
FARM AND GARDEN.

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|  | vey of India is to be made. The country is to be dirided into four great dis.tricts, in each of which the work has beea placed in charge of a botanist fa miliar with the region. |
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|  | porta that at the close of 1880 it hat in its collection a total of 2,609 animuls, of which 777 were mammals, 1,429 birds, and 403 reptiles. Many of the animal |
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|  | and 403 reptiles. Many of the animals |
|  | keletons dus up neveral mocave ncar the Ornen, in Belg |
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|  | appear to oelong to the oliest race ofwhich any distinct record exists. These |
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|  | prehistofo individuals were contempo-fary with the mammoth, |
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|  | the country before the greatThey were short and thick-sil |
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|  | troad shoolders supportingnarmwhead, with an extrem |
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|  | been discovered. Its stems and waste, it is claimed, are equal to linen rags in the manufacture of paper. Tobncco wasto |
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|  | costs less than $£ \frac{2}{}$ a ton, linen rags $C 11$. |
|  | former and very little strinkages asagainst a loss of one-third of nags. The |
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|  | yearly tobacco waste is cetimated in the census reports at from $2,000,000$ to 4 , 000,000 pounds. |
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|  | the idea that sea air contuins salt has obtained widespread eredence. Schelenz |
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|  | has investigated the matter. He allowed1,000 liters sea ait, at variable diltanees |
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|  | front the shore and diliferent herightsabove the level of the tide to pass |
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|  | through a solution of nitrate of siliver.Not a trace of salt was found. Howerer, |
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|  | it was found that sea nir was remarkablyfree fromu organic matte. |
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|  | tives In the, Caluasas yields ninecy percent. of its theoretic heating power, |
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|  | while not moro than sixty per cent, canbe realized from solid fuel. Petroleum |
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|  | is now the sole combustibie of stips inthe Caspina sea, and only half ${ }_{\text {as }}$ much is |
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|  | required as was formeris used of coalThe maximum force obtalatile from coni |
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|  | is said to be only two-fifthe of that which petroleum may furnish, and the railway |
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|  | experiments have shown that a given weight of naphtha will take the place of eight and a half times the weight of |
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|  | nly as three to one. |
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|  | still being made to use petroleum as a |
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|  | been formed in New York state, witha |
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|  | this result by means of an invention con- |
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|  | tion of a fix gas from the union of decomposed oil and water. It is claimed |
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|  | that it can be applied to boilers of any kind, and the flame which it produces is intense, steady, and casily controllcd. |
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|  | been experimenting on a method of signaling between reseelk at sea. In this system long and short explosive gounds |
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|  | are made under water, and by propercombinations, similar to the ordinary tel- |
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|  | cgraphic alphabet, words and sentenceare buitt up. By this plan communica. |
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|  | tion has been successfully establi hed be-tween ships threc and four miles aput, |
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|  | and it is expected when the apparatus for making these sounds and receving them is perfected that a much greater distance |
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"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."


CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.


## THREE =ILLS GOADARH <br> RUOT BEER

Why did the Women

