

THE CLARION.
HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN.

Letter of President Lee, of the A. and M. College to the Master of the State Grange.

The following communication from Gen. S. D. Lee, President of the A. and M. College, was read and referred to the Committee on Education:

A. AND M. COLLEGE, Nov. 18, 1882.

CAPT. PUT. DARDEN, MASTER OF THE MISSISSIPPI STATE GRANGE—DEAR SIR: I enclose some resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees of the A. and M. College at different times, showing their desire to hold closer relations with the Grangers of the State. I also furnish you some of our catalogues, and the report of the Legislative committee which visited the College. This College, in one sense, was first suggested by your Order. They took the first initiatory steps to bring the matter before the people of the State. If I mistake not, the first bill looking to its organization and the use of the fund appropriated by the General Government for a strictly Agricultural College, was drawn up and introduced by a Granger. The authorities of the College appreciate what your Order has done for it. They feel the necessity of your cordial co-operation, of your sympathy and your assistance; knowing full well that you represent the largest co-operative body of agriculturists in the State.

The Collegians just started in their third year. We have in attendance 230 Mississippi boys, two-thirds of whom represent the farming interest of the State. To this time we have had unprecedented success. We have been a successful college since we first opened in October, 1880. The Legislature has recognized our popularity and success and has been very liberal to us. The funds appropriated have been most judiciously expended, and in such manner as to provide for a strictly agricultural education. We are essentially an agricultural college and equipped as such. We treat the atmosphere of agricultural advancement, and for the interest of Mississippi farmers. Our curriculum covers all the sciences which underlie agriculture and the mechanics, and these sciences are practically applied on our farm in improved cultivation with improved and modern appliances, giving to the students a scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture. In other words, agriculture is dealt with both as a science and an art. The students are familiarized with the leading objects set forth in the Congressional and State acts. Their minds and tastes are educated and directed to agriculture, horticulture, care and growth of stock, management of farms, and manner of performing labor. The authorities of the College feel that they are working in the interest of agricultural development in Mississippi. They hope to send out every year from 20 to 30 educated farmers, looking to improvement, as indicated by modern progress in the discoveries of science and the application of mechanical contrivances. It is believed that agriculture should keep abreast in progress with other industrial pursuits, and should receive that impetus and benefit which education gives in every other walk of life.

"To succeed, the farmer must have technical training as well as the lawyer, doctor, minister, engineer, soldier, sailor, mechanic, and others, who realize that a common school education adds from 25 to 50 per cent to a man's money producing power; that a collegiate education adds from 25 to 50 per cent to a man's money making over and above a common school education." This principle applied to an educated class of farmers must increase the wealth and power of the farming interest in the same proportion. I respectfully request that if your Order cannot hold their annual meeting at the A. and M. College, that you appoint yearly an influential committee of your body to visit the College, inspect and examine its management and report their conclusions. We invite investigation and scrutiny from your Order.

Respectfully, S. D. LEE, Pres't.
Extract of proceedings of Board of Trustees at different times:
Extract Sept. 20, 1880:
"General Lee suggested that Capt. Put. Darden, Master of the State Grange, be invited to be present and speak, and to bring speakers with him, which was considered and adopted." "Gen. Lee was appointed to secure speakers for the inauguration ceremonies."
Extract March 20th, 1882:
"Resolved, That the State Grange and the Mississippi Stockbreeders' Association are respectfully invited to hold their annual or other meetings at the A. and M. College."

These resolutions were communicated at the time and are now presented to your body. S. D. LEE, Pres't.
The Committee on Education presented the following, which was adopted:
Your Committee on Education to whom was referred the communication of Gen. S. D. Lee, President of the A. and M. College, having had the same under consideration, beg leave, respectfully, to report, that from the statements contained therein, and the address of Bro. Phares, a Professor in said College, before the members of this State Grange, your Committee take great pleasure in reporting that the A. and M. College is in a highly flourishing condition, having met with success from the date of organization to the present time.

From the best information received, your Committee are satisfied that this Institution—the creation of the Grange and the pride of the State—under its present able and efficient management, is faithfully discharging its high and responsible duties, and meets most fully the just and

reasonable expectations of the people of the State.

Respectfully submitted,
J. R. GALTNEY,
L. B. LYLE,
WM. PRICE,
MRS. MARY LOU DARDEN,
MRS. M. McARTHUR,
Committee.

The Diet of Children.

Cassell's Magazine.]
Permitting children to sit at table with their elders is the cause of a good deal of mischief and injury to their youthful digestions. A variety of dishes should never be permitted, and any attempt at wastefulness should be checked at once. Economy and self-denial can be taught at the children's table far more easily than at school.
The diet of children can hardly be too plain. If they require to be encouraged to eat by the administration of dainties, there must be something radically wrong somewhere. It is unlikely that that something is constitutional; more probably insufficient exercise is taken, or taken at wrong times, or the nursery is stuffy, or the bedroom badly ventilated, or the parents have forgotten that sunshine and fresh air are as necessary to the healthy life of a child as wholesome food is.
The want of cleanliness, or frequent use of the bath, is many times the cause of indigestion and appetite in children. Without cleanliness of clothes and cleanliness of person you cannot have healthy children. Without this the young blood seems poisoned, the child has neither buoyancy nor heart, appetite is depraved or absent, and he grows up as pale and poor as a sickly plant.
Injudicious clothing is another cause of dyspepsia. It is bad enough to encase the body which has attained its full development in a tight dress, but it is ruinous for a child to be clothed in tightly-fitting garments. Every organ of a child's body requires room to grow and expand; if it be in any way compressed, the circulation through it becomes lessened, and it is therefore sickly and rendered weak.
Tightness, therefore, of any portion of a child's clothing ruins not only the organs directly underneath the constriction, but indirectly those at a distance from it, for no damming up of the circulation can be tolerated by nature. Tightness round the waist in children and young people is the cause of many cases of dyspepsia, and in a lesser degree so is tightness of the necktie, by retarding the blood in the brain. Have your children's clothing loose, then, if you would see them healthy and happy. See, too, that at night they sleep not on feather beds, and that though warmly they are not heavily clothed.
Children should be fed with great regularity day by day. The parents, having chosen the hours for dinner, breakfast and tea, ought to see that the times are strictly adhered to.

Irregularity in meal hours, and times of getting up in the morning and retiring to bed at night, is not only prejudicial to the present health of a child, but it teaches him habits which are greatly against his chances of success in after-life.
I need hardly speak here about the quality of the food that is placed before a child; against indigestible or too rich food, against sauces and spices of all kinds, including curries; against heavy foods of the pancake, dough and dumpling-kind, against unripe fruits, against too hot soup, against strong tea, and coffee, or beer, or against over-much butchers' meat.

Pray, mother, do not forget that an interval of rest should ensue between the meals you give your children, and do not ruin their young digestion by cramming them with cake or buns, or sweets of any kind. To do this is worse than cruel, it is a sin, and a sin you are but little likely to commit if you truly love them, and really wish to see them germinate into strong and healthy men and women. Tarts and sweets and confectionery would be bad enough in all conscience for children, even if they were always pure and unadulterated. But they are too often positively poisonous. Feed on plain and wholesome food regularly from day to day, permitting no stuffing between meals, and not forgetting the benefits that accrue from frequent changes of diet, more especially as regards dinner. Do this, and your children will live to bless you; do otherwise, and expect to see them sickly, with veins and arteries possessing no resiliency, with mucous membranes pale flabby, pipes of lungs that the accident of a slight cold is sufficient to close, muscles of limbs so weak that exercise is a penance instead of a pleasure, and flesh so unwholesome that a pin's prick may cause a fester, and all this because the blood is impoverished through errors in diet.

To KEEP BEEF.—Dry well with a clean cloth; rub ground black pepper plentifully over every part of it first, then flour it well and hang it in a cool place where air will come to it.

Housekeepers' Help.

SPONGES.—Buttermilk is excellent for cleaning sponges. Steep the sponge in milk for some hours, then squeeze it in cold water. Lemon juice is also good.
PRESERVING.—It is an excellent thing to pare and cut peaches the afternoon before they are to be canned and put sugar over them. In the morning there will be syrup enough to cook them in.

BEEFSTEAK WITH ONIONS.—Melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, and in it fry to a golden color an onion sliced very finely, or a couple of shallots minced; add a sprinkling of pepper, and pour over the steak.
CHEAP REFRIGERATORS.—A flower-pot wrapped in a wet cloth and placed over a butter plate will keep the contents of the plate as hard and firm as if they were set on ice; and milk will not sour if the can containing it be wrapped in a wet cloth.

SLICED SMOKED BEEF.—Mince it fine and sprinkle it into a salad, or mix it also with potatoes and egg for a cake, or use it with a spoonful of flour and eggs for an omelette, or heat it by steam through and eat it with a can of warmed up peas or a dish of stewed onions and potatoes.
TO REMOVE DAMPNESS.—For a damp closet or cupboard, which is liable to cause mildew, place in it a saucer full of quick lime, and it will not only absorb all apparent dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the space. Renew the lime once a fortnight; if the place be very damp, renew it as often as it becomes slackened.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Make a sufficient quantity of good crust—cream crust is the best—pare, cut and core your apples, and roll each apple up in enough crust to cover easily; bake half an hour and serve with sauce made of brown sugar, flour and water, as for any pudding, with the addition of nutmeg and a generous bit of butter.

TO REMOVE PIMPLES.—Everybody knows that alum is good for canker sores in the mouth and on the tongue, but perhaps every one does not know that it will also do much toward preventing pimples on the face. The right way to use it for the latter annoying trouble is to rub a piece over the face every time it is bathed and while the skin is wet.

LUNCHEON CAKE.—Take one and a half pounds of dough, one-half pound currants, one-half pound clarified drippings of butter. Spread out the dough on the pasteboard, roll it well out, rub in the currants and sugar, then add the drippings of butter, and lastly the eggs. Mix all well together, leave it to rise, put it into tins and bake about an hour in a moderate oven.

CUTS OR BRUISES.—Tobacco, wet with spirits or water, bound on a fresh cut or bruise will save much pain and soreness. The tobacco should be kept moist by occasionally wetting the bandage with warm water. Fresh tobacco should be applied every day till the soreness is gone; then remove it and put a piece of court plaster over the wound, so as to exclude the air, and it will soon heal without further trouble.

PEACHES WITH RICE.—Take some peaches and cut them in halves; simmer them in syrup for half an hour, then drain, and when cold arrange them on a dish round a shape of rice made as follows: Boil three tablespoonfuls of rice, picked and washed clean, in a pint of milk, with sugar to taste, and a piece of vanilla; when quite done put it into a basin to get cold. Make a custard with a gill of milk and the yolks of four eggs; when cold mix it with the rice. Beat up to a froth a gill of cream with some sugar and a pinch of isinglass dissolved in a little water; mix this very lightly with the rice and custard; fill a mould with the mixture and set it on ice. When moderately iced turn it out on a dish and serve.

Canned Peaches.

Canned fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, soup, even canned puddings, are now not uncommon articles of diet, and we believe the introduction of these alimentary substances has been, upon the whole, a great benefit to the people; for fruit, vegetables, and meat even, that at one season of the year would go to waste through the plenty that made them superfluous are by the canning system economized for use in other seasons. But it is certain that several articles now put in tins should be put up in glass or earthenware to make safe them articles of diet. All substances that contain acids capable of attacking the solder or tin of the cans combine with these metals to make poisonous compounds, and may cause illness and even death. One case of death was reported in the Herald yesterday. We believe that the Board of Health should stop the sale of all tomatoes, rhubarb or other acid fruits or vegetables put up in tin cans.—N. Y. Herald.

Straw as a Cattle Food.

To the Editors Country Gentleman: There is a much more general disposition than formerly to use straw for food. It has more nutritive value than was formerly supposed, but it is deficient in nitrogenous or flesh-forming elements. It is found that store cattle which it is not intended to fatten, will winter well on straw with a ration of wheat bran or mill feed. If they are giving milk or fattening this will not do, but in the scarcity of good hay, more straw is used in fattening stock than ever before, and the deficiency supplied by corn or oil-meal. At present prices the latter is probably the cheapest of the concentrated foods. It is rich in fattening elements, and its unused phosphoric acid gives great value to the manure made from feeding it. It can be bought by the carload at \$30 per ton, while at the rate we pay for commercial fertilizers, the manure from a ton is worth about \$19 72, or nearly two-thirds of the cost.
The full advantage of using the oil meal is, however, found in the fact that its use enables us to utilize a large amount of coarse fodder that would otherwise be so poor that nothing could eat it without loss. One ton of oil-meal, mixed with some grain, will probably enable farmers to winter several head of cattle, and use up perhaps five or ten tons of wheat straw, converting the whole into valuable manure. How to make the most of our straw is an important problem for Eastern farmers in grain-growing sections. It is reckoned wasteful to sell it, and it is certainly not less so to leave it unused in barn yards year after year. Its value to be rotted down is very small, the tables putting wheat straw at \$2.68 per ton, and oat straw at \$2.90. Its value for feeding is a good deal more than this if we can buy the right material to supplement its known deficiencies. W. J. F. MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

Plowing Gardens in Winter. Periods of mild weather occasionally occur during the winter, and where the fall plowing has been omitted, it may profitably be done later. The agency of frost in making the soil fine and increasing its fertility, is not sufficiently appreciated. If the soil be trenched or plowed after the crops are gathered, and left in deep furrows, nearly twice the surface is exposed to the frost. The alternate freezing and thawing breaks down the coarse lumps and makes the plant food therein more available for the crops of the coming season. Plowing at this season also disturbs the winter retreat of many insects that will be destroyed by exposure to frost. The advantage of working the soil in late fall and winter is seen in the cultivation of celery. The stirring of the soil in blanching the crop, and the rough shape in which the trenches are left, give the frost and rains a fair opportunity to improve its tilth. Frosts will fine the soil more perfectly than any tools of the cultivator. It not only releases the inert plant food in the soil, but makes the manure that is added more available for the crops of the next season.—American Agriculturist for January.

There is no medicine sold that relieves so much sickness and suffering as Parker's Ginger Tonic.

The Traffic in Chinese Women. VICTORIA (B. C.), Dec. 26.—By the steamer ship Volmer, recently, there arrived at this port forty Chinese women. Thirty-two of the number were sold to Chinamen who reside in the United States, and the remaining eight were reserved for this place. Yesterday two Chinamen, who worked to secure the women, brought them before the Chief Justice on a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that they were forcibly detained. The women, however, swore that they were free agents and the cases were dismissed. In the course of the investigation it was proved that the thirty-two women who went to the American side were disguised as Indian women. It is feared the traffic in human flesh will be carried on at this port on a larger scale next year.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, New York.

So Much for Oscar. Oscar Thompson, a mulatto went to a lady's house in the neighborhood of Paulett's store during the holidays and grossly insulted her. On Friday morning the negro was found lying in the public road in almost a nude condition with nine bullet holes through his body.

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"I have suffered twenty years with severe disease of the kidney; before using Hunt's Remedy two days I was relieved, and am now well."
JOSHUA TUTHILL.
"My physician thought that I was paralyzed on one side. I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism from 1859 to 1862. I was cured by Hunt's Remedy."
STEPHEN G. MASON.
"My doctor pronounced my case Bright's Disease, and told me that I could live only forty-eight hours. I then took Hunt's Remedy, and was speedily cured."
M. GOODSPEED.
"Having suffered twenty years with kidney disease, and employed various physicians without being relieved, I was then cured by Hunt's Remedy."
SULLIVAN EBYNIE.
"I have been greatly benefited by the use of Hunt's Remedy. The disease of the kidneys and urinary organs there is nothing superior."
A. D. NICKERSON.
"I can testify to the virtue of Hunt's Remedy in kidney disease from actual trial, having been much benefited thereby."
REV. E. G. TAYLOR.
"I was unable to arise from bed from an attack of kidney disease. The Doctors could only relieve me. I was finally completely cured by using Hunt's Remedy."
FRANK R. DICKSON.
"I have suffered extremely with kidney disease; after using Hunt's Remedy two days, I was enabled to resume business."
GEO. F. CLARK.
"I sold in two years (\$3,125) thirty-three thousand and one hundred and twenty bottles of Hunt's Remedy. It is a valuable medicine for kidney diseases."
W. R. BLANDING.
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINC YOU. For Sale by ALL DRUGGISTS. Send for Pamphlet to Hunt's Remedy Co., Providence, R. I. Price 75 cents and \$1.25.

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PURIFIES THE BLOOD
Eradicates Malarial Poison. Prevents Chills & Fever, Intermittent & Bilious Fever, Cures Ague & Fever, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Loss of Sleep, Female & Summer Disorders.
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Hostetter's Stomach Bitters gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile, prevents constipation, stimulates the circulation and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerful, balanced condition of the animal powers generally.

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NOTICE.
W. P. DONNELL has bought the Stock and Accounts of STAPLE & GROCERY. The creditors, to save costs, will please come and settle. J. T. & G. L. Stapleton are authorized to collect and receipt for all monies due on or before Jan. 15, '83-4.
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SCHOOL NOTICE.
DR. J. BRADFELD'S FEMALE REGULATORY
WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND
It is well known to physicians, and also known to suffering women themselves, that they are subject to numerous diseases peculiar to their sex, such as suppression of the Menstruation, and scanty Menstruation, Congestion, Dropsical Swelling of the Uterus, and Falling of the Womb, attended with less train of sympathetic and constitutional disease, which embitters the whole life, and have long been considered as almost incurable. But at last the remedy has been found in Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. It is not a "sure-kill," but a remedy for all diseases, all of which pertain to the female sex. Sufferer from the disease mentioned take this remedy, and thus relieve her condition to any one who is suffering from this disease, and who is unwilling to submit her womanly modesty to an examination by a physician. To bring health and happiness to the suffering women is a mission before which the world's best physicians, and the most earnestly invited to give this remedy a trial. It has cured thousands, and will cure every one who tries it. Price, small size, 75 cents. Large size, \$1.25. Manufactured by J. BRADFELD, Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.