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THE HOME. HOW TO KEEP THE HOME COOL. There are a great many housekeepers who fail to use the most simple means to keep the living rooms of the house cool. Our houses are generally built for cool weather, and with little consideration of the summer months. There are many more days in the year when fire is comfortable than there are days when its presence is a burden. Our climate is so variable that during the dog days of August, when the weather is most oppressive, there are some days when the air and the presence of more or less miasms from the decay of summer vegetation, which has already begun, a fire is often necessary in the early morning. In the country at least, there are no city walls and pavements to hold the heat, the nights are cool. Especially is this true on high mountains or by the sea. The airing of the house during warm weather should be done at night, and in the early evening on a morning and during all other seasons the air outside should be shut out, as it is usually several degrees higher than the air of the house. If it is admitted it will bring in dampness as well as heat. It is a good plan to leave the shutters and windows open on the eastern and southern sides of the house only a short time after the sun is fully risen, and then shut them closely. The western and northern side of the house should be shut in a little later, but long before the air becomes heated by the sun. As soon as the air is cooled off, a short time before actual sundown, the house may be opened. The cooking room of a summer house ought to be isolated from the main body of the living and sleeping rooms. In tropical countries the cooking-room is always disconnected from the house. It would be an excellent thing to build such a house of glass or of iron in the kitchen and dining-room. The cost would be a trifle compared with the actual comfort derived from such an arrangement. When a summer kitchen cannot be built, a set oven of iron or brick, and some of the best in the market, will save a great deal of heat. The oven should be located as far as possible from the living rooms of the family. Here all the baking of the household can be done semi-weekly, and the daily heating up of the house, keeping the range going a sufficient time for family baking avoided. The oven can be isolated in a woodhouse or in a small pantry which would be too small for general use as a summer kitchen. The gas, gasolene or oil stove can be so quickly lighted and started into full running order that it does not perceptibly heat the room during the short periods of the day it is used. The objection to oil or gas stoves are that they are run by an explosive agent, though it is equally true that there is no danger from them when they are properly run, and accidents are not common. The advantages of them are the saving of space, the fact that they do not smoke and are cleanly, burning with an intense heat very much as the gas stove does. A house that is properly aired in the night and kept shut the rest of the day will not be troubled with flies, providing garbage and refuse pails in the vicinity of the house are kept covered and no food or debris of the day is left about to draw flies. The fly is in reality, as every one ought to know, the natural scavenger of the household. It does not infest his presence on cleanly houses unless there is something in their immediate vicinity that has called for his presence. If the house is kept full force until the warm days of summer and early fall, when he is on hand to consume the decaying animal and vegetable substances which would otherwise breed disease. Seasons when the fly is not present are seasons of fever.

consumption There is ease for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease. There is cure for those not far gone. There is prevention for those who are threatened.

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Ripans Tablets assist digestion, Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia, Ripans Tablets for sour stomach, Ripans Tablets one gives relief, Ripans Tablets cure biliousness.

THE FARM. A BRITANNY BUTTER FARM. Let us enter the house itself, and see the actual surroundings in which the Brittany butter has its origin. Here you will find no cool, cleanly dairy, on the contrary, there is a mud floor of the milch-cow's description, with puddles of water standing on it. You go into a room, which, from its table scattered with unwashed cups and platters, from its array of upboards (sometimes ornamental oak), from its "cleans" beds which line the walls, is evidently the living and sleeping room of the family. Here, from an oak chest, you will see madame, in the whitest of caps, in strange contrast to her surroundings, take several terra-cotta-colored earthenware bowls full of milk. These she will skim, and then she will pour the skim milk into a tub for the pigs. If you watch closely, you will see a fair quantity of black dirt dribble out of the bowl with the last cupful of milk. She will then churn the cream in a churn, shaped something like a bottle with a stick in it, which works up and down. But perhaps the most disgusting feature of the performance is that, instead of waiting her fingers with water when she is making up the butter, she moistens them with her tongue. This is an ineradicable item in Breton butter-making. People have tried in the past to counteract their "bonnes" water, but unless the mistress actually stands over her servant, the latter will at once return to the old familiar habit. The butter, when made, is of good color and color, and is palatable enough to those who are unacquainted with its manufacture. Near Quimper there is a laiterie, or dairy, where everything is done on approved modern principles, and the proprietor asks and actually obtains three francs a pound for the article he produces. This, in a country where butter fetches from half a franc to one franc at the ordinary fairs, speaks volumes for the estimation in which common cleanliness is held, and how rare it is.

DOUGHNUTS AND COFFEE. The breakfast doughnut is not a rich cake. Its use among the descendants of the Dutch dates from the time when the festive egg hook and the speed rolich graced the tables of New-Amsterdam dunes. These doughnuts differ from the common cruller in being much plainer and much more of the quality of bread when taken from the oven and cooled. It takes from thirty to thirty-five minutes to bake a meringue of four whites. After it is risen it should be browned for five or ten minutes by increasing the heat of the oven—N. Y. Tribune.

HOW BEE STINGS MAY BE AVOIDED. A good many people are deterred from bee-keeping by the fear of stings. And yet one does not need to have many stings if pains are taken to avoid them. A bee will sting only in defence of its home or its life. There are times, especially when the honey flow suddenly stops, when bees are very jealous of any approach to their home. At such times you cannot come as near their hives as usual times. They do not often volunteer an attack if you do not come within a rod or two of their hives. But if you go too near the hive and a bee gets after you, it may follow you a number of rods before it leaves you.

A GREEN GOOSEBERRY ICE. The English housekeeper makes a number of delicious puddings, pies and desserts of the green gooseberry, though the fully matured fruit is a little esteemed. Select the fruits when it is fully grown but still green. Stew enough to make two cupsful when strained through a fine purple sieve that will take out the skin and seeds and leave only the pale green pulp. Cook the berries in a porcelain-lined kettle. It will require about two quarts or more for this amount of pulp. When the pulp is strained add a tablespoonful of the juice of a lemon. Make a pint of rich boiled custard. Use the yolks of three eggs, a pint of rich milk and a large cup of sugar. Let the milk boil, and pour it gradually over the yolks of the eggs, which have been beaten with the sugar. Return the mixture to the fire, and when it boils remove it from the fire and add a pint of rich cream. Cool this until it is ice cold, add the chilled gooseberry pulp, which should be sweetened in the taste, and pour the whole into the ice-cream freezer. Add a few drops of spinach green, enough to give the ice a very delicate color. Freeze it carefully and pack it away when frozen to stand for three hours or longer. This ice looks very pretty served on the same plate with a strawberry and a white ice-cream, or it may be served by itself in pale green glass dishes.

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Champion Liniment CURES Coughs and Colds. 25 Cents a Bottle. See your Druggist.

A Pure White Soap. Made from vegetable oils it possesses all the qualities of the finest white Castile Soap. The Best Soap for Toilet & Bath Purposes. It leaves the skin soft, smooth, and healthy.

POTASH IN THE ORCHARD. All fruit growers know that potash in large amounts is necessary for bearing fruit trees. But they are very apt to delay its application until late in spring or sometimes until midsummer, when the young fruit is fast falling from the trees for lack of the material to form its seeds. Then it is too late for the potash to do any good that season, or there is seldom rain enough after midsummer to dissolve the potash and carry it into the crevices of the tree roots. The proper time to apply any kind of fertilizer to an orchard is in the winter. Then the melting snow and spring rains carry its soluble portions into the soil. There isn't every direction from a vigorous tree such a network of roots that there is no possibility of the fertilizer being washed away through the soil without being at some point taken up and brought into the tree. It is best not to use much stable manure on orchards. It promotes large woody growth, but it is also likely to breed fungous diseases, which grow most vigorously in the excess of sap and too little mineral fertilizer. The pear especially needs to be mainly fertilized with mineral manures, as these last will not cause blight, but will tend rather to prevent it by promoting healthy foliage.—Colman's Rural World.

AN OPERATION AVOIDED. A Smith's Falls Case of Great Importance. Erysipelas in the Face Develops Into a Dangerous Sores—Doctors Decline to Operate—Only an Operation Could Bring Relief—A Medicine Found Which Made the Painful Operation Unnecessary. From the Smith's Falls Record.

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