

GOOD ROADS

Good Roads Pay.

Conditions such as recently existed in a small town in New Jersey, twelve miles from Philadelphia, form a fitting object lesson of the profit of good roads. In consequence of the bad roads the wagon makers thereabout constructed four-horse vehicles to carry fifty-five bushel baskets as a maximum load, which was regarded as heavy hauling. Real estate had gone a-begging for years; there was no possible market for it. It had been impossible to settle up estates because no purchaser could be found for the land. But a few years ago the people of the community woke up. The town issued \$40,000 worth of bonds and applied the proceeds to better roadways. As a result New Jersey wagon makers of the vicinity of Philadelphia are making two-horse vehicles to carry, not fifty-five bushel baskets, but loads made up from ninety to 125 bushel baskets, and still the loads are not regarded as heavy. Two horses are able to do more work than four horses, and with much more ease.

On the old roads two men and four horses, with a wagon weighing 1,600 pounds, could take two and a half tons of produce to market and bring back an equal amount of fertilizer, making one trip a day. Now, on the good roads, one man with two horses, and a wagon weighing 2,300 pounds, makes four trips to market, bringing back an equal weight and making four trips a day.—Jersey City Evening Journal.

Good Roads.

The Lake Charles Echo, taking Troutwine's tests as the basis of its calculations, estimates that it costs Louisiana \$5,250,000 a year to move its crops, and that two-thirds of this could be saved if he had good roads. Troutwine's tests show the number of pounds of pull required to move a ton on different kinds of roads to be as follows: Plank road, 30 to 50; cubical block, brick, 32 to 50; macadam, 60 to 75; gravel, 140; common earth, 200 to 300. The pull on earth roads in dry seasons is from six to eight times as hard as on brick, and three or four times as hard as macadam, and in wet seasons much greater, and in Louisiana, with its heavy rainfall, we have longer wet seasons than any other part of the country, and, as a consequence, worse roads.

The United States Agricultural Bureau figures that it costs the farmers \$3 per ton to haul their crops from the farm to the railroad or market. With a total production of 1,500,000 tons of corn, cane, cotton, rice, etc., the hauling costs Louisiana farmers \$5,250,000 now, which cost can be reduced \$2,500,000 if the roadways are made better.

If, therefore, Louisiana spent \$3,400,000 a year on its roads, it would be better off financially, their cost being less than they would be saved in hauling. The expenditure of such a sum of money would put our highways in splendid condition in a very few years; but such an expenditure is not dreamt of, nor would the people favor it.

The best course in Louisiana would be that which has met with such success elsewhere—to build just enough miles of good roads to enable the people to see and appreciate their value, and how much they can save by them. If this were done, as in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States, it would not be long before the people demanded better roads in every part of the State.

It is proposed to bring the matter before the Legislature at its next session, but it would be well to inaugurate a preliminary campaign, so that there will be popular backing to a "good road" law when it comes before the General Assembly.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Widows for Sale.

"Of all the matrimonial trafficking—in the age of chivalry—the ways of widows," says a writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine," "are at once the boldest and most comprehensive. As a rule, their methods seldom resort to blandishment; it is remarkable when tenderness is an item in their bargains. Speed was their maxim; it was one that King John honored, for he profited by it.

"Yet one of the rarest exceptions in the way of delicacy to these commercial negotiations has evidently been prompted by a widow who had quite an exceptional lover. In 1206 William de Landa—either one of the most famous of the Crusaders or his son—offers 50 marks and a palfrey for having to wife Joan, who was the wife of Thomas de Arescy, if he may be pleasing to the said Joan; the sheriff is instructed to ascertain the widow's wishes, and if the said Joan shall be pleased to have him for a husband, then the sheriff shall cause William to have seizure of Joan and her land—both of which he obtained in the name of gentle love and the faith of a true soldier. It is fitting that the name of one of the men who led the assault of Acre should be preserved in such a record as the above. He was in truth a very perfect knight.

"One of the most rampaging of the northern English borderers manifested the like delicacy. Young Walter de Umfraville, son of Gilbert, had left a widow, Emma, presumably in the very blush of her charms. Peter de Vaux had fallen at her feet, but he declined to obtain her in border fashion; and this fact is the earnest pledge of the chivalry of his love. If he would not

sell her he was bound to buy her, and coin with the De Vaux was always a scarcity. So he offered the king five palfreys for her 'if she wished it,' and with what would read as a graceful acknowledgment of the borderer's pure chivalry, John absolutely drops the commercial from his reply and simply orders Robert Fitz Roger, the sheriff, 'to permit it to be done.'

Victoria's Descendants.

A laborious genealogist announces, as the result of years of minute labor, that the Queen has had nine children, of whom she has lost two; forty-one grandchildren, of whom eight have died; and twenty-three great-grandchildren, all of whom are living. She has, therefore, sixty-three descendants living—seven children, thirty-three grandchildren, and twenty-three of the next generation. Her eldest great-grandchild—the Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen—is now nearly 17, so that in all probability her Majesty will live to see her grandchildren's grandchildren. Few English sovereigns before Queen Victoria have seen grandchildren grow out of infancy, and none ever saw a great-grandchild. Hence her Majesty had to determine the question of precedence in the case of the Duchess of Fife's children, and she wisely decided that they should rank only as daughters of a duke.

This decision was in accordance with a House law decreed earlier in the reign, by which the title of prince and royal highness is limited to the children of the sovereign, and the children of the sovereign's sons, the children of the sovereign's daughters taking precedence only according to the rank of their fathers. Thus the Princess Helena's children rank as children of Prince Christian only, while the Duke of Connaught's are royal highnesses; and Prince Arthur of Connaught's son and successor, if he has one, will be the Duke of Connaught, as an ordinary duke, taking precedence merely by date of the creation of his dukedom. This is now the case of the Duke of Cumberland on the roll of the House of Lords, though he is styled royal highness as son of a king of Hanover.

Broke a Big Gold Coin.

One of the most puzzled men in town is a Montgomery street restaurant-keeper, who recently took in a \$20 gold piece which filled all the ordinary requirements of genuineness so far as a superficial test could reveal the true facts. But a few days ago a banker stepped into his place and saw the \$20 gold piece which the restaurant man had received only a short time before. The banker had a queer look in his eyes as he took the coin and rapped it sharply with his knife and the restaurant-keeper had a stranger expression as he saw his supposed \$20 piece break into two pieces.

"How is this?" he demanded. The banker answered: "It is the same old game. I had one of these pieces myself and since that I have tested gold pieces of the \$20 denomination very carefully. If that had been genuine my test would not have broken it."

Then the restaurant-keeper and the banker carefully examined it together. The outside of the gold piece was all right, seemingly, when the discovered parts were placed together. The milling seemed to be up to the standard, the weight was correct.

But the inside of the piece was half filled with a composition which was not the customary gold and alloy. Still closer examination revealed that the gold had been saved through with exquisite care and skill just inside of the milling. Then the milling had been removed and from the interior of the piece some of the gold had been extracted and the baser composition was made to take the place of the more precious metal. Then, with equal deftness and skill, the milling had been replaced and soldered in some way and the trick was done.—San Francisco Call.

Stringent Food Laws.

France knows how to protect the rights of her people. Anybody who doubts the genuineness of an article of food that he has purchased from a Parisian tradesman may take it to the municipal laboratory for analysis. It will cost him nothing to have it analyzed and the fact determined whether it is adulterated or adulterated, and if the latter the law deals with the offender without further action on the part of the purchaser. The shopkeeper is liable to be heavily fined and imprisoned, and has to display conspicuously in his shop window or on his door for a year a large placard bearing the words, "Convicted of Adulteration."

The Sack Tree.

From a species of trees, the genus which includes the celebrated upstart tree, sacks are made in Western India by the following singular process. A branch is cut corresponding to the length and diameter of the sack wanted. It is soaked a little, and then beaten with clubs till the fiber separates from the wood. This done, the sack formed of the bark is turned inside out and pulled down till the wood is sawed off, with the exception of a small piece left to form the bottom of the sack. These sacks are in general use in Western India.

Does a Trust Man.

A naturalist says that in captivity elephants always stand up when they sleep, but when in the jungle, their own land and home, they lie down. The reason given for the difference between the elephant in captivity and freedom is that the elephant never acquires complete confidence in his keepers, and always longs for liberty.

We have noticed that married women who are kept occupied don't excite as much sympathy as the idle ones, for the reason that they don't have time to pine, and do justice to it.

OLDEST BANK IN THE WORLD.

Naples Boasts a Financial Institution Founded in 1539.

Mr. Neville-Rolfe, British consul at Naples, gives an interesting account of the past history and present position of the Bank of Naples, which is, he says, the oldest bank in existence, for the Monte Vecchio di Venecia and the Banco San Giorgio at Genoa, both founded in the twelfth century, have ceased to exist, as has also the Bank of Barcelona, founded in the fourteenth century. The Bank of Naples was founded in 1539, and is a State bank, with a considerable capital, to which no one lays any claim; in other words, it is a joint stock bank, but with no shareholders. When Charles V. went to take possession of the kingdom his new subjects desired to receive him with becoming magnificence, and therefore contracted vast loans with the Jews against valuable pledges. These loans they were unable to repay, and to get rid of the difficulty his Majesty banished the Jews from the kingdom. The Jews managed before their departure to sell the pledges to two Neapolitans at very easy prices. The new holders offered them to the original owners at a small profit, and they also offered further loans without interest on the old security. Some philanthropists stepped in and gave considerable gifts to the new enterprise, provided loans without interest were made. In 1573 the bank was established on these lines, and was, in fact a charitable pawnbroker. But by degrees its scope enlarged into that of a bank doing an ordinary commercial business. In 1634 it had an income from Government securities of £7,800, besides the capital necessary for carrying on its business.

In 1685, in a commercial crisis, the Government forced it to lend £11,900 for two or three years, certain, without interest. The result was a loss to the bank, and in a few years it was declared to be £36,000 in debt. In 1691 it had recovered its position, but a series of frauds and losses amounting to nearly £100,000 crippled it again. In December last Mr. Luzzatti proved to the Chamber that the bank had recently lost £3,600,000, for a great part of which the branches at Genoa, Bologna and Milan are responsible. Nothing short of state interference can now save the bank, and Mr. Luzzatti was anxious to incorporate it into a national bank of Italy on the lines of the Banks of France and England. This, however, met with very strong opposition in the Neapolitan provinces. It is proposed to issue Government paper to the amount of 45,000,000 francs, which represents the bullion in the hands of the bank, and from the interest accruing to form a sinking fund to place the institution on a sound financial basis. The interest is fixed at 3½ per cent, not instead of the normal rate of 4½; the holder of the paper will thus lose ¾ per cent, in exchange for his Government security and the Government will lose the same amount. But both parties would lose a great deal more were the Bank of Naples to stop payment.—London Times.

Heir to the Ottoman Throne.

The Sultan's heir is not his eldest son, but his eldest brother. The eldest male succeeds. Such is the law of Islam and the fruitful source of dynastic murders in almost every reign since the Turks became a power. The Sultan has four brothers—not one only, as was lately alleged. This eldest brother is Rehad Effendi; that is to say, he is eldest after the ex-Sultan, Murad V., who, being insane, is not counted. The third brother is Waredin and the fourth Sulman. The Sultan's eldest son, Prince Selim, has no earthly chance of succeeding his father. He has too many uncles and uncles' sons for that. But Prince Selim is lucky, if he knows it, for he is not "dangerous." He lives a life of freedom, whereas the heir is, by the custom of the Ottomans, a kind of life prisoner.

Rehad Effendi is rarely seen. Every time he drives out he is escorted by a troop, less by way of an escort than as a guard. The few who do know him like him, for he is said to be a courteous, humane, well-informed man, acquainted with current politics and keenly interested in them. He is a good farmer. The pretty palace known as the Teheragan is his residence. Of course, Rehad's visitors are searched before they are admitted and when they are leaving by the Sultan's officials. During this time of trouble in Armenia, Constantinople and Crete Rehad has been more narrowly watched than ever, for the Sultan and his clique know that Rehad is popular. Unlike the Sultan, Rehad is one of the handsomest men in Constantinople.—London Echo.

Olive Oil for Bruises.

Instead of having recourse to application of tincture of arnica, spirits of camphor and to strong compression of the swelling in the treatment of light bruises, Dr. Anger prefers the use of olive oil, both in children and in adults. He applies the oil freely to the contused parts, and rubs the latter lightly with a rag, absorbent cotton or with compress saturated with olive oil. The author claims that this treatment gives immediate relief to the patient, and that the formation of a bloody protuberance is often prevented; while excoriations and superficial wounds, which may be present, heal very rapidly.

Artificial Ears.

The making of artificial ears seems to have reached scientific perfection within the last decade. Made of a specially prepared rubber, flesh-colored in the rough, they are painted by hand in exact imitation of the remaining ear of the unfortunate customer, and as carefully "traced" and marked over as an artist's picture.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Farmers' Boys Should Be Taught Self-Reliance from Infancy—Plant Trees—A Balance for the Grindstone—Feeding Down Young Grain.

Boys on the Farm.

I am acquainted with an instance where a certain farmer brought his boy up just as you would train a colt. He was never allowed to exercise the least amount of judgment in anything pertaining to farm matters. In fact, he was a mere machine. When the boy was 18 his father was stricken down with a lingering disease, but still the latter persisted in pursuing the course of training his boy. He planned everything until three weeks before his death. To-day his boy knows but little more than an infant about laying out his work.

As soon as the boy is 12 years old his training should begin. Show him that he is of more consequence than a machine, that he is put here to think, plan and carry out work. Give him a piece of ground and teach him the first rudiments of farming, letting him see all the while that he is working for himself. As he grows older, give him a colt or a cow, and let him raise stock for himself. Then take him into confidence as to the buying and selling of farm produce, and occasionally let him manage the farm for a day or so. Above all, be patient with him. Nothing discourages the average boy more than fault-finding, which makes him gradually lose all confidence in his ability to work. Good judgment, patience and self-control will train your boy so that, when at last you are unable to run the old farm, you will have some one who can easily assume the entire management in everything and do credit to his parent's early training.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Plant Trees.

If you happen to live on the prairie where you have no woodlot, suppose you make the experiment of planting a few trees. Some yards even are bare of trees. Shade is grateful in the hot weather and you owe it to your wife and children to at once beautify and cool the yard with trees. Get a few thrifty young maples and set them along the road in front of the house. Put in one good white elm where it will shade the yard and porch (lightning is not so partial to the elm as to some other trees) put a frame around them to protect them, and in a few years you will be surprised at the amount of pleasure you will all get out of it.

Then, if you have a spare sandy, low-lying corner that is not good for much else, you might put it to good use by planting a lot of cottonwoods there. You won't miss the ground and in a few years the value of the wood for light fuel will more than repay your trouble.

Of course you will not forget the importance of putting out some fruit trees. Three or four dollars will give you enough cherry, apple and crab trees to supply your family needs in the course of three or four years; and by judicious repetition of the process it will not be long before you will have a thrifty orchard which will prove to be the most profitable spot on the farm. Select a gentle southern slope if you have one, and if not, do the next best thing.

Balance for Grindstones.

One of the most satisfactory little improvements I have lately made is a balance on my grindstone. I turn with a treadle, operated by my foot, and this balance not only makes the stone turn easier, but also makes it run much steadier. To make the balance, I got a piece of iron about five-eighths of an inch thick, 3½ inches wide and 10 inches long. Had blacksmith punch a hole in iron 2½ inches from one end, of size to fit on grindstone shaft, on end opposite treadle. It should be put on so that long end of iron would be opposite the little crank that treadle is fastened to, so that when treadle is being pressed down by the foot the long end will be going up, and when the treadle is going up the weight of iron will be going down and help raise treadle, thus forming a balance.—Farmers' Union.

Planting Cucumbers in Ridges.

Instead of planting cucumber seed in hills where the roots of a dozen or more plants will crowd each other, we long ago learned that it is much better to plant the seed in ridges only very slightly raised above the soil around them. In the ridges the seed may be put five to six inches apart. If some of the vines are attacked by the cucumber beetle others will escape, while it is rarely that a hill is attacked without losing all the plants in it. Cucumbers thus grown are much less likely to dry out late in the season than if planted in hills.—Ex.

Feeding Down Young Grain.

On very rich land young grain is apt to grow too rank and its straw will break down before the grain is filled, making the entire crop a failure. It is on such cases that pasturing stock on spring grain may be a benefit to the crop. We say "may be" advisedly, for the trampling of the plants in soft earth must always be injurious, however great may be the advantages of cropping off its surplus growth. The amount of feed that can be secured by feeding down spring grain is very small. It may pay to pasture with sheep, or even with calves which will not seriously poach the soil. But better than this, on very rich land, is to run over the piece with a mower, cutting the leaves to within two inches of the ground. These leaves will not

grow again, but their check while the root beneath is rapidly growing will send up two shoots for one.—American Cultivator.

Effect of Food on Eggs.

A systematic series of inquiries in regard to the effect of food upon the size of eggs, develops the fact that most feeders are very much in the dark upon this subject. It has been found, however, that the grains have much less effect in increasing the size of eggs than meats, bran and other nitrogenous foods, but grains fed in excess will make the hen too fat, and her eggs will either be small or be retained until abnormally large. As to the effect on the number of eggs, opinions are about equally divided. Perhaps the answer to either question depends more upon the breed than upon any particular food. The ideal food for laying hens as given by a prominent fancier is as follows: "The combination of 30 pounds of corn, 15 pounds of oats, 10 pounds of wheat, 10 pounds of barley and 15 pounds of wheat bran, thoroughly mixed, gives the largest number of eggs possible. This is used as the morning soft food, with 25 per cent. of meat food, the afternoon feed being mixed grains."

Quack Grass on Sandy Soil.

It is very difficult to rid sandy soil of either quack grass or of its equal pest, the Canada thistle, because where there is no hard subsoil the roots run too deeply for the plow to bring them up. The sandy soil is also so porous and has so little vegetable mould that the quack roots do not die quickly, even if not allowed to send up shoots. But on land wholly destitute of vegetable matter, it is hardly worth while to get rid of quack. It will keep a soil and prevent the sand from blowing, which is difficult to do with any of the cultivated grasses or with clover.

Farm Notes.

Poor hay makes a poor feed. This time of cutting and manner of curing are important items as regards quality.

While mistakes do not always result in loss, it is as important to know how to avoid mistakes as to be successful.

One of the surest ways of killing out noxious weeds is to cut them off close to the top of the ground as fast as they show up.

There is a fairly good demand in market for well matured animals of medium size that are in a good thrifty condition.

It is impossible to feed cattle with profitable results that have been stunted during the early stages of their existence.

Keep up the cultivation until the crops can be considered as made. There is little risk of giving too much cultivation; the opposite is generally the case.

South Carolina's Wild Beasts.

If a circle be described with the Charleston city hall as a center and a radius of fifteen or twenty miles, there may be found within its limits at least twenty-five different species of wild animals, several of them in sufficient numbers to make their capture for the sake of their skins a profitable employment, says the Charleston News and Courier. The list consists of the black bear, the bay lynx or wildcat, the gray fox, the Virginia deer, the raccoon, the opossum, the gray rabbit, the swamp rabbit, the polecat or skunk, the mink, the Canada otter, the fox squirrel (three varieties), the Carolina gray squirrel, the flying squirrel, four species of rats, four species of mice, and three species of ground mole or shrews. All these are found in considerable numbers, while some, even of the larger and more important, are very abundant.

In addition to these, the common seal is an occasional, though rare, visitor in the harbor, while the panther, the beaver and the wolf have become extinct in this circuit within one or two generations—the latter having been killed within thirty miles of the city in the memory of men now living. If we extend our circle to include the limits of the State, we must enlarge our list by eight or ten more species, such as the red fox, the woodchuck or ground hog, the muskrat, the ground squirrel, and several others, while the panther, wolf and beaver may possibly be still found very rarely in the wild regions of the Blue Ridge.

The Behavior of the Japanese.

The Japanese are as courteous as they are theatrical and artistic. Their courtesy and their art are very closely allied. Their keen sense of courtesy, and their unflinching practice of it, has, I believe, as much to do with the quietness and fitness of their funerals as has their fine artistic instinct. They are as a nation even prouder and more studious, I think, of their courtesy than of their artistic excellence. "Cry it; it will do you good!" I said once to a poor Japanese woman, who, crouching beside her dying husband, was controlling herself with an effort that would, I feared, make her ill. She laid her little, slim, brown finger upon her trembling, red lip and shook her head, they whispered: "It might disturb him." "Cry; it will do you good!" I said the next day when the man was dead, and she seemed almost prostrate with grief and over-enforced self-control. "It would be most rude to make a hideous noise before the sacred dead," came the soft reply.

Carpets.

To prevent stair carpets from wearing, place a slip of paper under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they wear first. The strips should be, within an inch or two, as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth. A piece of old carpet answers the purpose better than paper.



Good Form at the Table.

Take soup only from the side of the spoon; never sip it with an audible sound.

Fish is to be taken with a fork only; it should be carried to the mouth with the times of the fork pointing downward.

It is proper to eat green corn from the cob, lifting the ear to the mouth with the napkin, as a protection to the fingers.

Do not be overofficious; accept or decline promptly anything which may be offered, and regard the declination of another as final.

It is allowable, in the eating of small game, to use the fingers for handling the wings and some of the smaller parts; but all the same it is better to avoid this whenever possible.

No well-bred person ever places both elbows upon the table either during or after a meal. During a long dinner society people occasionally rest one elbow on the table when conversing.

Never press food, delicacies, or drinks upon a guest by whom they have been declined. It is not to be supposed that a person with an average amount of brains will decline anything he really wishes.

Never watch the dishes which are being brought to the table, or plates or faces of other guests. Acquire the habit of sitting at ease, and of joining freely and pleasantly in any light polite conversation which may take a general turn.

Making Soups from Fruit.

Fruit soups are made from sweetened and thickened fruit juices, and can be made from currants, oranges, cranberries, and a mixture of currants and raspberries. Press sufficient fruit to make one pint of juice. Moisten a tablespoonful of arrowroot in a little cold water, add to it gradually a pint of boiling water; add sugar according to the nature of the fruit used. Let this puree stand a moment, then take from the fire and add the fruit juice. At serving time fill a punch-bowl half full of cracked ice, pour in the fruit soup and it is ready to serve. These fruit soups are usually served at the beginning of a company luncheon.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Milk Yeast Bread.

One pint new milk, one pint boiling hot water, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar. Thicken with flour to the consistency of griddle-cake batter, set in a moderately warm place and let it stand for five or six hours. When light, foamy and increased in bulk about one-fourth, it should be immediately mixed. Add one and a half pints of lukewarm milk and stir in flour until thick enough to knead. After kneading and placing in bread tins, it should be set in a moderately warm place to rise. When it was increased to double its size, when placed in the tins, it should be baked in a quick oven.

Salads as Medicine.

Each of the various salads possesses a medicinal property of its own, thus affording a possibility of absorbing a medicine and at the same time a daily article of food. For example, lettuce contains a well-known narcotic principle, opium, and may, therefore, be taken for insomnia. Celery has laxative properties. Water cress is a tonic, excitant and purifier. Celery, a stimulant, will do good to the depressed. Whatever faith one may have in these marvelous properties, it is easy enough to prove them. The trial can be repeated daily without danger and with pleasure to the palate.

Raspberry Souffle.

Soak one-half box of gelatine in half a cup of cold water for an hour. Then dissolve in a half cup of hot water. With one pint of raspberry juice mix one pound of granulated sugar until a syrup is formed. Then add the beaten yolk of six eggs. Set the mixture on the ice, strain in the gelatine and beat until it commences to thicken. Then stir in lightly one quart of whipped cream. Pour into a mold and pack in ice and rock salt. Freeze two hours.—American Agriculturist.

Good Salad Dressing.

To each yolk of egg allow one tablespoonful of vinegar. Heat the vinegar to the boiling point, stir in the well-beaten yolks of the eggs and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Season with salt, pepper and mustard. This dressing, if set away in a glass jar in a cool place, will keep for some time. When ready to use, it may be thinned with cream or rich milk.

Household Hints.

Many physicians regard coffee without milk as a beneficial drink.

Lamps should be washed out every week with a little soda. A small brush should be used to keep the holes clear.

A cake, made without baking powder remains fresh much longer than one in which baking powder was used.

For a simple breakfast tin patties may be lined with thin layers of pie crust and filled temperately with rice, baked, emptied, and the mince preparation of meat in sauce put in.

Kerosene is the best thing for making your hardwood or stained floors look bright and glossy. The edge disappears quite rapidly if the window is opened for a short time, and any disagreeableness in the handling is obviated by having a mop with a long handle just for this purpose.