

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

RUBARBIN JELLY.

For rubarbin jelly soak an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of water, with one-fourth pound of sugar. Wash and slice about one and a half pounds of rubarbin and put to boil in a pint of water. Strain off the juice before it becomes thick, and add a scant pint of it to the gelatine, with the whites and shells of two eggs. Whisk it all quickly on the fire, then pass through a jelly bag into a mould and leave it in a cool place to set.

PRESERVED VIOLETS.

The dainties known as "preserved violets," for which the feminine folk pay exorbitant prices, are easily and simply made. Boil one pound of loaf sugar in as much water as it will absorb until, when dropped into cold water, it becomes hard and brittle. Throw the violets (which should be of the large double variety and without stems) into the syrup, a few at a time, and keep them in until the sugar boils again. Stir the sugar round the edge of the pan until it is white and grainy, then gently stir the flowers about until the sugar leaves them. Drain them on a fine white cloth and set them on a sieve in a slightly warm oven, turning them carefully now and again and watching them lest they cool ere they dry.

CHICKEN MILK FOR INVALIDS.

Chicken milk for invalids is prepared this way: Cut a chicken into small pieces and see that it has been cleaned in the most careful manner, removing the skin. Put it into a china-lined sauce-pan with the bones and neck, the white part of a head of celery and the stalks (not leaves) of a fresh bunch of parsley, a few peppercorns and a little salt. Cover the meat with cold water, and let it simmer till it is in rags and falls from the bones. Strain into a fat basin or large bowl. When cold it should be in a stiff, clear jelly. Carefully, with a skimmer, take off the grease, and then take a soft, clean, pantry towel, dipped in hot water, and gently wipe over the top of the jelly with it, so that no particle of greasy matter can possibly remain. Take equal quantities of this jelly and fresh milk, put them in a small china-lined sauce-pan, and let them boil together. Boil up the mixture three times and strain into a cup. A teaspoonful is generally considered sufficient at a time. Tiny strips of dry toast are an agreeable addition. It can be eaten hot, or allowed to cool and form again into jelly, according to taste.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Doing good is the only pleasure that never fails. Use a black woolen glove to remove dust from black silk dresses. Wipe flatirons on a cloth wet with coal oil and it will prevent them scorching. Starched shirts that are allowed to dry thoroughly before sprinkling will iron much easier. Lemon juice thickened with sugar will allay the irritation in the throat caused by coughing. A tablespoonful of current jelly beaten into a tumbler of cold water makes a refreshing drink for an invalid. Salt should never be added to soup until all the scum has been taken off. Salt prevents the scum from rising. Mildew may be removed by soaking the garments in buttermilk and then spreading it on the grass in the sun. As soon as the clothes are ironed they should be removed from the kitchen, because they absorb all the smells made in cooking. The bottom crust of fruit pies should always be brushed over with the white of egg. This will prevent the juice making the crust soft and moist. Sulphuric acid, it is claimed, will relieve carache and toothache. A few drops on a piece of wool put into the affected ear will relieve the pain in a very little while. Kernels can be stoned much more easily if boiling water is poured over them and they are allowed to soak for a few minutes. The stones can then be removed with very little trouble by pinching the fruit at the stem cut. A smelling salt that will remove neuralgia in the face and head is made by putting in the bottle two large teaspoonfuls of cologne and two teaspoonfuls of fine salt. When attacked by pain breathe the fumes through the nostrils. Make a button bag for buttons. It will save time and annoyance. Any material may be used, cretonne, silk, serge or short lengths of ribbon. Fasten each bag with a running string and sew on it a sample of the button the bag contains. Grated horseradish is recommended as a cure for neuralgia. Prepare it the same as for table use, and if the pain is in the arm or shoulder apply the poultice to the wrist. If it is the face or head that is affected the horseradish must be applied to the temple. There should be a stone jar in every kitchen for scraps of fat. Suet, the trimmings of beefsteak and the fat skimmed from soup make very nice drippings for frying. Put the fat down in a little water and fry it out. Then clarify it by boiling in some slices of raw potatoes. Remove all scum and strain into jars through a thin cloth. If there is any grey left from roast beef it can be made the foundation of a good sauce for meats. Slice an onion and fry it brown in butter, pour the gravy over it, add mustard and seasoning of salt and pepper. A tablespoonful of sauce is an improvement. Let it all boil up at once, and if too thick add stock or gravy or a little hot water and a piece of butter. Strain through a fine sieve.

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CURIOUS NOTICES.

By the side of the main road about four miles from Canterbury the following curious notices may be read: "Traction engines and other persons taking water from this pond will be prosecuted." "This is as good as a notice I once saw in a barbers' window: "Hair cut while you wait." At Tynemouth appeared, some thirty or more years ago, the alarming announcement: "Visitors are cautioned against bathing within a hundred yards of this spot, several persons having been drowned here lately by order of the authorities."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CUT FEED FOR HORSES.

The London Omnibus Company found that 3000 horses fed on sixteen pounds of ground oats, seven and one-half pounds of cut hay and one half-pound of straw cut as much good work and kept in as good condition as another 3000 fed on nineteen pounds of uncut hay; thus saving by grinding the grain and cutting the feed six pounds of feed per day, or a saving in the feeding of 6000 horses, amounting to \$800 per day.

MATTING OF CAPONS.

Capons certainly grow more rapidly than ordinary chickens, but at first the food appears to be all used in the increase of the size of the frame, and they do not lay on flesh and fat until their growth is checked, consequently we may say they are late in maturing. But this is not a fault, because capons are in no great demand until midwinter or later, for they command the highest price during Lent, because it is then that the rich, who can afford such luxuries, seek the best in the market for their Sunday dinner.

HOME-MADE SCYTHE-SHARPENERS.

Since the advent of mowing-machines there has been little use for scythe-stones, and manufacturers of them do not seem to know either the most convenient form or quality of stone to use. Those made now are too thick and clumsy, and lack the "grit" of the Quinnebaug stone of forty years ago. Any one can make a better scythe-sharpener than he can buy. The old "grit" for this purpose will be remembered. Cut a piece of shingle or other wood in the right form, besmear the blade with hot, melted glue, and throw on sharp sand, all the while adhering. The finer the sand the finer an edge it will give; but then a fine edge on a scythe is not always desirable.

THE BELTING INCUBATOR.

With all her smashing of eggs the hen does not destroy one-quarter that incubators do, as hens hatch certainly twenty-five per cent. more chicks than do the reasonably good incubators, and ten times as many as the poor ones, and the chicks are, as a rule, stronger when hatched, and grow up larger fowls, and lay larger eggs. There is not, up to this time, a breeder who has used none but his own stock, who has used incubators for the past four years, that his fowls are not of small average size and his eggs smaller than they were from his flock four years ago. I tell you, sometimes it will make one-quarter the difference in the weight of the eggs between the size of the eggs set in the incubators and the size of the eggs the stock raised out of these in the incubator lay.

ENLARGE FOOD MAKES RICH MILK.

The dairyman's status as a hard fact of the cow's food is in milk made from cows fed on ensilage than in milk of cows fed on dry food. Ensilage contains more fatty matter than the green corn or the corn dried in the usual way, and it is confessedly richer in fat than simple dry corn fodder. Then it is a hard fact, too, that the more fat in the food the more there is in the butter. This hard fact, admitted now by many scientific persons who formerly disputed it, is dawdling on the consciousness of the dairymen who pinned their faith on the mistakes of these scientific persons, but who have not been so ready to acknowledge or forget the misleading. "Practice makes perfect" not only in mechanical manipulation but in intelligent deduction from premises learned by observation. And when a dairymen finds that the richer the cow's food is in fat the more butter the cows will yield, he has approached that stage of comprehension when he will make it a point of practice to select the best foods for the fat contained for the feeding of his cows.

TO DESTROY LICE.

Sulphur is advocated as a lice destroyer. It is recommended to dust the hen with it or put it in their dust bath, claiming that the heat from the body generates a gas which destroys the lice. It is accepted by nearly everybody that this is a fact, yet it is an erroneous idea. The fact of the heat from the body generating gas is absurd, and for destroying lice it is a folly. If you wish to use sulphur in any form give it in dry weather internally, and only externally for scurvy leg. To kill lice effectually several remedies may be resorted to. Lard which is added about one-third kerosene oil, well mixed together and applied lightly around the vent, will usually dissipate vermin. Insect powder is very good and sure, but costly. Kerosene oil is sure death to lice, but in its raw state would be too irritating to the flesh of the hen, and I conceived the idea of using it in the following manner with gratifying results: Take a five cent bar of soap, shave it fine, dissolve it in enough boiling water to make it thick, stir in a pint of kerosene oil and add boiling water slowly, stirring quickly so the oil will not float on top. Let it cool down to blood heat. Now take your fowl and hold it in the mixture, head out, with your hand rub it well into the feathers, rub them down and keep them confined in a warm place. Do this on a dry, warm day, and it won't hurt them as much as being out in the rain all day. I am as afraid of lice as of rump, canker, swelled head or cholera. The other pest is the small red lice, which will reduce a flock about as quick as disease if they get the upper hand, but are more easily disposed of. Completely cover the poles with pure kerosene oil and they will never trouble you any more.

PEA BUGS OR PEA WEEVILS.

The pea weevil is one of those insidious pests which is very difficult, if not impossible, to control. It is constantly increasing in numbers, and has already become so abundant and widely disseminated that there are few localities in the United States where peas are not infested with weevils, and for this reason are not fit for seed. For many years nearly all the seed peas sold by our seedsmen have been imported either from Europe or Canada, and being infested with this pest. The weevils are so small and of such a dull color that they are rarely seen in the field and garden when at work upon the growing crop. The female beetles deposit their eggs upon the green pods, and the minute grubhatched from these bore through the pods into the peas within, the hole made by the grubs closing up as the peas enlarge in growth.

A Palace of Beer Kegs.

One of the biggest features of the World's Fair in Chicago will be furnished by Milwaukee, Wis., provided the plans now being talked of are carried out. It will be a beer palace, modeled somewhat after the corn palace of Sioux City and the ice palace of St. Paul. The imposing structure will be built entirely of beer kegs, casks, bottles and other appurtenances of the beer industry. The plan is to have all the Milwaukee brewers contribute to the affair. Inside this immense structure there will be a number of interesting exhibits. It is said a man may appear as a witness in a lawsuit against his wife.

TEMPERANCE.

THEY LOSE IT WITH THEM.

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WHAT ALCOHOL IS GOOD FOR.

Dr. Nathan, the Norwegian explorer, crossed Greenland on foot. His five companions spent several weeks on floating ice. For forty days they tramped over frozen snow, with a slight degree of frost. Did he use any alcohol to keep warm? He made use of alcoholic spirits you can see from the following statement, but never as a beverage. He says: "The only spirits we took were as fuel for our stoves. To melt snow that we might have water to drink. I think the use of stimulants is a mistake."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Do you know what crop costs? For hard times—industry and economy. Secure good help for both field and kitchen. Newly set trees are often given too much water. Can we produce English mutton without feeding turpentine? Keep the raspberry canes pinched back about three feet high. Before using it, sift all dairy salt through a hair sieve. Let the boys and girls prepare something to show at the fair. Good cattle will not remain good on poor pasture and short feed. Remove all useless growth from fruit trees while it is young and tender. Rich, moist land is essential to the production of nice, succulent vegetables. Insect powder, freely dusted on, will destroy ants and other insects on shrubbery. Burn the limbs trimmed from your fruit trees. By so doing you will destroy many insect pests. Destroy all blackberry and raspberry canes as fast as they become useless, and thus destroy insects. In trimming cut off all limbs that cross each other. Leave only what grow upward and outward. Feed your fruit trees if you want them to feed you with good fruit. Try manuring on an old orchard. Plan to have a good supply of vegetables to store away for winter as well as during the growing season. All young animals should be brought under the process of education from the very beginning of their lives. When the udder is inflamed milk frequently and apply cold water. If it is a very bad case apply a linseed meal poultice. Give the birds chopped onions occasionally. They are among the best of foods, and are often preventive against disease. Mechan, the Philadelphia horticulturist, says that fibrous roots, like the leaves, perform their function for the season and then die. Breed well, and when you have a better calf as the result of such breeding, feed well and train properly and you will have a good cow. It costs at least two ounces of butter per cow for the effect of a bad fright, caused by a strange dog running through the milkyard, wears away. If that dog insists upon having fun with the cows, on their way to or from the pasture tickle him with some cold lead if there is no other way to stop him. Let the laziest man or boy and the best-natured one drive the cows to and from the pasture, and never complain about his slowness if he keeps the cows moving. If you are sending a mixed lot of hens to market it will pay to grade them, so as to have each coop as evenly as possible. They will sell more rapidly and at better prices. Look out for the rats and other vermin. These things greatly lessen the profit of the poultry business. For stopping up holes broken glass in cement or mortar is excellent. Are you crowding too many chickens into one roosting place? Are you permitting chickens under four months to roost other than on floor or coop? If so, correct these mistakes. During the warm weather have made a frame large enough to cover the milk tank; cover this with mosquito bar. This will keep out insects, and at the same time not interfere with the heat passing off from the milk. The practice of testing cows for milk and butter, was until ten or twelve years ago, almost unheard of, but within that time, and especially during the last half of the period, some astonishing results have been demonstrated. The Pearls of Bahrain. The pearl fishery is the great occupation of the Bahreinee. The pearls of their seas are celebrated for their firmness, and do not peel. They are commonly reported to lose one per cent. annually for fifty years in color and water, but after that they remain the same. They have seven sizes, whereas the Cingalese pearls have only six. The merchants generally buy them wholesale by the old Portuguese weight of the ciao. They divide them into different sizes with sieves and sell them in India, so that, as is usually the case with specialties, it is impossible to buy a good pearl in Bahrain.—Cornhill Magazine.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

A morning dress should never be elaborate. It is not now good form to wear many rings. Good kid is the latest thing for evening shoes. Dress is very "loud" in London this season. Canvas dresses for outing are favored by ladies. A Maine lady possesses a slipper 175 years old. Just 250,000 women are married yearly in England. Figured lawns are usually made up over colored silk skirts. There are only sixty-six new shades issued for autumn gowns. Sunset glass is the most unique thing for table ornamentation. Velvet ribbon is much used for trimming organdies and summer silks. The easiest way to clean rubber overshoes or even boots is with vaseline. The use of curling irons is thought by some ladies to induce the growth of the hair. Beautiful gauze ribbons, in checks and plaids, are selling at a third less than cost. Flowers become more and more a part and portion of home necessity and decoration. Now there are lounge robes made of silk, very after the cut of the masculine garment. A strawberry about three times the size of the original fruit is the newest device in menu cards. A new song entitled "A Revere" was composed by Mrs. Henry T. Spooner, a Boston society woman. The smallest waist of any woman in fashionable London is said to measure eighteen and one-half inches. A daughter of the late Hon. Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, is a practicing physician in this city. Miss Elizabeth Strong, the painter of animals, burned her hands in Paris last year and has not been able to resume work. Mrs. Mary Wing, of Fayette, Mo., eighty years old, does the washing, cooking, sewing, knitting, etc., for a family of four. The orchid is copied for brooches, but jewelry of this kind is only considered to be properly worn by women of rare and strange beauty. All the "swellest" floral decorations made in London during the season were the work of two lady florists, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Green. Rumor has it that Julia Ward Howe is emulating the late Horace Greeley in the matter of handwriting. It is not every printer that can read it. The sweet pea has been the favorite flower in London this season, especially one in a new shade of pink, which is called the "Princess Beatrice." Narrow ribbons of fine quality are now used to finish the bodices of dresses at the neck rather than the wide sash which has been so long favored. A portrait on ivory of Mrs. Fremont in her youth, a valued memento of General Fremont's, was placed on his breast at his death and buried with him. The newest wrinkle in parasols is one which conceals in its curved handle the ever useful glove buttoner and powder puff. They are within a box which opens with a tiny spring. Some of the elaborate skirts are made with deep flounces of beautifully woven, lace or embroidery, which being protected from wear can be removed when the garment needs laundering. Louise Alberna, a gifted French painter, ambitious for the ermine of Rosa Bonheur, wears male attire, and has a grace of manner and speech that a Chesterfield might have inspired. Waterville, Penn., is proud of several things, among them a ladies' orchestra, in which the little fiddle, the big fiddle and the horn are all manipulated harmoniously by maidens young and fair.

TEMPERANCE.

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