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DESERET NEWS WEEKLY NEWS

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The Housewife's Table.

Here is a list for the materials most commonly used in the kitchen. The spices are all ground:

Ginger—1 heaping teaspoonful, ½ ounce.
Cinnamon—1 heaping teaspoonful, ½ ounce.
Allspice—1 heaping teaspoonful, generous ½ ounce.
Cloves—1 teaspoonful, slightly heaped, ¼ ounce.
Mace—1 heaping teaspoonful, ¼ ounce.
Nutmeg—1 equal 1 ounce.
Pepper—1 heaping teaspoonful, ¼ ounce.
Salt—1 teaspoonful, ½ ounce.
Mustard—1 heaping teaspoonful, ¼ ounce.
Cream of tartar—1 teaspoonful, slightly heaped, ½ ounce.
Soda—1 teaspoonful, slightly heaped, ¼ ounce.
Powdered sugar—1 tablespoonful, ½ ounce.
Granulated sugar—1 heaping tablespoonful, ½ ounce.
Baking powder—1 heaping teaspoonful, ¼ ounce.
Butter—1 heaping tablespoonful, ½ ounce.
Flour—1 heaping tablespoonful, ¼ ounce.
Tea—3 ounces teaspoonful, ¼ ounce.
Coffee, roasted berry—1 tablespoonful, ¼ ounce.
Bread crumbs, grated—1 cupful, 3 ounces.
Almond meats—1 cupful, 4 ounces.
English walnuts, chopped—1 cupful, 4 ounces.
Rice—1 cupful, 8 ounces.
Indian meal—1 cupful, 4 ounces.
Chopped suet—1 solidly packed cupful, ½ ounce.
Pastry flour—1 cupful, 4 ounces.
Raw green food—1 cupful, 4 ounces.
Butter—1 solidly packed cupful, 9 ounces.
Sugar—1 cupful, granulated, 7 ounces.
Lard—1 cupful of melted lard, 8 ounces.

The cups used in these estimates hold half a pint, old measure. They are made of tin and divided into quarters and thirds. Nearly all kitchen furnishing stores have them.—Marie Parloa in Ladies' Home Journal.

Tight Lacing Affects the Kidneys.

A case of paralysis due to movable kidney is reported by Dr. White, a physician to Guy's hospital, London, which throws some light upon the fact long superadvertised that paralysis and gallstones occur much more frequently in women than in men, and especially in women who are addicted to tight lacing. In Dr. White's case the right kidney was movable, and he believed the paralysis to be produced by the pressure of the kidney upon the gall duct.

Dr. White quotes Landau as saying that paralysis is more common in women with movable right kidney than in others. That the right kidney is frequently movable in women who are addicted to tight lacing is, we think, fully established by the statistics which we have collected and published upon this subject. We found mobility of the right kidney in nearly one-third of the adult women who have been addicted to tight lacing in 200 women who were carefully examined upon this point. It is not surprising that so much mischief results from the common practice of wearing the clothing tight about the waist, the only marvel is that still greater mischief does not follow this pernicious practice.

The kidney is displaced and rendered movable in consequence of the weakness of the liver, which would doubtless suffice for more than it does as the result of the abuse were it not for the remarkable reparative property possessed by this interesting organ.—Good Health.

The Art of Looking Pleasant.

There is an indescribable longing deep in the heart of each woman plodding along this earth of ours to be attractive. She thrives on admiration and grows plump at the rate of five pounds a week if a little love should be thrown in her way. But the great question of how to gain this affection, this love and admiration which each man has in his power to give, has sometimes of a rather puzzling nature to girls, especially those who have no personal charms to attract.

In conversation the other day some charming girls were complaining of their lack of talent and plain features. It was suggested to them that they make a study of the art of being pleasant. "Girls, you don't know what an affect continued pleasantness has upon a man."

A woman who makes the man whom she loves believe that she knows not the meaning of worry, and who always has for him a pleasant smile and a word of welcome, will find that the strongest thoughts of love creeping down further into his heart than those of the beauty whom she envies.

The only way always to be pleasant is to make a study of the art, convert it into a science and study it as such. A pleasant woman in the house is like a gleam of God's brightest sunshine. Her very presence soothes, comforts and cheers the heart of man.—New York World.

Education for Girls in the Middle Ages.

Higher education was not quite so dead letter as our ancestors of the Middle Ages, according to some authorities boys and girls shared equal advantages in being whipped alike when they knew their lessons equal importuning. Some Latin exercises written by Mary Queen of Scots which only ten years old are still extant, and Margarete de Valois wrote to her preceptor that she owed the excellence of her Latin to the bodily chastisement she habitually received from her tutors. Queen Isabella was, too, a Latin scholar, and through her influence it became the fashion to study ancient tongues. Italian teachers were imported into Spain and the beauties of the Spanish court attended academic examinations and took part in the public exercises of the gymnasium. It was not until she was a queen that Isabella realized the necessity of Latin in diplomatic intercourse, and applied herself heavily to its acquisition.—New York Post.

GAVE HIM ROOM.

He Only Wanted to Get Into His Room, but He Was in Earnest About It.

On the steamer which comes to Dade Florida there arrived a tall, lank citizen of the Cracker State. He was well equipped with baggage, and soon he had collected his belongings and faced an expressman he went up to a Broad way hotel, registered and took a room. About an hour later he reappeared at the desk.

"Reckon you didn't see the baggage brought, did you?" he asked the clerk.

"Yes."

"Notice the two trunks?"

"Yes."

"Three valises and a shawl-strap?"

"Believe so."

"Use the mattress?"

"I did."

"Umbrellas, canes, and all that?"

"Yes."

"Then I reckon you made a mistake in the room."

"I put you in 209."

"So you did," admitted the new arrival, "but it's a shame to take a room."

"Nothing of the kind," remarked the clerk. "Comfortable, city room; no bad smells."

"Is hey! Well, the porter has just brought up my baggage, and it's all to side except the shawl-strap and me. We too lost and couldn't get in."

"You asked for a dollar room," said the clerk.

"I know it."

"I can put you a mile on the fourth floor for two dollars a day."

"Don't want it," replied the Florida citizen emphatically. "Colonel," he added with a graceful wave of his hand "I ain't come down to kick. I'm perfectly satisfied. I like your hotel. The room is all large and airy. Me and the shawl-strap is going to get into 209. If my valise some noise and hammerin' you won't get done. I'm going to rig up my hands and begin pretty soon, and I thought I'd ask you to send some nails up in about an hour to scrap up the splinters."

The clerk looked at the mild manner of Florida man for a moment in silence. Then he said: "Press, show the gentleman to that cable on the south corner fourth floor. No extra charge, sir," he added to the guest with a hesitating smile, "you must be tired after the wagon. Anything else I can do?"—New York Tribune.

Tried by a Bear.

Information has reached the city of the exciting experience of George Allen and Mike Flynn, two prospectors, with a cinnamon bear in the mountains about thirteen miles from Red Cliff. The men were on a prospecting tour and were armed. As they were eating breakfast they were paralyzed to see a bear die taken away and coming toward them in a leisurely manner, attracted up by the odor of the bacon they had just cooked a large bear. Allen advised flight, but Flynn could not resist the temptation to use his Winchester. Taking careful aim, he fired.

The ball struck the bear in the neck and with a roar he rushed for the shooter. Flynn fled for his life, with the bear in hot pursuit. Before running far he was fortunate enough to find a tree with low reaching branches. Grasping one of these he swung clear off the ground just as the bear came jumping up, escaping with a claw in the left leg. The bear attempted to follow, but was finished with a shot in the spine from Allen's rifle.—Leadville Cor. Denver News.

Individuality in Umbrellas.

There is an individuality about an umbrella, taking them all along the years that is a most interesting study. The big, clumsy green cotton umbrella which is the heirloom of the old fashioned farm house is comparable to the dignitary. The sweeter black umbrella of the gay nineties is the very essence of respectability. The demure, unsophisticated umbrella that is always getting lost or falling to hold the dress never matters to anybody. The fully round umbrella that never loses its head is a flirtation and the wind is an informed member of the family. The cumbersome umbrella with a curved back runs amuck with the hoop skirt, and not infrequently kills its man. There is a good deal of human nature in an umbrella, especially after it has been magnetized by its owner.—Detroit Free Press.

Heroic Lighthouse Men.

Many a deed of heroism is performed by the light keepers in Uncle Sam's employ. Scores of people have been saved from the wreck's by the hardy mariners of the New South wind lightship, who never hesitate to launch a boat in the most violent storm for the purpose of a rescue. On one occasion twenty-seven persons were snatched by them from a watery grave when the City of Newport ran upon the Nantucket banks and sank stern foremost.

On another day they caught sight of a black object driven before the gale, and putting forth in pursuit of it rescued a man on a raft, whose fore found resting upon the corpse of a fellow castaway, his head buried in his hands and hope lost of the aid which came at last.—Washington Star.

Lettuce Fritters.

Lettuce fritters are a delicate breakfast or luncheon dish. Select crisp rather small leaves of young lettuce and tear apart in pieces about the size of a quarter of a dollar, stir thickly into a batter of one egg, one tablespoonful sweet cream, salt and enough flour to make a moderately stiff batter. Drop by the spoonful in hot lard, or fry in olive oil, just enough to keep the skillet from burning.—New York Times.

The Young American.

One of the most discouraging things which happen to the parent who undertakes to instruct the juvenile mind is to find that the moral lesson gives a complete psychological study every time you see him, while he knows all your weak points twenty minutes after he first meets you.—Kate Fields Washington.

Rare Objects for the Smithsonian.

Among the objects obtained by Mr. Talcott Williams in Morocco for the Smithsonian institution were five sheets of extremely rare Berber manuscript, made probably in the Thirteenth century. Also a beautiful collection of about 200 plants, a valuable collection of ethnographic material, villagers' costumes of men and women, representing both the Berber and mounting villages, and a collection of pottery made with the special design of illustrating all the wares in ordinary use between Tetuan and Fez. Professor Langley, the secretary, in his last annual report speaks of this collection, taken as a whole, as one of the most interesting the museum ever received.—Philadelphia Ledger.

California Wheat.

California wheat has a greater farm value than the wheat of any of the other states in the Union in which wheat growing is a leading industry. Last year the average price of California wheat on the farm exceeded that of Kansas wheat by more than 30 per cent. The reason why our wheat is worth so much more is because it costs so much less to get it to the foreign market. The state enjoys the advantage of deep water freight, but it should not be overlooked that a large portion of our grain crop is hauled distances of more than 300 miles from San Francisco.—San Francisco Post.

Oatmeal Becoming Popular.

The curious will note that one of the most noticeable features about the export trade of Boston for the month of May was the increase in oatmeal used abroad. There was a gain of more than 200,000 pounds in this item as compared with a year ago. Johnson does not rate as an article which Englishmen do not to think home and Scotchmen to themselves. But evidently, from the way in which the national trade is growing, the Scotchmen are converting the world to their way of eating, if not to their way of thinking.—Boston Journal.

Rollers in Trees.

In sawing up some old lumber at the Maine Central car shops in Waterville, Me., the other day, the workmen saw screw-nose bolts imbedded in the wood. The oak was stripped from the vicinity of one of the battlefields of the Rebellion, and the bolt is supposed to have lodged in the oak during an engagement. One of the workmen wrot a strip of the lumber containing the bolt and will treasure it as a memento of the war.—Exchange.

Selected by Hundreds of Boats.

As the steamship City of Paris went out Wednesday the floating equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, comprising 235 vessels, ten ferryboats, thirty-five steam tugs and steam lighters, and the balance freight vessels, displayed their flags and saluted President George R. Roberts, who was aboard bound for Europe.—New York Advertiser.

FARM FENCES.

Styles of Straight Rail Fences That Have Superseded the Old Snake Fence.

Some farmers have settled the question of fences by no fences at all. Others have resorted to hedges, and in the New England states many patronize stone walls. These remains always exist who are still faithful to fences, and many of them neither rails as a building material. The old fashioned "snake" or "worm" fence is, however, being rapidly replaced by others that are more economical of land and is more enduring. These fences range in height from three to eight rails, and are made in a variety of patterns, two of which are here illustrated. The post to which the ends of the rails were originally drawn, describes them as follows:

A peculiar variety of rail fence of frequent occurrence in northern Ohio, and illustrated in the first cut, is simply weak. First are placed in line pairs of rails crossed in X shape for the supports, the upper space of the X being much smaller than the lower. In each upper notch a rail is laid, but instead of reaching to the pair of crossed supports by further rail is laid upon the ground. Then "standing" this rail, at about midway between where it leaves the notch and where it touches the ground is the next "X." Firm in upper notch another rail extends to the ground, and thus the fence goes on, the upper end of each rail extending in each case somewhat above and beyond the notch.

At Fig 2 is shown a section of fence made by placing for each support two vertically upright posts, six or eight inches apart, upon a flat board, and inserting a bracing piece run outward and downward from each post to the ground. Short crosspieces are fastened from post to post, and upon these crosspieces from one pair of posts to the other rails are laid. The intention, in such cases, is to make a movable fence, which may be set up temporarily about any portion of the farm, and this intention once understood the fence may be helped upon as quite ingenious though rather clumsy in appearance.

A fence very much like this, only not movable, is made by using solidly set in posts, instead of posts standing on a board. Cross bars between each pair of uprights the rails are put in, either resting upon cross pieces, as with the last variety, or, perhaps even more commonly, one lying directly upon the other—first a rail

A MOVABLE RAIL FENCE.

for the right of the posts, then a rail for the left, and so on, alternating—making thus a fence of a somewhat lower form for the same number of rails, but at least doing without the use of nails. A variety of this fence has little pieces of wood fastened from top to top of each of the pair of uprights, so that rails may be set in each side with their butts and another variety has, for the front posted each pair, a post of nearly square wood, leaving only the hind post rough and unfinished.

Fall Planting for Colorado.

W. W. B. Rogers, secretary of the Colorado Horticultural society, relates the experience of a farmer who took advantage of the unusually warm weather in February to break a piece of clover sod for corn. When about twenty-five through breaking the field, of my ten across the remainder of June nearly February weather caused him to suspend further operations until in April, when the other third of the field was broken and all similarly prepared and planted. The corn in that portion broken in February was a complete failure, yielding a fine crop, while that on the late broken part was almost wholly destroyed by cutworms—indeed, having to be replanted entirely, and then yielding only a partial crop of late corn and immature fodder.

Farm Notes.

Electric motors now run thrashers and other agricultural machinery in some parts of Europe.

It has been demonstrated that the potato blight can be checked by spraying with the ammoniacal carbonate of copper.

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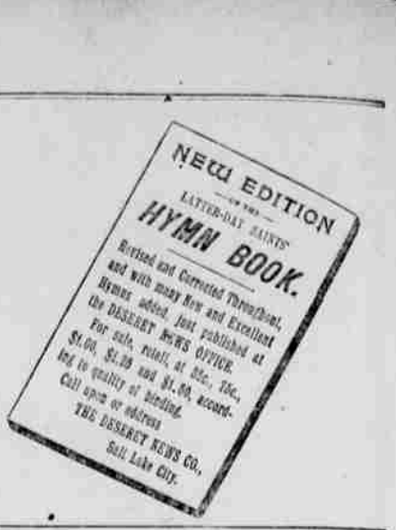

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