

The Ways of the Milkman.

Dairymen who are in the habit of diluting their milk with water have found out an ingenious plan of circumventing the public analysts. Under the act of Parliament they can request that their milk shall be analyzed by the chemists at Somerset House, and this they now do. Their object is to gain a little time, for milk quickly begins to ferment, and it is not possible to test with accuracy a decomposed fluid, and say what it consisted of before decomposition set in. Dr. Wynter Blythe instances a recent case of a dealer who sold milk diluted with at least eight per cent. of water. He appealed to Somerset House, and after a little delay Somerset House declared that there was no evidence of the addition of water, so that the case was dismissed. That he had nevertheless made no mistake in the matter Dr. Blythe is certain, as the milk had been subjected to an independent analysis by Mr. Colwell, who agreed with him. The only way of the dishonestly would be for each sanitary authority to have a freezing chamber, in which reference samples of milk, etc., could be frozen and preserved. Such a chamber would also be found useful for preserving meat supposed to be diseased until the evidence on both sides could be heard by a court of justice.—London News.

Food by Chemistry.

Philadelphia has a chemist who believes that meats of all sorts and flavors will ultimately be produced in the laboratories of the chemist. Says he: "Within this century it is possible to see synthetic steaks, roasts and chops entered upon the bills of fare at our leading hotels and restaurants, and they will be prepared so artistically as to appeal to the sense of beauty as well as to the appetite. At first, of course, in order to appease the natural prejudices against anything so novel, a choice will be afforded between the real and artificial, but eventually the killing of animals for food will be regarded in all civilized countries as barbarous. That this is not an absurd prediction is well assured to those who have observed what synthetic chemistry has already done in exactly reproducing mustard, sugar, butter, ice, lemon juice and flavoring essences, besides madder, turpentine and many other compounds used extensively in commerce."

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

About the only European monarch whose life is not insured is the Czar of Russia.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by a local application of the Eucalyptus Extract. When this cure gets into the ear, it has a powerful effect on the membrane of the ear, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. The Eucalyptus Extract can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition. The tube destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are cured by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Eucalyptus Extract. Send for circulars, free. P. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Dr. Francis, 75c.

The True Laxative Principle Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure Will check an ugly cough at once and prevent a cold from going to the lungs. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M.P.

Mrs. Winslow's Ointment for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. in a bottle. Don't Whoop and cough when Haid's Honey of Boroholm and Turb Cure your Croup, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. in one minute.

Karl's Clover Hoof, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion, and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts.

Inflamed with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Sleepless Nights

Make you weak and weary, unfit for work, indisposed to exertion. They show that your nerve strength is impaired and that your nervous system needs building up. The Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, and gives sound, refreshing sleep. Get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c. N. Y. N. 13-28

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharge continues, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and cure in a few minutes. Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water with a few drops of pure Gripe Water, Spasmodic, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, indigestion, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal ailments.

WORK OFFERED

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, and all other ailments so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the only remedy that will cure all these ailments in a few days effect a permanent cure. We want agents everywhere. No experience necessary. W. D. CHASE CO., GENEVA, New York.

DISCOURAGE CONSUMPTION

Consumption and all other pulmonary diseases, should use Pico's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not a medicine, it is a cure. It is the only remedy that will cure all these ailments in a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold everywhere. 25c.



DO NOT DROWN THE PLANTS.

Even in dry weather stagnant water is injurious to plants, in part because it drowns them by shutting off the air, just as it does with human beings. The fine fibres of the root system and the still finer cells called root hairs, are both the lungs and stomach of the plants. They take plant food from the soil, and oxygen from the air which permeates the soil. The leaves are in one sense also lungs, as they take carbonic acid from the air; but it is the roots which take oxygen as do human lungs. If the soil is loose and partially dry, these root lungs can breathe and do their work; but when the soil is kept well soaked and the air is thus kept out, the underground plant organs fail to work, and soon decay. Soil which has a loose well-drained surface encourages root extension, and, at the same time, admits plenty of air for them to feed upon. Soil which is too cold and moist is likewise unfavorable to the action of the living microbes, which change over the chemical elements in the soil, and adapt these elements to the use of the plants.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

TOO MUCH WASHING.

Now and then as one looks over the pages of the dairy paper they will be confronted with the statement from some one to the effect that flavor can be washed out of butter, therefore don't do it; and then the other fellow laughs and says: "Listen to the old fogey." It is more than possible that there is more than a grain of truth in the matter, and that a compromise can be struck to the advantage of the two parties. Not that it is known that butter fats have no flavor, and what is known as aroma in butter is the result of the decomposition of the casein and sugar, "egged on" by the albumen, it is seen that with very cold water and excessive washings, that the buttermilk that has the flavor in its keeping, could be so thoroughly removed that the fats would be practically left destitute of associated flavor. As it would be impossible to get out all of the buttermilk, the butter would in a short time develop another stock of flavor from the traces of casein and albumen that would yet remain.

In usual practice there will be a sufficient amount of flavoring material left in the butter after two washings, and as a rule does not impair the flavor. But this flavor means one thing in one section, and quite another in a distant part of some dairy locality. Where a pronounced flavor is wanted, less washing should be given and full salting, but where delicate aroma and bouquet flavor is sought, more washing and less salt, and worked down to a possible ten per cent. of moisture would be the correct "form."—Practical Farmer.

HOW TO EXAMINE A HORSE'S HOOF.

To examine the hoofs and heels of your horses, says an eminent veterinary authority, have the shoes removed before your eyes, examine the "frog," look into it closely to see if "thrush" exists. Have a piece of thin stick, or, better an old paper knife, pass it through the center frog cleft, then, if "thrush" exists, the "nose" will know it by the smell of the paper knife. If thrush does exist, have the foot washed out clean with warm water and carbolic soap, then dry it off and apply salomel. Fix it in the cleft with some medicated cotton, or raw wool do. Repeat this every night until a cure is effected.

Next examine the heels, the inside heel especially, for corns may exist, and now is the time to treat them and prevent lameness in summer time, when the roads are hard and dry, and you have use for every horse you own. Look for sand cracks and quarter cracks. Let these have attention at once, or the dry weather and roads will open these cracks, creating troublesome lameness. Have shoes well seated, so that the weight of the animal will rest on the horny wall of the hoof and not on the sole. Never allow the wall of the hoof to be rasped. It is wrong. The outside of the hoof is of a fine, delicate nature, made up of fine horny pillars. This outside surface is very smooth and shiny, although it may not look so, but when you examine an unsophisticated colt you will find it so. If you do not look out, and then we have sand and quarter cracks.

Take care that the nail holes are high enough without being too high, at the heels most especially, for this binds the hoofs and causes a horse to go like a cat on hot bricks. A good, firm clip at the toe is of great service in keeping the shoe firm, and when the shoe "fits the foot" it will keep it in its proper place till worn out.—Rochester Post Express.

FEDDING THE COWS.

There is a great deal being said and written now-a-days about standard rations for cows, and much science is brought into requisition to make those rations correctly balanced to fit the physical requirements of the cows. Every young farmer who hopes to become successful in dairying should study such tables and become accustomed to the technical terms, so that he will know just what they mean wherever he sees them. Having done this, he should learn the cost of different cattle foods delivered on his farm, whether raised or purchased. Knowing this, he should then make his own standard ration, and whenever he cannot get the materials for making that standard without paying too much, he must look for substitutes in kind and quality. The ration, as estimated, is most conveniently the food for twenty-four hours for a cow weighing between eight hundred and one thousand pounds. This much can be done with books, and is a very useful part of the lesson. The real test of merit in this work comes from the actual feeding of the

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON PLANNERS. "All shrink-up and absolutely good for nothing," said the mother of a family as she looked over the stock of summer flannels bought with the utmost care and at great expense. And the worst of it all is that, what I will, I cannot get my flannels washed carefully. One of my laundresses is an enthusiast on cold water; another has always regulated her work by the thermometer, and the third declares it makes no difference whether the water is hot or cold, they will shrink anyhow, and I do not think that there is any wonder that they do, considering the way they handle them.

"These women, good, careful souls, every one of them, put the flannels onto the washboard and literally maul them and grind them in their efforts to make them clean, all of which is unnecessary as it ruins them. Sometimes in despair I do them myself, and the consequences are that they do not shrink. I use suds, pretty strong, and with a very little sal soda in it, and just as hot as I, by any possibility, can handle the flannels in it. If it is nearly boiling, so much the better. I put the flannels in the tub, pour on the suds, cover them up and let them stand for fifteen minutes, then take them up by belts or collars as gingerly as possible with my very finger-tips, let the water drain from them, dip them again and repeat the draining process."

"If there are any particularly dirty spots, I have some dissolved in water to a pasty consistency and put a 'bit' of it on the spots and leave them a few minutes longer. I do not rub the soap in, neither do I rub the flannels. I simply rinse them up and down in the water, and this not more than is necessary to clean them. When I think they will do, I lay them where they will drain until the water is nearly out, then prepare fresh hot suds and put them through in the same way. Under no circumstances would I wring them or press them any more than is absolutely necessary. They are hung out dripping, and, if it is cold weather, they may freeze all the choice. I have had my fine French flannels brought in so stiff that they would stand up against a wall, and I have some of them now that are very raggy that are as soft and pliable as the day they were made up. Before the garments are fully dry they may be ironed. Never use partly cool irons and rub them again and again, for this is worse than the wringing and squeezing process, but take an iron as hot as may be without any danger of scorching, and manage so carefully that once passing over the fabric will smooth it. In this way flannels will last to a good old age and preserve their original quality intact."—New York Ledger.

RECIPES FOR COOKING APPLES.

Apple Egg Pudding—Ten apples, half pound sugar, ten cloves, quarter pint of water, four eggs, grated nutmeg. Approximate cost, twenty-five cents. Peel and core the apples without breaking them, fill with sugar, and put one clove in each, set in a pie dish, pour the water over, and bake in a moderate oven. When sufficiently cooked, beat up the eggs with the remainder of the sugar and the nutmeg, pour in and over the apples, and return them to the oven for ten minutes; sift sugar and grated nutmeg over, and serve.

Apple Cream—Half pint of cream, one pound of apples, half a salsoopful of grated nutmeg, eight ounces powdered sugar, fifteen drops essence of lemon, half ounce gelatine, one gill of water. Approximate cost, forty-five cents. Peel the apples, place them in a steapan with the nutmeg and sugar, cook them till tender, pass the apples through a sieve, and let them get cold; whisk up to a stiff froth the cream, with the essence of lemon, add the apple pulp, and the gelatine, boiled in a gill of water; mix well together, pour into a mold and stand aside to set.

Apple Dumplings—Six apples, half pound flour, quarter pound beef suet, quarter pint of water, four ounces sugar, six cloves. Approximate cost, eighteen cents. Pare and core the apples without dividing them, and fill with sugar and one clove; chop the suet very finely, rub it into the flour, and mix into a paste with the water; roll it out to a thin paste, divide in pieces, roll the apples in it, taking care to join the paste neatly; form into balls and bake for half hour. For boiling prepare in the same way, but tie in floured clothes, and boil from half to three-quarters of an hour.

Apple Custard—Two pounds cooking apples, three cloves, one pint of milk, ten ounces loaf sugar, two or three bay leaves, a little lemon-juice, four eggs, half pint cream. Approximate cost, fifty cents. Peel and core the apples, boil them gently with the cloves in a little water, with half a pound powdered sugar; when they are quite soft beat them up with a fork and remove the cloves; put the apple pulp into a glass dish and cover with a rich custard made as follows: Into a lined saucepan put one pint of milk, two ounces loaf sugar, two or three bay leaves and a little thin lemon peel; let them stand on the side of the stove for half hour; remove the bay leaves and lemon peel; put into a jug four eggs, and whisk them well; pour the milk over the eggs; put the jug into a saucepan of boiling water; stir one way until the custard thickens. Take the jug out of the water, stir for a few minutes; set the custard aside to cool; when cold pour over the apples. Whip half pint of cream and put it on the top of the custard.

Apple Fritters—Six tablespoonfuls of flour, one of yeast, one breakfast cupful of milk, two eggs, one ounce of sugar, two ounces of suet, three apples, one ounce of currants, the rind of a lemon, one-quarter pound of lard. Approximate cost, twenty-five cents. Mix the flour and yeast to a stiff batter with the milk over night; the next day add the eggs, well beaten, and the rest of the ingredients; knead well; the suet must be very finely chopped previous to mixing; when well mixed cut off pieces of the dough, make into an oval form about one inch thick, three inches wide and four and a half long, fry in boiling lard till of a golden brown, drain on blotting paper, and serve.—New York Recorder.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

The United States contain 2000 woman architects.

Hannah More wrote "The Search After Happiness" at twenty-eight. Women are to be employed as drummers for a Chicago dealer in gum.

The Empress of China has her own private silk looms within the royal palace.

The Princess of Wales is said to be ushering in an economic style by wearing two-button gowns again.

Diaphanous crepes, figured silks, muslins and all the transparent materials are more tempting than ever. Signorina Teresina Labriola, daughter of Professor Homomyne, of Rome, has received the degree of doctor of laws.

Rudyard Kipling is said to have been jilted by six London girls in succession before he wooed and won his American wife.

Mrs. Virginia L. Miner, the woman suffragist of St. Louis, Mo., who died a few days ago, bequeathed \$1000 to Susan B. Anthony.

A neat and useful little addition to a dress is a yoke fashioned like the top of the bodice and made of muslin cut in holes and embroidered.

Queen Victoria purchases almost every new book of note published, and her expenditure on literature of all sorts is over \$6000 per annum.

Mrs. Eva T. Cook, the senior Vice-President of the Woman's Relief Corps, delivered the Memorial Day address at Northboro', Mass., before the post.

Mrs. Seward Webb's new house in the Adirondacks will have one hundred rooms and require an army of servants. The cost of the castle will be \$1,500,000.

The newest fans are imitations of antique ones. Some are of colored silk with colored pearl handles with quaint medallions set in little frames of iridescent splangles.

Mme. Jane Hading, the great French actress, says: "American women are very clever and intellectual, but the great majority of men don't care a rap about plays, literature or art."

Mrs. Russell Sage is an ardent advocate of woman suffrage. Miss Helen Gould also signed one of the numerous petitions which were in circulation last spring for the "cause."

A prominent figure in the English woman suffrage movement is Mrs. Fawcett, widow of Professor Henry Fawcett, who was at one time Postmaster-General under Gladstone.

The remorseless historian has discovered that even Mrs. Browning dropped three years from her age, so that she was forty instead of thirty-seven when married to Browning.

It is a commented-upon fact that the occupation of trained nurse attracts very few Southern women. The North and East furnish the greatest number of volunteers in this profession.

The first woman to hold office in the League of American Wheelmen in New York State is Miss Amelia Von Shalk, who was appointed by Chief Consul Charles H. Lescumb local consul at Tuxedo Park.

A Rational Dress Association has been formed in New Zealand. Its object is to be "the bringing about of that change in woman's dress which her wider life and increased activity seemed to demand."

A newly monthly periodical with the title of The Impress, is about to be started in San Francisco, with Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson as editor. Helen Campbell will be the associate editor, and Paul Tynne the publisher.

Jet belts are very dressy and are largely worn with silk blouses. They are made of jet beads and cabochons strung on elastic, the strands being held together with jet slides, and elaborate clasps being arranged in front.

Miss Marion Gilchrist and Miss A. L. L. Cumming, of Glasgow, have the honor of being the first ladies to take a medical degree in Scotland. They have just graduated from the University of Glasgow, after a seven years' course.

Miss Emma Maud Phelps, whose strong story Seraph, an admirable translation from Sacher-Masoch attracted such attention a few months ago, translates from the Hungarian, Flemish, French, German and other languages.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others. ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Passing of the Compass. The compass may yet disappear from the sea, says the Philadelphia Record. The little needle, by the aid of which intrepid mariners have for centuries charted the vast ocean developed a sudden fickleness to the pole as soon as the compass was placed aboard the iron and steel ships of this age. So erratic have been the needle's deviations that, without frequent comparison with some known standard, the helmsman would have been afraid to trust the instrument as a nautical guide over the trackless waters. For the first time in the history of navigation an appliance has been invented which seems to be absolutely accurate and trustworthy in the determination of the course of ships at sea. Lieutenant W. H. Beecher, of the United States navy, appears to have achieved this triumph in his delicate and beautiful solarometer, the telescope of which is so floated upon successive layers of quicksilver, in a vessel hung upon gimbals, that the heaviest sea will evidently be unable to disturb its dead level. The authorized Government deep sea trial of the first model on the North German Lloyd steamer Weinar will decide the fate of the old style compass.

The Pepsin Habit. A New York physician of prominence remarked the other day to a newspaper man that he was not surprised to find that the pepsin habit is raging just as furious to-day as the quinine habit did not long ago, as it seems to be human nature for people to make continual experiments on themselves with medicine, with a blind faith that a popular panacea will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Said he: "I have noticed that in all the penny-in-the-slot machines devoted to concoctions the pepsin-gum boxes are nearly always empty. I am told that it is necessary to refill them several times a day. Boys hawk it everywhere—in the streets, at the races, at baseball games. It cannot do very much harm to a dyspeptic, but it certainly does him no good. The amount of pure pepsin in a package of this gum is infinitesimal."—New Orleans Picayune.

WOMEN OF ALL AGES. And conditions in life, are liable at times, to need an Investigating Tonic; a Regulator of the Liver, Periodical Function, and a Soothing and Bracing Nervine. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine so certain in its curative action that it can be guaranteed. Your money is returned if it does not cure. Sold in Maidenhead, Womanhood, and Motherhood. It invigorates and braces up the exhausted, run-down, and debilitated; cures all ailments of the female system, such as Spasms, Hysteria, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance; corrects all natural irregularities of monthly function, and cures Periodical Pains, Weaknesses, Bearing Down, Sensitiveness, Backache, Catarrhal Inflammation, Chlorosis and kindred maladies. For those about to become mothers, it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens "labor," and the period of confinement, and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

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