Neatness in Housekeeping.

The following article, from the pen of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, appearing in the *Christian Union*, we recommend to the attention of all housekeepers:

"Will you please tell me how large to make sheet and pillow tidies, and how to arrange them? Also, how a woman, in poor health, two or three in the family, six cows, and no help, can keep any-

thing neat and tidy?"
We never could understand how any woman under such circumstances could succeed at all in carrying her burdens if she did not "keep everything neat and tidy." Neatness should save work, not increase it. With "a place for everything, and everything in its place," and well cleaned before it is put there, one can turn off much more work, with far less fatigue, than if each article, as fast as used, were thrown aside anywhere, to be searched for when next wanted, and then cleaned, before it could be again used, consuming in the search more time than it would take to do the work for which it was wanted.

Every housewife knows that if any article is set aside uncleaned it will take more than double the time to get it in a proper condition when next wanted, than if it had been immediately cleaned when used. Knives, forks, spoons, plates and dishes are hard to clean if left unwashed till what remains on them gets hard and is thoroughly dried. After making bread or pastry the bread-board and rolling-pin can be washed and made spotlessly clean in less than five minutes, if done immediately; but set them aside for an hour or two, or until next needed, and you will find it will take time and strength which you can ill afford to waste, to get them in working order again; or if used unwashed-and we have known such cases-your bread or pastry will reveal such carelessness. Just so with paint, floors, windows, and each and every kind of work. If you let them pass day after day till dust and dirt accumulate in every direction-for these are industrious workers-by and by, from regard to your own comfort and convenience, you must take a day perhaps two or three, to repair the damages, and it will be hard work; whereas, a few minutes' dusting or sweeping, or use of a clean cloth and water, each day, will easily conquer dust and dirt, moth and rust, and you will find far less fatigue in the operation.

We mention these things simply to serve as examples; the same method carried into every part of your work, will save your time and strength, and yet "keep everything neat and tidy." Sheet tidies should be as long as the

sheet is wide, and about half a yard deep, and spread over that part of the sheet that is turned over the spread at the head of the bed. They hide the wrinkles and tumbled look of the upper sheet after it has been once slept on, and gives the bed a neat look, that is very

Pillow tidies may be made two and a half yards long, and from three-quarters to a yard wide, according to the width in the poor animal's flesh-and a pitcous of the pillows, and spread over both when the bed is made, or cut in two pieces, covering each pillow separately. They may be made with a simple deep hem or a hem and tucks, braided, embroidered, or ruffled, according to your fancy, time or means. They may e of new linen or cetton, or when old sheets are too far worn out to be used as sheets for smaller beds, the proper length and width may be cut from such parts as are whole, and hemmed, tucked, or ruflled, nicely starched and ironed, and used for tidies. They should, of course, be removed and neatly folded each night, and with care will not require washing oftener than once a

and neat enough to relieve you of all fear of unexpected callers, or company; and when the house is small, and one is compelled, perhaps, to have a bed in the sitting-room, add much to your comfort and peace of mind.

The Northern Pacific Trade.

Among the great prizes of the world's commerce in future will be the control of the Northern Pacific trade and that of its dependencies on both continents. By a glance at a map of Mercator's projection, it will be seen that the continents of Asia and America converge toward the north, till at Behring's Straits they are only forty miles asun-der; and, as the bulk of the population of both continents is projected far to the north, it is obvious to the most casual observer that, in the not remote future, the commerce of the Northern Pacific Ocean is to attain great extent and importance. The impulse that has been given to the public mind in this direction is chiefly due to the construction of the Union Pacific road, happily for the whole country already completed; and to the Northern Pacific road, now in rapid process of construction, under auspices that will insure like auspicious results. Few, however, comprehend the results that are to flow from the completion of the Northern Pacific road. By this route the two continents are brought about sixteen hundred miles nearer to each other than at any southern point, and, considering the relative centres of population in each, it is probable that the northerly route is, in the end, to be the controlling one.

The Garden for Women.

There is nothing better for wives and daughters, physically, than to have the care of a garden; a flower-pot, if nothing mese. What is pleasanter than to spend a portion of every passing day in working among plants and watching the growth of shrubs, trees, and plants, and to observe the opening of flowers from week to week, as the season advances? How much it adds to the enjoyment to know that your own hands have planted and tilled them. This is a pleasure, and requires neither great riches nor profound knowledge. The wife or daughter who loves home, and would seek ever to make it the best place for husband and brother, is willing to forego some gossiping morning ealls for the sake of having leisure for the cultivation of plants, shrubs, and

The advantages which women personally derive from stirring the soil and saufling the morning air are freshness, beauty, rosy cheeks, brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind, and purity of heart. Consequently, she is more cheerful and lovely as a daughter; more dignified and womanly as a sister, and more attractive, lovely, and confiding as a wife.

The Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society estimates the number of dogs in that State at 110,256.

The Lion in the Desert.

A Bedouin chief, named Hassan Mourad, was on one occasion proceeding to rejoin his tribe, from an excursion to a distant place. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. He himself was mounted on a splendid Arab steed, of great value, which an Egyp-tian traveller had given him in return for some signal service during a journey of great peril. His wife was mounted upon a camel. One child reposed in her arms; the older one rode behind her, clinging to the huge saddle to whose bows hung the large cooking and drinking vessels that were the invariable companions of their migratory movements. The Bedouin divided his praises between the spirit of his horse, the docility and sagacity of his camel, and the beauty of his wife, who belonged to a tribe superior to his own.

The little family continued its way for some time without encountering any danger. They were fortunate in obtaining supplies of water; and unlike the generality of the Bedouins (who, strange to say, never profit by experience), they did not content themselves with a scanty supply of water at each oasis, but filled their skins and vessels to the very mouth. It was on the afternoon of the sixth day of their journey that they merged from a broad unvaried plain of burning sand, upon a hilly district—the mounds and acclivities being here and there covered with stunted shrubs and a few bushes of tamarick. Presently they descried a hillock which seemed to afford an inviting shade, and a convenient refuge for their evening's repast. The children were fatigued; and it was accordingly determined to rest there for

Toward the mound they accordingly advanced. But suddenly the gallant steed, of purest Goldelphin breed, reared in affright, and neighed in a manner that instantly struck terror to the little family. Almost at the same moment the camel emitted a peculiar sound of distress and agony, and fell upon her knees. The mother and her two children were thrown off by this unexpected movement and abrapt stoppage. The Bedouin grasped his rifle—also a present from the traveller above alluded to-and at that instant a terrible roar thundered over the desert, raising the cehoes of every hillock and mound within an extensive circuit. Only a few feet in advance of the little party-and in a species of cavern beneath the very hillock whose shade was to have protected them during their meal-an enormous lion

was preparing to spring upon his prey. A terrible scream came from the lips of the affrighted mother; and the children clung to her in breathless alarm. The Bedouin did not, however, lose his presence of mind. Scarcely had he unslung his rifle, when the tremendous animal bounded through the air, and fell upon the camel's back. In an instant-and before the report of the rifle was heard-the sand was dyed with blood-the teeth of the lion were buried wail, almost resembling that of a human being, came from the throat of the impotent and suffering creature. But the rifle did pour forth a cloud of flame and smoke; and almost simultaneously the desert echoed a second time to a roar like that of thunder. The huge lion fell from the neck of the camel, and

rolled over on the sand. To spring from his horse was with the Arab the work of a moment; his quick eye had perceived that the formidable monster was wounded in a vital part; and drawing his long poniard, he sprang on the prostrate monarch of those wilds. The blow was well aimed; had it missed, ach night, and with care will not repair washing oftener than once a might have gone hard with the Benorth.

The blow was well aimed; had it missed, it might have gone hard with the Benorth.

They are a great convenience, as a bed benorth have gone hard with the Benorth have gone hard reader must depict to himself the joy of the affrighted family at this deliverance; were found to contain the same class of but their satisfaction was marred by the loss of their dear camel, for the poor beast, in spite of all the attention lavished upon it, bled to death—licking its master's hands as life ebbed slowly away! It is only necessary to add that the woman and her two children were now transferred to the horse, whom the Bedouin led over the desert for the remainder of the journey, the end of which was reached in safety at length.

Poetry of the Table.

Though some fastidious people may coincide in the opinion of that eminent poet who cherished a dislike for the prosaic duties of the table, the business of eating, even in the humblest household, may be rendered pleasant to every sense by observing a little care and taste in the garniture of the dishes and din-ing-table. Scribner's Monthly gives a few useful hints on this subject, and recommends, in the first place, a starched and smoothly-ironed table-cloth— which, if neatly folded after every meal, will look well for several days. Then flowers and ferns in flat dishes, baskets, be pure and smooth. The butter should be moulded into criss-crossed diamonds, shells, or globes, with the paddless of clear running abundance of clear running abundance. shells, or globes, with the paddles madfor this purpose. A few pretty dishes will make the plainest table glow; a small, bright-colored platter for pickles, horse-radish, or jelly; and butter-plates representing green leaves are also attractive. A few pennies' worth of parsley or cress, mingled with small scraps of white paper daintily clipped, will cause a plain dish to assume the air of a French entree. A platter of hash may be ornamented with an edging of toasted or fried bread cut into points; and a dish of mutton chops is much more impressive with the bones stacked as soldiers stack their guns, forming a pyramid in the centre-each bone adorned with a frill of cut paper. A few slices of cut lemon, mingled with sprigs of parsley and slices of hard-boiled eggs, form a pretty garnish to many dishes; and nothing could be more appetizing than beef, veal, mutton, or lamb made into mince-meat, and pressed into form in a wine-glass, then fried in pork fat, with a sprig of green placed in the top of each little cone. The basket of fruit —peaches, pears, grapes or apples, oranges and bananas—should be tastefully arranged and trimmed with leaves and flowers. The bowl of salad should be ornamented with the scarlet and orange flowers of the tropwolum, their piquant flavor adding zest to the let-

The American Journal of Pharmacy says that 150,000 infants are killed every

tuce, with which they can be eaten.

AGRICULTURAL

TAINTED MILK .- Mr. X. A. Willard in an address before the Ohio Dairymen's Association, devotes considerable attention to the subject of tainted milk. He

"Perhaps the most prolific cause of bad milk in such instances, results from the cows drinking the water of stagnant pools, tramping through swails of mud which are alive with filthy organisms of decomposing vegetable or animal matter.

"Experience and scientific investigation have established the fact that milk is spoiled in the cow's bag, simply on occount of the cow's inhaling bad oders while at pasture. We have numerous instances where deaconed calves thrown out and left exposed in a portion of the pasture-where dead horses and the carcasses of other animals have been allowed to putrefy-that the cows inhaling the stench from these decaying re-mains of animal matter, the milk has taken a putrid taint before being drawn from th bag. "I have seen numerous cases where the milk has received a taint from par-

ticles of dust falling from the cows into the pail while milking, and unsuspected of doing harm by the milker. In the summer of 1870, while on a visit to Mr. L. B. Arnold, of Tompkins county, New York, I saw an instance of dust innoculating milk brought to the factory. When the milk was received at the factory window, there was no reason to suspect taint from any particular dairy. The delivery from the several patrons went into the vat together and was set in the usual manner with rennet. But during the process of heating up the curds a most intensely foul and disagreeable odor was emitted. The cheesemaker sent for Mr. Arnold and myself, and we went down to the factory to-gether. We found the curds then about half scalded, giving off a stench exceedingly offensive—a smell like that com-ing from a nasty mud hole stirred up and exposed to the air in hot weather. There was no mistaking the peculiar odor, and I suggested at once that some of the patrons were allowing their cows to slake their thirst from stagnant pools. He afterward traced the milk to its source, and found the trouble to come from one patron, who, after turning his cows to the after feed, had allowed them to cross a narrow slough, where particles of mud adhering to the udder and hair, and becoming dry, the dust entered the milk during the milking, and had introduced a class of fungi, which, by their multiplication, spoiled the milk. The patron had meant no harm. He had taken every precaution so far as his knowledge extended for the delivery of good milk, and on correcting the fault the trouble ceased. Another case is in point, and which occurred the past sumner, 1871. Pref. Law, of Cornell University, gets his supply of milk from a milkman. One day, during the hot weather, he observed a peculiarity in the cream rising on the milk furnished by the milkman. It appeared to be copy, and on subjecting it to an examination under a powerful microscope, it was found to contain a large number of living organisms in different stages of further, the Professor called upon the milkman to inquire concerning the management and keeping of his cows, and the manner in which the milk was cared for. Here he found, on looking over the premises, that the cows, for lack of good clean water—the season being unusually dry-were forced to slake their thirst in a stagnant pool located in a But the peniard was struck deep be- now pretty evident where the cause of under my observation, not one have I tween the ribs which covered a vital the trouble lay; but to make the matter part; and, with a horrible growl, the more clear, specimens of blood were monster rolled over and expired. The taken from the cows and examined

organisms. "The animals, on applying ther-mometer tests for determining health and disease, were found to be hot and feverish, thus showing that these living organisms introduced through the medium of the filthy water and taken into the circulation, and by their power of reproduction and multiplication in the blood, became the source of disease. Investigating still further, a particle of the filthy water was introduced into milk free from such organisms, and known from tests to be in good order, and in a short time the same filthy organisms multiplied and took possession of it in vast numbers, producing the same character of milk as that first noticed. Other experiments and investigations were made, but all similar in result to those I have described.

"In my report upon English dairies in 1866, made to the American Dairymen's Association, I called attention to the character of English milk as cleaner than ours, and I attributed the finer-flavored cheese of England, in a great measure, to this cause. Nothing struck me with more force than the care taken where cows are allowed to tramp and wallow in search of water. The milking sac is are open on one side, paved with stone or cement. There is sufficient incline back of the cows, so that all the filth flows into the stone gutters; and after milking, all the droppings are removed and the floors and gutters are flushed with water, so that everything is clean and sweet for the next milking. The liquid excrements and washings are conducted into a tank sunk into the ground, outside the milk house, and from thence, as occasion requires, are applied to growing crops. You will see that under this system of clean pastures, clean stables, and clean dairy houses, a better milk is obtained than with us: and thus, with proper attention to cur-ing cheese on the shelf, the Englishman, with less skill than ourselves in cheese manufacture, is enabled to make a su perior product. I am convinced that unless the dairymen of America commence at once to pay attention to cleanliness in pastures, not only in regard to slough holes, but the eradication of weeds, providing stock with an abundance of clean water, together with attention to curing cheese, European manufacturers will soon outstrip us in the race 'for making fine goods.' factory system is now being established in Europe. All our inventions and appliances are eagerly sought after, and every good thing discovered by us adopted. England, Sweden, Germany, Russia, Holland and Switzerland are

farmer is compelled by his landlord to farm in certain directions, and the rereeking with filth, stagnant water filled with decomposing vegetable matters are regarded as public nuisances, and those permitting them on their premises are liable to criminal prosecution."

Celorado Herdsmen. The Fort Collins correspondent of the

Denver News writes:

For ten days a hundred men have been sweeping every nook and corner of this country, gathering in, rounding up, and cutting out the stock. Men were there from Wyoming and various parts of Colorado, eagerly watching every round-up to catch a glimpse of the pe-culiar mark or brand that should indicate an animal of their own number. They adopt a half military plan, by appointing a new captain for each separate round-up. Before disbanding, the place of assemblage is designated for the following day, which is sometimes fifteen or twenty miles distant from the preceding round-up. Early in the morning horsemen may be seen radiata ing from a common centre, and scattering over the plains to every point of the compass, and from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. they come stringing in from as many directions, each with a lot of cattle, numbering from a dozen head up to sometimes several hundred. As fast as the small lots are driven in they are assembled in one general herd, and surrounded by enough horsemen to hold them until the round-up is completed, when the work of cutting commences. Getting them together is only exhilarating exercise, but cutting them out is quite a different thing. From five hundred to two thousand head con-stitute the usual number at each roundup, and they are so densely jammed to-gether in a body that if one moves it puts the whole herd in motion. Thus, with their long horns in the air, they sway back and forth like a leafless forest shaken by the wind.

Six or eight men are designated as bukaros, whose duty it is to ride into the herd of cattle, and, like so many wild Indians in a herd of buffalo, they dash among them whip in hand, select each an animal bearing the proper brand, and, spurring their horses to their utmost speed, they run the gaunt-let of a thousand bristling horns, dash out of the excited herd through the surrounding picket line of men, and out into the open country beyond, where the poor brute is left to ponder over the sudden change, while the bukaros return to the herd and go through with another exciting chase. About every half hour they are relieved by fresh men and horses, and so the wild excitement continues amid the din and confusion of perhaps fifteen hundred older cattle and half that many calves in the beginning, and all striving their best at once to see which shall out-bawl the other, until each man has separated from the herd the entire number bear-Pushing his investigations ing his brand. The labor is not long, but extremely severe while it lasts.

Horses and riders are severely taxed, and some of the calves get their lives crushed out of them, and occasionally the elder ones succumb from being over driven. Pending the cutting-out period, disputes sometimes arise between some of the different stockmen over cat-tle with dim brands, or such as have no seen but was in a thriving condition, and very many of them are fit for the butcher's stall. It is now well understood that 7 per cent. will cover the entire loss of the stock in Northern Colorado for the past winter.

Ladies who have been disappointed and perhaps discouraged by having their orders carelessly and indifferently attended to, can now remedy the evil, by ordering from New York direct, whatever that market affords in large or small quantities as occasion requires, by addressing the New York Purchasing Bureau, 704 Broadway, N. Y. An Office opened under the auspices of prominent New York merchants, and commanding the entire confidence of the community. Dealers and domestic consumers, will do well to send for explanatory circular.

Write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., New York, for a copy of his Weekly Financial Report.

New York Wholesale	Marke	Es.	
BUTTER-State, fine firkins	\$ 15	@ \$	
CHEESE—State factory	11	100	11.4
Ohio do., Farm dairy	9	66	10
Low to good middling	20.5	68	9334 27
Limed	17%	66 66	19
FLOUR-Superfine State	5 25	200	5 65 7 38
Ohio round hoon	6 49	Ğ	6 70
Extra amber	7 25 6 65	8	8 25 8 00
Extra Genesee	7 73 9 25	88	9 25
CORN MEAL-Western & Jersey Brandywine	3 25	30	3 65
GRAIN-Cons-Western	61	68	63
Bantey-Western		GS	70
QATS	42	66	95 45
WHEAT-Western No. 1 Spring	1 55	8	1 57
Do. No. 1 do Do. Amber Do. White	1 47	8	1 53
Whitn Gangage	1 65	8	1 75
PROVISIONS-Pork-New mess W'n prime	10 50	200	13 65
BEEF-Plain	7 60	200	9 60
Beef hams	20 60		24 00
GREEN HAMS	876	8	9.5
LARP	8.14	Ge	9 %
Timothy	2 37	2	2 75
WOOL-N. Y., Pa., O., and Mich	55	66	65
Yt. and Iowa Texas and California	38	G	50
DEEVES-Best	1934	(0)	13
Good	12	9	1134
SHEEP & LAMBS—Sheep	10	60	10.5
SWINE—Live	48	60	43

A fact worth remembering—Vive cents worth of Sheridan's Cavairy Condition Powders, given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, steeker, and every way worth more money than though he did not have them. Married ladies, under all circumstances, will find Parson's Purgative Pills safe; and in small doses, a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

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