Transitory.

Sie stoed in a garden by the sea. And watched the white gulls flicker by. There were tall, white lillies at her knee, And a dull, red sunset in the sky, And the gulls sall by on the wind, Leaving the shore behind. The by one they follow the sun On the wings of the salt sea wind.

She leaned on the terrace wall and sighed "Love stays a little while at best, Leaves like the surely obbing tide. Flies like the wild birds to the west," 'And the gulls sail by on the wind, Leaving the shore behind, One by one they follow the sun On the wings of the salt sea wind.

A CRAZY MOON.

Mr. Gabarit, a retired sea captain, and presently an alderman of La Ferteunder-Bell, his native city, in which he had established his residence after thirty odd years of good and loyal rheumatism contracted in the national navy of France, was promenading his garden after his supper. It was in October; the evening was somewhat dark. Mr. Gabarit accelerated the heat of the digestion through the fire of an enormous pipe, from which he drew methodically at regular intervals big clouds of smoke; he went to and fro, with a slow and wise step, keeping his head straight, in obedience to an old habit of interrogating the sky, in order to know what the surrounding hills, a luminous globe as-cending in the heavens.

"There is the moon!" said he, with the calm satisfaction of a man saluting an old acquaintance.

And as ne reached the end of his gar den he male a round about face, recommenced his promenade with the same slowness, and continued to look above him,

The moon? Well, yes, the moon! What is more natural than to see the moon its ng on the horizon? Of course there is nothing very astonishing in that. It is its business, is it not, for Gabarit knew it, being a sea captain was. He had written a pamphlet havand an amateur astronomist in his ing for title moments of leisure. It is justly the reason why, that, by a vague instinct, in repeating this familiar word, "moon," he had sublined it with a mute interrogation-"What, the moon?" Only This pamphlet is respectfully dedicated to the Savant society of Briqueappeared. Was it not a little soon for its reappearance? What the deuce does that mean?

Mr. Gabarit had arrived at the end of his thought and of his garden in the same time. He turned around, still looking at heaven, and-if his pipe did his mouth more firmly. He remained | tion. immobile, nailed to the spot, his eyes insane, as the moon, which two minutes above the black line of the hills, was now in the middle of the celestial vault. And what a moon! A moon formidable, prodigious, big as one of those giant pumpkins that the neighboring farmers bring to the market of La Ferte-under-Bell. At first Mr. Gabarit thought that he filled with hydrogen and interiorly had a duliness of sight; he rubbed his lighted up by an electric lamp, has deseyes to conjurate this optical illusion. But hardly had he ceased the operation when his stupor was changed into a fright. The luminous globe seemed now-to shuffle under the gloomy ceiling of heaven. It was running with such day the publication of the following reswiftness that the eye could not easily port:" follow it in its course. Then it described a sharp curve and stopped. Again, as if it had been taken with vertige, it allowed itself to fall toward the earth, threatening it with a sudden crushing; all at once, without a transition, it went again in the air with a vigorous spring, scaling the most sublime heights of empyrean. Without any doubt the moon danced in heaven. The ex-sea captain remained as petrified, as annihilated at the sight of this improbable phenomenon. Hastily he left his garden, ran into the unique street of La Ferte-under-Bell, opened furtively a door under which a ray of light was passing and found himself in the back room of the drug store of tie newsboy, who furnishes you with Pharmacist Gruchot, the only man supposed to have his eyes open at 9 o'clock p. m. in the general drowsiness of the peaceful and somnolent city. With the scientist was the Hon, Mr. Melon, mayor of La Ferte-under-Bell, with whom he defended with a heroical desperation the remains of a shaking tower and the honor of an unfortunate queen on a dirty chees board. "What is the matter?" exclaimed both players simultaneously, seeing the irightened countenance of their co-cititen Gabarit.

black line behind which they had see the moon vanishing. One, two, three, five minutes elapsed

The moon did not show itself again. "It has foundered in the infinite," said poetically Pharmacist Cruchot.

"Let us go in, gentlemen," replied the mayor of La Ferte-under Bell. They re-entered the drug store; when they were seated in the back room they looked at each other for a moment in

deep silence. "Gentlemen," said the ex-sea captain, "we have witnessed a fact unknown until the present time in the history of this world. How to explain this overthrow of the laws of nature? I can not."

"I neither," sadly sighed Pharmacist Cruchot.

"In regard to me," continued Gabarit, "no matter how familiar I am with astronomical questions, I humbly avow my incompetency. Scarcely do I dare to risk this hypothesis, viz: The moon, through an unknown cause, has deserted forever our planetary system, and we have assisted at the tragical obsequies of its departure. As to what will follow, let us walt, gentlemen, until the newspapers bring to us the opinion of savants, who can not fall to be moved by such an extraordinary phenomenon, admitting," added he, with a mournful tone, "that we are to receive the newspapers any longer, and that our planet itself is not carried away weather was to be; he saw, beyond the | in the whirlwind of an universal cataclysm."

On those big words, full of wisdom, but also full of incertitude, the three friends separated and went to bed.

The next day they met and read the newspapers. Nothing. No allusion whatever to the prodigy witnessed by them. The day after a alu nothing. A What! is it possible that through a providential favor they were the only men for whom this miracle had been

performed. It was incredible and nevertheless true. The evening of the fifth day this heavenly body to roll like that in Capt. Gabarit entered the drug store the noctural firmament? and Mr. triumphantly, where Mr. Melon already

"The Death of the Moon,

by Peter Paul Gabarit, captain and astronomist.

ville-on-Orne by

The Author."

Gabarit wanted his friends to affix their names to the paper as witnesses of the facts related thereon.

The same evening the pamphlet, bear not fall on the ground it is that the ing the signatures of Gabarit, Cruchot excess of his stupor caused him to close and Melon, was malled to its destina-

But the next day, on the threshold of dilated, asking himself if he was not his drug store, Pharmacist Cruchot greeted Capt. Gabarit with a most labefore he had seen emerging scarcely mentable pantomime. "What is the matter Cruchot?" There is what the unhappy Gabarit read in black and white in the journal put under his nose by the unfortune Cruchots.

"The luminous aerostatic experiments attempted last Friday have been exceedingly successful. The balloon, istry?"

AND ITS SECRETS. beenn Which Big Incomes

d hisd----Women Dentists.

ternoon, not long ago, I met a One a dentist, who, being in a confifriend, mood, consented to talk of the dential profession of which he is a shining ornament. He said:

"Dentistry is not what it is cracked up to be, and, although it pays big profits many bills for work done are not collectable. For this reason honest men and women are compelled to suffer for the transgression of 'dead beats.' I have a friend who recently sold a set of teeth for \$05 which cust him exactly \$16.20. By a set of teeth I mean upper and lower sets. The teeth mentioned above were set on aluminum. Teeth set on rubber cost the patient \$50 and the dentist \$10. The prices given are average ones. Some dentists who serve the 'best people' ask even higher rates. All dentists claim to do their mechanical work on their premises. This is not so. Less than one-half of the dentists in Brooklyn, N. Y., do their own work or employ mechanical men by the week. A larger part of the work claimed to be done by local dentists is performed by a half dozen mechanical dentists who make a specialty of that branch of the business.

'What are mechanical dentists paid for their services?" I asked.

"Eight dollars per set, which include upper and lower. The dentist so contracting for the work is obliged to furnish the teeth, which usually cost from \$4 to \$6 per double set. Plain teeth are worth 10 cents and gum teeth 15 cents each. The best teeth are made in Philadelphia and are sold at a branch third day passed. Nothing, always. of the manufacturing firm in this city (Brooklyn.) Dentists try to convince their patients that teeth are very expensive, and that to make an upper and lower set takes two or three days. This is all humbug. A mechanical dentist who is a good workman can make three sets in twenty-four hours. You can see by the foregoing figures that patients pay good round prices for benzine. Rubbed on bright surfaces a man's name or reputation. Dentists who employ mechanical men make a effectually and may be readily rubbed plaster paris cast of their patient's jaw off. so as to get the articulation, or fitting of the testh, correct. These casts cost about 5 cents each, and when made are sent to the dental laboratories where the remainder of the work is done. Until the middle of September dentists might as well close their offices and go in the country, as little or no work is being done. The months of August and September are the dullest in the year for the dental profession.

"Suavity of manner is the great drawing card of many dentists. Ladies prefer to patronize pleasant and agreeable dentists to men who are surly and uncouth in manners. Dentists who are personally popular have the largest incomes. Women dentists? Oh, yes. To my knowledge there is one in Brooklyn. This lady attends almost exclusively to women and children. Occasionally she has a male patient, but not often."

"Do women make a success of dent-

a muslin bag. This is especially valuable for specimens of iron when fractured, for in a moderately dry place the lime will not want renewing for many years, as it is capable of absorbing a large amount of moisture. Articles in use should be placed in a box nearly filled with thoroughly slacked lime. Before using them rub well with a

woolen cloth. Fourth-The following mixture forms an excellent brown coating for preventing iron and steel from rust : Dissolve two parts crystallized iron chloride, two antimony chloride and one tannin in four of water and apply with sponge or rag, and let dry. Then another coat of paint is applied, and again another if necessary, until the color becomes as dark as desired. When dry it is washed with water, allowed to dry again and the surface polished with boiled linseed oil. The antimony chloride must be as nearly neutral as possible.

Fifth-To keep tools from rusting, take one-half ounce camphor, dissolve in one pound melted lard ; take off the scum and mix in as much fine black lead (graphite) as will give it an iron color. Clean the tools and smear with this mixture. After twenty-four hours rub clean with a soft linen cloth. The tools will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

Sixth-Put one quart freshly slacked lime, one-half pound washing soda, onehalf pound soft soap in a bucket and sufficient water to cover the articles; put in the tools as soon as possible after use and wipe them up next morning or let them remain until wanted.

Seventh-Soft seap with half its weight in pearl ash, one ounce of mixture in about one gallon boiling water, is in every day use in most engineer's shops in the drip-cans used for turning long articles bright in wrought-iron and steel. The work, though constantly moist, does not rust, and bright nuts are immersed in it for days till wanted, and retain their polish.

Eighth-Melt slowly together six ounces or eight ounces lard to one ounce resin, stirring till cool ; when it is semifluid it is ready for use. If too thick it may be further let down by coal-oil or ever so thinly it preserves the polish

Ninth-To protect metals from oxidation, polished iron or steel for instance, the requisite is to exclude air and moisture from the actual metallic surface; therefore, polished tools are usually kept in wrappings of oil-cloth and brown paper, and thus protected they will preserve a spotless face for an unlimited time. When these metals come to be of necessity exposed in being converted to use it is necessary to protect them by means of some permanent dressing, and boiled linseed oil,

which forms a lasting covering, as it dries on, is one of the best preservatives. if not the best. But in order to give it body it should be thickened by the addition of some pigment, and the very best, because the most congenial of pigments is the ground oxide of the same metal, or in plain words, rusted iron, reduced to an impalpable powder, for the dressing of iron or steel, which thus forms

the pigment or oxide paint. Tenth-Slack a piece of quick lime

-French frocks are gathered and puffed where English gowns are platted and plain.

-That rough woolen stuff called Sanglier (boar's) cloth is more in favor than ever

-The chemisette Russe continues a favorite and is seen on toilets of every description.

-Bronze is combined with pale blue pale pink, light green, salmon and poppy color.

-Serge grows in favor for dresses, its admirable wearing quality recom-

mending it. -Serge, with groups of silk stripes has the plain material to correspond for combination.

-There is a marked difference in the styles of imported frocks and English gowns.

-Cashmere and camel's hair overdresses are worn with skirts of watered or brocaded silk.

-English gowns are made in severely simple styles, but are exquisitely fitted and well sewed.

-Great variety is observed in the weaves of new Titan and giant birds for dress trimmings.

-Ribbon remains in favor for trimming dresses, and is used for sashes, belts, bows and loops.

-Children's millinery is more and more fanciful. The hats are very high, with the trimmings round the crown carried almost up to the top, and felt 18 a favorite material. Poppy-red suits youthful complexions, and it is much worn. For quite young children cream frocks with bonnets to match, all trim- 50 guineas. med with beaver.

-A new dress-improver hails from somewhat larger than the old mattress, well stuffed, but very light, and in the on crutches. French Capital it supersedes steels. For a lose dress for an invalid nothing could possibly be lighter or more comfortable than the elder wool, which has and as youngsters I have yet to see any a soft fluffy surface, is of no weight, and is principally made on a gray tone and cut en princesse.

-An original form of trimming for cloth coats is the fur laid on as a wide collar at the back, tapering toward a point in front of the waist and forming a sort of pelerine. A peculiarly hand-some mantie in black velours du Nord reached to the feet, indicating the Captain Walker; he by Tecumseh. figure; it had fur trimmings at the General Garfield (2.21), by Kentucky the front and sides were covered with Harry Wilkes, by George Wilkes, was pussementerie network from which fell her seventh foal.

in unerable small gimp drops.

-For hats Virot is using large balls raised on an ostrich stem. These in passed in the matter of races won, havred on a white stem are charming; two ing captured sixteen, but Harry Wilkes, balls at the base, three standing up 2.142, with his fourteen races won, high. They give a great deal of style unquestionably brought in more money to dress. These same aigrettes are to his owners. Black Tom, record worn in the hair by young girls in the 2.242, won 12 races; Charley Boy, evening. Peacock and other feathers 2.294, and Little Dick, 2.284, 11 each are made up into sheath-like trim- Marvel, 2.241, and Tommy Lynn, 2.173 mings, which stand up well in front (pacer), 10 each; Joe Davis, $2.17\frac{3}{4}$; of hats and bonnets. Gray or white Julia C., $2.23\frac{3}{4}$; Lotta, $2.24\frac{1}{4}$, and oliver K., $2.16\frac{1}{4}$, 9 each.

plumage. -The stuffs employed are so diverse in dressmaking, and some of the more costly are of such short lengths, that I notice many dresses are made in plain stuff, with just a breadth of the fancy material on the back and front and introduced into the vest; or sometimes the figured fabric only appears on the skirt as side panels. Very often the fancy material is let into, the front and back in a V shape, and this is becom-ing to short waists. Many stout people introduce a striped material on the basque. -For those who can afford such a luxury plush will be the favorite fabric for children's frocks. At the present time there is an extraordinary demand for this article. Certainly nothing could be softer or prettier. Costumes of this material are to be seen in all the leading dry-goods establishments and speak for themselves. One of the prettiest I have seen was a stone color of a warm hue, which caught the light and reflected it. The bodice and skirt was cut in one, as, indeed, such frocks mostly are. Six close gatherings kept the fullness together at the back. An overjacket with loose fronts was bordered with drops of chentlle and beads. The cuffs were made with revers and cut up on the outside of the arm, where the sleeves was filled in with a puff of the material. This was intended for a child of 11. Fer a younger child a similar kind of dress was made in silk with the jacket of fancy striped plush. The top of the sleeve almost to the elbow was made in plush, At the back the jacket was cut to-resemble closely the tails of a coat, and beneath mounted, wide sombrer, and carries a it the dress was in box plaits. There long lasso and large nvolver on one is a beautiful shade of light reddish side, and a dangling, seathed swerd brown plush which finds much favor for children's dresses. One made if it cattle to catch or me to carve and had a long jacket, opening at the back shoot, but this is the callier style, and to show a sash, which was also carried across the front of the plaited waistcoat of soft silk, which at the edge was fringed, and was allowed to fall naturally in a fan shape. It was further adorned with large buttons. "Buenos todas, para server" (Good evening. I am at yor service.) To which Dona Luisa refes: "May bien, gracias." (Very wd, thank you.) If he is on foot, he taks her hand and says in Spanish, gradiloquently; "I place myself at yourget, Miss." To which she answers it saying. "I kins Another frock of this tone was trim-To dark children. Some of the double kiss canvases have been made up with a they white silk gathered waistcoat, which ends in a pointed but wide band of velvet. A pointed piece of red fancy velvet was introduced in the back, and the little skirt was minutely plaited at the side. The buttons used in this were somewhat original, costume square, black and engraved in gold. A pretty little frock for a child of tender years is a blue serge petticoat com-pletely cevered with close-set rows of alf-inch white braid, the tunic of plain blue gathered in the centre of the front, the collar and cuffs trimmed, like the petticoat, with braid, "Sole souple" is the name of a material which is exactly suited to the require-ments of children. It is a soft but porting him in 1882. durable silk.

HORSE NOTES.

-St. Gatien has been retired from the turf, and will commence a life in the stud next season.

-Florence, the dam of Hindoo, purchased by Mr. Haggin, at the Rancocas sale, is reported to have died recently.

-Miss Woodford was exhibited on the Bay District tract, California, during the recent trotting meeting there.

-K. R. Alcock, of this season's Dwyers' stable, has engaged to train for William Hendric, of Hamilton, Ont.

-Jacob Ruppert, of New York, has purchased the Hudson River Driving Park, proposing to turn it into a breeding stud.

-W. S. Webb, of Vermont, has purchased the imported stallion Siddartha from Samuel Coulson, of Montreal, for \$2500.

-J. V. Stryker, of Jerseyville, Ill., has purchased of G. E. Blackburn, of Galveston, Tex., Pangloss, full brother to Patron

-A. J. Feck, of Syracuse, N. Y., has recently purchased the b. g. Bob Johnson, 2.221, by Hero of Thorndale ; reported price, \$2500.

-R. Cadugan has sold a 2-year-old filly by Kentucky Prince, dam Lady Walton, to W. S. Smith and A. Killgrove, of Flemmington, N. J., for \$480.

sented on the turf next season. His stable of six head brought \$9700 when offered at auction in California last Saturday.

-The celebrated English race-horse Melton has retired from the turf, and will stand next season at the Falmouth woolen and matelasse is made up into House, Paddocks, at Newmarket, at

-Billy Donchue, the jockey who broke a leg on the grounds of the Paris. It is of a brilliant red color, Brooklyn Jockey Club towards the close of the season, is able to hobble about

> -A Baltimore correspondent writes: "So far the Hannis youngsters are merging on to their 4-year-old form, that show any signs of speed. They are, without exception, very symmetrical and of fine finish, but they lack the action that promises the speed."

-Mollie Walker, the dam of Harry Wilkes, record 2,143, died on No vember 18, at Speedwell, Madison throat and on the cuffs; the whole of Black Hawk, was her first foal, and

-The br. g. Rex, record 2.224, was the most successful campaigner on the of smooth-cut, uncurled ostrich balls, trotting turf during the season just

> by Aste -Telephone, Schottische, died at Lucas Turner's Stock Farm, near St. Louis, Novem ber 26. The cause of death was one of the most singular on record, and was made patient by autopsy only. The mare was supposed to be in foal to Uhlan and showed every sign of gestation, but the post-mortem examination revealed the fact that her increase of barrel was due to disease. A parasite, the rize in length and thickness of a man's finger, and about the color of a boiled lobster, was found in the anterior lobe of her liver, and the unwelcome guest was no doubt the cause of the death of the mare. -Kingcraft will make the twelfth Derby winner imported into the United States. Diomed, the first winner of the Derby (1780,) came here in 1799. Saltram, who won in 1783, came here in 1800. John Bull, the winner of 1792, also came over, as did Spread Eagle, the winner of 1795, who was imported by Colonel Hoomes, and died in 1813. Sir Harry, the winner of 1798, came to Virginia in 1804. Archduke, who won in 1799, came to Virginia in 1805. Then there was quite an interval, as the war of 1812 caused an interregnum, but Lapdog, the winner of 1826, came to Alabama in 1833, and Priam, the winner of 1830, was purchased for \$15,-000, and came over in 1836. St. Giles. the winner of 1833, came to Alabama, but died soon after. Then came a long interval of fifty years, and it was not until 1880 that Mr. Keene imported Blue Gown, the winner of 1868, who died on the passage. St. Blaise, the winner of 1883, was imported by Mr. Belmont in 1885, and now Kingcraft comes to make up the list of twelve. Nine St. Leger winners have been imported into America, the first of which was the celebrated Phenomenon, by Herod, who won in 1783, he being imported in 1803, and died upon landing. Another good one was Spadille, the son of Highflyer, and winner in 1787, who was imported to Virginia. Barefoot was probably the best St. Leger winner that has come to America. He won in 1823, after a false start, and had to run the race over. His owner challenged the Derby winner of the year, Emilius, and it was declined. Barefoot was a great success here, and through his daughter, Motto, we get Sensation, Onondaga, Stratford, etc. Barefoot came to Massachusetts in 1828. Rowton, son of Diseau, won in 1829, and was imported by the Merritts, of Virginia, in 1835. Margrave, by Muley, winner in 1832, was also im-ported by the Merritts, in 1835, and made a strong impression upon our stock, King Alfonso, Aristides, James A. Connolly, Tom Ochiltree and others scending from him. Mango, son of descending from him. Mango, son of Emilius, who won in 1837, was import-ed by the Bathgates, of New York. Knight of St. George, who won in 1854, was imported by Mr. Keene Richards, of Kentucy, and left a numerous pro-geny, Miss Woodford, Freeland and King Fox being among his descend-ants. Rayon d'Or, the winner of 1879, was the last St. Leger winner which came to America, Mr. W. L. Scott im-porting him in 1882.

FASHION NOTES.

"What is the matter, my friends?" unswered the ex-sea captain as he re-rained his breath. "There is that the noon has become crazy! Come and see

"Crazy? The moon?" The mayor and the pharmacist looked at each other is men who had the same thought-It it he, this poor Gabarit, who had become crazy!

The old man caught the look.

'No, my friends, I am not crazy! rrazy. One sut with me only as I did Onne out with me only a mommyself.

The accent of his voice expressed chess players rise, crossed the store, and went into the street. There they re-mained, their souths wide open. Gabarit had said to truth. The moon zigragged in heavn. Phenomenon highly improbable, ye visib'e, stupefying, in-credible, of which the annals of meteor-plogy had never mentioned the appari-

The heaven't bidy of the night, extraordinarily dra in tear the earth, as one would judge b the size of its diameter, danced a fan stick jig in the back-ground, dived hen re-ascended, giving the most evidet signs of a vertiginous derangement.

"It is the e Hon. Mr. Mel the world!" cried

Suddenly th supreme dive of ous globe made a orizon, behind the summit of the nd reappeared no "Mayed at the same

The three fr place, panting

cended at a few miles of La Ferte-under Bell. The aeronauts, unwilling to give anything but reliable information to the press on their interesting experiments, we were compelled to delay until this

* Capt. Gabarit had a cold sweat.

He was to have a colder one, when

he received fifteen days afterwards an official notification from the Savant Society of Brique-ville-on-Orne informing him that his report would be the object of a communication to the National Institute of France.

Do You Want a Postage Stamp?

Everybody has seen the automatic weighing scales at the Booklyn ferries, which weigh any on who comes along, and collects a fee fir it in a business-like manner. The attomaany newspaper you desire on yourdropping the required change into his hand has been proposed and will possibly stand on every street corner at some day in the future. At present an automatic box is being put up on the amp posts in Brooklyn to supply the public with postage stamps, postal cards a pencil and postage letter envelopes. At any hour of the day or night a

citizen may go to one of these boxes and drop a penny into it, at which there will appear a postal card and a pencil with which to write a letter. If he has a letter already written and merely wants a postage stamp to mail it he may drop two pennies in the box at which, presto, a two-cent stamp will come out of the box.

These convenient boxes are already in use in London, and are much liked there.

The boxes in Brooklyn are an improvement on those in London. They Id man caught the look. my friends, I am not crazy! hook like writing desks, and are 75 inches high by 17 inches deep. Each box is divided into several drawers one for stamps, one for postal cards, one for stamped envelopes and one for letter paper. There is a slot for dropping a coin over each drawer. When such a firm conviction that the two chess players rase, crossed the store, and tion a bit of machinery which pushes

out the article wanted. No one has to stand by the box to guard it. It is a complete business man in itsely. If the box proves a suc-cess in Brooklyn it will be made to have this new post office department placed in all the citles of the United States.

-Mr. Haggin, of California, pro-poses to enter the list of public breed-ers. He will hold his first sale of yearlings next spring.

-Tea lackets are more bought now than tea gowns; they are less expensive, and various skirts can be worn with them. Some are made of plush, some of woolen piece lace, and a skirt can, if desired, be had of this same fabric, the upper portion with quite a loose front; it is very inexpensive. The woolen piece lace is to be had in cream, pink and blue. When the consistency of cream. Third—All steel articles can be per-fectly preserved from rust by putting a lump of freshly burnt lime in the drawer or case in which they are kept. If the things are to be moved, as a gun in its case, for instance, put the lime in wears, eyes fixed on the

Not always. The feminine mind is metimes unable to grasp its intrica-Many women dentists practice their profession in New York. They are usually discouraged in their attempts to study dentistry, as close association with male students has often unpleasant results. The only plan which I think would work satisfactorily would be to separate the sexes in dental colleges. This plan has shown good results in medical schools. More women dentist practice their profession in Europe than in America."

"How are \$12 a set teeth, 'made while you wait,' manufactured?"

"In almost the same manper that \$50 sets are made. A mechanical dentist would charge the same price (\$8) for making a \$12 set of teeth as he would for a higher priced set. Dentists, however, who make teeth at the rate named always do their own work. In cheap upper and lower sets of teeth the teeth cost \$2, while in the higher priced sets the teeth are worth but \$2 more. In cheap sets the only additional expense is for rubber and plaster. Teo latter is worth, possibly, 5 cents and the rubber 25. The materials used in dentistry cost but little. It is the work and skill for which the patient is obliged to pay."

THE CARE OF TOOLS.

Hints on the Best Means of Keeping Them in Condition.

Wooden parts-The wooden parts of tools, such as the stocks of planes and handles of chisels, are often made to have a nice appearance by French polishing, but this adds nothing to their durability. A much better plan is to let them soak in linseed oil for a week and rub them with a cloth for a few minutes every day for a week or two. This produces a beautiful surface and at the same time exerts a solidifying

and preservative action on the wood. Iron parts-Rust preventives-The following recipes are recommended for preventing rust on iron and steel sur-

First-Caoutchouc oil is said to have proved efficient in preventing rust, and to have been adopted by the German army. It only requires to be sprea with a piece of flannel in a very thin layer over the metallic surface and allowed to dry up. Such a coating will afford security against all atmospheric influences, and will not show any cracks under the microscope after a year's standing. To remove it the article has simply to be treated with caoutchouc oil again and washed after twelve to

twenty-four hours. ond-A solution of India rubber benzine has been used for years as a ating for steel, iron and lead, and has been found a simple means of keeping them from oxidizing. It can be easily applied with a brush, and is easily rubbed off. It should be made about

with just water enough to cause it to crumble in a covered pot, and while hot add tallow to it and work into a paste,

and use this to cover over bright work : it can be easily wiped off.

Eleventh - Olmstead's varnish made by melting two ounces resin in one pound fresh sweet lard, melting the resin first and then adding the lard and mixing thoroughly. This is applied to the metal, which should be warm if possible and perfectly cleaned; it is afterward rubbed off. The has been well proved and tested for nany years, and is particularly well suited for planished and Russian iron surfaces, which a slight rust is apt to injure very ser-

iously. Rust removers-(1.) Cover the metal

with sweet oil, well rubied in, and allow to stand for forty-ight hours ; smear with oil applied feely with a feather or a piece of cotto wool after rubbing the steel. Then tub with unslacked lime reduced to a fine a powder as possible. (2.) mmerse the article to be cleaned for a few minutes, until all the dirt and rustis taken off, in a strong solution & potassium cyanide, say about one-haf ounce in a wineglassful of water; the it out and clean it with a tooth-brish with some paste composed of potassium cyanide, castile soap, whiting and water mixed into a paste of about a consistency of thick cream.

Polite Conversation in Mexico.

On Sunday evening Mexico turns out in her best. The due of the day, clothed in goat skin and tinsel is here with his horse. He wars a silveron the other. Of cours there are no the poor creature would feel it a burning shame to be out wigout his accoutrements when there were so many beaux and belles to aze upon him. When he meets a lad friend he lifts which she answers b saying, "I kiss your hand, sir," sher which they begin a conversation emposed of terms equally extravagant. When particular friends meet they ften fail to shake hands but will give ach other a close embrace. The ladie usually begin by kissing the left and gright cheek, next they embrace a fer moments, after which they finish the verbal greetings and proceed to enhange the latest neighborhood news

Whether he is gret or small, set that man down for a foowho boasts that he does not read the loal papers.

He whose only flaim to the title 'gentleman' is in his clothes, must necessarily be carval as to what he