FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

On some of the new walking suits the draped backs are made of two breadths of camel's hair twice as long as the underskirt.

New linen collars and cuffs have tiny bands of chintz satteen, showing the minute resebud of the pattern.

Very pretty, long pockets are made of soft Indian silks brocaded in delicate colors, and trimmed with white lace and ribbons.

White vests for wear with summer suits by young ladies will be of linen, embroidered and finished with ruffle and cascades of lace.

Instead of tying the skirt back with strings a girdle is now worn over the hips, made of the material of the dress, and trimmed to match, from the short ends of which a pocket is suspended.

Very pretty new neckties are of pale pink or blue Indian muslin, edged with plaitings of fine Breton lace upon the ends. Two rows of insertion and two ends. rows of the plaited lace are requisite.

Spring outdoor garments, as seen at Stewart's, in New York, are of fine camel's hair, short upon the back, with long, square ends in front. They are richly trimmed with soft, crimped fringes, passementerie and lace.

Bege shades are very fashionable for spring costumes. They are trimmed with velvet put on as collar, vest, cuffs and bands upon the skirt, and finished with tortoise-shell buttons, a long oval in shape.

The simplest and most elegant styles which have been received from Paris this season, have come from Worth. He has discontinued the panier now that modistes of less reputation have taken it up. A flat tablier trimmed across the bottom, more or less trimmed sides and a train, untrimmed but laid in a triple box-plait at the back, or draped in serpentine waves, is the favorite basis for his designs, a basque beautifully molded to the figure completing the costume.

The new lace talmas and mantelets are made with a foundation of stiff net, upon which is mounted lace or fringes, alternating with folds or pipings of satin and passementerie in embroidery patterns, the styles of twenty-five years ago. Al-mond and bege-colored wraps are fashionable as ever; the jackets have collars and cuffs of dark-brown velvet; the trimmings of the lighter garments are silk ruchings or feather fringes, and flat pas-sementerie, in which all the shades are mingled.

The most elegant imported dress seen this season, in New York, is a combination of white satin with garnet velvet. The tablier consists of five stripes of alternate satin and velvet, ornamiented with ivy leaves cut out of two fabrics, with ivy leaves cut out of two habries, the velvet arranged on the satin and vice versa. The train was of garnet vel-vet. The basque was of velvet, filled in with a deep-puffed square of the satin in front, the puffings separated with bands, on which were velvet leaves reduced in size. This was corrider round to the back size. This was carried round to the back, which was rather low, and springing from it was a narrow upright collar of velvet lined with white satin, and plaiting of lace, and kept in position by a wire upon the edge. The sleeves had a puff of white satin at the elbow, upon which were ivy leaves of velvet, and below a band of velvet upon which were ivy leaves of satin, which formed a heading to exquisite ruffles of real point duchesse.

Mme. Musard. Lucy Hooper, writing from Paris, says: One of the jeweled celebrities of Paris has, it is said, suddenly become insane. This celebrated personage is insane. This celebrated personage is none other than the well-known Mme. Musard, whose parure of opals and diamonds was the most magnificent one of its kind in the world. Years ago her jewels, her equipages, and the sumptuosity of her dress, her hotel, and her servants, made her the talk of Paris. She used to drive out to the Bois in an open landau, driving her four spirited horses herself with a skill that would have done honor to a pro-fessional charioteer. She was always to be seen in her box at Les Italiens, magnificently dressed and blazing with jewels. An American by birth, and originally, I believe, from New England, her story reads like a strange and wild romance. She came to Paris with M. Musard nearly twenty years ago. She was then in the first luster of her singular and spirituelle beauty, and created an immense sensation among a certain set in Paris. The King of Holland next came upon the tapis, and his gift of an estate in Galicia, upon which petroleum was soon after discovered, made her one of the richest women in the world. Her hotel was a miracle of luxury, and was crowded with objects of art. She entertained magnificently, her guests being, of course, all of the male sex, but including many of the artistic and social lights of Paris. Some years ago she was attacked with a paralysis of the muscles of one side of her face, which caused one eyelid to droop in a very unpleasant manner, and also seriously affected her sight. She became gloomy and morose, and for some time past has dwelt in seclu-sion. The last time that she was seen in public was at the opening of the Exhibition. Clad in a simple suit of Exhibition. Clad in a simple suit of woolen plaid that set off the perfect outlines of her still exquisite figure, she lingered on the balcony of the Pal-ace of the Trocadero, looking vaguely abroad over the scene. The other day, on entering her superb dining-room, she was seized with a sudden fit of fury, and, snatching the crystal candel-abra from the table, she hurled them against the opposite wall. Force was found necessary to keep her from in-juring herself or those about her, and juring herself or those about her, and Dr. Blanche, the great doctor for the insane, on being called in declared that her case was a lead in declared that her case was a hopeless one. So ends that strange, checkered, romantic career. It almost seems as though the legend which makes the opal a fatal gem to the wearer was proven true in her case.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Common Sense Plowing.

The depth of soil can alone determine

the depth of plowing. When the soil is shallow the gradual deepening of it should be sought by the use of appropriate materials for improvement until the object is fully attained. The sub-soil ought not, as a rule, to be brought out of its bed except in small quantities to be exposed to the atmosphere during the fall, winter and spring, or in a summer fallow; nor even then except when such fertilizers are applied as are necessary to put it at once into a productive condition. Two indifferent soils of opposite character, as a stiff clay and sliding sand, sometimes occupy the relation of surface and sub-soil to each other, and when thoroughly mixed and subjected to cultivation they will produce a soil of greatly increased value.

Soils appropriated to gardens and hor-ticultural purposes are often deepened to fifteen and even eighteen inches with benefit, and those for general-tillage crop to about twelve inches with decided advantage. But whatever is the depth of the soil the plow ought to turn up the entire mass if within its reach, and what is beyond it should be broken up by the sub-soil plow. When all circum-stances are favorable to the use of the sub-soil plow an increase in the crop follows, as the hard earth below the reach of the ordinary plow has been loosened. This permits the escape of the water which falls on the surface, the circulation of air and a more extend-ed range for the roots of the plants, by which they procure additional nourishment and secure the crop against drought. The benefits of sub-soil plowing are most apparent in an impervious clay subsoil and least evident in loose and leachy

On low or strong land the experienced farmer prefers to see the furrow left on edge exposed to the action of air and harrow. Sandy or dry soil requires flat plowing, which tends to consolidate the land.

As a rule those crops are the most productive which are plowed the oftenest. Caution must be used, however, especially after the second plowing of corn, when a surface-plow is less liable to inbe stirred repeatedly, calls for care in its cultivation after the bolls begin to form. As the turns made in plowing consumes time it is economy to run the fur-rows in the longest direction. Actual the most vigorous condition, and almost experiment has proven that the time lost in turning short plots make a large item the expense account .- New York World.

Recipes.

APPLE PUDDING .- One cup milk, one egg, one teaspoonful cream-tartar, oneteaspoonful soda; flour to make a batter. Pour this over quartered apples and steam two hours. Sweet sauce.

WIDOW'S CAKE .- Two cups Indian meal, three cups wheat flour, one pint buttermilk, four tablespoonfuls of mo-lasses, two tablespoonfuls of saleratus. To be eaten hot, with butter, for tea or breakfast.

GINGER-SNAPS .- Half a cup of butter and half a cup of sugar beat together, half a pint of molasses, one teaspoonful of cream-tartar, two of soda, one cup of milk; and flour enough to make a stiff dough. Roll it about quarter of an inch thick; cut with a small wine-glass, and bake them hard.

BEEF OMELET .- Three pounds of beef chopped fine; three eggs beaten together: six crackers rolled fine; one tablespoon-

The Philadelphia Zoo.

The splendid zoological garden at Fairmount Park, Philadeiphia, was opened to the public in July, 1871, yet it has the air and general appearance of famous long-established like institutions in Europe, Its collection of animals is already very extensive, lacking hardly anything of grand importance to the mass of patrons, unless we might mention the hip-popotamus. At the last annual meeting the superintendent reported 434 mam-mals, 453 birds, fifty-eight batrachians and sixty-three reptiles; and every visitor can testify to the exceedingly fine con-dition of most of the animals. The scals and sea-lions disport themselves in the water or sun themselves upon their island structures, sleek, fat and apparently as happy as seals can be. One of them manifested his vigor not long since by climbing over the railing around his pond—four feet high, I should say—and taking a promenade over to a neighboring seal pond, whese inclosure he also scaled. I envy the visitors present at the moment. It would certainly be interesting to know how a seal could climb a fence. I was told of this feat by the superintendent himself—a gentleman of distinguished manners, by-the-way, and a scientist of note.

The collection of seals in this garden is more extensive, I think, than that of any other-than that of the London Zoo, certainly—and seals are very expensive luxuries. The superintendent of the Lon-don Zoo says that "fourteen hundredweight of fish per annum is no more than is absolutely necessary to keep a seal in condition." Of course seals are accustomed to eating their food alive, and so difficult is the task of teaching them to cat dead fish that thirteen out of fifteen seals received at the Philadelphia garden died under the discipline. The general mortality among the seals, indeed, appears to be greater than any-where else in the garden. One died in 1876 from peritonitis, and another under very distressing circumstances: this was young female who "had the habit of staying in the water at night. During a very cold night, early in the winter, she lost the air-hole she had kept open to breathe through, and not having strength to break the ice which formed over her, she was found in the morn-ing drowned."

Among the rare animals may be mentioned two black leepards, a splendid rhinoceros weighing over three tons, three fine giraffes and a large number any time the visitor may see the little ones protruding from the maternal pouch -the distinctive characteristic of the marsupial family. There are, however, some fish that have a pouch for their young. The hippocampus, or sea-horse, is an example. No one, it seems, has ever witnessed the birth of the kangaroo; but it is certain that when first found in the pouch it is not more than an inch in length, and looks exceedingly like the common garden "grub" worm. Structurally, indeed, the kangaroo is the most wonderful of animals.

The collection of camels, deer, buffaloes and zebus is very large. The black zebu (sacred bull of India) is a splendid animal, presented to the society by the commissioners of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Its color is very rare. Be-sides this one, there is another bull, four cows and a little calf born in the garden. It is said that they can be easily acclimated here. If so, there may come to be a "rage" for zebus, and the milk of the sacred cow may yet be considered indispensable to all first-class hotels and restaurants!—*Harper's Magazinc*.

Kaffir Traits.

Everything Goes Wrong In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation dyspepsia, con-tamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation are certain to ensue. But it is easy to preven these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which a course of Hosterter's stoman bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of salety from ma-larial epidemics. Nerve weakness and over-tension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

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It is as traly the source of disease and of life." death. No life, that is to say, no healthy tissue can be generated from impure blood, no organ of the body can normally perform its inactions when supplied with impure blood. The fluid that should carry life and health to every part carries only weakness and disease. Blood is the source of life only when it is pure. If it has become diseased, it must be cleansed by If it has become diseased, it must be charactery proper medication, else every pulsation of the human heart sends a wave of disease through the system. To cleanse the blood of all impu-rities, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the most effectual alterative, tonic and cathartic reme-dies yet discovered. They are specially efficient in scrofulous diseases.

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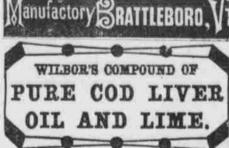
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The Sait Lake *Herald* tells of a re-markable mule that is driven on one of the street-car lines of Salt Lake City, and that is required to make five round trips every morning before a change of teams occurs. As the fifth trip draws to a close, the sagacious animal stretches its neck and looks for the team that is to relieve it, and if it does not see any waiting at the end of the route, begins to whinny in a way that is as intelligible as words could be. What the editor of the Herald wants to know is where that Health and Home. street-car mule learnt its arithmetic, and how it succeeds in keeping such accurate tally of the number of trips that it makes.

omelet occasionally, bake an hour and a

clarified fat, butter or lard, one and a enduring famine on the other. We half ounces fine sago or tapioca, one pint of milk; pepper and salt. Boil together in the water the fat, potatoes, pepper and salt. When the potatoes get soft, make them smooth with a wooden spoon; then add milk and tapioca or sago. Let the whole simmer for ten minutes. This is a very nice dish for children or sick persons.—Miss Dods.

ENGLISH CHEESE-CAKES .- Take two the whites of two eggs; sweeten to taste; add some nutmeg and rose-water; mix the whole together. Set a pint of cream over the fire, and make it into a hasty

On the Care of Infants.

In nursing, over-feeding does more harm than anything else; nurse an in-fant a month or two old every two or three hours. Nurse an infant of six months and over five times in twenty-four hours, and no more. If an infant is thirsty give it pure water, or barley water; no sugar.

If the infant must be fed, boil a tea-If the infant must be fed, boil a tea-spoonful of powdered barley (ground in a coffee-grinder) and a gill of water, with a little salt, for fifteen minutes, strain them, mix it with half as much boiled milk, add a lump of white sugar, size of a walnut, and give it lukewarm from a nursing-bottle; keep bottle and mouthpiece in a bowl of water when not in me, to which a little soda not in use, to which a little soda may be added. For infants five or six months old, give half barley-water and half boiled milk, with salt and a lump of sugar. For order infants give more milk than barley-water. For infants very costive give oatmeal instead of barley. Cook and strain as before. When your breast-milk is only half enough, change off between breast-milk must make a fresh mess, or add a small pinch of baking-soda. Infants of six months may have beef tea and beef soup once a day, by itself or mixed with other food; and when ten or twelve months old a crust of bread and a piece of rare beef to suck. No child under two years ought to eat at your table. Give no candies-in fact, nothing that is not contained in these rules, without a doctor's orders. Summer complaints come from over-feeding and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open. Wash your children well with cold water twice a day, and oftener in the hot sea-Never neglect looseness of the son. bowels in an infant; consult the family

Whale's blubber, and, by parity of reasoning, why not a codfish ball ?

We make an extract from a work on South Africa by General Cunynghame, quarter, and when cold slice very thin. MILK SOUP.—Two new potatoes, one true savages in their capacity for enorquart cold water, one ounce dripping of mous eating on the one hand, and for

read : "The quantity of meat which a Kaffir Pound after can devour is miraculous. Pound after pound vanishes before him, nor does he appear torpid or less active in consequence. It is by no means uncommon for a couple of men to finish a small sheep in twenty-four hours. They are not at all particular what part of the ani-mal they eat. Pieces which we should consider revolting meet from them the ENGLISH CHEESE-CAKES.—THEE the consider revolting meet from them the most ready appreciation, and apparently every portion is as digestible as it is palatable. I was told that a bullock that had been left by a transport rider was bitten in the tongue by an adder while grazing. The ox, feeling the stinging pain, ejected the snake from its mouth, and an hour of the snake from its mouth. pudding. Mix all the ingredients well together; fill your patty pans: put them immediately into the oven. When they rise well up they are done. It was skinned by Strange to say, none of the Kaffirs suffer-Strange to say, none of the Kaffirs suffered any ill effects. They are possessed of stomachs of extraordinary capacity, and apparently invulnerable. The Kaffirs, although ready to eat enormous quantities of meat when they can procure it, are frequently compelled to suffer from famine. In this extremity they tie leather rims round their stomachs. They call this the girdle of famine, and they fill the vacuum by drinking water." Of one of the chiefs we read as follows: ELECTRICITY as a CURATIVE POWER

Umthonthlo is always accompanied by six followers, excellent shots, and armed with Winchester rifles, each loaded with their charges. He not unfrequently uses these weapons against his own subjects when they displease him. A few months ago he was informed that a young man of his tribe had been presenting snuff to one of his wives. He summoned the lady, accused her of accepting the pinch of snuff, and added that unless she gave up the name of the man he would put her to death. His body-guard stood with loaded rifles, ready to put the sentence in execution. Thus frightened, she gave up the name of the man who had paid her this trifling attention. Umthonthlo summoned him to his presence, and demanded his reason for presenting snuff to his wife. The excuse not being satisfactory, he called for a Winchester, and, aiming at the chest of the young man, shot him. His sister upbraided him for his rashness; he gave this remarkable answer: "Do not blame me, but rather the man that told me of it; he is the per-son in fault."

Thus man will go romancing upon the slightest provocation; and, while the world rolls on, there will always be plenty of fools, not only on April the first, but through the year, so long as women smile and men adore.-Detroit Free Press.

Franz Liszt is among the most distinguished of musicians in the world. He uses and prizes the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, and pro-nounces it "matchless," "unrivaled," styling it "this magnificent and to me so precious in-strument." There could hardly be higher praise, or from more eminent authority.

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