

and the entire body is swathed to the shoulder. In this position it remains motionless for forty days, but the bandage is removed twice a day that the child may have a bath. The Arabs believe that this process will make the body straight for life. Under such circumstances it seems fortunate that babyhood is not a period which can be remembered in after years, for nobody would choose to suffer such days of misery again, even in recollection.

If the child be a girl, on the seventh day after her birth, holes, usually six in number, are pricked in her ears, and when she is two months old heavy gold rings are attached to them, to be worn throughout her lifetime, except during periods of mourning for relatives. On the fortieth day the baby's head is shaved. This operation is considered a very important one, and thirty or forty persons are witnesses of it, for the performance of certain rites. The disposal of the first hair is regarded as a very weighty matter; it must not be burned or carelessly thrown away, but buried, thrown into the sea, or hidden in some crevice of the wall. Several charms are attached to its body for protection against the "evil eye," boys wearing them to a certain age, and girls still longer. The favorite charm consists of a gold or silver locket worn on a chain.

Fattening Poultry.

Nearly all poultry is sold by the pound, whether alive or dressed, and in sending to market it is an item to have them weigh as well as possible. In many cases a very few days' feeding, if properly done, will make a considerable difference in this respect.

On the farm where the fowls can have the range of the fields they ought to be in good thrifty condition, and if well fed will fatten rapidly. It is best, however, not to put them on full feed all at once, but gradually to increase the ration until they are given all that they will eat up clean. If they are to be fattened rapidly it will be best to confine in a close pen, so dark that they can just see to eat well, and then feed them five times a day.

Corn or cornmeal is, of course, one of the very best materials that can be used, and if they are supplied with all they can eat they will fatten rapidly. Potatoes boiled until soft and then mashed, and bran and cornmeal added, with a little salt and pepper to season, will make up a cheap fattening ration; or cornmeal, bran and oilmeal, with buckwheat, can often be used to advantage. It is quite an item to feed regularly and to feed at each meal all that they will eat up clean and to supply them with plenty of pure water. Turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens can all be fattened rapidly if the proper pains are taken, and the additional weight can be put in at a good profit. From ten days to two weeks' feeding is generally all that is necessary to fatten properly. Poultry, like all other products, must be in good marketable condition to sell at the best prices.

Sober Thoughts.

Every community is crowded with people who want the best in everything except religion.

Life is a journey, not a home; a road, not an abiding place; a preparation, not an abode of rest. The joys of the way are but as resting spots on the road, where we may be refreshed for the moment that again we may journey on seeking what is still before us—the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

The Catholic Congress which met in Baltimore last November decided that the next congress should be held when and where the World's Fair of 1892 should be located. The committee on future congresses appointed at the Baltimore gathering have been called to meet in the Parker House, Boston, recently, to take the first steps toward arranging for the second national congress.

"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you," said Jesus to His disciples just before His death. Martin Luther thus comments on this language: "These are the last words as of one who is about to go away, and says good night, or gives his blessing." The peace which Jesus gives is not that which the world gives. The world can neither give nor take it away. It is peace alike for time and eternity.

It is only through our mysterious human relationships, through the love and tenderness and purity of mothers and sisters and wives, through the strength and courage and wisdom of fathers and brothers and husbands, that we can come to the knowledge of Him in whom alone the love and tenderness and purity, and strength and courage and wisdom of all these dwell for ever and ever in perfect fulness.

Farm Economy.

It makes us tired to hear a class of men who spend more money in a day for beer and cigars than the average farmer makes, assert that it is want of economy that brings hard times to the farming classes, and advise them to get up earlier, work harder and longer and not spend so much time at alliance meetings. These men know as little about the ways and wants of the farmer as they do of the inconceivable ways of Divine Providence and care about as little, and if the farmers would keep on in their old way of allowing them to do their thinking, dictating their voting and bleed them of their hard-earned dollars would never think of offering them advice on any subject.

There are, however, points upon which our farmers could practice economy with an amount of profit to themselves that would enable them to take more hours for rest and spend more time in reading and studying for still further bettering their condition.

We will venture the assertion that not more than one farmer in five, taking the State over, has a place in which to shelter his tools from the sun and rain, and fully one-third of them have no better place for their harness and saddles than a

nail driven into a tree or the top rail of the yard fence. Oftener than any other way the traces are left hooked to the singletrees and the harness thrown back over the front of the wagon or the beam of the blow, and the wagon left in the sun and rain and the plow in the furrow.

The average farmer works hard, and as long as the sun will furnish him light, and frequently finishes his day's work by moonlight or lantern. His table is frugally supplied, and he and his family dress with the most rigid economy, yet he wastes enough by thus needlessly exposing harness, wagon and tools to purchase many a palatable bit for the table or neat garment for his family or himself.—*Texas Stockman.*

Home Hints and Helps.

The rules of etiquette are not nonsense—they are made to smooth the rough ways of life, of which there will be enough at best.

Keep a little beeswax tied up in a cloth to rub your flatirons with, and you will find that even a white shirt to be done up will soon become a pleasant work.

Rivel Soup: Allow a quart or more sweet milk to come to a boil; rub an egg into about a pint of flour until it is in fine crumbs, then stir slowly into boiling milk, add salt and serve immediately.

Milk Sherbet: One quart of milk, two cupfuls of sugar, three lemons. Freeze like ice-cream. To make orange sherbet, use one lemon, two oranges. It is much nicer than a water-ice.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Raspberry Cordial: Crush one pound of raspberries and stir into them one quart of water and the juice of two oranges; add a sliced lemon, cover, and let the mixture stand two hours, then strain and add one pint of sugar. Cool on ice before serving. Cherry, grape or blackberry cordial may be made in the same way.

Apple Tapioca Pudding: Soak a large coffee-cupful of tapioca in three cups warm water two hours; slice one pint of sour apples into a pudding dish; sift sugar over them, and pour the tapioca over them; cover with a granite pie-plate and bake one hour; eat whipped cream or butter and sugar sauce with it.—*Boston Budget.*

Small tears in woolen goods should be darned with ravelings of the same, having first put under a piece of the cloth, and afterwards pressed carefully. Breaks in black silk garments may be mended with bits of court plaster, and if the lace curtains become torn, wet a piece of lace in starch and iron it on the wrong side of the curtain.—*Boston Budget.*

Fragrance is directly opposed to disorder, uncleanness and ill-temper. Most of the delightful odors which cling so persistently yet faintly to the gloves, laces, handkerchiefs and stationery of the lady of fashion are produced by the free use of sachet bags or cushions. Closets, cabinets and receptacles of all sorts are lined with perfumed cushions and loose cases of various sorts, and scents are scattered everywhere among her possessions.