

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

The apple crop of Europe will be light this year.

Sheep give two crops a year, one in the fleece and one in the lambs; sometimes three, for in California and Texas they shear twice a year.

Peach Butter: Pare and stone good, ripe peaches, and cut them up fine. Cook two hours, then add to each pound of fruit half a pound of sugar, and cook an hour longer, stirring all the time.—Detroit Post.

To Pickle Peaches, Pears, etc.: For eight pounds of fruit take one quart of cider vinegar and one quart of water, with three and a half pounds of sugar, and spice to taste. Put all together until they are rich enough, which you will be best able to determine for yourself.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Southern correspondent says of the ticks that attack horses and cattle during the summer: These pests may be removed by a strong application of soap suds, say one-fourth of a pound of laundry soap dissolved in a gallon of water and applied with a cloth or brush to the infested places.

To make nice light rolls pour one pint of boiling milk over one quart of finely-sifted flour, two tablespoonsful of sugar, two of butter, one of lard, and a little salt; when lukewarm add one-half cup of yeast. Mix early in the morning and knead at noon, adding flour enough for rolls. Place in pans, let them rise, and bake ten or fifteen minutes.—N. Y. World.

Apple Sauce: Pare, have and quarter a sufficient quantity of nice stewing apples; put them into a baking dish, and cover them thickly with sugar—bits of lemon peel may be added if liked. Put a plate over the dish, and set it into a pan having a little hot water in the bottom, and place in a hot oven. Bake until the pieces are clear and tender.—St. Louis Globe.

Delicious Fritters: Put three table-spoonsful of flour into a bowl and pour over it sufficient hot water to make it into a stiff paste, taking care to stir it well to prevent its getting lumpy. Leave it time to cool and then break into it, without beating them first, the yolks of four eggs, the whites of two, and stir and beat all well together. Have your fatter hot and drop a desertspoonful of batter in at a time and fry a light brown. Serve on a hot dish with a spoonful of jam or marmalade dropped in between each fritter.—Boston Transcript.

Seeding to grass should be done as early as practicable, that it may have a good start before winter. Timothy seed among wheat may make a strong growth and reduce the grain crop next season, but the value of the grass will be greater than the loss of grain. Grass seed sown early in September on clean ground, with no other crop, will afford a good crop of hay next summer, or from one-half to two-thirds of a full and heavy return the year afterwards. When the winters are not severe with cutting winds, early sown clover will survive, but it is safest to sow it early in spring in cold regions.—St. Louis Globe.

Necessity of Relaxation.

Complaints are made for farmers, if not by them, of their isolation and the lack of social intercourse among them. No doubt much of this is true, and a rural life is to a great extent a lonesome and an unsatisfactory one in this respect. When the farmer's day is over and his last "chores" are finished, and the last round made to see that his stock are all safe for the night, he usually retires to rest, weary and worn out, and in no mood for reading or study or other intellectual work, much less for going out to visit his neighbors. But, then, this is his own choosing, and he alone is to blame for what there is to blame about it. Why should a farmer work more hours than the mechanic whom he pays to work for him? The mason or the painter works from 8 to 5, and calls that a day, and exacts from the farmer a stated sum for it. And one mechanic is the same as another in this respect, and will work for no more hours nor for any less pay than another. But when the mason comes leisurely to work at 8 o'clock, the farmer has done three hours' work, and will not have finished his day until three hours after the mason's day is done. So the mechanic has an opportunity for rest and recreation and self-culture which the farmer has not. But why should the farmer permit himself to be thus over-taxed in this respect? His work is as skillful and important as that of any mechanic, and needs more thought and knowledge or experience than any of the common arts require. And therefore the farmer needs more leisure and freedom of study, because he can never at any time say of his work: "I am an expert workman and have all the secrets of my art at my fingers' ends." Alas, how difficult! The farmer is beset with a multitude of dark problems which puzzle the most acute and expert practical and scientific thinking men who have given a whole life-time of thought to these questions. And even when he learns of the results of years of experiment by which some facts have become known, he is then standing alone, for until he tests these results upon his own soil, and under his own peculiar conditions, and each one for himself, he cannot be sure that they will turn out as they have done elsewhere. Thus, the farmer must be a student and an experimenter for himself, and so he can never at any moment take for granted the results of other persons' work and investigations.

It is, therefore, specially necessary that a farmer should have at least as much leisure as a mechanic or an artisan, and should be able to secure from his equal hours of labor at least a sufficient remuneration to enable him to live in comfort and enjoy adequate leisure for study, recreation and social pleasures.—Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

Some of the English Bishops are trying to get up a new calendar of saints, the object being to give some of the old Saxon saints a show. These worthies have been neglected for a good many years, and it is now proposed to honor them in their own country rather than the foreign saint, who was no better than he should have been anyway.—N. Y. Graphic.

The Rev. Withington Leonard, a Congregational clergyman, died recently in Newburg, Mass., aged ninety-nine.

How School Globes are Made.

Terrestrial and celestial globes were more thought of a few years ago as an educational agency than they are to-day. In the old-fashioned times it was regarded as "an accomplishment" to know "the use of the globes," and no young lady's education was supposed to be complete without such an attainment. Nowadays the subject has dropped out of school prospectuses. Yet a good many globes are still made, and it may interest some of our readers to know how such things are constructed.

The ordinary school globe seems like a perfect and uniform production, as an egg, without external joints, balanced as to gravitation, smooth, glossy, perfect. It may have been a puzzle to many who have pored over a globe in search of information, to understand of what it was composed and how it was made. To fill all the items of this information would require a long article, but an idea of the composition and making of globes can be given in a few sentences. A globe is, in reality, two hemispheres of paper. The paper is thick, porous, and resembles unpressed straw board. To form the hemisphere a circular disc of this thick yellow paper is cut into gores, just as one might take the peel from half an orange and cut half a dozen annular pieces from it, and then press the edges together until they meet. This is what is done in the globe manufactory; but the going is done in a cutting press by dies, so the work is not only quickly done, but done with great exactness. This exactness is so minute that when these gores are placed under a semi-globular press, with the best glue on their edges, they come out perfect half-spheres. Two of these are connected by glue on the edges, after being strung on a wire that eventually forms, at its two ends, the north and south poles.

The globe, thus formed and left to dry, is in about as unfinished a state as this now habitable one was before dimothorium, and ichthiosaurus, and pterodactyl, and all the host of extinct monsters put in an appearance, and the human race frightened itself with the high-sounding Greek names. The embryo globe is a dirty-looking ball of dried paper. It is rasped down with abrasive materials and painted over with a hard finish that gives it a surface like glass.

Of course thorough drying is necessary between the manipulating processes. An after polish prepares the globe for its instructive surface. This is a map of the world in twelve sections, of a lozenge form, or, to be more familiar, just what the sections of the peel of an orange would be if cut into twelve pieces from stem to bud. The sections are printed on very thin but very tough paper, and a narrow margin is left on the border, afterwards pared by scissors. The placing of these on the globe is hand-work entirely, and is done by women, whose delicacy of touch and carefulness of handling appear to be specially adapted to such "puttering" work. The operator takes one of these "gores" in the fingers of the right hand, glues the globe with a brush held in the left, then carefully beginning at one pole, follows a parallel of longitude up to and over the equator to the north pole, rubbing, as her fingers go, the edges of the paper to their place, and gradually "working down" the paper over its entire surface with an ivory spatula or folder. This portion of the work is an exemplification of the marvelous nicety of the human touch, for much of this work is determined by feeling. The operator's fingers precede and follow the ivory spatula or folder, coaxing "fullnesses" and compelling "scantiness," and doing all so carefully that in the joinings of the twelve sections, each with its two edges, and all of them on curvatures, there is not the displacement of a fine line of a single meridian, the shading of an islet, nor the outline of a coast misplaced nor disturbed. This work is not like the transfer work on porcelain that so much delights the modern aesthetic eye, with occasional breaks where the mandarin's umbrella is separated as though he had used it as a jointed rod in fishing, and the fan of the oblique-eyed girl appears to have become a Chinese paper butterfly, and to have left the handle for an aerial flight. The hand work on the school globe requires very careful manipulation, and every globe is a work of conscientious endeavor.

But beyond this work of covering the globe, most of the construction is machine work and operative's labor. The equators and meridional circles are cast from metal, marked by machinery, and all the metallic work is that which can be seen in any well-ordered machine shop. But the perfect result is as nearly accurate as any finished product of human effort.—English Paper.

Thoughts on Thought.

May not a man expend as much thought or brain power in "making up his mind" and unmaking it again in trying to decide what he shall have for breakfast as would drive a good bargain and bring him in \$100? When any important subject "weighs heavily" on his mind, and no decision can be reached, is it not best, if possible, to "stop thinking" about it? Do not many perplexing matters clear themselves up if left alone for a time? When one realizes that every second of anxious thought is a drain on his body of strength as though he were being subjected to a very slow process of bleeding, will he not try to "take things easier"? Does a General directing the operations of a great battle think any "harder" than a woman who has lost her bunch of keys and is trying to "think" where she left them? Did anybody ever recollect anybody else's name which had suddenly "slipped out" of the mind by trying to "think it up"? But if one takes things easier and stops "trying to think" won't the forgotten name appear after a while come round itself? If we analyze this so-called process of "trying to think" in such a case, does it not really consist of the repetition of the question: "What is his name? What? What? What can it be?" Is there not far more misery lived through and suffered in thought than in actual experience? Would it not be an invaluable quality to be able to forget? For instance, in the case of the man who is to be hanged or shot to-morrow! Of the man who fears he has caught the double-pox? Or the woman who has doubts of her husband? Or the husband vice versa of her?—N. Y. Graphic.

Our Common Schools.

The underlying idea of all our district school teaching seems to be, consciously or unconsciously, to educate all the scholars to be teachers in their turn. The one ambition of the pupils is to be masters and mistresses of schools as soon as they are grown. Girls who ought to fill places as helpers in their own homes or workers in the homes of others, who are needed as seamstresses, dress-makers, milliners, clerks, book-keepers, are all intent and resolved on teaching; willing to do for the poorest wages the hardest work that a woman of any sense and education can do, rather than lose what they call their "social position."

Until this false pride and vanity are eliminated there is little hope that our girls will ever learn chemistry enough to know the proper condition of a loaf of unbaked bread; the safe way of extracting stains from linen; the physiological reason why French heels on their shoes destroys their health, or pork and pastry ruin their stomachs; the always successful "rule" for making dyspepsia impossible; how to make a fire burn, coffee clear, meat tender, or any other useful thing in the daily life the average woman must lead; for there will never be enough schools to employ three generations of teachers at once. Boys, too, suffer from the same aspirations, in a more unlimited way: they all intend and expect to enter professions. Look at the broods of callow lawyers who infest all our towns, learning all the "ways which are dark and tricks which are vain." Look at the adde-headed, notoriously ill-conditioned, riotous medical students annually turned loose upon a world already lying in wickedness, to slay thirteen thousands as Sampson did, and with the same weapon.

What good, hard-working, plodding farmers might not these have made; what brisk salesmen, what acute mechanics; instead of disgracing professions that should demand of a lawyer incorruptible-honesty, unbiased judgment, pure moral character, and the acutest intellect, with a type of education unknown to the common-school; of a physician the keenest insight into mental and physical organization, the capacity for distinguishing and arranging facts of observation into unerring diagnosis, the patience of a saint, the cheerfulness of an angel, and the grave sense of responsibility, the possessing earnestness of a man. And of a minister of the Gospel what should we not ask? Why should any man enter that work without the all-powerful love for God and man, the innate reverence for truth, the unwearied endurance, the burning zeal, the exhaustless faith and hope, in short, "the whole armor of God," which alone can enable them, "having done all to stand?" Now what ought to be the aim and the result of public schools in a republic? Ought it not to be the education of good and useful citizens? I say the education in its derivative sense; the leading out of that which is best, most useful, in every character. It will be answered, that to do this involves separate individual training that is too slow and too expensive for public institutions; but that is not what I mean. I mean an equal advantage as to lessons, but a cultivation outside of text-books which shall teach the scholars that true principle of a republic—so overgrown, so forgotten, in ours—that all honest work is respectable; that a seamstress, a domestic helper, a writer, a voluntary or an involuntary worker in the field of the world, are each and all, if they are thorough and earnest in their work, just as respectable as a teacher; that the miller, the carpenter, the mechanic of any kind, the clerk, the porter, the gardener, the hodman, can be as good a man, as true a gentleman, if he will, as the lawyer, the doctor, or the clergyman; that the disgrace of life and living is to be dishonest, dishonorable, superficial, and idle in any sphere.—Rose Terry Cooke, in Christian Union.

Fashion Notes.

Slate-color, an ugly and unbecoming color to either blonde or brunette, for some reason unknown, has come into fashion again. It is not in good taste to wear a slipper or very low cut shoe upon the street, but when it is done, the slipper should always be worn over black stockings. In this case the height of the shoe will hardly be observed. Soft feathers in white or pale tinted colors are worn in the hair with admirable effect, and with full evening dress, diamond stars, arrows, and crescents, or pins in the shape of small flowers and leaves are used to fasten the plumes in place.

A new color has been added to the already extended list of novel artistic shades. It is called honeysuckle, and in one light is of a delicate rose pink, and in another throws out a delicious golden hue. It very much resembles the aesthetic tint known as "dawn" which appeared last year. Drap de Thibet, a woven fancy cloth in mixed colors—an old but newly revived material, in handsome mixed colors—is an excellent fabric for fatigue costumes, and is particularly useful for children's school dresses for the late fall, as, like tweed, it is wear-defying and proof against rain and cold. Elegant skirts for dressy wear are made of black satin de Lyon, with ruffles of the same alternating with those of black Spanish lace. With this skirt is a tunic of black satin de Lyon in panner style, bordered with black Spanish lace ruffles, and above this a jersey jacket of plain black Lyons velvet, finished at the throat with a collar of Spanish lace.

Some of the new gimps have silk chenille tufts interwoven into them with very soft and pretty effect, and another novelty in trimmings is a plush brocade gallow of silk with bits of silver or gold showing in the raised designs. These last trimmings come in fashionable shades of prune, marine blue, bronze brown, olive, dark and green, dark garnet and black. Sailor hats will be worn this fall, trimmed with a ribbon as deep as the crown, drawn tightly around it, and then tied with an upright bow at one side. A wreath of poppies or corn flowers, or a mixture of both, is frequently added with good effect. The dyed straw matched to the toilet, are easily found, as they come in nearly every color in this jaunty shape.

The Women of Quebec.

The French Canadian people have had the rare taste or luck to keep their surroundings in harmony with their character. I imagine the city would be dull, or even distasteful, if its drowsy and romantic spirit were replaced by a coarser life. The women of Quebec are attractive by their appearance of good health. Few of them are pretty, but many are good-looking and pleasant. You meet them at almost any hour returning from mass or confession, dressed always in dark colors, and walking with a slow gait that might be taken for a sign of meditation. Their manners are unobtrusive; their voices are low and pleasant; they are brought about by the reigning power.

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LOUISVILLE. COTTON—Middle—11 @ 11 GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 winter red 5.25 @ 5.75 Oats—No. 2—24 @ 24 PORK—Mess.—23.00 @ 23.00 INDIANAPOLIS. WHEAT—new—\$1.07 @ 1.07 CORN—No. 2—72 @ 72 OATS, white, new—35 1/2 @ 35 1/2 LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Shipping cattle—2.75 @ 4.50

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