Gardening.

My emblem is the Lion and I breathe
The breath of Libyan deserts o'er the land;
My sickle as a sabre I unsheathe,
And bent before me the pale harvests stand.

"The Poet's Calendar."—Longfellow.

July is the royal month of the year; the most gorgeous platoons in the long procession of flowers are in review through this and the following month. Roses are still blossoming, stately lilies begin to show their regal crowns; fragrant honeysuckle clambers over the trellis; spiked gladioli and gorgeous tigridias are in bud; œnotheras and moonflowers open their wide eyes and stand like sentinel ghosts through the long watches of the night; "My Lady Nicotine" arrays herself in a crown of pearls for the evening festival and scents the air with soft odors from her fragrant breath. Morning glories smile a tender greeting, poppies droop their languid heads, golden sunshine floods the land and Nature holds high carnival. Mother earth repays us richly for our care and labor and we, the flower-lovers, rejoice in the beauty and perfume of summer.

ZEPHYRANTHUS, THE FAIRY LILY.

This is a beautiful, bulbous plant belonging to the Amarylis family. It is easily cultivated, either in pots or open ground, and is desirable for cut flowers as the blosoms remain perfect for days.

There are several varieties, Z. Atamasco being of a pure white; Z. rosea, a delicate rosy pink; Z. sulphurea, a creamy yellow.

Zephyranthes Treatiae is a native of Florida where it is known as the Easter Lily, as it blossoms in time for that festival. Z. rosea is a most profuse bloomer and one of the most charming species in cultivation.

The name, from Zephyr, the West Wind, and Anthos, a flower, is strongly characteristic of the plant.

The Cooperia, or giant, fairy lily, (the adjective rather a misnomer) are closely allied to Zephyranthes and produce beautiful primrose-scented, lily-like flowers on tall stems. They are remarkable among the amarylis family for their night-blooming habit.

FLOWER NOTES.

Get the children interested in the flower garden; their merry hearts and quick hands will make swift work with the weeding and watering, while the fresh, out-door air and exercise will bring the glow of health to their cheeks and the love of flowers instilled into their young hearts cannot fail to have a refining influence on their lives.

Keep sweet peas well weeded and closely picked and insure abundance of bloom. Brush them with neat willow turgs or give them wire netting to climb upon.

A straw cushion or piece of old carpet is handy to kneel upon in weeding and will prevent the soiling of clothes. Old gloves should protect the hands, as the earth coarsens and roughens them badly.

Who has not some favorite flower or pet method of cultivation which we will all like to hear about? Our columns are always open to our readers for this purpose, and we hope to hear often from the flower-lovers.

Why cannot everytown have a Floral Society and exhibit?

The common choke-cherry of our northern woods makes a most attractive shrub for the lawn; the flowers hang in long racemes and are sweet-scented.

Plan flower work so that it will be a rest from other duties and don't overdo at one time and forget plant needs on another. Steady, systematic work tells in the flower garden as well as everywhere else.

The emblems of this month should be the hoe and Trowel with lawn mower rampant.

Mount the wild-flowers as they are gathered, on card board. Make an ornamental cover and tie with narrow ribbons.

WEALTH IN FLOWERS.

A Western correspondent of "Success with Flowers," Dingee and Conard's new floral monthly, is interesting as showing how bare prairies may be changed to smiling homes and wealth added to property by flowers, plants and trees. He says:

"I have been telling our 'Board of Trade' that $1000 expended in the encouragement of flowers, fruits, shrubbery and shade-tree culture and home ornamentation in the city, especially in the new suburbs, will add more to the wealth of our people in the course of the next ten years than $50,000 in the erection of great, barren-walled warehouses. Twenty-five years ago we were so poor we couldn't live and pay rent in the city; we bought, on long credit, two acres of waste land beyond the suburbs and built a cabin on it. Mrs. L. had a passion for flowers, and the uncomely walls were covered with vines, and the yard was filled with such floral decorations as we could command, and in a year or two my old army comrades took a fancy to the neighborhood. We divided our shrubbery and flowers with them, and in five years we had the road for half a mile compactly settled with small home-owners, mostly one and two-acre lots. When the new electric street car company began its extensions, this little flower-grown suburb was the first point selected. Now we have as fine a line of street cars, running every fifteen minutes, as they have in any city in the country, and new additions are being added on all sides of us. Flowers, shrubbery and gardens, poor as we were, has done more for us than the speculative capital of the wealthy neighborhoods. The poor German peasant mothers who used to scold Mrs. L. for raising Petunias and Phlox, instead of Potatoes, are now floral artists with what they have. We would like to see them now improve upon the stock as they have upon their opportunity.

"Every Rose attracts a soul, and it is the number of souls that make cities, after all. And the lovers of the beautiful are almost universally the leaders of enterprise."

GARDEN WORK.

A few valuable hints are given for garden work by Dorothy Lincoln in the May flower. She says:

It is very essential that the soil about the roots of plants should be kept mellow and free from weeds if we would have healthy vigorous growth, without which our plants are not very satisfactory. The roots of plants are pinched and dwarfed by a hard, dry soil. Never stir or work clayey or heavy soil when at all wet. Once working such a soil under like circumstances may result in entirely ruining the plants you were trying to benefit. The soil is in a right condition to work when it is so dry it will crumble without being sticky and pasty and not dry enough to give out dust. When working close around a plant be careful not to dig deep enough to destroy or disturb the roots. Frequent and thorough stirring of the soil during dry hot weather will in a measure atone for a lack of rain. In real hot weather we almost always have heavy dews and if the soil is light much moisture will be absorbed and the plants nourished, where if the soil was baked they might perish. If the soil is hard and baked, a light rain or shower would be of more injury than benefit, for it would not penetrate the crust and after drying would leave it harder than before. Although an occasional sprinkling is very beneficial to plants, there is no need to think because it is dry the plants need continued sprinkling.

BOYS AND FLOWERS.

"J. L. H," in the June number of the *May Flower* makes some sensible remarks and suggestions upon the developing of love for flowers among the boys which we are sure all our readers will appreciate.

When I was a boy there was a sort of general feeling in our neighborhood that it was effeminate and indicative of improper masculine mental tal nce for a boy or a man to have much to do with the cultivation of flowers. He might condescend to spade up a flower bed or two for his wife or mother, but as for making "an old granny" of himself, or dawdling away his time planting seeds himself and caring for the delicate little plants when they came forth, no man or boy thought of doing that, and the man or boy who wore a button-hole bouquet did so at the risk of being called a snob.

I always had as a boy a hankering desire to cultivate flowers, and a secret longing for a flower garden of my own, but had I cultivated one I would have brought upon myself as much ridicule as would have fallen to my portion had I played with rag dolls when I was sixteen, therefore I did nothing more than help my mother in her small flower garden with its small collection of old fashioned Pinks and Phlox, and Bouncing Betty and Marigolds and Poppies. We never had Geraniums or Fuchsias, or Chrysanthemums, or any of the beautiful flowers so common now. I was twenty years old before I ever saw a Pansy.

But I have long since put aside that foolish idea that men and boys who cultivated flowers were "old grannies," and I would wear a flower in my button hole every day if I could. And my own three little boys has each his own carefully tended little flower bed, and they are taught that it is as manly for them to love flowers as it is for them to play foot ball or base ball. I think it is a wise thing for parents to instil a love of flowers, as well as for all other beautiful things, into the hearts of their children. It will detract nothing from the manliness of the boys, while it will add to their refinement and play no small part in making them better men than they would be without any knowledge of, or love for this part of God's most beautiful and most blessed handiwork. So get spades and hoes, and rakes and watering pots for the boys of your household, and let them dig and hoe, and rake, splatter water around all they will, even though they get "awfully wet and dirty," and look like "little pigs" when they are done. Teach them that most beautiful lesson of how the very tiniest of seeds can become such a beautiful plant with such beautiful flowers. Encourage them to probe into the beautiful mystery of it all, and they will have clearer ideas of God's power and majesty, and will be wiser and gentler, and better boys for it all; you see if they don t.

Farm Notes.

Sixty-five tons of butter were shipped from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, to Liverpool by Samuel C. Freed recently.

Mrs. Carver, the "cattle queen" of Tular County, bought 1,400 head of cattle last week of Poso ranchers at $10 a head, says the Los Angeles Times.

The man who thinks he can raise fruit successfully without any study of insect enemies will know when it is too late. Insects work when fruit growers sleep, and on Sundays also.

A petrified apple was discovered at Harrington, Me., a few days ago by some boys. It had changed to the color of marble. The stem and blossom were apparently as perfect as when the fruit fell from the tree.

A thrifty but non-bearing fruit tree can be made to bear sometimes by root pruning. Dig a trench about it, cutting off the long roots, put muck or manure in the trench and fill up. The result will sometimes be admirable.

A duck, belonging to a Rockland, Me., man, was frozen into a pond the other night, and was found in the morning with just her head out of the ice. The ice was broken and the duck freed, apparently none the worse for her night out.

To check or ruin a fruit orchard planted with care, seed it to grass and leave it to take care of itself. There are some other ways also, but few are as efficient as this. But what is the use of planting an orchard unless the owner means to care for it?

A Romantic Journalistic Career.

The London Star is authority for the statement that the career of Mr. John Lovell, the editor-in-chief of the Liverpool Mercury is one of the most romantic in the history of English journalism. His father, a man of solid sense and immovable honesty, was a working shoemaker at Guildford, and John, the eldest of seven children, never had more than six months' schooling, and went out to work at the age of ten. He tried his hand, as a boy, at the grocery, baking, and drapery businesses, but felt easy in none of them. But when he was about fifteen his employer purchased a lot of waste paper from the establishment of a London publisher, and John, in rummaging about, was delighted to discover fragments of Oliver Twist and David Copperfield.

Reading how David learnt shorthand, young Lovell determined to acquire the art himself. One of his uncles being a stationer in Guildford, John obtained from him Pitman's sixpenny book. By-and-by he made an effort to connect himself with the press, and just when he was giving up all hope, he received a letter from the editor of the Surrey Standard offering him the post of district reporter at the magnificent stipend of five shillings a week, which he eagerly accepted. At this time he was advised to read Addison's Spectator, and, acting on the advice, he copied out in shorthand every paper in the eight volumes, afterward transcribing them into longhand, with punctuation. At twenty-three he married and became connected with the Sheffield Times. Before his first year in Sheffield had expired the paper was boycotted by the trade unions of the town, and the business burst up in a fortnight. In this dilema he existed for a time on the proceeds of sermon-writing, but ultimately obtained the post of third reporter on the Birmingham Post, from which position he rapidly rose to be assistant editor.

During this time he had educated himself up to a point which would have entitled him to a university degree, and had ambitions in literature. This led him in 1868 to accept the editorship of Cassell's Magazine, which he left shortly after to take the management of the Press Association, which is truly Mr. Lovell's own child. The establishment of this association was a tremendous piece of work, and ran into mountains of figures and details. In 1880 Mr. Lovell was offered the chair of the Liverpool Mercury, one of the plums of provincial journalism. Mr. Lovell is a man with a lion heart and a big brain. He is a faithful and generous friend, a great collector of books, and an immense smoker. In social life he is a brilliant talker. His influence in Liverpool has been very great. He is just fifty-four.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

SERVING OLIVES.

Ollyes may be served at all times and with most all dishes; in fact, they may be placed on the table with the table decorations and remain there until dinner or lunch is over. One guest may pass them to another. It is not necessary to have the waiter pass them. They are usually passed at a dinner immediately after the soup, but may be passed three or four times, as the plates are being changed for the dinner courses.—*New York Press.*

SHEEP TONGUES WITH ORANGES.

Procure six pickled tongues; boil them in water fifteen minutes; lift them out, place them on a dish, having trimmed them well, and pour over a thin coating of brown sauce; set aside in a warm place, and add to the liquor in which the tongues have been boiled a little broth or consomme; boil, and strain this into a smaller saucepan; add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two of currant jelly, and set side of the range to clarify by gentle ebullition. Ten minutes before serving thicken with a little corn starch and add three sour oranges cut into small portions and freed of their skins and seeds; dress the oranges around the tongues and pour the sauce over

HOT SLAW.

Cut with a krout cutter or a very sharp knife a hard head of cabbage; if with a knife, take pains to shave very fine, salt and pepper it to taste; put a half teacup of butter (more if the cabbage is large) into a frying-pan; when hot put in the cabbage and turn it over quickly till the butter is all through the cabbage; it should not take more than a minute. Have ready a teacupful of sweet cream; put this in, stir briskly not more than another minute, then put in half a cup of good vinegar stir again and take up. It should be over a quick fire, should not be left while cooking, should be finished in three to five minutes after putting on the stove, and is best eaten at once, though very good cold.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

DAINTY DISH OF MARROW FAT.

A gentleman quite skilled in cookery says that one of the most delicate and daintiest of breakfast dishes may be made of marrow fat. It is chopped and boiled for one minute in salted boiling water, then drained and heated again with a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the juice of a lemon, and a seasoning of salt and pepper, while two or three slices of delicate toast are made, upon which the marrow is served. Or another way is to mince it and quickly heat it, with salt and pepper and enough cold gravy to moisten it, and then serve it on toast. Although marrow is twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pound, he considers it a cheap breakfast, as he buys a long marrow-bone which costs only ten cents. He has the bone divided with the saw in pieces two or three inches long, and these in turn so split apart with the cleaver as to permit the marrow to be taken out in unbroken portions. This marrow-bone contains about half a pound of marrow, and for this breakfast dish of toast only half of that is needed. After all the marrow has been extracted that can be taken from the bone in good sized pieces, there will still enough cling to it to make a soup. So out of a ten cent marrow-bone he gets two breakfast dishes and at least one savory soup which he considers an economical triumph for a man.—*New York News.*

HUMOROUS.

The West Point cadet defines a kiss as a report at headquarters.

The honey bee deserves recognition a kind nature's sweet restorer.

Though some women have golden hair, others have but plaited hair.

It is probable that many jolly dogs will have barks on the sea this summer.

It was a mean artist who suggestively painted a dairy in water-colors.

About the poorest occupation you can find is to sit down and admire yourself.

The rolling stone gathers no moss; but it manages to keep on top for all that.

A man can call his body an earthly tenement and yet object to being called a flat.

A manufacturing dentist often shows his teeth without smiling or opening his mouth.

He—Miss Sharpe has a very fine voice. She—No wonderr She grinds it so much.

Seaside landlords are preparing to get your surplus money if it takes all summer.

Great men are only ordinary men with their hair combed and their faces washed.

The best method of keeping books—Don't let your friends know you have any.

The world would be much better than it is if men would live up to their obituaries.

There is one lucky thing about spoiled children—we never have them in our own family.

The angler first lies in wait for his catch, and then lies in weight of his catch.

The man who talks in his sleep is not as much of a nuisance as the man who sleeps in his talk.

Little Kitty (who is doing the honors and wishes to be very pompous)—Will you have chicking or mutting Mr Brown?.

The Gallant (humbly)—I am not wealthy, Miss Lauras, but I——"

The Beauty—That will do, Mr. Golightly, No!!"

Men would be very wise if they could only learn as much as their boys think they could teach them.

The baseball umpire hasn't much of a reputation as a duelist, although he is always calling men out.

What a wheelman most dreads is rising ground, especially the kind that rises up and strikes him on the top of the head.

If you want a thing well done, do it yourself generally; but when it comes to sewing on a button you had better ask your wife.

There's nothing like sticking to a thing when you apply yourself to it, as the fly said when it alighted on the fly-paper.

"Blitturs began life as a school teacher."

"Really? What a precocious little baby he must have been."

Lies at deaths door—The obituary.

Makes noise enough for two—Twins.

Going the rounds—The man climbing a ladder.

A bird in the hand is not worth two in the bonnet.

A mile is the centipede of distance; it has 5280 feet.

Shadows of a great city—Inspector Byrne's men.

After all, a tuning fork is merely a kind of pitch fork.

Of course a fisherman knows what his net income is.

There's millions in it—The United States Treasury.

One of the barbarisms—Toasting lalies in hot weather.

If we had microscopic eyes, beauty would not be skin deep.

Take a lesson from the strawberry box. It is never full.

A man whose soul is harrowed is not necessarily a cultured individual.

The xylophone player is the fellow who makes the "woods ring."

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels,

Frank—Stella's face is her fortune! Tom—Yes, but she's given too many certified checks to time.

Everybody knows that at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

A concession has been applied for to enable a railway to be constructed up the Matterhorn, in the Swiss Alps, to consist of three sections.

How a Tourist Makes Money.

DEAR READERS—While visiting places of interest, I spend my leisure time plating tableware and jewelry and selling platers. I make from $5 to $15 per day. The work is done so nicely that every person wants it. I paid $5 for my plater to H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O. Why not have a good time and money in your pocket, when for $5 you can start a business of your own? Write the above firm for circulars.

Idlers and criminals are, it is said, sent to Canada from England, and from there they come across the border into the United States, in violation of the immigration laws.

$1000 in Prizes.

The publishers of the *Rambler Magazine* will give $1000 in prizes for the largest lists of words formed from *Rambler Magazine*. The first prize is $200 cash; the second, $100 cash; 51 other cash prizes and special weekly prizes will be given. Send 15c. for copy *Rambler* containing full information, or 30c. for 3 months' subscription to Rambler Pub. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

A man never realizes until he has made a fool of himself what a laughter-loving world this is.

A Healthy Child is a Happy Child.

Who would not take every pains to secure health for their children? No parent who deserves the name, but comparatively very few of them realize how much the health of their children, not only in infancy, but in youth and maturity depends upon proper treatment from the first. This treatment includes not only diet, but cleanliness, clothing, sleep, air and exercise. For many most valuable hints on these subjects, as well as on the proper treatment for various infantile diseases, send for the useful little books, (published by Woolrich & Co., Palmer, Mass.) called "Ridge's Food Primers," and SENT FREE to all applicants. These primers are adorned by photographs of seven of the most charmingly healthy and happy looking children that one could wish to see. In our view health and happiness must always accompany each other in childhood if not later in life. A child at once unhappy and in good health we have never known. These photographs show the children of two of the many families in which parents have had the wisdom to feed their children always upon Ridge's Food. Not only children, but invalids, convalescents and dyspeptics are greatly benefited by its use. Do not fail to send for the Primers. Write at once, and receive them by return mail.

The annual product of salt throughout the world is estimated a 7,300,000 tons, the larger share coming from English works.

"It Does Him so Much Good."

335 So. 6th St. QUINCY, ILL., April 25, 1890

I am glad you sent me a bottle of Floraplexion. It does me me so much good. I have been taking it ever since from the druggist here.

C. CHATIEN.

Floraplexion is the speedy and permanent cure for Sick Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. It is the only sure cure for these complaints. Ask your druggist for it, and get well.

The Board of visitors to West Point will recommend radical changes in the method of appointing cadets to that institution.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, voted for union with the Reformed Church of the United States.

RUPTURE. Feb. 9th, '91—Some people do not believe that Rupture can be cured, I know it can as I was badly ruptured for 29 years and Dr. J. B. Mayer, 811 Arch St., Philadelphia, entirely cured me 5 years ago. Dr. Mayer also gives treatment at the Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., on the 2nd Saturday of each month.

It is announced that the State of Maine will present a solid silver tureen to the United States cruiser which bears her name.

29 742

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken "sick, and suffered as no one but a "dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time "I was a great sufferer. Every-"thing I ate distressed me so that I "had to throw it up. Then in a "few moments that horrid distress "would come on and I would have "to eat and suffer "again. I took a "little of your medicine, and felt much "better, and after "taking a little more "August Flower my "Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I "have never had the first sign of it. "I can eat anything without the "least fear of distress. I wish all "that are afflicted with that terrible "disease or the troubles caused by "it would try August Flower, as I "am satisfied there is no medicine "equal to it."

For that Horrid Stomach Feeling.

On the move—Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, after Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have done their work. It's a healthy movement, too—a *natural* one. The organs are not forced into activity one day, to sink back into a worse state the next. They're cleansed and regulated—mildly and quietly, without wrenching or griping. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is all that's needed as a gentle laxative; three to four act as a cathartic. They're the smallest, cheapest, the easiest to take. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and cured.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Rheumatic Complaints, Cuts, Bruises like magic.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one family.

Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of your JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, for more than forty years it has been in my family. It is my Family Doctor. It is one of the best and safest family remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Deacon 2nd Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. by mail 4 bottles, Express paid, $1. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, Spasms, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Colic, Flatulency, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headaches (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism and sleeplessness, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

50c. Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvellous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all FITS & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

ALL ABOUT East Tennessee's FINE CLIMATE and GREAT RESOURCES in KNOXVILLE, the JOURNAL, daily 1 mo. 50c.; weekly 1 year, $1; samples 5c.

IT'S WONDERFUL. THE "NEW TREATMENT" FOR **CATARRH.** Relieves a Bad Breath in five minutes. BREAKS UP A COLD IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Cures Chronic Catarrh and all Diseases of Throat and Nose. YOU REALLY MUST INVESTIGATE. Send stamp for 32 page pamphlet. HEALTH SUPPLY CO., 710 Broadway, N.Y.

SICK Weak, Nervous, Wretched mortals get well and keep well. Health's Helper tells how. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address F. Ramid Sayre, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

JULY JELLIES.

BY E. H. B.

July is essentially a jelly month. All the small fruits—cherries, raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries, gooseberries currants, some late strawberries and, besides these, apples and plums — crowd each other and the housekeeper so closely, that she is forced to heave a sigh when she thinks of the hot work before her. Now, if she would use a small oil-stove, she could keep herself cool; and, the heat being concentrated immediately under the kettle, the contents will boil quicker and the jellies be a better color. A porcelain lined kettle, as broad and shallow as possible, is the best to use for making jellies. Next to that, agate or granite ware should be used, rather than one of the old-fashioned brass or copper kettles. In using these, there is too great a risk of verdigris, from the action of the fruit acids on the metal. Tin or iron kettles are entirely out of the question, as they would affect both the color and taste. I have made lovely jellies in the small earthenware kettles, which are sold as low as ten or fifteen cents, the only objection being their smallness.

A bag through which to strain the jelly is best made of white flannel which is part wool and part cotton. Two contiguous sides of a square, twenty or more inches long, should be sewed together in what is called a "pudding-bag seam," which is strong and smooth. To make this seam, sew the two edges together, turn the bag, and stitch a seam which will inclose the edges. This will make a pointed bag, and if the top is cut square across and hemmed wide enough to admit two drawing-strings of stout tape, they will serve to suspend the bag while the jelly is dripping, and will also keep it closed, and so prevent the flavor from evaporating. The bag should be wrung out of hot water before the fruit juice is poured in, or it will absorb too much of the juice. Do not squeeze the bag, or handle it any more than is necessary, while the juice is in, or it will not be clear.

Only the best granulated sugar should be used in making jellies; and the proper proportion for all jellies is one pound of sugar to each pint of juice.

The fruit for jellies should be a little under, rather than over, ripe. If too ripe, it will not jelly at all; and the sooner it is used after gathering, the more certain it will be to jelly. Neither should it be gathered during or immediately after a rain, as the moisture absorbed makes it poor, and thins out the glutinative substance, which is the jelly.

Housekeepers were greatly troubled the past season by their preserves and jellies and, in some instances, their canned goods, molding; and the only reason which could be given was the wet summer. In many cases, jelly-making was not a success, for the same reason—the fruit being too watery. The tumblers for jelly should be heated, either in hot water or in an oven; and, when filling them, they should stand on a damp towel, doubled once or twice. As all jellies contract when cooling, the tumblers should be filled to the brim with the hot jelly, and should then be allowed to stand *uncovered* at least twenty-four hours before they are put away.

Mrs. Rorer says: "Jelly, in cooling, forms its own air-proof covering; and, if the top of the tumbler be well secured, it is all that is necessary." This is very true, in places where the air is dry. During my thirty years' housekeeping in Philadelphia, I never found mold on my jellies or preserves, nor was I ever troubled with their fermenting; but, since leaving Philadelphia four years ago, my preserves and jellies have both molded and fermented; and last summer some of my canned fruits had mold on them. I have tried them in all sorts of places in the house, from the first floor to the third, with the same result. Last summer I used paraffine for covering my jellies and the few preserves I made and, although mold formed on some of them, it was all on top of the paraffine, and did not penetrate beneath it at all. One pound of paraffine covered eighty glasses of jelly. Melt it in a small saucepan, and pour it on top of the jellies after they are cold. It forms a hard, white, cake-like wax, over the top of the jelly, is air tight, and can be removed with a knife, washed with cold water, wiped dry, and put away to be melted over again the next season.

Strawberries, raspberries, currants, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries and huckleberries, will require no water to cook them. Mash them in an earthen bowl with a wooden potato beetle, and squeeze them through a double thickness of cheesecloth which is new and strong. Heat the juice and strain it through a flannel bag *without* squeezing. Now measure it, and for each pint allow one pound of granulated sugar. Put the sugar into earthen dishes, and set it in the oven where it will heat (but *not* brown) while the juice is boiling. Boil the juice rapidly and continuously for twenty minutes, pour in the sugar gradually, and stir until it is dissolved, let it come to a boil, and then fill the glasses as quickly as possible.

One quart of berries will usually yield one pint of juice. Twelve quarts of currants will make twenty-six half-pint tumblers of jelly. Jelly made from black currants is said to be an excellent cure for sore throat. Blackberry jelly, spiced, is a good and agreeable remedy for bowel complaints. The receipt for this spiced blackberry jelly is as follows:

Simmer the blackberries until they are soft; strain, and to each pint of juice allow one pound of granulated sugar, half an ounce of cinnamon, quarter of an ounce of mace, and half a teaspoonful of cloves. The spices should be ground and tied up in a piece of thin muslin. Boil the juice and spices together twenty minutes, take out the bag of spices, pour in hot sugar, stir until dissolved, let it come to a boil, and fill the heated tumblers immediately. A delicious jelly is made by mixing equal quantities of raspberry and currant juice, allowing for each pint of juice one pound of sugar, and cooking as before.

Currant and huckleberry juice mixed, also makes a nice jelly, better than the huckleberry alone, as the currant gives character to the otherwise dead sweet of the berry. Use morello cherries for jelly and cook half the kernels with them. As a variety, a nice jelly is obtained by mixing in equal proportions the juice of all the small fruits. As a curiosity, jelly of two or more colors may be put into one tumbler, by cutting portuions of stiff letter-paper to fit the inside of the glass. The paper must be held in position while the jelly is being poured in, and then carefully withdrawn when the jelly is nearly solid.

A little girl, twelve years old, received, one year at one of the agricultural fairs, the first prize for jellies. Her exhibit consisted of several glasses of beautifully clear jelly, one of them being divided vertically in two colors, a pale amber and a deep red. She had gone through the entire process, from gathering the fruit to filling the glasses, without any assistance, except that her mother held the paper in position while the child poured in the jelly.

The best apples for jelly are the "maiden's blush," which ripen in July, and the "fall pippin."

Apple jelly is made by stewing the apples, unpared, with seeds and cores left in, in barely water enough to cover them, until they are very soft and tender. Drain through the jelly-bag, but do not squeeze at all, or the jelly will be cloudy. Allow one pound of granulated sugar to each pint of juice. Boil the juice rapidly for ten or fifteen minutes, stir in the sugar (heated), and boil it ten minutes longer. If it should not be jellied by this time, five or ten minutes more may be required. Crab apple juice should be boiled like the berry juice, twenty minutes, and then removed as soon as the sugar is dissolved; but, as a rule, the sugar has to be boiled *with* the juice of other apples before it will jelly, though I *have* been successful in making it the other way.

Plum jelly is delicious made of the small, red plums, of damsons, greengages and the large, blue plums, and is made either way—by boiling the juice first, or with the sugar. It is one of the easiest jellies to make; indeed, the easiest, except crab-apple, and one of the nicest to use for cake, is second only to currant or cranberry jelly for this purpose.—*Table Talk.*

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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