

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Milk, in hot weather, should be boiled before it is put away. A good pinch of salt and a bit of cooking soda, about the size of a pea, will not only prevent it from curdling while boiling, but will give considerable

quently employed for keeping weeds out of garden walks, and the following is said to be the best way of applying it: Boil the salt in water, one pound to the gallon, and pour the mixture boiling hot out of a watering-pot with spreading rose. This will keep weeds PROPRIETOR. and worms away for two or three

Dr. Alice B. Stockton, in the People's Health Journal, says that unless a woman has tried loose clothing she cannot conceive how much she gains for health and strength by a dress that gives perfect freedom to breathe. "Sixteen thicknesses of cloth." she says, is no unusual number to be found tightly fastened about a lady's waist. woman squeeze God's life."

The etiquette of hand-shaking is simple. No man should assume to take lady extends her hand and allows the shakes hands; young ladies not often. In the ball-room, where the introduction is for dancing, not for friendship, never shake hands. The more public the place of introduction the less hand-

In the North Carolina Medical Jour-

the best and most pleasant things that can be used to relieve the painful state of the dental nerves is chewing cinnamon-bark. It destroys the sensibility of the nerves, and suspends the good quality. After repeated trials, that it is generally as efficacious as pain, but leave the mouth as sore and painful as the tooth was previously; though these results are usually due to carelessness in using.

Watch the Barnyard.

During a recent excursion through a rural district which we refrain from locating, except to say it was not in the far-famed Genesee Valley, or any other part of Western New York, we saw contained. In one instance the manure pile was so large that it reminded rich fertilizing materials! And we is agarden richer than a field? We mathought it might not be amiss

fruit in St. Louis county, Mo., says very few strawberries except Wilson are grown there, and "it always yields a bountiful crop of fine berries which find ready sale at good prices."

Weed Out the Dairies.

When we say weed out the dairies we mean to say that in nearly every dairy there are some cows that are unprofitable, that do not give enough milk, or make enough butter or cheese whatever the object of the dairy) to pay cost of keeping and care, or, if they barely pay cost, they displace others that would pay a good profit. A grain growing farmer who should see so many thin or barren spots in his fields of grain as to reduce the average yield below cost of production would not be satisfied, even though some of the acres yielded large enough to pay a good profit. He would try, by heavy manuring, more thorough tillage, or by draining, to bring up the yield of the poorer spots to a profitable standard.

A dairyman may easily sink the profits of his herd by keeping a few poor cows. Part of the herd may give enough milk, or make enough butter or cheese to afford a fair profit over Concerning this matter she once heard | cost,-feed, care, interest and wear, a Chinese woman exclaim: "Christian and yet the business be a losing one, because the other portion of the herd do not pay their way. Dairymen should not be content with a knowledge of what the herd is doing, even a lady'g hand until it is offered. A though it may be returning a profit, but should know just what every cow gentleman to take it. On introduction is doing. Every cow's milk should be n a room a married lady generally set and tested separately at least twice in the season, when in full milk and when she has been in milk six or eight months. If are and found doing less than the average, they should be prepared for the sham bles, and the feed, labor and care bestowed upon them given to those that would yield above the average.

continually increasing. Some dairymen have named 2001bs. a year as the minimum yield of butter that should be tolerated in a dairy cow, but that is pretty low, and no pain immediately, if the bark is of dairymen can afford to retain a cow making so small a quantity, if reasonand in different cases, he is convinced able effort will create a herd, every one of which shall do considerably any of the other remedies suggested for better. It is because so many farmers odontalgia, and not attended with the are satisfied with doing only tolerably unpleasant consequences of creosote, carbolic acid, etc., which relieve the possible, that so much complaint is possible, that so much complaint is made of the unprofitableness of farming.-American Rural Home.

Smaller Farms Better Tilled-

Mr. George Kerr, in a recent letter to the Toronto Globe about cultural and commercial aspects of farming, makes a suggestive point favorable to smaller surfaces better fertilized and tilled:

"The farm connected with the some surprising evidences of neglect House of Industry, at south Boston about cleaning out barnyards and contains only thirty acres, but it is so utilizing the elements of fertility they thoroughly cultivated that it has yielded an annual product of \$176 per us of the old story anent the farmer acre. Why should one acre yield \$176 who was obliged to move his barn be- of value when another, equally fertile cause access to it was so blockaded by by nature, will yield only \$10. Why

four to six weeks half-milk and halfwater; at three months, three parts milk, two parts water; after four months, three parts milk and one part water. This scale of dilution does not give as large a proportion of water as is recommended by some authorities in infant dietetics, but it is sanctioned by the above observations.

The quantity of milk, prepared as directed above, which infants require at different ages may be formulated, as follows from the statistics which we have given. Under the age of three weeks one to one-and-a-half ounces, with the water added after it is measured, should be given at each of the twelve daily feedings. The quantity should be gradually increased as the nfant grows older until the age of three months, when three ounces should be given at each of the eight feedings. Some infants do not seeu to require an increase of this amount but others who are hearly need more Thus one infant aged four months took, in the average, four ounces of reastmilk at each of the nine nursings in twenty-four hours. The baby after the age of six months should be fed every three hours, and four ounces of milk may be given a teach feeding, in order to assure a sufficient quantity Some require less than this, and oc casionally one needs a little more, say four-and-a-half ounces.

Putting up Cucumbers in Pickles.

Pack the cucumbers in a jar or tub, then pour a weak brine upon them, and let it remain three days. Pour off the brine, and pour on enough hot boiling vinegar to cover the pickles, and let them stand 24 hours. Reboil the vinegar, and pour on as before. Do this three times, letting the pickles stand 24 hours each time. Then throw the pickle away, and add enough fresh vinegar to cover the cucumbers. Add a lump of alum the size of a marble to a gallon of pickle; half pound of sugar and spices to taste. Bring to a boil, skim, and then turn upon the pickles while hot. Let them stand well covered for ten days, and they are ready hour when he was joined by the rest of foruse. This is one kind of marketable for use. This is one kind of marketable the dancers. One by one they came pickles. Another kind, and one that is forth and related some act of valor, argely used, is: Soak the cucumbers in a barrel or tub, in salt. When needed take the cucumbers out and throw boiling water on them. When sufficiently freshened (which you will know by the water becoming fresh) put the cucumbers in a porcelain kettle, and cover with cold vinegar. Put in a little pod or part of a red pepper to each gallon of pickles; also a piece of alum about the size of a pea to each gallon. Then let them come to a scald-not boil. When scalding hot take them out and put in a vessel to be used, pouring the same vinegar over them. If to be kept for a long time the vinegar will need changing. This gives pickles a natural color. which are now most generally in use. To those who prefer green pickles the following gives the desired color: Dissolve fivegrains of saffron in one-fourth ounce of distilled water, and in another vessel dissolve four grains of indigo carmine in half an ounce of distilled inter. Shake up and allow to stan 24 hours. Then mix the two and a fine solution, not poisonous, is formed.

A Pawnee Scalp Dance.

As I approached the lodge an hour before sunset, I saw dangling from a lodge pole, which rose far above the lodge, the scalp around which the dance was to beheld. The scalp was that of a woman. The hair was fully eighteen inches long and of a red color. As I entered the lodge no one was within except the dancers ten or twelve in number, who sat in a semi-circle at the back of the lodge and opposite the entrance, and two attendants who busied themselves attending the wants of the dancers. All was quiet, not a word being spoken until near the setting sun. Then the drummers beat with all their power, and in came the spectators (mostly men) pell-mell yelling at the top of their voices. All seemed confusion, all were talking at once; but once in, all again became quiet as before. The dancers were painted most fancifully, many being covered all over with white or clay paint. Where only the faces was ornamented the more rare colors were used, such as red, green, blue, yellow, but all were painted beyond recognition. Spotted Horse was the first to dance; he being the one who had cut the scalp from its owner. He came forth with dignified air, first described how behad killed the woman and cut the scalp off before she was dead, even describing how she had screamed and pleaded for mercy. By use of the tomahawk he held, he acted out as near is possible the dreadful tragedy in which he had played so important a part. Then came the dance; first the dancer's head and body are leaned forward, the head reaching very near the ground, next lifting the feet high in the air, he throws himself back into a sitting posture with such force as to eem to jar the very lodge. A knife was held in one hand, a medicine gourd in the other, the latter of which was shook accompaniment to the music of the Indian drums. The dance was in exact unison with the music. At intervals he stopped and reviewed the story he had already related or some part of it, then again danced with more energy than before. Thus the dance was kept up for an after which the dance was again begun. This dance was kept up until midnight when the presents were given. Many of the spectators became so excited they took from their own body their wearing apparel and threw it to the dancers. Then came the big smoke. The chief's pipes were filled by the chief himself with (Now-co-cow) Indian tobacco which is kept in a buffalo head and is thought to possess spiritual virtue, and sent by the attendant to one of the spectators who is known to have made some present. He smokes and passes it to such friend as he wishes. After all who have given presents are handed the pipe of sacred tobacco the dance is either ended or they begin anew, and repeat exactly what I have related, dancing around the same scalp, but after that night that scalp is never danced around again .--The American Antiquarian.

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Grey Hair.

ture our gardens well and our fields lightly; we dig our gardens twenty inches deep, plough our fields five inches; we cultivate a small patch thoroughly and scratch over a small space super-Further evidence favoring better husbandry instead of "poverty in land" is afforded in the next excerpt:

"I read of an old man (not longago) who had a large farm and two daughters. When the one got married he gave her as a dowry one-third of his farm, yet he discovered that the remaining two-thirds netted him as much as the whole; when the other married he gave her a third and found his profits in the succeeding year larger than they had ever been. A practical farmer says, I am confident that fifty res, if cultivated in the very best style of modern improvement, will yield more profit than many of your 100 acre farms now yield."

The philosophy of the matter-"the disadvantage of skim-culture"-obvious upon a little reflection, is illustrated by the case of the corn crop: "There are many farmers whose yearly product per acre does not exceed an average of twenty-five bushels. There are other farmers who obtain generally not. less than sixty bushels per acre, and often eighty to ninety-five-some 150 bushels. Now observe the difference in the profits of each-the first 250 bushels off ten acres. In doing this he had to plough, harrow, mark out, find seed, plant, cultivate, hoe, and cut up ten acres, besides paying interest on ten acres, worth from \$500 to \$1,500. The other farmer gets 250 bushels from four acres at the furthest; and he only ploughs, plants, cultivates and hoes, to obtain the same amount, four acres, which, from their fine tilth, and freedom from grass and weeds, is much easier done, even for an equal surface.'

Infant's Food.

In an inportant article on "The Quanity of Food Required in Infancy,' in Babyhood for July, Prof. J. Lewis Smith writes: The importance of two-story house, and the arrangethese tests and observations is apparent, inasmuch they enable as to determine approximately how much food should be given at each feeding to infants that are unfortunately deprived of the breast-milk. The food then traces of the style and fashion of its used should, of course, bear the closest possible resemblance to human milk in consistence and nutritive properties. Although many substitutes for human milk have been prepared, and sold in the shops with extravagant recommendations, it is the opinvain for sign of deterioration in this ion of the most intelligent and ex. perienced physicians that animal milk, and for convenience that of the cow, should be made the basis of the 'preparation employed. In my opinion the following is very nearly the proper scale for the dilution of cow's milk, which should, of course, always be as fresh as possible and of good quality. Under the age of two weeks, one part milk,

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Grant's Missouri Homes.

St. Louis Republican .- 'The 'history of the different houses connected with Grant's stay in St. Louis is soon told. Some twelve miles south of the city is the old Dent farm, on which Whitehaven and Hardscrabble stand. Whitehaven is the old family home of the Dents. The house is over a half century old, and it is yet, despite its age, a handsome structure. It is here that Brevet Second Lieutenant Grant came courting Miss Julia Dent, the sister of his old classmate, riding over from the barracks, only four miles away. It was in Whitehaven that most of Grant's children were born, and the tenderest associations of his life are associated with it.

Hardscrabble got its peculiar name from Grant himself. He christened it after he had built it. Not many of our cities can show in their envirous a log house built by the president of the United States. Old Mr. Dent, after Grant had left the army, presented his son-in-law with sixty acres of land, and the future General at once went to work to build a home upon it for his lamily. He was very poor-so poor that Fred Dent had to lend him the money to buy the flooring, windowsash and doorways of his house. According to the good old custom, when the logs were shaped and ready, the neighbors gathered in to help "raise" the house. It is local tradition that General Grant, with his own hands, did all the work upon the southeast corner of the house, the one to the left as one looks at the picture. Judge John F. Long also carried up one of the corners. The house is a comfortable one -well built and commodious. It has old-fashioned fireplaces where many a giant log has burned to ashes in the good old times before the war. It is a ment of the rooms testifies to the fact that Grant was a good architect as well as a good soldier.

The house on Fifth and Correstreet, on the southeast corner, was in its time a fine residence. It still bears occupants, but it has fallen from its high estate, and it is now a boardinghouse which odvertises the day board to be found within.

The house on Seventh and Barton streets was for a time Grant's property. When he moved into St. Louis to go into the real estate business, he traded Hardscrabble for the Barton street property. There was a flaw in the title, however, and the property was taken awa; from him. It was not till after the war that he recovered possession of Hardscrabble. The house is a frame, full of surprising doorways and unexpected stairs. It is a little bit of a cottage, and in it Grant probsame paper about the culture of this parts milk and three parts water; at his biy passed the rost unhappy years

Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Many persons begin to show grey hairs while they are yet in their twenties, and some while in their teens. This does not by any means argue a premature decay of the constitution, It is a purely local phenomenom, and may coexist with unusual bodily vigor. The celebrated author and traveller, George Borrow, turned quite grey before he was 30, but was an extraordinary swimmer and athlete at 65.

Many feeble persons, and others who have suffered extremely, both mentally and physically, do not blanch a hair until past middle life; while others, without assignable cause, lose their capillary coloring matter rapidly when about forty years of age.

Race has a marked influence. The traveller, Dr. Orbigny, says that in the many years he spent in South America, he never saw a bald Indian, and scarcely every a grey haired one. The negroes turn more slowly than the whites. Yet we know of a negress of pure blood, about 35 years old, who is quite grey. In this country, sex appears to make little difference. Men and women grow grey about the same period of life. In men the hair and beard rarely change equally. The one is usually darker than the other for several years, but there seems to be no general rule as to which whitens first. The spot where greyness begins differs with the individual. The philosopher Schopenhauer began to turn grey on the temples, and complacently framed a theory that this is an indication of vigorous mental activity

The correlation of grey hair, as well as its causes, deserves more attention and study than they have received. Such a charge is undoubtedly indicative of some deep-seated psychological process, but what this is we can only ascertain by a much wider series of observation than have yet been submitted to scientific analysis.

In 1874, Clarence A. Portley, who had lately graduated from West Point, married Miss Maggie Alexander, daughter of Dr. Alexander, a New York millionaire. When the wedding ceremony was over, Dr. Alexander handed his somin-law an envelope containing \$100,000 in government bonds. "Thank you," replied the gratified son-in-law; and then heasked, "But as we are going away would it not be better that you should keep the money till we return?" "I'll do so," answered the delighted father-in-law, and his at half-choked words, "God bless you, my children," were lost among the clatter of the departing carriage and the val-edictory shouts. Not long ago Mr. Alexander died without a will, and no mention was made of the \$100,000. though his property was left to his daughter. A triendly suit has now been instituted to determine the ownership of the \$100,000, the wife wanting her husband to have the money