ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Comparative Value of Milk—A Good Opening for a Valuable Business—Seedling Pits for Planting.

There are many interesting questions in connection with the comparative value of milk given by cows of different kinds of stock. Until within the last half century the old American stock, or the common scrub stock of the country, was used almost exclusively as milch cows on the farms and in the dairies everywhere in the United States, and when the question of the relative value of milk was raised, it only related to the milk given by different individuals of the same stock. The common stock of America was made up from the importations of stock by the original settlers of this country. Some coming from Germany and Holland brought with them the stock of those countries, as the Holstein and Holderness. Some coming from Spain brought with them the breeds of cattle most common in Spain. The English and Scotch settlers brought with them the originals of the stock from which they have since bred their fine Durhams, Ayrshires, Herefords, etc. The French also brought over samples of their cattle, and from all these intermixed originated the common stock of America, changed and molded by circumstances of climate, feed and care. Hence when a cow of the common stock of America gave an unusually large quantity of milk, or another one gave unusually rich milk, the fact had no significance as pointing to the good qualities of any particular breed. The owner of this particular cow could not claim for his cow the Ayrshire or the Durham or the Scotch or the Holstein blood. He could only claim that he had a good cow, and he could make no use of his fortunate possession, except by endeavoring to increase the number of his milch cows from this particular animal and her progeny. This practice is called selection, and it has ever been one of the most practical and efficient methods of improvement of the dairy and milking stock of the country. However much any person might improve his milking cows in this way, they were still only common scrubs, because they had no pedigree or distinctive name. No general or national advantage could be secured by such indefinite efforts or accidental good luck. The improvements made in stock in England and Holland, however, were given a more definite character, and carried with them greater significance, from the fact that the English and the Hollanders directed their efforts in a more systematic way, and at an early day begin to keep a record of their breeding transactions, and to observe and record the crosses that produced the best results. In other words, breeders began to keep private or individual herd-books, and to give names to the breeds they were propagating. Thus we early hear and read of the Durhams, or shorthorns, Devonshires, Herefords and Ayrshires, and more latterly of the Jerseys, Alderneys and the Guerneys in Great Britain, and the Holstein in Holland. From private herd-books came the idea and the practice of keeping national herd books for each distinct breed or race of stock. The registered cattle now in America all had their origin in and were imported from Europe—mostly from England and the Channel Islands. Hence all our comparisons of stock or the produce of stock or horned cattle have reference to some of these distinctive imported breeds. The breeds claiming most attention for merit at this time are the Durhams, or short-horns, Herefords, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Alderneys and Guernseys and Holstein. The short-horns and Herefords are in active competition as producers of beef, and no other breeds enter very seriously into this competition. But the short-horns also claim to be among the best breeds for the dairy, and hence we will include them with the dairy breeds in our comparisons of milk. We, however, know of but few dairies in this State composed entirely of thoroughbred cows of any breed. The dairy cows in the practical dairy are mostly grades or crosses between thoroughbreds. By grades we mean crosses between thoroughbreds and common stock, while crosses between thoroughbred cattle of different breeds are more properly termed pure breeds.

We have compared the milk of the Ayrshire, the shorthorns, and Jerseys, and have with great uniformity found the quality of milk from each differing materially. The test with the lactometer shows a difference of about ten degrees between the milk of the Ayrshires and shorthorns, and about ten degrees between that from the shorthorns and the Jerseys. In other words, if the milk of the Jerseys is taken as the standard in weight, then the milk of the shorthorns is shown to be about ten per cent. lighter, and the milk of the Ayrshires about ten per cent. lighter than that of the shorthorns. To express it in a different form: the milk of the shorthorns in its natural composition contains ten per cent. more water than that of the Jerseys, and the milk of the Ayrshires ten per cent. more water than that of the shorthorns, so that the milk of the Ayrshires in its natural composition, or as it comes from the cow, contains 20 per cent. more water than that of the Jerseys. The showings of the lactometer are confirmed in the practical use of the milk from these three breeds in the manufacture of butter. The same quantity of milk by measure drawn from the average shorthorn cow will produce about 10 per cent. more butter than that drawn from the average Ayrshire cow, and so the same quantity by measure drawn from the average Jersey cow will produce about 10 per cent. more butter than that drawn from the average shorthorn cow. This gives the Jersey cow 20 per cent. advantage over the Ayrshire in quality of milk for any purpose. Simply looking at the milk from these three breeds of cows one can become convinced of the great difference in their comparative value. Take three cans of milk, one from each of these three breeds of cows, and stand them side by side when freshly drawn from the udder, and the contrast is really striking and furnishes food for an interesting study to the naturalist. The Jersey milk is of a deep orange straw color, while the shorthorn milk is a faded straw color and the Ayrshire milk is almost a pure white with a slight tinge of the blue where it comes in contact with the edge of the tin vessel containing it.

The mechanical construction of the milk from these three breeds of cows is as different as is their comparative weight or their comparative color or butter-producing qualities. All milk is composed of small grains or globules of a fatty substance inclosed in small sacks or cases of cacine. In the Ayrshire milk these globules are much finer or smaller than in the shorthorn milk, and these globules in the Jersey milk are coarser or larger than those in the shorthorn milk. The Ayrshire milk, therefore, contains more of the composition of cheese and less of butter, while the Jersey milk contains more butter and less cheese. Butter comes quicker and separates more readily in churning Jersey milk than in churning milk of shorthorns or Ayrshires, because the globules are larger and have thinner cases than do the globules in either of the other classes of milk. The crosses from each of these three breeds of cattle with common stock develop characteristics in regard to quality of milk similar to those of the originals. The Jersey, being undoubtedly a native breed, is a much stronger breeding animal than either the shorthorns or Ayrshires, which are both the result of crosses and are not native breeds. By experience we have found the Jerseys and the shorthorns to cross well, and to produce a dairy cow of greater value in the butter or milk dairy than the thoroughbred of either breed. This cross makes a cow of greater size and capacity, while the Jersey, being the stronger breeder, gives to the cross or product the peculiar characteristics of the thoroughbred Jersey—the same richness in butter of the milk, with the greater quantity.

A Good Opening for a Valuable Business.

Over a quarter of a century ago the late James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., left the printing business and embarked in the business of seed-gardening. When he died he was the most extensive seed-grower in the world. He had made a large fortune, had a very extensive and profitable business, and had conferred great benefits on mankind. There is scarcely a flower garden in the civilized world that has not been rendered more beautiful and more valuable to its owner by the enterprise of Vick, and flowers brought into notice and improved by his perseverance and ingenuity as a florist. Others have conferred like benefits upon the vegetable gardens by enterprises of a like character in the line of cultivating and improving the seed of the various kinds of vegetables, and in bringing native plants into cultivation and use on the table. While California climate seems superior to that of any other part of the world for the growing in perfection of every flower and every vegetable, we are still dependent on other countries for our flower and vegetable seeds. We still allow the falsehood to gain currency as the truth that California-raised flower and vegetables-seeds are inferior in quality to similar seeds raised elsewhere. A moment's reflection will convince any thinking horticulturist that there is no truth to this proposition, though generally accepted and acted on as a fact. If California will produce the best wheat, is it possible that this wheat is inferior in its reproducing qualities? Are we a contradiction to the old and long-accepted maxim in that "like produces like?" If we improve wheat by growing it in our California soil and climate one year, will not the same or similar soil and climate cause a similar improvement the second year? To put the case in another shape, we will suppose we sow here seed wheat from Iowa, and produce a much superior article to the original grain, and then take some of the California-grown seed back to Iowa and plant it. Is it in accordance with natural laws of vegetable reproduction that the improved seed will not tend to produce an improved product? We claim, and we think there can be no doubt about the correctness of our claim, that wherever a flower or vegetable grows to the greatest perfection, there is the place, above all others, to get seed to propagate that flower or vegetable in still greater perfection. Instead, then, of obtaining our flower and vegetable seeds from other countries, the other countries should obtain their flower and vegetable seeds from us. We should export rather than import our seed. And right here is the opening for a good business. The only real reason why California seeds are regarded as inferior, and the only reason why they are not the best to plant, is that there are no properly conducted seed-gardens in California. The common mixed flower-garden, or the common mixed vegetable-garden, is not the place to produce good and pure flower or vegetable seed. To produce seed true to its kind, the flower or vegetable must be isolated from every other flower or vegetable with which it can possibly mix or hybridize. In this perfect isolation is the certainty of reliable reproduction, and right here was one of the secrets of Mr. Vick's success. His seed were always reliable. Whoever has the land to establish and conduct in a proper manner a seed garden, and the knowledge and perseverance necessary to make the production of good, reliable seed a certainty, could make a most valuable and profitable business in California.

Seedling Pits for Planting.

It is a well-established fact in horticulture that the pit of a seedling fruit is stronger and better for planting for nursery stock than the seed of a grafted or budded fruit. The same is true as between the seed of seedling fruit and the seed of grafted or budded fruit of any kind. Nurserymen should recognize and act on this fact in planting out their stock of all kinds. Any other course may entail degeneration, and cause loss to themselves and patrons. Nurserymen in the Northern States have long made a practice of sending into the Southern States for their peach pits, for the reason that there were more seedlings or natural fruit raised in the South.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Answers to July 22d.

1409. Rose—knot.

1410. (1)

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(2)

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1411.

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    G
   FOR
  FUROR
 GORDIAN
  ROIST
   RAT
    N
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1413. C, car, cares, caromel, carolite, remised, setee, sid, lid, C.

1408. Almanac.

1414. (1) When is butter like Irish children? Answer—When it is made into little Pats.

(2) Why is a man who stakes his money in a gambling-house like a star? Answer—Because he's an ass to risk.

(3) What musical instrument has had an honorary degree conferred upon it? Answer—Fiddle, D. D.

(4) Which is easier to spell, fiddle-de-de or tiddle-de-dum? Answer—The former, because it is spelled with more e's.

(5) What is the difference between a mischievous mouse and a beautiful young lady? Answer—One harms the cheese, and the other charms the he's.

1412. (Reserved.)

New Tangles.

1419. Half square, by Rose:

A green marble from Rome; a genus of plants which yield a blue dye; timid; a genus of birds; the eyelid; to be; a letter.

1420. Diamonds, by Quiz:

(1) In home; a genus of serpents; a Chinese collector; an animal; in home.

(2) In Christmas; a messenger; coarse serge; to recede; in Christmas.

1421. Diamonds for Amy, by Rose:

(1) In Carrie; a Hebrew dry measure; an oratory in the temple at Mecca, containing the black stone said to have been given to Abraham by an angel; a barrel; in Carrie.

(2) In blind; a dwelling; a piece of leather cross ing the breast, used by men who drag sledges in coal mines; to ramble; in blind.

1422—Decapitations to form an inverted right angle triangle, by H. E. P.

A word of ten letters, meaning to deprive of breath. Decapitate, and leave maternal care; again, and leave the expression of a bride; again, an ornament; again, a fish; again, going wrong; again, an ornament; again, a suffix; again, the initials of a title; again, a consonant.

Answers to Correspondents.

Gus.—1398, 1402, 1414, 1415 (in part).

Rose—1408, 1409, 1411, 1415.

Quiz says: "I am sure that the answer to 1397 does not 'fill the bill,' since it does not show 'two sisters and their two brothers.'"

From the *Pacific Press* for June 25th the following is taken by a correspondent: "The custom of using another person's nom de plume is an objectionable practice, and should not be tolerated. It is easily remedied, and is therefore at once checked by respectable puzzle editors. Rose, a prominent puzzleress of the Quiet Hour, SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION, in a recent issue complained bitterly against a puzzler using her nom in the puzzle department of the San Francisco *Examiner*, conducted by Crow Quill, leading others to think that the contributions appearing therein over the name of Rose were written by her. A puzzle having been dedicated to her by a friend in the department, she answers it in the Quiet Hour, refusing to send the solution to the *Examiner*, evidently presuming, and we think very properly, that an injustice is being done her by the 'runner' of that column."

It seems that President Grevy has at last concluded to pay the fee, and is a Knight of the Golden Fleece. The ceremony was deprived of the pomp which accompanied it several centuries back. The sponsers were the Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Fernau-Nunez. Neither was in uniform. The former in the most negligent fashion, and with a cigar in his mouth, awaited the latter at the gate of the Elysee. The ceremony was performed in the grand drawing room. The President was surrounded by several friends, including M. de Freycinet, General Billot and M. Wilson. Senor Avellano read the decree of nomination. After the usual formalities, the two Dukes buckled the collar at the nape of his Excellency's neck.

STREETS IN BERLIN.

THE PRINCIPAL STREET IN THE CITY—BRANDENBURG GATE.

Statue of Frederick the Great—Royal Library—Pleasure Garden—Museum—National Gallery.

BERLIN, July 8, 1882.

A stranger entering for the first time the great German capital—the city of a million and a half inhabitants; the city of 25,000 soldiers; the city which vies with Vienna for the third place among the capitals of Europe—does not generally begin at once to burrow into museums, explore castles and spy out churches. No; he finds objects enough on the outside to occupy the undivided attention of both eyes and ears; in fact, he finds himself longing that, for a season, the mantle of the ancient Argus might fall upon him. His first resort is generally the King's highway,

"UNTER DEN LINDEN,"

Whose beauty wrings exclamations of surprise and delight from even the most phlegmatic and indifferent visitor. Here he sees an attractive vista of about 200 feet in breadth and over a mile in length, stretching in one continuous line from the Brandenburg Gate to the King's Palace. It derives its name from the beautiful avenues of linden trees, with an occasional chestnut, which stand in thick double rows on either side of the wide pedestrian passage. Between each row is a road for horseback-riders, outside of which, on either side, is a carriage road and a side walk. This he finds, for the entire length, a most delightful walk or drive. But let us notice some of its attractions, beginning with the grand and imposing Brandenburg Gate, which forms the entrance to the city from the "Thier Garten" or public park. The gate is constructed from sandstone, in imitation of the Propylea at Athens. It is 85 feet high and 205 feet wide, and boasts of five different passages, separated by massive Doric columns. The central passage is reserved for

ROYAL EQUIPAGES,

And a guard is stationed on either side. The gate is surmounted by a graceful quadriga of victory in copper. In 1807 this quadriga was taken to Paris by the French, but was brought back again at the conclusion of the war in 1814. On the side of the gate next to the town are two wings resembling Grecian temples. The one on the right contains a telegraph office and the pneumatic postoffice, on the left the guard-house. On the outside are handsome colonnades for the use of foot passengers, who continually come and go. Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden proper lies the beautiful Parisian Square, so named from the victories of 1814. On one side is the palace of the French Embassy, and on the other that of the English. Before each building are grassy lawns, each adorned with choice flower beds and a gigantic fountain, whose white spray cheers and refreshes the traveler as he passes through the gate. We now observe handsome dwellings and alluring stores of every kind. The picture stores never fail to attract. The latest excitement, before which every one must halt, is a large photograph of

THE FOUR KAISERS.

Emperor William, over 83 years of age, sits in an armchair holding his great-grandson, the future Emperor, only a few months old. At his right stands the Crown Prince, and at his left Prince William, father of the baby prince. In the drives we notice the elegant carriages of the nobility en route for the Thier Garten; and sometimes we see a royal equipage. We recognize it by the waving white plume in the hat of the driver and the double row of eagles which adorn the livery of both driver and footman. Passing on, we soon arrive at the well known aquarium. If we enter we shall find stone caves, subterranean passages, and other imitations of natural objects, all so skillfully fitted up that we almost believe we are wandering through a labyrinth of underground grottoes. There are birds of every description, salt and fresh water fish of every kind, besides innumerable animals, from the long wicked snake to the interesting monkey. Two immense orang-outangs occupy a large queer three-cornered cage, from one side of which the faces of the visitors pressed against the wires of the other side can be seen. Two foreigners were doing the aquarium one day, and as one stood fascinated by the beautiful sea anemone the other cried out, "Jane, come quick! See this cage of monkeys; their faces are just too human!" The big, ugly, brown orang-outangs flung themselves from their dens above at that moment, and the human faces on the other side shouted their applause. At right angles with the Linden are the finest and busiest streets in Berlin; indeed, all the life and bustle of the city are centered in Unter den Linden and the principal streets which cross it. Frederick street is especially worthy of attention, being over two miles long, wide and finely macadamized. At regular intervals

A STALWART SCHUTZMAN,

In blue uniform and shining helmet, sits like a warrior upon his black horse, while at every turn we see a schutzman who does not sit on a horse, but who is not only a terror to evil-doers but is also ever ready to point out the nearest way to museums and galleries. Not far from Frederick street we come to the Passage or Kaiser Gallery, which leads diagonally to Behren street. This is not the largest but it is said to be one of the handsomest and busiest arcades in Europe. The Passage is tastefully decorated with terra cotta, and contains shops, restaurants, a cafe, the Panoptican, the microscopic aquarium, a post and telegraph office. In the immediate vicinity is the famous Cafe Bauer, the finest restaurant in Berlin. This is fitted up with fine paintings, flowers and white marble busts of the Kaiser and the Kaiserin. As we pass along we notice the royal crown over every door where any kind of business is done; for every storekeeper that ever sold a rattle or pound of coffee to any number of the numerous royal family, immediately procured a crown and shield and styled himself "Konigliche Hoflieferant," or one who supplies the Court. Dr. B. and his wife, of Boston, noticed the frequent recurrence of this sign; noticed it on the beer wagons, on the shops, on the corner groceries, and, as they passed an apothecary's shop one day, Mrs. B. stopped and said, emphatically: "Dan, what do you suppose this Hoflieferant is, that they make so much fuss about? Do go in and buy a bottle; I am sure it would be good for you." Since they have studied German the doctor tells the story with great glee. Between the termination of the Linden proper and the collection of grand buildings rises the imposing bronze statue of

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

This was erected in 1851, and executed by the masterly hand of Rauch. It is 44 feet high, and pronounced by many to be the grandest monument of the kind in the world. The renowned King sits on his horse in coronation robes, with his inseparable companion, his walking-stick, in his right hand. The polished granite pedestal is divided into three sections. The upper section contains allegorical figures, scenes from the King's education and domestic life, his apotheosis and figures representing the different virtues. The central section contains large size figures of officers and contemporaries of the great King. The lower section is covered with names of distinguished men, chiefly soldiers in the time of Frederick the Great. The foundation of this magnificent monument was laid in 1840, on the hundredth anniversary of the accession of Frederick the Great to the throne of Prussia. Now appear the collection of grand edifices. At the right of the statue rises the palace of the Emperor. This is a plain, square building, the corners of which are adorned with the royal eagle, over which a flag waves when the Emperor resides here. Opposite the palace is the Building Academy, whose immense clock over the gateway is one of the

VETERAN TIMEKEEPERS OF BERLIN.

In close proximity are the University buildings, large enough to accommodate 36,000 students. In the garden in front stand the statues of the illustrious brothers, William and Alexander von Humboldt. Adjoining the palace is the Royal Library, said to have been built in imitation of the Royal Winter Riding School at Vienna, and also claiming the reputation of being one of the most effective rococo structures in Berlin. This library contains 900,000 volumes and 15,000 manuscripts, among which are the first impressions of Luther's translation of the Bible, Melancthon's report of the "Diet of Worms" and Gutenburg's Bible on parchment. Near the library is the Royal Opera House. This building is not at all attractive from the outside; but the crimson tint, grand royal box, statuary and beautiful frescoing render the interior charming as the abode of the fairies. Behind the opera house stands the Roman Catholic Church of St. Hedwig, which was erected by Frederick the Great between the years 1747–73. This is an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. But Berlin cannot boast of beautiful churches; indeed, there is not one in the city of world-wide fame.

THE ROYAL GUARD HOUSE

Opposite, was constructed by the great architect Schinkel. It is Doric style, in the form of a Roman fortified gate. Near it are three formidable cannon. Military music on certain days of the week never fails to draw a crowd of delighted listeners. The palace of the Crown Prince is adjacent the Opera House, and an arch over the street connects it with the building known as the Palace of the Princesses. This contains an interesting art collection of the Crown Princess. Opposite the palace of the Crown Prince is the Arsenal, one of the finest buildings in Berlin. This is a square structure, each side of which is 288 feet long, with a quadrangle in the middle. It is richly decorated with fine sculptures, among which the heads of expiring warriors on the keystones of the window arches are considered remarkable specimens of workmanship. We now cross over the Schloss Brucke (castle bridge) which spans the Spree river. This is decorated with eight groups of statuary in marble, all illustrating scenes in the life of a warrior. At the left of the bridge extends the beautiful Lust Garten (pleasure garden), a square of 247 yards long and 220 yards wide. In the center, on a pedestal of granite twenty feet in hight rises the equestrian statue of Frederick William III. This statue was inaugurated June 16, 1871, during the festival which celebrated the victories over the French. The garden abounds in cosy nooks, in which benches are placed, where men, women and children can sit and enjoy the flowers and trees, the playing of fountains and singing of birds to their heart's content. For those who love

BIRDS, FLOWERS AND LITTLE CHILDREN,

It is exceedingly interesting to stroll through the garden in the morning, when the nurses have gathered from near and from far with fresh, rosy children of every description. The children sit among the flowers and drop crumbs of their "butterbrod" on the stone mosaic to the trusting little birds that hop about and twitter out their thanks for the welcome lunch. Before the garden stands the Royal Palace, a handsome Renaissance structure, which is said to be one of the largest in the world. In the time of Frederick the Great this palace served as a residence for all the members of the royal family; but now only two Princes occupy apartments here; the rest of the building consists of reception-rooms, apartments for royal guests, and the dwellings of a few officials. The old museum at the rear of the garden is pronounced an admirable example of Greek architecture. The Ionic portico of eighteen columns is approached by a broad flight of steps. This building was also the work of the famous Schinkel. Behind the old Museum is the new Museum; these are connected by a short passage crossing above the street. On the corner between the Museum and the Cathedral is stationed one of those queer little out-door fruit stands. This is presided over by an old woman with small blue eyes, weather-beaten features and a body of most unwieldy proportions, who is generally known as "Apfel Lise." Some time ago she sold her earthly house of clay, her spiritual tenement, for 40 thalers, to the hospital, for the benefit of science; property to be taken possession of immediately after death. At the time of this curious business transaction she resembled a sphere, but since the sale she has resumed more rational proportions.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,

On a basement 39 feet high, stands east of the new Museum. This charming building is in the form of a Corinthian temple, 200 feet long and 105 feet wide. It is in the center of a square which is surrounded by Doric colonnades and embellished with statues, flower beds and a magnificent fountain, which plays continually in a beautiful basin of colored mosaic. On the east side of the Lust Garten, between the Palace and Museum, that queer, insignificant looking building is the Royal Cathedral. Beneath it are the burial vaults of the royal family. We have now noticed the principal objects of interest on the principal street of Berlin; but the treasures rich and rare hidden away within the walls of some of these grand old buildings are worthy of a description, which in course of time may also find its way to our blessed land of sunshine.

FAR WEST.

ABOUT HORSESHOES.—Any one who will take the trouble to examine, even casually, the anatomy of the horse's foot will see that the frog is a wedge of elastic tissue fitted for concussion. Each time it pounds the earth it spreads the hoof laterally by reason of its shape, for it is not only a wedge anteroposteriorly, but also vertically. It is fitted for concussions as perfectly as is the sole of the dog or the cat. We know it is a moot point among even good horsemen as to whether in shoeing frog-pressure should be courted or avoided. Experience, we believe, will be in favor of frog-pressure, and both anatomy and common sense are on its side. The frog is precisely fitted, as we have said, for such pressure, and even our stony street pavements do but harden and develop the frog just as the bare-footed boy has his foot-sole toughened. Xenophon tells us in his school for horsemen that colts brought up on dry, stony soils never need protection. The ordinary shoe, with heel and toe cork, lifts the foot-sole from the ground and prevents such frog pressure. But, as a rule, such horses have more or less contracted heels and have not a long, free stride. Their gait is "groggy." Take off such shoes and put on the Goodenough or a similar shoe, and it is remarkable to see how their gait improves and how the heel expands. In the winter time, owing to the ice, it is necessary to shoe them with corks say two or three times; all the rest of the year the Goodenough, applied cold, is by far the best shoe. We speak after considerable experience.—[Medical News.

A fine statute of "Endymion" will be placed above the grave of the late Wm. H. Rhinehart, the sculptor, at Baltimore. It has been cast in bronze from Mr. Rhinehart's own model.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

INEXPENSIVE PUDDING—HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE—BREAD SPONGE.

Matters of Interest to the Housekeeper—Parlor and Kitchen—Useful Information.

CALEDONIA CREAM.—Two ounces of raspberry jam, two ounces red currant jam, sifted loaf sugar, the whites of two eggs. Put all into a bowl, and beat with a spoon for three-quarters of an hour. This is a mixture that is much used in Scotland as a delicacy.

TIP TOP CAKE.—One pound of sugar, one cupful of butter, four eggs, one cupful of milk, one pound of chopped raisins, half a pound of chopped figs, half a grated nutmeg, one small teaspoonful of soda, one tea spoonful of cream of tartar; flour to make it of a proper consistency.

A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in a case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept throughout the night by a small piece of candle.

CHEAP PUDDING.—An inexpensive but delicious pudding is made of one cup of sugar, two cups of milk, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth in a little milk, one tablespoonful of butter; flavor with nutmeg; a little fruit adds very much to the goodness of the pudding. Make a thin crust as for tarts; fill with the mixture and bake.

TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.—Put a sufficient quantity of coffee in the pot and pour boiling water on it; stir and place it on the fire. As soon as four or five bubbles have risen take it off the fire and pour out a teacupful and return it; set it down for one minute, then pour gently over the top one teacupful of cold water; let it stand one minute longer and it is ready for use.

LEMON FROTH.—The yolks of four eggs, slowly beaten up with half a pint of hock over the fire, juice and rind of a lemon, sugar to taste. Do not let it boil, or it will curdle. Beat the whites of the eggs to a solid froth, add them to the sauce directly it is taken off the fire, and beat all together for five minutes. Half the quantity sufficient for a small number.

TIP TOP PUDDING.—One pint of bread crumbs, quart of milk, one cupful of sugar, the grated peel of a lemon, yolks of four eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Bake. When done spread fresh strawberries over the top (or if not in season for strawberries use a cupful of preserved raspberries); put over that a merringue made with the whites of the eggs, a cupful of sugar and the juice of the lemon. Return it to the oven to color. Let it partly cool and serve it with rich cream.

A NOTE ON CHARACTER.—The character of the woman in every society is always the preponderating influence, and when we talk of a "refined community," we lay a tribute at the feet of the refined woman in that community. We hear a great deal of talk about disenthralling women from the prejudices of ages. But frivolous and vain women will not be elevated however suffrage may be granted them. Their influence is always evil, for they do have an influence.—[The Housekeeper.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Plug up mice holes with soap. The mice will not go through. When about to cook anything, get together everything that you expect to use. See that the fire is right to begin with, and remember that as much depends on the baking as on the making. The true physiological way of treating burns and scalds is at once to exclude the air, with cotton batting, flour, scraped potato or anything that is handiest. To keep seeds from the depredations of mice, mix some pieces of camphor with them. Camphor placed in trunks or drawers will prevent mice from doing them injury.

CRAB SALAD.—Take the picked meat of twelve boiled crabs, or one well-drained can of crab meat. Set this away to become cold, then arrange it upon a bed of crisp, tender lettuce. Work quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, then add the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, a dessert-spoonful of mustard powder, cayenne pepper and salt to taste. Mix these ingredients well together, then stir the mixture over the fire, and add vinegar until it is as acid as you wish it. Continue to stir it until it thickens like boiled custard, then remove it from the fire and set it away to become thoroughly cold. The dressing must not be poured over the salad until the time of serving it.

USES OF A PAN OF BREAD SPONGE.—1. Take one pint of sponge, add one tablespoon of sugar, one tablespoon of melted butter, one egg, and set to rise for biscuits. 2. Take another pint of sponge, one cup of molasses, three tablespoons of sour milk or cream, one-half teaspoon each of soda and cream of tartar, two eggs, one nutmeg, and set to rise for doughnuts. 3. Knead the rest of the sponge as for bread. 4. When the dough for the bread is light, cut off a piece the size of a small bowl, make the rest into loaves. 5. Take the piece of reserved dough, cut up fine, add one cup of brown sugar, one tablespoon cinnamon, one cup raisins or currants, one-half cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda, three eggs well beaten, mix well and steam four hours, and you have a delicious pudding.

STRAW AIR-CASTLES.—I will try and give directions for making straw air-castles. Cut twelve straws of a length, say six inches, and cut six little squares of red cloth; now a darning needle and long thread. Double a piece of the red cloth and string it on the thread, then a straw and then a piece of cloth, and so on till you have four straws on the thread; then put the needle through the first piece of cloth, then put on a straw and cloth and a straw and through a corner; then a straw and cloth and straw and fasten in the first piece of cloth and cut off the thread. Now put the thread through one of the free corners and string on a straw, then through the next corner, and so on around to the first piece, and it is finished. Make three of this size and one with eleven-inch straws; hang up one of the small ones, then tie the larger one on the bottom of it, then another on the bottom of that, and hang the others inside of the big square, and put a straw on the thread that we hang the inside square on, and that lets it down nearer the center of the big square; then we make smaller squares and tie on the four corners of the three and one for the bottom, and then smaller ones for the bottom of them. We make them different ways, and add more small squares wherever they will look well. I think they are the prettiest air-castles I have ever seen.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins SEPTEMBER 14th. The Register for 1882 contains a list of the graduates for the past 55 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director. jy15-4plmSTuTh*

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BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the Clerk of said Board, at San Quentin, up to and including AUGUST 10, 1882, and awarded on the following day, at 11 A. M., for furnishing the above-named supplies. Conditions as per schedules furnished at the Clerk's office, San Quentin. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids if deemed unreasonably high. G. W. SCHELL, President Board State Prison Directors. J. V. ELLIS, Clerk. jy21-14t

Bids for Supplies.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE BOARD of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, for furnishing supplies for the City Dispensary for one year from July 1, 1882; bids to be opened AUGUST 7, 1882, at 11 o'clock A. M. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by acceptable sureties. [jy25-td] THOS. H. BERKEY, Clerk.

REREGISTRATION.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD of Supervisors of Sacramento county, made in conformity with Section 1094 of the Political Code, and entered of record on the 9th day of December, 1881, canceling all names then on the Great Register of said county, and requiring a reregistration of the voters therein, all persons entitled to be registered as voters in said county are hereby notified to present themselves at the office of the County Clerk, in the Court-house at the city of Sacramento, for such registration. Sacramento, December 10, 1881. THOMAS H. BERKEY, County Clerk. jy10-tf

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