

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Egg Bread.—One pint of milk, two eggs, butter size of an egg, one-half cupful of sugar, flour enough to make a batter; bake. This makes one loaf.

Marmalade Pudding.—A quarter of a pound of suet, a quarter of a pound of bread-crumbs, two ounces of sifted sugar, and a quarter of a pound of marmalade. Mix well with an egg, and boil well for two hours.

Two gallons sliced green tomatoes, two quarts vinegar and twelve onions sliced, one quart of sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of salt, mustard, pepper, and one tablespoonful each of all-spice and cloves. Stew all together until tender and you will have a very good green tomato-egg.

Rice muffins baked in gem pans are delicious for tea: take one cup of rice (steam it until tender), about a pint of sweet milk and three eggs, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour, and bake until brown, or you may raise them with bread sponge; they are particularly good in this way, but of course it takes longer to prepare them.

Dr. J. Lawes, of Rothamsted, England, says that the potato possesses the property of converting a very much larger portion of the manure ingredients of the soil into human food than any of the cereal grain crops. For instance, to every bushel of wheat about 100 pounds of straw are grown, while the haulm of the potatoes when dry is so light that in experimenting we do not think it worth while to weigh it.

Snow Pudding, or Rahm Sulz.—This is a favorite German dessert. Bring to boiling point one quart sweet cream or rich new milk, and then pour into it two tablespoonfuls of corn starch blended with a little cold milk. Sweeten to taste and allow it to cook gently, stirring for two or three minutes. Add quickly the whites of six eggs beaten stiff. Let it then boil up once, add vanilla or lemon flavoring, and take quickly off the fire. Lay the snow quickly in rocky heaps on a glass dish.

Siberian Crab Apple Preserves.—Put two pounds of loaf sugar into a preserving pan, with the peel of a small lemon and a quart of water; boil until it becomes a thin sirup; take some crab apples with their stalks on; just prick them with a needle, and put them into the sirup. When you see the skins begin to crack take them carefully out and drain them separately on a dish. Add the remainder of the sugar to the sirup and again boil it up. Put the crabs into wide-mouthed bottles. When the sirup is cool pour it over them, and tie the jars tightly over.

Preserved Quinces.—Quinces, loaf sugar, pare, quarter and core the quinces, saving skins and cores. Put the quinces over the fire, with water to just cover them; simmer till perfectly tender, but do not allow the pieces to break. Take the quarters out with a flat skimmer, and spread on large dishes to cool. Add the parings and cores to the water, and boil briskly for one hour. Strain this liquor, and to each pint add one pound of sugar. Boil and skim this till perfectly clear; add the fruit, and simmer fifteen minutes. Let the fruit stand in the sirup in a deep dish twenty-four hours, in a cool place. Drain off the sirup, and boil again; add quinces, and simmer fifteen minutes. Take out the fruit, and spread on dishes to cool. Boil the sirup till thick. When both fruit and sirup are cold, put in jars; cover tightly.

Grubs in the Nostrils of Sheep.

Grubs are occasioned by a species of gadfly which deposits her ova in the nostrils of sheep. After a short time these ova bring forth parasites in the larval state. These last-named migrate within the interior of the nostrils, producing great irritation in the parts and causing the sheep much pain and annoyance. When the larvae are capable of exercising an independent existence in the outer world they then undergo the same evolution obtainable in the case of the bot, grub parasite, namely: After leaving their natural repository in the nostrils and the last-named bot larvae in the stomach and intestinal canal they burrow into the earth immediately after their ejection, and finally become metamorphosed into the gaily and ready to make mischief among stock, like their ancestors from whom they descended. The gadfly is rather particular in the selection of her subjects. The weakest and most unpropitious of the flock are generally the victims, hence close attention should be observed by the husbandman having charge of the flock as to the requirements necessary to keep it in good condition. This care and attention may to a certain extent act as a preventive. I have known farmers to obviate an attack of the gadfly by smearing the noses of their sheep with common pine tar. In other instances farmers plow a strip of land on one side of the pasture field in which the sheep are turned, and upon the appearance of the gadfly among the flock the animals will run for the plowed ground and thrust their noses in the freshly-turned earth. Thus for the time being they baffle the gadfly in her attempts to deposit her ova in the nostrils. I do not think it advisable to employ either medicinal or mechanical means for the purpose of dislodging the ova parasites. I consider either application, when adopted as a remedy, far worse than the disease. Nature has made ample provision for all her subjects, and when the ova that have been deposited in the nostrils, their natural breeding ground, have arrived at maturity the sheep themselves, without any required aid from outside, will dislodge the intruders by means of snorting, sneezing and coughing.—*A. F. World.*

Hindu Domestic Life.

A notable feature in the domestic life of the Hindus is the concentration of households. Father and sons, with the sons' wives and children, all congregate together under the one roof. That roof is enlarged to meet the enlarged requirements, but the establishment of separate homesteads appears to be opposed to National instincts, customs and religion. In the town or in the country the senior of the family is the common father of all its members, and in this respect there has probably been little change for some thousands of years. No legal act is signed, no important business negotiated, no new connection formed, no family ceremony connected with birth, marriage, or death, permitted until the head of the family has been consulted in the first instance. Nor is this an idle ceremony. His voice is supreme, and all the members of the household so regard it. In the daily distribution of food the younger members of a family are helped first, and the mistress of the household seldom attends to the other matters until this important portion of the day's duty is complete. On occasions of festivity the male head of the household and his mistress are enjoyed, both by social law and practice. To fast till the last guest has been served. Even then the mistress will not take her meal until her husband has finished eating; but this is a practice of self-denial familiar to the female members of Hindu households. Festival days are very numerous in India, and well-constituted families pride themselves on a rigid attention to punctilious observances during such times.

The mistress of the family is usually content with the food left by the male members of the household. It is unusual for any particular food to be prepared for her especially when in good health. The thought of her being the head of the household is supposed to be sufficient to make her dispense all deprivations. She does not seek personal comfort. She would have all the members of the household live happily and contentedly together. Brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, domestics and slaves, are treated alike with consideration by the intelligent and devoted head of the family. There is a certain simplicity in the domestic life of a well-regulated Hindu household that is very charming. For instance, at a feast or festival, all the members of the household consider themselves bound in honor to attend chiefly to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. They never think of their own wants in comparison. It is only when the guests have been abundantly supplied and attended to that they think of themselves. Among the higher castes the food consists chiefly of wheat and maize, flour, grain, pulse, clarified butter or ghee, milk and sweets. Fish and meats, particularly mutton and fowls, are not objected to by the lower castes if they can procure them, but beef is an abomination as coming from a sacred animal, and pork is abhorred as vile, and as containing the germs of disease. Only outcast Hindus partake of these last. Like the Buddhists, the higher castes of Hindus reverence the sanctity of life. They are warned by their religious writings against shedding of blood, against the infliction of pain, against the taking of life. They hold every living animal as sacred as a human being; in Bengal, however, fish is very generally used as an article of diet by all classes, in contradiction to their religious tenets. Nor does this abstinence from animal food impair the physical strength or warlike vigor of the best classes of Upper India. The Mahratta cavalry have been praised for endurance and courage by all our writers, and the Gurkas and Tilings are admitted to make first-rate soldiers—wiry, obedient to discipline, ready to endure fatigue and hardship, and by no means deficient in energy and courage.

The household expenses are usually defrayed by the senior member or head of the family, who is supplied with funds by all the residents in the household possessed of separate incomes. It is not usual for any interference to be caused by the other members as to the details of the daily expenditures, nor is any attempt usually made to apportion those expenses ratably. The whole is done in a spirit of mutual conciliation and family affection; nor are quarrels as to the nature of the provisions supplied matters of frequent occurrence. Living under the same roof and partaking of the same food constitute the chief ingredients of domestic concern and amity among the Hindus. Their system of caste renders the family circle very exclusive, and prevents much indiscriminate entertainment. In many respects the Hindu life resembles that of ancient Greece. In both we find the same reverence for the family homestead, the same comparative freedom of women in the management of the households, and the same embodiment of mythological legends in the ancient history of the country. In culture and civilization the Bengalis are the Athenians of India.—*English Magazine.*

The old Metcalf cotton-mill building, put up in 1807, was torn down at Medway, Mass., the other day. It was sold for \$1.50 on condition that it be moved within ten days. In 1807 it was the only cotton mill in the country except one at Providence, and its success led to the building of four more soon afterward.

A spruce and conceited young Mr. Fell in love with a girl, her chap's name. At the end of the lane. He met and he felt would have her. But he trod on her train. At the end of the lane. And a slap on his face made a blr.

Preparing for Window Gardening.

Those who have plants in the ground which they intend for blooming in the window make a mistake if they delay taking them up until frost is threatened. If the plants have been left in the open ground the change is not so sudden, but if the plants have been turned out of the pots, and their roots have been allowed free growth, it is another matter. With many plants turned out, the better plan is to raise new ones from cuttings for next winter's blooming and let the old ones go. But it is often desirable to take up and pot an old plant. In such cases do not wait until there is danger of frost, and then hurriedly dig up the plant and crowd its roots into a pot. Suppose the plant to be taken up is a geranium; begin at least a month before the time of removal to prepare it for the change. It will have made an enormous top, which must be cut back and the plant brought into a neat, compact shape. The change from the open ground to the pot should take place before cool nights have checked the growth. Amateur gardeners, as a general thing, are afraid to use the knife. If in taking up all the plants that are to be kept in the window during the winter they would cut the tops back to correspond to the disturbance of the roots, they would have much better success. Very old specimens of such quick-growing plants as geraniums are so rarely satisfactory when lifted from the open ground that even at this late day we should prefer to start young plants from cuttings. On the other hand, hard-wooded plants, such as roses, with strong plants are preferable, and these should be taken up this month and be well established in pots. The plant should be pruned before it is lifted and then given a fair-sized pot with rich soil. Give water and place it in the shade for a few days and it will recover from the change and be in good condition for the window.

No plants are more satisfactory for window culture than the Dutch bulbs, as they are called, especially hyacinths and narcissus.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Straw Ride Extraordinary.

The boarders of the Averill Park Hotel at Sand Hill were treated to a straw ride Saturday evening. A large wagon, thirty feet long, was arranged, and, with a load of hay and straw placed upon it, it was ready to receive its precious load. Will Sliter, family driver of the trolley, with six good horses, came to the door at 7:30 o'clock, and the loading then began. A tackle and blocks had been arranged, and as each lady made her appearance she was gently and softly hoisted to the top of the load of hay. About thirty were thus raised, and the happy party was driven away amid shouting, singing and laughter, going at a good rate through the several streets, and then on to Glass Lake, Crooked Lake, stopping to call on the landlords of the several hotels. At Jim Clark's refreshments were handed the party from the second-story window. They returned about eleven o'clock, a tired but a very happy party.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

Some of the English national boarding-schools are teaching boys how to sew. This is a step in the right direction. The schools in this country should do likewise. In these days of fashionable young ladies it is troublesome to be compelled to step out and secure the services of a seamstress every time your wife loses a button off her clothes. Teach the boys how to sew, by all means, and then, when they grow up and take wives who tear their dresses playing croquet, they can mend them for the dear creatures.

A Maine man of wealth has left his estate so conditioned that his heirs will lose their income for six months for every breach of a total abstinence pledge.

The man who will always have his own way has a way that is anything but pleasant.

"It is only after long reflection that I go to an entertainment with any young man," said the maiden to her mirror.

The young lady who could not make her bangs stay bung said she was having a tuft time of it.

Two young men who move in the very best Austin society, went on a spree not long since. As they were pretty well under way one of them said in an incalculable tone of voice: "Let's bid each other good night, Bill." "Why you ain't going home already? It's right in the shank of the evening." "Of course, I'm not going home now, but after a while we won't know each other from a shingle of sole-leather, so let's say 'good night' right now, before it's too late."

They embraced.—*True Siftings.*

A TENDER-HEARTED BOB would always turn aside rather than step on a wasp when he was barefooted.

"Pray tell me, pretty rural maid, why you so early forth have strayed? Why gaze you down the western sky With graceful pose and eager eye? Art thinking of the world's rose space? 'Twixt here and distant jumping-off piece? Or are you looking for the one you reckon dearest, 'neath the sun? Tell me, what great attraction lies Within the range of those bright eyes? The maiden grinned a beautiful grin; Her teeth picked with a crooked pin. And said: 'It ain't no such a thing As that air song you've tried to sing; I ain't got any beau, now—how—' I hadn't fur our brindle cow!"

A LITTLE heat can't be beat, the window open wide; a little breeze, a little sneeze, and you're the doctor's pride. \$17.25 for ten visits.—*New Haven Register.*

"The better I know men the more I admire dogs," is the remark of a French cynic.

RIDICULE is a potent weapon, but is apt to recoil on him who uses it clumsily.

—When the cry of "Mad dog!" rent the air at Ocean Grove, the brethren and sisters thought that Satan had broken loose on the beach, and thereupon they screamed and stampeded, and got up a panic which, although brief, was frightful in its effects. In the rush which was made with a view to escaping to a place of safety, the floor of the bathing pavilion was smashed in, and a number of people fainted. The cause of the affright was that somebody stepped on a dog's tail. This caused the animal to yowl, which suggested to a bystander the idea of a case of hydrophobia. Had this imprudent bystander stopped to think, he would not have sounded the alarm which produced the mischief.

Sir James Weir Hogg made a fortune in India, and his wife, holding a distinguished place in London fashionable circles, gave splendid parties. It is said that a young blood, meeting one of the Misses Hogg at a ball, and not knowing her name, asked her if she was going to a certain party at the "Piggery." Her naive reply was: "Oh, I am one of the litter."

—Southwest Georgia is happy in the success attending the boring for artesian wells. Water in abundance has been obtained at a depth of 520 feet.

The Louisville Commercial cites the case of Captain Chas. N. Corri, of that city, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil, after suffering for years with rheumatism.—*York (Neb.) Republican.*

A NEW YORK base-ball player has been fined \$25 for insulting a newspaper man; but how came the newspaper man in such bad company?—*New Haven Register.*

The Philadelphia Easy Hour mentions Mr. J. A. Walton of 1245 N. Twelfth street, that city, as an enthusiastic endorser of St. Jacobs Oil for the relief and cure of diseases of horses.

"SMITH," said Brown, "there's a fortune in that mine?" "I know it," said Smith; "I've put my fortune in it."—*Philadelphia Sun.*

Worthless Stuff. Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See other column.—*Philadelphia Press.*

AMERICANS say: "As black as the devil;" the French say as blue, the Spaniards say as green, the Italians say as gray, and the Chinese say as white. It must be sad to be a devil and be so miscolored.

It Acts Sure and Safe. The celebrated remedy, Kidney-Wort, can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put up in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either case. See adv.

Rescued from Death. William J. Coughlan, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise I commenced to feel better, and today I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. I write this hoping that every one afflicted with Consumed Lungs will take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED." Also a sure remedy for Colds, Coughs, and all Chest and Lung Diseases. Sold by druggists.

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