A young reporter of a New York paper attended the baby show and in-spected a pair of twins. "Very pretty, indeed," he said, with sweet earnestness. "Which is the oldest?"

"Neither!" said the mother, looking surprised and somewhat angry.
"I observe," he continued, pointing at one of the cherubs with his pencil,

that this little one does not look well. I trust he has enough to eat?"'
"He is a girl, sir!" replied the mother, with intense dignity. "Her diet is properly attended to, sir!"

"Yes, of course," continued the young reporter, looking more critically at the child. "But don't you think that the paleness of the little thing is unnatural? Now I know that nothing builds up the system more rapidly than roast beef. You have heard of the blood-cure, I suppose. I would not recommend that in this case—as yet; but the child ought to have a liberal supply of roast beef at once."

do not understand you, sir," remarked the mother in a frightened tone, but in such a low voice that the reporter did not hear her.

"Hah!" said the young man, looking more closely at the cherub. "Why see here! the little one has no teeth.

This is extroardinary. Born so, madame?"
"Yes, sir," was the reply of the unhappy lady, as she searched with her alarmed eyes for the police.

"No teeth," pursued the reporter, musingly. "That's very bad, indeed. I suppose the unhappy child has been brought here as a curiosity. And—by Jove! it has no hair worth mentioning. Poor thing!" He turned to the mother and remarked knowingly and patronizingly, "Let us be thankful, my poor woman, for the progress of science and the arts. This unfortunate child can be provided with teeth by the dentists, and there—there are hair restoratives. Should the latter fail we still have switches, and puffs, and that sort of thing. Indeed, my good woman, take courage! It takes a skillful man to discover what is false and what is genuine in the women of the period; and we may overlook the comparatively slight misfortunes of your innocent and still beautiful child. All is well, madame; all is well, believe me."

He looked with serene wisdom at the wide open eyes of the mother. "Why, bless my soul!" he added hastily, as he turned his attention accidentally to the sleeping blessing. "What's become of the—the lower limbs of this unfortunate creature?" He placed his hand softly upon the long white dress as if it had been one of his own boils. There was two yards of dress below the waist, and apparently nothing inside of it. "I never saw the like!" said the young reporter. "And the little one-what there is of it—seems to be so bright, too. It's really marvellous. Born so,

my poor woman?"
"Ye-yes, sir," replied the mother, nearly fainting with apprehension. "Ah, well, never mind," remarked

the reporter, dashing away a surreptitious tear and turning with philosophic tenderness to the agitated parent. "Nature has so ordained things that what one never has one seldom misses. How much better it is that your beloved child should be born without legs than that it should live to have its legs cut off in a-we will say in a railroad disaster. Think of that, my poor woman, think of that. And here comes in the ameliorating influence of science again. I dare say you will live to see this child walk yet. The time will come when you will remember in your every prayer the genius of the there are cork legs, madame; there are cork legs.

The child thrust up an exceedingly fat hand. "Dear me!" exclaimed the young reporter. "Is-is this natural? Excuse me. I see how it is. This early rose, this embryo person has been obliged to encounter a wasp's nest. The ways of Providence are past comprehension. Now, why should this precious infant have been subjected to pains which would make a grown per-son howl? Bless my heart! how that hand is swelled. Some carelessness here, I am afraid. Tell me, my good woman, do you ever entrust this sweet child to the tender mercies of the hired girl?"

"No, sir," responded the mother, something akin to a smile curiously breaking the continuity of her fright ened expression.
"But never mind," continued the

young reporter, brightly. "There are worse things than stings, I hope. Let us not be discouraged by such a slight trouble as this, madame. A sting hurts, but it's easily cured. For there is sweet oil madame—there is sweet oil."

The baby awoke with a start and a cry. The latter made the young re-porter jump so violently that he shock off his eye-glasses. "What's that?" he said, hastily replacing the glasses and turning to the gentle phenomenon. "Merciful heavens! what's the matter with its face? It is the countenance of an old man—of a fiend. Observe those wrinkles, madame. Note the unearthly look. Is it angry? Is it crazy? Have I offended it somehow? I never saw such a look on an alleged human being before. This is the most extraordinary misfortune of all."

The baby opened its mouth for a yell. "There!" shrieked the young reporter, his hair standing on end and his teeth chattering, "it's gone! There is no face left, madame. There is nothing there but a horrible charm through there but a horrible chasm, through which I think I can see the spotless pillow below. It is a meaningless, shapeless mass of abominable pink, hedged around with a faint suggestion of blue and black. It is a monstrosity, madame. Take it away!"

He turned pale and acted like a sick person, but recovered himself directly. 'It's a hard case, my poor woman, he said, struggling to be cam and cheerful, "a very hard case, indeed. But take comfort. Do not be discouraged. Have you not read that nothing created in vain? Even this semblance of humanity, awful as it is, comes in that category, I am sure. We may at least assume that it has a soul; and we know that not a sparrow is permitted to fall to the ground unnoticed. Even the hairs of our head are numbered; and you may rest assured that

this miniature representative of our truly fallen humanity was sent hither for some good purpose. It is awful, my poor woman—I admit it. But let us look higher—let us cast our gaze into the blessed future. Think of Heaven, my poor woman! think of Heaven."

He smiled sweetly and brightly; bu he turned hastily and sought a retired corner wherein to hide his tears.—
Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

Is the Morning's or Evening's Milk the Richer?

This is a question which, it would seem, any one might test for himself. But when we take into consideration the imperfect methods of trial commonly at hand, and the influence of circumstances and conditions that ought to be scientifically considered, but which few are capable of giving their due value, we see the difficulty of getting a satisfactory answer from any ordinary experiment, such as determining the percentage of cream by the use of the cream-gauge, or by churning the milk. Perhaps practically it is of no consequence which is the richer: but theoretically, and because of the light which every well-established fact throws on the question of milk production, the decision must be of more or

The Canada Globe says this subject has been put to the test of chemical analysis and definitely decided by Boedeker, who used the milk of a single cow, and found the evening's milk invariably the richer, its solids being 13 per cent., while that of the morn ing's was 10; and the water in the evening's milk was reduced from 89 to 86 per cent. The fatty matter increased as the day progressed, being 21 per cent. in the morning, 31 per cent. at noon, and 53 per cent. in the evening. The casein stood 21 per cent. in the morning and 24 per cent at night; but the albumen was .44 per cent. in the morning, and .31 at night; and the sugar was less abundant at midnight, being 41 per cent., while at noon it was 43 per cent. The percentage of salt remained about the same Such is the result of the analysis of the milk of this one cow, made under cir-cumstances and conditions which are not given, but which may of themselves have caused all the variations. It would be interesting to know something about that cow, and just exactly how she was kept. Indeed, without this information, the analyses amount to nothing practical, and give us no light on the subject of milk produc-tion. The "why" of the whole thing remains a mystery, even if we accept

The manner in which this subject has been treated by Prof. Arnold is much more satisfactory. His experiments show that frequency or infrequency of milking has much to do with the percentage of cream. Once every twelve hours gave 12½ per cent. of cream; once every three hours gave 17½ per cent. When the days are shortest the milk is richest at night; when the longest the milk is richest in the morning. Equal periods of time produced equal results in quality. Again, the time during which the cow is the most comfortable is the one which yields the richest milk. Flies in summer or cold in winter reduces the quality. This, or much of it, seems to be the very opposite of the result of the experiments of Boedeker, who found the milk growing richer as the day wore away. He probably did not take into account the frequency of milking, nor the comfort or Globe says nothing about these things on and finally sold for \$1.00." n the paragraph ich we find coni

from it. Prof. Arnold further found that the larger globules passed through the milk ducts with more difficulty than the smaller ones or the water, and hence were later in getting through into the cavities above the teats; consequently the strippings, or the milk last drawn, is not only the richest, but contains the largest and best globules of fat—those which rise quickest when the milk is set. And, again, he found that the milk, by laying in the milk ducts for a time, lost some of its richness by absorption, the little absorbent vessels taking it up for other uses than adding quality to the milk. "That the mill loses considerable from this cause, he says, "is evident from the fact that, when the flow is small, it is all taken up in this way." He found, in the case of the udder which he examined, that the milk glands in the upper part of the udder were the largest, and hence likely to secrete the largest globules. This is another probable cause for the last milk drawn being the richest.

It follows from all the foregoing that, to test the richness of a cow's milk at different periods during the twenty-four hours, several circumstances and conditions must be observed. The cow must be kept equally comfortable and quiet during every period. She must be fed and cared for precisely the same. The intervals between milkings must be alike, and the milking should be done with equal quickness and in the same It is quite essential that all the milk should be drawn at each milking. Indeed, there are so many things likely to vary the quantity and quality of the milk, that several experiments with the same and with different cows, under the same and under different conditions and circumstances, are necessary to reach a positive conclusion. A little more or less water drank during one interval, or a little more food taken—things which could scarcely be avoided-might have throw their goods upon the market at their influence. Variations in temperature, or in the conditions of the atmosphere as to moisture, would be likely to affect the result somewhat. Everything points to the fact that the cow is a very sensitive and delicate machine, respond ing to all the changes in her surroundings, notwithstanding the large amount of ill-treatment she is able to bear and still give some grateful return through the milk-pail for the little good usage that she may receive.—The American Dairyman.

-Moonlight is cheaper than kerosene light, but you can't take it into a par-lor and set it on a center-table and turn it down so it will never be brought to any practical use, unless it may be to this volunteer advice and sneers at the show the pathway to a hen-house.-Fulton Times.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Now give horses less corn and mor curry-comb.

LADIES cultivating house-plants should recollect that plants perspire through the leaves, and that dust and dirt obstruct the perspiration; and that the same prevents their feeding, which is through the leaves.—*Iowa State Reg*-

CORN MUFFINS.—Three cupfuls cornmeal, one cupful flour, one egg. onehalf cupful sugar or molasses, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar and one of soda, and a piece of butter the size of a butternut; wet with milk to about the consistency of sponge-cake.

A FIELD in which the grass is gnawed off close to the root, is in no condition to go into our severe winters. There is no protection, and, in case of any kind of grass or clover, the effect is a late start the following spring; and in cases of clover, timothy and orchard grass, there is danger of their total extinc-tion.—Detroit Tribune.

To Broil Oysters.—Use a double gridiron that folds together; grease the bars, which prevents sticking; then dip each oyster in melted butter, place them on the iron enough to cover it, have a brisk fire, and broil; constant ly baste with butter; when done, serve, on very hot toast, on hot dishes. Use

no cracker or crumbs of any kind. THE farmer who has more live stock than he has hay and grain to keep in good order should make up his mind to do one of the two things. He should either sell at once some of his poorest animals or else be content to buy hay and meal with which to feed them when his own haymows and grain bins are empty. For ourselves we prefer the former course. Many farmers think differently, and would rather pay high prices for hay and grain than to keep only what cattle their farms will natu rally sustain. If all farmers would follow either one of these examples their interests would be advanced much more rapidly than they are at present. -N. E. Homestead.

ONE of the serious faults of many farmers is their seeming desire to avoid a settlement with those they owe. This is not as it should be. Good business men should settle at least once in three "Short settlements make months. long friends." Square-up your accounts with your dry-goods dealer, your grocer, and such others as you Have a clear understanding of the amount due, so that there may be no mistake. The human mind is very uncertain, and memory much more so A disputed account is much easier settled while the transaction is fresh in the memory of both parties, than it is two or three years afterward, when perhaps a brief memorandum is all there is to refresh the memory from. A settlement does not always mean a payment in full, but it fixes a time back of which it will be unnecessary to go when the account is paid.—Cor. Chica-

Selling Crops.

ONE Iowa paper says: "'Hard times,' exclaims the armer, while he has 2,000 bushels of wheat, and more of corn, on hand and will not sell.' Another Iowa paper chimes in: "If both the butter and cheese men had commenced in the spring and sold regularly every week, it is certain they would be better off now." And another gives an indignant snort over the fact that "Mr. J. D. last May had 1,800 bushels of wheat which he could have discomfort of the cow. At least, the sold for \$1.50 per bushel, but he held

> Now gentlemen of seriously inquire whether you or the farmers know their business the best. We have always contended and urged that if a man is in debt, it is his duty to sell and meet his obligations when due. In that case there should be no delay for better prices. But if he be out of debt, it is no one's business when he sells, but his own. A farmer's crop is for supporting his family, paying his taxes (which is the heaviest item), paying expenses of the farm, and preparing the next crop. These expenses oc-cur through the year. If he had sold 2,000 bushels of wheat last September, what would he do with his money? Is there any place of real safety for it? If deposited in banks or saving institutions, if he does not lose it all (and the chances are decidedly against him), he will imagine he will lose until his life and his money are a burden to him. If he lends it to his merchant, he will probably have to take it out of the store in goods, at enormous profits. Or if he keeps it in his house he runs the risk of himself and family being mur-dered by tramps and burglars in rob-bing him. Under these circumstances, do any of you honestly think it is better for the farmer to sell his products at once? Are you not aware of the risk, the dread and fearful forebodings of farmers away out on the prairies, with money hoarded in their houses, or more dangerously deposited in the banks?

We are writing this under the inspiration of a fact. A man owed us a considerable sum, due next June. He sold his wheat the last of September. He buried his money, with the intention of so keeping it until next June. But to-day he dug it up, and bringing it to us, offered to let us collect the interest until next June, if we would take the money now. We took the money, but not the interest.

There is just as much sense in urging the merchants and mechanics to once and take whatever they will bring, and not hold on to them, thereby depriving the world of the use of the money they will bring. If these edi-tors would take time to think, they would be ashamed of volunteering their advice where it is not needed; and where, if it were heeded, it would seriously injure and annoy those who took the advice. There is nothing a farmer can keep so well as his crops, until he needs the money. The disastrous and criminal failures of banks, lately, cause widespread distrust, and even with the safest banks the farmer cannot know which to trust. He would be happier to have no money than have it where it causes him trouble. Then we think farmer for holding his crops are out of taste and entirely out of place.

Our advice would be to pay your debts, then hold and sell when you the means.—Iowa State Register.

-Mark Pattison, the scholarly Rector of Lincoln, Eng., accounts curiously for the fact that people read books: "It is that we may escape," he says, "from the terrible ennui of society that we have recourse to a book. We go to read, not from craving for excitement, but as a refuge from the tedium vite, the irksomeness of herding with uninteresting fellow-mortals."

-On a railway line, recently, a passenger stopped the conductor, and asked, "Why does not the train run faster?" "It goes fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed, get off and walk," was the rejoinder. "I would," replied the passenger, settling back in his seat, "but my friends wouldn't come for me until the train comes in, and I don't want to be waiting around the station two or three

An Alpine Avalanche. In the summer of 1864, a party of tourists, while visiting the Alps, climbed, with great difficulty, to an elevated and snow-covered plateau, in order to obtain a better view of Swiss scenery, and contrast the beauty and richness of midsummer below with the bleakness and sterility of midwinter around and above them. In play they rolled the moist show into large balls, they crowded it over the edge of the plateau. In falling it struck softer snow, which, immediately gave way, and soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain-side, burying and destroving everything soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain-side, burying and destroying everything in its course. As the handful of snow became the irresistible avalanche, so the hacking cough with sore throat and Catarrh, if neglected, speedily develops into that dread destroyer. with sore throat and Catarrh, if neglected, speedily develops into that dread destroyer, Consumption. In the early stages, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect a cure, though if the blood be affected or impoverished it must be purified and enriched by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the liver and bowels kept active by his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Many who despaired of life and had been given up to die by physicians and friends, owe their restoration to the above remedies.

their restoration to the above remedies.

ELY, LINN Co., Iowa, May 8th, 1877.

Dr. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.;

Dear 8th—I was prostrated some three years since with pleuro-pneumonia, which left me with a troublesome cough, that gradually grew worse until physicians gave me up to die with consumption. I tried several remedies, that are advertised to cure consumption, but without obtaining any relief or benefit. Seeing your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets advertised, I concluded to try them, and I found them to be all that you claim for them. My restoration has remained complete for over two years. Inclosed find complete for over two years. Inclosed find \$1.50 for a copy of your Common-Sense Medi-cal Adviser. Ever gratefully yours,

JASON C. BARTHOLOMEW. THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC JOURNAL THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC JOURNAL cautions its readers against being swindled in the purchase of the cheap organs and planos which, it says, are now being almost forced into the houses of the people, at prices which seem very low, but which are really very high, considering the worthlessness of the instruments. The warrants which the makers of such instruments make are practically worthless, because the expense, trouble and risk of enforcing them are so great that most people. less, because the expense, trouble and risk or enforcing them are so great that most people, when they find out about it, will rather bear their loss than try to get reparation. Makers know this and warrant organs which they know must very soon be utterly worthless. The safest way is to buy the best. Anyone buying a Mason & Hamiln Organ, for instance, runs no risk: and he is wise who insists on having one risk; and he is wise who insists on having one of these organs, and will not be persuaded to take any other. It should be remembered that dealers sometimes try very hard to sell inferior organs, because they can make more on them.

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