Rural Economy.

INH MEAT FROM SOUTH AMERICA. ve meat in an effectual manner for turn to more practical suggestions. nortation to Europe. The report is ord gives a full account of the native for producing the extractum carnis. y he gives an interesting account of invention for transporting meat in a ectly wholesome condition, and as fresh when killed, of which it appears we are to hear more in a few days. If the should prove as satisfactory as it is d it must effect a complete revolution meat supplies from abroad, abolishthe necessity for importing living aniand so diminishing the expense of whole of South America to Messrs. E. ments, when, should they prove sucfor the working of this industry. gentlemen profess to be able to pre-A per pound; and that, moreover, taken out of the air-tight tins in hit is to be packed, and on being exin the air, it will keep twice as long rdinary butcher's meat. The curing ... is simple, and is based on the de metion of oxygen from the vessel in which meat is packed. All bone is extracted in the meat, but the fat is left. From the s in which it is placed the air is exhaust ily means of water forced in at the botm. which, when it reaches the top, is alwed to redescend and run off, and the seum thus left is filled from above by a ertain gas, the composition of which is and a profound secret. The two holes at and bottom are carefully soldered down, mi the meat is then ready for exportation. Inconly risk it runs is from leakage, the mailest opening in the tin case proving structive by allowing the gas to escape at the air to get in. Messrs. Paris and

beef, now ready and cured on this prin- length. ple, will next month be despatched to ingland to satisfy the promoters of the ejected company in London that the taking of the process is practicable; for, shough having proved successful in Engand, the same experiments have been lought necessary to be tried in this counin order to judge the result in the catof South America, and also the effect on the meat of the voyage and crossing the e on the samples sent. Messrs. Paris & oper trust, on their return to London, to allowed to give a dinner at Guildhall on is River Platte beef."—London Globe.

BE FIRESIDE, THE SCHOOL, AND THE

RURAL LYCEUM. Now that the summer is past, the hargarnered, and the most laborious opetions of the husbandman terminated for ay profitably turn their attention to other atters, and especially to the mental imovement of themselves and their families. uring Nature's hibernating season-inading months of long evenings and comaratively leisure days to the farmeruch may be done to improve the mind in ery household and neighborhood in the id, by proper and timely effort. And present is the time to arrange and prete for mental discipline, studies and rests. The schools must be looked tood teachers supplied, and the houses put order and made comfortable. The me tables and libraries must be re-furshed by the addition of suitable books, agazines and newspapers—such as are infactive, entertaining and elevating in laracter—so that every member of the mily circle may become interested and the lited. It is the bounden duty of every usband and parent to make timely and licious provision for the mental appetites the various members of his household, as 15 of paramount importance to the present d future welfare of those under his guid-

e or protection. an merely to make money and put it in which resulted in nothing more serious thk, or invest in stocks or speculations— than the singing of a workman's whiskers. in adding acre to sore in the apparent Several stones, varying from the size of ed during the night.

too much of this spirit and action abroad on this account. The bricks formed of the trains; the largest was not twice the apparhave no business or occasion to depart from their legitimate occupation. For surely if | bricks elsewhere. any class under heaven have cause to refew days ago Lord Stanley stated in joice that their "lines have fallen in pleasome times are favored and prosperous rural population of America.

And—but enough of moralising; let us re-

For months to come farmers and their June 26th of the present year, and families will have an abundance of time to read, think, study and discuss—to make of curing meat, then of Morgan's sure and permanent investments in mental for doing so by injecting a prepara- knowledge, culture and improvement. Good through the circulatory system of the books and periodicals—those which are inrickilled animal, and next of Liebig's structive and useful as well as entertaining -are great aids to mental elevation; but these are by no means the only requisites. Thought and discussion—the attrition of mind with mind—are also great aids to advancement. Hence, every town, aye, every school district, should have its farmers' club or rural lyceum, with frequent meetings, whereat discussions may be had, essays read, and lectures given on practical and useful subjects, for the mutual instruction. improvement and benefit of members and port. The following is Mr. Ford's community. This is eminently practical, and of the new process, called "Sloper's and once adopted cannot fail of proving "The remaining process to be beneficial in almost any locality-for there wibed is one of great interest, and has are individuals in every populated town lately patented by Mesers. McCall & who can, if they will, give instructive lec-The patent has been conceded for tures and elicit and impart valuable information in discussions. In many instances B. S. Sloper, who are at present at farmers can do this, as they have in numer-Ayres actively employed in making ous localities, without sending abroad for talented men, or depending upon local in a company will be formed in Eng- ministers, lawyers and doctors. Depend upon yourselves, and talent and natural ability will soon be developed. The truth meat in its fresh and raw state, which is, farmers, as a class, do not think and talk arrive in England, or elsewhere, in the and write sufficiently for themselves and contition of butcher's meat just killed, about their own affairs and interests, and in able to dispose of it at the rate of herein are most derelict in duty-wielding vastly less influence, in proportion to their numbers and wealth, than any other class in the community.—Rural New Yorker.

Scientific.

THE CHICAGO LAKE TUNNEL-A DE-SCRIPTION OF THE WORK.

The Chicago Tribune of November 24th, speaking of the lake tunnel at that place,

now complete, says:--The first ground was broken on St. Patrick's the Wardh 17th, 1864, being two month the sime originally set, on account of the cylinders for the mich were cast at Pittsburgh. E SHORE SHAFT.

After be in ground, the shore shaft unimportant delays have occurred, the shore in the air to get in. Messrs. Paris and was sunk on he site of the present pump workmen having met for the first time with ing works. It was originally intended to sand pockets, which occasioned some leak-Ayres, gave an entertainment to construct the shaft wholly of brick, running ages and put a temporary stop to the excava-Vice-President of the Argentine Relit down from the surface of the ground to a ablic, to the members of the Government, depth of fifteen feet below the level of the nd other gentlemen, with a view to their lake, but the fact that a shifting quicksand asting some samples of beef they had had to be passed through, compelled them rought out with them from England, and to abandon that plan of operation. The thich they had cured six months previous- contract was deviated from, and the con-The tins, on being opened, were found tractors were authorized to run down an contain joints in first-rate condition, and iron cylinder of the same dimensions as the their being cooked, no difference could centre of the crib, as tar as the bottom of detected from freshly-killed meat. Most the sand bed, about twenty six feet. This aguine hopes are formed for the success inlet cylinder is nine feet in diameter inside, this important discovery, and it is expand two and a quarter inches thick. It is need that from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds put in four sections of about nine feet in

THE TUNNEL.

From the shore shaft the tunnel extends sional meteors might be seen gliding along Late Cashier of the Cathor of the Cashier of the Sky from east to west. The number FREDERICK A. HOYT, angles to the shore. points to the north of east. The cleared rapidity. From Paddington-green, a fairly width of the tunnel is five feet, and the clear height five feet and two inches, the top and bottom arches being semicircles. It is lined with brick masonry eight inches thick, in two rings or shells, the bricks being laid lengthwise the tunnel, with toothing joints. The bottom of the inside surface of the bore at the east end is sixty-six As the constellation Leo rose over the feet below water level, or sixty-four feet houses, the divergence of the meteor-paths below city datum, and has a gradual slope became obvious, not merely in the directoward the shore of two feet per mile, falling four feet in the whole distance, to admit of its being thoroughly emptied in case of repairs, the water being shut off at the sky toward every point of the compass. crib by means of a gate. The work has been laid in brick, eight inches thick all almost red in its color, whereas the lumie season, those engaged in soil culture round, well set in cement. The lower half nous trail seemed almost always, probably of the bore is constructed in such a manner that the bricks lie against the clay, while in the upper half the bricks are wedged in between the brick and the clay, thus prebetween the brick and the clay, thus preventing any danger which might result these diverging multitudes. The meteors from the tremendous pressure, which it was which shot toward the western horizon feared might burst in the tunnel.

ITS CAPACITY. The tunnel, as now constructed, will deliver, under a head of two feet, 19,000,000 gallons of water daily; under a head of eight feet, 38,000,000 gallons daily, and under a head of eighteen feet, 57,000,000 gallons daily. The velocities for the above quantities will be one and four-tenths miles daylyrest From belf-orthogonal per hour, head being two feet; head being eight feet, the velocity will be two and three-tenths miles per hour; and the head being eighteen feet, the velocity will be four and two-tenths miles per hour. By these means it will be competent to supply one million people with fifty-seven gallons each per day, with a head of eighteen feet.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK. The excavations were commenced immediately after the ground was broken. With regard to the character of the work, the But, after attending to the interests of regard to the character of the work, the number gradually increasing. From one family and the district school, he will material met with in the process of excavationally and the district school, he will material met with in the process of excavation of the countractors missed very many, owing to the rapidity of that the anticipations of the contractors missed very many, owing to the rapidity of dow-townsmen—and no one in this pro-lessive ago can afford to doze away the soil has been found to be so uniform that there was a rather sudden increase to an nter in mental inertia or torpidity The only one leakage of water through the tun-extent which rendered it impossible to count citizen, especially should remember nel ever occurred, and that only distilling the number, but after 1.20 a decline became "there is a time for all things"—not through a crevice at the rate of a bucketto plow and plant, cultivate and harfull in five minutes. This occurred in have taken place about 1.10, and at this time the appearance of the whole heavens and count the increase, but to September, 1865. The workmen left in was very beautiful not to say magnificant Prove and enrich the mind. Physical dismay, but soon returned and repaired the or is not all for which time is vouch- crevice. From that time no accidents of Beyond their immense number, however, ded. It is given for mental as well as any importance have occurred to hinder the meteors were not particularly remarkary important of the work, with the excepcreated for other and wiser purposes tion of one or two slight escapes of gas,

Several stones, varying from the size of the deavor to possess "all the land that joins in "—though the recent oil and other reculative manias seem to demonstrate that large portion of mankind have inade the large portion of money and seres the design of the size of the of the the clay was that it contained too much call 1.22 A. M., when they were failing at the clay was that it contained too much call 1.22 A. M., when they were failing at the clay was that it contained too much call 1.22 A. M., when they were failing at the care of make good bricks. The care of 100 per minute—in fact, the sky care of existence. There is a together contractors claim that they have lost money was scored in all directions with their contractors claim that they have lost money

in the land, especially among farmers who clay found in the tunnel would not burn ent brilliancy of Sirius; the trains were, in

THE CRIB.

On the 24th of July, 1865, the giant crib for the east end of the tunnel was launched, in the presence of Governor Oglesby and a large concourse of citizens, and after being towed out in safety, two miles from the shore, was there sunk. It is forty feet and a-half high, and built in a pentagonal form, in a circumscribing circle of ninety-eight and a-half feet in diameter. It is built of logs one foot square, and consists of three walls, at a distance of eleven feet from each other, leaving a central pentagonal space having an inscribed circle of twenty-five feet, within which is fixed the iron cylinder, nine feet in diameter, running from the water line to the tunnel, sixty-four feet below the surface, and thirty-one feet below to the lake at that point. The one coroughly braced in every di-rection contains 750,000 feet of lumber, board measure, and 150 tons of iron bolts. It is filled with 4500 tons of stone, and weighs 5700 tons. The crib stands twelve feet above the water line, giving a maximum area of 1200 feet which can be exposed at one sweep to the action of the waves reckoning the resistance as perpendicular. The outside was thoroughly caulked, equal to a first-class vessel, with three threads in each seam, the first and last being what is called "horsed." Over all these there is a layer of lagging which will keep the caulking in place, and protect the crib proper from the action of the

A covered platform or house was built over the crib, enabling the workmen to prosecute the work uninterrupted by rain or wind, and affording protection for the earth brought up from the excavation, and permitting it to be carried away by scows whose return cargoes have been bricks for the lining of the tunnel. The top of the cylinder will be covered with a grating to keep out floating logs, fish, etc. A sluice made in the side of the crib to let in the water, and a lighthouse will be built over all, serving the double purpose of guarding the crib from injury by vessels, and of showing the way to the harbor of Chicago. THE WORK FINISHED.

The first brick was laid at the crib end on the 22d of December, 1865, and on the last day of the year the workmen began to excavate from that end, at which they had already 4825 feet done from the shore. Since that time the work has progressed steadily and with few interruptions of any consequence. Within three weeks some tions. There is now but a very thin slice of clay to cut through, and this will undoubtedly fall assunder in the beginning of the week, when the great tunnel, so long talked of, will be an accomplished fact.

THE NOVEMBER METEORIC SHOWER AS OBSERVED IN LONDON.

On the nights of the 13th and 14th of November, this phenomenon, anticipated by astronomers with all the interest that could attach to an event occurring only once in thirty-three years, was realized in full splendor. From about eleven o'clock occaincreased after twelve o'clock with great open position, 207 meteors were counted between twelve and half-past twelve, and of these the greater number fell after 12.20. At Highgate, an observer counted 200 in the two minutes between 12.57 and 12.59 tions of the streams that shot from or through the zenith, but in those that left their phosphorescent-seeming trails in the Bought and Sold on Commission. Sometimes the meteor was orange and by contrast with the surrounding light, of a bluish hue. Only about three meteors were seen during an hour and a half to take seemed more brilliant and larger in their courses than those which dropped into the eastern. One singular feature in these celestial fireworks was the rapidity with which the maximum of frequency came on and went off again. About two o'clock the meteors seemed to have become as scarce daybreak From half-past twelve or a quarter to one until about a quarter-past or half-past one, the heavens seemed veritably alive with stars rushing in many parts of the sky, in groups of two or three together or in immediate succession on each other. seeming as though racing over the blue vault, except that their courses so rapidly diverged.

Mr. J. R. Hind writes from the Twicken ham Observatory, that from midnight to one A. M., 1120 meteors were noted, the number gradually increasing. From one perceptible. The maximum was judged to sistence of the trains, few of which were visible more than three seconds. Several very vivid flashes of lightning were remark-

solidly, and so they were obliged to get some instances, visible in a 2 inch telescope

for two minutes. The phenomenon was observed in all parts of the country.

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