

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Carving-Knife Execution. Here is my method of beheading fowls: Hold the bird in the right hand, by the legs and tip of the wings; grasp its neck with the left hand, close to the body, and lay its head on the block; let an assistant place a carving-knife upon its neck and give it a couple of blows with a mallet; then slide the left hand down toward the end of the neck, and hold it with the left hand until it ceases to struggle—not too tightly, but so that it will bleed freely. The advantage of this method is that it prevents the fowl from flopping around and getting its feathers all bloody and soiled, and it can throw no blood upon the operator.

A Good and Cheap Whitewash. Few people know how easily whitewash is made and how valuable it is when properly applied. It not only prevents the decay of wood, but is greatly conducive to the healthfulness of buildings, whether wood or stone. Out buildings and fences, when not painted, should be supplied once or twice a year with a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the following way: Take a clean, water-tight barrel or other suitable cask, and put into it about half a bushel of lime; slack it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and put in a sufficient quantity of water to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slackened; when the slacking has been thoroughly effected, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent the cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be given to the above wash by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl by lead, lamp, vine or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds of amber, Turkish or American—the latter is the cheapest—one pound of Indian red, one pound of common lampblack.

Potato Culture. I saw an article in your paper recommending level culture for the potato. I make the cultivation of the potato a specialty, and I certainly shall have to dissent from that mode of culture. It may be best on some soils, but not on mine. The objection to the hilling process was that it left the fine roots exposed to the heat of the sun and drought. I will admit that to be the case if the hilling is done too late, after the roots have made a large growth and become established; but I find the roots will adapt themselves to the condition they find the ground placed in; they will keep at the proper distance below the surface to obtain the proper degree of heat and moisture. If the hilling is done too late, after the roots become established, there undoubtedly will be great damage done to the crop. But I find if properly hilled before there is any appearance of the blossoms, that the yield will be fully double that of level culture.

The potato wants a loose soil and cool position to expand and develop in, and the mode of culture can't best obtain these conditions? I think we must all concede that a properly constructed planter and the tubers are kept in place in flat culture. If the best are obtainable from flat culture, that all the Bliss premiums signed by him culture? In all cases of experiments, there was a premium taken with flat culture, the largest of hilling, using in all cases all the earth between the rows. As to my mode of planting, I plant on summer fallow or fall plowing; mark my ground one way; get my seed ready; have a boy to drop; take my stirring plow; lay off the land opposite way to which it is marked; plow on each land alternately, while the boy drops the one just plowed; drop in each third furrow. Thus I plow my ground and plant my potatoes without any extra labor beyond plowing by the sides of the boy. I then have the sowing in a good seed-bed—no drying out. When they begin to break ground, I get the harrow on, and thoroughly pulverize the soil. This destroys all weeds, and gives the potatoes a good start before cultivation is needed. I then plow each way with the cultivator, and the last time I use a large single shovel plow, going once in a row each way. I then go through with a hoe and draw in the corners of these squares, leaving the hill round.—J. L. Perkins, in Country Gentleman.

Recipes. CHEAP INDIAN PUDDING.—Stir gradually half a pint of Indian meal to a quart of boiling milk or water; add a teaspoonful of salt and one of ginger, a teaspoonful of chopped suet or half as much butter, half a nutmeg grated, one egg, a teaspoonful of sugar or molasses; bake two hours. STEWED PEAS.—Melt a quarter of a pound of butter in a sauce-pan, then add one and a half pints of young peas, pepper and salt to taste, a couple of small onions (whole), a small bunch of parsley and a head of lettuce tied up together with a pinch of sugar. Toss on a fire till the peas are cooked, then the parsley, lettuce and onions are added with a little finely minced bread crumbed in the peas.

WHEAT CAKES.—Take half a cup of corn meal, cooking it ten minutes, it becomes perfectly cool before the cakes to rise. In mixing the meal, take a pint of the mush to a quart of buckwheat flour; and water as usual in ordinary cakes made of wheat. Making a mush of the meal prevents the raw taste there is when the meal is put in un-

TABLE SOUP.—Pass through a sieve all the vegetables used in vegetable stock, melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, add a little flour to it well, then add the vegetables, stir well, and moisten with stock as may be necessary; stir into it off the heat, and season with salt and pepper.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

The Sultana of Morocco. The favorite wife of the sultan of Morocco is dead. She was thirty-four years of age, and had been the queen of the harem for twenty years. She was removed from her apartments to a kiosk in the palace garden, but the change did not benefit her, and the sultan ordered that she be buried in the kiosk where she died. Eight court officers dug her grave. The sultana was wrapped in a costly shawl, and all her clothing was laid in her grave, so that no living person might wear any of it. Her jewels were broken at the grave and the fragments given to the poor. An' after the interment the furniture in her apartments was demolished and the rooms were all locked.

A Novel Wedding. A few days ago, up on the Colorado, says the Austin (Texas) Statesman, a couple bent on marriage procured a license and set out with one or two friends to look up a parson. They reached the river, but alas! the would-be bride could not cross. They were in a pickle. The only person for long weary miles was just across the river, while visions of irate parents with double-barreled shotguns formed a very long and troublesome procession through the minds of the two lovers. The weather was cold, the river was up and what could they do? One of the escort suggested that he would swim the river and see, if possible, the parson, who undoubtedly would fix up a plan to tie the unuptial knot. He did so, found the preacher and soon had him down on the river bank. The water was cold and deep and he refused point blank to cross over, to the very great distress of the young couple on the other side. Necessity is not only the mother of inventions, but is the mother of expedients. The parson concluded to marry the couple across the river and they joined hands and took their stand near the water's edge, while the preacher, on the opposite bank, in stentorian voice pronounced the marriage service and declared them man and wife.

Fashion Freaks. Cream-tinted brocades are embroidered with satin and wax beads. Exceedingly elegant fans have ribs of pea fowl feathers and tortoise shell frames. The golden brown now so popular in gloves, bonnets and silk handkerchiefs is called Azelan. Cuffs and collarettes or fichus are made of plush or velvet, richly embroidered and lace-edged. Tulle bridal veils are worn hanging down the back and secured to the sides of the coiffure by diamond pins. Handsome adjustable trains are formed of knots of silk, trimmed around with double rows of box or side plaittings.

A new coat has a double cape, each one being bound with cord and turned back, showing the velvet revers of the front. Seamed bodices of elastic silk, fastened before with small buttons, fit the form perfectly and are stylish for evening wear. Very delicate silver lace is used on Sarah ties. That of an inch in width is sewn on alternately with cream and black lace the same width.

Novel boots are buttoned very far back at the sides behind the ankle bone. They are supposed to be more becoming to the foot and are very quaint. The policeman's jacket, which fits the form closely and has pelerine and hood, is very becoming to young ladies with slender forms or good figures. Fichus of chenille are made to fall gracefully over shoulders and to pass in scarfs round the hips. They may be in any and all colors to match the costumes.

Wide brim bonnets are lined with trimmings of plush in two colors and one long feather, which starts from the left side, goes round the crown and falls over the curtain behind. Mericourt lace is a novelty in cotton, somewhat resembling Spanish lace, being in the same large floral designs; it is, however, softer and more delicate, and is most effective for trimming skirts and corsages of evening costumes.

Very wide handsome ribbons are used for bonnets. Some strings are lined with velvet and silk or satin plush; others are shot with three or more colors. The trimmings of very simple bonnets consist of bows of the rich ribbons and strings to match. A novel and stylish garment is called the Taya pelisse. The body of the garment is made of satin de Lyon, with points and revers of satin embossed in velvet designs. The pelisse is closed in front with jetted passementerie ornaments, and a cord crosses the back and is fastened in the upper corner of the revers on the sides.

A popular trimming for mantles is plush put on in bands with passementerie between, and chenille fringe in which beads are very often introduced; also very narrow braid, row over row, perhaps as many as twenty or thirty rows edging the lower part of the mantle, which is usually finished with a fringe or a little of the fur lining showing below the edge. Paintings on hat brims are the newest freaks of fashion across the Channel, so says an English journal. The Comtesse de Paris was the first to have her coat-of-arms painted on her bonnet and earrings, and now several of the huge Velasquez-shaped black felt hats are elaborately ornamented with flowers, buds and butterflies, painted by some of the best Parisian artists.

Natural Language of the Hands. The hand has a great share in expressing our thoughts and feelings. Raising the hands toward heaven, with the palms united, expresses devotion and supplication; wringing them, grief; throwing them toward heaven, admiration; dejected hands, despair and amazement; holding them, idleness; holding the fingers intermingled, musing and thoughtfulness; holding them forth together, yielding and submission; lifting them and the eyes to be seen, solemn appeal; holding them as if to scratch, any indignation; holding them together, any indignation; holding them together, any indignation.

Sand Waves. Among the facts brought to light by the recent United States survey of the great lakes and Mississippi river is the existence of moving sand waves in the stream. Those near Helena, in water from thirteen to thirty feet deep, the report says, are moving down the river at an average rate of eighteen feet a day. These sand waves have an average length, counting from crest to crest, of about 330 feet, an extreme length of about 500 feet, and an average height of about five feet, and an extreme height of eight feet from valley to crest. The movement of sand waves of such length moving with such a velocity to have been observed in lower Mississippi.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Preparations for the coming census of 1881 in London are being actively pushed. It is anticipated that the returns will reveal a striking increase in the metropolis, which cannot now be far short of 4,000,000. The census will be taken simultaneously in every district of the United Kingdom on the same day.

The Rev. Marcus Ormond, of Rushville, Ind., recovered from brain fever with his memory entirely gone. He recollects nothing that he knew before his illness, but learns readily, and seems to possess his other mental faculties unimpaired. His wife is teaching him to speak and read, treating him as a child. He learns very fast, however, and hopes in a few years to know about as much as ever.

A remarkable case of piracy, if that is the name of it, was reported last summer from the Massachusetts fishing coast, when two Swedes, left alone on board of the Wellfleet fishing schooner, Ida R. Freeman, captured the vessel and sailed away with her. Nothing has been reported of them since then, until now it is learned that they sold the schooner at Bergen, Norway, for \$2,250, getting extra pay for their services, etc., on board. The purchasers were Danes, who are going to use the craft for fishing among the Hebrides.

According to a New York paper, "blankets, rifles, and even whisky lose their interest for the red man who has seen a Washington woman with her best hair on. It is said that several important Indian treaties have been negotiated solely through the astuteness of an Indian agent, who bribed obstinate chiefs with artificial female scalps made to order by a Washington hair dealer, and represented to be the scalps of queens whom the great father at Washington had defeated in battle."

The settlement of Lower Oregon is going on at an unprecedented rate. A German couple has recently arrived with fourteen children, the mother being about twenty-five years of age. They were married in the fall of 1870 and the following summer their married life was blessed with twins, both girls. Less than two years later the woman, who was then eighteen years old gave birth to four children, three girls and a boy, the latter living only a few days. In the summer of '74 three more girls registered at the humble hearth and in 1875 a boy arrived solitary and alone. Seven years after marriage the arrival of another cluster of four, this time two boys and two girls, was an event that created some consternation, and two years ago two more little flaxen-haired girls came to the fortunate couple.

The State commissioner of agriculture of Kansas reports that over 25,000 acres of Egyptian or rice corn has been harvested in that State this year. This is a very remarkable cereal, which promises to be of the greatest value to the people of the inland portions of the West, as it requires little or no moisture in its growth. The average yield of the grain was twenty-five bushels to the acre. It is said to surpass the best Indian corn, which it closely resembles, as a food for both man and beast. The seed was brought to this country by the Egyptian exhibitors at the centennial. Being a product of the great African desert, Dhoura, as it is called in the Nile country, thrives in the driest soil and under the most intense heat. Where the buffalo grass of the American plains flourishes beneath the sun the rice corn flourishes. Cattle and fowls prefer it to Indian corn, and some authorities predict that the time is near at hand when it will be the fourth or fifth crop in importance in America.

The Feet.

The odor of pure perspiration is not unpleasant, as may be proved in clean and healthy babes. When, however, the other eliminating organs—those that strain the waste matter from the blood—do not duly perform their functions, their work is attempted by the skin. Then a disagreeable odor is generally given to the perspiration. Even in these cases the odor is produced mainly after the perspiration has been absorbed by the clothing.

This last fact is generally true of the bad odor which is associated with the excessive perspiration of the feet of some people. Dr. George Thin, of England, has been investigating the matter, and has communicated the results of his experiments to the Royal Society. The perspiration of the body is generally a slightly acid. That in the soles of the stockings and boots is found to be alkaline. In this there is a rapid development of a class of bacteria (microscopic vegetations) characterized by a fetid smell (bacterium foetidum). The fluid in the soles of the stockings and of the boots examined by the doctor was found to seem with them. Thus the odor is supposed in some cases to be due, not directly to the perspiration as it comes from the feet, but to its subsequent putrefaction.

The afflicted will be glad to learn that this odor can be wholly destroyed by boracic acid—the acid of boron. The stockings should be changed twice a day. When taken off they should be placed for some hours in a jar containing a solution of the acid. They are again fit for use after drying.

To prevent the odor from getting into the boots, cork soles should be worn, and placed at night in the jar and dried the next day. Washing the tender and sore parts of the feet with the acid will, relieve the accompanying feeling of heat and pain.—Youth's Companion.

Something About Almanacs.

The British Museum possesses manuscript almanacs of the fourteenth century. The earliest printed one in Europe was Furbach's, Vienna, 1477. This and all succeeding ones for several centuries contained prognostications of the weather and fortune-telling. The first American almanac was that of William Bradford, in Philadelphia, in 1757. Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," first published by him in 1739, continued about twenty-five years.

The United States is now singularly wanting in an almanac of truly national character. The admirable American almanac, first published in Boston in 1878, and continuing thirty-three years, was by far the most complete publication of its kind, and full sets of it are now eagerly bought up whenever offered for sale. While we in America can now boast of no almanac referred to as a national standard, there are several in Europe of great weight, and among them are the two which we particularly prize, viz., Whittaker's, of London, and the famous continental work, the Almanach de Gotha, published both in French and German, and now in the 118th year of its uninterrupted issue.

Whittaker's almanac, first issued in London in 1869, is a model, and regarded as the best in England. It is published in paper at the low price of one shilling, and in a small octavo of 400 pages contains some 1,300 different subjects, beside the usual calculations and data of the month. It is an invaluable mine of information, and many persons in the United States now take it regularly as the very best publication of its kind in the language. The Almanach de Gotha is a stout volume of over 1,000 pages, issued at Gotha, Germany, both in German and French. It has always been celebrated for its exact statistical facts and its genealogical notices of noble families. It is always illustrated with several portraits of sovereigns or noted princes or princesses, with full details of the names and ages of every member of the noble families of whom it treats.

Discovery of Counter Irritation.

But few people now living are acquainted with the theoretical idea of counter irritation, which has been so much admired in the practice of medicine. It had its origin in the following manner: A shoemaker living in Barnsey, in York-shire, England, called in Dr. Zeller for advice. He gave a history of his case, summing it all up in these words: "In short, doctor, I can't stand sitting." "Then," replied the doctor, who was somewhat famous as a wit, "you fool, why don't you sit standing?" This so enraged the cobbler that he left the physician and sent in a bill for a pair of boots. The doctor paid the bill, gave a fresh order for another pair and soon gained the confidence of his patient. Learning that the cobbler had visited him, he determined to make him suffer. He prepared a machine which by means of a fly-wheel threw forward and backward a board like a weaver's shuttle. Beneath this board were placed large pebbles. When the cobbler applied again for treatment for the nervous prostration with which he was suffering he was strapped by the doctor to this board and the machine put in motion. The poor cobbler groaned in agony and suffered as it upon the rack, but the doctor put on all the power until the cobbler yelled for help. The next day the patient had so much improved that he applied for another trial of the machine. It effected a complete cure and the doctor became famous throughout Yorkshire as a curer of nervous debility by his "counter irritation machine," which was invented as a joke.

[Chicago Journal.]

A Chicago Broker's Happy Investment. Lewis H. O'Connor, Esq., whose office is located at 93 Washington street, this city, lately related the following in the hearing of one of our reporters as an evidence of special good fortune. "I have been suffering," said Mr. O'Connor, "for a number of weeks with a very severe pain in my back, believed to be from the effects of a cold contracted while on the lakes. I had been prescribed for by several of our physicians and used various remedies. Three days ago, I abandoned them all, and bought a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, applied it at night before retiring and to-day feel like a new man. I experienced almost instant relief and now feel no pain whatever."

A live lizard was found by a well-digger in New Market, Va., twenty-five feet below the surface.

[Cleveland Penny Press.]

See the Conquering Hero, etc. Among the most wonderful articles of the period is St. Jacobs Oil. The Hon. Leonard Sweet, of Chicago, pronounced it the most thorough conqueror of pain that he has ever known.

In the interior of Africa no native boy is allowed to eat chicken. A child that had eaten one was himself eaten as a punishment.

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., should make so many and such marvelous cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other columns.

GREAT HORSE MEDICINE.

DR. TORIAN'S VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT is put bottles at 25c each, 50c per dozen. It is the best in the world for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises, Sore Throats, etc. TORIAN'S CONDITION POWDER is guaranteed to cure Catarrh, Fever, Worms, etc., give a blue coat, increase the appetite and cleanse the urinary organs. Certified to by Dr. D. McManis, owner of some of the fastest running horses in the world, and 1,000 others, 25c each. Sold by druggists. Depot—122 Murray Street, New York.

D'BULL'S COLIC POWDER SYRUP

Wisea-blessed. The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of indigestion, that no one knows how to all them (probably patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up on a perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not grieve, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Facts" in another column.

The little Swiss city of Zurich, with a population of scarcely twenty-two thousand, publishes sixteen newspapers, with a circulation of 70,000 copies per issue. Four of these papers are dailies, with a circulation of 25,000, which is more than one copy per day for each man, woman and child in the city. No place in the United States or England can parallel this.

All should recollect that with the loss of health, loss of enjoyment and happiness soon follows. A Cough or Cold quickly undermines the health, and should be checked by the prompt use of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

In a cubic inch of a certain kind of mold, consisting entirely of animalcules, more than forty-one millions of distinct beings were estimated by Ehrenberg to exist; a fact which, when taken in connection with others of the same nature, renders it highly probable that the living beings of the microscopic world surpass in number those which are visible to the naked eye.

The Cause of Rheumatism has received an important addition in the elegant Observatory which Mr. H. H. Warner, proprietor of the valuable Sate Kidney and Liver Cure, has erected at Rochester.

The barana ripens in Florida during every month of the year.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, made from selected fish, on the assurance, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

ELY'S CREAM BALM For Catarrh, For Deanness, For Catarrh, For Deanness

ELY'S CREAM BALM Owego, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.

WONDERFUL AMUSEMENT FOR A WHOLE WINTER! 5 BIG OFFERS!

RED RIVER VALLEY 2,000,000 Acres Wheat Land

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CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES

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WANTED Agents everywhere to sell our goods by sample to families. We give attractive presents and bonuses to our customers.

EMPLOYMENT LOCAL or Traveling made when preferred. \$3.00 per month. ALL EXPENSES paid.

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SALESMEN WANTED \$105 per month

DR. J. C. WELLS' GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

Price \$22. BABY CABINET ORGAN

WALNUT CASE, decorated with GOLD Length, 30 inches; height, 22 in.; depth, 14 in.

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