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#### YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

THE STORY OF LORD NELSON AND A TIMID MIDSHIPMAN.

A Little Girl Tells How Sugar is Made in Louisiana-Every Day Life in the Nursery or the Baby in Trouble-Anecdote of Washington Irving.

In the picture of "Baby in Trouble" is illustrated a page from every day life in the nursery, which some of our young people may imagine was intended especially for them. The greedy little girl who has hurriedly eaten her own porridge and selfishly begun to help herself from one side of the



BABY IN TROUBLE.

pussy is robbing him from the other, ought in love and justice to the dependent little boy, to protect him from his feline tormenter. Remember, as you go through life, that there is nothing more cowardly than taking advantage of a companion's weakness, and there is nothing more noble than protecting the helpless.

Sugar Making In Louisiana. A little girl residing in St. James' Parish, La., recently wrote the following letter

to Harper's Young People, in which she described how sugar is made on the Louisiana sugar plantations:

I live on a sugar plantation which is situated on the Mississippi river, and I will try to give you a little account of how sugar is made on a sugar plantation. The cane is cut in the field by negros. We employ from seventy to a hundred negroes during the harvesting season of the cane. When the cane is cut it is carried to the sugar house and put under a shed. When it is under the shed there are hands there who put it on a band, which carries it to the rollers; then it passes through the rollers to have all the juice mashed out of it. The refuse that is left when the juice is mashed out of the cane is called begass; the begass is carried off by a band to a large chimney, where it is burned, When the rollers have mashed the juice out of the cane, it passes through a little box filled with sulphur fumes; the sulphur is to purify the juice. From there the juice goes through a trough into big boxes, which we call juice boxes, where it remains until it is thoroughly settled. Then it is put in kettles, but before it is put in the kettles we use a little lime to cleanse the juice, so all of the dirt and impurities will come up to the top so it can be thrown off by means of a paddles.

> Johnnie's Opinion. Mamma comes to Johnnie's bed: Wake up, wake up, sleepy head! Don't you hear the robin sing, Get up, get up, lazy thing! Get up, get up! whistles he, Out there on the cherry tree."

Sleepy Johnnie rubs his eyes, And, with drowsy yawn, replies: "Yes, I hear him, but, you see, He ain't sayin' it to me. He keeps up that horrid noise Just for his own girls and boys." -Golden Days.

An Anecdote About Washington Irving. Numbered with stories told about Washington Irving is the following: In his early youth Washington Irving had a longing to a few minutes, then applies a healing lotion go to sea and be a pirate. He determined to and bandages the parts, and in case of slight make the attempt, but wisely decided to prepare bimself for it by preliminary experi- attributes the quick relief afforded by the ences. He began by eating salt pork. That seltzer water to the action of its carbonic made him sick. He then slept for a night or acid gas. so on hard boards. That made him sore. It was enough. He had no more desire to go away. Other boys who want to capture men-of-war, or who desire to go west and scalp Indians, would do well to imitate young Irving's example.

A Pyramid of Alum.

Among simple chemical amusements is that of a pyramid of alum. Place a piece of alum in water, and as it dissolves it will assume a pyramidal form. This curious phenomenon is due to the fact that at first the alum melts quickly, but as it becomes united with the water the solvent power of the latter diminishes. Near the end of the experiment you may notice the alum covered with geometrical figures in relief.

Lord Nelson and the Midshipman. Lord Nelson was most careful and kind in his training of the midshipmen under his his charge. It may well be supposed that among thirty boys some would be found who were timid, as well as many who were bold. He never rebuked the timid, but always wished to show them that he desired nothing which he would not instantly do himself.



NELSON AND THE TIMID MIDSHIPMAN. He would say to one: "Well, I am going & race to the masthead, and beg I may meet you there." No denial could be given, and the poor little fellow would at once begin to climb. When Capt. Nelson got to the top he would not appear to notice how the fright ened midshipman managed his task, but would speak in the most cheerful tones to him and say: "I pity any one who could fancy there is anything dangerous or even disagreeable in climbing to the masthead." Inspired by the example, as well as the hopeful words, of his superior, the young midshipman would soon forget his fear and become as brave as his companions.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Medicinal Baths and How to Give Them. Seltzer Water for Burns.

An attendant upon an invalid should be able to give easily, quickly and effectually any kind of bath that the physician may order. Elizabeth R. Scovil tells in Good Housekeeping how to give various forms of the bath in general use, among them the following:

To give a foot bath in bed, turn back the clothes from the foot of the bed, lay a square of India rubber cloth on the lower sheet, and on it place a small tub of hot water; let the invalid lie with the knees drawn up, and put the feet in the tub. Cover the knees with a folded blanket, and let it completely envelope the tub. Have near a large pitcher of hot water to replenish that in the tub as soon as it begins to cool. Three or four tablespoonfuls of mustard are usually added to the bath.

Sulphur baths are sometimes ordered for persons suffering from rheumatism. A quarter of a pound of sulphurated potash is added to about twenty gallons (or six pails) of hot water—enough to completely immerse the body. The temperature of the water should not be allowed to fall below 98 degs. The patient should be wrapped in a sheet and placed in the bath, remaining there for some time. The head must be kept cool with cloths dipped in ice water. A warm blanket must be ready to receive the bather when the bath is finished.

A vapor bath can be given by seating the person in a cane bottom chair, pinning a blanket around the neck and letting it fall to the ground on all sides. Under the blanket place a large pan, two-thirds full of boiling water; into this plunge hot bricks, one at a time (two or three will be enough). In a short time the patient will be in a perspira-Dry with warm towels and put him to This is effectual treatment for a bad cold if the sufferer can be kept warm the the next day.

A Warm Bath for the Baby.

When babies are restless, feverish and sleepless give them, not soothing syrups or opiates, but a warm bath. For babies the warm bath is a blessed institution, declares a writer in Babyhood; better than all medicines, it will impart relief and restoration to the feverish and restless little folks. In addition to its charming effect upon the general conditions it is well to add there is scarcely a local trouble of a temporary nature, as, for example, pain in the stomach or bowels, which will not give way upon immersing the body in the warm bath. The degree of temperature may be determined by the urgency of the symptoms. The greater the suffering the warmer should be the water, especially if the patient be one of strong con-stitution. When the little sufferer becomes quiet or the skin moist, it should be taken out, rubbed with soft, warm towels, and wrapped in a fresh, warm blanket.

No other simple means in the treatment of sick children can be compared with it. In teething, the brain irritation and bowel affections are more relieved by a judicious use of the warm bath than by all other means.

The Part of Prudence.

People with weak lungs should keep the back, between the shoulder blades, well protected, as well as the chest. They should en-deavor to establish the habit of breathing through the nose when sleeping and never with the mouth open. They should never lean with the back against anything cold; should not sit or stand long near a window in cold weather. In going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one the mouth should be kept closed, so the air may become warmed in passing through the nostrils before it reaches the lungs. The feet should be kept dry, and the skin maintained in an active condition by regular bathing.

A New Remedy for Burns.

An ingenious drug clerk has discovered something new in the way of a speedy remdy for burns. He allows the contents of a siphon of seltzer water to flow slowly over the affected parts. In a moment or two the pain vanishes. He continues the treatment burns no further inconvenience is felt. He

Hints for Nurses.

Hot food and drink for the sick should be not—not lukewarm. The rooms of fever patients may be well

ventilated with less fear of their taking cold than in other diseases Do not use damp towels about the sick.

Let clean clothing for a patient be thoroughly aired and warmed at the fire just before putting it on.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Customs Practiced in Polite Society.

In discussing the question of introduction, as excellent authority as Mrs. Sherwood says that it is not usual for a hostess to ascertain whether a gentleman wishes to be introduced to a lady or not; but at a ball the poor man is often consulted, as the introduction is generally with a view to "getting a partner" for the lady. As the gentleman may be unwilling or unable to dance, it is necessary to ascertain beforehand whether the introduction is desired or not; otherwise the young lady would be left disappointed and perhaps

At dinners a hostess uses her own discretion as to whether she shall introduce or not. It is not customary to make general introductions at a dinner party, but in sending guests down to dinner who are strangers to each other the host or hostess should introduce the gentleman to the lady whom be is to take to dinner. It is quite unnecessary to ask the lady's permission to do this. It is the recognized law of good society that feuds should not be remembered at a dinner party. One should converse with his intimate enemy at a dinner as if they were bosom friends.

A hostess introduces ladies after dinner to each other if she sees they do not speak, but a gentleman does not introduce gentlemen over their wine, as the convivial board is supposed to be a sufficient introduction. It is a great pity that Americans have not yet learned that the roof under which they meet is an introduction. The guests then converse with each other. The act of so conversing does not constitute an acquaintance or the right to call, although it might, under certain circumstances, establish a bowing acquaintance, as a lady should bow to a gentleman, especially if she be an elderly married lady and he a young and perhaps unknown person, if he has been especially civil to her at a friend's house, or if she has conversed with him at the table of a mutual friend. it is valuable only as it leads us to form just

P. P. C. Cards.

On leaving town it is more usual to send cards bearing the letters P. P. C. (Pour that a bird will breathe through the end of a prende conget in the lower left hand corner broken bone if the wind pipe be injured or than to turn down the corner. On return- purposely obstructed. ing, cards are sent containing the address and, if possible, the At Home day to those whose acquaintance it is desired to keep. Many of these customs are necessary in a city which are entirely out of place in a vil-lage or in the country.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

The "Best Man" at Weddings-How Came He to He?

The custom of having a best man is one of some autiquity; just how old we cannot say It is a survival, not of the fittest. It is said that in an old church in Gothland, in Sweden, a pile of lances is preserved. Each of the lances is fitted to hold a torch, and it is said the we pons were used at one time to give light and protection to marriage parties on the way to church, the ceremony taking place at night, as a precaution against the bride being taken away by some Lochinvar who claimed a better right to her than the duly recognized suitor. A recent writer, de-scribing a marriage in Khurdistan says be saw a young man carrying off his bride surrounded by a body guard of some twenty or thirty men. These man were supposed to be protecting the happy couple from a party of young women, who hurled pieces of earth and tamboos at the procession and made show of rescuing the bride. As soon, however, as the bridegroom reached his own village with his charge the assailants ran home, screaming and laughing. Among ourselves the term "best man" is raid to be a survival of the time when the bridegroom had to get strong hands to aid him in securing the object of his affections. There is probably, also, a survival of the assaults that were then made on marriage parties in the showers of rice and old slippers bestowed so freely on the newly wedded.

The Height of Waves.

It is a very common phrase to speak of the waves, during a storm, as running mountains high; but this really means nothing. Accurate measurements, made by Scoresby, proved that during storms, waves in the Atlantic rarely exceed 43 feet from hollow to crest, the distance between the crests being 560 feet, and their speed 32 1-2 miles an hour. More recent observations in the Atlantic give from 44 to 48 feet as the highest measured waves; but such heights are rarely reached. and, indeed, waves exceeding 30 feet are very seldom encountered. The monsoon waves at Kurrachee breakwater works were found to dash over the wall to the depth of 13 feet, or about 40 feet above mean sea level. The greatest height of waves on the British coast were those observed in Wick bay-so famous for the exceptionally heavy seas which roll into it—being 37 1-2 to 40 feet. Green seas to the depth of 25 feet poured over the parapet of the breakwater at intervals of from even to ten minutes, each wave, it was estimated, being a mass of 40,000 tons of water and this continuously for three days and nights. During severe storms the waves used o rise high above the top of Smeaton's Eddystone tower, while at the Bell Rock the eas, with easterly storms, envelop the tower from base to balcony-a height of 400 feet,

The Tide Turned.

On March 6, 1823, a great gale of extreme riolence blew on the River Thames. Coming from the southwest its effect was that the enrance of the tide was interrupted for several nours. The time of flood should have been about 1 o'clock; but at 10 in the morning the tide was still ebbing with great rapidity at London bridge. In consequence of this the water sank so in the river that it was ren iered fordable at several places. Many persons, indeed, were seen walking across, and as the bed was exposed, in large tracts, valuable articles which had lain there a great length of time were picked up. This was the case as far out as Gravesend. The water had not been known to be so low for many years by several feet. Ships were seen aground in all parts of the river below London bridge, About 12 o'clock the tide began to return, and with a rapidity proportioned to the check it had experienced, the wind having acted as a temporary dam to its progress. Such was the force of the current that barges and small craft in great numbers were driven against each other, and many of them sunk or were otherwise much injured. The time of high water did not take place till after 3 o'c instead of 1 o'clock. We have no account of damage done on the occasion in the city of London.

War's Food.

The United States provest marshal general made, in 1866, the following report of the casualties of the armies: Foderals—Killed in battle, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,727; died of disease, 123,821; total deaths, 279,376; total deserted, 199,105. Confederates-Died of disease or battle wounds, 123,821 (estimated); deserted, 104,428; captured, 476,160; died in prison, 26,744; paroled on the field, 248,599. Federals paroled, 16,421; died in prison, 29,-

Utopia.

There is no such place as Utopia. It was both located and inhabited by the imagination of Sir Thomas More, who wrote his description in Latin about 1512 or 1515. Speaking through "Raphael Hythlodaye," one of his mythical personages, he located the island of Utopia somewhere between Brazil and India.

A Fine Saw.

The smallest circular saw in use is one used in slitting gold pens. It is a disc about the size of a five cent piece, and has the thickness of ordinary paper. Its velocity tends to keep it rigid enough for use; 400 revolutions a minute is the ordinary rate of these diminutive saws.

Standard of Weight.

The custom house standard is a half bushel measure, cylindrical in shape, measuring thirteen and sixty-eight hundredths inches in diameter, top and bottom, and seven and five-sixteenths inches in height.

Cambric, the term applied to the finest and thinnest of linen fabrics, takes its name from Cambria, a town in France, where such goods were first made. Cambric is a pure linen. There are, of course, imitation cambries made of fine muslin, such as the Scotch

Lincoln's War Secretary.

Edwin M. Stanton died Dec. 24, 1869. He

had been nominated and confirmed as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States a few days before, but his commission was never made out. Salaries of Senators.

United States senators receive \$5,000 a year, mileage, twenty cents a mile, \$125 for

lleges and expenses on committees and special deputations. Value of Past Events. It was Macaulay who said "No past event has any intrinsic value. The knowledge of

stationery, and besides have franking privi-

calculations with respect to the future. A Surgical Fact.

It is a fact established by ornithologists

A Loreha

A lorcha is a kind of light vessel used on the Chinese court. The rigging is that of a Chinese junk and the hull is built on the European model.

## SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Prospectus for 1888---Beautiful Christmas Number.

Among the important articles to appear during the year 1888 are the following-Send for prospectus;

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will contribute regularly to each number during the year. He will write of many topics, old and new, and in a familiar and personal way, which will form new bonds of friendship between the au thor and his thousands of readers. In his first paper entitled "A Chapter on Dreams, appearing in the January number, he relates incidentally, in connection with the gen ral subject, some interesting facts concerning the origin of the now famous story Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by W.S. CHAPLAIN, will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their administrations and construction, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes and, indeed, those branches of the subject which in this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate, original, and beautiful. The authors and the titles of the future articles will be announced later. Military Street

DR. D. A. SARENT'S papers on Physical Proportions and Physica Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustration as those which have already appeared.

TLUSTRATEDA TICLES of special interest will be those of the Campaign of Waterloo, by JOHN C. ROPES; on "The Man at Arms," by E. BLASHFIELD; two papers by EDWARD L. WILSON, illustrating results of r cer. Egyptian research; a further article by WILLIAM F. APTAORP, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wagner, and many other of equal interest PROFESSOR SHALER'S articles on the Surface of the Earth will be continued and articles upon two of the most interesting groups of contemporary European writers will be accompanied by rich and novel portrait illustrations.

ELECTRICITY in its various applications as a motive power EXPL SIVES, etc., will be the subjects of another group of illustrated articles of equrl pri tical interest, by leading authorities upon three topics.

MENDELSSOHN'S LETTERS written to his friend, Moscheles, at a peculiarly interesting time of his career, will furnish the substance of sever-al articles of great interest to musical readers, which will be illustrated with portraits and drawings from Mendelssohn's own hand.

THE FICTION will be strong, not only in the work of well-knowh writers but in that of new authors, in securing whose co-operation the Magazine has been so fortunate during its first year of publication. A serial novel, entitled "First Harvests," by FREDERIC J. STIMSON, will be begun in the January number, and early in the year no clitics will be published by HENRY JAMES and H. C. BUNNER. The short stories are of noticeable strength and presuness.

ILLUSTRATIONS. The Magazine will show increased excellence in its illustrations. They will be more abundant and elaborate than ever. It is the intention of the publishers to represent the best work of the leading artists, and to pro-mote and foster the most skillful methods of wood engraving.

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