

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A Pasteur Vaccination Institute is being planned in Rome. French mechanical engineers are making experiments with cork springs. An immense reservoir is being made for the storage of water when the overflow of the Nile fails.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Disposal of House Slop. Have trees and grass and flowers around the house to eat up the slops and dish-water thrown out and emptied here and there on the premises, and to render harmless all the nuisances that in their decay might endanger people's health.

Symptoms and Cure of Ringworm.

Ringworm (Tinea tonsurans) is a common disease among horses and cattle, especially in the winter. As this parasite is readily transmitted from domestic animals to man it is not safe to leave it to multiply undisturbed. It usually appears on the face, around the nose and eyes, and as the hair falls off it leaves bald round spots covered with white scales and surrounding them there is a ring of broken and split hairs, at the roots of which there are more or less small pimples and eruptions.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

A little descriptive poem entitled "Over the Guns" from the "Free Press," of which we give a paragraph, reminds us that great advertisers, like H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Celebrated Safe Cure, will get a hint from it.

Vivid Writing.

"Shoot to the right or left, over the guns under the trees, where you will find strike to destroy. Now the ball surges down, even to the windows of the old farm-house—now back under the apple trees, and beyond them. Dead men are under the ponderous wheels of the guns, mad devils are slashing and shooting across the barrels. No one seems to know friend from foe. Shoot, slash, kill and—"



AN HONEST DRUGGIST.

When asked for the best blood-purifier, always recommends Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, because he knows it has by far the largest sale and gives the best satisfaction to his customers. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, best satisfaction to his customers. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, best satisfaction to his customers.

WARRANTED. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only medicine of its class that is guaranteed to benefit or cure, in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

is conquered by the cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggist.



For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other ACUTE PAIN, a few applications set the matter, causing the PAIN to DISAPPEAR.

For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAIN IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

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Switzerland, next to England, is said to be the most important seat of the systematic study of botany.

Label rifle cartridge cases are of solid drawn copper; the bullet is of type metal with a thin coating of steel.

Dr. Abbott thinks that the well-known behavior of the opossum when attacked is due to paralyzing fear.

A German artillery officer has discovered a new powerful explosive for shells. It is superior to carbofuran.

The artesian well basin of Dakota supplies abundant water under a pressure of 140 pounds to the square inch from wells 1165 feet deep.

E. W. Howditch, a Boston sanitary expert, has contracted to make a thorough examination of the sewerage system of Jacksonville, Fla.

The Hume Carriage Company, Amesbury, Mass., has recently received several orders from Germany for carriages to be sent to that country.

An English physician recommends the sting of bees as a remedy for rheumatism. He says that he has successfully treated 173 cases and administered 37,000 stings.

The great advantage of high-speed engines is that the steam has no time to condense, or, rather, that very little of it is condensed in comparison with the amount utilized.

The preparation of lumber for match woods, at the factory in Athol, is now carried on by means of a steam dryer, the apparatus, as stated, possessing the advantage of being much less expensive and dangerous than the old.

Russian officials have tested and reported favorably upon a Russian invention for applying the revolver principle to the barrels of Berdan rifles. By this arrangement a machine gun is obtained which will fire forty-eight shots a minute.

The temperature of the ocean, as determined by recent investigations, is very low. It is ice cold at the bottom under the equator, but on the surface within the tropics there is a relatively thin film of warm water with a temperature of from seventy to eighty-four degrees Fahrenheit.

There is a cob pipe factory located at Sedan, Mo., which is doing a rushing business. The factory pays at the rate of 12 cents for 13-inch cobs and 14 cents for 14-inch cobs. A man hauled a load the other day of 14-inch cobs which brought him \$94. The time may yet come when the people will raise wheat for the chaff.

Experiments are being made with a new kind of bullet for the Berdan rifle, used by the Russian troops. It was at first proposed to cover the tip of the bullet with a copper sheath, but this idea has now been abandoned, as the copper was found to cause a poisonous wound. It is now practically decided to use a nickel sheath.

Naturalists who have made their habits and history a specialty do not admit that snakes can jump clear of the ground. When coiled up they can spring forward or throw their body out to its full length; the hind part, however, will still rest on the ground, where it was before the snake uncoiled itself. Many careful observers say snakes cannot jump clear of the ground in striking at an enemy.

Mr. A. D. Elbers has recently invented a process for converting iron slag into paving blocks. His process removes the sulphur from the slag, and makes it a homogeneous mass of great toughness and durability. It is cast into square blocks of any desired size, and is claimed to equal in quality to the best Belgian paving stones. Its cost is considerably less than natural rock. As the output of slag from the production of American pig iron is now about five million tons annually, according to Mr. Elbers, there is room for a big industry.

Shades on lamp or gas burners should be of "milk" or ground glass; never of colored glass.

Never sleep opposite a window which will throw a flood of strong light on your eyes when you wake in the morning.

When bathing the face do not open the eye under water, as this is apt to be injurious to the epithelial covering of the eye.

In all institutions, particularly for children, where the eyes are required to do close work, the proportion of the square surface of the windows to the square surface of the floor should never fall below one to four.

The short-sighted eye is essentially a diseased eye, and should be treated as such. It effects by preference those who use their eyes constantly for fine or neat work, and is almost unknown among the uneducated.

When children work by lights which fall in their faces they are apt to bend the body forward so as to shade the eyes by the head, or else twist it around so that the light shall fall on the page. Both of these positions are pernicious.

There is great danger of the chest becoming narrow and contracted and of the spine becoming curved.

To bathe the eyes properly, take a large basin of cold water, bend the head close over it, and with both hands throw the water with some force on the gently closed lids. This has something of the same effect as a shower-bath, and has a tonic influence which water applied in any other way has not.

Boss His Work While Asleep. Joseph Robinson, twelve years of age, living with his father four miles south of St. Joseph, Mo., is noted for his nervousness. Only two cases of the kind have been known to medical science. The boy sleeps while standing and walks in his sleep. While in a hypnotic state he performs the daily routine of work to which he has been accustomed, and is perfectly under the influence of the person talking to him. While being operated on a needle was stuck in his arm, but he did not give the least evidence of having experienced pain. Physicians in consultation thought the case incurable.—Chicago Herald.

A speech of the Princess of Wales recorded in the photograph is: "You are the most wonderful instrument I have ever seen or heard of. I wish that I might have one like you for my own."

It was found in large numbers along the northern coast of Africa, as well as in Abyssinia.

The use of hillside plows is by no means confined to plowing hilly land. Many farmers (the writer especially) use not only plows for even level land, as there are several advantages in their use. Land may be plowed without back or double furrows, and may be kept perfectly level; the land may be harrowed and sown or planted close up to the plow, thus saving time if necessary to do so. The writer's method of using these plows on level land is first to plow a double open furrow in the middle of the field; then close this furrow and go on plowing on one side back and forth until within the width of a headland from the fence; then to plow the other half, and then go all round the field, and finish the headlands. A perfectly level field is left.—New York Times.

Effects of Training. An interesting instance of the results of training was recently given in my diary. Henry Stewart, the champion swimmer, has been trained to swim in all respects without ever having sucked their dams and are hand-fed from birth. There has never been any difficulty in teaching the calves of these cows to drink the milk. One lesson, giving the finger to guide the young thing to the milk in the pail, was always sufficient. The calf of a cow purchased some time ago, and now weaning, has shown an extraordinary obstinacy and simplicity in refusing to drink, and nearly two weeks' time has been occupied in teaching it. This cow when a calf sucked its dam for a month and her calves up to this have always sucked. The habit is thus bred.

Trenching for Gardens. Old English horticultural authorities speak very highly of deep trenching with plenty of manure as a preparation for many crops in gardens. We never tried it except for celery years ago, and do not intend to repeat the experiment. Labor costs too much in this country to do anything by hand labor that can be done by horse power. But if trenching be really helpful, subsoling ought to be beneficial. True subsoling is indeed better than average trenching, for less of the richer surface soil will be lost, and the subsoil will be better aerated. Gardens are usually better manured. Considerable amounts both of nitrogen and mineral manures are carried down out of reach of crops, unless the subsoil plow opens and lightens the hard soil beneath, so that roots can penetrate it. For this reason seedling crops with clover is often advised, as the long tap roots of the clover reach down and enliven the subsoil, beside bringing up some fertilizing material that would otherwise be lost.—Boston Cultivator.

Method of Fumigating Bees. Some claim that it is impossible to destroy insects in the colony by fumigation, although there is a remedy that has been suggested. A practical bee keeper gives the following in the American Bee Journal as his method: "I had a lot of sections piled in a room fifteen feet square, and concluded to smoke the whole room. So I lighted five pounds of sulphur early in the day so that I thought it would all burn by night, and kept a close watch of it through a window. At dark it was burning apparently the same as when first lighted, and at bedtime the same. Although I thought it entirely safe, I never feel that I can be too careful about fire, so I concluded to set up with it until it expired. I did not get into bed until after one o'clock. The method of using was this: The sulphur was put into a kettle holding about a gallon. A common kettle holding three or four gallons was partly filled with ashes, and in this the smaller kettle containing the sulphur placed, and over all a tin cover that did not fit closely. I suppose this cover allowed plenty of air to enter to keep up combustion, but made it burn slower than if entirely uncovered. Previous to covering, a lighted match was laid on the sulphur, and that was all the attention it received except the watching, and no doubt it would have burned just the same if I had been in bed. In a week's time they were all dead and washed off. The whites grew two feet a year afterward and remained very healthy.

The farmer's insect foes are working night and day. They increase rapidly. They breed under pieces of boards, bark, sticks, weeds, and any kind of rubbish. Remove all such hiding places. Clean yards and clean farms are good for half the work. Paris green, London purple, or hellebore, if thoroughly used in spraying fruit trees, vines and bushes, will do wonders with the other half.

A Horse That Feeds Another. Billy, a remarkably intelligent horse used in the police wagon of Division 9, has taken up an idea which he follows daily. One of the mounted officers in the division leaves his horse in the stable connected with the station house, 400 avenue, near Dudley street, while he answers to the roll-call at noon and again at six o'clock. The officer fastens his horse to the post forming one corner at the head of Billy's stall, and as soon as the animal is tied, Billy picks up a mouthful of hay, forces it through the iron grating about his stall, and waits until his guest has eaten it. Then he repeats the operation and continues his hospitality until the officer returns for his horse. Billy began to do this early in the fall, without any suggestion from the men, and he does it twice a day, much to the satisfaction of his visitor. The performance has attracted considerable attention in the neighborhood, and Billy's politeness has won him many friends.—Boston Transcript.

A Unique Plant. The gradual extinction of a species is not an uncommon phenomenon. In most cases many individuals of the vanishing species are known to exist. One plant, however, seems to be perfectly alone in the world—the last of its race. This unique specimen is on the island of St. Helena. It is a tree about twenty feet high. Formerly this species seems to have been common on the island, forming large groves, but the woodman's ax and the ravages of goats have left only this single specimen. It is a unique plant in every respect of great botanical interest, for it bears flowers like those of the aster, being, in fact, the only known tree of the composite, a family which, with this exception, comprises only herbaceous plants. It is to be hoped that an attempt will be made to propagate the species from the seed of this plant.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison is fifty-seven.

It is now almost too late to prune grapevines, as the sap has commenced moving, and bleeding impairs their vitality.

Affected limbs should be cut off at once. Black knots, blight on injured limbs, are also injurious and should be immediately removed.

Pear trees that refuse to grow may be treated with wood ashes placed about the roots of the trees. The trunks should be washed with strong soapsuds.

A Wisconsin farmer thus states what he believes the essentials for renovating a worn-out farm: The first is clover; the second, clover; the third, clover.

A dairywoman claims that by milking three times a day she gets more milk, and that the noon milking has twice as much cream as the night and morning.

Don't delay grass seeding a day before the first opportunity, for the first chance is better than any other, never sure, and in every result more satisfactory.

Butter at less than twenty-five cents a pound means a good deal of hard work without adequate returns, no matter how good the breed of cows nor how liberal the feeding.

Four quarts of timothy seed to the acre, distributed early in March, may be considered safely a worth while investment in May, for the early start is a guaranty of success.

Try the cows, each separately, for in a herd of twenty the chances are for that some will be wholly unprofitable, and wise economy will require that they be taken out for slaughter.

It is estimated that there are 320,000 known species of insects which prey upon the crops of the farmers. This work of successfully combating these pests is one which will keep the new Cabinet Department busy for some time to come.

A single error in farm practice, multiplied by many millions, may cost this great country enough to cover all expenses of Government—hence the wisdom of establishing and maintaining experimental stations where error may be discovered and corrected.

A fruit grower reports that having an orchard of young trees badly infested with bark lice, he made a solution of sal soda—half a pound to a gallon of water—and applied it with a whitewash brush in the evening, and kept at it until dead and washed off. The trees grew two feet a year afterward and remained very healthy.

Miss Dallas York, fiancée of the Duke of Portland, is as long as her purse, being something over six feet high. Her fortune is in the millions.

A revival of an old fashion, which is likely to prevail this summer, is that of having a fall of lace drooping from the brim of the large, black round hats.

A correspondent writing from Athens says that a remarkable feature of Athenian society is the beauty of the women, at least ninety per cent. of the women and young girls seen at the parties being positively pretty.

Mrs. Eaton, sister of President Harrison, wore at the inaugural ball a lace shawl which she inherited from her grandmother, wife of the first President Harrison, and together with a lock of one owned by the wife of that Benjamin Harrison who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Steeled is the very effective and popular metal used for trimming.

The genuine mutton-leg sleeve is one of the features of new gowns.

The rage for whistling is spreading rapidly among the young ladies.

Accordian playing is decidedly the fashion for the fronts of dresses.

The right of women to practice medicine in Canada has been established.

An emerald-set frog with diamond eyes is the quietest of new lace pins.

There are just a dozen shades of tan color which are fashionable at present.

The custom for ladies to appear in scarlet hunting coats is growing in England.

The widow of General John A. Logan is writing an article on the German Army.

Dull blue sashes are in high favor in Paris for wear with gowns of nettle green.

Anything or everything but the commonplace is allowed by the fashion of today.

French gold and polished cut steel will be chiefly used in millinery jewelry this spring.

Ribbons always have been and probably always will be lavishly used on Paris made gowns.

Mrs. Pierie, of New York, was awarded the first prize at the beauty show in Nice.

A French savant has recently announced his belief that women are increasing in size.

It appears in many forms in the new spring millinery ornaments and tinsel in the woman's trousseau.

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer was elected President of Sorosis, the National Woman's Society.

Mrs. Mary Tillinghast is the one woman in the field of architectural decoration in New York.

Bayonne, N. J., has a centenarian who claims that Washington kissed her when she was a little girl.

Paris sends us for summer wear cambrics and percales in stripes or flowers, or else with borders.

Sorosis and the delegates resolved to form a confederation of women's clubs from all over the country.

The women of Wichita, Kan., have petitioned that a woman be put on the State Board of Charities.

In Denmark and North Germany girls as well as boys are received and trained in the agricultural colleges.

The price paid by an English woman for court dress is from \$10 to \$25, by an American from \$100 to \$500.

A bill to give women the right of suffrage at Presidential elections has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Senate.

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Mrs. Harrison's new piano is of Circassian walnut with silver pedals, and a backing of yellow satin to the fretwork in front.

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In Barnham a woman missionary carried a stalwart native and married him out of hand to insure his holding fast to his new faith.

Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, has a traveling basket all fitted up with gold handled silver saucers for making soup and other dishes.

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