ATORING FISTER IN THEIR OWN MLENGT.

A Naturalist as a Diver-How Fishes Swim-Their Bomestic Life-Won-derful Shapes-The Pelican Fish.

"Making a collection for the museum?" saked a Cincinnati Enquirer writer of a scientific man who was overhauling a

curious-looking armor. "Not exactly," was the reply. "T'm repairing my diving armor. I have taken up diving to study the habits of some animals under water. I have made fishes rather a speciality, and last fail it cocurred to me as I was going South that as the water was extremely clear I could use a diver's armor to advantage, so I got a complete outfit and had very good results. The water there is so clear that you can see sixty or seventy feet without any difficulty, and for a number of years I have used boat with a glass bottom. bought a small sloop that had a well in her to hold fish, took out the bottom and inserted several panes of heavy glass, and there I had a perfect window in the bottom of the boat so that even in the roughest weather I could lie and look down through it, and see the smallest objects on the bottom, and so make my collections. By this means I made some valuable finds of rare shells and corals, and perhaps you know that there are numra of small fish that follow boats, keeping close up under the bottom; these I could see and watch their motions. Curiously enough, they did not appear to see me, and I would watch their every movement: but this only made me sager to get a nearer view, and so I began to think of the diver's armor, and I bought this and had the helmet altered so that I could see perfectly well, and as I was not going to visit any wrecks there was no danger of breakage and I was perfect-ly safe. I made my first experiment on the Florida reef.

"One of the most remarkable features of this life under water is the fact that the fishes were not afraid of me, but swam about when I did not move, evidently taking me for an old wreck; and when I raised my arm they would dart away for a few moments, then suddenly return, and were as curious as some people, their great eyes staring, ever open, presenting oftentimes a ludicrous specta-I have even had fishes rub up against my armor, as you often see them against the bottom, probably to rid themselves of some obnoxious parasite. The way I made my observations of fish and their movements was to recline upon the bottom among the coral and have a supply of cray-fish bait that they are very fond of, and in this way I often had a perfect school of fish hovering over me, and so could observe their every move-ment. Did you ever watch a fish in the water? Take the common sunfish. As it poises in mid-water you will see the side or pectoral fins moving in a kind of side motion, just the same in a kind of side motion, just the same movement that you intuitively try to make with your hands when you try to 'tread' water or keep yourself motionless; in short, the pectoral fins are the arms of the fish, its fore limbs. In the flying-fish the arm-fins are wings; in some of the sculpins there are regular fingers by which the fish crawls over the ingers by which the fish crawls over the bottom; in the Periapthalmus they are used to walk on dry land." "Hold on, professor," cried a listener, "we've heard of the fish out of the frying-pan, but draw the line on their leaving the water." "It's no fish yarn," replied the scientist, with a lange. with a laugh, "but actual fact, and, in-deed, I have observed it myself."

"In observations of this kind," con-

TANK ILE OCEAN. | has none of the barbels and curleus appendages that characterize those fish. I first noticed them in the Spice islands when I was there in 1873. I was walking by the shore one day at low tide where the beach was formed of dark mud and weed-covered rocks, when my comand weed-covered rocks, when any com-panion said, pointing to some small objects that were hopping along shore near the water: 'Isn't it rather queer for frogs to go with sait water?' I replied, 'perhaps it is something new.' So we determined to find out what they were,

and, taking off our shoes, we waded in and along the besch so as to drive the supposed frogs ashore. But all at once one started right up under my eyes and gave a hop of about a foot, and to my astonishment it was a fish; and so I announced to my friend who was behind. He wouldn't believe me; but when he came up, there the little creature was, high and dry, resting on a stone, with its head somewhat raised, on its prominext pectoral fins. I made a jump for it, and my friend did the same, but away it went, hopping just like a toad, and for several moments there was a race between man and fish. We soon hemmed it in, however, and I have it in my cabinet now. The side fins are almost arms, and are strong and powerful, and on them the fish rests and jumps. In Australia some years ago some geologists found some fossil bones that were pronounced to belong to a large fish. In 1876 some one discovered the identical fish alive.

"The way they did so is somewhat curious. They were on a hunting trip up the country, and one night camped near a small stream. In the middle of the night one of the party was awakened by a curious barking sound, and think-ing it might be some wild animal after their horses, he slipped on his clothes, took a rifle and went out. The noise came at regular intervals from the river below, and, taking a narrow path he started after it. The moon was bright, and when he got down to the level of the water he heard the bark, and saw a large glistening object, and then saw it lesp along or flounder through the grass. Upon this he fired, and, to his amazement, found that he had shot a fish. The shot awakened the rest, and the creature was brought into camp. It was about six feet long, had a small head and enormous scales, while the body ended not in a fin, but in a point. It was found that they breathed both air and water with perfect case, and that when hungry the great fish, which was a vegetable feeder, would come to the shore, expel the air that it held in its air-bladder, thus making the barking sound, and wander over the flats in search of food. "The other day they dredged a tish that was all head, and its mouth had a

pouch large enough to contain seven or eight bodies of its own size. It had no eyes or fins, and its gills were more or less upon the inside. It was taken from water a mile or more deep. Another fish found, and related to the cod, had a stomach that was so like rubber that it could swallow fishes over three times its own size. Its jaws worked exactly like those of a snake, and in swallowing this monster pulled itself over its prey like a glove."

Wonderful Sleepers.

A wonderful case is on record of a A wondered case is on record of a snail which went to sleep on March 25, 1846, and did not wake up until March 7, 1850. It seems that this snail was picked up in the Egyptian desert, and as he had retired to the topmost recesses of the whorls of his shell he was gummed on a piece of cardboard as though dead, labeled with the date and sent to the British museum. He slept unconcernedly for nearly four years, when, show-ing some signs of life, the authorities ordered him a tepid bath, and at the first moisture the snal thrust forth his head very cautiously and began to walk to the top of the basin. The West African mudfish affords another instance of long-continued existence in a state of torpor. The fish known as the Lapidosiren—lives among the shal-lows of the river Gambia, which are completely dry during the tropical sum-mer. But before the drought comes the mudfish is wise enough to hide deep down in the soft clay at the bottom of the pools, and there it has in a torpid state for months together, while the sur-rounding mud hardens into a cake. While in this state the satives dig them up and prize them as a great delicacy for the table. That he does not live without breathing the mudlish proves by leaving a small pipe open from his cell leading through the hard mud to the open air.

ABOUT TRUCK FARMING.

ROW IT IS CAREED OF AROUND REW YORK.

The Many Uncertaintics of the Busi-ness and the Profits it Brings-What is Grown by the Farmers.

Many persons who observe the beauty analy persons who observe the beauty of the vegetable gardens near New York, and see the advantage of having them on the outskirts of a large city, also see a great deal of available land in the sub-urbs which appears to be admirably suit-ed for the same purposes, and they won-der that more of it is not under the same high state of cultivation high state of cultivation.

A truck farmer was asked by a Newark (N. J.) Sunday Coll reporter why more land was not used in growing gar-den truck, and he answered: "For saveral reasons, and the chief one is that eral reasons, and the chief one is that truck farming is a lottery, and people who want to gamble with their money can find casler ways of doing it than speading it in manure and employing their bodily strength and hired labor dig-ging it into the ground." "What are the other reasons?" "What are the other reasons?" "Well, taxes are too high in the neigh-borhood of towns, and competition is al-together too lively in New York, where the local truck gardeners are obliged to

the local truck gardeners are obliged to contend, first against the shipmenta from the South, and later against the immense truck farmer on the cheap lands of Long Island.

"A score of years ago," he continued, "a few men accumulated fortunes by truck farming, but they did not do it without the most diligent labor and at-tention, and at that time the competition was comparatively light. Market gar-dening is hard and steady work, and to make a living at it a man must work early and late, and watch every item of expense closely. At times favorable cir-cumstances may permit a man to save a few hundred dollars, but he must always expect to meet with a spell of bad luck, when he will be obliged to spend all he has made. Sometimes his bad luck will lie in poor crops, but oftener it will result from an over-production and consequent glut in the market which forces him to sell his truck for less than the cost of raising. There is no such thing as holding back the stuff he raises, for when it is ready it must go upon the market for what it will bring. Cabmarket for what it will bring. Cab-bages, which are a great reliance of the gardeners, grew too plentiful last spring. and lots of money was lost through them. It is only by using the same ground two or three times in a year same ground two or three times in a year that any money can be made, and this is only possible when manure is plenti-fully applied. Most of us use manure on every inch of cultivated ground twice a year, and this is one of the heaviest items of expense. Labor also is very ex-pensive although the very cheapest kind is employed. We take men from Castle Garden, give the bed, board and wash-ing and ray them ten to fifteen dol-Garden, give the bed, board and wash-ing and pay them ten to fifteen dol-lars a month, all the year round. At certain seasons we have help from women living in our neighbor-hood. They come to work in the gardens for one dollar per day, and thus help their husbands to make both ends meet. We employ them mostly in ends meet. We employ them mostly in weeding, and they work on all fours as they creep to and fro between the rows, and sometimes they use a putty-knife for weeding, and sometimes they just pull up the weeds with their fingers."

The variety grown by the market gardeners is very great, and comprises nimost ail of the spring vegetables, as well as a great deal that is known to produce dealers as "heavy stuff," such as potatoes, turnips, beats, sweet corn, cabbages and melons. Their chief reliance, however, is able which they have little competition from the farmers of the State. Early spring greens and vegetables offer advantages for market gardening, and only find competition in the shipments from Ber-muda and the South. The home-grown truck presents a fresher appearance, and consequently secures a better price, which is the only margin upon which the gardener can depend for profits. He commences operations as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and plants radish, lettuce, onion, spinach and other seeds in frames covered with sashes. The soil in the frames is warmed by a liberal use of stable manure, and the plants are, in a measure, forced, so that they are on the market as early as the same kinds which come from remote Southern ports. The life of a market gardener is a hard one; he must be up before the sun every day, and upon market days he begins to load at about midnight. He works as long as there is light to distinguish plant from weed, and often spends hours of lamp light in assorting and bunching. His wife and children must share his toil if they wish to succeed, and while the working season lasts they must not expect much leisure for amusement.

The Best Medicine.

Speaking generally it is not to the labo-ratory of the chemist that we should go for our potash salts, but to the laboratofor our patients, but to the inborato-ry of nature, and more especially to that of the vegetable kingdom. They exist in the green parts of all vegetables. This is illustrated by the manufacture of com-mercial potash from the ashes of the twigs and leaves of timber trees. The twigs and leaves of timber trees. The more succulent the vegetable the greater the quantity of potash it contains, though there are some minor exceptions to this. As I have already stated, we extract and waste a considerable proportion of these salts when we boil vegetables and throw away the potage, which our wiser and more thrifty neighbors add to their every-day menu. When we eat raw vegetables, as in salads, we obtain all their potash. Fruits generally contain important

Fruits generally contain important quantities of potsah salts, and it is upon these especially that the possible victims of lithic acid should rely. Lemons and grapes contain them most abundantly. Those who cannot afford to buy these as articles of daily food may use cream of tartar, which, when genuine, is the natural sait of the grape.—Popular Science Monthly.

Handel, the composer, was a great eater. He would often order a dinner for three, and then frighten the waitars half to death by calmly eating the triple dinner himself.

In thirty years' successful experience in the manufacture of 150,000 instruments, the Mason & Hamilin company have accumulated facilities for manufacture without which they you make, nor with as great economy. Said an experienced manufacturer in witnessing to operation of a single machine in their fac-tory recently: "One boy with that machine does as much work as ten skilled workmen ould do without it, and does it better at the second second second second second second the second second second second second second the second second second second second second second the second secon

that." These accumulated facilities, including ex-perienced and skilled workmen, are the secret of their producing organs which are unques-tionably the best, yet can be sold at prices which are little more than those of the poor-est.—Boston Traveller.

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THE ancient city of Nuremberg is to have next year an exhibition of goldsmiths' work

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Et. MANDI, the false prophet, sleeps during the day and transacts business at night.

"Isn't that Mrs. Holmes! I thought the doctors gave her up. She looks well now." "She is well. After the doctors gave up her case aba tried Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Pre-scription' and began to get better right away. I heard her say not long ago that she hadn't felt so well in twenty years. She does her own work and says that life seems worth liv-ing, at last. 'Why,' said she. 'I feel as if I had been raised from the dead, almost.'' Thus do thousands attest the marvelous effi-cacy of this God-given remedy for female weakness, prolapsus, ulceration, leucorrhoea, morning sickness, weakness of stomach, ten-dency to cancerous disease, nervous prostra-tion, general debility and kindred affections. It is estimated that one voter in seven can-"Isn't that Mrs. Holmesi I thought the It is estimated that one voter in seven can

not write.



inued the speaker, "you notice things that can not even be seen in a good aquarium, as there the fish are under certain restraint. While I have been lying low, literally, with all these fishes ing low, interally, with all these fishes hovering over me, I have seen perform-ances that were exactly akin to our games and sports. When a lot of young fishes were about they were continually engaged in games of chase. Now one would dart, and, followed by half a dozen others, the pursued dodging here and there be-hind bits of coral until some other fish in turn seemed to attract attention and turn seemed to attract attention, and the entire crowd would rush pell-mell after it. One day I saw two fishes, called amelts, approach each other in a solemn way, open their mouths as wide as pos-sible until their lips met. Then they would slowly draw or back off and then repeat the operation. You may call it what you like, but judging from our stand-point I assumed that they were kissing each other. They were certainly not fighting, as I repeatedly saw encounters, and they were always characterized by rapidity of motion and display of temper natural to the occasion. "One of the most remarkable sights

that I observed," continued the amateur diver, "were the coral beds. From a boat they present nothing unusual—a brown muss of pointed atems or branches; but one day I had the boat placed on the edge of a channel, and gradually walked down into it until I attained the bottom, in about thirty-five or forty feet of water, and I tell you the scene was impressive. I seemed to be in the streets of a city. The bottom upon which I stood was a pure white sand, hard and firm, and perfectly free of coral; but on either side rose a perpendicular wall of the branch coral nearly forty feet high, all the points extending directly outward or toward me, and presenting a magnificent unbroken surface of a rich olive brown

"Hidden and only noticed when the coral was broken away, were myriads of sea eggs or Echini of all shapes and colors. Some were jet black with spines like needles. Another kind had short apines, and were albinos, or perfectly white. They are caten in some parts of Italy, and considered a great luxury; but they are not used in Florida. They have no lobsters there," continued the natu-ralist, "but their place is taken by what they call crazy fish. It looks like a lob-ster, only is a yellow hue, and instead of having two large claws, has two enor-mous whips or feelers. This great mass of courd was norfeetly undermined by

Tokio Streets.

The streets of Tokio, Japan, are so narrow and crowded that it is an annoyance to ride through them. Every driver carries a horn, in order to warn people to get out of the way, yet such is the crush of stages, cars and ginrekahas that the blockades are frequent and sometimes disastrous. A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin narrates has experience in a Tokia horse-car, as follows:

The other day I was riding in from Asakusa on one of the cars, when sud-denly we came to a halt. Looking out of the car, what should prove to be the cause of the interruption but a monster pine tree, of the dwarf species so common in Japan, which was being transported on a wagon, evidently constructed for that purpose, from one part of the city to another. At the base the trunk must have been six feet in circumference, but it was only about fifteen feet high, terminating in a flat, broad canopy of branches. The blockade lasted several hours, during which time street-cars ceased running and everybody took the whole thing as a matter of course. The motive power in transporting the tree was a long string of oxen and scores of street coolies, who put their shoulders to the hugh, canvas wrapped wheels, and chorused the usual customary grunt of Japanese coolies.

it was difficult to walk without treading mous whips or feelers. This great mass of coral was perfectly undermined by these creatures, their whips projecting and waving to and fro continually. "How about that fish that crawls out on dry land?" asked some one. "The fish," continued the naturalist, "Is a little fellow that looks vary much like what we call a sculpin, although it

How Much Sleep.

The only rule is, take enough. Old Mother Means in Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" advised her husband when buying cheap land, "While yer a gettin", get a plenty." So say we is regard to sleep, a full quantity of which is more valuable than the grandest prairie farms

the sun ever shone upon. It is during the wakeful hours that the muscles and the nervous system and brain expend their energies. Muscles are partially recruited during the day by nourishment taken, but the greatest recuperating work of the nerves and brain cuperating work of the nerves and orain is done during sleep." Such recuperation must at least equal the expenditure made through the day, or else the brain is ill-nourished, wastes, withers. Persons who, in early English history, were condemned to death by being prevented from sleep-ing, always died raving maniacs. Per-sons who are starved to death suffer brain starsetion also and pass into halp. brain starvation also, and pass into halucinations and then into insanity.-Health and Home.

The American Girl on Her Dignity.

"Absolute dignity of manner is unknown to the American girl," says the London World. This was written by a chump who never attained the distincion of standing on the train of an

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of importing, and vitalities and survives the blood, while it also tunns and strongthens the system. "Thad four scrolulous worce come on my feet, which grow so had that I could not wear a shoe. Nothing which I took did me any good till one day I saw Hood's Samaparilla advertised in a paper and decided to try it. I have taken two bottles and the sores are almost en-tirally based."-Mas. ADDIX PITTS, South Potstam, " N.Y.

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