come home at night will be a strong inducement to keep them coming.

Egg-bound hens or persistent cases of roup rarely pay for the trouble required to cure. The hatchet in a majority of cases is the cheapest remedy.

If a Western farm can afford to build an irrigating ditch five or six miles long, can an Eastern farmer afford not to ditch his rich, boggy meadow?

It is not a good plan to keep pullets and old hens, fat and lean hens all together. They do not require the same food and will do better separate.

Speculation is as dangerous to the farmer as it is to the city man. Getting into debt to buy more land or more implements is generally speculation.

It is a variety of food rather than large quantity that fowls require. More care is necessary in this respect when they are confined than when given a good range.

If any farmers have gathered a short hay crop, there is yet time to supplement the pasture by a little "soiling" corn or millet. Be vigilant, however, or it may be too late.

The best shade for a cow in fly time is the shade of a nice clean stable. Give a cow the chance to go into a stable when she pleases and she will soon show her ideas as to comfort and flies.

Before the winter sets in it would be well for the farmers to consider the annual loss from leaving the corn fodder in the fields. It is an odd custom, but it entails a heavy waste and loss.

A horse that is subject to lameness in one neighborhood may escape that difficulty in another section. Tender feet may impair the usefulness of an animal on hard stony ground, but on sandy locations the feet may not be so easily injured. Street car horses when taken to the farms often proven valuable and entirely recover from lameness.

The best fruit tree to grow on the lawn is probably the cherry. When well established it does well in grass, though it is best to mow the grass as often as once a week. A closely shaven lawn does not drain the soil of moisture as when grass is allowed to mature. An abundance of well decomposed manure is important for the highest success.

One objection to the matted row system of growing strawberries is the drain on the soil for moisture in a dry season. The matted row system will never produce strawberries equal to those grown in hills. On the hill system several crops can be grown, in the other only one, while the work of plowing up and replanting comes heavily against the plan.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Hope is the phoenix of despair.

Charlatanism keeps pace with civilization.

The welcome guest is the invited guest.

Destruction is the first step toward progress.

To rule is a divine prerogative, and belongs only to love.

A whisper in a country town finds echo in its farthest limits.

Truth is an abstraction, an infinity, and we delve at it with picks and spades.

There are certain laws made by certain individuals to be obeyed by certain other individuals.

A thing more difficult than to be economical is always to have a plenty with which to economize.

When you hear a great deal of one side of a story, the other side receives from you a great deal of sympathy.

Almost any man will extend a helping hand to a friend in trouble, if it is not asked that he have silver in it.

There is no greater misfortune that can befall a woman than to let a man marry her believing she is an angel.

The wisdom that contends with ignorance in the form of denial is half folly. If a man deny his own soul why seek to convince him of its existence?

A friend is more apt to believe a bad story on you than an enemy. In hoping it is true, an enemy fears it is not; but a friend, hoping it is not true, believes it is.

Man has been called a little universe. His laws change too often to make the spiritual ruler thereof anything more than a micro-deity hedged about with all the uncertainties imposed by humanity.

The World's Navies.

Within the eighteen or twenty years immediately after the war we spent about \$400,000,000 upon our navy, and at the end of that time we had hardly a vessel that could fight or run away. Since then, however, we have strengthened our naval force by the addition of some modern ships capable of doing service in time of war, though in the matter of torpedo boats, really the most effective craft that floats, we are very far behind the rest of the world, since we have but three of these vessels.

The following table shows the navies of the world, the vessels counted being either finished or in process of construction. It does not include sailing vessels, store ships, tugs or transports, but only such serviceable vessels as are capable of fighting:

NATION.	Armored Vessels.	Unarmored Vessels.	Total.	Torpedo Boats.	Naval rank.
Argentina.....	3	7	10	20	20
Austria.....	14	32	46	61	9
Brazil.....	12	9	21	24	16
China.....	3	10	13	13	18
Denmark.....	6	23	29	32	13
France.....	12	12	24	36	15
Germany.....	73	118	193	210	2
Great Britain.....	34	57	91	180	4
Greece.....	5	16	21	51	16
Hayti.....	None.	5	5	None.	22
Italy.....	22	54	76	152	16
Japan.....	7	35	42	24	16
Medic.....	None.	4	4	5	25
Netherlands.....	23	36	61	50	8
Norway.....	5	6	11	18	19
Peru.....	None.	1	1	None.	21
Portugal.....	1	26	27	5	24
Roumania.....	1	2	3	1	13
Russia.....	48	62	110	148	3
Siam.....	None.	5	5	None.	22
Spain.....	18	53	66	96	7
Sweden.....	17	14	31	19	12
Turkey.....	18	20	38	41	11
United States.....	29	46	75	8	6
Uruguay.....	None.	2	2	None.	28

The table excludes from the British navy all vessels belonging to the colonies, and from the Russian what are known as volunteer ships. As it stands, we are sixth, though not a very good sixth. We are improving, however, and, if we really need to maintain ourselves upon a war footing, we may, in the course of a generation or two, be able to meet any country but Great Britain on equal terms. But a glance at the table will show that Britannia rules the wave. This is a necessity of her situation, and we have no occasion to envy her her naval establishment.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Most Powerful of Explosives.

Experiments with the new explosive, "fortis," were held at Liege, France, the members of the commission leaving afterward for Bryg to draw up its report, which is being kept a secret. The trials were made with a view to ascertain the capabilities of the explosive: first, when underground; second, when exploded simultaneously in several places; and third, when compared with other explosives.

From all these trials it appears that "fortis" is a striking success, really startling result having been obtained. It is estimated to have an explosive power of thirty per cent. greater than any of its rivals now on the market. It is said to have surpassed the expectation even of its inventor.

In illustration of its power it may be stated that a cavity thirteen feet deep having been drilled into solid rock and charged with a relatively small quantity of "fortis," the explosion detached a mass over two hundred feet in height, breaking it into pieces of from fifty to sixty pounds in weight and projecting them to a distance of 350 yards, where they came near destroying the house of the superintendent of the quarry where the experiment occurred.—*Boston Transcript.*

Tallest Men in the World.

The tallest men of Western Europe are found in Catalonia, Spain, Normandy, France, Yorkshire, England, and the Ardennes districts of Belgium. Prussia gets her tallest recruits from Schleswig-Holstein, the original home of the irresponsible Anglo-Saxons; Austria from the Tyrolean highlands. In Italy the progress of physical degeneration has extended to the upper Apennines, but the Allamian Turks are still an athletic race, and the natives of the Caucasus are as sinewy and gaunt as in the days of the Argonauts. In the United States the thirty-eight parallel, ranging through Indiana and northern Kentucky, is decidedly the latitude of big men in the west. The western provinces of the Argentine Republic, of Asia in Afghanistan and Kaypoona, of Africa in the highlands of Abyssinia.—*Boston Cultivator.*

How a Great Artist Got Even.

Meissonier had become celebrated, and was beginning to make money, when he got acquainted with a Parisian grandee, very wealthy, very fond of posing as an art patron, but slightly penurious.

One day Meissonier, breakfasting with the grandee, was struck by the beauty of the texture of the tablecloth.

"One could draw upon it," he remarked; and, suiting the action to the word, he produced a pencil and made on the snowy, smooth nap a wonderfully able sketch of a man's head.

The economical swell had the head carefully cut out of the damask, and hastened to frame and glaze his prize.

A few weeks afterward Meissonier again breakfasted with his patron and found by the side of his plate at the corner of the table assigned to him a neat little sheaf of crayons and holders, with a penknife and some india rubber.

While the guests at the conclusion of the repast were enjoying their coffee and cigarettes, the host saw with delight from the corner of his eye that Meissonier was hard at work on the tablecloth—this time with a superb little full length of a medieval halberdier.

The party broke up, the guests departed, and the "economical swell" rushed back to the salle-a-manger to secure his treasure; but, alas, the painter had for once shown himself as economical as his patron!

He had made disastrously good use of the penknife, and one corner of the tablecloth was gone, halberdier and all.—*Boston Globe.*

California's Olive Industry.

"The olive industry is just now one of intense interest to all farmers of Southern California," said James C. Bangs, of San Bernardino, Cal., at the Windsor Hotel. "The small fruit business, especially grape growing, is being overdone in the opinion of many of our brainiest men. In looking around for something to pay equally well, which at the same time would not be so subject to a crowded market and need peculiar methods of transportation, we found the olive. You know on the coast of the Mediterranean the olive tree requires fourteen years of growth to bear fruit. By a method accidentally discovered we in California can grow trees so that they will bear in six years. How? Why, we cut off a twig about as thick as your little finger some twenty or twenty-five inches long and simply stick it in the ground. The way it sprouts is simply wonderful and we promptly cut off all but one, the best shoot. The fruit is crushed so that the meat is taken off, but the stone is not crushed. This meat is put in a press and the juice from it is composed of water and oil. The oil is taken up by absorbent cotton and then squeezed and refined, put into bottles and on the market. The profits are said to be large, and judging by what I have seen I should say there was a comfortable living in olive growing."—*New York Telegram.*

Prepared for Emergencies.

In the cab of every locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad is a neat little tin box, almost square, in which is packed several necessary articles for use in case of accident. This is a very necessary and humane precaution, and every engine must be provided with one of the boxes, which are all made after the same pattern, and each of which contains a piece of linen, a rubber compress, a package of absorbent cotton, six rolls of bandages and a pyramid containing pins. There are plain directions on the box how to use these various articles before the arrival of a surgeon.—*Pittsburg Post.*

What It Costs to Live and Die.

It costs something to live and a good deal to die; in fact, everything costs, says a bright exchange. Some one estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States \$250,000,000 annually; getting married, \$300,000,000, and getting buried, \$75,000,000. It might be added that getting drunk costs the people of the United States more than \$900,000,000 annually, or over one and one-half times as much as getting born, married, and buried put together, and more than all the bread and meat consumed in the nation.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IN 15 MINUTES.

I suffered severely with face neuralgia, but in 15 minutes after application of ST. JACOBS OIL was asleep; have not been troubled with it since.

No return since 1882. F. B. ADAMS, Perry, Mo.

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