

THE FARM.

Domestic Animals.

Domestic animals are so... and consequently that any abuse... in their natural condition as well as... in their instincts, undisturbed by... generally maintain it. Destructive... among domestic animals are plain... by our gross mismanagement... and turned out to lie on frosty... in cold rats; horses driven... in chilly currents; cattle over-... and compelled to breathe bad... in their own filth; constipated... nothing but dry food, then weaken-... by getting not ing but the... of food; these misdeamors and... like them deprive our domestic... of half their power to serve us... should come from perfectly... intelligent butchers know... there are other sources of supply... made omnivorous, not gran-... exclusively on corn they are unfit... Whether Moses was whimsical or... lumps of organized adipose that... treat bad air about as long... circulation and weakened... would have let them, even if... interferred, should be re-... as well as by Jews... that outrage on... corn diet, occasions or ag-... filthy water, made worse by... full of bacteria and malarial... from vegetable and ani-... which some hogs... is all the drink when their... Every organ of the body... and struggles to re-... sometimes with partial suc-... the unequal struggle ends in... of whole herds of swine. Cattle... always follow after... loose methods. When... months on the border... now buried in snow;... now stiff-... collapsed for... with thirst that... feverish with thirst that... now feverish with thirst that... pneumonia," or any... lungs, heart, liver, kidney... muscles, skin or bones, nobody... who has common sense... to use it.

How to Manage Roll Butter. Western dairymen sends out to his... the following directions for hand-... butter: The cause why roll butter is so low... in the past few years, is... of its poor keeping qualities, and... merchants, as receivers, do not... handling it, and the... butter to roll that has... and the smell of all... in the store.

Har Krupp's Great Business. Har Krupp owns probably the largest... in the world dependent on one indi-... The works within the Town of... occupy more than 500 acres, half of... over. According to a census... in September, 1881, the number... by Mr. Krupp was 19,005, the number... of his families 45,776, making... persons supported by his works... Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Ger-... He owns four sea steamers, and... connected with his Essen works... miles of railway employing twen-... locomotives and 883 cars, sixty... with 191 wagons, and forty... of telegraph wires with thirty-five... and thirty-five Morse apparatuses... establishment possesses a grand chemi-... laboratory, a photographic and litho-... printing office with three... and six hand presses, and a book-... The establishment even runs... in Essen. (Ganshot.)

What Some Women Suffer. A Young Wife's Greatest Trial" is the... story in the Christian Observer. We know what it is all about just as well as... read it. She forgot to bring in... and break up the kindling this... before; then she overlept and the... was pouring down like all possessed, and... there was a small lake intervening... the back door and the wood-house... rubber leaked; and then the fire... the burn and the coffee was muddy... the muffled heavy and the steaks burn-... the baby cried, husband was cross and... and the wondered why girls were... to get married.

THE AMERICAN QUARTER.

"I have been walkin' round on top dis airth... might nigh my allotted time," said Brother Gardner as he laid, ceased playing, "and yit some things are just as much a mystery to me as when I was 20."

"How does it happen dat de folks who am head-ober-heels in debt put on de meas' style?"

"Why am it dat de man wid a head full of brains mus' play second-fiddle to a monkey wid a pocket full o' money?"

"How does it come, dat while we purfess to lub our naylor, nuthin' tickles us mo' dan to h'ar he has received; a set-back and mus' take a cheaper house?"

"How am it dat de man 'wid de biggest di'mun pin, an' de woman wid de moas' real lac-on her dress, git shot of deir counter-felt norkies sooner dan anybody else?"

"Show me a party of fifty pussons gwine to make a trip to Yurp, an' I'll pint out thirty-five who am stavin' off creditors to do it."

"We complain dat servant gals doan' know deir duties, an' we eddicote our darters to ignore housework as benaf' em. De hired gals of de next gienashun won't be to blame if dey mix bread in de bath-tub an' mash 'taters wid a beer-bottle."

"When de preacher gits up in de pulpit an' spains dat de African heathen am pin' fur tracks an' Bibles we shell out de cash wid hot fingers. When de widdler calls at de front door to inform us dat her chillen am-cold and hungry an' ragged, we keep de cash keefully salted down, an' wonder if an autograph album wouldn't help de famly pull fur."

"Seems to me, as I lean on de fence an' look ober de lanscape, dat a good sheer of dis world am wrong eand to. De shine of brass keetches de eye whar silver am un- needed. A loud voice githers a crowd; soomer can sweet song. Society demands a dress coas'tan' a white shirt, an' if dat demand am satisfied nobody will ax de wearer whether he has bin in State Prison or de State Leg'- laachur! Let us now purposed to dispatch de routine bizness of de evenin'."

The Chairman of the Committee on Appli- cations reported that the following appli- cants had been rejected for the cause named: Over-Estimat'ed Jackson, of Atlanta; con- cealed the fact that he had a wooden leg, and had been in jail several times for drunk- enness.

Major-General Desire, of Petersburg, Vir- ginia, failed to mention in his application that he was a snake charmer and traveled with a side show. He was also very reticent about a certain transaction in kerosene oil, which retired him from public gaze for several moons.

John Henry Opensgate, of Jackson, Mis- sissippi claimed to be 37 years of age when he was over sixty, and he did not think it necessary to inform the club that he got his meat at another man's smoke house.

Shindig Watkins desired to call the atten- tion of the meeting to the fact that there was a sheal in Lake Huron which had been set down on the charts by the government surveyors as "Nigger-Head Shoal." He for one felt it to be a reflection on his race, and he hoped the club would forward its protest to Congress.

"Brudder Watkins, do you call yourself a nigger?" blandly inquired the President. "No, sah—no, sah! In co'se I don't I'z a cull'd man, sah!"

"Zotly, Brudder Watkins, an' so am I an' all de res' of de crowd. If dar' am any nigger who wants to complain about dat shoal let him go ahead; it am none of our funeral."

Brother Watkins sat down, but he didn't look exactly like a man who had gained a barrel and a half of valuable information for nothing.

Giveadam Jones then presented a report of his recent trip to Dover, O., to which point he was dispatched to investigate com- plaints regarding the branch club granted a charter last year. He found the following shocking state of affairs existing: 1. No dignity on the part of the officers. The President permitted himself to be ad- dressed as: "Old boy" and "you, there."

2. Members were allowed to remove their shoes and stockings to scratch the chilblains in open meeting. 3. The branch was in debt to every busi- ness house in the town, and its Treasurer had not been required to give bonds. 4. Lawless proceedings in the vicinity of the hall. Every hitching-post for half a mile around had been pulled up by the roots.

During his two days' stay in Dover he was robbed of his silver watch, hit in the neck with a brickbat and made the victim of two confidence games. He would recom- mend that the charter of the branch be with- drawn at once. On motion of Shindig Watkins his report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT.

A Glimpse at the Colonial and Indian Exhibitions in London.

As to the exhibition itself, it has every indication of excelling its immediate prede- cessors, both as regards general interest and utility; and, speaking particularly of Canada, it is happily assured that for extent and variety the present display will far exceed any previous effort. The space is considerably more than that allotted to the Dominion at the famed Philadelphia exhibi- tion of 1876, and it follows, as a natural sequence to the remarkable agricultural and manufacturing progress of Canada during the past decade, that the exhibits show both in number and quality an immense advance upon any previous time. On entering the exhibition buildings one is at once face to face with striking reminders of Imperial development. On the various panels decorating the entrance hall are portrayed a series of views of the metro- polis, and leading provincial and colonial towns. Among them will be found Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Tor- onto, Winnipeg and Victoria, an excellent panorama of Canadian civic growth and importance. Passing through the harmoniously arranged splendors from the Indian empire, crossing the court of United Australia, and down the central avenue, one finds the Cana- dian section, excellently placed in the central arcade, where, including annexes, transepts, corridors, 34,899 feet are provided. Extensions thence run into the west gallery, with 20,280 feet of space, and the west arcade with 2,080 feet, which, with additions in the east and west quadrant, the conservatory and gardens, Albert Hall and the new building adjoining, make in all just over 73,830 feet of gross space. First to claim attention are the decorations, the basis, as it were, of the whole display, and here one is at once struck by

A LEADING DISTINCTION between the courts of Canada and the other colonies. The coloring is subdued, and in a sense unobtrusive. From the eastern corridor, through the transepts and central gallery to the western corridor, a length of 600 feet in a straight line, handsome show cases of dark Canadian woods line the sides at intervals. The walls are draped with maroon cloth, relieved by a deep old-gold valance in the bays round the court, with painted plaques bearing the word "Canada" and the letters "V. R." while on either side of the upper lights hangs a pale lilac satin valance. The arches are picked out with gold tipped leaves, and at each spring of the arch, 12 feet high and 10 feet apart, appropriate flags on spears are festooned over shields ornamented with maple leaves bearing the names of the provinces of the Dominion. The effect thus distinctly differs from that produced by the magnifi- cent tapestries and brilliancy of endless paintings met with in many other courts, and herein lies an indication of the primary objects of the exhibits from the various colonies. Australian sense of the word? They have already, if anything, too large a population, and cannot be described as in any ardent haste to attract capital and enterprise. Hence, India and the class of countries it repre- sents, can well afford to spend much of their energies upon decorative effort. Canada has other and more practical ends to serve. By her exhibits themselves, rather than the rare decorations, are desired to be the main objects of attraction, and while having due regard to unquestioned neatness in design and taste in execution, care has been taken to do nothing to detract in any way from the proper prominence due to the vast products of forest, mine, land and water. Following, therefore, the natural course, let us briefly glance at the remarkable gathering of Cana- dian resources, from the shores of the At- lantic to the waters of the Pacific, which is now filling the area at command.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURE. Commencing with the eastern approach to the central gallery, one finds first atten- tion properly paid to agriculture, the back- bone of Canadian progress. To this division the whole of the east transept is devo- ted. Vegetables, cereals, fruits, and woods with the remarkable products of the Cana- dian mainland, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Ontario, the Northwest and British Columbia, vie with one another in friendly zeal to show the agricultural and industrial advancement of their own coun- try. And here some special features de- serve attention. Many of the Indians of Canada may be found at agricultural exhibi- tions under their own names—a striking and encouraging instance of the progress of civi- lization among several of the tribes. Then, again, it will be observed by those who make search, that with other exhibitors of cereals, vegetables and fruit, are settlers who but a few years since left this, their native land, to try their fortune on Canadian soil. Noticeable among these are some of Lady Cathcart's crofters, now successfully settled at Wapella, North-west territories. Surely no more potent factor could be desired in the promotion of desirable emigration. The fruit exhibits of the different provinces will also prove a feature of no ordinary interest to the British, and indeed European visitors to the court. They consist of about 1,000 jars of fruit preserved in their natural condition in antiseptic fluids. Such large collections of grapes, pears, apples, peaches, late-keeping winter apples in fresh condi- tion, as well as many other classes, must unquestionably prove of great practical value in demonstrating the suitability of the cli- mates of Canada to the cultivation of fruit of nearly all varieties.

THESE PRODUCTS OF FARM and orchard all centre round a highly at- tractive trophy of large but proportionate dimensions, built up with a variety of agri- cultural exhibits which, under able group- ing, combine to give a striking general ef- fect. Glancing down the central gallery—in which the manufacturers and industries of Canada are exemplified—would a handsome pavilion for the reception of Canada's or- gans, piano, and general musical imple- ments, faced on each side by well-filled cases of textile fabrics. Exactly in the centre of the gallery is erected a fine and commodi- ous pavilion for the reception of Canada's or- gans, piano, and general musical imple- ments, faced on each side by well-filled cases of textile fabrics. Exactly in the centre of the gallery is erected a fine and commodi- ous pavilion for the reception of Canada's or- gans, piano, and general musical imple- ments, faced on each side by well-filled cases of textile fabrics.

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Obstinance is the heroism of little minds. A bad marriage is like an electric ma- chine; it makes you gasp, but you can't let go. Sitting down on a hornet's nest is stimu- lating, but not nourishing. A man may be so wrapped up in science that he forgets all things else; but he never fools with electricity and gunpowder more than once. Kind words cost little; but they do more good than anything else. The best way to look at a friend's faults is to shut your eyes. Kindness, flavored with love, is the true principle for association. Courage is always greatest when blended with meekness. Mind your own business.

Those who are engaged in mechanical operations run great risks of accident to the eye, and therefore a few hints in regard to this subject may be valuable to our readers. Minute particles of dust, sand, cinders, etc., are best removed by means of a camel hair brush or pencil, moistened, but not wet, and formed to a fine, smooth point. The brush will absorb the moisture of the eye and with it will take up the particle, provided the latter has not been driven into the eye ball. When the brush is not at hand, a thin strip of soft paper, rolled spirally so as to form a fine point, is the next best thing to use. The ragged chips and splinters which are separated during the processes of turning or chip- ping, often find their way into the eye, and are sometimes very difficult to remove. Magnets are of no use whatever if the chip is in any degree imbedded. In such a case, if the operator is gifted with a steady hand and firm nerves, the best instrument for re- moving the chip is a good sharp penknife, and is to be preferred. In simple cases let the patient stand up with his head firmly held against a door post, turn back the eye- lids with the fingers, find the speck and by passing the knife gently but firmly over the ball as you would a razor in shaving, you may sweep it up. Where the chip is firmly imbedded in the eye, lay the patient on his back on a bench, turn the eye-lids back and fix them by means of a key ring or a ring made specially out of a piece of stiff wire, then you will find yourself free to operate without danger of interference from the patient's winking. Iron splinters always have ragged edges, and can be caught on the fine, sharp edge of a knife and lifted out. Although the knife is the best instrument to use, it must be remembered that no cutting of the eye balls is to be permitted in any case except by an experienced oculist. Where the person who is operating is the least nervous or timid it will not do to use the knife. In this case, take some soft white silk wads and wind it round a splinter of wood so as to completely cover the end and form a little brush of looped threads. Tie it fast to the splinter. When such a brush is swept over that part of the eyeball in which the chip is imbedded, the latter will become entangled in the threads and be easily re- moved. A good magnifying glass is a good thing to have on such an occasion and is often handy for many other purposes about a shop.

The Horseback Cure. There is a saying among the Russians that a man who is fond of his horse will not grow old early. The Arab and the Cossack are examples of the truth of the proverb. They generally live long, enjoy robust health, and have no use for liver pads and blue pills. That vigorous octogenarian, David Dudley Field, tells us that he attributes his remarkable vitality to the habit of horseback riding, and if the truth were known, it would doubtless appear that our sturdiest old men are those who have been fond of the saddle. The taste for equestrian sports and exercise which has lately made such progress in Brooklyn is, therefore, a hopeful and healthful sign. It is not a mere freak of fashion, but a development in the direction of rational enjoyment and an assurance that the rising generation will be less of an indoor and more of an outdoor people. It means less headache hereafter, better appetites, stronger lungs, rosier cheeks, brighter eyes, sounder sleep, nappier spirits, and a total abstinence of that etgan which, according to Sydney Smith, keeps men a good deal lower than the angels—the liver.

HOUSEHOLD.

Putting Up Things For Summer. I have found the best way of putting away things for summer to be as follows: If you have not a regular camphor trunk—that is, a chest made of camphor wood—take an ordinary trunk or chest that is well covered, so that it is perfectly tight, and put a layer of camphor gun in the bottom of it. Do up each article separately in a clean cloth, then do them up in newspapers, putting the ends so they will be perfectly tight. What there is about printers' ink that methinks dislikes so it would be difficult to say, but there is something about it they don't approve of. I speak with a good deal of confidence on this matter, for I have treated furs of all kinds and woollen garments in this way for several years, and I have never had a moth get into a thing that was so protected.

Blankets I simply fold as large as possible to fit the trunk, avoiding more creases than is necessary, and lay them on the bot- tom of the trunk, without putting into pa- pers, placing bits of camphor between each layer. If the trunk is not filled with the blankets, I put in the woollen under- clothing, etc., then in another trunk the underclothes, cloaks, furs, hoods, and over- coats, these being done up in newspapers, a layer of camphor in the bottom of the trunk, and in the pockets of the coats and cloaks small pieces of the camphor gum.

For the removal of grease stains in such heavy fabrics as carpets, the most effectual method, I think, will be to use absorbent materials, such as potter's clay, powdered soapstone, or buckwheat flour. Successive applications of one or the other of these will finally accomplish the desired result. The use of benzine, naphtha, turpentine, or other solvents is not to be recommended, as, owing to the thickness of the material, it will be next to impossible to prevent the solvent from spreading the grease over a large surface, leaving an ugly looking ring about the spot where it was applied.

Cold boiled rice may be utilized to make hot cakes for breakfast. To every two cups of rice add a quarter of a cup of flour, one egg, a tablespoonful of sugar and enough milk or water to make into a batter. Fry in hot drippings in small, round cakes and eat with maple syrup.

Before washing flannels, have the dust carefully beaten out of them in the open air. Then they are not soiled out in water muddy with their own dust. For that matter, a daily beating and brushing out of an upper story window should be the rule for all cloth skirts and all woollen dresses that are in daily wear.

An excellent dish for breakfast is made of six eggs and three tablespoonfuls of ham chopped very fine; beat in the eggs and, after melting a lump of butter in the fry- ing-pan, drop the eggs into it and stir the ham in; the ham has of course, been cooked, either fried or boiled; season with pepper. This is a good way to use up pieces of meat that are left from dinner.

Cheese Biscuits—Take as much cheese as you want for your biscuit, and with skim- milk mix it into a very stiff paste, after which roll it out to about the thickness of a penny, then cut into small pieces the size of a quarter-dollar, and rolling very thin, bake in a quick oven.

Steam Wheat Padding—One cup of su- gar, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoon- ful of soda; in one cup chopped raisins im- proves it. Steam one and a half hours. Serve with sauce.

Breakfast Rolls Without Soda—Two eggs, 1 1/2 cupfuls sweet milk, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a thick batter. These must be baked in an iron gem pan to be a success, and a quick oven is desirable.

Potato Chowder—Cut half a pound of salt pork into thin slices and fry slowly a light brown, and five large sliced onions. Let them color slightly. Put a layer of pared and sliced potatoes in a soup kettle, then a thin layer of pork and onions, season each layer with salt and pepper, and dredge with flour. When all the ingredients are used, cover with two quarts of water, let it come slowly to the boiling point, and cook forty minutes, or until the potatoes are done. About two quarts of potatoes will be needed. Any herbs, such as parsley or young celery tops, may be used also.

Cookies—One cup of butter, one of cream, three eggs, one-and-two-thirds cups of sugar, one teaspoonful of saleratus. Very rich and good.

Ginger Cakes for Breakfast—One cup- ful of New Orleans molasses, one of sugar, one of butter, two teaspoonfuls of soda. Put half a cup of hot water on the soda, pour this on the butter, mix soft, roll out, and cut like cookies. Bake in a quick oven. Use ginger to the taste.

Oat-Egg Cake—One egg, three-fourths cup of sweet milk, butter size of an egg, one cup of sugar, two and one-half of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor to the taste.

Photographing the Eyes of the Dead. A Paris physician calls attention to an ac- count of a recent attempt to observe in the retina of a murdered girl's eye the image of her unknown slayer. He said: "It's all nonsense to expect that this thing can be done. I have known of a dozen experiments, all of which failed from the very nature of the thing. All there is to it is this: The brilliant coat of the retina has a color due to what is known as visual purple, and this color is to some extent visible impressed by light. When in college we tried a careful experiment on a horse. We gave the animal atropine and placed a negative of my own photograph over his eye. It was then kept in a dark room six hours. This was fol- lowed by exposing the retina to the picture in broad daylight for a few moments. The re- sult consisted of three dark patches repre- senting my chin, nose and forehead. It was an absolute failure as far as producing a re- cognizable likeness is concerned."

A young girl wants to know, "If it is true that kissing cures freckles." We wouldn't say, positively, but a simple receipt like this is worth trying. Call after business hours.