### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2. 1892 THE PITISBURG DISPATCH.



connected with one another in column by joints or connections which are liquid-tight, or adapted to preserve the connecting parts from the action of the battery liquid; so that a partially consumed piece may be connected or attached to the bottom of a tresh or new piece. This new piece, aiter being partially consumed, and while the first piece is still in course of consumption, may in its turn be supplemented by a new piece. In time the lower piece of zine will have been entirely consumed; then the one directly above it and to which it was at-tached, and soon, so that practically every. time especially to one who has always dwelt among mountains—is like being sud-denly turned loose out of time and space into eternity and infinity. So unspeakably vast is it, so imperiously does it beckon broken to the skyline, you could look, as the cowboys say, "right off into neverthe-less." But none of these beauties found favor in our hot and tired eyes. We wanted some shade and a lot of cool wind. The Wonderful Panorama That Un-The Fish Department Sends Out a folds Along the Staked Plain. Boat for a Valuable Sea Food. vast is it, so imperiously does it beekon your fancy and command away your imagin-ation that they fly out in every direction and leave you in a sort of plessaut daze. The everlasting stretches spread out and out and out on every hand, their unbroken silence lying upon them like a garment. Not any tree or bush, no little hill or hol-PICTURES PAINTED IN THE AIR. HARD BRAIN WORK NEVER KILLS

Broom Weeds a Foot High Magnified Into Graceful Cedar Trees.

## GRANDEUR OF A STORM ON THE SANDS

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE.

DUMAS, TEX., Sept. 27 .- Up in the Pan Handle, lying on its level plains like a book on a table, is that freak of world building, the Staked Plain. Its eastern edge cuts sheer off, and the streams of water that rush down it after heavy storms, carrying with them the rich red prairie soil to fling it into the sluggish currents of the Red, the Brazos, or the Colorado, and send them raving down over the lower levels in a "red rise," are rapidly eating it westward.

On all this vast table land of thousands of acres there are no streams, no forests, and, it was formerly believed, no water supply beyond a few scattered ponds and lakeleta The Canadian and Pecos rivers have cut deep canons through its porous and triable formation, and go crawling along in the dry season, or thundering forward during freshets, hundreds of feet below its level; but no streams traverse its surface. What then becomes of its heavy raintall? Little of it goes to swell the streams that are eating away its eastern escarpment, less to brim its few ponds. It is beginning to be understood that the Staked Plain has its river system after all, concealed-like the plumbing in a house-but fairly availa-

### Its Rivers Are Underground

In short, there lies beneath the whole region a network of underground streams, rivers, lakes, where, held between the layers of its geologic formations, the rain fall is hoarded. The enterprising ranchman has but to put down his well and put up his windmill, and his water supply is as sure as if the subterranean river ran over his broad pasture lands, instead of a half thousand feet under them.

This it is that has transformed the Llanc Estacado from an uninhabited desert to one vast pasture, broken here and there by tiny farms. The 15 or 20 counties that it ineludes are all under fence now. Wells are easily and cheaply bored in the soil of the great plain, and watering places for stock established.

Besides these big ranches there are settlers or "nesters" scattered at long intervals over the plain. Sometimes these settlements include a good wooden house, some little outbuildings, a well and a windmill, but rather more often it is a "haifbreed"-that is, half dugout, half wooden house, near some big ranchman's watering place-some half-hearted pretense at crop making and a tremendous showing of whiteheaded youngsters. These settlers are the sort that come in a wagon across country from some place that has become too civilized for They are only the straws on the front edge of the wave of immigration, for such a magnificent country cannot be long without a thrifty farming population.

## Sensation Created by the Plain.

The plain is a wonderful country of air line roads, where there is neither hill nor hollow to say the directness of your intention nay. I know that no words can de actibe it, no language picture it or even wind, which makes even midsummer d suggest it to the mind and imagination of cool to travel across the plains, which cor one who has never seen it. The sea-we ; all the way up from the Guil to have a big get an idea of it from pictures and descriptions, we hardly know when; we have a ses would be like. But a picture of a dead level would not

rest the plain, with its strange charm, dreds of allurements, its caprices and

sand up from their wheels into their faces and all over them-they said their ears were full, and if we had anything interest-ing to communicate we might just write it low, nowhere the smallest evasion or reser-vation-the eye is in free command of all; yet nowhere that I have ever been is there so ever present a sense of mystery.

An Arena for Nature's Wizards. The mysteries of the mountains are the mysteries of a nature that conceals itself from you, but the mystery of the plains is

to go out on a strike.

We went abead, inhaling the sand our ponies' feet threw up, till we were as hoarse and husky as the amateur vocalist when asked to sing. My companion and I de-cided indignantly that we couldn't stand the protound, unseizable mystery of the frank and candid nature that reveals everything. It is a wonder show, a ride across the plains. They are only a vast level of soft green-brown earth, infinite sweeps of it. We each opened one eye furtively to look at the other, closed it again hastily over three-quarters of a pound of sand, and agreed with angry unanimity, that nobody short, fine grass; but on this open stage the wizards of sun, air and rain can juggle till the most trusted of your five senses is ready could stand it. Well, we didn't have to; the wind having got its devilment well hatched, how came

I had always thought the mirage a phe at us whooping and jibbering. It slapped a few handfuls of big drops in our faces and nomenon occasionally observable on the plains. I had no idea, and I am sure others upon the road, that laid the sand and dust instanter. It swept every ghost of mirage out of sight, till the plain was raked bare and clear and level from horizon to horizon. not acquainted with the subject have not, ow universal and ever present a feature it s. You ride or drive out onto the plains. ecially on a bright warm day, where you Our ponies raised their drooping heads and pricked up their dejected ears. We looked up gratefully; the sky was chaoging; it ceased to be blue; it became a whitey gray, are 50 miles away from any living waterno means of watering cattle except bored wells and windmills, and yet there is no appearance of dryness; very much the con-trary. To the right, to the left, ahead of vaporeus and agitated; it glowered palely above us, then rushed down upon us in you, cool and placid and smitting in the bank light, they lie, and open out and change as you move along—reedy shores, buffy coasts, and green, heavily-timbered inlets and bays, great lashing sheets and writhing streamers of opalescent rain and hail, which smote the earth with a snapping sound and creamed up again like the crest on an ocean everywhere about you the sweet refreshing idea of water. A mile or two away there is billow. There Was Water, Water Everywhere

A Storm Upon the Plain.

a settler's little house with one or two tiny utbuildings; it stands in a mirage, and The roar of the wind was deatening; marveled how my little pony kept his slim buckskin colored legs under him. Only looks one of those little coast he fisher's huts around New Orleans, on Lake Ponchartrain, on tall stilts, with little boat houses and fishing sheds built about it above the clinging of able-bodied desperation kept me in the saddle. The wind drove the lapping water; while out beyond, to the the rain along almost level with the earth, and when in a few minutes the water was torizon's rim, stretches the sea.

How the Mirage Exaggerates. Only a few hundred feet to one side of

our course stand a bunch of cattle in a pretty little lake; you see their shadows in its surface, you see them splash the silvery waters upon their sides as they walk. Obects are so magnified in this atmosphere that a corral 25 teet long, with some little that a corral 25 teet long, with some little sheds and bits of fence, sitting in or on the edge of a mirage, will look an immense summer hotel on the bench, with all its bathing houses and pavilions about it; a bit of broom weed 12 inches high is a great

edar, a glimpse of whitey sage bush not bigger than your hand, a coyote, or a big grey "loater" wolf. When you first see some one accustomed to the plains look out at the horizon at a tiny speek, moving or stationary, and find

in it an antelope, a wolf, a horseman, a cow, or simply a bit of milkweed, you are struck with amazement and admiration, and think he must have a pair of Sam Weller's "patent double million magnifyin glass microscopes of heatra power" fo eyes; but presently you find you can do this yourself without knowing how nor when you learned. We had the whole show in one short afternoon, in a ride of 22 miles across the plains, from Channing to Dumas, the brand new capital of a brand new Pan-handle county. The wonder-box was turned upside down, and its entire contents emp-

### tied about us. An Afternoon With the Mirages.

dispersing and reassembling around us, was one living, burning splendor. We ourselves, on our dripping ponies, were the only reminder of a real world, the only objects the eye could fasten upon to guide the imagination back to earthly life; for, from the wide plain under our feet, all white and gold with water and reflected il-lumination, and sparkling with living gems of hailstones, to the palpitant glory of shift-ing radiance moving above it, with the great sun himself pouring forth his seas of paley fire, like some awful and divine fountain, all was a dream, or fairyland, or heaven. The sun went redly down into the level earth, and the last crimson stain of his f The necromancers of the plains were abroad and in a wild humor. It was the most reckless, madcap, hare-brained per-formance I ever inadvertently attended. When we first started out at 2 o'clock it was very hot. The sun blazed down much as it usually does in midsummer, but the wind, the tresh, sweet, tireless, sweeping wind, which makes even midsummer days heaven. The sun went redly down into the level earth, and the last crimson stain of his fires died out of the world around us; the wind went racing gally on its way as gentle and playful as a kitten, and we rode into Dumas as cold as a very poor grade of worldly charity, in garments drenched with the moistur, and our souls asturated with the spiendor of that glorious storm, for we had no "allekers" on either of them. Allow MAGGOWAR all the way op from the Guit to have a big time all over this wonderful country, and make life worth living for the people here -- the constant, reliable, plentiful, everlast-ing wind was nowhere to be seen or heard It was away, hatching up devilment, and life was a wearisome and the grasshopper a burden. The sky was a beautiful, hence. When with some resp. while denuiful, happy blue, with some rare, white cloud corousing around in it, sort of hap-hasard

Nickel-in-the-Slot Machine for Reading on Railroad Trains.

> THE ODDS AND ENDS OF BCIENCE

### WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

The United States Fish Commissioners Department has detailed the Grampus to make an important and interesting oruise. The object of the expedition is the search for the tile fish, a specimen of which was caught in 1879 by a Gloucester skipper named Kirby. Captain Kirby, fishing for cod on grounds not previously explored, southeast of Nantucket, brought up several hundred most brilliantly colored fish, possessing characteristics of the sea perch and the mackerel, and yet distinct from either. The body was profanely spotted with greenish-yellow patches, and the colors were more varied and brighter than those of any fish ordinarily caught outside of the tropics. The fish ran from ten to fifty pounds, and was remarkable for its soit dorsal fin, like that of the salmon, but placed in front of the regular dorsal fin, instead of behind it; its head resembled that of the dolphin. The fish was salted and and of 40 per cent in total battery proved such good eating that the attention of the Government was drawn to the possibility of developing a new food product,

and the next season the Fish Commission's cruiser was sent out to explore.

A catch of 250 pounds was made from small boats with a short line, and part of this catch, served at the wardroom table, was found to be of fine grain and delicate flavor, resembling in some respects the taste of cod and in others that of striped bass. fetlock deep on the horses, lashed it into foamy little waves. The sky was water-The verdict of those who tasted the fish the earth was water-we might have been riding our little Texas ponies across the confirmed that of the previous year, that if riding our little Texas ponies across the waste Atlautic in a bitter gale, the mad-dened sea replying to the furious skies, the wild wind screaming and tearing at both, the fierce lightning biting savagely through and through the riot, like the very, naked, venomous teeth of death himself; the great, noisy, menacing, harmless thunder, after each little shuddering pause, rolling out over everything, fairly shaking us in our saddles, browbeating and scaring us more than any real danger. Suddenly, siter about half an hour of raving, the uproar caught itself back in an abundant catches could be secured. the fish would grow in favor and become among the most important food fish caught in American waters. This excellence of the tile served to verify the usual experience that fish of any family found in New England water, or to the northward, is the best of its kind. Whether the cause is better food or water of a temperature to produce a hardler fish, the flesh is firm and solid and wholly free from the

instant of silence, as one in a blind, chok-ing passion of fury draws in his breath to sponginess of tropical fish; the grain is also finer and the flavor much more delicate. Fur ther attempts to eatch the tile fish led to the opinion that it could not be secured in sufficient quantity to make it the object of a systematic fishery. Incoming vessels lunge into the final outburst. We quailed in our saddles and waited for the ouslaught, it never came. The storm was really over. A Torrent of Golden Light.

of a systematic fishery. Incoming vessels in 1882, reported having seen the fish in great numbers, covering the surface of the sea for many miles, and apparently dead or in a dying condition. Since then nothing has, practically, been seen or heard of the tile fish until one was caught on the old grounds about a month ago. The whole-sale destruction of the fish in 1882 is at-tributed to a violent change in the tempera-ture of the water inhabited by the fish; even the cod, which is caught in almost all northern latitudes, is known to be paralyzed by a sudden fail of temperature. The cruise which the Grampus is now entering A Torrent of Golden Light. The wind only blew enough to tear the masses of misty clouds, or cloudy mist, off the face of the setting sun, when out leaped a torrent—a surging sea—of pale fiery gold, and flooded and illuminated its rent and flying edges, swept on and through and over all, till the universe of whitey vapor, dispersing and reassembling around us, was one living, burning spleador.

cruise which the Grampus is now entering will extend over a range out from Block Island and lying inside the Gulf stream, 65 miles long by 4 miles in width.

### Wasteless Gravity Zine.

A remarkable and ingenious method of conomising sine in battery work has been invented by G. d'Infreville. Hitherto the waste of sinc caused by the necessity of removing the electrode before it is entirely consumed has often reached 45 per cent of consumed has otten resented as per cent of the sotal weight of sine purchased, and even under faverable conditions when the stumps are sold for a reduced price, the less amounts to 32 per cent. Mr. d'Infreville's invention consists in using for the sine electrode a number of pieces adapted to be

through the books of the company, and had not this abnormal increase in the expendi-ture taken place, the accumulator cars would have shown a profit. The best proof that the directors of the company have faith in the soundness of accumulator trac-tion as a commercial investment is the fact tached, and so on, so that practically every piece of zinc introduced into the battery will in its turn be entirely consumed. The introduction of this form of gravity zinc will have the effect of simplifying battery work to a considerable extent. For instance, as the zine can at any time be put over another partially conthat they have entered into a contract for the maintenance of the batteries at 1d (2 sumed one, there need be no hesitatio cents) per mile run. about the proper time for the replacing of a worn zinc. Ordinarily there would be fear that in making the change too soon a wast Hard Work Not Necessarily Overwork of metal would be entailed, or that in mak ng it too late the internal resistance of the battery would be so increased as to impain the efficiency of the battery. This specia property is of the utmost value in many cases, as in fire alarm telegraphs, railroad telegraphs and signals, police telegraphs and alarms, and whenever the maximum re-liability outweighs any other considera-tion. One telegraph company in New York inability outweighs any other considera-tion. One telegraph company in New York City alone is reputed to use 2,000 zincs per day, and the yearly saving to this company by the use of the new zine would probably be far beyond half a million dollars. Among the advantages to be derived from the lower internal resistance due to the simultaneou

Dr. Pye Smith holds that there is no fear of the ordinary man using his brains too much for health, and he does not believe that mental labor or honest work of any kind interferes with health or shortens life a day. He maintains that excessive eating is the abuse that tends to the injury of brain workers more than any other cause. Many active brain workers have suddenly broken down, and fancied that it was due to brain fatigue, when, as a matter of fact, it was due to overstuffing of their stomachs. The furnace connected with mental ma-chinery became clogged up with ashes and carbon in various shapes and forms, and, as a result, disease came, and before the case use of two zincs, one under the other, and one stump under the lower zinc in the same jar, is the saving of 50 per cent in the exwas fully appreciated, a demoralized condi-tion of the nervous system was manifested, and the prosaic cause for the collapse was suppressed under the cuphemistic "mental pense of now superfluous jars and coppers of 50 per cent in amount of room required overwork." Dr. Smith insists that if a man will take nutritious, digestible food, in jusetting aside the saving in money and time dicious quantity, lives and works regularly and rests when fatigued, cultivating at the in packing, handling, shipping, storing and attendance, with the reduction of risks and same time a philosophical habit, and keep-ing himself aloof from fret and annoyances, the chances are that he can do an almost unlimited amount of work for an indefinite An amusing account is given by an Aus length of time. He must, however, bear in

> - 4 A New Secondary Battery

false capital.

mind that when weariness comes he must rest and not take stimulants and work upon

on the new copper wire between Sydney and Melbourne. The copper wire extended only as tar as Albury, a distance of 386 miles, the remaining 190 miles being com-pleted by an iron wire from Albury to Mel-Now that the time is anticipated when the storage battery in a practical and economical form will come into general use for commercial purposes, any new battery or modification of existing forms is interesting to the public. The latest modification is of the Plante type. Long, narrow and thin strips or ribbons of lead are passed through a machine which perferates them and at the same time impresses in them two longitudinal corrugations. They are then twisted together with a cord or rope of asbestos and woven into a loose mat. Sev. eral of these mats are put together under moderate pressure so as to form one plate, which is inserted in a lead frame, and is then ready for use in the battery. The advantage of this plate is that it presents an unusually large surface to the action of the electrolyte, and the weight of the battery is consequently very much reduced. Very long hife is claimed for the cells, and from the iormation of the plates it is practically impossible to destroy them by mechanical injury, and the disastrous effects of buckling and short circuiting are presumably avoided. This cell is claimed to be much better adapted to rough usage of any description than the ordinary form of lead battery. What Garner Takes to Africa

The list of apparatus taken by Prof. Garner into the heart of the African forest to aid him in his researches into the mysteries of the simian tongue is unique. In order to secure a certain animal from among a herd without frightening the others, which he thinks may sometimes be necessary, he herent weakness of the system is partly to will use a silent gun. The barrel consists blame, as is also the indifferent financial, of a straight reed, bored and smooth. The ammunition for the gun is a missile, which is driven by the force imparted by two rubis driven by the force imparted by two rub-ber bands and two steel springs. This missile, which is made of steel, and arrow-headed in shape, is hollow, and will be filled with prassic acid. On entering its quarry, it will be forced open, and the dis-charge of its contents into the animal struck will cause instant death. Another peculiar adjunct to Prof. Garner's structure battery

The latest mosquito remedy bears the im-press of a scientific mind, while being emi-nently practical. The inhabitant of a nently practical. The inhabitant of a summer cottage, finding the insects very troublesome, traced them to their breeding place, a rain water pool in the neighbor-hood with a surface of 60 square feet. Findhood with a surface of 60 square feet. I find-ing that eggs were deposited, he sprinkled four ounces of kerosene over the surface of the pool. At the end of ten days it was covered with dead insects, of which 7,400 were counted. Most of these were gnats, but the more 271 formula more more into and but there were 371 female mosquitos and but there were 371 female mosquitos and many males. As the average number of eggs laid by a female mosquito is 300, the destruction of these 371 specimens pre-vented the development of 111,300 indi-viduals of the next generation. Moreover, certain females flew away after touching turned to the operator.

the surface of the water, and undoubtedly died at some distance from the pool. died at some distance from the pool. The experiment proved so successful that it is likely to be repeated in districts where mosquitoes abound. The remedy has the double advantage of being simple and cheap. The propagation of insects could be arrested over 96,000 square feet of water surface by using a barrel of kerosene, and the cheaper oil is much preferable to the expensive for the purpose. It is suggested that if the application be made early in June, so as to head off the first generation, the numbers of this biting pest may be re luced to a minimum.

## Blackening of Incandescent Lamps.

From the consumer's point of view, one of the chief charges that can be brought against the incandescent electric light is the fact that its efficiency falls off with use. At the electrical laboratory of the Ohio State University, a prolonged inquiry has been conducted into the "life" and efficiency of the incandescent lamps of ten different American makers. The results show that

the mean candle-power falls off with use approximately at the rate of 10 per cent for each 200 hours; that the life of 95 out of 127 lamps exceeded 11,000 hours, and that the average initial efficiency was 4.2; after 600 hours 5.6, and after 1,200 hours, 7 watts per candle-power. One of the most interesting results indicated by this investigation was that the blackening of the lamp bulbs is not entirely due to the deposition of carbon particles from the filaments, but is largely owing to vapor of mercury left in the lamp chamber by the Sprengel pump. The evil was far less apparent in lamps exhausted by pumps which did not involve the use of

mercury. The reason of this blackening is a point which should be cleared up by chemists. It is suggested that minute quantities of sulphur may exist in the fila-ment, and may combine with the traces of mercury vapor, forming, after a time, black, add may black, solid mercury sulphide.

### An Electric Incubator.

A novelty in the hatching of eggs has appeared in the shape of an electric incubator The special feature of this machine is that the heat of the egg-drawer is automatically regulated to the fiftieth part of a degree Fahr. It consists of a tank incubator, Fuhr. It consists of a tank incubator, heated by radiation from the bottom of a water tank, which is constructed on the multitubular system. When the egg-drawer reaches the temperature of 104<sup>o</sup> Fahr, an electric thermostat connects up a dry battery with an electromagnet, which actuates a damper, allowing the heat to escape through the open air instead of pass-ing through the fues of the water tank. This entirely automatic device is said to effect a saying of 30 per cent in the fuel ffect a saving of 30 per cent in the fuel used for heating.

### Inoculation for Cholers.

One of Pasteur's scientific discoveries in the inoculation of cholers as a specific. Negotistions are now in progress with the Rus-sian Government for the introduction of resolution in cholers tainted districts. Dr. Haffkine, a well-known Buropean author-

vision of a separate light for passengers de-siring to read, in addition to the lamps in the roof of the cars. The mechanism of the lamp is exceedingly simple, and is contained in a box 5 inches by 3 inches. On the top of the machine is the inevitable slot, and when a penny is inserted therein and a knob is pressed, an electric light is obtained which burns for half an hour, at the end of which time the light is automatically extinguished. It can be relighted by the insertion of another penny. The light, which is of about three-candle power, is concen-trated by a shaded reflector, which may be turned within certain limits so that a light may be directed to suit the position of the passenger. A remarkable feature of the uschine is its honesty, as it is so arranged that in case of a failure in the supply of electricity, the coin is automatically re-

Reading in Railroad Cars. A great improvement has been introduced

into English railway carriages, in the pro-

prevails

# An Opening for Inventors.

An engineer has written to one of the dailies to advocate' the disoxygenation of glass. He argues that since steel is made by disoxygenating molten cast iron by blowing air through it, by a process reversely analogous glass can be softened into toughness and flexibility. He maintains that glass, which is not only much cheaper than iron, but much denser and tougher, can be put to any of the uses of iron ex-cepting electrical conduction, while for drain pipes and water pipes it would be unequaled. The champion of disoxygenated glass maintains that it could be used instead of tin and copper, and would replace iron for rigging and fencing, etc., as it possesses aimost three times the tensile strength of the best wrought iron; furthermore, he regards it as not improbable that vessels built of glass beams and plates will eventually replace our present steel ships, as would be stronger, cheaper and one hal f lighter.

## Improvement in Billiard Tables.

An improvement in cushions for billiard tables consists in inclosing or imbedding in the nose of the rubber cushion a cord or wire so located that it receives the direct concussion or impact of the billiard balls. The effect of this stiffening of the scute nose of the cushion is to return the ball with greater energy than before, and thus lessen the retardation caused by friction of the cloth.

## Tanning by Electricity.

A French paper tells of a new protanning by electricity, which, it is said, is being used on the skins of the stray dogs gathered into the Paris pound. The electric system, it is alleged, transforms the skin into leather in four days, against the six or eight months required in the ordinary pool cess, and the leather so tanned is better than that tanned in the ordinary way. It is chiefly used for ladies' fine shoes, and is notable for its soft and delicate qualities.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE NOTES.

The children's pledge cards are having

The Board of Government will meet The day night.

Tan next meeting of the union win be as St. Bridget's. Ocrosen 10 will be the anniversary of the

birth of Father Matthew.

Tun union increases steadily, notwishstanding the political excitement. No. 2 of the "Temperance Truth Bureau" is by Archbishop Ireland and will be out before October 10.

MESSRS. McBRIDZ, Lenhy, McLaughlin and

Kelly, veterans in the cause, are never mis-ALL societies should celebrate the 10th of

October in a becoming manner. What more fitting way than by distributing a number of tracts?

Samp your orders for temperance leaflate the union secretary, so that the Pitel union may be in the front rank of the in porters of the bureau

Tribulations of Storage Battery Cars. A London electrical journal calls attention to the fact that accumulator work seems to be ill-fated, and no line appears able to live long. The explanation given for this undesirable state of things is that the inblame, as is also the indifferent financial management which seems destined to be a part of the exploitation of accumulator tracion work. These criticisms were called forth by the announcement that the accumu-

the free list.

bourne. The speaking to Albury to Mei-bourne. The speaking to Albury was re-markably clear, voices being easily recog-nized; the speaking to Melbourne, though perfectly distinct, was, of course, fainter. The Hunnings transmitter and double pole Bell receivers were used. Some ludicrous results were obteined by the induction on results were obtained by the induction on the main line from some of the railway tel ephone lines-telephones connected from signal box to signel box and station to sta tion, etc., for railway working entirely, but very often used, especially on Sunday, very often used, especially on Sunday, when there is practically no traffic, for purposes of private conversation. One conversation between a man and a girl was specially amusing. After a tew prelimin-ary passages of an interesting nature the couple, unconscious of listeners, began "blowing kisses" to each other through the "blowing kisses" to each other through the telephone, and atterward describing the effect produced. First was heard a girlish giggle, followed by a faint smacking sound, and then a shrill treble voice asking with keen solicitude: "Did you get that one; shall I send you another?" answered by a gruff bass, saying: "Wait a bit till I've re-oovered from the first one," and so on. The girl then sang "In Old Madrid," which came out remarkably clearly, and was as much appreciated apparently by the person for whom it was intended as the listeners on the free list.

Telephone Amenities

tralian correspondent of some experiments in connection with long distance telephony

lelays.