Fit a Forbidden Food in China.

The Chinese, who esteem rats to be a delicacy, are down on the use of milk. The following translation of a Chinese placard regarding the highly immoral practice of consuming cow's milk is sent for publication: "Strictly refrain from eating cow's milk! Man should not rob the beasts of their food. Moreover of all beasts the cow is the most useful and meritorious. Men who do not discriminate between mankind and beasts are worse than senseless. Those who sell milk darken their consciences for gain, and those who eat cow's milk foolishly think they are benefiting their bodies. Men who take medicine should first carefully investigate and find out its nature. Why do not those who eat cow's milk consider and inquire into its origin? For instance, men have families, and while the children are small they depend upon milk for their nourishment; so it is also with beasts. But when men buy milk to eat, do they not do injury to the life of the calf? And is there not bitter hatred and distress in the minds of both cow and calf? Beasts cannot speak; how then are they able to tell the man that, in eating the milk of beasts, his body becomes like that of birds and beasts? But if men wish to take strengthening medicine, there are numberless other articles in the world that are beneficial; and what necessity then is there for taking cow's milk? Besides this, the death and life of men have their fixed number and limit, and this cow's milk cannot lengthen out and continue the life of man. Since, then, all know the truth—that it cannot do this, all ought to act with a loving and benevolent spirit. Especially all who receive this exhortation should keep from eating milk. The children of those who cause their families to refrain from eating milk will be preserved to grow up: they also will thus lengthen out their own lives, and will escape from evil in time of fatal epidemics. If such persons be able also to exhort others, who are ignorant of first principles, to leave off the eating of milk, their descendants shall surely prosper."

Sunlight

In all houses with a north front it is the positive duty of families occupying them to transfer their living rooms to the south side of the house during the winter months. The sun rises and sets during the six cold months of the year to the southeast of west, so that south rooms are warmed up by rays of the sun more or less during the entire day.

Those who have never experimented with the difference will probably be surprised to learn that there is a difference of from five to twenty-five degrees in the thermometer between the north and south exposures, five to ten degrees difference in the morning and afternoon, and from twenty to twenty-five degrees in the middle of the day. The glass in windows is a non-conductor of atmospheric cold, while it is an assistance to the active transmissions of the sun's rays of light and heat. Wherever the sun's rays can be enjoyed longest during a winter's day is the desirable part of the house for living purposes. Due attention to this fact will contribute enormously not merely to the comfort, but to the health, of the women and children who spend the greater part of their time within doors in the winter season. There is a vast amount of talk about ventilation and change of air as necessary to good health, but the suppression of the light and mephitic sewer gases by affording proper avenues of escape, and an admission of all the available sunlight, are the two chief conditions to good health in household life. In France, Italy and Germany, though the winter climates are not nearly so severe as our own, the benefits of sunlight are understood better and cultivated more generally than among us. The comparative scarcity and costliness of fuel in those countries have led people to take advantage of the sun's heat to the largest possible extent. The natural warmth of the sun's rays should be more cultivated in a cold climate like this, and any change in a house necessary to the better enjoyment thereof will save more in the reduced consumption of fuel than it can possibly cost. The south exposure is not only warmer, but less damp, and in every way more conducive to good health than any other.

"Pass me the Mustard."

The other evening the Rev Mr. Philacter sat down to the tea table with a very thoughtful air, and attended to the wants of his brood in a very abstracted manner. Presently he looked up at his wife and said:

"The Apostle Paul—"

"Got an awful lump on the head 'afternoon," broke in the pastor's eldest son, "Playing base ball. Bat flew out of the striker's hand when I was umpire, and cracked me right above the ear, an' dropped me. Hurt? Golly!" and the lad shook his head in dismal but expressive pantomime as he tenderly rubbed a lump that looked like a billiard ball with hair on it. The pastor gravely paused for the interruption, and resumed:

"The Apostle Paul—"

"Saw Mrs. O'Ghemmie down at Greenbaum's this afternoon," said his eldest daughter, addressing her mother. "She had on that same old everlasting black silk, made over with a vest of tilleni green silk, coat-tail basque pattern, overskirts made with diagonal folds in front, edged with deep fringe; yellow straw hat, with black velvet facing inside the brim, and pale blue flowers. She's going to Chicago."

The good minister waited patiently, and then, in tones just a shade louder, said:

"The Apostle Paul—"

"Went in swimmin' last night with Harry and Ben, pop, and stepped on a clam shell," exclaimed his youngest son; "cut my foot so I can't wear my shoe; and please can't I stay home to-morrow?"

The pastor informed his son that he might stay away from the river, and then resumed his topic. He said:

"The Apostle Paul says—"

"My teacher is an awful liar, 'shouted the second son; "he says the world is as round as an orange, and it turns around all the time faster than a circus man can ride. I guess he hain't got much sense."

The mother lifted a warning finger toward the boy, and said "hush!" and the father resumed:

"The Apostle Paul says—"

"Don't bite off twice as much as you can chew," broke out the eldest son, reproving the assault of his little brother on a piece of cake. The pastor's face showed just a trifle of annoyance as he said, in very firm, decided tones:

"The Apostle Paul says—"

"There's a fly in the butter!" shrieked the youngest hopeful of the family, and a general laugh followed. When silence was restored, the eldest daughter, with an air of curiosity said:

"Well, but, pa, I really would like to know what the Apostle Paul said?"

"Pass me the mustard," said the pastor, absently.

Then the committee rose, and the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

Law for the People

A parole gift of personal property must be accompanied by possession.

The attempt to commit a felony or misdemeanor, is an indictable offense.

It is larceny to appropriate goods mislaid, or left by mistake.

A verbal release of a debt, not founded on a valuable consideration, will not bar an action.

Guardians, if practicable, must lend out the money of their wards, on good security, and must collect the interest annually.

Any one who takes possession of a minor's estate without authority of law, may be held liable as a guardian.

The voluntary concurrence of competent minds is required to make a valid contract. If deception be practiced, by either of the parties, in a material matter, or either be so intoxicated as to be unable to comprehend the nature and effect of the transaction, this invalidates the contract.

The father is the natural guardian and custodian of his children; but, in case of separation, their custody may be given to the mother, if the father is, from any cause, unfit for their control, or unable to support them.

An action for the recovery of specific property may be brought without giving the bond specified in the Code, when the simple question of title is tried, and the possession of the property left undisturbed.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse for the commission of crime, but ignorance of facts may render a civil contract voidable.

There is no warranty of title at an administrator's sale, but a personal representative is bound to make to the purchaser a valid conveyance of such title as his decedent had. He is liable, personally, for all damages arising from his failure to follow the law.

It is a violation of the law for the occupyers of lands, under a common fence, to turn their stock within the general enclosure, during the cropping season. The party so offending commits an indictable offense, and is civilly liable for all damages that ensue.

If an administrator or executor give a note, or make any other contract in his representative capacity, which the law does not authorize, he fails to bind the estate, but is individually liable upon the same.

The law presumes that every person intends to do that which he does.

Drunkenness is no excuse for crime.

A person may have his domicil in one County or State, and his citizenship in another. Citizenship is not lost or changed, by residence abroad, so long as "the intention to return" exists.

An unwritten will of personal property is valid when the property does not exceed $500, and the bequest is made during the last sickness of the deceased.

The mortgagee and not the mortgagor, must pay the fees for recording the mortgage.

The Fashion in Pistols

There has never been much said in Arkansas about the pistol trade of Little Rock and no explanation has ever been made of this neglect. Recently a man who views this subject through the spectacles of importance entered a hardware store, and became so much interested in a conversation about the different kinds of pistols that to give a few points to the public may not be out of place. Just here it may be appropriate to remark that the man had just come from the "Narth" where discussions of the revolver trade are entered into with great spirit by people who believe that the "sucking bottle" of this State shoots six times.

"You have quite a lot of revolvers, I see. I am from the Narth, and don't know much about pistols."

"Yes," said the dealer, "we have a magnificent selection."

"Have you a revolver chamber of commerce in this city?"

"Oh, yes; regulary organized. We meet in a church, and our President, the parson, is said to be the best shot in Little Rock. One of the deacons threw a hymn book at him one day, and the parson, calling the attention of the congregation to the feat he was about to perform, drew a pistol and shot the deacon's ears off. He had a split bullet in the pistol and arranged the shot so that the ball divided just as it reached the deacon's nose and performed this wonderful piece of work. Since then his salary has been increased. It is strange how ignorant the Northern people are."

"Very remarkable indeed. I am a correspondent of a relegious paper and I'll make a note of it. What kind of a pistol do you call this?" pointing to a large Remington.

"It's called companionship. It is principally used by old friends who kill each other earnestly and mannerly. It is not recognized, though, in polite society. You rarely ever find one in a ball-room. Here's the fashionable pistol in summer," taking up a small Smith and Wesson, "but it's rather too light for winter use, except on low-neck and short-sleeve occasions. I have been thinking of making my wife a present of this one. And this one," he continued, taking up a pearlhandled self-cocker' 'I shall present to my son upon his debut into society. It is a very fine article and is only used to shoot people gentlemanly and politely. Here is a Sunday pistol," taking up a carved and flowered weapon. "It wouldn't be polite to kill a man with it only on Sunday. Here's an old horse-pistol. Aint she a motherly old gal, though?"

Leaving off Girlhood

When girls midway in their teens throw off their natural girlish habits and attire, don long skirts, skoot up their hair, and affect the airs and dress of young women, they would often be surprised to know what their elders really think of the improvements. One such young miss went to the depot recently to meet an aged friend of the family, and was surprised to find herself not recognized upon greeting the visitor as she stepped from off the car

"Don't you know me, auntie?',

"Why, this isn't Maria, is it?"

"Certainly; don't you think I look better than I did last summer when you were here?"

"No," replied the honest soul, looking the girl over, "to tell you the truth, I do not. Go home and let down your hair and be young while you can, for it will not be many years before you'll be glad to have people take you for a girl."

SCIENCE.

The Shells of Pompeii.—Dr. Nicola Tiberi, an excellent naturalist, living at Resina, close to the site of Pompeii, has recently published a remarkable and well written memoir on the shells found in the ruined city. The point of view to which he directs attention is very different from that taken by the geologist, antiquary, artist, or architect. He treats of the shells found in ruins, and which had served for food, or had been used by the Pompeians for ornament and other purposes. We know from Athenæus and other ancient authors the mollusca were then relished quite as much as they are at the present day by the inhabitants of Italy. Dr. Tiber. gives a list of all the shells which he noticed as Pompeian, belonging to no less than 44 species, with particulars of their relative abundance at Pompeii, as well as of their distribution and economy. Some were of edible kinds, as the common oyster and mussel. Others served to adorn fountains. The Oriental pearl shell was represented by a single valve only. But the ladies of Pompeii seemed to have attached considerable value to the cowry, as amulets or charms to prevent sterility; and among these shells were some of the species from the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. A single specimen of another exotic shell must have been kept for its great beauty as an object of curiosity. All the shells used in the ornamentation of fountains, five in the city and one in the suburbs, are of species which are still common in the Gulf of Naples; and these shells are separately distinguished and named.

Height of Storms.—Professor Loomis, in his investigations of the phenomena of storms, has ascertained that atmospheric disturbances during storms do not generally extend more than about a mile above the sea-level as they pass over New England. From observations made at the sea-level, as at Portland, simultaneously with observations at the summit of Mount Washington, it is found that during the passage of storms the usual system of circulating winds does not in the majority of instances extend to a height of six thousand feet. The more violent the movement, however, the greater the height attained by the disturbance. Another fact of interest is that the disturbance on the approch of a storm is felt at the surface sooner than at considerable elevations. Professor Loomis says that, "when, during the progress of an area of low pressure, the system of circulating winds reaches the summit of Mout Washington, the change of wind to the east quarter usually begins at the surface stations eleven hours, sooner than it does at the summit of that mountain." It thus appears that only in the lower portions of the atmosphere does the great storms occur, and that they are first felt at the earths surface.

On many of the German and English railways the trains run in the evening are now lighted by gas instead of by candles or other methods hitherto in use. A very rich gas is extracted from oil, and placed in a light but strong receptacle beneath each car, and this is consumed in burners especially adapted to the purpose. The gas is so rich that a burner consumes, as the reports represent, less than three-fifths of a cubic foot per hour, and gives a light equal to that of a four-foot burner using ordinary coal gas. Moreover, the statement is made that this gas can be and is compressed to a density of six atmospheres, which is not practicable with the common illuminating gas. By this means it is possible for a car to carry, without an appreciable addition to its weight, a stock of gas sufficient for a very long journey.

Many persons know it, but some do not, that a pretty and easily grown plant may be obtained by soaking a round piece of coarse sponge in warm water until it is thoroughly expanded. After squeezing it about half dry, place in the openings millet, red clover, and barley, grass seeds, rice, and oats. Hang the sponge in a window where the sun shines a part of the day, and sprinkle it lightly with water every morning for a week. Soon tender leaves will shoot out, and, growing rapidly, will form a drooping mass of living green. If regularly sprinkled, it will later be dotted with the blossoms of the clover.

Preparing Steel.—A novel mode of preparing steel has been suggested by Signer Guido, an Italian engineer. It consists in electrolizing water by means of a dynamo-machine, and smelting the carboniferous ore by reducing it with the oxygen and hydrogen gas obtained, and thus producing either steel or pure malleable iron at will. To turn out two tons daily would, however, require the constant use of a 120 horse power engine.

Jack.

Who says I wear night caps? Never! Why, i haven't worn one since last Sunday. Jack hasn't, either. And you won't catch us lying on a night-cap again as long as we live, you just see if we do!

Jack's a lazy old dog. He has his good traits, you know; he's good natured and steady, and an excellent watch dog; still, I must say that he has grown very lazy and fat the last year. But then he's no longer as young as he once was. However, I don't think ke's quite old enough to begin to wear night-caps. I don't believe that Jack felt very well Sabbath morning. Perhaps he was suffering from one of those severe Sunday headaches some people are subject to. At any rate it was evident that he did not intend to go to church with us, so we went off to service and left Mr. Jack stretched out at full length in the shade, with both eyes closed good and tight.

Who says that i haven't the sweetest, the dearest, the most mischievous little nieces in the whole world? Ask Jack, if you doubt me. He knows their ways. But the eldest is only just seven, and both have blue eyes and long golden curls, and, therefore, having beauty and youth on their side, they are apt to escape the scolding and punishment they so richly deserve.

Who says Jack doesn't look well in my clothes? You just ought to have seen him! Minnie pinned my very best red flannel balmoral tight around him, and then thrust his paws through the sleeves of my freshly ironed ruffled white muslin dressing sacque, while my especial pet, May, tied under his chin my prettiest night-cap. And that wicked old Jack stood perfectly still, winking away with those big eyes of his, as though he enjoyed the joke, too.

Who says our minister preaches long sermons? Why, I heard every word! Once, though, I thought of poor Jack as he lay in the shade fast asleep. Not that I envied him, not that my eyes would keep closing, but—

Who says Jack's a heathen old dog? He walked straight into church, and up the front aisle, and into my pew, and lay down at my feet, and gazed up in my face with his pathetic dark eyes, as though asking pardon for wearing my very best night cap to meeting. And my pretty red skirt was all spattered with mud, and my beautiful sacque was dreadfully wrinkled, and I only hope that Jack will not feel obliged to put on so much style the next time he ventures inside of a church.

Who says people laughed? I do:—

FARM AND GARDEN.

Restoring a Wornout Orchard.—This is a difficult problem to solve. If farmers would only prevent their land from being wornout, by using the simple preservative methods of growing clover, using plaster and lime and plowing under clover-sod at least once in four or five years, such requests as this would never need to be made. When land is wornout nothing can restore it but manure and costly labor and time. It is the fable of the killing of the goose to get the golden eggs repeated. In this case it might be well to plow the ground and sow a bushel and a half of buckwheat per acre. If any wood ashes can be procured, or a bushel of plaster per acre, we would sow it on the seeded ground. In September the buckwheat will be in blossom. Then we would hitch a chain to the double tree and the plow-beam, and with the loop dragging in the furrow, plow and turn under the buckwheat and leave the ground until the spring; then cross-plow and sow half a bushel of buckwheat per acre in May, and with one peck of cloverseed per acre. The clover will probable 'take,' and as soon as the buckwheat is ripe it should be cut, leaving a high stubble, which will still protect the clover. The clover should be permitted to fall on the ground, and the next year should be plowed under, and the whole process repeated; harvesting the buckwheat, however. The next crop of clover may be cut for hay or pastured. After that orchard grass seed may be sown.

Farmers' Homes.—It is worthy of much thought and attention on the part of the farmers to throw such influence around their children as will attract them to country life. This aim should be well studied in winter, but should not be forgotton at other times. It does not require a heavy expenditure of money. Intelligence with economy is better than ignorance with waste. First, the farmer's home and its surroundings should be made complete. An ornamental garden and neatly planted dooryard should hold a prominent place in making these provisions. Workingmen's cottages should be economical in the long run, by allowing hired men with families to board themselves, and prevent confusion in homes, and avoid hard work by the women. Foster in young people every rural study. Help and encourage those who like the culture of flowers. Facilitate experiments on the farm and in the garden. Provide every assistance to those who have a taste for natural science. A room should be secured as a museum, where insects, dried plants, minerals, fossils and stuffed birds may be kept, and insect transformation witnessed and where cheap philosophical and chemical apparatus may be used. Procure books to assist in all studies connected with these objects. This is the way to make intelligent and useful farmers, instead of idlers, spendthrifts and horse jockeys.

We wish more of the bog-raisers would give the results attained by feeding hogs on grass and clover. What is a fair gain per month for hogs running on grass? A friend of ours informed us, a few days since, that he was trying the experiment. The result of the first month's trial was a gain of twenty-six pounds per head on a lot averaging at the beginning 180 pounds. This was on clover. We have a lot of seven running in an orchard set with blue grass, timothy, orchard grass, white clover, and a very little red clover. On May 15th they averaged 141 pounds, and on June 24th they were again weighed and had gained twenty-eight pounds per head. The lot had received perhaps a bushel of corn during the time. We noticed that the red clover was all kept eaten close down (there were also sows and pigs in the orchard), so that it did not get into bloom. The timothy and blue grass appear to be their next choice, while the orchard grass is grazed but very little.

Thistle seeds are frequently carried by the wind several miles on the land, while they have been seen at the sea twenty to thirty miles from land. What should we say to any man who dare sow seed-weeds broadcast over our land? And yet, practically, those who permit thistles to flourish and bloom unheeded, either on their own or their neighbor's property, are guilty of a suicidal neglect. In England a landowner recovered damages and costs in an action brought against a neighbor who refused the land-owner's application to have the thistles cut down.

The yield of milk and butter in the summer depends greatly upon winter feeding. All the feed given to cows is not consumed without return. The manure gives a good dividend upon the outlay, and the animals are storing up energy and strength to be made available afterward. The winter is the season for liberal and judicious feeding, and not for "short commons," which is but another term for half starvation.

For diseased fowls procure one pound of wood charcoal, pulverize it coarsely, and mix with it half a pound of common table salt. To half a pint of this mixture, add one quart of corn meal and bran, half and half. Mix well and feed to about six or seven fowls.

The Fire Law of Japan.

The severity with which persons in Japan are punished who have the misfortune to be burned out is stated as follows: If the house is unoccupied and is accidentally set on fire, the person through whose carelessness the fire is started receives ten days' imprisonment with hard labor; if it is inhabited and the fire be produced by the proprietor, then he is punished with twenty days; if the fire spreads to other houses the sentence is forty days, and when anybody is killed thereby, one degree heavier; but if the person killed is a relative of the first degree, the punishment is one hundred days; if a temple, from sixty days to one year, but ten years are inflicted if it happens to be one of the great temples of Isle, or in the precincts of the Imperial Palace. If a robber sets fire unintentionally to a house, he is punished with, at least, three years' imprisonment with hard labor. Decapitation awaits incendiaries, ten years' penal servitude an attempt at arson; the punishment being mitigated if the would-be incendiary is a servant who has just received a sharp rebuke, or if the attempt be made on an uninhabited dwelling. If a man sets fire to his own house, ninety days, but if the fire spreads to houses in the neighborhood, two years and a half; and penal servitude for life is inflicted if the offender profits by the opportunity of the fire to purloin goods or property.

Results Tell the Tale.

What may we reasonably infer from the success of a medicine which is sent far and wide, not only in the land of its discovery, but in foreign countries, which has met with the indorsement of medical men, the annual preparation and shipment of which employs a small army of employes, and the outlay upon which, in various ways, is simply enormous. We must, if candid, award to such a remedy the meed of well deserved success. Such a medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading American remedy for fever and ague, liver complaint, dyspepsia, debility, nervousness, rheumatism, and various other physical troubles. It early took precedence among tonics and alteratives, and has steadily maintained it. Persons of a weakly physique state its recuperative properties to be remarkable, both in degree and the matter of promptitude, and the bilious give a particularly good account of its effects.

DOMESTIC.

Coffee cream.—Roast eight ounces of Mocha coffee berries in a small preserving pan over the fire, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon until the berries assume a light brown color; then blow away the small burnt particles and throw the roasted berries into a stew pan containing a pint of boiling milk or cream, put the lid on the stew pan, and set it aside to allow the infusion to draw out the flavor of the coffee. Next strain this through a napkin into a stew pan containing eight yolks of eggs and twelve ounces of sugar, add a very small pinch of salt, stir the cream over the fire until it begins to thicken, then quicken the motion of the spoon, and when the yolks of the eggs are sufficiently set, strain the cream into a large basin. Mix half a pint of whipped cream and an ounce and a half of clarified isinglass (or gelatine) in with this, pour the whole into a mould ready set in rough ice, and when the cream has become firm, dip the mould in warm water, and turn the cream out on its dish.

Table Salt an Aperient.—Physicians have for a long time known that common table salt is an efficient aperient in ordinary cases of constipation. In a lecture on a case of nervous affection, recently in Philadelpha, the patient was recommended to take each morning on rising a tumblerful of water—cold to prevent nauseating—in which was dissolved a teaspoonful of table salt. 'This simple aperient,' the lecturer adds, 'I frequently employ in cases of constipation, and generally find it efficient. There is great advantage in starting the bowels and in keeping them in a soluble condition; particularly in the case of nervous disorder in women, as it sometimes clears up obscure points in the case and at all events eliminates one source of error.'

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous cure, most efficient, and applicable in a large number of cases, is a heaping teaspoonful of common salt and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacupful of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarce down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of the poison, however small, let the white of an egg, or a teaspoonful of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet, because these very common articles nullify a large number of virulent poisons.

Cusure Havanero.—One paper corn starch, three tablespoonfuls butter, three eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls fine sugar. Mix the butter and sugar, and the well-beaten eggs; then by degrees add the corn starch, turning with a wooden spoon until you need the hand work, or knead it until you can roll it without breaking; make some long rolls the size of lady-fingers; flatten with a knife blade, cut any size you like, say about a finger and a half long, and mark with cross line and with the back of knife. Put in a tin baking pan in a moderate oven, as for bread. If you like you can put flavoring in the paste.

Rice Pudding Boiled.—Boil a large cupful of rice in water for five minutes, drain off the water and put the rice on again in milk; let it boil until soft, stirring occasionally to prevent it from burning, when done put into a basin with a part of butter, the zest of a lemon, a little nutmeg, half a glass of brandy; sweeten to taste; add five eggs; boil for three-quarters of an hour in a basin; serve with marrow pudding sauce.

The price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of Dobbins' Electric bought now at old price will be avery judicious purchase.

Ice Cream Candy.—One and one-half pound of "A sugar," two tablespoonfuls of butter, one and a half teacupful of water, the rind of half a lemon. Boil until it will crisp when dropped into cold water; set aside, and when it has ceased bubbling stir in the juice of a lemon. When cool, take out and pull until white. Draw into thin sticks and check into three or four-inch lengths. The syrup should be stirred all the time it is boiling.

Farmer's Pudding.—Heat one quart of milk to boiling, then stir in slowly one teacupful of maizena. Mix with this about six good apples, pared and sliced, and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of butter and a little allspice and nutmeg. Pour the whole into a deep dish, and bake until done, which will be in about forty minutes.

Tapioca Cream.—Swell a teacup of tapioca in milk; when swollen add one quart of milk, yolks of three eggs, salt and sugar to taste; flavor and boil until it thickens. As you take it from the fire stir in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. To be eaten cold, with a wine sauce.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles, they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to obtain the genuine "Bronchial Troches."

Lemon Cake.—Three cups of rolled white sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, five eggs; beat butter and sugar to a cream; dissolve one-half teaspoonful of soda in milk; sift four cups of flour and add by degrees, add juice and rind of one lemon.

Jelly Cake.—Take one cup of sugar, four eggs, one cup of flour, a half teaspoonful of sweet milk, and a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, mixed in flour. Bake in one long tin, then spread with jelly, roll up, and cut in slices.

Cranberry Jelly.—Make a very strong isinglass jelly. When cold mix it with a double quantity of cranberry juice. Sweeten and boil it up; then strain it into a shape. The sugar must be good loaf or the jelly will not be clear.

Said the Nurse to the Doctor: "Sure sir, I only know of one good medicine for the Baby, and that is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup,"

Corn Oysters.—Grate six ears of sweet corn; add a pint of rich milk, a scant teaspoonful of pepper, half as much of salt and half a teacup of flour. Mix well together and fry in hot butter.

Silver Cake.—One pound each of flour and sugar, whites of twelve eggs, half pound of butter, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon of yeast powder; flavor to taste.

To Cook Ham or Pork.—If too salt, soak over night in sweet milk, or parboil in the morning in cold water; then fry or broil slowly.

While waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure all stubborn Coughs and relieve any anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The Terrible Child. Of the late Bishop Wilberforce this story is told: On one occasion, while staying in a country house not many miles from Windsor, the daughter of his host, a little girl of seven, suddenly broke out before all the assembled company: 'I want to ask you a question, my lord; will you answer me very, very truly?' The bishop smiled, took the child on his knee and said: 'Of course I will, my little dear, what is it?' The child looked gravely up at him, and let fall the following terrible question: 'Why does every one call you 'Soap-Sam?' You can easily imagine the feelings of the company; but the bishop was quite equal to the occasion, and after having cast a half-mocking and cynical glance round the room, replied simply: 'I will tell you, my darling. People call me 'Soapy Sam' because whenever I get into hot water, I always come out with my hands clean.'

Two Organs.—Regulate first the stomach, second the liver: especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.

A Stamford lady is congratulating herself on securing a new pew in church. The objection to one of the occupants of a pew directly back of her former sitting contains a valuable suggestion as follows: "You see she had an enormous fan, and as I sat immediately in front of her she kept a gale blowing in the back of my neck, winter and summer, hot or cold, and then the cracking and growling machinery of that monstrous fan was forever in my ears, until I was worked up into that nervous condition that I dreaded Sunday to come and got but little good of the sermon. I wouldn't take that pew another year if they gave it to me for nothing!"

You can't fool a Quincy girl. When her "fellow" rises from his seat in the theatre between the acts and says: "I'll be back in a moment," she dazzles him with one of her most reliable smiles, and pulling him back with the remark, "I brought some with me," coyly slips into his hand a pinch of cloves or roasted coffee.

"Going to leave, Mary?" "Yes mum; I find I am very discontented." "If there is anything I can do to make you comfortable, let me know." "No mum, it's impossible. You can't alter your figger to my figger, no mor'n I can. Your dresses won't fit me, and I can't appear on Sundays as I used at my last place where missus's clothes fitted 'xactly."

A man who worked in a boiler shop where you couldn't hear yourself talk, committed suicide recently because of the noise made by a young lady who played on a melodeon next door. He was quite a lover of music, too, and often played on the cymbals and a Chinese tom-tom, but he had a very sensitive ear.

Young Hoopendike says Mr. Plug is a good sort of a man, and has some fine daughthers, but he's awfully illiterate. "Why, the other day he told about a person being 100 years old and he called him a centurion," said Hoopendike, "when everybody ought to know that a centurion was a fabulous creature, half man and half horse."

Sing a song of hair oil,
Pocket minus chink,
Four and twenty editors
Spilling printers' ink;
Now the pen goes faster,
Wonder what they mean,
Guess they must be writing ads.
For the improved Carboline.

As two Irshmen were passing a sign post one of them looking up at it exclaimed to his comrade: "Whist, Mike, thread saftly owver the grave o' the dead. He was farteen years owld, and his name was Miles To Boston."

A gentleman accidentally steps on a dainty poodle led by an elegant woman. "Stupid! A little more and you would have crushed Fido." "Ah! if I had crushed him I would have replaced him." "You flatter yourself."

Mrs. Partington says.—Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus ultra* of medicines.

A Christmas experiment.—Mistress: "Why, whatever is that smell, Jane?" Jane: "Please, m'm, the brandy got spilted, and I—I done my best with the pudden; but I'm afraid it don't flare nice with paraffin!"

"A school mistress thinks that pupils ought to have a great hearty laugh every day." This desideratum might be brought about by the school mistress reading her love letters to her pupils.

A person has been arrested in Texas for the murder of a man named Smith. Any attempt to decrease the Smith family by foul means will be resented in Texas as elsewhere.

"I think the turkey has the advantage of you," said the landlady to the inexpert boarder who was carving. "Guess it has, mum—in age."

"Call me early in the morning; call me early, mother, dear," is not to be quoted after this year, because it's sleep year, you know.

Sunday-school teacher: How many letters does the Bible contain. Erudite urchin: Twenty-six.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup gives by far the best satisfaction and takes the lead of all cough preparations on our shelves—Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, N. Y.

"Yes," said Johnny, "*lapsus* may be the Latin for 'slip,' but when mother laps us it usually means a slipper."

The compositor who made it read, "In the midst of life we are in debt," was not far out of the way.

"I like your impudence," as the pretty girl said when her beau kissed her.

No man likes to admit that he has been jilted by a woman or won a blank in a lottery.

How to prevent the nose from bleeding. Keep it out of other folks' business.

An old march—the march of time.

A dear little thing—the diamond.

On the wing—feathers.

Hints to Butter-Makers

is the title of a valuable little pamphlet sent free to any address for one stamp. Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It tells you how to increase amount of butter from given amount of cream 6 per cent., improve quality of butter 20 per cent., make "gilt-edge" or golden colored butter the year round. Every farmer and dairyman should send stamp for it.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

The following compound is claimed to render wood incombustible without affecting its natural color; Sulphate of zinc, 55 pounds; American potash, 22 pounds; American alum, 44 pounds; oxide of manganese, 22 pounds; sulphuric acid of 60 deg. strength, 22 pounds, and water 55 pounds. The solids are first placed in an iron vessel containing the water at a temperature of 55 deg. centigrade, and when they are dissolved, the sulphuric acid is added, in small quantities at a time, until the whole is saturated. The wood is then laid, with half an inch space between each piece, on iron gratings in a suitable apparatus, into which the mixture is pumped until all the spaces are filled. Heat is applied, and the wood is boiled in the mixture for about three hours, when it is taken out and dried for use in the open air. After this treatment it is said, wood resists very intense heat, its surface only being charred slowly, while its fibre remains intact.

Lime Juice and Lemonade

"Lime juice bids fair to do the work of a dozen temperance advocates. In England, which is not a very hot country, it is, we are informed both privately and through the newspapers, largely superseding the use of alcoholic liquors. It is the first really desirable and elegant non-alcholic dinner-table beverage that has yet been prepared. A very small quantity of it, sweetened to the taste in a tumbler of water, makes a most delightful summer drink, and except for the sugar which many do not use, a very inexpensive one indeed. The London *Lancet* says the demand for lime juice is so great that the liquorsellers have to keep it, although they would very much prefer not to, and accuse it of doing all sorts of mischief to the human frame. And it has we learn, equally established its place on gentlemen's tables, those who have been accustomed to use wine freely consuming it in large quantities. It is popularly credited with being an absolute specific for rheumatism and gout, as well as for a variety of cutaneous diseases popularly known under the general name of scurvy. Many chronically troubled with the first class of disorders find their health unquestionably better since they began to use this instead of wine. The *Lancet*, while it does not question the common opinion of its virtues, derides the interested objections of the liquor sellers, and advises every body to take as much lime juice as he wants. Canada is a warmer country than England, especially this year, and the success of lime juice is, we believe, proportionately great. With knowledge we heartily endorse the *Lancet's* advice. Our best physicians are prescribing lemon and lime acid more frequently for various ailments of the body, and the general tonning up of the system. Limes are preferable to lemons, as they are cheaper in proportion to the amount of acid they contain.

Mrs. Wise.—No doctors' bills for the past year, and less than five dollars for medicine, and eight in the family.

Mrs. Jones.—Would that I could have a like experience with my family.

Mrs. Wise—You can, if you will make Simmons' Liver Regulator your household remedy. From the youngest to the oldest, we take the Regulator whenever we feel Dyspeptic, Bilious, Feverish, or out of sorts, and it always relieves the Stomach, regulates the Bowels and quiets the Nerves.

"I have used your family medicine, called Simmons' Liver Regulator, for several years, and find it the best medicine for a family to keep in the house. I can eat anything I wish at night, and take a dose after it, and sleep as sound and sweet as ever. I have not spent one dollar for my family for medicines in five years, only for your Regulator, and must say it does all it says it will. "J. A. Nelson, Merchant, Macon, Ga."

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

SAPONIFIER

is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is all weight and strength.

ASK FOR SAPONIFIER, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., PHILAD'A

DIPHTHERIA!!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated, and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of

GRANT AROUND THE WORLD

It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch penny" imitations. Price only $3.00. Send for circulars and terms to Agents. Address

National Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS

ARE THE BEST.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH St. PHILADELPHIA.

VEGETINE

For all Ladies

WHO ARE SUFFERE

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29,

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—I have taken several bo Vegetine for Female Weakness, and to the medicine, and to all ladies who ferers from such complaints I will re the Vegetine. I must say it has helped much; indeed, it is invaluable for such plaints.

Mary E. Herr, M. D.

160 Eastern Av

Female Weakness.—Vegetine acts upon the causes of these complaints, orates and strengthens the whole system upon the secretive organs, stays inflam cleanses and cures ulceration, cures co tion, regulates the bowels, breaks up in the back easier in fact, there is no complaint where the Vegetine gives relief, and is so effective in its cure, as is termed Female Weakness. It has failed in one instance.

VEGETINE.

It is What is Neede

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 6,

H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir.—For a long time I have been t with Female Weakness and a weak feeling at the stomach, and through the of a friend, I tried your Vegetine, and just what is needed. I can recommend suffering from those complaints.

Yours, respectfully

Mrs. Annabella Harwood

312 Fourth S

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness,

H. R. Stevens, Boston:

I have been practising medicine for and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and cases of impure blood I have never found I have sold