FOR THE LADIES.

MATTERS ABOUT THE HOME AND DRESS.

The Art of Hair-Dressing—A Costly Bride—Notes of the Season—Household Hints.

A wedding took place a few days since, in the highest circles of the British aristocracy, which will interest our readers by reason of the clothes displayed. His Grace, the Duke of Buckingham, was married to Miss Montgomory, eldest daughter of Sir Graham Montgomery. The bridegroom was born the same year his new father-in-law was, and is twenty-five years older than the bride. That, however, is nobody's business. Least of all is it ours, who in this column care for nothing but clothes. The wedding was in St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London. The British aristocracy do not consider themselves properly wedded unless the ceremony is performed either in St. Peter's or in St. George's, Hanover Square. But the dress, the dress! Well, it was a magnificent costume of white satin, with a petticoat of lace, embroidered with gold. The dress was trimmed with rare old Flemish point lace, looped up with natural orange flowers. The veil, too, was of ancient and precious point lace, and was fastened with a spray of diamond lilies, which the bride's mother gave her. The young lady's jewelry appears to have been somewhat mixed, inasmuch as we read that she wore a pearl necklace and a diamond and ruby bracelet. Now you know how a duke's bride dresses. The bride maids wore white satin brocaded dresses, trimmed with lace. The bridegroom made each a present of a blue enameled brooch set in pearls, and having on it her monogram set in "pure white diamonds." Those Americans who are dying to ape the British aristocracy will please make a note that this sort of present is the proper thing for the bridegroom to give each bridesmaid, and that there must be about half a meeting-house full of these young ladies. The bridesmaids at this wedding wore bonnets of blue velvet trimmed with shaded wings.—[London correspondent.

ARTISTIC WORK IN HAIR.

The Hair-Dressers' Association in Paris, called by I know not what grandiloquent titles, is gradually creating kindred institutions on this side of the water. Soirees conducted on the most aristocratic lines are held periodically in London, at which artistic competitions take place, and gold and silver medals are awarded. It is already becoming a common thing when you sit down to have your hair cut in some semi-fashionable little atelier to see gorgeous certificates in splendid frames to the effect that the operator whose shears are musically whirling around your head is the holder of a gold, or silver, or bronze medal in some famous artistic competition in connection with the dressing of hair. It is not, therefore, surprising that a serious attempt is being made to revive a dead and gone custom which many of my readers will probably remember. Hair rings set in gold, necklets of hair, watch chains of hair, gold trinkets with hair trophies in the shape of weeping willows and impossible monuments will, I am sure, occur to most people who look back to their youthful days. Half a century ago this thing was popular everywhere, and sometimes very artistic combinations of various colored hairs—gray, black, white, brown and red—were to be seen in efforts at landscape and architectural art. The particular gold medalist who honors me with his attention whenever my locks are in danger of suggesting Bunthorne or Oscar Wilde has just finished quite a remarkable picture of Bruges in hair, the labor of some years. A little way off it has all the brightness and sharpness of a clever etching. The Orleans family, I learn, are reviving the old fancy for hair jewelry in France, and a lady friend of mine who gossips charmingly about fashions tells me we shall soon again hear on this side of the channel of love trophies in the shape of locks of hair, hair lockets, hair bangles and many other hirsute devices for utilizing French ingenuity.—[London Letter.

FASHION NOTES.

New designs in pocket handkerchiefs have rose-colored blocks, on each of which is a delicately embroidered spray in white. Others have garlands of flowers in the natural colors.

Fans are as large; the tendency is for them to be larger. Feathers are used in every shade and kind. One of marabout feathers has very elegant pearl sticks mounted in silver.

Full skirts with straight breadths, worn with plain, round waists, are struggling desperately for a foothold again. It remains to be seen whether they will succeed. It has been nearly twenty years since they were the mode, and they look very odd now.

Jackets for very young boys have basques much cut up and of various shapes, usually trimmed with buttons. The most stylish model is a jacket closing by a single button and showing the vest. The trousers are fastened above the knee by three buttons or by a band of goods and a buckle.

In the cut and make of frocks for girls, it is not likely that the princess styles will be displaced, but some old forms will be revived. The yoked waist is attached to moderately full-tucked skirts, and the single skirt with hem and tucks, instead of the draperied overskirt and polonaise.

Thin materials for evening parties (not balls) are invariably made up with high neck and long sleeves over a bodice lining cut low, or else pointed front and back with the merest rudiment of sleeve. The black lace and jet-embroidered net has often a lining of white tulle, which is exceedingly becoming to complexions having too much color, while for pale persons delicate pink tulle is a wonderful improvement.

A pretty Princesse dress for a young girl is made of blue cashmere, edged with a wide box-plaited flounce, headed by two rows of soutache braid. The front is seamless and the dress is buttoned up the back. A full scarf-drapery of embroidered cashmere is fastened behind, just below the waist line, and is much puffed and falls behind to the middle of the flounce. The collar and sleeves are trimmed with the soutache braid.

The costumes for tennis and skating are made with very light drapery, but with more fullness than other skirts. Their weight keeps them in place. Plain lady's cloth is a favorite material. A pretty style is to tuck the skirt from the hem to the waist, placing a band of fur, astrakhan or rough plush, over the hem. The basque is short and round on the hip, and has a broad band of fur around it. Fur vests are seen on skating costumes.

There never was a time that we remember when metals were so worked into dress trimmings as they are at present. Gold, silver and steel fabrics in every shape are used as ornaments and drapery. The handsomest and most brilliant of these metallic effects is produced by drapery. There is a thin fabric or veiling into which the metal threads are woven till the transparent cloth has a sheen that is indescribable. It is called gold and silver tissue. A piece of it thrown about the head and shoulders like a scarf, or tastefully disposed about the dress, gives an effect like the moonlight of a midsummer night's dream. All these tissues, gold, silver and steel, are much used for making waists that go with velvet and brocade skirts for evening and reception dresses. The same flashing, exquisite material is made into panels upon the skirt. The front of the skirt is covered with bead embroidery or lace of the same metal. The steel tissue is much used with dark blue velvet. Pearl beading is also very popular. There are beautiful and novel combinations of color also. Light and dark shades of the same color are associated with beautiful effect. Another striking combination is of old gold, green and scarlet. Ruchings are not as much worn as they were. The tendency is now in the direction of flat collars and cuffs.

HYGIENIC AMERICAN DINNER.

Sunday—Hard Graham rolls, leavened Graham bread, or (in cold weather) steamed corn bread. Sweet potatoes, or baked squash. String beans, mashed potatoes. Stewed or baked tomatoes. Cranberry pie. Compromise—Lamb chops, or pot roast, celery or spinach, the latter with lemons.

Monday—Oranges; hard Grahem rolls; corn bread, or Graham loaf bread. Pearl or cracked wheat; stewed or baked beans. Boiled or mashed potatoes; stewed turnips. Compromise—Barley and tomato soup, or "All the garden" soup—no oranges. Rice pudding, or beef or mutton hash.

Tuesday—Hard Graham rolls; corn bread, or rye, wheat and Indian bread. Stewed squash, or ruta-baga turnips. Canned peas, canned corn, or succotash. Baked tomatoes. Stewed or canned tomatoes. Compromise—Farina or pudding, or lemon custard pudding.

Wednesday—Hard Graham rolls; mush rolls, or steamed corn bread; nuts; baked or mashed potatoes; barley or rice; canned corn; baked tomatoes; stewed or canned fruit; apple or peach cobbler, or other fruit pie. Compromise—Beef or mutton pie, or broiled beefsteak; apple batter pudding, or sweet apple pudding; no fruit pie or cobbler.

Thursday—Hard Graham rolls; corn bread, or leavened Graham bread. Sweet potatoes, cabbage, string beans, or spinach. Boiled or mashed potatoes; sliced or canned tomatoes, or fresh oranges. Compromise—Manioca pudding, rice pie, or steamed Indian pudding—no oranges.

Friday—Bananas. Hard Graham rolls; hot water rolls, or leavened Graham bread. Mashed or baked potatoes. Stewed turnips or parsnips, stewed or baked tomatoes. Hominy, samp or canned corn. Compromise—Baked fish, or beef's tongue with tomato sauce. Oranges—no bananas.

Saturday—Hard Graham rolls; corn bread, or rye, wheat and Indian bread. Boiled or mashed potatoes. Lima beans or succotash. Stewed onions or canned peas; sliced tomatoes or oranges. Compromise—Tomato (or bean and tomato) soup—no onions or peas. Pumpkin, squash or potato pie—no oranges.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

White enameled furniture is coming in fashion for bed-room sets. This is set off by having the toilet china and the ribbon rosettes for the chairs and muslin curtains of some deep hue. Yellow or peacock blue or Japanese pink are the new fancies.

The Arabs grind their coffee as fine as flour, and boil it in a copper saucepan without a lid. They would not, on any account, boil it in a covered vessel, as that would prevent the deleterious qualities from escaping and make the coffee bitter.

A lovely lambrequin for a "blue-room" is of white broadcloth with tiny fans of satin or brocades in blue applied; canary-colored silk or gilt cord, or narrow braid may be used to outline and embellish. The edge may be pinked, or be simply cut in points.

Oatmeal cakes may be successfully kept from crumbling if you add a little wheat flour to oatmeal mush; knead it, and then roll it quite thin, and bake for half an hour in a hot oven. These must be kept where they will be dry, as they absorb moisture surprisingly and are rendered unfit for use by it.

The subjoined simple preparation is said to be desirable for cleaning and polishing old furniture. Over a moderate fire put a perfectly clean vessel. Into this drop two ounces of while or yellow wax. When melted, add four ounces of pure turpentine, then stir until cool, when it is ready for use. The mixture brings out the original color of the wood, adding a luster equal to that of varnish.

To stew green peas, take a pint of young peas and two young lettuces, cut the latter up small, and put them with the peas into a saucepan with a small cupful of water and a little salt, let them stew very gently until quite tender, then add a lump of white sugar the yelks of two eggs well beaten and two tablespoonfuls of cream. Stir all together for a short time, but do not allow the mixture to boil.

Peas and buttered eggs are prepared as follows: Stew a pint of young peas with a tablespoonful of butter, a little salt, pepper and chopped parsley until quite tender; beat the yelks and whites of two eggs in a basin, pour over the peas when they are ready, and serve as quickly as possible on toast, or else with sippets of toast around. This dish must be sent to the table very quickly, or else the eggs will harden.

This is a crimson stain which is frequently applied to woods for musical instruments, etc.: Take ground Brazil wood, one pound; water, three quarts, and cochineal, half an ounce. Boil the Brazil wood with the water for half an hour, strain the decoction and add the cochineal. Then boil the mixture very gently for half an hour, when it will be ready for use. After the stain is applied to the wood allow it to dry well before using the varnish.

This is the season of the year for washing blankets. The following method has been highly recommended by an experienced housekeeper: For half a dozen double blankets take one pound of borax, dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, with a pound of pure white bar soap, shaved up finely. Stir until all is melted. Then put the blankets into a tub—as many as will go in—turn water upon them just warm to the hand, and mix with it the solution of borax and soap. If three double blankets are to be washed, take half the mixture at one time. Never rub soap upon any kind of woolen, or rub the blankets, but souse them up and down in the suds, and squeeze them in the hands, and pull them from one hand into the other, until all the dirt and soil are removed. If there are spots of grease upon the blankets, a little borax and soap can be gently rubbed upon them until they are extracted, but much rubbing will full up the texture. When white and clean, rinse in lukewarm water, and use two waters if one does not leave them very white. Wring through a wringer, hang on the line and pull straight and smooth. Blankets should always be washed on a sunny day, when they can dry quickly, and be folded up before the dew commences to fall. They do not need to be ironed, but can be passed through a mangle, if one is at hand. They can be laid between two mattresses and pressed, or put on shelves in the linen closet, and heavy books placed upon them.—[N.Y. Post.

AMENDMENT RELATING TO FISH.—A correspondent of the RECORD-UNION inquires what the last Legislature did in the matter of amending the Penal Code relative to fish. An Act was passed amending Section 634, as follows: "Every person who, between the 31st day of August and the 1st day of October of each year, takes or catches, buys, sells, or has in his possession, any fresh salmon, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall set or draw, or assist in setting or drawing, any net or seine for the purpose of taking or catching salmon or shad in any of the public waters of this State at any time between sunrise of each Saturday and sunset of the following Sunday, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall, for the purpose of catching shad or salmon in any public waters of this State, fish with or use any seine or net the meshes, when drawn closely together and measured, inside the knot, less than seven and one-half inches in length, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than $100, or in default, not less than 100 days in the County Jail. One-half of all moneys collected for fines for violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the informer, one-quarter to the District Attorney of the county in which the action is tried, and one-quarter shall be paid into the Fish Commission fund; all other costs shall be charged and collected from the county in which the action is prosecuted. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the United States Fish Commissioners, or the Fish Commissioners of this State, from taking such fish as they deem necessary for the purpose of artificial hatching at all times."

FOR coughs, sore throat, asthma, catarrh, and other diseases of the bronchial tubes, no more useful article can be found than "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

A valuable horse at Roseburg, Or., became fastened between two small oak trees about eighteen inches apart, and in his efforts to free himself became so exhausted that he died a few hours after his release.

SICK headache? Piles, constipation, bilious headache and dyspepsia are all speedily cured by Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy.

THE FARM.

SOMETHING UPON THE ART OF BUTTER MAKING.

A New Egg-Preserving Process—Utilizing Sheepskins—General Notes, Etc.

PROF. ARNOLD ON BUTTER MAKING.

In a communication to the New York *Tribune* Professor Arnold says upon the subject of butter making: "It is generally taken for granted that the ripening of cream consists in the souring of it. There is a bare possibility that the souring may have something to do with the results, but the ripening does not depend upon souring alone. When I set a sample of milk for forty-four hours at sixty-three degrees in an atmosphere of pure oxygen, and another equal sample from the same mess of milk at the same time and at the same temperature in an atmosphere containing no oxygen, both soured exactly alike and both produced exactly the same quantity of butter. If the ripening of cream and the development of butter flavor depended on souring alone, those two samples of butter should have been alike, since the milk and cream were sour alike in both samples: but they were not alike. They were different and the churning was different. The cream from the milk set in oxygen gas was churned in two-thirds the time required for churning the cream of the milk from which oxygen was excluded by enveloping in it carbonic acid gas.

"The butter from the former was very high-flavored and delicious, and remarkable for its long keeping. The butter from the latter was less flavored, and equally remarkable for its being short-lived. The milk-fats in the latter case appeared to have acquired no new flavor from the fact of souring, but to have retained unchanged the new milk flavor they had when the milk was first set. This experiment, repeated till the results were demonstrated to be uniform, is interesting as showing the fallacy of the current opinion that souring is the potent agent in ripening cream, either for the purpose of brightening the flavor of the butter, or to give it long keeping, or to make churning easy, for it proves positively that something else than souring is necessary to these ends, and that something is free oxygen. Airing, not souring, is the efficient agent for effecting these purposes, but even if well aired the effect will be but feeble if the temperature is kept too low.

"These statements are demonstrated facts, and they explain why submerging milk in ice-water, or any water, while it affords the best protection from deleterious influences without, fails in promoting the highest possible attainment of good in the resulting butter. They explain how cream, in being separated by a centrifugal machine, while fresh from the cow sweet and warm, will develop more flavor in a minute, by the powerful airing it gets by the lightning speed at which it rotates, than can be developed in a day under ice-water with an effectual exclusion from air, the developing agent. It is true that cream may be quickly raised by refrigeration, and warmed and ripened afterwards, but not with the best effects. Cream which is growing old without growing better is deteriorating, and since it has been shown that aeration is essential to a proper ripening, it must be after it is collected into a mass, as it can be when it is spread out on the surface of the milk at just the right temperature.

"The facts above stated are not offered with any thought of settling the question whether acidity plays any part in ripening cream or developing butter flavor, for they do not decide whether the influence of airing is increased or diminished, or not at all affected by the fact of souring, but they do demonstrate that souring alone does not develop any new or improved flavor in the butter-fats, and they prove that airing is absolutely essential. Neither are they intended to decide whether open setting, submerging, the centrifugal, or some other mode of separating cream is the most profitable for general adoption."

A NEW EGG-PRESERVING PROCESS.

J. Hudson, of Coos county, Or., writes as follows to the *Prairie Farmer*: "After many experiments, I think I have hit upon the right way to preserve eggs. It is inexpensive. I got my idea by seeing sea-captains burn charcoal and sulphur, to disinfect ships, kill rats, etc., with carbonic acid and other gases, set free by combustion. Free carbon and sulphur fumes are death to living things, septic germs not excepted. Graphite and lampblack are carbon, and I chose lampblack for my experiment. Sulphur, with lampblack sufficient to hide it, were mixed together. I took a churn twenty inches square, having a circular hole in one side, and on the 1st of February, 1883, placed in it two dozen fresh-laid hen's eggs and two goose eggs, filled a saucer about two-thirds full of the sulphur and lampblack compound and placed it on the eggs; set on fire with a match (it burns slowly and without endangering anything); put on the churn cover, pasting a paper over it, to keep in all the smoke, and left over night. On opening the churn I found about two-thirds of the compound consumed, and that combustion had ceased. I removed the eggs to an open paper box and set them in the store-room. After four weeks they were examined, and found all right; the last of them were tested on the following 4th of July, and were as fresh as when laid. I broke one in a saucer, and placed it in the sun, and it dried out perfectly sweet. Two of the eggs were placed under a hen, with other eggs. The fresh eggs hatched, but she could not spoil the two which had undergone the process; they came out as good as new. I advise *Prairie Farmer* readers to try the experiment. Use perfectly fresh eggs and a dry, air-tight box. I don't pretend to say how long they will keep, but do know the result of my own test."

A SHEEPSKIN RUG.

I first wash the skin in warm soapsuds to make the wool white and clean, and with the fingers pick out matted pieces and all bits of dirt or brush. It generally needs to be washed through at least three waters to get clean, and then must be rinsed once thoroughly in clear, hard water to take out the suds. Dissolve a half pound of alum and a pound of salt in ten quarts of boiling water, and mix this in a tubful of water. Let the skins lie in this ten hours; then hang them over a line to drain, wool side out. As soon as the wool is dry, stretch and tack the skins, wool side down, on some flat surface, as a large board on the side of the barn or wood-house. I stretched mine on the garret floor, after first placing a few papers over the boards, and tacked in as many places as needed. As soon as the skin is about half dry, rub it thoroughly over with a mixture of equal parts of powdered saltpeter and alum, and repeat this every day for three days; then take it up, fold the skin sides together, and lay it away. After three days, spread it down on a table and scrape off all the lumpy places with a blunt knife, and rub well with sand-paper or pumice stone; it will then be soft and pliable.—[Prairie Farmer.

GENERAL NOTES.

Dr. Sturtevant asserts that one cream can be easily and quickly churned by a regular and even motion, while another may be benefited by, may even require, a more violent agitation. There is more difference between creams than between the best specimens of churns.

A correspondent of the *Rural Press* says the wild morning-glory can be killed. If the patch is small, use a hoe thoroughly once a week during the entire season, never letting the sprouts get above ground and leaf out. If the patch is large, use a cultivator thoroughly. One season's work does the business. It is worth trying.

An exchange says: Cows which receive every day at morning, noon and night an ordinary waterpailful of water slightly warmed and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water, will give 25 per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of this drink, and she will become so attached to it as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty.

Parties who have orchards should not neglect to make arrangements to take care of their fruit. The latest advices from the Eastern States go to show that the fruit crops there will be almost a total failure this year, as the winter has been so severe as to not only kill the prospects, but in many places has killed the fruit trees. With a failure in the Eastern States and a good crop on this coast, we will be assured of a good price and a demand for all our dried fruits.—[Portland Farmer.

The fruit crop of Shasta county promises to exceed that of last year both in quality and quantity. The frost which nipped cherries, berries, and other fruit in many counties throughout the State did but little or no damage in this county, from reliable reports. Early vegetables and a few young grape and berry vines were all that suffered. It is estimated that from 700 to 1,000 acres of new fruit trees and vines were set out in this county during the last twelve months, all of which are in a flourishing condition.—[Shasta Courier.

A Westchester county farmer, talking with a New York reporter, said: "I own a farm of 300 acres, and 120 head of milch cows, yet it is all I can do to make ends meet. The land is not worth as much as it was fifty years ago. I couldn't get what I paid for it over twenty-five years ago. The life blood is taken out by the railroad. When it was projected we all thought it would be a good thing. But it has come along like a big sponge and sopped up everything in the way of profit. I pay a cent and a half a quart to send my milk to New York. That takes all my profit."

It is reported that a great reduction of wheat acreage will be made the coming year almost all over the world. Papers from all parts—the Eastern and Central States, the Pacific coast and Europe—are filled with discussions of the wheat question. In no part of America or Europe does the price this year pay for raising. California, one of the great wheat regions of the world, is sick of the crop. The Eastern and Central States lose a good sum on every bushel raised, and even much land is not plowed, and many intend to let a part of their farms lie idle next year, while others will increase the variety of crops, and raise less wheat.

THE KEY OF DEATH.

One of the Terrible Legends of Ancient Venice.

In the collection of curiosities preserved in the arsenal of Venice, there is a key of which the following singular tradition is related:

About the year 1600 one of those dangerous men, in whom extraordinary talent is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader in Venice. The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her hand in marriage, and was, of course, rejected. Enraged at this, he studied how to be revenged. Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon which could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed that it could be turned round with little difficulty; when turned it discovered a spring, which on pressure launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such subtle fineness that it entered into the flesh and buried itself there without leaving external trace.

Trebaldo waited in disguise at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel unperceived into the breast of the bridegroom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but seized with a sudden and sharp pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his home, amid the lamentations of the bridal party. Vain was all the skill of the physicians, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness; and in a few days he died. Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the maiden from her parents, and received a second refusal. They, too, perished miserably in a few days. The alarm which these deaths—which appeared almost miraculous—occasioned excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates; and when, on close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh, terror was universal; every one feared for his own life.

The maiden thus cruelly orphaned had passed the first months of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak with her at the grate. The face of the foreigner had ever been displeasing to her, but since the death of all those most dear to her it had become odious (as though she had a presumption of his guilt,) and her reply was most decisive in the negative. Tebaldo, beyond himself with rage, attempted to wound her through the grate and succeeded; the obscurity of the place prevented his movement being observed. On her return to her room, the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and uncovering it, she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased, the surgeons who hastened to her assistance—taught by the past—wasted no time in conjecture, but, cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life the lady. The State inquisition used every means to discover the hand which dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched, the infamous invention discovered, and he perished on the gibbet. —[Public Opinion.

BITS OF SCIENCE.

A portable lamp, carrying electricity to last twelve hours, has been produced.

A very strong solution of salt made boiling hot will kill insects and preserve wood.

Certain snakes have been observed to utter a cry, like that of a young puppy, on receiving an electric shock.

The specks or beads which float before the eyes are due to slight defects in their tissues and fluids. They are generally present to some extent in all eyes, but are not necessarily a symptom of disease.

The fixed stars do not actually revolve around the north star, but only apparently so, owing to the movement of the earth. The attraction of gravitation operates everywhere, and perfectly accounts for the stability of the universe.

A peculiarity in workers in German silver spoons is the color of the hair, which in time becomes dyed a pale green that requires years to change. The particles of metal—which is chiefly copper—also produce a disease similar to consumption.

A Massachusetts paper mill has adopted a safety paper which will make it extremely difficult for any one to tamper with bank notes or checks printed upon it. The coloring matter of the paper is so prepared that the application of any chemical to remove ink will permanently change the color of the paper, and an ingenious device is added which betrays at once any attempt to make an erasure. Between the two the enterprising forger will be sure to come to grief.

ASUNDER.

Once, when the sun, in slowly-dying splendor,
Sank, sending crimson smiles across the sea;
When, in the twilight, eyes looked true and tender—
"Tell me," you said, "how great your love for me."
Darker and darker grew the sea before us;
Turning, I saw a shadow at your side;
Mist filled the sky and hid the pale stars o'er us;
As those who speak in dreams, my lips replied,
"Some measure love by gold,
By endless time, by boundless sea;
But I—I love you well enough
To leave you, Love, if needs must be."
Words, thoughtless words! but breathing doubt forbidden;
Fears, foolish fears, that love must lull to rest—
Not you or I knew then the meaning hidden,
Veiled in those words you deemed an idle jest;
Now, Love, with paths divided, hands asunder,
Now we have learned the meaning, you and I,
Hid in the misty sky, the dark sea under,
Hid in those words I spoke, and knew not why—
"Some measure love by gold,
By endless time, by boundless sea;
But I—I love you well enough
To leave you, Love, if needs must be."
—(Christian Union.

BACK ache? Hunt's Remedy will cure pains in the back or loins, female diseases, nervous prostration and kidney diseases.

INSECT WORLD.

LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS AND REPLIES.

The White-Lined Sphinx—The False Chinch Bug—Woolly Aphis and Remedies.

THE WHITE-LINED SPHINX.

A moth received from Redding, Shasta county, for identification and its history, is the white-lined sphinx (*Deilephila lineata*). It is a very common insect in this State, and in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, Mexico and Canada. It is generally seen on the wing about twilight, although it flies sometimes in the daytime. It is often seen around honey-suckles, and from its darting flight and method of hovering over flowers, it has received the popular name of the humming-bird moth. In common with the other sphinx moths, its flight is rapid and powerful, therefore difficult to capture, without destroying the scales of the wings and body.

The caterpillar of this moth feeds upon the foliage of the grape-vine to some extent. It is especially fond of young vines, but it is also found on the alfileria, purslane and other field and garden produce, as well as on the foliage of the apple tree. The caterpillar is a yellowish green color, with a subdorsal row of large brown or red spots; also dark spots around the spiracles. When full-grown it measures three to three and a half inches, and enters the ground to pupate. Only in a few cases in young vineyards have they been noticed in such numbers as to be destructive.

Last year the number of those moths captured in the globes of the electric lights, at an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet, in Los Angeles, was really immense. In some cases they filled the globes until they put out the lights. The moth has an expanse of wings of three and a half inches, and is readily detected by the white line on the fore wings, extending from the base along the center of the wing to the apex.

FUNGUS GROWTH.

The rose leaves received having a rusty appearance, are infested by a species of fungus, which is very destructive to the foliage of the bush attacked. As soon as the small orange-yellow particles are seen on the leaves, if the brush and foliage is sprayed with a solution as follows it will prevent its spread: Water, one gallon and a quarter (five quarts); soft soap, three-quarters of a pound; sulphur, quarter of a pound. Boil together and apply in a spray.

WOOLLY APHIS.

E. A. Mount, Juniper ranch, Tehama county: Early in the fall dig a trench around each tree infested by woolly aphis, until the roots are laid bare: in the trench place several shovelfuls of fresh unslacked lime, and mix with some wood ashes if convenient. Pour on this two or three bucketfuls of water; then cover with earth. This will be carried down with the winter rains, and destroy the lice on the roots. In the season when the tree is dormant, wash or spray the parts infested with concentrated lye or commercial potash, one pound of either to each gallon of water used. This, if thoroughly applied, will destroy any lice or eggs on the tree.

In summer fasten a piece of cloth on the end of a pole or short rod; place some of the best coal oil in a bowl or pannikin; with the swab daub the clusters of woolly aphis on the body and branches of the tree. This will destroy them without fail, but as new broods appear, will need to be repeated.

FALSE CHINCH BUG.

Two years ago this pest, known as false chinch bug (*Nysius destructor*), appeared in San Diego county, and spread rapidly in a vineyard at Apex. I advised the placing of hay under the vines, in which the insects would enter to lodge at night, and that it be removed and burned before sunrise. Mr. Merriman reported favorably on this remedy, with an addition of his own; he found that when the hay taken from around the vines was burning, a great many of the insects escaped into the ground. To prevent this he saturated some hay with coal oil and spread it upon the ground, then placed the hay taken from the vine upon it, and the rapid burning of the saturated hay prevented the escape of the pests. This season they have been reported from Courtland, Sacramento county, Davisville, Yolo county, and Stockton. In common with other true bugs, the false chinch bug live by piercing the leaves of the plant with its beak, extracting the juices and causing them to wilt. The specimens sent are larvæ and pupæ. I have not found a perfect insect among them; the larva measures about a sixteenth of an inch in length, color dingy yellow, with some longitudinal dark lines on the body and head; antennæ long and stub-shaped (clovate). The pupa: length about one-twelfth of an inch, same color as larva, lines on back more distinct red and brown, wing-pads in form of two tooth-like yellow processes.

It is strange that these insects have appeared at Davisville, and only infest the grape vines damaged by the frosts. In addition to the hay I recommend the use of a solution for spraying the vines when the attack is of a serious nature. Although these insects are small, they appear in such numbers as to destroy a grape vine in a very short time.

REPORTS OF REMEDIES.

J. D. Rhoades, of Courtland, writes: "I am capturing what I can with the pan and coal oil process same as used for flea-beetles; also putting hay on the ground and burning it. The whale-oil soap and iron compound does not affect them, unless by chance they get drowned."

E. H. Gould, of Davisville, writes, dated May 8th: "Your recommendation was a good one. The whale-oil soap ten pounds; buhach, one pound; water, ten gallons, kills all insects on the vine. The greatest difficulty we have is in reaching the creatures, as many of them are in the ground. Perhaps by repeated operations we can reach them all. They do not seem to be spreading rapidly."

E. C. Neidt & Co., Los Angeles: Your letter in some way got mislaid, and has just been found. I do not know of any combination of the coal oil and lime that would make it an insecticide superior to others at present known for scale insects in citrus trees. I must say that I have never tried it on fruit trees. I have used it in white-washing floors, etc., of granaries to kill the wheat-weevil, but this was much stronger than could be put upon a tree.

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