

FARM AND FRESIDE.

The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache.—Chicago Journal.

If any housekeeper finds it imperative to clean windows on an icy cold day, she can accomplish it safely by using a cloth dampened with alcohol, which never freezes.

If a chimney at the time of building is plastered on the inside with mortar mixed with a strong solution of salt, the soot will not adhere to it, and the chimney will never take fire.

A European horticulturist affirms that washing before cooking impairs the flavor of vegetables. Dirt should be removed with a cloth or brush, or, if washing can not be avoided, it should be postponed until the moment before cooking is commenced.

—Baked Squash: Remove the seeds and soft parts, leaving on the rind; season with salt and a little pepper and bake occasionally in a hot oven. If it is roasting beef, put it in the pan with the meat, but it can be baked without meat, if more convenient.—The House-

—Fat that fries from sausages is particularly nice for shortening gingerbread or snaps on account of the combination of seasoning it contains. A little of it is good to brown the hashed meat for breakfast in, for the same reason, and also for heating up cold boiled potatoes.—Good Housekeep-

—Very fine Chocolate Cake: Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three and one-half cups of flour, three whole eggs and the yolks of two more, one teaspoonful of soda. Beat the whites of two eggs beaten with sugar quite stiff, three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate and one teaspoonful of vanilla.—Detroit Tribune.

—Egg Blancite: One quart of prepared flour, a teaspoonful of lard and twice as much butter, a teaspoonful of salt, two cups of milk, the yolks of two eggs, beaten light. Sift the flour and sift it twice in a bowl, rub in the shortening thoroughly and lightly; mix yolks and milk together and pour into a hole in the flour, work into paste with as little handling as possible; roll into a sheet half an inch thick; cut into round cakes in a floured pan. Eat hot.—N. Y. Herald.

WINTER DISEASES.

The Causes and Symptoms of Winter Cough, Pleurisy and Pneumonia.

"Winter cough," so-called, because troubling the owner of it most at that season, while the summer months are passed in comparative comfort, is generally due to emphysema of the lungs. This is an over-distended condition of the air-cells, accompanied by asthmatic attacks and chronic bronchitis. It is usually due to nervous asthma, or to a neglected bronchitis. Sometimes it comes on after an attack of pneumonia, probably because of violent muscular efforts being made before the lung has recovered its healthy condition after the attack of inflammation. The breathing is labored, especially on exertion; cough persists from the setting in of cold weather until late in the spring; the "whizzing" that accompanies respiration is disagreeable to the sufferer and to all about him; and the expectoration is expelled with difficulty that adds to his ordinary condition of feebleness. This is often mistaken for consumption, but has no relation to tubercle. It results in enlargement of the heart—first by overgrowth, then by overdistension, then dropsy, and eventually the duration of life is shortened. The sanitary precautions to be taken by those subject to "winter cough" are these: The clothing must be light and warm, of flannel next the skin; exposure to wet weather should be avoided as much as possible, the feet being particularly guarded against dampness; extraordinary exertion should not be attempted, as throwing too much work upon the weakened heart; and the chronic bronchitis should be lessened as much as possible by the use of iodide of potassium and balsamic remedies. Too much light should not be taken; they add too much to the bulk of the blood and require too much work from the heart to keep the watery fluid circulating. The quality of the blood should be improved by the use of iron and a highly nutritious diet, of which lean meat should form a considerable proportion.

Flourish and pneumonia are thought by many to be typical winter diseases. But most cases of pleurisy are due to some poison generated within the body, and have no relation whatever to exposure to cold. It is probable that occasionally cold does produce it, mostly in a secondary way. Rheumatism is undoubtedly the basis of some pleurisy and, in its turn, may owe its development to exposure to cold and damp. But pleurisy is more often traceable to kidney diseases or to some other poisoned condition of the blood than simply to cold. The chronic form is never brought on by exposure. Pneumonia of the ordinary type, in which one lobe of one lung is alone affected, begins with a severe chill in most instances. So does small-pox. Like the latter, it is a peculiar fever and, no more than it, is caused by exposure to cold. The chill is apt to make a strong impression on the temperature, but something to do with the disease, but it is erroneous. It is a well-known fact that pneumonia is not most prevalent in the coldest weather. The spring is its favorite season, at least most cases occur after the severest cold weather is over. The other form, which is known as a catarrhal or broncho-pneumonia—in which patches or nodules of inflammation appear scattered through both lungs, is often due to the cold. That is, the chilling of the surface causes "a cold," or more correctly, a bronchitis, and in small children of the aged this may extend to the air cells and become a true broncho-pneumonia. It is, however, more often the sequel to measles, small-pox, diphtheria or some other blood-poisoning than to cold as such. The prevention of this form of disease depends upon preventing the primary infection.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SAID TO BE TRUE.

Encounter Between a Southern Gentleman and a Modest Stranger. The following is strictly true. This statement is made in defense of every thing else which has appeared in this paper.

Several years ago a gentleman, and one, too, who became a distinguished General in the Confederate army, met, in Hot Springs, a man whom he thought he could beat playing billiards. "I can beat you playing billiards," said he, "for ten dollars a game."

The stranger modestly replied that he was not a billiard player, but that as he had a few dollars for which he had no particular use, he would play. The game began. The stranger beat the General in ten games. The General paid the money and remarked, "You have done me playing billiards, but I can whip you."

The stranger, evidently a quiet man, replied: "Is that the custom of the country? Understand that I have been here but a short time and that I desire to do as the people do."

"That is the custom," said the General. "All right. I never had a fight in my life, but if it is the custom of the country to fight a man simply because you can't beat him playing billiards, all right. As a gentleman you will not take advantage of me."

"You have doubtless a lot of tricks in boxing of which I know nothing." "I tell you, sir, that I am a gentleman. Therefore I have no tricks." "All right."

They went into the back yard. The stranger was "akittish," but finally he came up. Friends "talked time" and the boxing began. The Southern gentleman was knocked down. He got up and was knocked down again. Again he tried it and again he went down.

"Look here," said the Southern gentleman, as his friends were wiping the blood off his face, "where do you live?" "In Ireland."

"What is your business?" "I am a prize fighter."

The Southern gentleman turned away. He had whipped every thing that had come along, but he was modest enough to acknowledge that there were some men who could whip him. To-day he is one of the most successful cotton planters in the South, and is capable, but fights when a man asks him to play billiards.—Arkansas Traveller.

CHUCK CONTRIBUTES.

How Old Man Dunder's Boy Assisted a Sunday-School Library. "Looking for Jake, I suppose," said Sergeant Bondall as Mr. Dunder entered the station with a very long face.

"Vheli, I like to see Shaka. I doan know vhas I shall do mit dot boy."

"What is it this time?" "Mr. Dunder laid five alleged half dollar pieces on the desk in a row and replied: "May be you see doose?"

"I do." "Every one of 'em is bogus!" "Dot ish so. Some fellers pass 'em on mit for beer sometimes when I vhas in a hurry. I puts 'em all in a box behind dot bar."

"Well?" "Vheli, last Sunday Shaka takes a notion to go mit Sunday school. Dot vhas all right. It vhas der vhay ter make good boys. Dis morning der superintendant comes down ter me mit dis bogus money and says: "Mr. Dunder, you haf some boy named Shaka?"

"Yes." "Vhas mit our Sunday-school yesterday. He vhas a werry nice boy." "So he vhas."

"We take up a leedle collection to buy some new books, and your son Shaka puts all dis money in der box. What shall you do about it?" "Vheli, sergeant, you see how it vhas. Dot vhas some more tricks by Shaka, and I haf to shell out two dollar and a half good money to make up."

"And where is Jake?" "He ships out vhen dot man comes in, and I doan find him any more. May be you see him pretty soon? If so, yust tell him dot vhas sooch a good shoke, yust I laugh at color, and I doak he can come home. I vill be laughing ha ha ha vhen he comes in. I shall keep laughing till he goes down cellar mit me to see if dot gas-meter vhas leaking, and den—"

"I see."

"If you hear somebody yell out dot he vhas kill and won't neafar do so any more you go right along and mind your business. It vhas Shaka and me, and I vhas taking dot bogus money out of his hide!"—Detroit Free Press.

A. T. Stewart's Mascot.

I hear a queer story of the superstition of A. T. Stewart. From the beginning of his career as a New York merchant until shortly before his death he imagined that his fortune was bound up in that of the little apple woman who had a stand in front of his store. When his chief store was down by the City Hall this little old apple woman was encouraged and protected by him, and when he moved further up Broadway to the big white building now occupied by Denning, it is said that he personally superintended the carrying of the little apple woman's effects to a new stand outside of it. Here she stayed during all of its prosperity in these new quarters, but shortly before his death she disappeared. Stewart looked upon her as a mascot, and he often said, so the story goes, that when she died or left the place that his good luck would go with her. Strange to say it was even so. A few months after this Stewart began to decline, and the apple woman was hardly forgotten before he was in his grave.—Carp, in Cleveland Leader.

She Was All Business.

"I would do anything for you," he murmured, as she clasped her once more to his heart.

"Any thing," she asked, softly. "Will you give me life if you wish it?" "Oh, but Clarence!" she cried, in tones of joy and grief, in the proportion of two parts of joy to one of grief. "You will give your life insured first—and in my favor, won't you, dear?"

THE OSAGE INDIANS.

Unquestionably the Wealthiest Tribe of Red Men in the United States. The Osage is the wealthiest tribe of Indians in the United States. This is due not so much to their personal ability as financiers as to a succession of favorable circumstances, and to the good guardianship of the United States Government. The Osages long ago occupied the country about St. Louis. They were removed from there to a reservation at Westport, Mo., near Kansas City, then to the valley of the Neosho, then to a reservation in Southern Kansas, and finally to their present home in Indian Territory. The Osages were a powerful tribe and to get them off of coveted lands Uncle Sam seems to have been willing to pay them more liberally than the other wards of the Nation. In this way the Osages have come into possession of the Neosho, which includes a tract of land in Indian Territory fifty miles square, or about 1,500,000 acres, and an annuity of \$250,000. This is the interest on United States bonds given them in exchange for their former lands in Kansas and Missouri and held in trust by the Government, which pays the annuity in semi-annual payments. There are about 400 families, averaging about four to a family—a total of about 1,600 people. Out of this interest fund the Indians draw \$155 a year for each man, woman and child—so that the larger his family the more the head of a family is enabled to draw. This system would apparently foster a rapid increase of population, but, strange to say, the full-blood Indians are decreasing in number. The full-blood families are small and the tribe is doomed to extinction. This is probably due to two causes—the changed physical condition of their life and the loss of all ambition as a race. The wild Indian was a fine specimen of robust physical development, with great enduring powers. He could face any storm, brave the most vigorous weather, endure the toils and privations of the march and the camp. Nature, somehow, took away from him his strength and warded off disease. But now, taken from his "native heath," he is interested to note the polled skull of Bos taurus in the Florence museum, belonging to a fossil species, unusually horned, living along with extinct elephants and rhinoceroses and other animals in the plains of Lombardy, in the Nal d'Arno. Lord Selkirk's letter to Lord Selkirk shows how the horns were bred out of the Galloways, and his version is confirmed by the independent evidence collected by Yonatt. The Galloways, however, he says, were not the only polled cattle in Britain, although they were the ancestors of those of the Norfolk and Suffolk breeds. The Osage cattle, however, had no horns, but the specimen in the museum at Owen College, were polled, being in other respects identical with the Chillingham. It is, however, smaller. The Galloway polled cattle became extinct in 1859, and the skull of the last bull in the museum, as stated.—Chicago Tribune.

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The present breeds are, in the opinion of Prof. Hawkins, descended from the two stocks, and are the result of crossing and selection. The polled cattle are considered to be the result of selection on which advantage has been taken of a tendency to revert to an ancestral hornless type, probably as far back as the Miocene age. He would expect to meet with them from time to time in every breed, just as from time to time a horse is born with three toes, which have been derived from his remote Miocene ancestor.

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DOMESTIC CATTLE.

Valuable Scientific Facts Relating to the Origin of the British Breeds. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, as the result of his investigations as to the origin of British breeds of cattle, believes the two principal stocks from which all the breeds are descended are undoubtedly (1) the Urus, an animal wild in the forests of Europe later than the days of Charles the Great, and which is believed to have been extinct in the British Isles; (2) the Bos longifrons, or "small Celtic Short-Horn," an animal which never was aboriginally wild in Europe. Both were probably domesticated in Asia, and both made their appearance together in the Neolithic age, in the possession of those who lived on the wooden platforms and artificial islands in the Swiss lakes. The remains of the latter are, he says, to be found all over Europe in refuse heaps belonging to the Neolithic period, from the Neolithic age down to within the historical period. It is the only domestic ox which he has met with in the large number of refuse heaps in the British Isles, ranging from the neolithic age down to the time of the English invasion, and is represented by the present Highland cattle, small Welsh and small Irish cattle.

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