



FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Ink stains can readily be removed by soaking the spot in milk.

Gingerbread Padding.—Three and a half cups flour, one and a half cup milk, one cup molasses, one teaspoon soda; steam three hours; sauce.

Strawberry Short Cake.—Half cup butter to one quart flour, and milk to roll, one teaspoonful soda. Bake thin, split and spread with butter and fresh berries.

Gingerbread.—One cup brown sugar, one cup butter, four eggs, one cup flour, two teaspoonfuls soda, one tablespoonful ginger. Flour to mix soft, and put in a moderate oven.

Waffles.—One quart of milk, six eggs, quarter pound butter, a large gill of yeast, salt. Flour for a batter as thick as griddle cakes. Bake in waffle irons, as long again as you would need to on a griddle.

Apple Cobbler.—Pare, core and slice twelve large tart apples. Add to them the juice of two lemons and the grated peel of one; sweeten to taste, stew very slowly for two hours; turn into a mould. When cold serve with cream.

Caramels.—One cup of white sugar, one cup of brown sugar, one and a half cups of molasses, half a cup of grated chocolate, one cup of milk, butter the size of an egg; melt all together over a slow fire, run out into a shallow pan, and with a buttered knife divide into squares.

Soft Molasses Gingerbread.—Three pints flour, one pint molasses, one pint sour milk, one gill and a half butter, three teaspoonfuls ginger, two teaspoonfuls soda, little salt. Boil molasses and butter together, pour it hot on the flour, add the sour milk with the soda and ginger. Beat it thoroughly.

Potato Pudding.—Boil one quart of potatoes, roll smooth, have ready half a pound of melted butter, six eggs, beaten to a froth, mix butter with half a pound of sugar, stir in eggs, half a pound of currants, one nutmeg, mix all well together, put in cloths and boil one hour; eaten with sauce.

Rolls.—Three pints of flour, sifted, two teaspoonfuls of salt, four tablespoonfuls of the best yeast, or six of home-made yeast, a pint of lukewarm water, half a pint more of warm water, and a little flour to mix in before kneading; knead it very well for ten minutes, then divide it into small pieces, and knead each separately; make them into round cakes or rolls; cover them and set them to rise about an hour and a half.

Roly Poly.—Make a crust like soda biscuit; that is, put a piece of butter size of an egg to one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, and one even-full teaspoon soda; milk enough to make a paste that will roll out. Into this, when rolled out, put any sort of fruit, fresh or preserved, fold the paste together, so the fruit will not run out, and steam one hour. Sauce.

Bread Pudding.—Crumble enough stale bread to fill a pint bowl, boil one pint of milk with a stick of cinnamon in it. Pour the milk boiling over the bread. Three tablespoonfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, four well beaten eggs added when the mixture is lukewarm. Juice and the grated rind of a lemon. Raisins or nuts, as you prefer. Bake three quarters of an hour. Sauce.

For Toothache.—It is said that drops prepared thus will cure the worst toothache ever heard of: One ounce of alcohol, two drams cayenne pepper, one ounce of coal oil; let it stand 24 hours after mixing.

For Chilblains.—Glycerine, one ounce; carbolic acid, half a dram; mix and apply night and morning. If the suffering is severe soak the feet every night in a tea made of white oak bark. The remedy is said to be infallible.

For Lockjaw.—Smoke the wound or bruise with wool. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound, and repeated once or twice, will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound.

Headaches.—We note the following as a good remedy for sick headaches: Granulated muriate of ammonia, one teaspoonful; acetate of morphia, one grain; water, half a pint. Dose for an adult, two teaspoonfuls every ten minutes (precisely) until relief is obtained.

The Georgia Grange thus tersely sums up the dog question for that State: If a man loves a dog better than he does a sheep, if he loves nothing better than he does something, why let him do it. For ourselves, we can say, that if all the dogs in Georgia, big and little, black and white, sleek or curly, were concentrated into one great big dog, and we were in his proximity, with a law of our own, for the public good, with the speed of a thunderbolt.

Sunflowers for Fevers.—Favorable mention continues to be made of the virtues of sunflowers as preventives of bilious fever, chills, fever, etc. A correspondent, writing from a place in Alabama, which, he says, was peculiarly subject to fevers, gives the results of his experience on the premises, and in not a single instance where he planted sunflowers around his negro cabins did their inmates suffer from fevers, while his wife, two children and two house servants all had fevers, he not having planted any of the sunflowers around his dwelling, which, in his opinion, accounted for the difference in the results.

We often wonder why farmers in this country do not use the cart more; it is far more handy for loading and dumping manure, soil, roots, etc., than the wagon, being more easy to load, and especially to unload. A cart can be quickly unloaded and dumped, and only requires one good horse to draw it. In England carts are in constant use, being very popular in the harvest field. We are glad to see that dumping wagons are employed on many of our farms. This loading manure from a barnyard, and hauling it by wagon a few hundred yards, to be unloaded fork-full by fork-full, is a waste of time and labor, of both man and beast.

At one of the county fairs up North two farmers, one of whom was the exhibitor of a simple half bushel of wheat, held this short dialogue: Exhibitor—"I raised ninety-two bushels of wheat like that on four and one-half acres of land." His neighbor—"Well, if I had read that in a paper, I wouldn't have believed it, but if you say it's so, it is so, of course, and I'm an infernal fool to be buying my flour as I have done for ten years, and must do this winter, for my land is just as good for wheat as yours." There is a whole agricultural sermon in that dialogue, and it is one which has been preached a hundred times and made hundreds of converts this fall. Scores of farmers, who last spring couldn't be made to believe that wheat could be profitably raised in New Hampshire, believe it now.

Another mistake is in letting calves remain out so late, oftentimes until the first snow comes, with no protection save the trees and fences. The farmer who thoughtfully cares for his animals and for his farm is one to be honored and respected, but the one who is always running to the store for a bag of meal, as some do, and to his neighbors for a bushel of potatoes, remarking that the season has been a very bad one and that his crops were awfully light, whose cattle stand in the cold half-starved, deserves to be kicked out of town, and is a disgrace to his Maker. If our farmers would only look at farming as a merchant does to his business and a lawyer to his, we should soon pass over all of these errors and be continually studying how to do better.

Sensible Economy.

Renovators of gentlemen's clothing have multiplied amazingly. It is only a few years since all the establishments of that kind could have been counted on the fingers of the right hand. Now they number legions, and nearly all of them appear to be busy. Clothiers do not find much comfort in this, but for all that it is a healthful sign. People are economizing, and many of those who have had their last winter's suits done up at a cost of a couple of dollars are surprised to find how well they look, and how few people tell them from the brand new article.

Ladies, too, are engaged in turning their old dresses, and so skillful is the hand of the expert sewing-woman that only the most intimate friends, and those especially inquisitive about other people's dresses, are able to detect the economical ruse. All these things are an indication of an advance in the right direction, of a departure from the highways of extravagance and folly to the plainer paths of economy and good sense.

Severe Reprimand.

Chief Justice Marshall was in the habit of going to market himself, and carrying home his purchases. Frequently he would be seen at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in the other. On one of these occasions a fashionable young man, who had removed to Richmond, was swearing violently because he could find no one to carry home his turkey. Marshall stepped up and asked where he lived. Being told, he said, "That is my way, and I will take it for you."

When they came to the house, the young man inquired, "What shall I pay you?"

"Oh! nothing," said the Chief Justice; "you are welcome. It was in my way, and no trouble."

"Who is that old man who brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the young man of a bystander.

"That," replied he, "is Mr. Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States."

"Why did he bring home my turkey?"

"To give you a severe reprimand, and to teach you to attend to your own business," was the reply.

Girls who are not handsome hate those who are, while those who are handsome hate one another. Which class has the best time of it?

Demoralizing Country Homes

The New England farmer who does better than the average is generally the one who, in addition to the farm work, makes a little something every summer by his city boarders. These are swarming out into every nook of the back country, and the discovery of a place not frequented by them at once calls them to it. And these strange birds from the city are a disturbing wonder to those among whom they settle.

Often it happens that the "boarder" is by no means so well off in point of money as the farmer; yet all from the city are classed alike, and each is known to be rich. That they can afford to go off in the country, and spend five or six dollars a week for board, is to their admirers sufficient evidence that they have nothing to do, and roll in wealth. The influence of this example of leisure is thoroughly disquieting. Boys and girls, and the older people, too, come to hold that sort of life as the especially happy and comfortable. Of course, if people from the city do live this way, it follows, in the local logic, that to go to the city means of itself to enter upon easy circumstances; and so the country ambition is fired, and fired more strongly, it seems to us, than writers have considered. As this boarding spreads over a wide area each year, and is all the while seeking out the cheap, and so the unfrequented places, it is but natural for its influence to be all the time spreading.

To counteract this, home must be made more attractive in the country. Society alone will not accomplish it; but living together, so that by association a great deal of farm work can be done collectively, instead of separately, by each household, will furnish more time, and so more opportunity, for attention to living, apart from working. That would not be far from an ideal community where the necessities of life pressed sufficiently hard to crowd the drone away, yet where each, if so minded, could be sure of healthy work, make a fair subsistence, live among equals of common tastes and works, and have time for a moderate amount of association and self-improvement. As it is to-day, the boys are running off from home, and the lands are passing into the hands of temporary tenants, who skin the ground close, for a few years, and then leave it a desert.—[Hartford Times.]

The Best Way to Advertise.

The Burlington Hawkeye says: "A standing advertisement in a newspaper, set boldly out, attracts a good deal of attention and becomes transfixed in the mind of the reader. It may not be noticed at first, but after awhile the lines grow familiar to the eye and become stamped upon the mind. The advantage is made apparent in this way. The subscriber in the course of time wants something in the line of goods kept by the man whose advertisement he is familiar with. He naturally visits that advertiser's store and buys what he wants, for though he may never have been inside the place before, he feels thoroughly acquainted with everything about it, and free from that embarrassment which no one likes to show when out on a shopping tour. A good advertisement kept constantly in a paper is like a finger-board in a cross road—it removes all difficulty in finding the right place."

To which an exchange adds the following: "The above is all very true, and we may add more. Some of our patrons say, 'I don't want a standing advertisement; I will invest in locals.' But few men in the hurry of business attend to sending in locals to a weekly paper regularly, and much of the time is not represented. This western country is constantly being peopled with new customers. They come with money and stop with acquaintances. The country paper is the first thing that is asked for. If the judicious advertiser is represented with a judicious advertisement, he may profit thereby, but if his face in the way of type has been omitted, and the locals forgotten, as they often are, the new comer when he goes to purchase his outfit will look for the sign of the store which he saw announced in the standing ads. They are taken as an index to business places just as much as the painted sign or goods displayed in front. Locals in connection with an advertisement frequently changed are good, but the two should go together, and in the end are the most profitable."

The top of Grand View Mountain, near Middlebury, Conn., has a very singular pond about three-quarters of an acre in extent. Except a small space in the centre, it is covered with a thick moss strong enough for people to walk upon. Poles are pushed through the moss at any point, but none have ever yet touched bottom; yet there are large trees growing, and people walk in safety, the moss forming a thick mat or carpet, and being described as exquisitely beautiful.

It is said that the fond mothers down East are grown so affectionate that they give their children chloroform previous to whipping them.

A while ago, a party of lynchings, up North, postponed the hanging five minutes to allow the victim time to finish smoking a cigar. This is a proof that the use of tobacco prolongs life.

Turkish Official Titles.

Sultan, the Sovereign of the Turkish Empire—the recognized organ of all executive matters in the State. His headquarters are at Constantinople.

Porte—The Government of the Turkish Empire.

Sublime Porte—The official name of the Government, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace.

Grand Vizier—The chief minister of the Empire.

Divan—The Turkish Council of State, the "Cabinet."

Grand Mufti—Chief Interpreter of the Mohammedan law and head of the "Wise Men"—jurists, theologians and literati—who assemble for consultation on his order. He is mostly styled the Chief of the Faithful. A writer says a fetwa or decree from him would summon around the standard of the Prophet all the fanatical hordes of Islam to fight to the death against the "infidels, in the firm belief that death on the battle field is a sure passport to Paradise."

Pashas—Governors, viceroys, commanders, civil and military rulers over provinces.

Sheik—The name given the heads of Arabian tribes or clans. It means elders, or eldest in dignity and authority.

Dey—About the same as Pasha. Osmanli—Turkish official.

Islam—The religion of Mohammed.

Islams—The Mohammedans themselves.

Mussulman—A follower of Mohammed.

Ottoman Empire—Another name for the Turkish Empire, and derives its name from Osman, its founder.

Osmanlis—The Turks proper.

The Wonder Land.

A correspondent, writing from the National Park, on the Yellowstone, says:

For the past three days we have been reveling in the wonders of the Plutonic region. On every side we have had springs hot and cold, clear and muddy; mountains of pure sulphur; geysers throwing water 250 feet high, of all shapes, sizes, and variations. Right here, within 200 yards, the thing varies a little, for instead of water oozing from mounds built up by the sedimentary deposits of ages, they are funnel-like cauldrons fifty feet from the surface. There is one that, looking down into it, appears to be, and I think is, a subterranean river. It is as wide as the Bore river, and the bubbling, seething noise it kicks up is almost terrifying. It is very muddy, and from the appearance of the trees for five hundred yards around, and the wetness of the surface, it must occasionally spout to an immense height. Not far away, at what appears to be the entrance to a cavern, is another boiling spring like the other, rolling out in waves from a vast hole. It is scalding hot, beautifully clear, but very sulphurous. The rocks around the entrance are covered with a soft sediment of various dark, brilliant colors, on which many names are written. Of course we added ours."

Work, Work.

The man to go crazy is not the one that has a dozen irons in the fire. The mad-house is often replenished by men of leisure, who mope about thinking of themselves until reason is dethroned. Motion is a law of the universe. "From the particle of dust at our feet to man, the last stroke of God's handiwork, all bear the impress of the law of labor. The earth is one vast laboratory where decomposition and reformation are constantly going on. The blast of Nature's furnace never ceases, and its fires never burn low. The lichen of the rocks, and the oak of the forest, each works out the problem of its own existence. The earth, the air, and the water teem with busy life. The world is animated with the same spirit. Onward uncensured, unwearyed, age after age, it pursues its course—its life, with all it contains, a perpetual lesson of industry to man. The joyous song of labor sounds out from the million-voiced earth, and the rolling spheres join the universal chorus." Action is indispensable to physical, mental, and moral vigor. It is a law of nature that a certain quantity of work shall produce a certain quantity of good to man. If we would have a well-developed physical frame and material good, there must be physical labor. Mental strength and the exploration of the depths of philosophy are the result of ceaseless mental activity. The maturity of Christian character is reached only by the man who does what his hands find to do with his might. The true nobility of this world are those that pour into the current of life the honest vigor of toil. We cannot honor too highly the faithful, industrious man, who by his economy and patient labor is building up the welfare of this world.

It cast a gloom over an entire church fair the other night when the minister's son walked up to the grab-bag and prize-cake table and demanded that the game be explained to him before he bought his chips.

New York is disgusted at a bashful young clergyman who was reading the Bible in this way: "And immediately the cock wept and Peter went out and crew."

Prairie Farmer

Was established in 1841, and is now the leading Agricultural and Family Journal in the West. It is devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, the Apiary, Household, etc. It has also a literary and young folks' department and gives full market reports, news and topics of the day. It is published weekly by the PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY, at Chicago, in a neat quarto form of eight large pages, and is handsomely illustrated from time to time with portraits of the stock, buildings, improved farm machinery, etc.

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