

SCIENTIFIC.

A Curious Case.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Surgical Society, Dr. Terrier presented a communication from Dr. Defontaine, chief physician at the Croisset Steel Works, on electric sunstroke, or, rather, electric light stroke.

At present the electric light is used at these works for producing the high temperature required in casting and welding metals, metals placed in the electric arc melting as if by magic, and even steel becoming as soft as butter.

The dazzling light is wonderful to look at, but great care has to be taken in doing so, as unprotected persons ten metres distant, although feeling no heat, experience an acute pain in every respect resembling that of sunstroke.

Even if the light be often discontinued for awhile those engaged in these experiments experience after one or two hours a painful sensation in the throat, face and temples, while the skin assumes a copper red hue.

Generally the eyes are protected by means of darkened glasses, like those used when looking at the sun; but, in spite of this precaution, the retina becomes so affected that for minutes afterwards those engaged in the work are unable to see any objects at all in daylight, and for more than an hour afterwards all objects assume a yellow color.

In the pupil of the eye an irritation is caused which lasts for forty-eight hours afterwards, and which is followed by a very painful sensation, as if some foreign substances were introduced under the eye lids. The discharge of tears is also very copious for twenty-four hours. Simultaneously, headache and sleepiness are experienced, which are caused partly by pain and the feverish state of the body. Finally, during the next few days the skin of the face begins to peel off, ceasing only on the fifth day.

Those who have seen the Alpine guides returning from the ice of the glaciers in the middle of the summer can form an idea of the effect produced by the electric sunstroke.

Decline of Steamboats.—Very large steamboats are no longer built on the Mississippi, so that but few of the class which were once so common are now seen on the river.

The burning of the White, Richardson and Kate Adams wiped out the three last of the great floating palaces of the Mississippi. Their places have never been filled, and there is no incentive to build any more of the same sort.

They were immense boats for passenger traffic, and as fine as the ocean steamers. But the railroads made them unprofitable. During the last two years of their service they lost money, because they could not get the passenger trade.

The railroads had entered their territory and deprived them of the principal source of income. The boats are now forced into narrow channels, and must go where the railroads cannot reach.

Hence they navigate in small streams, which were formerly despised, and where large boats could not go. This state of affairs requires shallow keels and light draught. Small, swift vessels are now used where the competition is close. The palace of the era of the '70s has passed out of existence.

The Ocean's Surface.—We have all been taught to believe that the ocean, after allowing for tide waves and wind waves, has a level surface; that there are no hills or valleys on the waters.

M. Bouquet de la Grye has disputed this; has, in fact, demonstrated its fallacy. If we take a U shaped tube with distilled water of equal temperature on both sides, the two surfaces will be perfectly level; but if one side contains a liquid that is denser than that on the other, more of the lighter liquid is required to balance the heavier, and therefore the lighter will stand at a higher level.

If fresh water is on one side and salt water on the other, equilibrium can only be established by the fresh water standing a little higher than the salt. The like must happen if we have a uniform liquid, as regards composition, but of unequal temperature.

Such variations occur in the ocean. Where rivers are pouring large quantities of fresh water into the sea, and where icebergs are rapidly melting, the salinity is proportionately lower than in other parts. The temperature also varies, and therefore, an equilibrium can be attained by variations of level; the lighter water must stand higher than the denser, whether the difference be due to temperature or salinity.

Thus, in crossing the warm gulf stream, a ship sails uphill on entering, proceeds thus to somewhere about the middle and then descends. In this respect it resembles a flowing river, which is similarly crested towards the middle of the stream; it is as if a river in being higher at its source than at its embouchure, as its temperature gradually declines in the course of its northward progress.

A Liberal Patron of the Cables.—The Chinese minister is said to be the most liberal patron of the cable companies in Washington and spends even more money for telegraphing than the government of the United States.

Almost every act of his is governed by instructions asked and received from his government, and although he uses a cipher by which he can put the meaning of ten words into two, his telegraphic bills average \$1,000 a week, and often exceed that sum daily for a week at a time. He sent \$2,000 worth of dispatches to China concerning the riots at Milwaukee and received replies that must have cost at least as much more.

In fact, enough of the information regarding the Milwaukee troubles to indemnify the Chinamen that city for all the damages suffered by them. Cable messages to China are sent first to Havre, thence to Abden, thence across the Arabian sea through India to Singapore and Peking, and they cost about \$14 a word.

FARM NOTES.

PROFIT OF FERTILIZERS.—Some farmers have been discussing the question, "Does it pay to use fertilizers?" They might as well ask if it pays to buy beef for themselves and their children. No farmer yet ever made as much money as he could find good use for, nor be content with half crops? No; he should buy all the fertilizers he can; but he should buy judiciously. Special fertilizers, such as plaster (gypsum), superphosphate of lime, potash salts, lime, etc., are useful only where the soil happens to be deficient in these, yet has plenty of all the rest and nitrogen with them. But this happens less than once in a hundred times, and so it is that farmers are misled to believe that fertilizer cannot be used profitably. A fertilizer is a plant food; and plant food is a compound of all the elements that are contained in plants. If one of these is wanting the food is useless, and the money spent is lost until the want is supplied. A complete fertilizer is the only kind that deserves the name, and that will be found always profitable to use. Any partial or special fertilizer may be found useful, but it may not more often than it may. This is a fundamental rule in the use of artificial fertilizers.

PROTECTION FOR ORCHARDS.—Ponologists are beginning to wake up to the eminent importance of establishing belts of deciduous and evergreen trees around their fruit orchards, to protect the tender trees and buds from the cold wintry wind.

Trees protected by timber on the north and west, annually produce bloom while those not protected, do not come near bearing as that. Had those orchards with belts on the north and west had one also on the east, then they would have been productive, as an orchard within a few miles of this, with timber on the three sides mentioned, abundantly shows by its yearly yield of fruit and healthy trees.

By observation then extending through a number of years, to our mind at least, orchards must be belted with timber on three sides with a good orange hedge; some distance inside of this, plant hardy deciduous trees; further in, Norway firs, and inside of these, white pines. These should be planted at the time the orchard is set, and well cultivated; then they will afford substantial protection by the time the orchard is of bearing size.

FOOT-ROT.—The best treatment for this intolerable pest in sheep is to make a trough of sufficient depth and width, put in several bushels of slacked lime and pour water on it until it becomes well saturated. Take a flock of sixty or one hundred head, run them through it in the evening and put them into a dry, well-littered stable; run them back through the lime in the morning and put them on a dry sod or bare field. Then move them away from where they were formerly kept, clear of the infection. I should have said, first trim and pare the feet thoroughly, and they are cured. I have proved this.

Some years since, the Zoar Society had a thousand head that were all affected with the foot rot. After working with them for a year without success they sold the whole flock to a Lancaster county buyer—one-half of them lame. He moved them slowly over the national pike, which is macadamized with limestone, and in a week the whole flock was completely cured.

SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.—The new Golden Self-blanching celery and the White Plume are by many persons regarded as identical, but this is a mistake. The White Plume is a sport from Crawford's half-dwarf, and like many other sporting characters it appeared in the same place the same season. The Golden Self-blanching is a sport from the Sandringham, and appeared in two or more places the same season. The difference between the two is as marked as that of the parents, the Sandringham being the richest in flavor, has imparted that quality to the "sport," which makes the Golden Self-blanching the better of the two. While both are good and very beautiful, neither is as good without earthing up as with it. For tenderness and flavor earthing is a necessity.

MOST of us make a mistake by feeding at the wrong end of the hog's existence. We don't get down to business in the way of feeding until a month or two before we sell him for pork. The main secret is in giving the piggy a good send off during the first two or three months of his existence. During the first week of a pig's life it is quite important to feed the sow so as not to start too great a flow of milk, a handful of shorts twice a day in less than half a pailful of warm water being the best feed at the time.

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.—Plants that are kept in the houses need attention as to watering, shading, etc. Those placed outside should be in partial shade and set upon a layer of coal ashes. Do not allow them to suffer for want of water, or be overrun by insects. If any are turned out of their pots and planted in the border, they will be likely to be so overgrown as to be of no further use. Keep young plants from cuttings to supply their places.

In breeding and feeding cattle the first legitimate purpose is to make the animal do the very best that it will. The saving of food—in the direction of depriving the stock of all that it will eat—has no place in the calculation at all. It is true that in some cases the animal will eat its head off, though that will occur only with scrub stock. But in such cases the animal should be got rid of. It does not destroy the rule that profitable dairying demands abundant food and good food.

SUNFLOWERS need rich ground and are gross feeders. They should have no place in a garden, as they simply deprive more valuable crops of plant food. For a field crop they may be made valuable, as the seeds are largely in demand as food for poultry. They are planted at the same time as corn.

HOUSEHOLD.

ABOUT BOILING.—In boiling the great thing is not to let the meat boil. This may appear a curious contradiction, but nevertheless, it is right. When the water in a saucepan bubbles at the top and steam is being evolved, it is keeping the water nearly boiling, and little tiny bubbles every now and then come up at the edges, and it must never be allowed to go beyond this state.

In boiling a leg of mutton it should be put into fast boiling water and allowed to boil for five minutes, to make the outside hard and prevent the juices escaping. Just sufficient cold water should be added to reduce the temperature, and then bring it gently to the boil, and when on the point of boiling skim it carefully (which is most important); then draw to the side of the stove and let it simmer slowly. Meat boiled quickly is always hard and tasteless, and it should be remembered that a very large quantity of water takes the goodness out of the meat. A saucepan only sufficiently large to hold the joint easily should be used, and just cover the meat with water. The time for boiling should be from a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes to each pound of meat, counting from the time the water boils.

Puddings should be plunged into plenty of boiling water, and kept boiling quickly till the salt meat must then be slowly brought up to the simmering point. In boiling fish all large, white fish should be placed in cold water, and then brought gradually to the boiling point, and then allowed to simmer gently. The water should be very carefully skimmed; a tablespoonful of salt should be put into every gallon of water. Small fish should be put into warm water, and salmon and trout into boiling water. Pork, ham and bacon should be boiled in cold water brought slowly to the simmering point. Poultry, etc., should be placed in warm water, and then simmered.

Is it any Wonder.

that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all other blood and skin diseases, since it possesses the superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the people for the diseases which it cures, under conditions such as no other medicine is sold under, viz: that it must be paid for by the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, and such diseases as: Rheumatism, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever-sores, hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

500 Reward for an incurable case of chronic Nasal Catarrh offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents by druggists.

REFRESHMENTS FOR TENNIS PLAYERS.—The latest novelty in a tennis lawn is a wheeled table. The invention naturally followed the fashion of serving tea and something light to eat to the players after a few games had been played. To get the things necessary to the lawn required the waiter to make several trips. With a tea wagon on one trip is necessary. The vehicle has wheels about the size of those on a baby carriage. They are made of steel, with rubber tires like the wheels of a bicycle. Shackles spring like above the wheels to support a rectangular tray, perhaps two feet by three and a half feet large. This tray is made of either paper mache, polished birch, oak or mahogany to suit the taste of the buyer.

BUTTONS.—"When I get a bright idea I always want to pass it along," said a lady, as she sat watching a young girl sewing. "Do your buttons ever come off, Lena?"

"Ever? They're always doing it. They are ironed off, washed off and pulled off, until I despair. I seem to shed buttons at every step."

"Make use of these two hints when you are sewing them on, then, and see if they make any difference. First, when you begin, before you put the button on the cloth, put the thread through, so that the knot will be on the right side. That leaves it under the button and prevents it from being worn or ironed away and thus beginning the loosening process."

"Then, before you begin sewing, lay a large pin across the button, so that all your threads will go over the pin. After you have finished filing the holes with thread draw out the pin and wind your thread around and around beneath the button. That makes a compact stem to sustain the possible pulling and wear of the button hole."

It is no exaggeration to say that my buttons never come off, and I'm sure yours won't if you use my method of sewing."

ALMOND SPONGE CAKE.—Take a half pound of loaf sugar, rub the rind of a lemon on to some of it, then thoroughly crush it all. Take five eggs, separate the whites from the yolks, and beat the latter for some minutes; shake in the sugar for some minutes; shake together, stir in six ounces of flour, with twenty drops of essence of almonds; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, and add them, half fill a well-oiled pan, and bake in a quick oven for about an hour. This cake is not very sweet, for it is to eat with some of the "creams" that makes such delicious light desserts.

APRICOT CREAM.—Take a can of preserved apricots, turn out the contents into a saucepan, add three ounces of sugar, let them boil for a quarter of an hour, and pass them through a sieve. Dissolve one ounce of the best gelatine in a little milk, whip to a froth a pint of cream. Mix the gelatine with the apricot pulp, then quickly work into it the cream, pour the mixture into a mold, and put it on ice to set. When wanted, dip the mold in hot water and turn out the cream.

POTATOES SLICED AND BAKED.—Pare them and slice quite thin and let stand for half an hour in cold water, then put them into a pudding dish, season with salt and pepper, pour on a cup of milk and bake an hour. On taking them out add butter the size of an egg.

A GOOD HASH.—A fine, crusty hash is made with one cupful chopped beef, mutton or veal, a half cup of bread soaked in milk or cream enough to cover, one well beaten egg, enough gravy or stock to moisten, and the whole baked half an hour in a buttered dish from which it may be turned upon a platter, retaining its form.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—For tapioca cream wash two tablespoonfuls of tapioca and soak two hours. Then put it into a quart of boiling milk and cook one-half hour. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a little sugar, add them to the tapioca and cook three minutes. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, take the pudding from the fire and stir in flavoring and beaten whites. Serve cold.

BAKED EGGS AND CHEESE.—Lay some thin slices of cheese on a buttered flat baking dish, break as many eggs on the cheese as the dish will hold in a single layer, dust them with salt and pepper, put a small bit of butter on each one, and bake them to the required degree in a hot oven. Serve them hot.

WASHING FINE EMBROIDERY.—To wash fine embroidery or lace with the least wear, make water very soapy with white soap, put the articles in so they are covered and set in the sun all day; then rinse in clear water, pull out each point with the fingers and pin upon a pillow to dry.

HARROWING should be repeated, if the lumps are not reduced, after each rain (but not when the ground is too wet), in order to get the soil fine. Harrowing is work that pays in the end. The finer the soil, and the better its condition for receiving seed, the more advantages of growth are secured.

THERE are forty-seven agricultural experiments stations in operation with a working force of 969 officials and a revenue of \$720,400 annually. About \$600,000 of this amount is appropriated by the government. The work before these men is immense. The field is practically unworked and the laborers are few. Great results must not be expected too soon.

HE GOT A DOLLAR.—Young Man, in fashionable restaurant—"Oh, waiter, do you know the difference between a genuine howling swell and one who tries to be a swell but can't get there?" "Yes, sah. De genuine howlin' swell always fees de waitah one dollah; de odder one only gives up a quartah."

100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call daily for a druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

Sulphur is found in the bitumen of the Dead Sea, and would seem to show that this bitumen is of mineral origin.

Lung Troubles and Wasting Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sydney, N. S. W.: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering to a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

It is reported that defective hearing is on the increase in this country, and that it is largely owing to defective teeth.

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine at this season, to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier. It cures scrofula, all humors, dyspepsia, sick headache, that tired feeling.

The wild horse, it is said, is not exclusively of Asiatic origin, but has existed in America as far back as the tertiary age.

Catarrh Cured. A clergyman, after years of suffering from rheumatism, Catarrh, and other ailments, tried every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. He writes from this address: "I am writing you a testimonial for the medicine you sent me, which cured me of my Catarrh. I will receive the receipt free of charge."

Dr. John Erikson is to make a report to the Swedish Government on the diseases of plants and the parasites that infest them.

Dobbins' Electric Soap has been made for 24 years. Each year sales have increased, and in 1885 sales were 2,947,620 boxes. Superior quality and absolute uniformity and purity, make this possible. Do you use it? Try it!

Experiments show that Portland cement expands. Three glass bottles filled with it and sealed burst in two, eight, and ten days respectively.

Frazier Axle Grease. The Frazier Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

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Oil of wintergreen mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil is recommended as a rheumatic pain-killer.

Rupture cured guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

You speak well of your enemies, you are a god—or the cleverest man born.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$1.00 trial bottle free to all cases. Send to Dr. J. C. Kline, 281 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Parents spoil the children, but men spoil themselves unaided.

MISTRESS—"Mercy on me, what a kitchen! Every pot, pan and dish is dirty, the table looks like a junk shop, and—why, it will take you a week to get things cleaned up! What have you been doing?"

"Sure, murr, the young laddies has just been down here showing me how they roast a potato at the cooking school."

Man should command his flesh as a slave his master. The dominion of the enfranchised is the most imperious.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

Vigor and Vitality are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome, the blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, the stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored, the kidney and liver invigorated. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES. Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 shoe, shown in cut below, is made of fine calf, on last modified for the foot, smooth in-lined, sewed close, and has a last that is bound to last the feet. Every pair warranted.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes manufactured by him before leaving the factory. This protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer shows you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS'S name on the bottom, do not buy them, but if they are good, do not be sold price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or they are not W. L. DOUGLAS'S shoes. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted than they do on shoes that have W. L. DOUGLAS'S name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. The names of dealers are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOES.

If your dealer will not give you the kind or style you want, send your order direct to his factory, with the price enclosed, and they will come to you by return mail, postage free. Inconsistently, no matter where you live, you can always get W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOES. As sure and state size and width you wear; if not sure, send for an order blank. Full instructions how to get a perfect fit.

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