

tastes has a pleasing effect. In the Autumn, the leaves turn to a pale lemon yellow, and are amongst the earliest to mark the progress of the season.

Ulmus Americana—American Elm. This fine tree is very popular in many of the northern States, and deservedly so, for few trees can compare with it in the easy gracefulness of its appearance. It is essentially a round headed tree and when old frequently becomes quite pendulous. Propagated by seed, sown as soon as ripe, in May.

Ulmus Campestris—English Elm. *Ulmus Fulva*—Slippery elm. Both equally as good as the former.

Rare Coins for the Museum.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Will you please to notice the following donations by the Saints of the Bristol Conference, which I have received at the hands of Brother Charles Sansom?—

A silver penny of Elizabeth; this coin was struck "by the authority of the City of London" in honor of the above lady, who is alluded to as "the rose without a thorn." Three early Roman copper coins, one found in Somersetshire, a Gallienus of A. D. 260; one Constantine of 305; the other not yet decipherable. Also a medal of Prince Albert, an East India coin, and a French coin.

These coins will be placed with a large number of others donated by the Saints of the British Mission.

JOSEPH L. BARFOOT,

Manager.

Deseret Museum, Sept. 30, 1874.

About Feeding Babies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15th, 1874.

Editor *Deseret News*:

In perusing the *News* of August 28th, while at a friend's house in Brooklyn, I came across an excellent article entitled "A Talk about Babies," and always feeling the deepest interest in their comfort and life, I felt it my duty to publicly differ with the lady on the subject of food.

A young mother adopting Mrs. Handy's regime of diet would be in danger of starving her infant to death, as no doubt many poor babies have been. There is also the other extreme of over-feeding—of giving too much, in the first place (which will naturally be the case when its milk is so diluted that it does not satisfy the demands of the system), and then when the child cries with positive pain from sheer expansion of its little stomach a series of teas, powders, drops and perchance a little more diluted food is added to its sorrows. Over-feeding is quite as deleterious as the starving diet, but there is a happy medium which it is the mother and express duty of the mother, either young or old, to seek, understand and maintain with the closest and never flagging attention if she wishes her infant to increase in strength and stature with its days.

The world, as well as our bodies, was never created out of nothing, and as there is a certain amount of nutriment in a given quantity of food, sufficient, of course, must be given, or the body cannot be built up and enlarged. I firmly believe the same rule will hold good with the human species that is so pre-eminently true in regard to the early care and feeding of fowls and all animals, viz., to be kept in a flourishing condition from the very beginning. Most expressly would I object to the milk being boiled, as then I consider it entirely unfit for the child's use. It should never be heated to more than blood heat and only so much warmed at a time as the child will use immediately, as the very act of warming it will put it in a condition to soon sour, and before another feeding time comes around, although seemingly perfectly sweet to the taste, yet a change has taken place which unfits it for the delicate stomach of the infant. I think every one knows that boiled milk is constipating and will therefore subject the child to fits of colic and disease.

What growing child could thrive on a tablespoonful of cream to a half pint of water? It seems to me a mother only need to make such a mixture in a glass tumbler to see through the fallacy. The infant's food should be the same day and night, just as nature furnishes it from the mother. Order is required and necessary in all things that

are done well and right, but I do not believe in feeding the babe by the hands of the clock without the exercise of the judgment of the mother.

When one is obliged to bring a babe up by hand, a good goat with a young kid (the kid removed) is the nearest the mother's milk. But if the goat cannot be obtained, then the next best is the milk of a new milch cow, well fed and properly cared for, (which should be enquired into).

The rule of dilution depends upon the constitution to some extent—if the infant is strong and robust it can sooner take the whole milk, but for very young or delicate ones, diluted one fourth with a morsel of sugar (better far none than too much) and warmed as mentioned above.

The rest of the lady's instructions are very worthy of remembrance, except that I would prefer bathing in a warm place without draft and dressing it piece by piece, as then I could be sure that there were no creases, which to grown people are sometimes uncomfortable but to a tender infant would be severe.

Hoping of all places that the babies of Utah will be taken good care of, I subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,

BABY'S FRIEND.

PIOCHE NOTES.

From the *Record* of Sept. 19—

We most sincerely regret to have to announce that an old and esteemed friend, Dr. Deal, met with a severe accident while speeding his horse at the race track at the Four Mile House, yesterday afternoon. It appears that while trying his horse the animal made a misstep and fell, throwing his rider and giving the latter a terrible fall. Dr. Deal was brought to town with all possible speed by his friends the Messrs. Tarpey, and was instantly attended by Drs. Bergstein and Philson. They reported that though the Doctor had received a considerable shock, they thought he would speedily recover.

We are rapidly approaching the condition of New York. We have too many dogs. Daily and nightly the mellifluous, but unwelcome, howl of the canine family meets our ears, and does not find a friendly response.

The New Orleans Conflict.

HOW IT BEGAN.

There is a strange ignoring of the most conspicuous fact of the late conflict in this city, of which certainly there has been no doubt, uncertainty or dispute.

This is the fact that the first aggressive act was committed by the regular military body known as the Metropolitan Brigade—which, in positive violation of the Constitution of the United States, has been kept as a standing army in this State for the last three or four years. This body was a thoroughly organized and disciplined force, armed with the most approved weapons, and consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery. They were indeed mostly veterans, selected with special reference to their military qualities and experience. They were commanded by officers who had borne conspicuous parts in the late war. There was no regiment in the regular army in a better condition for active military service. They were absolutely subject to orders of the Governor, and were entirely diverted from their legitimate object of protecting the peace of the city and the property of the citizens, to be made janissaries, a pretorian band, to guard the persons and maintain the authority of the most arrogant usurpers and remorseless plunderers who ever oppressed a free people. It was the aggressive movement of this body of soldiery, hired soldiers, and one of those fearful instruments of destruction, the Gatling gun, and, without a warning, without the usual commands or demands for dispersal, began firing their cannon upon one of our most public streets and discharging volleys of musketry on the citizens as well armed as unarmed.

This was the inauguration of the

conflict which resulted in the killing and wounding of over sixty persons on our streets. The whole responsibility for this unfortunate conflict and its unhappy results must therefore attach to the military movement of the metropolitans and their reckless firing upon the citizens without warning or justifiable cause. We believe that this act has now the condemnation of nearly the whole body of the supporters of the late government. There is a bitter contest among them as to the responsibility for the act, but no doubt as to its folly and criminality.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

A Frost Proof Corn in England.

It would be strange indeed if we should be indebted to England for a variety of corn hardy enough to resist severe frosts. A statement is, however, published in the English papers that "Cobbett's thousand-fold acclimated Indian corn" has been successfully adapted to the cool and variable climate of England, in which heretofore our corn could not be grown or ripened. William Cobbett will be remembered as the English liberal agitator who for some time had his residence upon Long Island. His son, William Cobbett, has long been endeavoring to introduce the growth of corn into England, and now it seems that he claims to have succeeded. We learn that upwards of three acres of this acclimated corn is now growing at Hounslow, near London, and that it has successfully withstood some severe frosts with great hardihood, and is now very promising. If our neighbors in the East have really produced a frost-proof corn so prolific as it is made to appear by the sounding title given to it, and which we have quoted, it will go to shake our faith in our permanent dependence upon Europe as a market for our surplus crop of this cereal, and on the contrary, cause us to look thither for a supply of seed of so valuable a plant. But we are somewhat doubtful as to the truth of this statement.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

—Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in a letter to a lady in Chicago, says she has no heart for anything but to help her "good, noble and most pure husband" under his cruel persecutions, and to protect him from the intrusions of those cormorants, the reporters.

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