

LIFE IN EAST INDIA.

Fifty Servants Required to Run an Ordinary Household.

The Pookah Craze Which Prevails Among the Foreigners in the Orient—A Country Where the Hired Girl Has No Show—Evidently Low Wages.

[Special Bombay Letter.]

The deep respect and awe in which the native population of the British East Indies holds the numerically so insignificant European colony there is in a large measure due to the fact that every member of it literally leads the life of a prince. Nowhere else in the world, in fact, is the mode of living of the white man so uniformly luxurious as in India. A simple clerk, for instance, whose services would be remunerated in Chicago at the rate of about ten dollars a week and who, consequently, could certainly not afford to employ a valet, a cook, a barber and hairdresser, a waiter, etc., for his own personal use, will in India have a retinue of servants in which the above are but a part of the whole. His earnings will average at least five times as much as they would in England. And take this together with the further fact that nowhere is native human flesh and labor held so cheap as in India, and the lavish defences showed the European there, the unbridled chasm that divides between the man with a white skin from the man with the yellow or brown skin will readily be understood.

The houses in which the Europeans in India reside always contain large and high rooms, are surrounded by tasteful and carefully kept gardens and are nearly always stylishly furnished and luxuriously appointed. Flowers in profusion ornament every table, and at mealtime each dish excels the preceding one. Good eating and drinking, in fact, is one of the main amusements of the European in India; and, with that, the appetite and digestive powers displayed are usually of a high order.

Perhaps the most amazing feature, though, of the average European household is the singularly elaborate domestic service. This one meets with everywhere, even in the households of solitary bachelors. Soon, however, the solution of this mystery impresses itself on the mind. The caste spirit is responsible for this infinitesimal division of labor. The servant who assists his master at the toilet and the one who takes care of his clothing and keeps it constantly in excellent condition (a sphere of work for which the Hindoo is particularly adapted) never by any chance wait on him at the table, because they hold the food of their master as unclean—in a religious sense.

The table servant again—always a Mohammedan—will never condescend to swing the punkah (the large fan that is suspended from the ceiling) or to prepare a bath for his master. For these things special servants have to be hired, as well as others for the carrying of the water supply used for the scrubbing or cleaning and washing of certain rooms in the house. These are tasks which devolve solely on persons belonging to the lowest caste. Then we have the cook and his assistants, as well as the coachman (for every well situated European keeps coach and horses) and a special groom for each horse. Lastly, there is the gardener and his underlings. Thus it happens that European households in India with from twenty to fifty servants are rather the rule than the exception.

At dinners and banquets each guest brings his own servant along, and the same is expected and paid for as at the hotels. During my stay at Bombay, which happened to be in the regular

budgeons they found each piece, no matter whether lace or jeans, on a stone, as hard as if their life depended on it, until any kind of web goes to pieces. They're low-priced enough, Vishnu knows, charging only at the uniform rate of five rupees (\$1.80) per hundred, no matter whether handkerchief or shirt. But the damage they occasion!

The wages for the servants are very low all around—from five to twelve rupees per month (\$1.80 to \$4.22), and from this they have to clothe and feed themselves. There are, it is true, certain districts in India where wages range higher; in Burmah, for instance, where they run up to twenty-five rupees (\$9) per month.

Hotel rates are reasonable, ranging from five to seven rupees per day (\$1.80 to \$2.52), but in the matter of accommodations they compare neither with good American nor European hotels. Ice boxes are unknown, and the only way to obtain cool drinks—wine, ale, whiskey, etc.—is to throw chunks of ice into the glass, a method which is certainly not calculated to improve their quality.

One of the most characteristic features of life in India is the excessive use of the punkah. It sounds strange, but it is, nevertheless, strictly true, that the average European in India is more susceptible to heat than the average American in this country, for instance. The bungalow of the European is, as a rule, on every side so accessible to air that it is reasonably cool, even during the hot season. It is built one story high, surrounded on every side by broad verandas, and each room opening towards the latter. There is constantly a passage of fresh air through every room, but despite all this the punkah may be seen suspended from the ceiling of every room, and this tremendous fan is constantly kept in motion, as soon as any room has been taken possession of by a European, by a coolie, crouching outside on the veranda and pulling. In regular measure, the rope that runs through a hole in the upper wall and moves the punkah itself. It is merely keeping within the actual facts to speak of a regular punkah craze among the Europeans in India, a craze as hopeless and unreasonable as the opium craze elsewhere.

The whole existence of the European in India, in fact, becomes only possible



AT WORK IN AN INDIAN KITCHEN.

—at least, in his estimation—with the aid of the punkah. After having slept under the punkah, he dresses and breakfasts under it, whereupon his carriage takes him under the office punkah. Towards two o'clock his horses take him once more under the tiffin punkah, and thence again under the office punkah, until he exchanges, about eight o'clock, for the dinner punkah. On Sundays he hastens under the church punkah, and even in the open, while sipping his "peg"—whisky and soda—of an evening, the indispensable punkah provides for him the required degree of cool temperature. Besides the ordinary punkah, though, there are others—perfect wind machines.

Such a one I saw in the club house at Agra, which produced such a tremendous draft as to make the newspapers fly up at a distance of ten yards. And in this draught sat three old gentlemen, enjoying the rapid change of air, which kept their bald heads dry and smooth as ivory spheres. I was a guest in the house of a British official in Serangapatam, where there were employed no less than eighteen punkah servants for the night alone, and the entire punkah service entailed an annual outlay of over \$1,000 in our money.

In the early morning—before six—and in the evening after six, the European obtains the amount of locomotion he needs for his well-being by walking, riding, exercise of every kind, including lawn tennis, and this he supplements by cold water douches and rubbings. As to the meals, they are most too elaborate and opulent to agree with the climate, and the fact that the fashionable visiting hours in India are from twelve to two, i. e., the hottest part of the day, and that the dress coat is obligatory here, as it is in England, even at bachelor dinners, does not speak well for British common sense.

WOLF VON SCHIEBRAND.

The Wonders of Reproduction.

Aphidos are a species of minute insect belonging to the order of Hemiptera, suborder Homoptera, and taken collectively, 100 of them would hardly weigh a grain. Now, let us try a comparison. The average man, we will say, weighs about 2,000,000 grains. Yet it has been found, by actual calculation, that if these minute insects were left unchecked to only the tenth generation the descendants of a single pair would be equivalent, in point of actual weight, to 5,000,000 very heavy men. This would be equal to one-third of the population of the globe, supposing each person to weigh an average of 280 pounds.

—agreed on That Point.

"Well, the jig's up," observed Miss Bleeker of New York.
"Yes," replied Miss Emerson, of Boston; "the most volatile variety of torporichorean exercise is elevated."—Judge.

A Hired Man from Boston.

Eastern Man (in Florida town)—Have you any doctors in this town?
Land Agent—Why, didn't I just show you the cemetery?—Brooklyn Life.

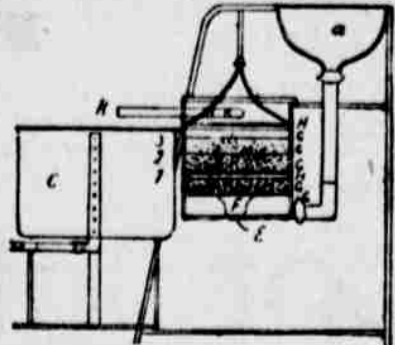
THE FARMING WORLD.

A FILTER FOR MILK.

Description of an Apparatus Now in Use at Copenhagen.

The department of state publishes a number of documents, forwarded by Consul Henry B. Rider, in relation to the milk supply of Copenhagen, which it seems is rigidly guarded against adulteration and infection. Among other precautions, all milk sold in the town is required to be filtered by passing through an apparatus described as below:

Two enameled-iron tanks, A and B, on different levels, are connected by a pipe opening into the bottom of each, so that milk poured into the upper tank comes up as a kind of spring at the bottom of the lower. In the bottom tank (B) are three layers of gravel (1, 2 and 3)—that in the lowest layer about half the size of a pea, in the middle layer somewhat smaller, and in the third or top layer a little larger than a pin's head. The layers are separated from each other by perforated tin trays resting on galvanized rings H H H, with india-rubber rings G G G, between, to protect the enamel. At E is shown an india-rubber ring to preserve enamel against the iron foot-piece or base F. On the top of the uppermost layer of gravel are six layers of fine cloth, I.



The whole is kept in position by a pyramidal frame work which presses down the tin trays. As the milk rises to the top of the tank it passes off (through pipe K K) into a large storage or mixing receptacle, G, and thence into the bottling room, through pipe M, the upright part of which is perforated with a number of holes so as to draw milk from every part of the tank C and so equalize the quality.

There are four of these filters—one small one for cream, one very large one for children's milk, and two large ones for the other milks. Through one of the two large ones the sweet milk is first passed, through the other half-skimmed milk, and then the buttermilk, so that the lower classes may not interfere in anyway with the better qualities.

HOW TO CUT FODDER.

A Point That is Not as Clearly Understood as It Should Be.

In cutting hay and fodder the length of cut is of considerable importance. If the cut feed is to be wet and meal mixed with it, the shorter it is cut the better, fodder particularly, for it will take up the water more readily and become softer and more digestible as well as more palatable. If it is to be fed dry then it may be cut in lengths of an inch and one-half to two inches, this length being better than a shorter one for fodder, because the cows will not get their mouths sore on account of the hard pieces of stalk cutting their gums when they get the pieces upright between their jaws.

When the fodder is cut short and wet and softened this objection does not apply. The English farmers speak of "chaffing" instead of cutting their hay, and if we can get hay and fodder into the condition of chaff as regards fineness it will be to our advantage. The only objection to be made to this short cutting is the time it takes to do it, but there is usually plenty of time to spare in winter. Finely cut hay, fodder and straw can be better mixed together than when cut long, and by mixing them we can sometimes feed to better advantage than to feed separately.

We have found when we have cut a large quantity of corn fodder at one time that it soon lost its sweet smell, and unless it was thoroughly dry would, if piled in large heaps, heat up and become musty. We finally adopted the plan of mixing the cut fodder with cut hay or straw as soon as possible after cutting it, and it then kept in good condition. Cutting fodder pays, not only by making it more convenient to feed, but having the manure in such fine condition to handle, there being no long, tough stalks to bother. This is quite an item where large quantities of fodder are used and the manure is drawn out in the field in winter to be used on spring crops.—Colman's Rural World.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

If a cow leaks her milk, get rid of her.
NEVER change a cow's food suddenly. Do it by degrees.

If the cow is not what she ought to be, success in the dairy is impossible.
SOME cows are very hard to milk. They are a nuisance. Get rid of them.
A cow that is not a profitable milk producer is a burden on the pocket-book.

A good cow ought to have a capacious body, with plenty of room for the work of the organs.
A cow that is thin skinned and whose skin does not move easily over the ribs, is not a good cow to select.

If farmers would be more careful about selecting cows that are profitable producers, they would often have more money.—Farmers' Voice.

An Excellent Egg Ration.

Food rich in the nitrogenous elements will always induce hens to lay if they are in good condition. It is important that the hens be kept in exercise, as it promotes the appetite and better fits them to lay. An excellent food for this purpose is equal parts of bran, ground oats and corn, and to each quart of the mixture add a gill of linseed meal. Scald it and feed to twenty hens. Give a pound of meat to twenty hens twice a week. Feed twice a day.

FEEDING LIVE STOCK.

To Secure Early Maturity Animals Must Be Kept Thrifty.

It is evident that with some classes of stock the farmer who feeds for market and realizes a profit must do a good many things. At the start, to be a successful feeder he must of necessity be a good one. He must feed from the start. To allow an animal to make a slow growth and then when a sufficient development has been reached in this way to feed it for market will add to the cost to such an extent that in many cases no profit will be realized. Stock must be kept thrifty and growing in order to secure early maturity. The stock should be as far as possible be ready for market at a certain age—hogs at not over ten months, cattle at not over three years; in a majority of cases two and a half is better. One decided advantage in keeping stock thrifty is that a better advantage can be taken of the market than in any other way. Yet, at the same time, in many cases it is a good plan to feed to a certain season, being ready to sell, however, whenever a really profitable price can be realized.

The food supplied should always be selected to produce the results desired in the best manner possible, changing or varying as may seem necessary or best to secure that end in the shortest time and at the lowest cost.

Each feeder must in a great measure determine the ration that he can most economically supply, as with one some materials may be used that with others would prove too costly. The feeding must be done regularly, liberally and systematically, working to accomplish the end in view in an economical, business-like manner.

But to all of this must be added stock capable, under the treatment outlined, of producing something rather above the average, as it is only by this plan that the largest results are profitable. The farmer that gives his time to take care of and supplies his feed to a class of stock that, when ready to market, will not, with the treatment given, be only of average quality, must be willing at present prices to accept small profits for his trouble.

The careful feeder understands that the value of his time and of his feed is the same, whether they are fed to good, thrifty stock, or scrubs, but even with scrubs much better results are possible if proper care is taken in doing this work.—Prairie Farmer.

APPLYING MANURE.

How to Secure the Best Results from Meadows and Pastures.

During the latter part of the fall and early winter is one of the best seasons for applying manure to grass lands. There are perhaps two advantages in this: one is that during the winter the rain and melting snow will aid materially to carry the soluble portions into the soil in a condition to be used by the growing plants, and the other is that the coarser or insoluble portions that remain on the surface will act as a mulch and help materially to prevent injury by thawing and freezing. It is often the case that both the meadows and pastures are cropped so close that the plants are injured very seriously by the thawing and freezing.

One of the best plans of manuring is by applying on the grass lands. Of course where this is done a regular system of rotation should be followed up. At the same time with good management and proper manuring land may be kept in grass for several years without a change.

With both meadows and pastures, by keeping the soil rich a better growth can be secured, and this implies the keeping of more stock and the making of more manure.

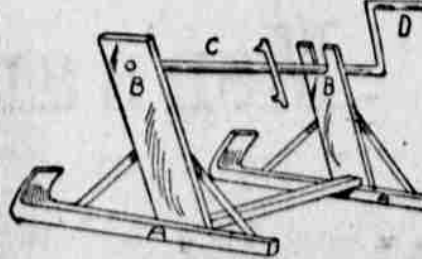
If manure is applied early to grass, it will work down on the soil so that it will not interfere with the growth of the grass the next spring. However, if applied in large lumps some damage may be done to the plants by smothering them. By a little care in spreading, so that it will be scattered evenly over the surface, this may be avoided.

Of course care must be taken not to haul out when the soil is soft as considerable damage will be done in this way. But there will be plenty of opportunity for hauling out manure during the winter onto the meadows and pastures, when no injury will be done by manuring and the soil is in good condition to derive the benefit from the application. The finer the manure, and the more evenly it is spread, the better will be the results secured.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farm, Field and Stockman.

GOOD THING TO HAVE.

An Excellent Frame for Taking Up Barbed Wire.

To take up barbed wire is a most disagreeable duty that has to be done on most farms where a temporary fence has been thrown around a crop for a year or two. Those who have done it by winding it back on the spool by hand, have torn and lacerated the lat-



FOR WINDING BARBED WIRE.

ter, which have been very sore for days, so that they detest the name of barbed wire. But it is easy to build the simple frame work shown in cut, and screw it through the sills, A, A, to the bottom of a milk cart which most farmers have, and lift out the milk frame, C, which lifts out of the slot, E; then one man pushes the cart and another turns the crank, and the taking up of any amount of wire is a pleasure and not a painful duty. The upright pieces, B, B, are framed to lean ahead so that when the cart handles are raised for pushing the frame stands perpendicularly, and when at rest the weighted spools rest ahead of the center so as not to upset the cart.—M. H. C. Gardner, in Rural New Yorker.

WAR AGAINST CLEVELAND.

A Row Brewing in the Great Democratic Wigwam.

The democrats find it no longer possible to conceal the fact that Tammany is engineering an assault on Mr. Cleveland. It is boldly proclaimed by the Brooklyn Eagle, an ardent Cleveland paper, that Edward Murphy's candidacy for senator "is urged as a form of war" upon the president-elect, and Tammany, which has put Murphy forward, is warned that in this exigency the other faction of the democracy must rally to Cleveland's support. The outlook for the party in the Empire state is serious is evident to everybody who has given intelligent attention to the situation in that locality. Tammany's aversion to Cleveland has not decreased with the lapse of years. It supported him in the canvass because failure to do it would be suicidal on its part, and because his victory, gained through its aid, would give it a chance to secure all the federal patronage belonging to the state which could be of any special value. Realizing now that he is not disposed to recognize its claims in this direction, it has determined to begin a war upon him, and as a preliminary move it is resolved to secure the senator who is to go into power at the beginning of the administration. With the state's delegation in the senate in its hands the wigwam feels it can bring considerable pressure to bear on him in the matter of appointments. It will be in a position to fight obnoxious selections, and thus, directly or indirectly, to force the selections which it shall dictate.

But the peril of the president-elect will not come from New York alone. Although the political storm center is in that state the area of disturbance will extend over the greater part of the country. Wherever there are important offices to be distributed powerful and resolute enemies to Cleveland will manifest themselves. It is the prevalent opinion now among the leading democrats that, in his attitude toward the present officeholders, he will be guided largely by the spirit of the civil service law, and the present incumbents in most cases will be permitted to serve out their terms. This is not what the democratic workers looked for in the canvass, and they will promptly and vigorously resent it now. The scramble for offices is likely to be far more extended and persistent than any which the country has ever seen since this far. It is already under way, although more than three months must yet expire before the new regime comes into power. Carloads of office-seekers from the west have borne down upon him within the past week and have compelled him to leave New York and fly to the south for a few days' respite from their importunities. Thus the outlook for Cleveland, and, indirectly, for his party, is anything but flattering. The war upon him in his own state is about to be opened by Tammany, and the kindred element in the rest of the states can be relied on to begin hostilities just as soon as his administration starts into operation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WAITING FOR RELIEF.

A Desperate State of Things in Certain Quarters.

Mr. Cleveland will not call an extra session of congress. This tip comes almost in an air line from the president-elect himself. Mr. Cleveland's chief reason for this determination is said to be his dread of being surrounded by office-hunting congressmen at the very beginning of his term.

The patient people must struggle on then under the crushing burden of a tariff for protection for a whole year at the least, that their president may escape some of the worry and hurry incident to his exalted office.

We must try to get along with the currency that we have, and wait nine months longer than we should for the blessings of will-o'-the-wisp money, merely because Mr. Cleveland prefers to take his own time in peddling out the offices. Meanwhile the infamous McKinley bill will be grinding right along, it will require a dollar's worth of work to obtain one of those expensive national bank dollars, and our currency will go gadding all over the land, from Texas to Vermont and from Alabama to Alaska. No state will be able to "keep its money at home," for the national bank bills of every state will circulate freely in every other.

Worst of all, a great many worthy democrats who need offices will be kept waiting almost a year while selfish republicans are drawing the salaries that should be swelling the depleted bank accounts of said worthy democrats.
If the country is in such desperate straits by reason of high protection and national banks as Mr. Cleveland, his organs and his attorneys have represented it to be, his intended delay in convening the new congress will be little less than a crime.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Manufactured Majorities.

Cleveland's majority in Virginia is estimated at 50,000, in Alabama at 46,000, in Georgia at 100,000, in Louisiana at 36,000, in Mississippi at 20,000, in North Carolina at 20,000, in South Carolina at 50,000, in Tennessee at 85,000, in Texas at 80,000. Pretty soon the democratic papers will begin to figure out the enormous "popular majority" for Cleveland, and the nine states mentioned will count for about half a million in the estimates. They might just as well call it a million or a million and a half. If the election of a president depended upon a popular majority there is not one of these nine states that would not return 200,000 majority if that were considered advisable by the democratic managers. The way the votes are cast has absolutely nothing to do with the case.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

The democratic victory, says ex-Secretary Bayard, means "the destruction of protection." It does if the democratic party keeps good faith with the people. But the democratic party seldom does that.—Kansas City Journal.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

A Comparison of the Records of the Two Parties.

The first session of the democratic congress which followed the much-decried billion-dollar republican congress spent \$44,000,000 more than its republican predecessor spent at its first session, and now the democratic papers are howling about a deficit in the treasury.

But who is responsible for this alleged deficit? What is its origin? Without the public debt and the pension payments there could be no deficit, and for both of these the democratic party is solely responsible. When it went out of power with Buchanan in 1861 what did it leave to the republican party which came in? Not only a deficit in the treasury, but also public credit so impaired that a government loan could be negotiated only by the payment of 13 per cent interest.

It left the country embroiled in a war brought on by democratic secessionists who now constitute the solid south. It left us the sinful blight of slavery. It left us war, devastation and ruin and an appalling loss of human life. The pension fund resulted and an enormous public debt, every dollar of which should have been paid by the secessionists of the south, but most of which is a burden upon the commercial and industrial interests of the north. The tariff tax is as nothing compared with the tax democratic secessionists levied upon the people of this country.

How does the republican party go out of power? With the credit of this government the best in the world; with government loans negotiable at two per cent; with slavery wiped out; secession and nullification everlastingly killed, and the star spangled banner respected at home and abroad.

The republican party came into power thirty-two years ago on the ruins of a government which the democratic party had sought to destroy. It leaves the government strong, the nation unified and the people wonderfully blessed and prosperous.
Let republican papers enter into this discussion. We are just beginning a new campaign of education.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It was not the voting democrats, but the non-voting republicans, who gave New York to Cleveland and kept Harrison from carrying several other states.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Some of the eastern democratic papers are trying to stop the cry of "Repeat the McKinley law!" rising from the democratic press of all other sections of the country.—Toledo Blade.

The battle of ballots is now over, and the next question to be decided is whether the democrats will make this nation industrially tributary to Europe, or maintain its independence.—Toledo Blade.

If Mr. Cleveland's declaration that the democratic party has no "license to revel in partisan spoils" were taken seriously there would be crape on the door of the Tammany wigwam.—Boston Journal.

The clericality with which a large number of democrats are running away from the tariff plank in their platform suggests the suspicion that they have just discovered that it is loaded.—Rochester Democrat.

Some democratic organs and statesmen are getting up a scheme to tax sugar, coffee and tea and send the prices up immediately. Let people who voted for Cleveland take a note of this proposed democratic "reform." How do they like it?—Minneapolis Journal.

The fact that New York went democratic this year because tens of thousands of republicans remained away from the polls shows that the state may be relied on to make its traditional oscillation four years hence and come over on the republican side.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The present attitude of the democratic party reminds one of a dog who makes a great deal of noise through a paling fence, but the moment he is at the end of the fence and he finds himself face to face with his victim—he is a man or another dog—he subsides and is as meek and gentle as a lamb.—Iowa State Register.

Mr. Cleveland will probably need a second introduction to Mr. Stevenson on the 4th of March. From Adlai's own statement it seems that the president is ignorant of the very existence of his running mate. But perhaps there is an understanding between them, as there usually is between the pious partner and the wicked partner.—Minneapolis Tribune.

President Harrison, instead of crying over spilled milk, is attempting the organization of a permanent republican campaign committee, whose duty it shall be to keep up the party work from one presidential election to another, instead of trying to do the work of four years in the few months preceding the presidential election.—Chicago Graphic.

President Harrison's Record.

The republican party has been defeated, but no reproach of any kind rests upon its candidate for the nation's highest gift. President Harrison has borne himself through the canvass with the same modesty, courage and unostentatious manliness that have characterized him in all his private and public life. No friend of his regrets a single action or utterance of the president. He has won and he retains the sincere respect of the American people. As a man and a magistrate he has constantly strengthened himself in the esteem of intelligent and patriotic Americans. His honest devotion to what he considers his country's best interests has never been seriously questioned, even by his most virulent opponents. The record of Benjamin Harrison in the army of the nation's defenders, in the senate and in the white house is one of which the republican party is proud. He is an American, who represents all that is noblest and most patriotic in American history.—N. Y. Press.



GOING TO MARKET IN INDIA.

traveling season, the meals which I took in the largest hotel in that city were always a source of amusement and pleasure to me. Not so much on account of the excellence of fare as because of the picturesque and lively scene presented to the eye.

Each of the two hundred guests was waited upon by his own servant, and these swarms of swarthy fellows, clad in their snowy robes and turbans of every hue and shape, nimbly rushing through the dense crowd, shouting and warning each other with cries of—"Wardah!" balancing trays with exquisite skill, and swinging bottles and decanters as recklessly about their heads as if they meant to brain each other, always made in their aggregate effect a picture that excelled the charms of a well-mounted fairy play. Peculiar it is, too, how each servant cares only for his master, and does it in the most brutal and egotistical fashion. Thus, for instance, that he will grasp a bottle of Worcestershire sauce, or the pepper and salt anywhere it happens to stand—despite the protests of the other men's servant. Each man for himself, that is the motto, and it is odd that in spite of all this there is very little confusion and rarely an altercation.

A paragraph by itself must be devoted to the laundryman in each household. He is, without exception, the greatest vandal, the most ruthless destroyer, I have ever encountered. With in three washings he and his fiendish crew manage to utterly ruin even the strongest shirt, collar or cuff, so that shreds are hanging down on the edges. But then their medieval methods of washing—no wonder! With regular