

State Hist. Society

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS,
EVERY SATURDAY,
Topeka, - - - Kansas.
Seventy Five Cents a Year in Advance.

The SPIRIT OF KANSAS aims to be a first class family journal, devoted to farm and home affairs, and to all industrial, social and moral interests that go to make up the greater part of our Western life. It will be found useful to those engaged in any of the departments of rural labor. Its miscellany, original and selected, will be such as will interest and instruct. Its editorial page will treat of matters relating to our social, industrial, and political life, wherever and whenever the interests of the great working masses appear involved, and always from a broad, comprehensive, and independent standpoint. We shall endeavor to make a paper representing the great west.

Our regular subscription price, for single subscribers will be 75 cents, or two copies \$1.25. Clubs of five or more 50 cents each.

The English sparrow is to be studied scientifically in this country to ascertain whether he must go or remain.

The farmers of Long Island will experiment with the peanut. Can any one tell if it has been tried in Kansas.

Don't run the human machinery at too great speed unless you want it to wear out prematurely. You can no more stand abuse than your horse or your reaper.

Attempts have been made in some quarters to belittle the Jersey, but some of the breeders are predicting a decided reaction in their favor and better prices than ever.

It is said that the night time is much the best for transplanting trees, and that it may then be done with care, with comparative safety, even when they are in bloom.

The blueberry is attracting considerable attention as a garden and even a field fruit. It is very hardy, the fruit pleasant sub-acid, and is excellent when dried for winter use.

A California company engaged in raising grapes, has abandoned the system of irrigation heretofore used, satisfied that a better product is secured without water than with it.

If you keep bees, sow alsike clover on any spare ground you may have. It makes good food for stock and the flowers are excellent for bees. Such is the advice of the Kansas Bee-keeper.

In many places they are making fierce war upon the Concord grape, as they have upon the Wilson strawberry, and the result will probably be the same. Both are inferior in many respects, but both have popular features that will keep them in the front.

It is said that a covering of salt hay, three or four inches thick will prevent mildew on gooseberries. There is no doubt but a liberal use of salt in one form or another in the garden and among fruits would be of advantage in destroying worms and parasites.

The Wyandottes may now be said to be the most popular fowl in the country. It is a cross-breed comparatively new, originated in this country and therefore adapted to our climate and conditions. The Wyandotte is a beautiful bird and seems, by almost common consent to possess more desirable qualities than any other one breed. It supplants the Plymouth Rock and goes it one or two better.

Mr. J. J. Hill, President of the St. Paul & Manitoba Railroad, last year imported forty choice Short Horn and Polled Angus which he distributed to farmers along the line of his road, free from cost, only selecting such as were able to make good use of them, and exacting from them a promise to use the animal judiciously to improve the stock of their respective neighborhoods. This year he imports one hundred more to be given away on the same terms.

Labor must protected is a sentiment that can hardly be too strongly encouraged.

Peas, except those for early use, should be planted deep, and not too thick.

Mrs. Garfield's income is \$21,000 annually; quite enough for any ordinary mortal.

L. E. Hoffman of St. Marys, editor of the Express is on the slate for post master at that place, and a very worthy selection it is.

The April number of the American Elevator of Chicago contains an engraving and description of the new elevator erected by John Tontz of Girard. It is a very complete and well arranged building.

New Hampshire raises 36 bushels of corn to the acre, while Illinois only raises 25, although it is the largest corn growing state in the Union. If Illinois could cultivate as they do in New Hampshire the results might be interesting.

A fearful flood is reported from Kingman, resulting from a water spout. The river suddenly commenced to rise until the lower part of the town was flooded. Buildings were washed away and nearly a dozen persons were drowned.

Before the war there was very little corn-raised in the south. Last year there were grown in fourteen southern states, 433,270,000 bushels, an increase in ten years of over a hundred million bushels. Kentucky and Tennessee are the largest producers, but hereafter Texas will probably lead. The increase in the oat crop is quite as satisfactory. Southern agriculture will be a revelation to the country in a few years.

Corn Shellers have grown with the corn crop. We will remember the corn sheller of our boyhood. It was an inverted shovel, over a box, astride which the operator sat, scraping off the corn by an upward movement on the edge of the shovel blade. It is not certain that the Mexican corn sheller is an improvement. Our consul at Manzanillo describes it as about forty cobs standing on end and firmly tied together by a cord making a round bundle, 18 or 20 inches in diameter. A man kneels in front of this block of cobs, holding between his knees, and rubs the ears across the top of the sheller. In this way he works off ten or twelve bushels of corn daily.

Men do not see alike nor think alike nor act alike. They differ mentally and physically. No two faces are the same, no two plants alike. No two streams flow parallel to the sea, no two lakes or mountains are the same in form, or depth or height. So no one fruit or animal or fowl is perfectly adapted to every locality or to all conditions. Differences in climate, in soil, in atmosphere and surrounding influences must be considered, and when the best breed, of vegetable or animal, has been found for the existing conditions, it will be the one to recommend for localities with similar conditions. Incompatibility of conditions is always a good ground for a change of breed when shown by unproductive results.

A test will be made in this city to ascertain if there is a vein of coal that may be mined to advantage.

Every Kansas teacher should take the Kansas, or rather the Western School Journal, and then should add that prince of educational papers, the New York School Journal.

Of course you will see H. J. Cook & Co's new Advt.

A GOOD WORD FOR SORGHUM.—Dr. Collier of Washington, in a late lecture before the Chamber of Commerce of New York, said the average yield of sorghum seed per acre, in 21 different States, is 30 bushels, and that it is as valuable as corn for stock feeding; that the success attending the raising of sorghum and making the sugar and sirup is wonderful when we consider that it is only about four years since many doubted its adaptation to making sugars. At Rio Grande, N. J., in the past three years, over one million pounds have been made, and many thousands of gallons of sirup. The product there had steadily increased, and in 1884, 375,000 pounds of sugar has been made and 87,000 gallons of sirup. He said there is as much sugar in the stalks of sorghum as in the best ribbon cane, and the only reason why we are not now making our own sugar, is that these facts are still unknown to the mass of the people and capitalists have not as yet turned their attention that way. He says the cost of manufacture with a mill that works 300 tons per day, is about one cent per pound, and working 500 tons of cane it is only 89 cents, and the cost per gallon, of sirup ranges from 11 to 7 1/2 cents. He thinks it may be fairly claimed for sorghum that it is a plant as valuable in its grain as corn, and as rich in saccharine matter in its stalks as the sugar cane of the South, and predicts a glowing future for the sorghum industry.

Circular Letter To Teachers

A persistent effort has been made during the past few years to secure a meeting of the National Educational association west of the Mississippi.

The choice of location for 1885 lay between Topeka and Saratoga, and resulted in a tie vote. The friends of Saratoga finally secured the meeting, by insisting that it would be inexpedient to hold two meetings in the west in succession, and promising to assist Topeka next year.

We desire to renew the claims of Topeka at Saratoga, July 14-18. Prominent educators throughout the country have promised their active support, and the Nebraska State Teachers' association has formally joined in the request to hold the session for 1886 in Topeka. To emphasize our claim, we desire a strong delegation of Kansas teachers to go to Saratoga. Can you be one of our party? The Chicago pool has promised a five-fourths rate for the round trip, and entertainment is promised at \$1.00 per day. If you can go, or know of any one who can, write to D. C. Tillotson, Topeka, Kansas at your earliest convenience.

It is unnecessary to call your attention to the fact that this meeting would be of great value to our state, and to the fact that we must be prepared to over come competition.

- JAMES H. CANFIELD, Vice President of N. E. A. for Kansas, and President of the Kansas State Teachers' association.
- FRANK A. FRITZPATRICK, H. C. SPERR, Kansas Delegates to N. E. A.
- A. R. TAYLOR, Vice President of Elementary Section of N. E. A.
- GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, Councillor of N. E. A. for Kansas.
- J. H. LAWHEAD, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kansas.
- D. C. TILLOTSON, Manager of N. E. A. for Kansas.

It is to be hoped that the teachers of the state will respond promptly and every effort be made to secure the meeting of the association in Kansas.

Our price for Job Printing is astonishing to those who are in want of it. First class 6lb. note heads, 1000 for \$3.00.

Two copies of this paper one year for \$1.00. Can one ask any thing better.

See advertisement of Fisher's Grain Tables, and Scribner's Log Book on our last page. We give a copy of each book to any one sending 75 cents for this paper one year. Every farmer ought to have these books.

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS! Cheaper Than Ever.

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Lawn Mowers, Chain Pumps,
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In fact every thing in the Hardware line, at Prices lower than ever.

H. I. COOK & CO.
166 Kansa Avenue.

MIXED METAPHORS.

The Lulicrous Ideas Which Follow the Unskillful Use of Rhetorical Figures.

The examples of confusion of metaphor ascribed to the late Lord Castlereagh are so absurd that it might have been thought impossible to rival them. Nevertheless, the following, though in somewhat quieter style, seemed to me to approach very nearly to the best of those that were spoken by Castlereagh or forged for him by Mackintosh. A recent Cabinet Minister described the error of an Indian official in these words: "He remained too long under the influence of the views which he had imbibed from the board." To imbibe anything from a board seems to be very difficult. I may observe that the phrase of Castlereagh, which is now best known, seems to suffer from misquotation; we usually have "an ignorant impatience of taxation," but the original form appears to have been "an ignorant impatience of the relaxation of taxation."

The following sentence is from a voluminous historian: "The decline of the material comforts of the working classes, from the effects of the revolution, had been incessant, and had now reached an alarming height." It is possible to ascend to an alarming height, but it is surely difficult to decline to an alarming height. "Nothing could be more one-sided than the point of view adopted by the speakers." It is very strange to speak of a point as having a side, and then to say "one sided" as if it were a comparison? A thing has either one side or it has not; there can not be degrees in one-sidedness. However, even mathematicians do not always manage the word point correctly. In a modern valuable work we read of "a more extended point of view," though we know that a point does not admit of extension. This curious phrase is also to be found in two eminent French writers—Bally and d'Alembert. I suppose that what is meant is a point which commands a more extended view. "Froehammer wishes to approach the subject from a philosophical standpoint." It is impossible to stand and yet to approach. Either he should survey the subject from a standpoint or approach it from a starting point. "The most scientific of our continental theologians have returned back again to the relations and ramifications of the old paths." Here paths and ramifications do not correspond, nor is it obvious what the relations or paths are. Then "returned back again" seems to involve superfluity; either returned or turned back again would have been better. A large school had lately fallen into difficulties, owing to internal dissensions. In the report of a council on the subject it was stated that measures had been taken to introduce more harmony and good feeling. The word introduce suggests the idea that harmony and good feeling could be laid on like gas or water by proper mechanical adjustment, or could be supplied like first-class furniture by a London upholsterer. An orator speaking of the usefulness of a dean, said that "he wastes his sweetness on the desert air and stands like an engine upon a siding." This is a strange combination of metaphors.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel reports that two men who served on a jury at a trial in Utica the other day, after they retired, voted on a verdict in direct opposition to their real sentiments because they did not know the difference between the terms "plaintiff" and "defendant" in the case.

The American rocking-chair and stove are making some head with delight.

DINING.

Hints Which Will Enable Most Men to Appear Well at Dinner.

Perhaps the dinner table is, of all places, the one where a man can least expect to ignore social observations, and here the well-bred man and the ill-bred man are most strongly contrasted. An invitation to dine should be promptly replied to, whether you accept or decline. It is sufficient to say: "Mr. — has the pleasure to accept Mr. and Mrs. —'s kind invitation to dinner on the —." If the invitation be declined some good reason should be stated: "Mr. — regrets that owing to a previous engagement he can not have the pleasure of accepting Mr. and Mrs. —'s kind invitation for the —." Having accepted an invitation, be punctual. On arriving pay your respects to the hostess first of all. Do not offer your hand. If she cares to greet you in that way she will make such an advance. When you leave don't take leave of the whole company individually. It is enough to bid your hostess and her family adieu. If there is a lady with you she does not enter the drawing-room on your arm, but a little in advance of you. Waiters only wear gloves to dinner parties. You will not choose the lady to take in to dinner—that is your hostess's privilege. Sit close to the table when you get there and don't use your napkin as a bib. Don't play with the table implements. Take soup from the side of the spoon. Keep the handles of your knife and fork exactly in the palms of your hands. The fork is used to convey all food to the mouth that does not require a spoon. The knife is only used in this way by the low-bred people. If however, you happen to get in such a party, use the instrument as the rest do. He who advised us "to do in Rome as the Romans do" was a true gentleman. It is better to eat asparagus with a fork, and never gnaw green corn from the cob. Cut it off with a knife and eat it with a fork. Cheese is never touched with the fingers, but eaten with a fork on a bit of bread. Bread should be broken. Cultivated people never butter a large slice of bread and bite into it. Never use your own knife and fork to help another, or put your own knife into the butter or salt. Remove fruit bits and skins from your mouth with the left hand. Take hold of a wine glass by its stem, and never drink from a saucer or blow on a beverage to cool it. Masticate with your mouth shut, and don't talk with a full mouth. Finally, if you would act well abroad, be careful to observe the proprieties at home. If a man would appear like a gentleman he must walk, stand and sit like one. In all attitudes he should avoid all appearances of self-consciousness. Therefore, among strangers, he will stand erect and still, and not loiter or lounge on a chair. In bowing, take plenty of time. Don't jerk the hat off and sling it back as soon as possible. A well-bred man removes his hat in the presence of ladies in any roofed public place, and when he does them, though strangers, a favor. Unless you are well-acquainted with a woman let her bow first; but between old acquaintances such ceremony is needless. When walking with a male acquaintance you must salute his lady friends by raising your hat also. Never stop long to converse in the street. Don't smoke in public places where there are women, unless such is the custom of all frequenter. A cigar in a man's mouth in the daytime on the street vulgarizes his appearance. Remember that a gentleman is always introduced to a lady; never otherwise unless in the case of the President. If you are at a dancing party, if you can't dance well

stay at home. Don't play cards among strangers for money, and always keep a lookout for the opportunity of doing a courtesy. An observance of these hints will enable most men to appear well.—*N. Y. Star.*

EXPERTS IN HANDWRITING.

The Cases Which Are Submitted to Them for Opinion.

We are informed by one of the professions (and there are but two in London, who almost divide the work) that within the last four years he has been intrusted with more than 600 cases from different parts of the country, in connection with certainly not 200 of which he had to appear publicly. The rest are compromised or hushed up, or in many instances never even go so far as that, for often the consulting parties only want their own suspicions confirmed for their own satisfaction, without any intention of taking further action. They are for the most part matrimonial disputes; scandalous communications from disappointed suitors, secretly thrust under the front door; abusive and threatening letters; erasures in and suspected signatures to wills; and—strange that a day of universal love and harmony should be so desecrated—no Valentine's Day passes that does not bring with it half a dozen letters, posies, or pictures, as to the authors of which the recipients show an angry and a lively curiosity. Occasionally the expert's opinion will be asked on a difficulty which arose before the profession attained its present eminence—on the validity of a signature to a will, for instance, signed forty years ago, and though at the time suspected never legally impugned. "Only the other day," said the authority in question to us, "I was taken to see one of these wills. The moment I set eyes on it I knew it as a rank forgery. Nothing could be done, nor ever can be done, in cases where the parties are all dead and the property has long changed hands. The consequence is that, in my own experience, I have met again and again with instances of estates and incomes held under a title founded on the most indisputable forgeries, but which no one at the time had the courage or the money to take into court." And now that we have for the moment turned to the subject of the expert's examination of papers written many years before, it will not be uninteresting to refer to the late Mr. Chabot's opinion on the vexed question of the authorship of Junius, founded on a minute comparison of many handwritings, and embodied in an exhaustive publication, edited and pre-faced by Hon. Edward Twissleton—the whole, to our mind, at any rate, conclusive of the difficulty. The subject had been previously somewhat similarly dealt with in "Junius Identified," written by Mr. Taylor in 1816; where, though not to the same extent on the ground of identity of handwriting, subsequently more fully treated in a supplement to the same book published in the following year, the author had come to a similar decision. Under the various well-considered and well-sustained heads of Verbal Agreement in French, Uncommon Phrases, Metaphorical Phrases, Particular Doctrines, Opinions, Citations, Maxims and Rates of Conduct, Peculiar Sentiments, Words Similarly Utilized, Similar Quotations, Manner and Personification, Mr. Taylor makes out a very strong case against Sir Philip Francis, and in fact so far as it is true that *le style est l'homme*, there can be little doubt after reading the book and studying the comparison that Sir Philip Francis and Junius are the same.—*Edinburgh Magazine.*

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the Week Ending April 25, 1885.
Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for transmission as second class matter.

See to it so far as you can that labor is protected.

Political party chaos, describes the situation in Kansas very well.

Fine churches make fine christians the same as fine feathers make fine birds.

A Chicago girl was born a few days ago with perfect roller skates grown to and being a part of her feet.

The little war cloud up over the northern border will be an expensive thing for the Dominion of Canada.

Gen. Grant's sixty-third birthday will be celebrated by a public demonstration at Louisville, next Monday.

The present liquor law of this state does not seriously interfere with the personal liberty of the moderate drinkers.

Now we want to see the stockmen who have been stealing pasturage in Oklahoma, get up and dust. Turn the rascals out.

Chicago slaughtered over twice as many hogs in March, this year, as in the same month last year, or 267,000 against 120,000.

Wall street has a firm grip upon this administration as it had upon the last, and so it will be until there is another revolution.

It is said they can kill Mormonism with the common school in Utah. General intelligence is a great warrior upon such evils.

Woman is not only entitled to protection the same as man, but she should be allowed to do what she may to protect herself.

A young men's democratic club in New York has resolved that the coinage of silver dollars should be stopped. It is fair to presume that the boys do not know what they need.

One result of the prohibitory liquor law will be to make clear that to close the open saloon is neither very difficult nor very complete prohibition. A barkeeper, like a rose, by any other name smells about the same.

The decision of the supreme court, affirming that of the court below imposing a fine of \$800 and four years imprisonment upon Elder Clawson of Utah, for polygamy, will open Mormon eyes to the fact they cannot defy the law forever with impunity.

Albert Griffin, an organizer under the state temperance union, made an effort to organize in Olathe, St. John's home, thus bearding the lion in his den. St. John was in New Mexico but his friends made it apparent that no further organization was needed in Johnson county.

In California they feed their pigs on figs and grapes and the Los Angeles Herald says they are the best possible food for them. Can it be that the hog is going to settle the wine question when prohibition has invaded the vine growing and wine producing states?

There is every indication that the agricultural interests in the south will this year be largely increased. A wider introduction of improved machinery is noticed and a greater variety of crops is promised. Nothing can speak more favorably for this important part of the country than the growth of her agricultural and manufacturing industries.

Delaware is giving up its grain culture, and gradually the farmers are coming to be market gardeners. This will be even more the case as the old land owners die off, so their lands can be divided up into small farms. Fruits and vegetables prove the most profitable crops, the sweet potato, in particular, being a favorite. Apples are not largely raised as they do not keep well although of fine quality. But farm labor is very low, but \$8 to \$12 a month and their Agricultural College is a failure.

It is now fourteen years since the General Assembly of Illinois, in the prompt exercise of its powers under the constitution of 1870, passed the warehouse reform act. From a business point of view that was one of the most important bills ever enacted at Springfield, and it has been millions of dollars in the pockets of the grain raisers of the Northwest—Chicago Elevator.

And who would have had those millions but for this law? If a law in one state can keep millions from the grain sharks would it not be a good thing in all the states?

The Granary of the World.

It is as indefinite as Utopia. Forty years ago it was the Genesee valley in New York. The world was not so big then as now. The granary afterwards moved westward, tarrying in Ohio, then in Illinois and moving rapidly on to Minnesota and Iowa, with side tracks into Michigan and Missouri. A sudden leap placed it in California, and a rebound left it in Dakota. Now Manitoba claims it, forgetful of its little rebellion.

Once the world's granary was located in southern Russia and there was great alarm, in this country as well as in others, over the idea that the cheap serf labor of Russia on its boundless wheat fields, would so monopolize the grain growing of the world that the industry here would be ruined.

Time has proven that there is no world's granary. No one hears of or cares for the Russian wheat crop now. No one country, and certainly no one portion of any country can monopolize the production of grain.

With increased production has come increased consumption and with a succession of crops has come exhaustion of soil that reduces the average yield. New land excels in wheat if it and other conditions are favorable to its growth. The grain does well in the Red River country of the North, but all Manitoba will never be able to supply the demand of a fraction of English consumption.

It is said there is a greater wheat field in our own great north west, still unplowed, than all that is now cultivated in the United States. And still will not altogether be the granary of the world.

On The Labor Question.

There is a deal of mischievous writing done on this question, more mischievous talk, and no end of mischievous work.

The labor question is one that will not be solved in a year. Nor will it be solved by trades unions combinations and strikes. It will solve itself largely when wage-workers resolve to be wage-workers no longer than possible. Labor must assert itself, not in trade unions where inferior workman are made equal to the best and most skillful, where employees are told how many apprentices or women shall be employed, where non-union labor is mal-treated—not by any such petty measures can labor assert itself or command respect.

Labor is respectable. It is as honorable a factor in our civilization as capital. If it is less respected by the world it is because it respects itself less, and does not aspire to be more than it is, the hewer of wood and the drawer of water.

When labor resolves to be something more than a growling slave, when it resolves to assume the rights and privileges of capital by rising above the condition of wage-workers and seeking fields where it can have the benefit of its own energy, there will be less conflict between capital and labor. The labor market is overstocked because so many prefer to live from hand to mouth doing the most menial kinds of work in towns and cities rather than save a few months earnings and then seek homes of their own in the country, where land is free and independence sure.

But even in trades the wage-worker is too often content with his position instead of seeking and planning to be himself an employer. Any good workman who can earn \$1.50 per day for some one else, can earn \$2.00 for himself with less apparent effort. The more intelligent the labor the more certain is this to be the case.

The laborer, or the true friend of the working man, who would help solve the labor question will give his influence to cultivating an ambition on the part of wage-workers to become masters, rather than encourage wage-working as a life business and encouraging strikes except under circumstances that fully justify them.

The war cloud over the waters is growing to be much larger than a man's hand, and threatens to expand over the whole eastern world. It is hardly possible to avert a conflict that gives every indication of being one of the most terrible this earth has ever known. What the end may be no one can tell, but almost every nation in the world except those on the American continent may be involved.

The effect upon this nation will be beneficial as it will make active demand for our breadstuffs and manufactured goods of many descriptions.

It has been decided that Commissioner Colman has full discretion in regard to the extirpation of pleuro pneumonia, and he will take active measures to drive it from Missouri as it has been done in Massachusetts.

THE HOT-WATER CURE.

Rules for Administration—The Effects of the Treatment and the Points in Its Favor.

It may seem a startling assertion, but it is nevertheless a fact, that more persons are to-day taking hot water for various ailments than any single drug in our pharmacopoeia. The spread in the belief in the medicinal value of hot water has traveled chiefly by word of mouth. To apply hot water medicinal-ly could not have become so universal a custom unless great benefit had been bestowed by it upon many.

It was first employed in 1858, according to Dr. Cutter, by Dr. J. H. Salisbury, who made use of it in a series of experiments undertaken upon animals and men, with the reference to the effects of food upon the animal economy as a cause and cure of disease. The experiments were commented upon by the *London Lancet* as a "valuable American contribution to medicine," according to Dr. Cutter.

The benefits and results from the internal use of hot water must be due, in part, at least, if not wholly, to heat. It is said by Dr. Ambrrose L. Ranney in a recent lecture before the Academy of Medicine in this city. Some of its effects are manifested almost immediately, organs not connected directly with the digestive apparatus.

The water may be taken in doses of from one goblet to one and a half. An ordinary goblet contains about ten ounces. The dose must be modified in accordance with its effects.

The water may be drunk hot, and not warm (110 to 160 degrees). If necessary, fifteen minutes or more may be consumed in sipping a gobletful. Wooden cups prevent the water from cooling quickly. The water may be flavored with lemon, sugar, salt, ginger, etc., if necessary, but it becomes very agreeable to the palate without such after the patient has taken it for a short time.

The dose must be taken one hour and a half before each meal, with absolute punctuality, and one at bed-time. Patients have the hot water brought to their bedside and consume it before rising. The passage of the fluid into the intestine, or its consumption before the meal, is insured by this rule. The quantity taken daily must be modified according to the effects produced.

The temperature of the water should be increased as fast as the patients can bear it. It is remarkable how high a degree of heat the water may endure after taking hot water for months. At first such a temperature would blister the mouth. Below 110 degrees the heat is not sufficient, as a rule, to have any effects save as an emetic.

The administration of hot water must be continued at least six months in order to get its full effects. It will be some weeks, as a rule, before any beneficial effects become markedly apparent. It is not sufficient for a test of its value that it be given at irregular intervals, with variable degrees of temperature.

The use of cold fluids in the form of beverages must be absolutely prohibited. A restricted diet is often necessary to the full effects of the treatment in some forms of nervous derangements. It is customary with some patients to forbid all sweets, pastry, fresh bread in any form, and fats. The sour wines are not usually forbidden, nor is tea or coffee, unless they are apparently injurious to the patient. The condition of the subject in respect to flesh is a guide, as a rule, to the character of the diet prescribed, provided that marked disturbances to digestion are not to be combated.

On drinking a goblet of hot water for the first time a sense of warmth within the stomach will be produced, unaccompanied with nausea. Eruptions of gas from the stomach commonly occur within a few minutes after the first dose of hot water. This effect may persist for some weeks. Excessive eructation indicates that fermentation of food occurs after eating.

The skin soon shows the effect of the heat. A gentle glow with a tendency to perspiration is developed rapidly. Coldness at the extremities is often very much benefited, and in a short time, by this treatment. The circulation of the body appears to become more uniform. The kidneys exhibit marked effects of this treatment early.

The accessory organs of digestion (the liver and pancreas) seem to be stimulated by the internal use of hot water. Flatulence and constipation are enumerated as things of the past.

The nervous system seems to be profoundly impressed by a prolonged use of this agent. Especially in this case among that class of patients who suffer from the effects of anemia of the brain and of the spinal cord and spinal nerves.

This method of treatment has certainly one thing in its favor that few possess—viz., it is harmless. Because its remedial effects are slow in some cases, it is no proof that they are not doubly permanent.

Most of our nationality chill their stomachs with ice-water between meals and during the act of eating. Who would think of feeding a horse, and placing a bucket of ice-water by his side? The question may be raised if this one habit alone has not done more harm to the nervous system of men than tobacco or alcohol.

As consumed at the famous hot springs of this country and Europe, for chronic diseases, probably depends more upon the employment of internal heat than upon the mineral ingredients of the waters themselves.

It is harmless if properly administered. A degree of temperature that can be endured by the mouth will not impair the integrity of the stomach. Many of us drink coffee and tea at an equally high temperature, and in as large quantities as are compatible with the hot-water treatment.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Physicians say that about fourteen per cent of all school children suffer from headaches.

An American church costing \$25,000 has recently been consecrated in Dresden, Germany.

The professors of the University of Tokio have formed themselves into an association for promoting the introduction of Latin writing and type in place of the Chinese.

A teacher, speaking before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, recommended the introduction of healthful story books as an antidote against the evil of flash literature.

On an average, only six out of sixteen of the children of the United States are at school every day in the educational year. Four of the remaining ten go occasionally. Six grow up in ignorance.—*Boston Budget*.

Elberton, Ga., claims to have a congregation called the "Reformed Hanish Baptist Church." One of its members is that no female member shall wear any dress more costly than calico, nor head-dress except a sun-bonnet.

The university which has been building for some years at Tomsk, Siberia, is approaching completion. Its total cost has been \$550,000, borne in about equal parts by the Government and private individuals. It is intended that the university shall have a full corps of professors. Tomsk, on the River Tom, is an old and thriving town on the great trading highway of Siberia, and the capital of the Government of the same name. The town does a large trade in furs. The population is about 24,000.

Edward C. Bruce, reviewing the New Orleans Exposition in *Lippincott's*, says the free schools of the Southern States speak more in statistics than in more concrete forms of display, and the figures are highly satisfactory. School buildings year by year are steadily increasing in number, and graded and normal schools are multiplying rapidly. The colored schools are supplying themselves with colored teachers, which Mr. Bruce thinks, speaks better for the progress of the race than any other discernible sign.—*Current*.

President Eliot's remarks about college athletics in his annual report to the overseers of Harvard College will command general approval. He says that the game of football came to be "played in such a brutal and dishonorable way" that the faculty felt compelled to prohibit inter-collegiate games of football altogether, and his language is none too strong. He lays down an excellent rule when he says that "the athletic sports ought to cultivate morals as well as physical courage, fair dealing and the sense of honor."—*Buffalo Express*.

If you were to move about among the churches in city, town and country and ascertain their true state you would be surprised that so many Christian people have suspended active efforts in doing good because of some wrong (real or imaginary) they have suffered at the hands of some one in the church to which they belong. This is as if a soldier, in time of war and in the presence of the enemy, were to throw down his arms and turn traitor because a fellow-soldier of the same regiment had done him a wrong.—*Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald*.

There is nothing like trouble to discover to a man his real friends. The girl who calls a man by his first name upon early acquaintance is not likely to be called by his last.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Yes, my son, it is a solemn, eternal fact that "Truth once crushed to earth will rise again." And in these days of awful carelessness truth is kept so busily engaged in performing the grand rising act that she looks like a woman picking up pins.—*Burdette*.

Betsy, on old colored cook, was mooning around the kitchen one day, when her mistress asked her if she was ill. "No, ma'am, not zactly," said Betsy; "but de fac is, I don't feel ambition 'nough to git outer my own way."—*Harper's Bazar*.

"Have you embraced all the opportunities here offered for prosecuting your studies?" asked the doctor. And he believed he had embraced them all except the cook, and she was too big for him to reach around.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"Smith, why don't you get your diamonds insured?" said Jones. "Where can I do that?" innocently asked Smith. "At the United States Plate-Glass Insurance Company, of course," replied Jones, and a coldness has grown up between them.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*.

"Why do you suppose the feminine is used in speaking of the moon?" asked Kosciusko Murphy of Miss Esmeralda Longcoffin. "Because she is so beautiful, I suppose," replied Esmeralda, who is on the shady side of thirty-five. "No, it's because there is no finding out how old she is," replied the lunatic.—*Texas Siftings*.

It was a very honest old Dutch Judge who listened for several hours to the arguments of counsel and then said: "Dis case has been ferry ably argued on both sides, and dere have been some ferry nice points of law brought up. I shall take dree days to consider these points, but I shall eventually decide for de blain't!"—*Chicago Tribune*.

Two girls met another, who wore a jersey which was patched in places. "Gracious me!" said one, "just see what a jersey that girl has on." "That's no jersey," replied the other, with confidence. "Yes, it is, too; I guess I know." "No, it isn't either; it's an al-darney." (P. S.—This is a dairy-milk fact, warranted truthful.)—*Merchant Traveler*.

A Boy and a Bee—An humble boy with shining hair Went gladly singing down the dale, To where a cow with the bridle tail On clover her palate did regale. A humble bee did dally call Far over the soft and shadowy vale, To where the boy with shining hair Was milking the cow with the bridle tail. The bee sat down on the cow's left ear, Her heels flew up through the simpering grass, And through the leaves of the chestnut tree, And boy scooped into eternity.—*Reverend Herald*.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Turpentine in small quantities may be used with advantage in the laundry; but resin, which is usually found in soap, is injurious, discoloring some goods and shrinking woolens.

It is safe to say that any farmer who reads a paper that contains an agricultural department for a year without learning what is to him worth several times his subscription price is a very dull person.—*Toledo Blade*.

An Indiana practical farmer says: "Yet with long years of experience, observation and experiment, I believe I have learned some of the ways of success in agriculture. One is good seed; the other thorough cultivation."

If, after careful skimming, tiny particles of grease rise to the top of broth that is intended for the sick, try this method of removing it: Lay clean, white writing paper over it. If the first time trying does not remove it, repeat the operation.

Butter was good for farm debts before current money was thought of. Why should the artful rogues who stamp or pass imitations of the latter be punished while the cheats who color, mold, scent and pass images of the former be allowed to get rich by it?—*N. Y. Post*.

A bread crumb omelet is excellent if served with roast lamb or veal. One pint of bread crumbs, a large spoonful of parsley, rubbed, very fine, half of a tiny onion chopped fine. Beat two eggs light, add a teaspoonful of milk, a trace of nutmeg and pepper and salt liberally; also a lump of butter the size of a small egg. Mix all together, and bake in a slow oven, on a buttered pie-plate; when light brown turn it out of the plate and serve at once.—*Boston Globe*.

Chinese Rice.—Boil nicely (so the grains will be distinct) enough rice to fill a pint mold when done. Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in a little milk. While the rice is still hot put in one ounce of butter, and some sugar and vanilla to taste. When it gets cold add the gelatine and half a pint of whipped cream. Put in a mold, and when set serve with cream or preserved fruit. Enough sugar must be used to sweeten the additions of gelatine and cream.—*Cincinnati Times*.

Excellent corn bread is made of two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately and very light, one pint of corn meal, a good lump of butter about the size of half an egg, one quart of boiling milk, half a tea-spoonful of hot salt, then the lump of butter into one hand scatter the meal in with the other, a little at a time, so that there will be no danger or lumps. When entirely smooth add the yolk and then the white of the eggs. Have a bread-pan well buttered, pour the mixture into it and bake in a quick oven.—*Household*.

Economy counts in the course of a year, and the care of the kitchen utensils, the wash tubs, etc., is by no means lost or useless; it is wise also to look after the fruit, when the fruit is taken out they should be washed in warm, hot suds, and should then have a little soda or ammonia put into them and be filled with water, and allowed to stand for an hour or two, then they should be rinsed in clear water, and the rubbers and tops all be taken equally good care of, so that when they are needed the next autumn no loss may occur.—*Boston Budget*.

SEED POTATOES.

More in Having Them in Good Condition Than Most Farmers Think. While this subject is discussed every year by intelligent farmers, when planting time comes, the rule is, that no attention is given to the conclusions drawn from the discussions, but seed potatoes chance to be left of those put in the cellar for domestic use. Sometimes this may be good policy, but as a rule, it is a very bad one.

If the cellar be a cool one, with an even temperature, and the potatoes be undisturbed, the seed will be very good, if good when put in, but if the cellar be warm, or cold enough to chill the potatoes, or if the potatoes be continually disturbed to pick out the best to cook, those that are left in the spring will not be what is wanted for planting.

A potato to be in the best condition for seed should be kept where the temperature does not fall below forty degrees, nor rise above fifty, and also where no light will come to it, and the most correct way is to select the potatoes for seed as soon as they are dug, and in selecting care should be taken to reject everything that has the appearance of disease; the health of the seed is more important than the size. A larger quantity should always be selected than it is believed may be wanted for planting, so when planting time comes, a second selection can be made. In doing this all that do not have good strong eyes should be rejected. If the potatoes have been kept just as they should be at planting time the eyes will have started just enough to readily show their strength, and yet not enough to cause them to be injured by careful handling, which should always be done with seed potatoes; to handle them as though they were stones is wrong, especially if early potatoes are desired.

The first sprout that starts is not only the strongest, but will produce the earliest potatoes. When the sprouts are several inches long at planting time, without the most careful handling they will be broken off, but when handled with great care, and planted so as to preserve the sprout without injury, it will not only secure a crop one or two weeks earlier, but it will also secure a much larger crop than if the sprouts be broken off. This we have proved by actual trial.

If farmers would give a little more attention to their seed potatoes they would not so often be at a loss to account for a small crop. There is more in having seed in good condition than most farmers think. In very rich soil it does not make so much difference, as in a poor soil; but even in a rich soil it makes a difference, whether the seed is in the highest condition or not.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

Some Interesting Stories About the Domestic Cat.

Cats are like oysters, in that no one is neutral about them; every one is, explicitly or implicitly, friendly or hostile to them. And they are like children in their power of discovering, by a rapid and sure instinct, who likes them or who does not. It is difficult to win their affection, and it is easy to forfeit what it is hard to win. But when given, their love, though less demonstrative, is more delicate and beautiful than that of a dog. Who that is on really intimate terms with a cat has not watched its dismay at the signs of packing up and leaving home? We ourselves have known a cat who would recognize his master's footsteps after a three months' absence, and come out to meet him in the hall, with tail erect, and purring all over as if to the very verge of bursting.

Every morning between six and seven o'clock to wake his master, sits on the bed, and very gently feels first one eyelid and then the other with his paw. When an eye opens, but not till then the cat sets up a loud purr, like the prayer of a fire-worshiper to the rising sun. Those who say lightly that cats care only for places, and not for persons, should go to the cat show at the Crystal Palace, where they may see recognition between cat and owner that will cure them of so shallow an opinion. When we were last there one striking instance fell in our way. Cats greatly dislike these exhibitions; a cat, as a rule, is like Queen Vashti, unwilling to be shown, even to the nobles, as the pleasure of an Ahasuerus. Shy, sensitive, wayward and independent, a cat resents being placed upon a cushion in a wire cage and exposed to the unfeeling criticism of a mob of sightseers. One very eminent cat belonging to the mass-eter's common room at Christ Church, Oxford, whose size and beauty have on several occasions entailed on him the hard necessity of attending a cat show takes, it is said, three days to recover from the sense of disgust and humiliation which he feels, whether he gets a prize or not. On the occasion to which we refer, a row of distinguished cats were sitting with their backs turned to the sightseers. Two little girls presently pushed through the crowd to the cage of one of the largest, crying: "There's Dick!" The great cat turned round instantly, his face transfigured with joy, purred, and endeavored to scratch open the front of the cage that he might rejoin his little friends.—*Spectator*.

ARABIA.

Some of the Unique Sights and People in This Remote Country. A court was filled with the forms of Arab men and women squatting on sacred mats, and facing a platform where eight Arabs engaged in a fantastic and fascinating dance. As the musicians began to play slowly, they moved the upper parts of their bodies forward and backward and from side to side. Gradually the music became faster, and faster still, and they went, throwing their limbs and bodies about in almost inconceivable positions, until I could scarcely believe that the rapidly whirling mass before me were human beings.

