FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Potaro (u tu e.

harrow as soon as the ground is dry enough after very heavy rain. Fertilizers, especially those that contain potthe analysis of the soil as a guide for the feeds the plants on the principle of like begets like. For instance, a pear tree he would fertilize with the ashes of a pear tree. Oyster shell lime is preferable to the common stone lime. His potato field of twelve acres he plants in rows three feet apart, sowing a handful of fertilizer of wood ashes and oyster shell lime at each hill. Cultivation is essential. It is important that the field be kept clean of weeds.

Cattle Feeding.

A cattle raiser in Illinois has so far changed his system of cattle raising that he now feeds corn every day in summer to his steers in pasture. He has experimented until he is convinced that this way of feeling pays best. Many Orange county dairymen feed their cattle more or less chopped corn at all seasons of the year. The best feed makes the best milk, and milk dealers have found it out. Corn and bran in some form is the natural food of cattle. In seasons of drought and during the extreme cold winter, cattle need a large amount of farinaceous matter of some kind, if continuous growth and thrift are to be maintained. This is one of the best of arguments that can be used in favor of grain raising, and as we have repeatedly shown, can be pursued with equal profit in Orange county as in the West. Every Orange county miller who has to pay the cash for his corn, oats and rye will tell you this whenever you have occasion to take a grist to his mill .- Orange County

Destroying the Codling Worm.

An inquirer asks the Country Gentlecodling worm, the great enemy of the crisp and cold. apple crop. It is replied that there are three remedies, all of which have merit, the paper bands the least. Large numbers of the insects are caught under these bands, but often a larger number escape. Where practicable to employ provided they are in sufficient numbers | must be broken, not cut. to keep the fallen fruit promptly devoured, and provided also that they are kept in the orchard year after year through the summer months. Where sheep cannot be turned in, the paris green remedy has proved a very efficient one, and both may be used together if the sheep are not admitted until copious rains have washed away all the poison that has fallen on the grass during the operation. In cases where this remedy has not succeeded, it has been owing to a want of thorough and repeated spraying at the right ime. After the poison has done its work in destroying the minute young larvæ. the summer rains wash off all that remains.

Against Ensilage.

Professor L. B. Arnold lately referred in the Tribuneto the rejection by the Anglo-Swiss Condensing company of milk of cows fed on ensinge. A letter from that association, published in The London Agricultural Gazette, states their position fully. We make an excerpt, and invite attention especially to the concluding sentence: "The evidence that si age milk cannot be be used for condensing is conclusive. Both in our interest and in the interest of farmers who may contemplate the use of s lage, we find it advisable to announce at in early date that our future con racts for the supply of milk will contain a clause declining to receive milk from slage-fed cows. Experiments with silage were begun in America several years since: but we are informed that agitation there regarding it has in a great measure subsided; that to receive such milk, and many butter factories do the same. Milk is a peculiar substance, its soundness can scarcely be graded-It is either sound or good,

not good for one purpose is also not good for any other purpose."-New York Tribune.

Bones as a Fertilizer.

Henry Stewart sets forth the value of bones as a fertilizer in a very plain manner. They consist, when fresh, of sixtythree and a half per cent. of mineral matter (of which fifty-five per cent. of the bone is phosphate of lime); thirtyone and a half per cent, of organic matter, chiefly gelatine and fat, and five per cent. of water. The organic matter contains three and a half per cent. of nitrogen; the mineral matter contains from twenty to twenty-five and a quarter per cent of phosphoric acid, and thirty to thirty-five per cent. of lime. The phosphoric acid and the nitrogen are the valuable elements, the former being worth. at six cents a pound, \$1.50, and the latter, at twenty-five cents a pound, eightyseven cents; 100 pounds of bone, then, in a condition to be available would be worth \$2.37. But bones when whole are only slowly soluble in the soil. In most soil they will decay and wholly disappear, only in so many years that it is is done by grinding them to powder or by burning them to ushes. The latter

method is the cheaper, but the nitrogen is lost, and if the bones can be reduced to powder for less than the value of nitrogen, the more costly method is the better. But in many cases it is impossible to grind them for want of mills, and then the burning becomes the only prac-ticable method. This leaves the phosphate of lime in the finest possible con-dition to be as available for plant food as in the raw bone or more so, because it is not held in any undecomposable condition by the gelatine. - Kurul New

Milk Sickness.

Milk sickness is nothing more or less than splenic fever, and is a disease of Peter C. Hiller, of Pennsylvenia thinks the blood caused by some poisonous inclover ground the best for potato land, fluence in the soil, water or food, or in though corn stub le is generally used all three. It is chiefly marked by a because more convenent. Hillsides are muscular trembling about the neck and not the best selections for potato culture, flanks, and by the drooping of the head as heavy rains often damage the growing near to the ground. The milk of cows crop. He cultivates the land with a becomes poisonous to persons who drink it. It is known that the disease is accompenied by vegetable organisms in the blood which poison it and change its ash, he found better than barnyard ma- character, causing it to escape into the nure. A. W. Harrison has no faith in tissues and through the kindneys, making the urine dark, red or black, while farmer. It is a will-o' the-wisp. He the spleen becomes enlarged and gorged with b'ood. It is probably malarial in its origin, and is produced by unwholesome exhalations from the soil, which not only infect the cattle breathing the air, but also po son the water and the herbage in certain localities. It prevails in the Southern States, but occurs in the North in the fall, when the vegetation becomes hard and indigestible and the soil, saturated with decaying and fea menting matter. In the Southern mountains it prevails in certain well-known places, as in rich coves where the water gathers and forms the heads of springs and streams and where the air is confined and usually warmer than in open places, and where decaying vegetable matter in the soil is abundant. For prevention all such places as are known to water, the ditches running up to the risinclosed, as their dung and urine will infect the soil, and dead animals should be buried deeply or burned. The treatment should be as follows: Give plenty of linseed meal gruel, warm, three times daily, and two drams of chlorate of potashin each mess .- New York Times.

Household Hints and Recipes.

If you put soda in the water with which you are to wash windows, you will find that finger marks, putty stains, etc., will be much more easily removed than if clear water alone is used.

Celery may be kept for a week or longer by rolling it in brown paper and then pinning it up in a towel, keeping it in as dark and cool a place as possible. Beman for the comparative advantages of fore using let it remain in a pan of cool the different modes for destroying the water for an hour, and it will be quite that of their ancestors in the days of

A lunch or tea cake made by this recipe is very good. One cup of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two cups of milk, two eggs, one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Bake sheep, they prove an efficient protection, in a good oven, and eat hot. This cake

> by this recipe: Half a pound of beef suet, chopped extremely fine, ten ounces fine bread crumbs, one large tablespoonful of flour, the grated rinds of two small lemons, four ounces of powdered sugar and four eggs beaten very light. Mix thoroughly and add the juice of two lemons. Divide this mixture into four paris, tie in well-floured cloths and boil one hour in slightly salted water.

To make meat pie, slice roast meat in thin slices, and put in a siucepan with a little water, and the gravy left over. Add a little butter, pepper and salt, and cook slowly till tender. Slice in a few raw potatoes, cover and cock till soft. Line a deep dish with nice crust, as for a chicken pie, pour in your meat and potatoes, bake just long enough to cook the pastry, and serve. Leave an opening in the top for the steam to escape.

Hominy fritters help make variety for the breakfast table. Boil the hominy the day before, then take two tescupfuls of it and stir a small cupful of sweet milk and a little salt with it, and one egg, four tablespoonfuls of flour, with half a tablespoonful of baking powder. Have your frying pan ready with the fat hot in it; drop this batter in by spoonfuls, and fry a delicate brown. The flavor is better if half butter and half lard is used, rather than all lard.

In connection with ironing, a hint on the use of irons may not be out of place. When done using let the irons be at once removed from the stove, and as soon as cool put on a shelf, or in a closet away large numbers of silos have been thrown | from steam if possible, as they become into disuse. The American condensed rusty if exposed. Starch is so apt to milk factories without exception decline | stick to them it is well to always wash them before putting them on to heat for the week's ironing. Many a soiled spot on garments may thus be saved. Washing is better than rubbing with salt as or it is bad. It is our opinion that milk | many do after ironing starched clothes.

Take an ordinary cracker barrel and either paper it or cover with cretonne by gathering the top and bottom or lying it in side pleats. The lid may be made by joining the pieces of the barrel head, or by cutting a new lid. This should also be covered and have a finish of knife pleating around its edge, two or three inches wide. For a knob use a part of a large spool, cut crosswise, and fastened on with a large screw; or a small knob handle in wood can be bought for a mere trifle at hardware stores. This makes a handy depository for the soiled clothes, and will be useful in any family.

A Novel Contest.

The great sword contest on horseback between Duncan C. Ross, the champion all-round athlete of the world, and Sergeant Owen Davis of the United States ing tribes, generally arising about water army, for \$500 a side, was decided at and the thefts of cattle. The unwritten Central Park, San Francisco, recently. law of the desert forbids any settlements About 3,000 persons were present. The costumes of the men were those usually all. But two parties arrive at the same worn by wielders of the sword, consist- time at a well which is insufficient for ing of an iron coat of mail, and having both. A dispute arises as to precedence; their heads incased in an iron mask sup- they come to blows and a man is killed. times very exciting, was won by Davis ancient Hebrews exists in full force here, a nid tremendous cheering. Ross proved except that there are no "cities of he was a finished swordsman, but the refuge." If the family of the dead rehorse being a racer, was frequently un- fuse compensation, war begins, and it manageable. The blows exchanged dur- may last for years, each murder by one ing the a Tair must have been very severe, side demanding retaliation by the other. as the thick armors showed deep dents Hence it is that even when peace prevails on the back and on several parts of the breast it was cut through. Both men looked exhausted after the battle, on account of the bearing of their heavy armor tween them. When a caravan arrives created in 1839, under the name of Orand the trouble which their horses caused unexpectedly in the neighborhood of a der of San Marino. them.

BEDOUINS IN THE SOUDAN.

Facts of Interest About the False rophet's Romadic Followers-Their Habits and Modes of Life.

The small area, not exceeding five or six thousand square miles, coming under the description of the "wilderness," is the wandering-ground of those tribes of nomads called Bedouins. Their total number is probably about half a million. They all claim to be of Arab descent, their ancestors having crossed the Red Sea from the Hejaz (Northern Arabia) centuries before the Christian era; but some of them have become very much mixed since that time. In fact, in the Arabic language, whose piurals are so strangely formed, Arab is the plural of Bedawee, and is the name of the inhabitants of Arabia proper, though very im-Egypt, who speak Arabic, it is true, but belong to an entirely different race. The nomads of the desert are always called Bedaween. The principal tribes between the Nile and the Red Sea are the Ababdehs, Bishareens, and Hadendawas; west of the Nile are the Hassaneeyehs, the Kababeesh, and Beggaras, All these, divided into numerous sub-tribes, have almost identical customs, and differ chiefly in their dialects and the mode be productive of the disease should be of wearing their hair. They constitute ditched so as to draw off the stagnant | the great bulk of the Mahdi's forces, and | are the most formidable adversaries the ing ground; sick cattle should be kept British have to encounter, as the latter learned from their experience at Tamai, where a British square of two thousand men was broken, driven back half a mile, and its artillery captured by these naked sons of the desert, armed with only swords and spears. This alone would suffice to attract the attention of the world, even if their customs and modes of life did not invest them with peculiar interest. Their wealth consists in flocks and camels. They are carriers, guides, and camel-drivers, but no amount of money can induce them to work the ground, and they look with infinite contempt upon the fellaheen and the inhabitants of towns, whom they scornfully term "dwellers among bricks."

> They are governed in an absolutely patriarchal way by their great sheikhs, and their condition is very much like Abraham and Lot and Ishmael. They have no individual possession in the land, but the territorial limits of each tribe are well defined, and the encroachments of one tribe upon the range and weils of another are the most frequent cause of their feuds.

The great Bedouin tribes were not reduced to obedience to the Egyptian gov-Light and delicate dumplings are made ernment without long and fierce struggles. Mohammed Ali's iron hand forced them to submit when he conquered Kordofan in 1820. But it was a very limited submission. The government never interferes with their internal affairs or wars, leaving them to the rule of their sheikhs, and well satisfied when able to collect their taxes more or less irregu-

They are a fine looking race, of medium height and very well formed, with small hands and feet, and the arched instep of the Arab. In color they range from dark olive to deep chocolate, but their features are equal to the best European types, with aquiline nose, thin lips and splendid teeth, and their hair is long and frizzled. The girls and young women often have really beautiful faces and graceful forms, but they lose their beauty early and become hideous hags. They wear no veils, like the Mohammedan women of Egypt, and their only dress is a few yards of cotton, once white, wound around the waist, hanging

The Bedouin is the most abstemious of men. His food is a little doura obtained from the settlements in exchange for the surplus of his flocks and the skins and charcoal that he prepares for sale. His camels yield him an abundance of excellent milk, and he could live on that alone and its various preparations. He needs but little meat, which is supplied by his sheep and goats, with an occasional camel for some great feast. Those who live in more favored regions breed horses and cattle also. The desert grasses supply him with mats for his tents, and the trees with pack-saddles, ropes, and tan-bark. His water and milk are carried in goat-skins; his drinking-vessels are gourds and grass-woven bowls, which hold water perfectly. Civilized enough to appreciate the value of money and a few articles of European manufacture, he wants little else than long, straight, and broad double-edged sword-blades of German or Spanish make, to which he adapts handles and scabbards of his own contrivance. A few possess flint-lock muskets and doublebarrel guns. All carry lances made in the country, whose iron or copper heads are generally barbed with such cruel ingenuity that it is impossible to extract them from a wound without the most horrible laceration. Fastened above the left elbow is a curved pruning-knife used to cut twigs of the mimosa for camels. On the right upper arm are one or two small morocco cases containing texts of the Koran as amulets against the "evil eye" and other dangers. Most of them carry round or oval shields of hippopotamus or giraffe hide. Their warlike disposition is nurtured

by the frequent feuds between neighboraround the wells, which are common to Bedouin camp the first impulse of the natives is to vanish instantly, especially Queen Victoria, according to an offi if soldiers are seen among the new-com- leon desired to preserve this small state cial announcement, has never eaten a ers. The sheep and goats, driven off by intact. "It is a rare sample of a repubthe women and children disappear in a lie to non

twinkling beyond the next ridge. Having THE CHASE OF THE SEAL. no other encumbrance than a few skins and gourds, their migrations are exceed-THE PEOPLE WHO ARE PIGHTING ingly prompt and easy. The tents and numbers on the new round other baggage are loaded upon camels, LAND ICE PLOES. and in a few minutes a whole encampment disappears. After this precaution is taken, one or two men return, and when they have ascertained the peaceful intentions of the strangers, the others approach to trade and to learn news, of which they are very greedy.

They are all Mohammedans, but their mode of life prevents their giving much attention to the minor practices of their

religion.

The customs of marriage and divorce differ but little from those prevailing in all Moslem countries. The Bedouins alwas go bare-headed, even in the fiercest heat of summer, and, strange to say, some tribes, like the Beggaras, shave their heads. The Abacdehs twist their hair into plaits the size of a quill, thrown straight back from front to rear, while properly applied to all the people of the Bishareens comb all the hair from the forehead to the crown of the head straight up to the height of five or six inches, the rest hanging in braids nearly down to the shoulders. They plaster their heads with suct and camel's tallow, or any other grease they can procure, letting it trickle down upon their naked breasts and shoulders. The tribes are distinguished also by the form and position of gashes cut in the cheeks in in fancy. The Beggaras who inhabit southern Kordofan, near the Nile, are very warlike, and when beyond the reach of Egyptian garrisons are addicted to brigandage. They possess great numbers of splendid oxen, mounted upon which both men and women, riding alike, and all armed with four or five lances, come in hundreds to the market at El Obeid. The great sheikhs of all the tribes usually wear the turbans and flowing robes of the Egyptians, but the common people are satisfied with a few yards of cotton around the waist, and sandals upon their feet .- Century.

A Country Doctor.

He was an excellent specimen of the country doctor, self-reliant, self-sacrificing, working a great deal harder for his living than most of those who call themselves the laboring classes-as if none but those whose hands were hardened by the use of farming or mechanical implements had any work to do. He had that sagacity without which learning is a mere encumbrance, and he had also a fair share of that learning without which sagacity is like a traveler with a good horse, but who cannot read the directions on the guide-boards. He was not a man to be taken in by names. He well knew that oftentimes very innocent sounding words mean very grave disorders; that all degrees of disease and disorder are frequently confounded under the stand for a fatigue of mind or body from which a week or a month of rest will completely restore the overworked patient, or an advanced stage of a mortal illness: that "seedy" may signify the morning's state of feeling, after an evening's over-indulgence, which calls for a glass of soda water and a cup of coffee, or a dangerous malady which will pack off the subject of it, at the shortest notice, to the south of France. He knew too well that what is spoken lightly of as a "nervous disturbance" may imply that the whole machinery is in a deranged condition, and that every individual organ would groan aloud if it had any other language than the terrible inarticulate one of pain by which to communicate with the consciousness .- Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Atlantic.

Some Funny Fancies of Aristotle. Among other curious zoological statements of Aristotle's which seem to receive his support, and which may be set down as current folk lore of his time, are the following: "If any one make a noise as grasshoppers fly along, they emit a kind of moisture, as agriculturists say. They feed on dew, and if a person advances to them bending his finger and then straightening it, they will remain more quiet than if the finger is put out straight at once, and will climb up the finger, for from bad sight they ascend it as if it were a moving leaf." "Persons who have parasites in the head are less subject to headache. Moths are produced in the greatest abundance if a spider is shut up with them in the wool, for this creature being thirsty dries up any moisture which may be present. Small birds during the day fly round the owl-which is called admiring it-and as they fly round it they pluck out its feathers.' "The anthus" (some bright colored bird) "is an enemy to the horse, for it drives the horse from its pasture and eats the grass; it imitates the voice of the horse and frightens it by flying at it, but when the horse catches it he kills it." "If any one takes hold of a she-goat by the long hairs of the beard, all the others stand still as if bewildered and gaze at her.' "The hawk, though carnivorous, does not eat the hearts of the birds it has killed." "The jay has many varieties of voice; it utters a different tone, so to speak, every day." "The goat-sucker flies against the she-goats and sucks them, whence its name. They say that, after the udder has been sucked, it becomes dry and goes blind." "Mares become less ardent and more gentle if their manes are cut. At certain times they never run to the east or west, always north or south." "The sow gives the first teat to the first little pig that is born." "When a serpent has taken its food, it draws itself up till it stands erect upon its tail." -Popular Science Monthly.

The Smallest Republic.

The little republic of San Marino is in closed in the kingdom of Italy. San Marino owes its foundation to a porting a helmet, on top of which a small | The murderer flies to his tribe and sends | hermit of that name, born in Dalmatia necessary to reduce them to a fine state flag waved idly in the breeze. The conto offer the price of blood; for the in the fourth century, and who went test, which was very interesting, and at avenging of blood as practiced by the to Italy to work as a mason at the rebuilding of the walls of Rimina.

Its territory covers about twenty-two square miles.

The population numbers 8,501 souls, and the capital, San Marino, has 1,200. It is perched on the summit of a mountain called Mount Titan, or the Giants, which sometimes leads to this state being termed the Titantic republic.

The republic has an order of chivalry, The motto is "Libeatas."

When Italy became a kingdom Napodier is the most heavily loaded of any

Peculiarities of the Seals there Found and the Profits Made on the Gil

and Hides. "The seal fisheries of Newfoundland," said Captain D. R. Logan, an old seal hunter, to a New York Times representative, "are the greatest ocean fisheries in the world, a statement which will no doubt astonish nine-tenths of the people of this country. For the past fifty years the catch of seals on the Newfoundland coast has averaged more than 450,000 every year, and over 600,000 have been taken some years, the largest catch on

record being 687,000, in 1831.

"About 10,000 men find profitable employment in the seal fisheries of Newfoundland. There are between 300 and 400 vessels engaged in the trade, many of them steamers. Steam vessels were not introduced in seal fishing until 1866. The vessels are chartered from nearly every port in the Province, and start on the voyage on the 1st of March. As a general thing they make two trips between that time and the last of May, when the profitable season is over. Some steamers make three voyages, but weather and all conditions must be very favorable in such cases. These New foundland fisheries are not those in which the fur seal trade is interested, as that variety of seal is not found there. The Newfoundland seal is hunted for its oil and hide, the former being used in England and other European countries as an illuminating oil in mines, and the latter being made into leather for shoes, trunks, and similar articles. The owners of sealing vessels equip them with everything and pay all the expenses of the voyage. The captain of each vessel is paid a royality on every seal put aboard his ship, and royalty will average him \$2,600 for his two months' work. The men on each ship engaged in the seal hunting receive one-half the catch, which is divided up equally among each crew. The vessels carry crews sometimes numbering 325 men, yet it is a poor season when each man does not return home well paid for all the risk and hardship he has undergone among the ice floes. They are obliged to pay the vessel owners from four to six dollars for their berth on shipboard for the voyage. The profit to the owner on each

vessel is seldom small. "The largest seal taken on the Newfoundland coast is the square flipper, so called on account of its flipper being square on top, a peculiarity not known in any other variety. A sixteen-day-old same term; that "run down" may mother, who will weigh about 500 twelve feet in length. The square flipper is very scarce, and, like the dotard, congregates only with its kind. They give birth to their young about the midmuch to themselves and in isolated spots | destroying

"It is rather a monotonous pursuit, the killing of seals, the only excitement being the chase in the water of some fierce old he hooder, who is apt to give you a long and lively chase before his vulnerable part is brought to sight. There is something pathetic in the hunting of the female hood with her young, for she will make every effort to get it out of harm's way, and then seeing that escape is impossible, will protect it with her body from the blows of the hunter, uttering her low, appealing murmur, until she herself is killed and can protect her whelp no longer. It is believed by all seal hunters that a mother seal can distinguish the cry of its young among a thousand others. It is a curious sight during April to watch the seals. They come out on the ice, yearlings, two-yearthat month for the purpose of scrubbing themselves. If the sun is shining their skin will be sure to burn so that sometimes it may be pulled off with the fingers. At such times to return to the water will subject the scals to intense pain, and so well do they know when they are in this condition that they will remain on the ice and be killed rather than enter the water and submit to the the water it will utter sharp cries of in spite of the men threatening them with gaff and guns. Seals have relentless enemies in sharks and swordfish, and they will rush from the water to the ice when pursued by these monsters, and place themselves behind a hunter, or run between his legs, for safety, shaking with fear like a frightened human being.

"The skins of all seals are weighed with the fat, and are calculated at fifteen per cent. of the whole. A barrel of young harp seal's fat will weigh 225 pounds and produce twenty-two gallens of oil, there being only fifty-two pounds of residue. A young hood seal will yield only twenty-one gallons of oil to the barrel, although it weighs five pounds more. Old harp will yield twenty-two and a half gallons of oil to the barrel. The fat is now rendered by steam, but formerly it was rendered by exposure to the sun in wooden vats. Miners prefer the sun-drawn young seal oil, as it smokes less. It has a bad odor, however, while the steam rendered has not. It is a curious fact that when seal oil is drawn from the vats the oil of the young seal will come first and it is readily known when that is all out, for it is of a pale yellow, and the old oil runs a deep straw color. Seal milk is a curious feature about this useful animal, for it is as thick almost as white lead. Fishermen have in an emergency stopped leaks in boats with seal's milk. Not less than 25,000 .-000 seals have been taken from the Newfoundland ice fields by the seal fleets Beside the misery which it inflicts, there alone since seal hunting commenced is the palsying effect which it exerts on there, more than 100 years ago, 22,000,-0.00 of them having been taken since in the heart, no exertion seems too great;

people are the victims to quackery. counted for by the fact that the colored than among the whites. This is ac rate among the blacks is much larger white as colored residents, yet the death In Memphis there are twice as many

The fully equipped Swiss infantry sol-

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HEALTH HINTS.

A gargle of strong black tea used cold night and morning is now fashionable in London as a preventive of sore throat.

Headache with sensation as if top of the head would fly off, and all headaches from within or outward are readily relieved by moderate doses of cimicifu-

To cure a red nose, take of vaseline one ounce, precipitated sulphur two drachms. Mix well and apply to the affected part night and morning, rubbing in well. Continue the application for ane or two weeks, and the redness will disappear.

Infants should never be washed except in warm water, nor their bodies exposed to cold air. Their circulation is carried on more actively externally, and their greatest heat is on their surface. To check this is one of the most fruitful sourcrs of many of their ailments.

One hundred grains of fresh mullein leaves or thirty grains of the dried leaves, brought to boil in a liter of fresh cow's milk and allowed to stand for ten minutes, then filtered, sweetened and drank when warm, is the usual preparation and dose in the mullein treatment of phthisis pulmonalis. This dose is repeated two or three times a day.

The compound syrup of saxifragia is the greatest and best vegetable alterative in the materia medica. It possesses the rare property of stimulating all the excretory glands of the body, and at the same time acting as an antidote or antiseptic to all poisons, whether germ or parisitic that exist in the blood. Scrofula, cancer and tubercula, all disappear under its employment. - Health and

The South American Pampas.

The peculiar characteristics of these vast level plains which descend from the Andes to the great river basin in unbroken monotony are the absence of rivers or water storage, and the periodical occurrence of droughts, or "siccos," in the summer months. These conditions determine the singular character both of its flora and fauna. The soil is naturally fertile and favorable for the growths of trees, and they grow luxuriantly wherever they are protected. The Eucalyptus square flipper whelp will weigh nearly is covering large tracts wherever it is in-200 pounds, almost half as much as the closed, and willows, poplars and the fig surround every estancia when fenced in. pounds. His father would tip the beam | The open plains are covered with droves at 900 pounds, and measure from ten to of horses and cattle, and overrun by numberless wild rodents, the original tenants of the pampas. During the long periods of drought which are so great a scourge to the country, these dle of March, on the ice, but keep so animals are starved by thousands, their that if 200 are killed in any season the to live every vestige of vegetation. In number is recorded as exceptionally one of these siccos, at the time of my visit, no less than fifty thousand head of oxen and sheep and horses perished from starvation and thirst, after tearing deep out of the soil every trace of vegetation, including the wiry root of the pampas grass. Under such circumstances the existence of an unprotected tree is impossible. The only plants that hold their own, in addition to the indestructible thistles, grasses and clover, are a little herbaceous oxalis producing viviparous buds of extraordinary vitality, a few poisonous species, such as the hemlock, and a few tough, thorny, dwarf acacias, and wiry rushes, which even a starving rat refuses. Although the cattle are a modern introduction, the numberless indigenous rodents must always have effeetually prevented the introduction of any other species of piants, large tracts are still honey-combed by the ubiquitous olds, and old seals, about the middle of biscacho, a gigantic rabbit; and numerous other rodents still exist, including rats and mice, pampas hares, and the great nutria and carpincho on the river banks. That the dearth of plants is not due to the unsuitability of the sub-tropical species of the neighboring zones can not hold good with respect to the fertile valleys of the Andes beyond Mendoza, where a magnificent hardy flora is found. Moreover, the extensive introduction of pain. If a sun-burned seal is forced into | European plants which has taken place throughout the country has added nothagony and try to climb back on the ice | ing to the botany of the pampas beyond a few species unassailable by cattle, such as the two species of thistle which are invading large districts in spite of their constant destruction by the fires which always accompany the siccos. - London Nature.

The Good Old Cow.

Mr. Robert Gruce contributes an interesting article to the Live Stock Journal (Eng.), in which he copies from an American paper an excellent description of the farmer's cow, viz.: "The good old cow has paid off more mortgages and paid for more farms than any other known product. She is the mother of beef. In the household she catches the wolf on her horns and tosses it far from the door. She has turned the tide of our agricultural prosperity, in many parts of the country, from a downward course, in raising grain and cotton to an upward and prosperous one, in raising stock, grass and hay. Flowers and grass spring from beneath her feet on the most barren soil. The old cow does not stop to enthuse over them, but converts them into good, solid, hard cash." There is certainly much truth in this description of the merits and value of the good old cow .- New York Sun.

A very large proportion of the suffer ing that afflicts mankind proceeds from the simple feeling of discouragement. all human effort. As long as hope reigns it is when hope sinks away and despondency takes its place that labor of head or hand languishes.

