

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

Egg pudding: Make a custard of one quart of milk, four beaten eggs, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, lemon flavoring, one table-spoonful of corn starch. Four over stale cake and set away to cool.

To give to soup a peculiarly clear appearance, let it get cold, then to half a gallon of soup put in the white of one egg, and the shell also; let the soup simmer on the back of the stove for ten minutes or even longer, then strain it.

Every garden should contain a few rows of small fruits, not only for useful purposes, but for ornamental. On rich garden soils the product is sometimes large enough to supply a family from a very small area with all they require.

Every housewife should have a jar exclusively set apart in which to keep cream. It should not be allowed to remain any length of time in a jar which has previously contained vinegar, apple butter, pickles, etc., unless it has undergone a thorough washing and airing.

The expert weeder pokes a weed or two out of existence with his hand while his eye is locating the exact spot for the next stroke—much as the master of military drill keeps the next order or two in mind while the present one is rolling off his tongue. Considerable practice in either art is needed for perfection.

Look out for Moths—If you have not the great luxury of some modern housekeepers, a cedar closet, or even a chest, you must look to the garments that invite depredations from moths now. Air them and put away in cotton bags with paper over them. Fasten the paper with maulage, and it will be impossible for moths to get in.

Colonel F. D. Curtis says that a good crop of peas will afford from forty to sixty bushels to the acre, and a bushel of them will go further in making growth than a bushel of corn, because peas, being nitrogenous, supply all the wants of the system, and make a healthful and firm flesh, whereas the corn goes more to fat, which is not so good for food and makes softer pork with more waste in the cooking. He sows black-eyed marrowfat peas, with ground in good condition, broadcast or with a drill, using two to two-and-a-half bushels per acre.

Save the spent tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pan for half an hour; strain through a sieve and use the tea for all varnished paints. It requires very little elbow polish, as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleansing the paint from all impurities and making it equal to new. It cleans windows and sashes and old cloths; indeed, any varnished surface is improved by its application. It washes window-panes and mirrors much better than water, and is excellent for cleaning black walnut and looking-glass frames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paints with it.

Feeding Chickens.

One of my correspondents wants to know why chickens should not be fed soon after hatching. Simply because they don't need food. The yolk-sac which is absorbed just before leaving the shell affords sufficient nourishment for the first twenty or twenty-four hours. After beginning, feed often, say five or six times a day for the first month or six weeks; then the number of meals per day may be gradually diminished, until at ten or twelve weeks they will thrive on three meals per day. Feed early and late. The first feeding should be as soon as possible after daylight, the last as late as they can see to eat. When old enough to swallow the kernels, let the last feed be at night, be wheat or cracked corn.

Feed regularly—after their breakfast at five o'clock on a morning, seven at the next, and the other meals whenever you happen to think of it. Chickens standing around two or three hours at a time chipping for food are not remarkable for rapid growth.

Don't feed uncooked meal, sour food of any kind, or sloppy food. Chickens may live—some of them—on such stuff, but they will not thrive. It is some trouble to cook and prepare the right kind of food for a large number of little chickens, but whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Chickens that are fed generously and regularly on fresh, wholesome, cooked food, for the first three or four months, will make better breeding stock, better layers, and better market fowls than those that worry along through chickenhood on scanty rations of raw meal and water.

Don't waste food by throwing it on the ground in the dirt, or by feeding so much at a time that the greater portion will be left. I know poultry raisers who in that way waste more food than the chickens eat, and then grumble because it "costs so much to raise chickens." Feed each time what they will eat up clean, and no more. A few spoonfuls of chicken-food may seem like a small matter, but it is the close looking after these small matters, the stopping of a little waste here and a little waste there, that increases the profit-side of the account.—Fanny Field, in Prairie Farmer.

Summer Care of Cattle.

During the winter months cattle kept under protecting roofs are brought more closely under the eyes of their attendants than throughout the grass season, especially where the range of pasture is extensive; and if those attendants and their eyes are worth anything, the slightest symptom of illness or of any other event, casual or periodical, needing special attention, will be instantly noticed. It is not necessarily so in summer when the cattle mostly attend to their own wants as regards food and water, and, excepting the cows when hand-milked, those which live out of doors are not brought under the notice of any one, for hours, or even days at a stretch, unless special provision is made for the frequent and systematic inspection of the whole herd.

Where the cattle are of any considerable value, and a single loss falls heavy upon the owner, it is all the more important that the intervals between the rounds of inspection should not be too long.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Working a New Line.

A tramp struck Detroit the other day who will grow rich where others of his class will freeze and starve. It has long been a wonder that none of these men seemed to know how to take human nature, but there is a man at last. He was yesterday working several streets in the northern part of the front door. He made his calls at the front door. Selecting his house, and when his ring was answered he would remove his hat and inquire:

"Beg pardon, but is this place for sale?"

"No, sir."

"Ah! excuse me, I was told that it was for sale, although I could not understand why you would want to part with such fine property. This is one of the prettiest streets in Detroit."

"Yes, I think so."

"The air must be sweet and pure here?"

"Oh, yes."

"How nice everything around your house is kept up! Any stranger could at once see that the family had taste and culture. Sorry the place is not for sale."

"Do you wish to buy?"

"Not exactly, but I know a gentleman who is looking for just such a place, and I volunteered to run about a little for him. I presume you would want at least \$20,000?"

"Oh, my, no! my husband values the place at about \$9,000."

"Only \$9,000! Beg pardon, but I hope he won't be foolish enough to think of selling it at that figure. He might just as well get \$16,000. I see that your neighbors try to imitate your curtains. Ha! ha! Poor imitations! That is a grand flower vase you have there. I priced one in New York the other day and it was \$600."

"Yes-s," she replied, pleased and smiling.

"If I was an art connoisseur I should like to look over your house. Everything betokens that you have made art a study and traveled extensively in Europe. By the way, I'll step to the side entrance for a glass of water, and if the girl can spare a bit of bread and meat I'll be thankful. My long walk has made me faint. Beautiful front view here—taste and culture apparent even in the way this matter is nailed down on the steps. Sorry your residence is not for sale, and I'll just step to the kitchen door."

He not only got a square meal, but she hunted him up a coat, hat and pair of boots, and then felt that she was in his debt.—Detroit Free Press.

African Topography.

Most African travelers are now confining their attention to comparatively small areas, and they can therefore describe with accuracy and minuteness districts which Livingstone, Speke, Cameron and Stanley were able to sketch only in broad outline. They are compelling geographers to revise their notion on many interesting questions of African topography. Mr. A. M. Mackey, C. E., who has spent three years near Victoria Nyanza, writes that our maps give a very erroneous outline of the lake, and that Stanley's charts are extremely inaccurate, which is not remarkable in view of Stanley's short visit there. Six months ago the vessel Eleanor was launched on the Nyanza, and Mr. Mackey expected with her aid, to make an accurate survey of the whole coast.

The missionaries at King Messa's capital have just sent word that the lake which has long figured on the map as Lake Bahringo, and which the explorer Fischer tried to reach last year, has no existence. Stanley thought he had identified his Aruwimi River, the large northern affluent of the Congo, with the Welle River of Schweinfurth, but the researches of Dr. Junker, who is spending his fourth year among the Niam Niams make it appear that the Aruwimi is known near its headwaters as the Nepoto River, and that the Welle empties into Lake Tchad. Perhaps every atlas published last year represented the Quango River as flowing into the Congo above Stanley Pool, though we are now certain that it mingles with the Wabuna River before it meets the Congo.

Six years ago the late Bishop Gilbert Haven wrote, what geographers generally believed, that lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa were separated by a distance of five hundred miles; but the missionaries who are now building a road between those lakes find that a highway two hundred and twenty miles long will connect them. Dr. Stecker has recently found that the Didessa River, which appears on the map as an affluent of the Blue Nile, empties into the Indian Ocean; and Messrs. Drummond and O'Neill have just discovered that the Lujeza River, which since Livingston visited it, has been thought to drain Lake Shirwa, rises in a lake further north whose existence has hitherto been unknown. So, step by step the real facts are superseding erroneous impressions of African geography.—N. J. Sun.

Current Enemies.

We are asked by a correspondent if there is "any remedy for worms that eat the leaves of currant bushes." Yes; thoroughly stir an ounce of white hellebore into a painful of water. Be sure and get white hellebore. This may be used even when the currants are ripe, simply taking the precaution to wash the fruit thoroughly. But it is not harmful to the human being anyhow. Sometimes hot water, about as hot or a little hotter than the hand can be born in, is applied with beneficial results. After the fruit is gathered, if there are worms troubling the bushes apply Paris green, about a teaspoonful to a pail of water. Paris green is certain when it can be used with safety. If an insect eats it, it is a dead insect. But, of course, it is not to be used on the fruit itself. It is probable that many of us do not pay as much attention to insect enemies as we should. Of one thing we may be certain; unless we fight such enemies they will get the better of us. Many a man is over-run with destructive insects simply because he does not look for them, and does not see them, until they are in such force as to destroy all his fruit.—Western Rural.

Mildew may be removed by dipping the stained parts into buttermilk and putting them into the sun.

Trimming Hedges.

Very serious mistakes are often made in trimming hedges. To have a hedge look well it is important that it should be kept thick at the bottom; this can only be done by encouraging the growth of leaves; the moment the leaves begin to die the hedge will begin to lose its beauty, and gradually these will come unsightly gaps at the bottom of the hedge, which when once made are very difficult to cover up with foliage.

With a hedge properly trimmed it is difficult enough to keep all parts of it green and well filled with leaves; but with the usual method of trimming it is very nearly, if not quite, impossible. As the great enemy to the growth and vigor of leaves is shade, every effort should be made to bring all portions of the hedge into the sunshine; to this end the top of the hedge should never be permitted to overhang the bottom. To trim the sides perpendicular and the top square, is not only to make a stiff, unnatural and unsightly hedge, but it is bringing the lower part of the hedge where it can not get as much sunshine as it needs.

The bottom of a hedge should always be the widest, and the top should round up somewhat in the form of a young cedar or hemlock tree that grows in the open field. This form will leave the lower branches in a position to get sunshine and air, elements so necessary for the growth of leaves.

It is almost the universal custom to trim a hedge with pruning shears, but if one cares more for beauty than time, the pruning knife is the best providing it be used by one who understands his business, and also providing natural beauty is sought for. To use the shears year after year gives the hedge a stiff, unnatural appearance, but with a knife in the hands of one who understands natural beauty, the twig may be cut so as to leave a natural appearance, and yet keep the hedge in a symmetrical form.

These remarks apply more particularly to evergreen hedges, which to keep in perfect condition requires even more care than a hedge of deciduous trees or shrubs. One of the principal causes for abandoning hedges is because of the fact that they have been so trimmed that they have become unnatural and unsightly objects.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Harrowing Corn.

It is useless to repeat the annual lesson to all good farmers. But there are yet a large number who do not believe in or practice harrowing corn. They may believe it beneficial to harrow or by taking out the center teeth and then straddling the row. But none of this is harrowing corn in the true and important sense. It needs a fine, slanting-toothed harrow; then harrow so as to stir the soil in the hills and tear out the incipient weeds. With this kind of harrow begin the work as soon as the corn is planted, and keep it stirring lively every day until the corn is large enough to stand, turning the dirt to the hill with the cultivator. And do not be troubled about tearing up the corn, as there is but little danger of its injury, even when it looks as if it were all torn to pieces. And do not fear harrowing too much. No such case has occurred yet, nor is there any probability of such an accident in the future. The harrow is really the greatest implement in making the corn crop, and as the patent has expired on the slanting-toothed harrows, one can have them without paying two hundred per cent. royalty.

Fine toothed harrows for corn can be made light, and very wide, with joints so that they will fit uneven ground. With a harrow twelve feet wide, an active team can go over thirty or forty acres per day, and thus the entire crop can be harrowed two or three times a week, which will be none too much. With the slanting teeth, corn ground which has considerable rubbish on it can be harrowed, but requires much more care. By the aid of stalk cutters—or even by deep and careful plowing with the best class of riding plows, the stalks can be turned under so completely as to admit of corn harrowing. And it is so vitally important to harrow, that all farmers should provide a time to dispose of stalks, stubble or coarse manure, and thus give the harrow chance to do good service. The harrow is not half appreciated, nor is the character of the harrow needed fully understood. The old, heavy, clumsy harrow should be sent to the woodpile for fuel, and the light implement, with small but numerous teeth, substituted. The real harrow should have six times as many teeth, and be three times as large as the regulation harrows of forty years ago, some of which are trying to do service on the farms of the Rip Van Winkles behind the hills, and unfrequented hollows.—C. F. Clarkson.

A Spoonful of Manure.

Suppose one is raising a young colt or calf or lamb or pig, which from any cause finds it difficult to get sufficient milk from its dam for the first few days of its existence. Would it not get a poor start that would be likely to affect all its after growth? Would not a little extra appropriate food at such time tell upon its growth and vigor even to maturity? Apply this reasoning to a young plant of corn, of wheat, or of any field or garden crop. For a little while it grows and expands until the roots become numerous enough and stretch out far enough to gather sap and other food from the soil. Its first food is the starch and other material stored for it in the seed. Now suppose as this decreases and is exhausted, the tender roots find more of similar food close at hand, in the form of rotted manure or other fertilizers, to give it an extra push forward. Does it not stand to reason that these rootlets will be stimulated to larger, stronger growth, and push out further and faster into the soil, and thus be in position and strength to take up more food, to expand and grow with greater vigor? There are few soils, even on the fertile prairies, to which the addition of a half-gill or even a table-spoonful of liquid manure, or of water soaked from manure in the soil, or of some artificial fertilizer, would not have a welcome and stimulating effect.—Prairie Farmer.

What can we not endure, when pains are lessened by the hope of cure.—John Nais.

Commercial Travelers.

If any evidence were wanting to convince one that business is flat it might be found in the knots of well-dressed men who sit about the wholesale stores exchanging stories, smoking and smiling, but never looking about for anything to do. These are the commercial travelers. They are at home, and when they pack their samples and leave their well-worked paths it is a good time to rest. They are the happiest, most genial class in the world. With both eyes darting about keenly in search of trade they have yet time to make life a merry one. They are a very distinct class, and often by our rising novelists and playwrights and drawn as they are not distorted as Phipps. Like most other pushing people, the sharp drummers get rich, and often very quickly. They usually all of them have several irons in the fire all the time, and keep a telescopic lookout for chances besides. Competition keeps their invention active for means to get ahead. I know of one dry goods man, who has an extensive territory, who subscribes for more newspapers than are on the exchange list of a great many metropolitan journals. He reads them carefully, painfully in fact, and remembers what he reads, and when he reaches the town of, say, Dead Eye, Tex., or Prairie Dog, Neb., he can talk with merchants on local affairs just like a native. It pays him, for it tickles them.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A SPECIAL from Waltham, Mass., says that 1,500 watches are now made daily at Waltham, and they are better in quality and lower in price than ever before.

An exchange speaks of a "fatal murder." The fiend who would commit a fatal murder would do worse. He would kill a man dead.—Golden Days.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY. BURLINGTON, Vt., December 17, 1883. I desire to call attention to the great relief to be derived from ALCOCK'S PLEURAL PLASTERS, in chronic bowel troubles, enlargements of the liver, and the painful condition of the spleen in malaria. No local agent can exceed their efficacy in labor and anodyne properties.

Wm. B. BELTER, M. D. MONTCLAIR, N. J., December 18, 1883. It affords me the great pleasure to recommend ALCOCK'S PLEURAL PLASTERS and BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS as agents possessing great healing efficacy. The world-wide fame of these remedies is such as to render it almost superfluous to add a word of commendation from the medical faculty to increase their reputation.

Wm. F. STRICKLAND, M. D., LL. D. 341 EAST TWENTY SECOND ST., NEW YORK CITY, December 18, 1883. I have found ALCOCK'S PLEURAL PLASTERS very useful in a large number of cases of women where anemia is the cause of so much local pain and disturbance. Their combination is an excellent one, the best yet made to my knowledge, and have always been found reliable.

A. W. LESSEL, A. M., M. D. 85 JACKSON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 17, 1883. Being familiar with the stimulating, healing and anodyne properties of ALCOCK'S PLEURAL PLASTERS, I commend them as a most valuable agent in the class of diseases for which they are intended. The stimulating action when worn over the gastric region, materially aids in restoring strength and energy to digestion and the consequent building up of tissue and restoring tone to the general system.

H. ARMBRIST, M. D. A WESTERN woman was driving the hens from the garden the other day when a cyclone carried off her shoddy.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"MR. BROOKS, near Albany, was hopelessly afflicted with Cancer. It had entered through his nose into his mouth and throat. The time of his death was only a question of a very short time. He prayed for death, his suffering was so great. S. S. has had a wonderful effect on him. His improvement is so great that we all feel sure of his being perfectly cured in time." W. H. GILBERT, Albany, Ga.

The difference between advertising and advertising is, that the former always pays while the latter sometimes does not. PAPILLON Blood Cure cures all diseases originating in any impairment of the blood, as Fits of Epilepsy, Anemia, Sick Headache, and Female Weaknesses. "A FELLOW feeling" in your pocket for your purse does not make you feel "wonderful kind" toward the fellow.—The Judge.

"Rough on Corns," etc. Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions. A good many "amusements" are boreas; but fishing is real fun.—The Judge.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, WOOL, POTATOES, and other commodities. Includes prices for Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Stronger than any Other Butter Color. BURLINGTON, Vt., May 3d, 1882. I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others.

A GREAT waste of effort—The child that cries for an hour never gets it. THAT wonderful cathartic known as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good. It is a living spring of health and strength.

WHOOPING Cough, that dreadful affliction, will be relieved at once with Papiillon Cough Cure.

"Buchu-palpa," Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, etc.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 25c.

Pisro's Cure for Consumption does not dry up a cough; it removes the cause.

JACOBS OIL THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Stomachic, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, etc.

PAPILLON "A CINCINNATI DRUGGIST REPORTS." Mr. Fred Zuehlke, Druggist, No. 66 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O., writes under date April 7th, 1884, I have obtained four additional verbal testimonials for "The Big Four" Papiillon Remedies, from my customers.

"NOTHING LIKE IT FOR RHEUMATISM." Mrs. Ella Stevens, No. 322 South Dearborn Street, says that she used Papiillon Skin Cure for Intense Rheumatism with the happiest results.

4TH OF JULY! FIRE WORKS SOMETHING NEW. We make up special cases for Private and Family use, containing a fine assortment of Fireworks of all sorts.

5,000 LIFEPREPARING BLAINE. An author of his own selection, H. J. RAUBER, the distinguished lecturer, LIFEPREPARING BLAINE, is a complete and reliable work, containing all the latest and best information on the subject of Life Preparation.

Wanted, AGENTS, LOGAN. ESTABLISHED 1872, Incorporated. Tanners, Uppers, Sewing Machines, and all kinds of goods.

CANCER ELASTIC TRUSS. With light pressure the truss is fastened and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and comfortable.

\$65 A MONTH and board for 3 lbs. Young Men or Ladies in each county, to take orders for BLAINE and LOGAN. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style. "Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such."

"To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers. Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines."

"A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery."

"Father is Getting Well. "My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"Does Wonderful Cures of Kidney Diseases and Liver Complaints. Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time."

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM. By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD.

IT IS NOT A CURE ALL, but as a tonic and health renewer, it is a most valuable medicine.

Boring Wells with the Famous "TIFFIN" Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine. \$25 to \$40 A DAY Often Made!

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST." ENGINES, THRESHERS, SAW-MILLS, Horse Power.

WANTED—Agents for the Authorized Retail Campaign BOOK, "THE LIFE OF LINCOLN."

HAIR. Wholesale and retail. Send for price list.

NO Peddling DELUSION. OUR SOLID CURE FOR HOME BUSINESS PAYS YOU 300 PER CENT. PROFITS.

HAIR. Wholesale and retail. Send for price list.

EDUCATIONAL. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Institute of Dramatic Art, Short Hand and Typing, Circulars free.