

HOME AND FARM.

The laying of soft-shelled eggs sometimes results from over-feeding, and sometimes lack of lime or shell material.

Lemon Cream: Peel three lemons and squeeze out the juice into one quart of milk. Add the peel, cut in pieces, and cover the mixture for a few hours; then add six eggs, well beaten, and one pint of water, well sweetened. Strain and simmer over a gentle fire till it thickens. Serve very cold.—Boston Globe.

Coffee Cake: One cup of brown sugar, one cup of butter, one-half cup of molasses, one cup of strong, cold coffee, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one cup of raisins or currents and five cups of sifted flour. Add the fruit last, rubbed in a little of the flour. Bake about one hour.—Exchange.

A Western farmer advises stringing seed corn by tying the ears together with husks in some place where the grain can be saturated with coal smoke. The odor, he says, repels squirrels and worms from eating the seed. The seed comes up quicker, the plants grow more vigorously and ripen several days earlier than from seed not so treated.—Troy Times.

Too many farmers neglect to bed the horses. They are fool hardy. A bed is needed, even in summer. Wheat straw is the best for the purpose. It is brittle, and the animal will get his feet tangled up in it. Cut straw is too tough. Barley straw is too dusty. It causes irritation of the skin. A few straws will not do. Give a good, soft bed.—Western Rural.

A practice that has been tried with good success, says Colman's Rural, is to mix the green hay with some old hay or straw, putting first a layer of the straw, then one of hay, then another of straw, and so on till the mow is full or the stack complete. The straw not only absorbs the moisture from the hay, and thus aids in preserving it, but it is itself improved by this absorption of the odors of the fresh hay, so that stock will eat the straw up clean, when before they would hardly touch it.

SAVING SEED.

Timely Hints to Those Who Desire to Have Good Crops Next Season

We think it well to call the attention of the readers to the need of being careful to save good seed for another season. The carelessness of preserving seed is a notorious fact. While it is a well-understood fact that like in the vegetable world practically produces like, in thousands of cases, seed is just as likely to be saved from poor as from good specimens, and then the seed that is gathered is not well taken care of. The result is disappointment in the next year's crop and finally the conclusion is reached that the particular variety was run out with the grower, and he goes to the expense of buying fresh seed. It is very likely, too, that such seed do not properly plant and care for the crops—so carelessness in one direction is pretty apt to imply carelessness in all directions—and then he blames the seed-man. But the seed-man, it may be said, does not always sell as good seed as he should, and even a careful grower will be disappointed. It is better to save our own seed, if we will take the pains to make a careful selection, for then we will know precisely what we have, and may reasonably expect that we will get what we want another year. It is folly to save the seed of weak plants. By what process of reasoning can we expect a strong plant from the seeds gathered from such plants? Seed has a natural tendency to degenerate, and that tendency must be combated, and it can be combated only by making careful selection. Some seed plainly shows that it has no permanence of characteristics. We plant it and it produces something that in some marked particular is not what we expected. Now it is folly to replant such seed. Unless the plant it produces is perfect, seed from the plant can not reasonably be expected to give satisfaction. It often requires many years of selection—breeding, some call it—to invest seed with permanence of characteristics. The term pedigree has been attached to seed, and not inappropriately. If a variety can be clearly traced back through the different stages of its origin, its history may add much to the degree of esteem in which it is held.

The carrot is frequently referred to to show what care in the selection of seed will do and what carelessness in the same direction may result in. If the seed of carrot is not carefully preserved it will actually turn into a weed, and though plants in general will retain their distinctive character under neglect much better than the carrot will, still there is an unmistakable tendency to degenerate. In the selection of seed, too, we should have an eye to early maturity. The plants that mature the earliest are the ones from which the seed should be selected. It is always desirable, too, that fruit and vegetables should be as nearly uniform in appearance as it is possible to have them. A very considerable degree of uniformity can be insured by selecting seed from the plants that are uniform. There is very great carelessness frequently in this particular. Even in selecting such common seed as corn there is so much carelessness that several varieties are often mixed, to its detriment as a salable commodity.

Productiveness is a matter that no one need be told should be regarded. A productive plant, as well as a productive variety, should be the one selected for seed. Certain trees are more fruitful than others which seem to be equally as favorably situated, and everything points to the conclusion that such trees have within themselves superior productiveness. The same is true of plants. Now this difference cannot be explained, but the demonstrated fact is before us, and the best we can do is to recognize it and select seed from the best. It is not infrequently the case that the difference in yield is attributed to other causes, when as a matter of fact the difference in the quality of seed is the sole cause. Let us prepare to save good seed this season.—Western Rural.

WESTERN KANSAS.

Interesting Gossip About Its Peculiarities and Characteristics.

Less than twenty years ago the western half of Kansas was marked on our school geographies as a part of the "Great American Desert." Scientific writers claimed that the soil never could produce any thing unless the land would be irrigated; but either they were wrong or great changes have taken place in the climate and soil. The "desert" is dotted all over with towns and the settler has gone over beyond the Colorado line. Immigration is pouring into this part of the country at such a rate that soon not a quarter-section of desirable land will remain untaken.

When a new county is to be settled the geographical center is determined, a town platted, and the boom begins; but the prospective county seat is not permitted to flourish in peace. Soon rival towns spring up in close proximity, claiming superior advantage and holding out extra inducements to the newcomers. In Greeley County there are four towns aspiring to be the county seat and metropolis of the West. The two favorite endings for the names of towns are City and Center. There are Bird City, Garden City, New City, Leoti City, and Scott Center, Greeley Center, Smith Center, and many more of the same kind.

The country is very level, with few draws and no sloughs. Occasionally there are dry basins sunk several feet below the general level, that seem to be the beds of former ponds or small lakes. Entire sections can be selected where the greatest difference in elevation does not exceed eight or ten feet, and of which every foot can be cultivated.

Good water is obtained at a depth of from fifty-five to eighty feet in this country. Wells are dug and left unlined, the ground being of such a nature that it does not cave in. At all the wells I have seen, and that is a good many, water is drawn by a rope passing over a pulley, with a bucket at each end.

One of the novel sights to be seen here is the mirage. On certain days and at certain periods in the day lakes and islands appear around the horizon with a distinctness that seems to be real. Cattle at a distance seem like gigantic monsters, with legs twenty feet long, stalking through tall grass and water; houses appear to be lifted away above the horizon and often resemble bird houses resting on the top of a pole; sometimes they are apparently surrounded by water; loaded wagons resemble ships sailing on a distant lake or a threshing machine moving along the road. Never before did I realize how deceiving must be the mirage to the weary, thirsty traveler of the desert until I rode over the prairie one calm, hot afternoon.

"Prairie schooners" can be seen going in every direction, their owners searching the country, as did the Bible patriarchs, for a suitable place where their flocks and herds could feed, until they find a spot that suits their fancy. The old frontiersman will say: "I have been in this Western country now for eleven years, and this is the best place I've struck yet." These old settlers say that the eastern part of the State was once just as this part now is. As soon as a man has settled on a claim, it is the best quarter in the community, and in his neighborhood are the best people, the deepest and richest soil, the heaviest grass and the sweetest water in the county, which is the banner county in the State.

Along the streams in the neighborhood of ranches, are hundreds of dead cattle decaying in the summer sunlight, and filling the air with a stench that is any thing but pleasant. Ranch cattle have no protection from the storms of winter except the creek banks, and no feed during the whole year but prairie grass. When this is covered with snow, as was the case last winter, the poor cattle must starve and freeze to death. Of course the same thing would happen in the East, under the same circumstances.

The people coming into these new counties are industrious, energetic, intelligent and many are well educated. Not a few school-boys are living on their claims, showing pluck and courage able to overcome as great difficulties as any found in the school room.—Leoti City (Kan.) Cor. Chicago Journal.

An Irish Lad's Career.

The history of John Lannon, of Alexandria, Va., who recently died, is worth repeating. He came from Ireland with his mother when a child, and early had to work for a living. He got a place in the store of Joseph Broders, who, when the Federal troops occupied Alexandria in 1861, ran away, leaving young Lannon, then sixteen old, in charge. Broders hoped that the boy would sell the go in stock and make an honest return of the proceeds, he was therefore much surprised when he returned at the end of three years to find that John had increased the business, and had on hand a larger stock of goods than when Broders ran away, and had made six thousand dollars, which he had in bank. The merchant gave young Lannon half of the money and took him into partnership, and before he died John had accumulated one hundred thousand dollars, built the opera house at Alexandria, and the largest wharf there, and was one of the most respected citizens of the town.—N. Y. Sun.

An oil well in the Puente ranch, near Los Angeles, Cal., has been producing fifty barrels a day. A few days ago the borers sunk the well to a lower depth, striking a new stream of immense strength, which threw the apparatus out of the hole with great violence, hurling a man sixty feet in the air. He escaped with his life by catching on the top of a derrick. The well threw out five hundred or six hundred barrels of oil in a few minutes.—San Francisco Call.

The copper penny is an unknown article in Deadwood.—Deadwood Tribune.

VOLCANIC OUTBURSTS.

Prof. Proctor's Starling Theory Regarding the Origin of Meteors.

We have actually no possible way of explaining the terrestrial origin of any meteors but in volcanic outbursts. Moreover, we are obliged to set the time when such outbursts took place very far back in the past, seeing that at present the volcanic forces of the earth, even as manifested at Krakatoa recently, possesses nothing like the power necessary for the ejection of matter beyond the range of the earth's back-drawing power. Looking, however, at the immense extrusive power of the volcanoes of the tertiary era, when basaltic lava covering hundreds of thousands of square miles to a depth of one thousand to fourteen thousand feet were poured forth, we can conceive the still mightier energies of volcanoes in the secondary era, their still more tremendous power in the primary era, and so, passing backward to millions of years beyond the first beginnings of life on the earth, we can even picture to ourselves volcanoes ejecting matter with velocities of ten to twelve miles per second. With such velocities flights of ejected particles would pass beyond the earth's attraction, and if so were the only body in the universe, such ejected matter would travel away from her never to return. But, although such expelled bodies would never return to the earth, they would not escape from the solar system. To drive them forever away from her the earth would have to impart a much larger velocity—an average of about twenty-six miles per second. The greater number of the expelled bodies would travel thenceforth in an orbit round the sun, crossing the earth's track at or near the place where they were sent forth from their parent planet. One may almost say that this origin of many meteors and meteor systems is forced upon us by the evidence. Still it would be negative if we found that volcanoes do not eject matter at all resembling meteorites in structure. The reverse, however, is the case. Ranging the products of volcanic ejection in order according to the amount of iron they contain, and ranging meteorites in like manner, we find the two series coinciding over the greater portion of the longer—the volcanic series. We might not indeed have known how closely the most ferruginous volcanic products resemble the iron meteorites in structure, but for the accident that Nordenskjold discovered a mass which he mistook for an iron meteorite, but which is found now to be really a volcanic ejection, akin in structure to the field of basaltic lava (at Ovilak on the shores of Greenland), in the midst of which it had fallen while the lava was still plastic to retain this missile as it fell after its flight through many miles of air.—Proctor, in Nineteenth Century.

RICE-THROWING.

The Dangerous Side of an Ancient and Popular Wedding Custom.

Opinions differ among the learned as to why rice, of all things, is thrown at "two young lovers lately wed." Some regard it as a feigned hostile attack, in which light they also regard the throwing of old shoes. But there is evidence to show that old shoes are thrown on other occasions, merely for "luck," and where there is no survival of an attack. Thus it is recorded in "Great Expectations" that Joe and Biddy threw an old shoe after Pip when he left them to seek his fortune. As to rice-throwing, again, the custom can not be earlier than the use of rice in this country. Now the author of a French work on "The Kingdom of Macassar," published at the end of the seventeenth century, found that rice was thrown out of the back windows of the house all day during a marriage in Macassar. The bride and bridegroom were not pelted; the object was to distract the attention of the envious evil spirits. Left to their own devices, the evil spirits might have played all sorts of practical jokes, might have carried the bridegroom off bodily to the chamber of the Princess of Persia, or conveyed the bride to the arms of the Prince of Bagdad, or of a hump-backed groom. How the rice affected the demons is not very obvious. An acute observer has divided the practices of savage religion into "spirit-scaring" and "spirit-squaring." Were the Macassar bogies scared or squared, frightened or bribed, by the showers of rice? This is a question for Mr. Herbert Spencer; but either hypothesis is more plausible than the common idea that rice is an emblem of fruitfulness, and secures an abundant crop of olive branches.

Symbols and ceremonies are apt to glide into realities, and realities into symbols. The symbolic rice in Bethel Green was lately thrown with such hearty good will that it nearly put out the eye of one of the bridegrooms. "He was led to a surgery adjacent and will now have to pass in the ward of a hospital what would otherwise have been his honeymoon." Perhaps this well-directed and galling fire of rice was kept up by an unsuccessful rival, who may be congratulated on the ingenuity of a device which has hitherto escaped even the villain of fiction. It must become plain, however, even in the parish of St. James the Less, that friendly congratulations may be better expressed than by a shower of dangerous missiles. We are sorry to harass any trade; but surely the local grocers may ask themselves whether it is well to "keep parcels of rice ready packed for the occasion" as they do at present. Distress is already prevalent enough at the East End; it can not be mitigated by encouraging weddings among amorists who are unable or unwilling even to pay the entrance fees. Possibly the rice-throwing has a local explanation. It may be intended to counteract the well-meant kindnesses of the vicar, and to discourage those whom his expansive generosity allures into marriages of improvidence.—London Saturday Review.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

No, my friend, you do not know what it is to be saved from death. You think that because you fell into the bay and were rescued from drowning that, in the short space of five minutes, you realized all that is meant by those words. You have no idea of the lingering agony of weeks and months of suffering, the certainty that death is ever coming nearer and nearer, and that no human skill can delay the grim messenger. But let me tell you my story.

In the Fall of 1870 I had occasion to take a stage ride in Oregon at night. I took a severe cold and was sick for a week. I recovered my usual health with the exception of a slight cough, to which I paid no attention. On my return to California the coughing became troublesome. I applied for medical advice. I was assured that it was an attack of bronchitis and a bottle of medicine would set me right. A month went by and I was no better. I began to lose flesh and appetite; my left lung gave me pain and night sweats troubled me. Again I received a thorough examination and was informed that I had cavities in my lung and must seek a warmer climate. My doom was sealed. I had had consumption, I took cod-liver oil, cough syrups and the long list of lung remedies. Day by day I felt that I was nearing the grave; I struggled desperately against the enemy. I spent one winter in Florida, but the climate enervated me. A sea voyage was proposed and I took ship for Havre. I felt that I had exhausted all means. A violent hemorrhage nearly exhausted me, and I felt that I must cease the struggle and prepare to meet my fate. Nearly two years I had suffered and I was slowly dying. I resolved, once more to appeal to medical science, and, hearing of a physician in Paris, I went to see him. This was Dr. Dujardin. His first words gave me hope. "My dear friend, you have the consumption, it is true; but by the grace of the good God you may yet regain some health."

He gave me a bottle of his Life Essence, saying, "Take this, and if it fails I can do nothing." I had tried so many medicines that I had little faith. Yet I took it. The first night I did not sweat. I was surprised, but I feared it was only from the different food. I soon began to look eagerly for my meals. My cough did not trouble me, and I felt as if I might get well. I saw the good doctor again and received words of encouragement. In short, I took seven bottles of the Life Essence, and then felt that I was nearly well; returned home to surprise my friends and receive their congratulations at being saved from death. I brought several bottles of Dujardin's Life Essence with me, and shall never be without it. To be saved from sudden death is nothing, but to be saved from lingering agony, from daily and nightly horror, is more than human tongue can describe.

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Sanded Cookies: One teaspoon of butter, one and a half cups of sugar, two eggs well-beaten, four teaspoonfuls of water, a half teaspoon of soda, flour enough to roll them. Brush the tops with partly-beaten egg and sprinkle granulated sugar on them and bake.—The Caterer.

Fried Bread: Cut the crust from slices of stale bread; dip each in a thin batter made of a cup of milk, two eggs, and a heaping tablespoonful of flour salted slightly, and fry in lard or clarified drippings to a yellow brown. Drain off the fat from each piece as you take it up. Serve hot.—Chicago Tribune.

The craving for salt in animals is natural, and not a result of the care of man. When this country was wild every salt spring was frequented by deer, a fact that was taken advantage of by the hunters for their capture. Near the ocean less salt is required than further inland, owing to the fact that the atmosphere is in a degree charged with salt, and this is imparted to the growing crops through the dew and rain.—Prairie Farmer.

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