

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

The other day at Kouchibouguac, Kent county, N. B., the watchman of McLeod's mill, about daylight, noticed an animal swimming in the mill pond. He thought at first that it was a cow or a horse that had fallen in, but on looking more closely saw that it was a moose of immense size. Some of the hands were called to capture the animal, which, owing to the loose logs floating about, was unable to extricate itself from its predicament. The moose was in savage temper, and was dangerous to approach, but after some trouble the mill chain used for hauling out the logs was fastened around its horns. Then the force of the water was put on, and slowly but reluctantly the creature was landed. The moose, which proved to be fully grown and taller than an ordinary horse, was now captured, but what to do with it was the problem. Two or three persons who went too near the beast were warned by unmistakable signs that its hoofs were dangerous, and one mill hand, a Scotchman, who was overbold, got a blow from its forefoot that he will remember to the end of his life. By this time half the people of Kouchibouguac were at the mill. When finally Mr. Atkinson, the manager, made his appearance, he decided that as there was no possible way of keeping the animal in captivity the proper course was to release it, and this was accordingly done. The moose, still from its long swim and the rough handling it had received while being hauled out, went down the incline very slowly, and kept on a walk for some time after it reached terra firma, but it limbered up, and when last seen was making good time toward the forest.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE BARNES, of Georgia, once the "fat man of the House," spent two days in Washington recently and devoted a great part of one to making a call on an old colored couple who used to be slaves in Georgia. In speaking about the visit he said to a reporter: "These old folks were slaves and ignorant. They had a boy whom they laid great store by. When he got big enough to do jobs of work they hired him to a lawyer to clean up the law offices. Later he began to gossamer and to carry the lawyer's briefcase, and after a while the old ex-slaves thought they wanted him to be a lawyer. Their ambition for him grew upon them and they worked and saved money. They knew they could not expect to make a lawyer of him down in his old home, but they had their plans. One day they packed up and came to Washington, and soon the boy was at a law school. He graduated with promise of success in life, but died very soon afterwards, and the old folks have never gone back to Dixie. They are doing very well, but there is not much in it now that their boy's gone."

THERE were two weddings amid unusual surroundings in Colorado a few days ago. The second was an attempt to go one better on the first for novelty and romance, and it would not be surprising if a third should occur soon to cap the climax. The first couple were married on the summit of Pike's Peak, the idea, maybe, being to get as near heaven as possible in the blissful event, and, perhaps, to display an ardor of love that the climate above the snow line could not chill. The second couple, George F. Schatz and Miss Emma Thompson, were married in the weird and beautiful bridal chamber of the Cave of the Winds at Manitou. The wedding party of the romantic pair, comprising the parson and a number of friends, was driven to Williams Canon, and climbed the rocky trail into the Cave, where the ceremony was performed.

A FRENCH convict named Francis Paucry, with three other captives, has escaped from the penal settlement in New Caledonia. The police, in advertising the escape, say that he is tattooed, and describe his marks as follows: He has on the shoulders epaulettes of a vice admiral, two busts of females, a tercio in action, an anchor, a pansy, a flower on the right hand; two busts of musketeers, a bust of a warrior with a cauteen, two yatagans crossing each other on the left arm; two pigeons, a turban, two flaming hearts, a crown; on the chest there is seen a horseman, a cross and a dagger; on the right knee two pugilists, and a cask on the stomach. The report does not mention whether he had any spot on his skin that might be decorated with another design.

"Tux other day," says a Lewiston (Me.) man, "when I was passing the frog pond, I heard the most remarkable chorus of noises that I has ever been my privilege to listen to. I stopped in amazement and listened. It sounded something like a symphony of frogs and still it didn't. I waded through the tall grass just for curiosity, and there, close to the shore, were all of the frogs in the pond—some swimming with dazed and half-frenzied strokes, and others toddling on the bank. Yes, they were drunk. The best that I could make out of it was that they had been celebrating upon the contraband stuff that the deputy sheriffs had spilled into the pond the day before."

A BARNESY (Ga.) man writes as follows to the Atlanta Constitution: I noticed the other day a Pekin duck that was moping about and making strange motions with its head. I decided from its actions that it had some foreign substance in its digestive organs and would

consequently die. I therefore resolved to make an examination and see what it was. On opening the duck I found, to my surprise, two pieces of gold and a cartridge hull. The gold pieces were too badly worn to tell of what denomination they were, but I think they must have been one-dollar pieces. The cartridge hull was all worn away and gone except the head.

A LITTLE girl, with an abundant head of hair, was playing at Greenwich and West Houston streets in New York the other evening, when a bat, which had been observed by several persons flying about in irregular circles above the Ninth avenue elevated road, swooped down and fastened its claws in the little girl's hair. She screamed and her brother ran to her assistance. He killed the creature with a baseball bat. It measured eleven inches across the wings from tip to tip. So vicious was its clutch on the girl's hair that several strands had to be cut to release its hold, even after it was dead. The girl's hair is cut short now.

A RESIDENT of Hawatha, Kan., after suffering from aching teeth, went to a dentist and gave strict orders what was to be done. Chloroform was administered by the attending physician and the dentist, after having operated on his patient forty-five minutes, extracted eighteen teeth at one sitting. None of them were less than one and a half inches long, while his jaw teeth were near-sizing up with those of a yearling colt. He says there are twenty more teeth firmly bedded in his lower jaw that must come out, the kick of the dentist to the contrary notwithstanding.

MRS. CARRIE HOLMES, of Kincaid, Mo., and her gun appeared on the scene the other day quite in time. A book agent who was canvassing the neighborhood undertook to cross a field where an ugly bull was kept and the animal attacked him. The agent ran and the bull ran, and the latter being the faster was about to toss him, when the man stumbled and fell headlong, the bull charging some distance past him. The bull recovered himself and turned, and was about to put the finishing touches on his victim when Mrs. Holmes cracked and brought the beast down.

A STRANGE story comes from Seymour, Ind. Some sixty-four years ago a Thomas Carr settled on a farm near there and one of the first things that he did was to plant an apple orchard. Two little trees he gave to his two sons, who set them out and nurtured them, and they grew to be fine trees, and each was known by the name of its owner. In 1871 the elder son died and the same day his tree fell. A few days ago his brother, Colonel George W. Carr, died and with him fell his tree broke off at the base and fell to the ground.

THERE is a volcanic lake on the road from Irkutsk to Kishita, the frontier town of the Chinese Empire, where the cold is so terrible in winter that when a hurricane stirs the waters the waves often freeze as waves, remaining in hummocks above the surface. It has an average depth of over a mile, and when frozen in a placid state the ice formed is so clear and colorless and yet so thick that when crossing it one gets the impression of passing over space.

DURING a recent hailstorm in Connecticut some guests on the hotel veranda were swapping yarns about large hailstones they had seen, when a small boy stole a chunk of ice from the refrigerator and hurled it into the air, so that it fell just in front of them. The monster "hailstone" weighed three pounds and was the sensation of the neighborhood until the joke was exploded.

In China one can always borrow money on the strength of having a son, but nobody would advance him a cent if he had a dozen daughters. The former is responsible for the debt of his father for three generations. The latter is only responsible for the debts of her own husband.

It is not often that asparagus is used as food for cattle, but the asparagus crop was so large all over Brunswick this year that in some villages nobody could be found to pay a halfpenny for a pound, and whole basketfuls were given to the cows and sheep.

JOHN TULE is a huckster at Scranton, Pa. He was caught in a recent cloudburst, with six pigs shut in a statted box in his wagon. When Mr. Tule reached home he found all the pigs dead. They had been drowned by the rain.

An old man, 79 years old, living in Nodaway county, Mo., ploughed his own land this spring with a horse 29 years old, which was born on this same farm, and has worked on it, with the old man, ever since.

TALES ABOUT MEMORY.

Odd Anecdotes Regarding Men and Birds and a Lobster.

"When I was cramming to come up for the finals," said a young doctor in charge of a surgical ward in Bellevue Hospital the other day, "I found that, do the best I could, I couldn't remember much more than half of the technical details of the books. I tried at first to commit them to memory by determined study, and was only partly successful. Then I tried the method of association of ideas, or the order of the letters in the words, and did only a little better by that scheme. It seems that the other students were doubled the same way, for after the examination I found that I was among the first five in my class. Since I have been here, I have met one of the men that you sometimes hear of who are troubled by remembering nearly everything that has ever come under their notice.

"He is a middle-aged German who underwent a severe surgical operation in the hospital four weeks ago. He was un-

den either nearly two hours longer than the visiting surgeon considered safe in the majority of instances. They had slight hopes of his recovery, but ran the risk, for he would have surely died if he hadn't been operated upon.

"He came out of it all right," said the doctor, "and told me that the experience had been a rotten one. It was the very first time in his experience that he had not been distressed, with remembering an endless string of events that he had known. He said that he never forgot anything. His memory disturbed him in his sleep by receiving all sorts of disconnected circumstances. After he had got strong he left the hospital with his old and peculiar disorder.

The Mail and Expressman had an interesting chat with the surgeon, who has made a rather extended study of the phenomena of memory. Said the doctor: "In spite of all the study that has been given to this interesting subject, I don't believe there is any one who really understands it. I compelled myself to memorize this definition of memory from a book on 'Medical Physiology,' but it doesn't mean much to me. 'Memory is the concentration of waves of molecular-cerebral action in concentration with the hyperbio-metaphysical vibrations of tonic structure, arising in the gray matter of the medulla oblongata and terminating in the corpus callosum. This combination awakens a spontaneous cerebration and gives rise to the phenomena of memory.' 'It strikes me,' said the doctor, 'that this writer would have put his ideas in a little different language if he had well understood what he was talking about.'

"Haven't you ever found a system of mnemonics that has been useful to you?" asked the writer.

"The best method that I know of is to put any difficult catalogue of names that one wants to remember into a rhyme. I know I committed the names of the cranial nerves to memory by learning this rhyme:

On old Monathock's peaked tops
A Fin and German picked some hops.

You know, the first letter of each word is the initial letter of one of these nerves. There are scores of useful rhymes like this.

"But it has been my experience," continued the doctor, "that the surest way to remember a thing is not to pass it by until you have become thoroughly familiar with its particulars. I listened to a lecture on memory the other evening by a well known physician, who argued that the secret of a good memory is in an ingenious application of the association of ideas. After a short explanation of his system he enabled us to learn at once the exceptions to the rule in Latin grammar and the troublesome forms of irregular French verbs. This reminds me that I have heard a rather peculiar explanation of the phenomena of memory. Some time ago a lens maker made a specimen of microscopic writing on glass. He wrote the Lord's prayer on a rectangular space measuring 1-244 by 1-441 of an inch. At this rate he could photograph the Bible eight times on a square inch. It has been claimed that a physical basis of memory may exist in permanent structural modification of the brain matter constituting the surface of the furrows. In a highly developed brain this surface amounts to 340 square inches, and it would appear, according to this theory, that the entire memories of a lifetime might be written out in the English language on such a surface in characters such as the lens maker wrote on glass."

The doctor has some interesting incidents of how animals remember persons and places. "I know a man in Morristown, N. J., who has a hen with a good memory. When she was a chicken the boy of the family named her Mary and allowed her to follow him into the kitchen to get crumbs of bread and cake. The boy was away from home at school a year, and the chicken was so plainly shown that she was not wanted in the house that she had given up going for the crumbs. When the boy came home Mary was a full-grown hen, but evidently remembered him, for she followed him around and often dodged into the kitchen after him.

"I have also heard of a lobster that had a very good imitation of a memory. It tried to get its claws into the half opened shell of an oyster, but the oyster always closed in time to save itself. The lobster finally seized a thin stone, quickly pushed it into the cautiously opened shell and devoured the oyster. Every one, of course, knows of horses and dogs that remember with surprising accuracy."

RELIABLE RECIPES.

DELICIOUS GRAHAM ROLLS.—Take one and one-half pints of graham flour, half a pint of wheat flour and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add one teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly together while dry. Half a gill of molasses should be added next, and sufficient sweet milk (or milk and water) to make a dough just stiff enough to handle. I sometimes add a well-beaten egg or two, as it is a great improvement. Bake at once in a hot oven.

HAMBURG STEAK, RUSSIAN SACCÉ.—Take two pounds of lean beef—the hip part is preferable—remove all the fat, and put it in a Salisbury chopping machine; then lay it in a bowl, adding a very fine chopped shallot, one raw egg for each pound of beef, a good pinch of salt, half a pinch of pepper and add a third of a pinch of grated nutmeg. Mix well together, then form it into six flat balls—the size of a small fillet. Roll them in fresh bread crumbs, and fry them in the pan with two tablespoonfuls of clarified butter for two minutes on each side, turning them frequently and keeping them rare. Serve with half a pint of Russian sauce, or any other desired.

FOR THE LADIES.

PRETTY BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

The Rothschilds have a pretty way of providing a birthday present for all the girls of the family when they come of age. At the birth of each little girl six pearls, valued at \$2500, are put aside. Six more are added at every birthday; and when the young lady reaches the age of twenty-one she is presented with the valuable necklace.—New Orleans Picayune.

JET STILL IN FAVOR.

Notwithstanding the lavish and elegant array of laces and silk cord trimmings intermingled with beads, silver, copper, etc., the cut-jet garnitures are far too tempting to be passed over. Jet is in fact still the rage, with no likelihood of its losing its hold for a long time to come. Jet applies in Venetian, Persian and Greek devices, and in lace-like Spanish arabesques, are used, not only on lace, silk, net and granadine toilets, but upon fancy surahs, cashmeres, poplins, light cloth gowns and some of the most stylish and expensive summer wraps.—[St. Louis Republic.

FANCY-WORK ODDS AND ENDS.

A pretty table-cover may be made from ordinary linen bedtick; cover the dark stripes with gold braid; work the light stripes with silks of various hues. Line the back with silk and finish with a border of gold lace. A pretty cushion may also be made from the same homely material by covering the stripes with velvet ribbons of different shades and widths, laid on, commencing from the center. These ribbons are secured at the edge with fancy stitches in gold thread, and between the ribbon stripes all sorts of designs, such as stars, butterflies and fans, may be embroidered. A charming bassinet-cover for baby may be made of fine white cashmere, powdered all over with forget-me-nots and tiny butterflies. In the center the word "Baby" is embroidered, each letter being formed of tiny blossoms. The border is composed of festoons of forget-me-nots, tied with fillets of ribbon, the whole design being done in flosside of a delicate blue.—[Once A Week.

THE GIRL WITH EXQUISITE SKIN.

"Every night on retiring," said the girl with exquisite skin, "I splash my face and neck with tepid water, softened with a handful of oatmeal. When I get up in the morning I bathe the face in cold water, and rub it five minutes with a piece of soft white flannel—enough to arouse sufficient friction to be visible, but taking care not to rub hard enough to produce roughness or a burning sensation.

"I find that my face gets unmitigably dirty, so two or three times a week I wash it thoroughly in a pint of very hot water, to which has been added a tablespoonful of powdered borax and a half pint of alcohol."

"Beyond these local applications, I am a good exerciser. The open air, brisk walking and intelligent diet after all do more for the complexion than all other devices under the sun.

"Avoid pastry, eat no bread but that which is made of unbolted wheat, keep the pores open, and always remember that friction is essential to a healthy skin."—[New York World.

HOW FRENCH FASHIONS ARE MADE.

The history of fashion is a huge satire on mankind. Some high-born personage, to hide a hideous excrescence or cover an unsightly defect, wears an ornament or a particular kind of dress, and forthwith others, playing the sedulous ape, adopt that ornament or dress. A French milliner, working in a garret, suddenly finds that she has too little or too much material. There has been a mistake. But she dispenses with something here or adds something there; and, behold! here is a new fashion. That mistake makes female hearts flutter all over the world. Time works no change in this matter. Only a year or so ago a French duchess promised to be present at a festivity for some benevolent object at the Trouville Casino. Being late, the lady put on her gloves while in her carriage. Not till she stood in the full blaze of the casino drawing room did she notice that she wore to her black-and-white silk costume one white and one black glove. Her maid had laid two pairs of gloves, and, in her hurry, the duchess had taken one of each pair. The grand dame was, of course, rather mortified; but the mischief was done, and could not be undone. Her gratification was great to find that at the next fashionable assembly at Trouville all the ladies wore a glove of a different color on each hand—a custom which was soon adopted by every lady in the town. The generality of fashions are, however, made on something like a system, though that fact does not in the slightest degree lessen the absurdity of adopting them. According to a favored interviewer of a Paris newspaper, many French fashions are invented by men attached to the large millinery establishments. One of these "watches, studies, and reflects for hours together in his salon, where he has before him the newest tints and textures. When he has conceived the idea for a work of art he summons a manequin. Now this "dummy" is not a soulless thing of wicker or plaster, but a living, breathing woman, often of good figure, sometimes of ideal form. On her pliant shoulders, then, the fashionmaker constructs a dress. With scissors and a handful of pins he realizes his ideas; often going a distance, like the painter, and viewing his work. Afterwards—the dress having meanwhile gone through the hands of the costuriers—the manequin walks up and down the establishment, displaying to the best effect the

costume which has been built on. Dressmakers from all parts of the world go to Paris to see such confections, buy or pirate the design, which is to be found almost simultaneously in England, America, Germany, Spain, Italy, and other countries. For a time it may be the rage; but before it reaches the lower middle class, it must elapse, and certainly before they begin to wear it the truly fashionable world, if we may use the expression, has cast it aside and begun to give something else a brief vogue of popularity.—[Casell's Saturday Journal.

FASHION NOTES.

Candle shades of finely perforated enamel are to be had.

Shot-silk blouses are in great favor for wearing with English serge-skirts.

Chiffon over China silk or crepe de Chine makes an ideal gown for sultry evenings.

The atomizers in silver are now luxurious with silver receptacles covered with raised work.

Princess dresses are so popular that they will certainly remain in vogue for some time yet.

Small gold hairpins come in sets with one large pin. They have tops of trefal and fleur-de-lis.

Parasols are made of the same material as the gowns in many instances, two yards extra material being required.

Skirts are beginning to be lightly draped in front and are arranged behind in broad double plaits for the train.

Hats are worn more than bonnets this season, and the indications are that they will supersede bonnets for a time, even among middle-aged matrons.

Princess dresses for youthful figures, cut with a corset, are frequently observed joined over the shoulders front and back by ribbon bretelles.

Pointed waists, with the yoke cut squarely off above the bust, so as to look like a Carmelite collar, are among the newest effects seen in bodices.

According to all appearances, the long Watteau fold, at first made in the back of dresses from a mere caprice, seems likely to become a lasting fashion.

The belted waist has become a decided favorite for dresses, especially for Parisians who have rung all the changes possible on coats and have grown tired of them.

The address is still placed at the top of letter paper, and is more used than the monogram, although that is by no means out of style. This is placed at one side.

Deep yokes of piece embroidery, or vandykes, will be much used on dresses for young girls, and the puffing at the top of the sleeve will frequently match the yoke.

Simple biased skirts without drapery or panniers and with nothing more than a full ruche at the foot continue to be the most popular and stylish mode, even for thin materials.

The "new Bolero shape" is one of this season's most popular hats. It is made of a fancy lace straw, with a rim that, though broad, is rolled so high and tight that its width is lost sight of.

Black patent leather shoes are regaining in favor and are much used for somewhat formal wear. Buff and yellow leather shoes of all patterns will be worn with country walking dresses.

Waists made of a distinct color from the skirt and of an entirely different material are considered good taste even for rich costumes, a hint which will be welcome to the home dressmaker.

Great use will be made of Bengaline in light tints till the heat demands the use of batiste, grenadine, and the changeable as well as the China and India silks, the satens, chalties, and striped ginghams.

The popularity of the ribbon streamer is already on the wane, as the ladies have discovered that a yard or more of ribbon, with a high wind, is quite the reverse of picturesque and approaches the ridiculous.

The five plaits which have secured the fullness of the seamless waist at the back have dwindled to two, and the plaits of the skirt have almost disappeared in long loose folds that are not secured, but hung with such art that they cannot be ungraceful if they try.

The most fashionable bonnet is no bonnet at all, but merely, so to speak, saves appearances. A woman upon the promenade walking along bareheaded, would quickly collect a curious crowd about her, but a scrap of lace and a tuft of flower—just a little less than an ounce, satisfies all public demands and no crowds gather.

The market is just now brilliant with a host of natty blouses and shirt waists among its many other fancies for the summer season. Nothing could be neater or cooler wear for the sultry days. At many of the watering places these simple waists in silk of a delicate monochrome or prettily striped will be worn at evening parties, with lace and other dainty skirts.

The new colored Swiss muslins are charming. Particularly so is a pale mauve ground dotted over with delicate forget-me-nots, and another with delicate green surface scattered over with tiny bunches of purple lilacs that do all but throw out fragrance. They are to be found in the softest tints of blue, rose, violet and yellow. Organdies show darker, richer tones and are scattered over with bright, contrasting blossoms. All sheer muslins are made over silk alps.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Damony has taken successive photographs of the lips of a speaker, so that by arranging them a deaf mute able to read from the motion of the lips can understand them.

The influence of forests in protecting the water supply is well illustrated in the case of Greece. In ancient days it possessed 7,500,000 acres of forest. Now it has hardly 2,000,000 acres, and the scarcity of water and other injurious climatic effects are traceable to the destruction of the trees.

In the opinion of Prof. Houston, it may not unreasonably expect future progress to present these five features: electricity produced direct from coal, steam engine entirely replaced by electric motor, aerial navigation effected by production of light without heat, the application of electricity to the curing of disease and prolonging of life.

A lamp may be lighted with a piece of ice. A small piece of metallic potassium is laid on the wick and touched with ice, when the water immediately does a flame. This is due to the property of this metal to oxidize with water. A curious experiment is to be made of great caution, as if too much of the potassium is used an explosion will take place.

Plans have just been completed for construction of another great irrigation canal with reservoirs in Arizona, in Santa Cruz valley, and when it is completed 300,000 more acres of the American desert will be supplying products for the eastern markets.

Next kinds of fruit and grains and other products for the eastern markets. The canal will be seventy miles long, thirty feet wide at the bottom, and construction of the works will cost \$1,200,000.

THE OPERA BY TELEPHONE.—During the last two years, the Theatrophone company has developed in Paris a system that is quite remarkable. The company has installed in the city theatrophones, which are distributed in eleven lines in the large hotels, restaurants, theatre vestibules, etc. In addition to this, a certain number of subscribers are regularly served by private telephones. On placing a certain piece in the slot of one of the theatrophones, any person can listen five minutes to a performance named in front of the apparatus. No intermission occurs, the auditor once placed in communication with the stage. The operator at the station responds to signals given by theatrophones by making connection with the desired theatres, the switch being in no material respect different from those in use for telephones. Each of the theatres is a secondary station, connected with a series of telephones on the stage.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Some of the African tribes pull fingers till the joints "crack" as a sign of salutation.

The longest State in the Union is Florida, 770 miles long; the broadest is Texas, 760 miles.

In 1890 the only States that produced more than a million pounds of daily wear were New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but in 1891 more States, Maine and Wisconsin, added to the list.

There is a great fresh water spring on the Atlantic Ocean. It covers an area of about two acres, is about two miles from the shore and about ten miles south of St. Augustine, Florida. The spring is defined by the silver gilt whitecaps trying to force themselves through the powerful boiling spring.

The French government has been considering the question of replacing its copper coins, of which 75,000,000 are actually in circulation, by a nickel and copper, containing 90 per cent of the former. The resemblance of the coin made from this alloy to the silver coin is urged as an obstacle to use, but M. Lavat says that no coin has arisen in the countries using copper. The replacement of the copper coin would necessitate the purchase of 600 tons of pure nickel.

Columbus' Idea of the World.

Emilio Castelar, in June 1891, believed the solid part of the earth to be larger than the liquid part, and the distance by the sunset between the East Indies and western Europe to be less than it is. But in two capital errors lay the great error to the execution and success of his voyage. Had he known the vast spaces covered by the waters; the great interposed between his own and the land of diamonds, and the difficulty, and perilous passage yet to be braved in the regions of the antarctic pole in order to our continental Europe to the East Indies by the western way, he perhaps had shrunk back in alarm.

Buttermilk in Great Demand.

Buttermilk is in much greater demand as a summer beverage than sweet milk. As a therapeutic agent it is given to a sick person when nothing else will do. It is a powerful purgative. Sweet milk for persons inclined to peevishness, because one of the difficulties in the process of its removal at once, as buttermilk is ready gone through one process. It is a food for the sick. Ladies offer a glass of buttermilk to their friends in a glass of tea. It is a cup of tea. It is a food for the sick.