Gum chewers' paralysis is the latest form of professional neurosis recorded in medical literature.

The new telescope for the Harvard observatory has been completed and will be used for photographing stars.

Some interesting experiments have lately been undertaken at Cherbourg, France, to ascertain the possibility of tele phoning between topedo boats and the admiral's ship, so that orders can be given direct.

The smokeless powder intended for use in the Austrian army is now declared to be perfect. Beside the initial advantage of being smokeless, it is said to give a velocity some twenty per cent. greater than that of ordinary powder.

A German scientist wishes to determine by means of photography if the moon is inhabited, and it is said that the King of Wurtemberg has decided, in order to solve this interesting problem, to cause to be made, in the best possible condition, photographs of the moon; then to enlarge the negative 190,000

M. de Susini, a Corsican doctor, has, it is asserted, constructed a motive apparatus or propeller of twenty-horse power, which is worked by sulphuric ether, a result which the doctor anticipates will realize a saving of sixty-five per cent, of the combustible material at present employed for setting machinery

A young German student of Assyriology has been experimenting with soft tile and a stylus, and concludes that the Assyrians wrote their cuneiform lines with a cube-shaped instrument having a pointed end, which was made of wood, not metal. He professes to find it very easily to write cuneiform as rapidly as German with such a stylus.

It is calculated that a range of mountains consisting of 176 cubic miles of solid rock falling into the sun would only maintain the heat for a single sec-A mass equal to that of the earth would maintain the heat for only ninetythree years, and a mass equal to that of the sun itself falling into the sun would afford 33,000,000 years of sun heat.

Professor Hirschberg declares in a Viennese medical paper that Professor Ebers, the well-known novelist, has rendered a great service to medical science by the discovery, translation and reproduction in facsimile of part of a valuable MS, containing medical recipes used in Egypt and written about 1500 years before Christ. The portion transated and annotated by Ebers treats of diseases of the eye. It is the oldest medical treatise now known.

A peculiar tendency in idiots to imperns and disease in the teeth has been noticed by several physicians; and it has been studied by Madame Sollier in a hundred cases of idiots taken at random. The multiplicity and variety of the dental lessons were remarkable; and the conclusion has been drawn that idiocy, with or without epilepsy, predisposes to arrests of development and to anomalies of dentition. The effect rarely appears in the first teeth, however, but almost wholly in the second.

Where Colors Come From. The cochineal insects furnish a great

many of the very fine colors. Among them are the gorgeous carmine, the crimson, scarlet carmine, and purple lakes. The cuttlefish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid which the flah discharges

in order to render the water opaque when attacked.

Indian yellow comes from the camel. and bone black.

The exquisite Prussian blue is made by animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. This color was discovered accidentally Various lakes are derived from roots,

barks, and gums. Blue black comes from the charcoal of

the vine stalk. Lamp black is soot from certain resinous substances.

Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan. The yellow sap of a tree of Siam pro-

duces gamboge; the native catch the sa in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sicnna, Italy. Raw umber is also an earth found near Umbria and burned, India ink is made from burned camphor. The Chinese are the only man-

ufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture. Mastic is made from the gum of the

mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian Bistre is the soot of wood ashes.

Very little real ultramarine is found in the market. It is obtained from the recious lapisluzuli, and commands a

Chinese white is zinc, scarlet in iodide of mercury, and native vermillion is from the quick-silver ore called cinnabar .-

American Druggist. A Dog That Showed Sense.

New York Tribune, were gathered the other night about one of the ugly furnaces that defaced City Hall Park, while with asphaltum. They were warming their bodies in the tarry smoke that streamed out of it, and had deserted the seats under the trees where they had slept most of the summer.

"I saw a queer thing happen here yes-terday," said one of them. "A big Newfoundland dog, with a muzzle on him, was following a boy along Mail street, when a little bull terrier made a dash for him and got a death grip on one of the big fellow's ears. It was all done so quick that the Newfoundland was being well chowed before he knew what struck him. He gave a howl and a snap at the little brute, but his muzzle would not allow him to open his jaws, and the bull terrier chewed away like mad. All he could do was to turn tail and run, but the terrior did not loose his grip and went along, too. They dashed through the crowd, passed the fountain, and out on the plaza here, where the big fellow nearly ran over a pail of smoking hot tar that was standing for a moment by the side of a workman, who had stepped to

Quick as a flash the big dog stopped, and threw his head as high in the air as This dragged the little terrier well off his feet, and nearly tore the car from the head of the Newfoundland, but | the trees are rained for any purpose of when the little brute came down again, he lit plump in the pall of burning tar, He let go quick enough then, you bet, and as the big fellow trotted off, shaking his head, I felt like giving him a chees

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE COLOR OF SOWED CORN.

In passing any piece of sowed corn late in the growing season, it is easy to see what will and what will not make good feed. That which has been thickly own, especially on poor soil, is a light vellow color, tasteless, and nearly voice of nutritive value. That sown in drills and cultivated once or twice, is large, thickstemmed and dark green in color. Tasta t and you find the sweetness that with a little more room and time would be transformed into the starch of the per-

TURNIES AND POTATOES FOR POULTRY. According to P. H. Jacobs, periltry authority, young chicks are partial to postatoes, and adult fowls also eat them readily. Save all the small and unmarketable potatoes and boil them for the It is not necessary to mash them. hens. as the hens know how to eat them without assistance. Turnips also make cheap food for poultry, especially ducks, and will pay as a crop for feeding in that manner. The most successful breeders of ducks use turnips, cooked and thickened with bran, for ducklings, and serve as a very satisfactory diet for geese in winter. But little grain is necessary if poultry are well supplied with cooked

PA'N AND STRAW TOGETHER.

Those who feed outs to cattle can save xpense of threshing by giving neat cattle their ration of oats and straw together. For this reason it is well to ave unthreshed such stacks as have best played mischief with them, so that this olan is not to be recommended unless ne knows how to circumvent the rodents. Since then we have either carried from stack to stable as wanted, or transferred a stack or more into the barn by way of the cutting-box. Mice or rata cannot burrow in the chopped stuff. So far as we can discover the grain is as thoroughly digested by cows when eaten from the bundle as when the whole is chopped. The advantage of chopping comes from having less waste than when fodder under cover and consequent convenience in feeding. The economy lies in saving the expense of threshing and grinding, for when eaten in the straw there is no bolting—so to speak—of the grain, but nearly all is remasticated and assimilated .- Farm, Stock and Home.

CELEBY.

Celery should be banked soon. Some gardeners are following the practice of tying the tops of each root together before banking. It may take a little more time to tie it first and bank it later, than to have one man handle while two others do the banking, but it has the advantage of keeping the earth out of the centre of the bunch more thoroughly, and there are less stalks broken off in the digging and putting in the pit. It also will pack much closer in the pit. More of the earth can be put up against it with a plow, leaving less to be moved with the shovel. It should not be handled when

wet, as this causes rust. Before there is any chance of the temperature falling below twenty degrees it should be packed as closely as possible, standing upright, and with ards across once in eight or ten rows to prevent any danger of falling over, as if it does not stand upright, it will heat and rot.

The pit should be so covered as to effectually keep out the rain, and have a Indian yellow contest tom.

Ivory chips produce the ivory black drainage which will take off any water which may soak in. It should also be ventilated by openings under the peak of horses' hoofs and other refuse the roof, which should be kept open whenever it can be done without danger of freezing, unless it is desired to blanch it out for an early market. Heat and dampness hasten the blanching, but also

cause rotting. As the weather grows colder the pit should be banked up until the sides and ends have a wall nearly four feet thick, and the roof should have not less than one foot of salt hay, or two feet of straw, to protect it from freezing. As the demand for celery is greatest, and the prices better, after the middle of December, those who can keep their celery until that time without danger of freez, ing or rotting will do well not to hurry the blanching process. It seems that the demand for celery has increased with the increased supply, until the amount sold in our large markets is ten-fold that handled a few years. The better the quality the larger the demand .- American Cultivator.

HOW TREES GROW.

There is rarely sufficient room near any tree for all the seeds it produces to germinate or for the seedlings to develop into fully grown individuals. Nature is lavish in sowing seeds that the succession of the plant may be insured. Most trees are gregarious, therefore, in extreme youth, from habit transmitted through many generations. They love company, A little crowd of seedy men, says the and really thrive only when closely surrounded. Close planting is essential, therefore, to insure the best results. As the trees grow, the weaker are pushed the contractors were covering the plaza aside and finally destroyed by the more vigorous, and the plantation is gradually thinned. This is the operation which is always going on in the forest when man does not intervene. It is a slow and expensive operation, however, and the result attained by a vast expenditure of energy and of good material. The strongest trees come out victorious in the end, but they bear the scars of the contest through life.

The long, bace trunk and the small and misshappen head—the only form of a mature tree found in the virgin forest -tell of years or of centuries of struggle, in which hundreds of weaker individuals may have perished that one giant may survive. But man can intervene, and by judicious and systematic thinning help the strong to destroy the weak more quickly and with less expenditure of vital force. Thick planting is but following the rule of nature, and thinning is only holping nature do what she does herself too slowly, and therefore too expensively. This is why trees in a plantation intended or ornament, like those in a park or pleasure ground, should be planted thickly at first, and why they should then be systematically thinned from time to time; and it is because this systematic thinning is altogether neglected, or put off until ornament, that it is so rare to find a really fine tree in any public place or private grounds. Of the implements re-

STRAW, WEEDS AND STUBBLE.

manage them to get the most good at least cost from them? The profits of the farm are not large and we cannot afford to let anything go to loss. If we can by a careful saving of all vegetable matter increase the manure pile so as to transfer a few acres from the unprofitable to the profitable side of the ledger, it is our privilege and duty to do so. The worst possible use a farmer can make of straw is not to use it at all, and strange as it may seem, there are thousand of farmers who do this very thing. They thresh in some remote corner and leave the straw on the ground. I have often counted from five to eight of these straw stacks on a single farm, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press, each containing one year's crop of straw. Good, bright wheat or out straw has considerably more than half the feeding value of an average hay, and either horses or cattle may be wintered in good condition with no other rough feed, with a moderate increase of the grain ration. It is best that this increase shall be of bran, oats and oil meal rather than corn. I have neighbors who bore auger holes in the floor of their horse stall to allow the urine to run through, and yet leave stacks of old straw in the fields. I do not only bed liberally in the stable, but cover my barnyard so that it is never muddy and no liquid runs from it. Weeds, cornstalks, potato vines, clover straw, etc. are all packed into the barnyard. have just cut and raked up all our wheat stubble for this purpose. From a part of the field we got a full two horse load to the acre. Eight acres of our wheat that had been sown to timothy had made quite and shortest straw. One year we put the a growth, and as the spring was very dry unthreshed oats in the barn, but mice the clover was poor. Consequently foxtail and ragweed made a vigorous start, but we mowed it early and there will not be a foul seed on the field, while the weeds and stubbles will help to keep the barnyard clean and save the urine. The last week in August I visited a neighbor who is a successful wheat grower and found him spreading straw on a field which was plowed and harrowed ready for the drill. He burns this straw and tells me that many years' experience shows him that it pays as well as to manure an equal area. His land is strong daily carried from the stack, having the and rich in humus, and while this without doubt is good practice for him on thin land it will probably pay better to plow under straw than to burn it. I would always, however, if possible, burn stubble on fields where there has been chinch bugs. It is well on such fields to set the machine to cut high so as to leave enough stubble to burn readily. I have en excellent effects from burning stulble on land to be plowed for wheat, the wheat in a few weeks after it came up showing to a foot where the stubble had been burned by its strong growth and healthy color.

It is a fact, perhaps not known to all, that one pound of the urine of a horse has a fertilizing power equal to six pounds of the droppings, and the only way we are likely to save this is by free use of absorbents. With good management every farm will furnish enough of these, and it is wise to make tight stable floors and bed freely. Even cornstalks make an excellent absorbent and will decay more quickly than straw. If cut te lengths of from six inches to a foot they make excellent bedding for horses. They crush easily, and the pith of the stalk takes up the liquid better than straw. I scatter the waste of twenty acres of corn fodder over my small barnyard each winter to be tramped and mixed with the straw and manure. By April 1st the manure is in good shape for speading, and only very close-inspection would discover a cornstalk in it.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Never allow the fowls to go thirsty. Above all things keep the hen house

clean and well ventilated. Sloppy food, only fit for hogs, and the

flock suffering with diarrhosa. When you hear the hooting owl consider-are the fowls all in the coop?

The fattening stock will lay on flesh twice as fast in mild weather as they will after it becomes cold.

Supply the proper conditions of warmth and variety of food, and fowls will lay in winter as well as summer. It matters not whether certain weeds

are ten or ninety per cent. bad; they all succumb to good culture; all perish by the same process. The first thing to be done to secure a

large flow of winter milk is to make the cows comfortable; the next to feed judiciously and liberally. There is a never-failing market for

table, and no farmer can do better than to keep this well supplied. In churning, step the churn when the butter is in small granules, wash with brine or clear water, and salt with brine

poultry and eggs on the farmer's own

or dry salt as you may prefer. Cracked corn is good food when newly ground. It will become musty sooner than the whole kernel. It is best when the meal is left in and when scalded to

swell the mass. We are glad to notice that there are dairywomen who are not afraid to exhibit their butter at dairy shows. Good home-made butter will never be crowded out of the market by factory butter. The

Soak tobacco stems in water to make a strong liquid, then evaporate it on the ateam or hot water pipes for keeping off green fly in the greenhouse. Stems cut fine, dampened, and laid about the plants will be preferable for the house, as the vapor and smelt is somewhat offensive if vaporated on the stove or register.

A practical test will convince the dairyman that his cows are capable of consuming and digesting a much larger amount of food than the usual allowance. periments of this kind will soon denote which of the cows pay the best by noting whether the excess of food is converted into increased quantity of milk or flesh.

Cooking commeal does increase its digestibility for fattening hogs, but the crease in food value is not sufficient, with only a few hogs, to pay the expense. Yet, in feeding on a large scale, the cost of cooking the cornmeal, with a proper apparatus and mixing in a little out clover my, will be amply paid for in the result.

The most convenient and the easiest way to feed fall pigs is to give them whole new corn. While this is true, it is a most hazardous way to start them, for they are liable to come to winter quarters burned out, lacking in vigor private grounds. Of the implements required to produce a fine tree the ax is exceedingly probable that they will ge

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

What use shall we make of these waste Tartans and stripes are in higher favor products of the farm, and how shall we than ever.

Skirts grow longer in the back, but shorter in the front. The newest Paris gowns have the skirt

sewn on to the bodice. Table covers no longer hang all over

and all around the table. Mrs. "Stonewell" Jackson is writing

her husband's biography. In London the women are beginning to wear the single eyeglass.

Steel knives have come into fashion

again for use in certain courses. The craze for antique oak and white and gold furniture is on the increase. Brown, tan, gray, and black gloves are

toilets. All waists have surplices, brotelles, plastrons, waistcoats or revers of one kind or another.

the correct wear with all out-of-door

The new Duchess of Marlborough is making a reputation in England by raising fine dogs.

Embroideries are not used on the choicest underwear. Lace trimmed goods are first choice. A discussion has been started lately as

to the advisability of having at least seven pockets in a dress. Hangings of willow bamboo are used for country bedroom windows. They can be beoped back or left hanging.

Entire dresses of crocheted wool are worn by English children, especially delicate ones, in cold, damp weather.

At the sale of the Duke of Brunswick's effects in London, Mrs. Mackey purchased a pair of diamond ear-rings for \$400,000. The Carrick cape, with a flat boa or

stole ending in square tabs at the knees or higher, is a fashionable London wrap, A handkerchief in the possession of the Empress of Russia is said to have cost \$2500. It took seven years to make

In the manicure world filbert finger uails are cultivated and the moons brought out with a touch of cherry lip

A piano once owned by the wife of President John Quincy Adams is now in the possession of Miss Cordelia Meyers, of Newville, Penn.

It is said the milliner who makes the connets for the Princess of Wales and her daughters has no other customers and does not hang out a sign. The exquisite "finish" which is put

upon all dresses and mauties, and which the distinguishing feature of the times, an outcome of the tailor gown. Some one who has made a study of

the chemical properties of veal urges women who desire to become beautiful to sleep with slices of it on their faces. Mrs. Harrison has now in the White House several quaint and genuine pieces

of antique furniture which she picked up during her summer's visit to Nantucket. The mother of the famous Guernsey sisters performed the remarkable feat at the age of seventy of learning Hebrew enough to read the Psalms in their orig-

inal tongue. An old friend has come to the fore igain this season in the shape of ladies' cloth. This fabric appears with border effects, which are a novelty. It is likely to be exceedingly popular.

Dove or Quaker gray is the most fashionable and also the most becoming shade of this most trying color. It combines well with Eiffel, pale rose, blue, water green, canary yellow, flamingo red, and other shades of bright and positive color, with cream, pure white, black

silver and gold, copper and steel. It is to be feared that the very small bonnets which even elderly women seem so fond of will bring about an invasion of hair. "Too much hair and not enough hat" form a combination that has been fashionable before. Can we ever forget the day of big chignons and little tip-tilted saucer-shaped hats? Is not the very thought of a return to these terrify-

Ringoal is a new English out-of-doors game for ladies. It is played with grace scops and sticks and two nets eight feet high and ten feet wide. It is proposed to make it rival and rule out tennis, if possible, as it exercises both arms, both shoulders, both hands, and the whole body in the running and turning necessary to catch the hoops before they reach the goals or nets.

Oriental ideas prevail in costumes. Persian, Bulgarian, Turkish, Servian and Arabian embroideries are all the rage, and are used on gowns of pure white and cream serge, on velvets and silk and woolen, and silk and wool mixtures of all colors and shades, converting the garments with which they are trimmed, no matter what the material, into gorgeous wonders of taste and fine art and dreams of splendor.

Christopher C. Andel is the father of the smallest mite of humanity in New Haven, and, in all probability, in Connecticut. His only child is a laby bdy that, when it was seventeen days old, weighed two pounds and five ounces. The boy was then eleven inches long, but very thin. His arm was then about twice as thick as the stem of a clay pipe, and his fingers were so slender it was difficult to institute a comparison.

Disease has rayaged some of the grouse preserves in Scotland to an alarming ex-On one moor recently out of 260 birds killed all had to be buried.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

uanger from vatarrh

Catarrh is an exceedingly disagreeable disease, its varied symptoms—discharge at the mas, bad breath, pain between the eyes, coughing, choking sensation, ringing noises in the ears, etc.—being not only troublesome to the sufferer, but oftensive to others. Cutarra is also dangerous, because it tay lead to broachitis or consumption. blood disease, the true method of cure is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsayarilla. "For soveral years I had been troubled with a

kind of asthma or catarrh in my throat. My wife wanted me to try a bottle of Hood's Sersaparilla. I must say! was very much benefited by using it and would recommend it very highly."—Ellis F. Dire-

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Your Truly.

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Yours Truly,
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