

# The Farmers' Leader.

CANTON, S. D.

FARMERS' PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS

## DAKOTA STATE NEWS.

### The Public Domain Due the State—Fire at De Smet—Decision in the Lawrence County Mandamus Case—Brief News.

Land Commissioner Parker states that South Dakota is entitled to 640,000 acres of the public domain, donated by the government to state institutions, as follows: 160,000 acres to agricultural colleges; 40,000 acres for the state university; 40,000 acres for the deaf mute school; 40,000 acres for the school of mines; 80,000 acres for the normal schools; 170,000 acres for other educational and charitable institutions; 50,000 acres for public buildings. In addition to this the state university has already located 50,000 acres of land. The lands are to be located under direction of the interior department, which will appoint a committee of one for each institution named to act in conjunction with the board of school and public lands. Those now selected on this board are: A. E. Hitchcock, of Mitchell, for Brookings college; M. D. Thompson, Vermillion, for the state university; C. M. Howe, Melette, for the reform school, Plankinton; Rev. R. W. Hair, Aberdeen, for the deaf mute school, Sioux Falls; L. W. Valentine, Spearfish, for the Spearfish normal; and Don C. Needham, Crow Lake, for the school of mines. No selection has been made for the Madison normal, but will be shortly. The lands will be selected throughout the state during the next two years.

### Cheese Factory Burned.

A fire broke out in the cheese factory at De Smet about midnight of the 30th ult. The fire alarm was quickly given and the firemen appeared promptly. The flames had such a start that it was seen at a glance that the building was doomed. No effort was made to extinguish the fire and the building was soon in ashes. The factory has not been used this summer on account of the lack of capital of the company. All of the utensils for making cheese were in the building at the time of the fire and nothing was saved. It is thought the fire was started from the inside, as the whole interior was in flames when discovered. Some are of the opinion that it was set by a stockholder for the insurance, while others think perhaps it was set to cover the work of some burglar.

### Decision in the Lawrence County Mandamus Case.

The mandamus proceedings brought by Lawrence county to compel the county commissioners of Meade county to pay \$136,000, its portion of the indebtedness of Lawrence at the time of the segregation, together with interest on its portion of the bonded indebtedness at that time, resulted in Judge Thomas ordering the payment as prayed. The attorneys for Meade county have not yet said whether they would appeal or not. Some are of the opinion that this decision will result in the reorganization of the two counties into one.

### Serious Prairie Fire.

A terrible prairie fire raged on the reservation south of Highmore for three days. A. T. Steppan and brother, January, were so badly burned while fighting the fire that it is feared they will die. John Rea, a stockman living near there, lost all his buildings and feed. It is feared loss may result among some of the large herds belonging to Highmore people pastured there.

### In Brief.

CASTALIA tooters are organizing a brass band.

POTTER county has an indebtedness of \$26,870.25.

THE assessed valuation of Brown county is \$7,364,974.

GRANT is the name of a new postoffice in Brookings county.

LAKE COUNTY is long on tramps and short on harvest hands.

DICKINSON county will ship 100,000 pounds of wool this season.

WORK on the Minnesota extension of the Elkhorn has commenced.

THE Minnesota postoffice has been placed on the money order list.

A SPECIAL stock train with 450 head of steers left Pierre Tuesday for Chicago.

THE South Dakota agricultural college, at Brookings, has an enrollment of 321.

A CLOUDBURST in Emmons county one day last week did considerable damage to property in the vicinity of Exeter. Between eight and ten inches of rain fell within an hour.

SHERIFF BOND, of Pennington county, recently captured an embezzler named Smith, wanted at Lancaster, O., and Saturday turned him over to the Ohio authorities.

CATTLE for the Indians will hereafter be slaughtered by white men, the red men being excluded from the slaughter pens and receiving their rations in the form of clean meat.

THE live stock census of Sully county makes a very creditable showing. There are owned in the county 41,743 horses, 4,100 cattle, 118 mules and asses, 4,660 sheep and 812 hogs.

THE government has leased the front half of the lower floor of the new city hall building in Deadwood for a United States court room and offices of the clerk and attorney. It pays \$3,850 a year therefor.

THE Minnesota Star figures this way: "The Black Hills guzzles down 57,600 bottles of St. Louis beer every seven days—equal in cash value to \$2,000 per week, \$8,000 per month and \$100,000 per year."

THE United States fish commissioner will be asked to stock the lakes of Lake county with choice fish.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL MATHEWSON and a secret service officer are scouring the Black Hills country in search of one of the Salem train robbers, who is believed to be in hiding somewhere in the Hills.

DURING a severe electrical storm the other day, lightning struck the house of A. J. Lowery on Rawhide creek, south of Lusk, severely shocking Mr. and Mrs. Lowery and killing a dog lying at their feet.

WORK has commenced on the artesian well at Wolsley, and will be continued day and night until a gusher is struck.

## TRAINLOADS OF GLASS

### WILL BE REQUIRED TO REPAIR MISSING PANES.

Sioux Falls Visited by a Most Terrible Hail and Wind Storm—Nearly Every Building in the City More or Less Damaged—The Loss Will Amount to \$200,000.

The most terrific hailstorm in twenty years struck Sioux Falls about 9 o'clock Sunday morning and lasted with unabated fury for fifteen minutes. The damage done will reach away up into the thousands of dollars. The storm came from the northwest and was observed gathering some little time before it burst. People who had not risen from their beds at the time, were aroused by the rattle of hail stones against their houses, the loud roar of the wind on glass. A perfect panic was created at all of the hotels, guests who were at breakfast, rushing pell mell from the dining rooms, and others racing through the halls promiscuously, half dressed and half crazed with fright. There is no exaggeration in stating that the average Sioux Falls citizen has not had his or her nerves racked so painfully in many a long year, and future events will be dated from or referred to in connection with the great hailstorm of Sunday, Aug. 3, 1890. During the height of the storm the wind must have reached a velocity of sixty or seventy miles an hour, as substantial brick and stone buildings were shaken, billboards, signs and awnings blown down, lumber piles scattered and the air filled with flying debris. Trees and shrubbery was more or less injured—leaves and branches being stripped off and the bark ruined. Corn and oats within an area of the storm will be ruined, but fortunately wheat, oats and rye is mostly in the stack and will not be seriously damaged. A perfect deluge of rain accompanied the hail, filling open cellars and flooding the streets. Some estimate of the damage done in this city alone can be formed when it is known that nearly every light of glass on the north and northwest sides of business blocks, churches, public school buildings and dwellings was broken where not protected by wire screens. The north front of the Masonic temple, the syndicate building, the three leading hotels, postoffice and other well-known buildings look as though they had been shelled and stood a siege. A massive plate glass window in the Van Epps block was shattered and pieces of the same are on exhibition to show it to have been nearly, if not quite, half an inch thick. Any number of tame doves and other birds were killed and an unfortunate hack driver, who was caught out in the storm, had both eyes blacked and his hands severely bruised by the murderous hail. The hail stones varied in size from two to six inches in circumference, and one responsible citizen tells of one he and a party of gentlemen weighed that tipped the scales at 1 1/2 pounds. A large drove of mustangs herded near the city, stampeded and at last accounts the owners had not succeeded in overtaking them. It was about the busiest Sabbath Sioux Falls has known for some time, and the corps of Western Union employees was kept busy sending special and especially sending orders for glass. It will be several days before the Queen City is dressed to receive company and wears her wonted looks of beauty. A dozen car loads of window glass will not more than put her in presentable shape again.

Later telegraph reports from the region affected by the storm show that it originated in the vicinity of Pipestone, Minn., and followed the course of the Big Sioux river. It has also been determined that it cut a very narrow swath—not exceeding two or three miles wide, and that Sioux Falls has been the greatest sufferer from its ravages. The Western Union operators manifested great heroism during the storm, and remained at their posts under very adverse circumstances. Their office faces the north and is close to the river, where the storm seemed to rage with the greatest fury. Every light of glass in the operating room had been smashed by the huge hail stones before the storm had lasted a minute. The floor was flooded with water, blanks, messages and office utensils in company with any number of hail stones, of assorted sizes, filled the air and threatened instant death or mutilation, but the "old guard" remained firm to the last and the newspaper boys are under obligations. Additional reports received show that the storm extended east as far as Worthington, Minn. An Illinois Central train that was nearing Sioux Falls when the storm broke was badly disfigured, every light of glass in the coaches and the engineer's cab, on the north side being broken, and several of the passengers being cut with flying pieces of glass. A cow belonging to Mr. McCarrrier was killed, and Banker Avery's little boy, who was driving a cow to pasture, was knocked insensible. The damage to St. Augustine cathedral, presided over by Bishop Hare, will amount to over a thousand dollars, all of the beautiful cathedral glass, stained windows, presented to the church by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, having suffered the common fate that has overtaken window glass in Sioux Falls. A conservative dealer in window glass estimates the loss at over \$200,000.

### Original Packages at Deadwood.

AT Deadwood the other night an original package house was broken into and a quantity of beer taken. Suspicion pointed to a party of railroad graders, and the marshal in company with a "trusty" prisoner, went out to their camp to bring them in. There were seventeen in the party, and the marshal placed them all under arrest. Some of the men proclaimed their innocence and resisted, when the "trusty" picked up a club and waded into the crowd, knocking three or four of them senseless. The seventeen were finally lodged in jail, and when they found out what they had been arrested for, sent for a saloonkeeper, who identified some as being the men to whom he had sold several dozen bottles of beer the day before. The alibi was accepted and the men were allowed to gather up their wounded and go their way.

### A PURE white gopher was captured near Ludden the other day.

## A TRAIN HELD UP.

Passengers on the F. E. & M. V. Road Made to Contribute to the Fund of Road Agents.

Passengers on the west-bound express on the Elkhorn line were "held up" by two masked men between 9 and 10 o'clock at night just west of Arabia, a small station sixteen miles east of Valentine. Particulars are obtained of Prof. Shepherd, of Brookings, one of the passengers. The robbers, both young men wearing cowboy hats, boarded the train at Long Pine, with tickets for Arabia. When the latter place was reached they were noticed by Conductor Nelson and left the train. They, however, re-entered the day car as the train pulled out.

A few minutes afterward, as the conductor entered the car from the rear, the two men, their faces masked with handkerchiefs and each holding two revolvers, stepped from the closet and compelled him to throw up his hands. They then marched him ahead of them toward the front of the car. One carried a small bag, and into this the passengers were compelled to throw their money. A brakeman entering the car from the rear was ordered to "hold up," but instead of doing so dodged back and a bullet was sent after him through the door. The bullet also went through the door of the forward sleeper and smashed a mirror in the smoking room.

All the passengers in the day car were relieved of more or less money, though as none were grumbling as to the size of the contributions, the aggregate was probably not great.

The robbers then entered the smoking car, the conductor still leading and covered with their revolvers. At first the passengers in the smoker were disposed to consider the affair a joke and attempted to play with the robbers, who thus lost some time.

The brakeman, who had been driven off the car by this time, pulled the bell rope. The robbers feeling the train slowing up, became frightened and compelled the conductor to signal to stop it. When they jumped off and fired a shot at the brakeman, who showed his head between two of the cars and then scrambled up a steep bank on the side of the track. Conductor Nelson in the meantime secured a Winchester magazine shot gun and sniped it at them repeatedly, but the robbers were empty.

As the robbers went up the bank in the clear moonlight they were plainly seen by all on the train, and only a lack of knowledge as to how to load the Winchester from the magazine allowed them to escape unhurt. The train was delayed but a few moments.

## A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Maniac Chops the Head of an Overseer in Two.

A horrible crime was committed at Wolcottville, a small village populated mostly by Germans, about twelve miles southeast of Lockport, N. Y. Fred Schults, overseer of the poor there, in company with Constable Herman Brunner, visited the house of a poor widow named Jay, who lived with her two sons, David and Ferdinand. The elder son, David, was thought to be insane, and it was in regard to moving him to an asylum that the constable and overseer called. They were met at the gate by the Jago brothers. Constable Brunner and Ferdinand remained behind while the overseer, followed by David, started for the house, in the door of which stood the mother. As they approached she stepped inside and Schults was about to enter when David exclaimed: "See here, mother has bought me this spade." As Schults turned around to look, he received a fearful blow on top of his head. He fell almost lifeless at the feet of the terrified woman, who stooped to pick up the bloody spade which the maniac dropped after dealing the blow. At this instant Ferdinand ran and grabbed the spade from his mother, and did so none too quickly to save his life and that of his parent, for the sight of blood seemed to increase the maniac's passion, for he grabbed up an ax and aimed a terrible blow at his mother and one at his brother, both of which by superhuman effort Ferdinand managed to ward off. The maniac then brought the ax down upon the head of Schults, who lay prostrate from the first blow, literally cutting the head in two. Constable Brunner had fled toward the village, and the mother and Ferdinand ran into the house, and the maniac started on a bound for the woods. Word of the tragedy quickly spread throughout the country, and in less than an hour a posse of over a hundred men, with guns, axes and clubs, were scouring the country for the murderer. Many think him not insane and threaten to lynch him when caught. The excitement in the village is great. Sheriff Packard and ten constables have gone to Wolcottville to aid in the capture of Jago and prevent his being lynched. The murdered man leaves a wife and seven children.

## "PARCHED CORN FIELDS."

Fair Tales which Influenced Trading in the Chicago Grain Fits.

The chief interest this morning centered in the corn pit. Traders came on the board at the opening with news of parched corn fields and burning stubs, and everybody wanted to buy. Opening bids were nearly half a cent apart. September jumped to 47 1/2c, and May to 50 1/2c. In a short time, however, under heavy realizing sales, September fell away to 46 1/2c, or about 1 cent under opening. Wheat, while very nervous, fluctuated less widely than it had done during the past few days. September opened at 95c, touched 96 1/2c, dropped to 94 1/2c, rallied to 95c and receded to 94 1/2c at 11:25. Oats fluctuated within a range of 1/2 cent.

## How a Convict Sought Grace.

Several members of the St. Joseph's Woman's Christian Temperance Union went to jail to do a little gardening among the weeds contained there. When the service was over the ladies stepped into the wheel to be turned out and in this they were accompanied by Charles Johnson, a desperate burglar and jail breaker, who stood in their midst. When the wheel, which is in the shape of a cage, stood with the opening facing the front door of the jail, Johnson made a desperate dash for liberty, and succeeded in escaping. He was recaptured after an hour's search in which over a hundred citizens joined.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Valuable Information for the Plowman, Stockman, Poultry, Nurseryman, and Everybody Connected with the Farm.

### THE FARM.

#### Cutting Oats.

With many farmers oats are raised almost entirely for feed and it is desirable to use them in a way so as to derive the largest amount of benefit. Cut at the right stage the straw contains considerable nutriment. The difficulty in feeding unthreshed oats is that they will eat the heads and waste the straw. This may be obviated to some extent by cutting, curing and stowing away the same as hay. Yet even then there is a considerable waste that is desirable to avoid. For this reason it will be best to use the cutting box, running the oats through it before feeding. In this way all will be eaten up clean, and the saving in waste will pay for the cost of cutting, while the value of the feed is increased because a better opportunity is afforded of making combinations.

It is necessary, if the best quality of feed is secured, to cut at the proper stage. If cut too green there is a loss in the grain, while if delayed until the seed has matured the straw will lose much of its value, turning to wood. Cutting just after the seed has fully formed and before the grains have hardened is the best stage, and the nearer they can be cut to this stage the better the quality for feed.

Oats, like clover, should if possible be cut and cured without getting wet. They need to be thoroughly cured before they are stored away, as they will mold if put in the barn or stack damp. With the mower, rake, hay fork and carrier they can be put away at a low cost, or if stacked in the field the mower, gatherer and stacker can be used. They must lay and cure longer than hay, and thus the principal objection to this plan is that a shower will seriously damage it. It cut and bound they must be carefully shocked up and capped, and let stand three or four days so as to cure it well before hauling in. Then if run through a cutting box and fed in tight manglers they make a very cheap feed, and are of a good quality.

It is best to prepare ahead, get the cutter and arrange a time in which to start. Where a considerable number of stacks is to be fed the power cutters will be found the most economical but for a small number a heavy hand cutter can be used, and can be made profitable; more profit can be secured from oats in this way than to thresh and feed the grain and let the stock eat what they will of the straw.—*Practical Farmer.*

### Agricultural Notes.

A NOTED Western cattle breeder says that "breeders have passed the time when they aim to grow steers first and then fatten them." They feed to grow and fatten all along the line.

TALK over the farm management with the boys, and get their opinions. As a rule, parents do a great deal of thinking and planning for the boys that it would be better to let them do. Responsibility should be placed upon them, just in proportion as they are able to bear it.

THE advantage of working around some kinds of plants while they are wet with dew, which is thus shaken off and covered by soil, is very marked. There is no time, says an exchange, so good for hoeing cabbages as before breakfast, while the dew is on them. We know good farmers who, during hot days in summer, get the cultivator at work very early in the morning, and then rest both men and horses during the midday heat. The advantage of this is not merely the cooler weather for working, but the fact that dew condensing from the atmosphere in the cool nights contains a much larger proportion of ammonia than ordinary rainwater. In contact with soil this is absorbed and is thus saved from wasting when the drop of dew evaporates. But beans can not be cultivated with advantage when wet, as it injures the leaves, and we are inclined to place potatoes in the same category.

THE reason why butter which has been well churned loses color by much working is because the force applied breaks the globules and exposes the hard, white stearine and margarine in their centers and hides, in part, the coloring which is on their outer parts when they are whole, and the displacement of their constituents also changes the flavor, says L. B. Arnold. If we put into our mouths butter composed of globules in their natural and unbroken state, with their flavor as well as their color in their exterior parts, that flavor makes the first and deepest, and in fact, the only impression upon the organs of taste, and getting, as we do, all the good flavor there is in them, we praise the butter for its excellent relish; but if, by much working, the globules are broken up, and the flavor mixed with and hid beneath the stearine and margarine which generally constitute about two-thirds of butter, instead of the flavoring oils, these constituents of tallow come in contact with the organs of taste and give us more the flavor of tallow than of butter, and what might have been first-class butter is suspected of being oleomargarine.

### THE STOCK RANCH.

#### Comfort for Cattle.

Comfort for cattle means more than hay and feed. It means a good stall, a warm, dry bed, light, plenty of fresh air, and a certain amount of freedom in the stall, something different from the rigid stanchion. Thus writes John Gould in the Philadelphia Weekly Press. Two years ago, when he built his new cow barn, he made a study of all these matters, and after two winters experience he would not change a feature of the plan. The basement plan was discarded, and the barn is all of wood, save a low stone foundation wall, that rises one foot above the ground. The walls are built double, with a six-inch air space. Matched boards were used on the inside as well as the outside, and tarred paper was put upon the studding besides.

#### Call Out Poor Stock.

There is no better time than the present for culling out the flocks and selling those animals that it is not desirable to retain another winter, or beginning to fit them for a fall market. The sheep have raised their lambs and have been sheared, and those which did not show profitable results in either respect, unless the failure resulted from some cause which can be avoided another year,

should be condemned to the butcher, along with those that are too old or which have some ailments that make them liable to be unprofitable another winter.

So too with cows. This should be one of the most profitable months in the dairy, but now, while the winter's performance is fresh in the memory, is the time to select the inferior animals and commence to fit them for beef. A few quarts of grain extra each day will increase the quantity and improve the quality of the milk during the summer, and lay the foundation for putting on a good amount of flesh and fat by a few weeks of extra feeding next fall or in the early winter, when the milk product has shrunk where it does not pay for the grain given.

All animals which do not show a good profit after paying for good keeping and good care should make room for their betters. Continue the same process in the poultry yard. Do not keep fowls over two years old, unless especially valuable as breeding stock. A hen lays six months before the time she is six months old than she ever will again in the same length of time, and the young stock should be growing now, so that they will soon require all the room. When a hen begins to be broody she is fat and heavy, and if she is not to be kept another winter that is a good time to sell her. There are not many who can make money raising chickens to be hatched out in the summer or fall.

### THE POULTRY-YARD.

#### Money in Poultry.

The man who sells eggs when prices are high, says the *Honestead*, and sets them when prices are low, is generally the man who makes the money. The man that raises pure bred stock, raises broilers and roasters from the culs, and sells eggs for hatching, is the man that has the profit. It is impossible to make much money from one branch alone. Broilers, eggs and pure-bred are good adjuncts to each other, but should never be run in a single branch alone. The man that personally oversees, or does the work, is the man who makes money. Hired men are apt to be careless, and are expensive.

#### Poultry Lice.

M. S. of Onedia, Kan., asks for an effective method of getting rid of chicken lice.

Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from this pest of the poultry yard. An ounce of prevention is better than all the cures ever invented. And the first essential in the way of prevention is cleanliness. Then give the fowls half a chance and they will keep off the vermin. They must be liberally supplied with slacked lime, dry ashes, and dust, in which they can wallow and take their dust-baths. But when the pests have obtained a stronghold upon the poultry premises there are various methods recommended for their extermination.

The writer once upon a time bought a place, and with it a fine stock of light Brahma chickens. The discovery was soon made that the hen-house was swarming with vermin, and the pests were cleared out in short order. The house was thoroughly cleaned, the inside was whitewashed, and the roosts were liberally saturated with kerosene oil. Then the ground floor was covered with clean, dry sand and gravel, sprinkled with lime. Shallow boxes were provided, filled with dry ashes and road dust. Then each fowl was taken and treated to an application of kerosene oil, rubbed on the parts most infested with the insects. That did the business, and there was no repetition of the plague.

Another method said to be effective is to close the house tightly (the hens outside, of course) and burn therein a pound or so of the four of sulphur, placed in an iron vessel. The fumes will penetrate every crevice and destroy all insect life.

But the free use of kerosene applied to the roosts and plentiful whitewashing will destroy the vermin most safely and economically. A little crude carbolic acid mixed with the whitewash will make it more effective.

When young chicks are found to be troubled, apply a little common grease to the little fellows, and they will soon be happy.

### THE APIARY.

#### The Bee Hive.

Spring management of bees is an important part of the apiarist's work. As soon as the red buds of the soft maple have put forth their heads, natural pollen for the bees will be plentiful. This usually occurs in May, and during this month large quantities of brood are raised. The soft maple is almost universally distributed; but in localities where it cannot be found, nor the willow either, it is well to place in some sheltered place, where the wind cannot come, some unbolted rye-flour, mixed with saw-dust or cut straw. Warm feed should be placed near the hive every night if there are not enough honey-producing plants in the neighborhood, or if the weather continues cold, wet, and damp. The object is to get the stock to increase rapidly, and the more good food that the bees get the faster will the stock increase. If rainy and cold weather sets in, and honey is scarce, the bees will begin to destroy their work by throwing out the hatching brood. The greatest care is thus required to see that they are well supplied with appropriate feed, whether the weather be fair or unpleasant.

The time of transference from old box hives to movable frames is when the fruit trees are in bloom. In doing this work, however, the brood-nest should not be exposed too long, as it is liable to get a chill which would ruin everything. If honey is scarce robbers will be flying around, ready to enter the hive. The moth miller especially will be prepared to begin its destructive work. The care of bees during the spring also depends on the object for which they are kept. If they are kept for increase alone, they should be fed every night until honey is abundant in the woods and fields. As fast as the combs become filled with the queen, insert new ones which the queen will begin to fill with eggs. If the combs are full of honey so much the better. When the drones commence to hatch, the colonies should be divided, taking the queen to the new stand. A new queen will soon be reared by the old colony. In this way the stocks can be about doubled in one season.

Of course, if honey is the main object in keeping the bees, top boxes should be added as soon as the bees begin to hang out. The full boxes should be removed, and empty ones put in their place. When the boxes are full of their produce, bees will hang out, and frequently build queen cells and leave the hive in a body.

—*Cor. Practical Farmer.*

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### Coffee-Pots.

It seems certainly true of our land "that of the making of coffee-pots there is no end." Probably there is no country in England possibly claiming the honor of an exception, where such unmistakably bad coffee is the rule. Yet there is no country where yearly so many patents are granted for coffee-pots. All the coffee-pots patented in the last decade depend for their success, with few exceptions, on the recognition of the fact that there is but one way to make perfect coffee—that is by percolation, a method which has been used in French kitchens since coffee was introduced. There is not the slightest complex mechanism needed for perfect coffee. Any tin cup holding water with a perforated bottom, which can be set down in a porcelain or faience coffee pot is all that is needed. The coffee, powdered fine, should be placed in a bag or square of cheesecloth, fitted into the cup. Fresh boiling water is now poured slowly on and allowed to drip through. Tin or any other metal is unfit for a coffee pot. Even the beautiful silver cafetiere, decorated in niello work, is a delusion and snare. Porcelain or pottery is the only material that can be kept clean, as the acid of coffee readily unites with any metal and forms a coating on its sides that is unwholesome and unclean. A pretty blue and white Gourd coffee-pot, which differs in shape from a tea-pot in being tall and slender, will not cost half what is charged for patent tin ones. The cup with a perforated bottom is sold at 10 cents in the hardware quality of tin, so it is a small first-class pretty coffee-pots are made of polished ware, decorated with shields and gull-locks in color on a creamy ground. The Berlin and Dresden factories make the most beautiful coffee-pots from models of a hundred years ago; these are imported into this country as chocolate-pots, porcelain dealers not daring to risk the absurdity of offering such dainty coffee-pots to a nation that boils its coffee. The double section in French "biggin" may also be found in brown stoneware and in blue and white ware in house-furnishing stores in the city.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Eat Before Going to Bed.

Most students and women who are troubled with indigestion, should eat before going to bed, having put aside work entirely at least an hour before. If they are not hungry they should simply be instructed to eat, and if they are hungry they should eat whatever they want. A glass of milk and a biscuit is sometimes all that can be taken at first, or mashed potato buttered. If possible, the night meal should be taken in a chamber room, the sleeping apartment, and if men in the city it will be found that a vigorous go out to a restaurant, after eating, however, a bath should be taken, preferably cold or cool, which should be given with a sponge or stiff brush, and the body thoroughly rubbed off with a coarse towel afterward. The bath need not be more than five minutes in duration. Further than this, the patient should go to bed at the same hour every morning. There is a popular superstition, that grown people should not eat immediately before going to sleep; that it will give them indigestion, nightmare, or both. The writer can not see why adults should be so very different in this respect from babies. The average person should be in bed seven or eight hours, which is time enough for the digestion of almost anything edible. In our American life, he thinks the digestion carried on through sleep probably has the better chance for thoroughness.—*Journal of the American Medical Association.*

### THE KITCHEN.

#### Tested Recipes.

NEW POTATOES.—These should be thrown into very hot water, with a little salt, and boiled quickly—from fifteen to twenty minutes.

ROAST BIRD QUARTER OF CHICKEN.—Have ready a clear, bright fire, put the joint at a little distance to the right, fat from scorching and keep well basted all the time it is cooking. Allow one hour and a half for a small quarter, two hours for a large one. Serve with mint sauce.

MINI SAUCE.—Wash the mint, which should be young and quite fresh, strip the leaves from the stalks, chop the former very finely; there should be four tablespoonsful when chopped. Put into a dish, and add two dessertspoonsful of white sugar and quarter of a pint of vinegar. This sauce is better for being made two or three hours before wanted for table.

BOILED ASPARAGUS.—Scrape the white part of the stems, beginning from the heads, and throw into cold water, then tie in bundles of about twenty each, keeping the heads all one way, and cut the stalks evenly; keep boiling quickly until tender, with the sauce-pan uncovered. When done, dish it up, leaving the white ends outside and the points in the middle. Serve with melted butter.

BAKED ALMOND PUDDING.—Blanche quarter of a pound of sweet almonds, and four bitter ones, and pound them to a smooth paste, with a little rose water. Mix with these three ounces of butter, which should be melted; beat up four eggs, grate the rind, and strain the juice of half a lemon; add these, with a pint of cream, one glass of sherry wine, and two tablespoonsful of sugar, to the other ingredients, and stir them all together. When well mixed put in a dish, lined with puff paste, and bake in an hour.

DRESSED CUCUMBERS.—Pare the cucumbers; cut into the thinnest possible slices, and lay in ice water slightly salted, for two hours; drain, put into a dish which has been rubbed with onion, and serve with a simple French dressing. Take oil, pepper, and salt, and add to this vinegar. Have a large proportion of oil, and by adding the vinegar, too much can not be used; for, from the specific gravity of the vinegar compared with oil, which is more than useful will fall to the bottom of the bowl. The salt should not be dissolved in the vinegar, but in the oil, by which means it is more equally distributed throughout the whole. The Spanish proverb says: "A spendthrift for oil, a niggard for vinegar, a wise man for salt, and a madman to mix the whole together."

So you want to know where the flies come from, do you, Lucullus? Well, the cyclone makes the house fly, the blacksmith makes the fire-fly, the carpenter makes the saw fly, the driver makes the horse-fly, the grocer makes the sand fly, the boarder makes the butter fly, and if that is not enough for you you will have to pursue your future studies in entomology alone.