HEART-BREAK.

If little flowers knew it,
The sorrow of my heart,
Their tears with mine would rue it,
And leas would be the smart.

If nightingales could know it,
My troubles and my grief,
They would sing me to undo it—
A musical relief.

The golden stars and tender,
If they could know my pain,
Would step from out their splendor,
To bring me peace again.

They know it by no token—
One only knows—and she,
Herself it is has broken,
And torn my heart from me.

Another Class of Mysteries.

Says a writer from India, describing new feats of jugglery,: One of the jugglers then brought forth a ball of fine twine and unwound about fifty yards of it in a coil in his hand; this coil he cut through with a knife at each end of its diameter; then doubling the several lengths he cut through them again, and repeated the operation till the twine had been divided into pieces not exceeding four inches in length. Taking up these disjecta he put them them into the lad's mouth and bade him swallow them, which, after some effort, he to all appearance did. Then, asking one of the company for a sharp pen-knife, the man obviously made an incision in the skin of the lad's stomach. From this he picked out, with the point of the knife, the end of a thread; this thread he pulled forth, at first gently, then faster, then hand over hand, until he had coiled down on the ground a continuous length of about one hundred yards of wet sewing thread. This, if a deception, was a marvellous one; for the operation had all the appearance and tokens of reality, since the skin of the stomach was slightly raised round the orifice through which the thread was being evidently drawn.

Our friends were fairly puzzled; and, to add to their perplexity, the operator cut off the thread close to the skin, and placed a piece of sticking plaster over it, leaving it to be inferred that the supply of thread was unlimited, and could be drawn upon to "order."

"Master, give me one piece of money,' said he who appeared to be the principal juggler, suddenly speaking in English to Mr. Hawthorne.

"Why?" asked the latter, taking a rupee from his pocket and handing it to the man.

"Good rupee!" said the man, jerking the coin into the air with a sharp fillip of his thumb nail, and drawing the true ring from the metal. "Good rupee! Master sure can hold him tight in his hand, so as cannot run away?"

"To be sure I can," replied the young gentleman.

"Master try, then," said the juggler, taking Mr. Hawthorne's left hand and placing the rupee on the palm of it. He then requested the gentleman to place the palm of his right hand over the coin, to close both hands tightly, and not let the money by any means escape.

Thoroughly determined on that point, our young friend pressed his hands together till he was red in the face.

"Master, quite sure got money in his hand?" asked the juggler.

"Quite," was the reply.

"Can feel him, master?"

"Yes."

The juggler took the gentleman's two hands between his own and muttered some cabalistic words; then blowing upon them and giving them a heavy shake he asked with a grin, "Can feel him now, master?"

Starting from his chair with a bound, and we are sorry to record it, with an oath, the young Englishman, with an affrightened look, unclasped his hands, and there fell on the floor beneath, not the rupee, but a lively, wriggling little brown snake about fifteen inches long, which made immediately for the legs of Capt. M'Turk.

Now this gentleman, who under ordinary circumstances was as brave as a lion, by no means relished, or was prepared for, an encounter with the devil, of whom he doubtless believed the approaching reptile was an incarnation, so hastily tossing both legs high up in the air the worthy captain lost his balance and together with his chair came heavily to the ground, though fortunately, with no serious consequences beyond a broken back—of the chair, we mean.

The worthy skipper soon picked himself up, and seeing that the snake had been captured by the lad, round whose arm it was now entwined, joined in the general laugh, and seated himself again in another chair that was placed for him.

Master take his rupee again?" said the juggler, offering the coin to Mr. Hawthorne with, it must be confessed, a regretful look.

"Jupiter! No," said the gentleman; "you have fairly earned it; besides—"

"It might turn into a snake again in your pocket, you were going to say, Hawthorne," said Mr. Kemp. "Come, confess."

"Well, there's no knowing what that imp of darkness might not do, after what we have witnessed," replied his friend.

An empty flower pot was now placed upon the floor by the juggler, who requested that his comrade might be allowed to bring up some garden mold from the little plot of ground below. Permission being accorded, the man went, and in two minutes returned with a small quantity of fresh earth, tied up in a corner of his chudder, which was deposited in the flower pot and lightly pressed down. Taking from his basket a dry mango-stone, and handing it round to the company that they might examine it, and satisfy themselves that it was really what it seemed to be, the juggler scooped out a little earth from the centre of the flower pot and placed the stone in the cavity. He then turned the earth lightly over it, and having poured a little water over the surface, shut the flower pot out of view by means of a sheet thrown over a small triangle.

And now amid a full chorus of voices and the rat-tat-tat accompaniement of the taber, the stone germinated; presently a section of the cloth was drawn aside, and gave to view the tender shoot, characterized by the two long leaves of a blackish-brown color. The cloth was readjusted, and the incantation resumed. Not long was it, however, before the cloth was a second time drawn aside, and it was then seen that the two first leaves had given place to several green ones, and that the plant now stood nine or ten inches high. A third time, and the foliage was much thicker, the sapling being about thirteen to fourteen inches in height. A fourth time, and the little minature tree, now about eighteen inches in height, had ten or twelve mangoes about the size of walnuts hanging about its branches. Finally, after the lapse of three or four minutes, the cloth was altogether removed, and the fruit, having attained the perfection of size, though not maturity, was plucked and handed to the spectators, and on being tested, was found to be approaching ripeness, being "sweetly acid."

This concluded the entertainment, and the jugglers having been handsomely rewarded, made their obeisance, and retired well pleased.

Praisin the Work of Friends.

There is another matter about which we are apt to be unjust in our friendships. We are so sensitive to the charge of overestimating the value of a friend's work through prejudice, that sometimes we let a stranger get the better of us in the expression of appreciation and praise. This is a small and damnable selfishness. Why should we not praise the sermon, the picture, the story, the poem of our friend? How did he get to be our friend in the first place? Did we not choose him, from among ten thousand, because of those very qualities which attract us anew in his art?—*Scribner.*

AGRICULTURAL.

WHY WET LAND SHOULD BE DRAINED.—Free access of atmospheric air to every part of the soil is of the utmost importance. The air assists the various processes of decomposition by which dead animal and vegetable matter is made to yield products of the highest value as elements of the food of plants. If the soil is full of water, of course the air cannot get into the soil to perform this office. Hence, drains by drawing off the water beneath, give the air free admission to the soil, and each shower of rain, by displacing the air already present, and then falling through the soil and running away in the drains renews the supply of fresh air. In this way drains are of the greatest benefit. Drains actually diminish the loss of plant food by washing away. Stagnant water is injurious to the roots of plants. They will not grow in it. Draining removes this, and hence the plants send down their roots deeper. Consequently the capability of absorbing nourishments is greatly increased. It is this increased depth of the roots in well drained soil which renders the crops growing on them less liable to suffer from drouth than those on imperfectly drained land.

Although rain, washing the surface and running off by open channels, may and does dissolve and wash away a considerable quantity of nutritive matter, the water which sinks into the land carries these nutritive substances deeper down into the soil and deposits them in the lower portions where the roots of the plants are to be found, and where these roots can seize and absorb these soluble matlers. Draining causes the rain to pass through a considerable thickness of soil before if runs off, and hence it causes less loss of nutritive matter than is occasioned by rain washing soil as it does in undrained lands, carrying off the valuable nutritive matter that abounds on the surface.—*N. Y Herald.*

HOW MUCH DOES A HORSE REQUIRE?—This question is asked frequently by those who assume that if a certain quantity of grain, hay and straw, will constitute a generous feeding for one horse a similar amount will be sufficient for another. But some horses will require nearly twice as much grain, meal and hay, as others. The proper way to determine how much feed a horse will require, is to observe carefully how much he will eat at one feeding, or during the day, without wasting a portion of his allowance. Besides this, there, will be a vast difference in the quality of the feed. Herewith is appended the details of preparing feed, as adopted by a farming friend who always keeps his horses in an excellent condition. His practice is, to cut oat straw about an inch long with Gale's copper strip machine, which is then treated with corn meal and bran mixed in about equal quantities as to weight, so that each horse has a bushel of cut feed and three quarts of the meal and bran, twice in each day. Sometimes hay is cut, instead of oat straw, or both are mixed. It is found that two hundred pounds per week of this mixture of corn-meal and bran, added to the cut feed, will keep a pair of working horses in the best condition. This he is satisfied from experiment, is less than two thirds of the cost of keeping them on uncut dry hay and whole grain. The cornmeal alone is not so good for horses, as when diluted with bran. An excellent meal is made of ground oats. The fodder is cut by horse power on stormy or spare days and stored in large bins, so as to furnish always a surplus on hand. In cold weather, hot water rather than cold, is employed to mix the feed.—*Practical Farmer.*

SIZE OF FLOCKS.—Persons wishing to realize the best results per capita should not keep too many fowls together. The larger the flock the smaller the average number of eggs to the hen. A smaller number than fifteen kept together, will give a better average of eggs than a greater number.

Flocks do pretty well until they number twenty; but a greater number will not give profits corresponding to numbers of ten, twelve, or even six in a flock.

To illustrate what we mean, we say if we had thirty-six hens, we would expect to get better returns from them if they were separated into three colonies and kept apart, than if they all ran in one flock Three flocks would take no more feed, but would require a little more time to look after them, than if they all ran together, and would give from thirty to forty per cent. better returns. We do not claim that it will pay farmers to arrange the necessary accommodations for separating their flocks and keeping them apart, but simply state the fact that small flocks are more profitable than large ones unless the necessary care be given to the large flocks. We would not undertake to keep more than twenty-five hens in one flock, and generally keep from ten to fifteen in a flock.—*Journal of Agriculture and Farmer.*

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.—A correspondent of the *British Sportsman* says whenever you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him. The instant he is about to rise slacken one rein and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping the hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore-feet down. Instantly twist him completely round, three or four times, which will confuse him very much and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs, and he will not fail to go forward. If the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop and apply the spurs and whip him two or three times severely. The horse will not, perhaps, be quite satisfied with the first defeat, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case the process of twisting, etc., must be repeated.

CUTTING OFF LOWER LIMBS.—It is a very common error, and a very injurious one to cut off large limbs near the body of a tree. We meet with mutilated fruit trees all over the country which have suffered in this way from the use of axe or saw. Forest trees that are hollow, furnishing habitations in their trunks for squirrels and other animals and birds, should teach a lesson showing the danger and folly of removing large limbs from the tree's trunk. Rotting is almost certain to follow, for the wound is too large to heal over, and sufficient care is seldom taken to cover the surface with sufficient protection to keep out moisture in the atmosphere. And besides, the growing tree itself keeps the wound moist. The consequence is decay sets in and eventually the tree becomes rotten at the heart, and the whole becomes injured and loses much of its vitality.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE VINE.—A correspondent of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmer's Club gives the following mode of grafting the grape vine: The cut should be made in the stock by a thin chisel, not more than three-fourths of an inch wide, on one side of the stock, and clear across it if it is small. If the stock is two or more inches in diameter then the cut must be only part way across. Grasp the stock and bend it back as the cut is made by the chisel. When so bent insert the scion, then let the stock straighten into place, by which the graft will be firmly held. The graft should be put in as soon as the buds start in spring; needs no wax or other plaster, though it will do no hurt to apply soft clay mud, of course returning the earth taken off in making the graft, and if thought best, slightly banking up, but not above the terminal bud of graft.

He who has lost confidence can lose nothing more.

DOMESTIC.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MIXTURES.—Much questioning has been made first and last, especially by hygienists, about the propriety of mixing different materials in cooking. It is strongly urged that in the perfect preparation of dishes they should consist of simples only. If this idea be strictly carried out, the science of cookery would mostly be done away with. The only exceptions would be in the processes of parching and roasting, for the plainest breads and mushes cannot be made without an admixture of water. We think it would be very difficult to prove that it would be any less objectionable to dilute nature's perfect preparations with water than to mingle them with each other. Further, the same principle applies to the mingling two or more kinds of food at the same meal, for it is no worse to mix them in the mouth or in the stomach than in the cooking. Of course, it is possible to make a whole meal of one kind of food and enjoy it. When a restriction upon gormandizing is necessary, it might be best to resort to this device. In ordinary cases, however, we think people are better nourished and have their digestive powers more thoroughly brought into action to have both fruits and grains, and several of them at the same meal. The practice of many of our best hygienists coincides with this opinion. We are speaking now of well people. The sick, of course, have their diet as well as their general treatment prescribed by their physician.

It should be remembered, however, that when different materials are mingled, the cooking should be sufficient for the hardest, whichever that may be. In these mixtures of rye and Indian corn, the cooking should be sufficient for the corn: and they are usually cooked a very long time.—*Science of Health.*

DETECTIVE OF THINGS WHICH FAVOR DISEASE.—Now, there are many little monitors by which these outside conditions favorable to disease are detected, the chief one, or at least the one relied upon as much as any other, is the smell. Whenever substances which have been alive become dead, and are undergoing decay, little particles of them break away from the main mass, float in the air, come in contact with the nostrils, and we smell them. These vapors which are bred by decay in decomposing substances, are *poisons* and, like all other poisons, a little absorbed will contaminate the health of the body, while more will so much affect the health as to produce sickness and even death.

DISEASE MEANS SOMETHING WRONG.—Disease means *want of ease*, and whenever found it is a sure sign that something is wrong outside the body or inside of it. *Discomfort* is one of the earliest signs we have of its approach, and therefore the most valuable. Pain is a later one, more solicitous, perhaps, but none the less kind in its intentions, for all of that. They both warn us that something is somewhere wrong, and mean that sickness will surely overtake us, unless we see where the wrong is. When found, the mischief which has been done should be at once corrected, and its return must be prevented by avoiding in the future that which first produced it.

THE ADVERSARY.—There can be but little doubt that the furnace was invented under the direct instigation of that personage darkly alluded to in serious New England circles, as the Adversary. The furnace not only poisons us with the gases of combustion and scorches the air with its dry heat, but it has abolished that effective means of household ventilation, the open fire place. When the furnace has disappeared, diphtheria and consumption will have lost a firm ally and supporter, and we shall have pure and wholesome air in rooms where the furnace-flue now renders breathing merely a process of slow suicide.

APPLE PUDDING.—Fill a well-buttered pudding dish with alternate layers of bread crumbs from a stale loaf, and tart, juicy apples. Sprinkle the apples thickly with sugar, to which add a flavoring of nutmeg. Over each layer of bread crumbs throw small pieces of fresh butter. The under layer should be bread crumbs, the top layer apples. Bake half to three-quarters of an hour. Just before it is done, whisk the whites of three eggs to froth, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a bit of lemon. Spread it lightly over the whole, and return to the oven to set.

ONIONS WITH SUGAR.—"Wyncoop," in the New York *Tribune*, says that the majority of people like onions as food, and, only for the perfume, many would eat them who now do not. That they are antiscorbutic as well as antiseptic is also admitted, and this is the way I prepare them. A few moments before they are to be eaten they should be sliced quite thin and sprinkled plentifully with sugar, the juice of the onion will dissolve the sugar, and you have a palatable relish which will not rise on the stomach or produce heartburn. A trial will afford proof.

CAUSE OF UNPLEASANT ODORS MUST BE REMOVED.—There is but one conclusion to be drawn from this, and it is, that whenever an unpleasant odor is detected, you may be certain that there is something in the air which should not be there, and if permitted to remain, it may sooner or later be attended with evil results. The true means for relief in such a case is, *removal* of the offending cause whatever it may be. Sometimes this cannot well be done, so we must lessen as much as lies in our power its tendency to do evil.

IT NOT unfrequently happens in a family that quantities of cooked meats remain on hand. Such should be potted. Cut the meat from the bones, chop fine, and season high with salt, pepper, cloves, and cinnamon. Moisten with vinegar, sauce or melted butter, according to the kind of meat, or to suit your own taste. Then pack it tight into a jar, and cover over the top with about a quarter of an inch of melted butter. It will keep months, and always afford a ready and excellent dish for the breakfast or tea-table.

INDIAN DUMPLINGS.—Mix your meal with water that almost boils; make them up and put them in to boil about twenty minutes moderately; they will come to pieces if they boil hard. Some prefer to stir up the meal with hot water and put it in a clean cloth, as they are apt to break if not properly managed. An hour will cook it in this way.

MUTTON CUTLETS.—Trim off all superfluous fat from each cutlet, dip them in an egg beaten up with a little oil, some pepper and salt, then cover them with bread-crumbs, and let them rest for a couple of hours. Fry them in plenty of butter or lard to a light brown color. Arrange them in a circle on a dish, and pour some tomato sauce in the centre.

A FRENCH chemist asserts that salt alone answers all purposes for packing pork, provided all animal heat has left it before salting. No saltpetre should be used, as it induces scurvy. The brine should be as strong as possible, and cold water is capable of dissolving more salt than hot water.

WASHINGTON PIE.—One cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter. 2 eggs, four tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one cup flour. Bake in two layers, with jelly, fruit or cream between.

FOR CORNS.—To cure corns, lay pieces of raw fat pork upon them. The corn will disappear in a few days.

FOR CHAPPING.—To cure chapped hands, rub cold cream on them on going to bed.

HUMOROUS.

A REVEREND gentleman horrified a small company a few evenings since by telling them that he and his wife had separated.

"Not parted?" inquiringly exclaimed three or four in a breath.

"Yes," said the gentleman with a sigh; "we had some words and parted."

A shudder went round the room, when some one inquired.

"For good?"

"Oh, no!" said the divine. "She has only gone to the country, and will be back in a day or two."

"But," said one of the bolder ones, after a while, "did you really have any words with her?"

"Oh, yes! she said 'good-by, dear,' and so did I."

ADMIRAL PORTER, who always enjoys a humorous situation, highly appreciated the opportunity the leap-year German afforded him for merriment. To one fair maiden who approached him he said shyly, "Please be very good to me, my mother is not with me; but if you squeeze my hand I'll be sure to tell her.' "Oh, but Admiral," demurely answered the lassie, "that is not the way the girls do; they don't tell their mothers." This piece of news the jolly Admiral received with all proper expressions of surprise.—*Wash. Cor. Graphic.*

A UNITED STATES ship once sailed into the harbor of Naples, and the king and a glittering party of noblemen came off to visit her. To the honest Yankee sailor-eyes, that could see no other sign of royalty than gold lace, one laced man was as much of a king as another; and as one of the royal party on the deck tripped and disappeared, a sailor stepped up to an officer, and touching his hat, with a grin, said briefly:

"Please, sir, one of them 'ere kings has tumbled down the hatchway."

ONE Sabbath day, Bridget was left at home, to take care of the baby, of whom she was very fond. A neighbor's child, about five months older, was brought in to remain while the family were at church, who seemed disposed to take the little one's toys away from it. This annoyed Bridget very much, and when her mistress came home, she exclaimed—

"Oh, dear, Mrs. G——. I pity anybody as has twins, especially if one be's a little older than the other."

THE other day, a young man, decidedly inebriated, walked into the executive chamber, and asked for the Governor. "What do you want with him?" inquired the secretary. "Oh, I want an office, with a good salary—a sinecure." "Well," replied the secretary, "I can tell you something better for you than a sinecure—you had better try a water-cure." A new idea seemed to strike the young inebriate, and he vanished.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A SCOTCHMAN had promised to whip his son for some misdemeanor; but, as he had company in the house, resolved to wait till they had gone, and so shut his boy up in a closet till the appointed hour. Before the time was up the youngster became tired, and to the surprise of the guests, and the wrath of his parent, opened the closet door a little, saying, "I say, dad, winna ye gie me my licks noo? I dinna like to wait."

TWO FRENCH LADIES were looking for the daughter of one of them in a group of baby carriages. "Do you see her?" asked the friend of the mother. "Her! I am looking for her nurse." "Her nurse?" "Yes. All children look alike. I know the nurse, and I can find the child the best that way." "As for myself I think all nurses look alike." "How do you find yours, then?" "O, I know the soldier who is her beau!"

THE hardest part of a cradle—The rock. Sometimes gets out of temper—Steel. If you find it hard splitting wood suppose you split the difference. A pair of pinchers—Those tight boots. Often "hauled over the coals"—The poker. A bawl of worsted—The cry of a spankled child. The man who was asked to sing a solo said he would if his friend would help him duet.—*Boston Traveler.*

A FOOTMAN of Lord Dacre, says Horace Walpole, had been hanged for murdering the butler; I tell it to you for the strange coolness with which the young fellow, who is about nineteen, expressed himself when he was writing his confession. "I mur—;" he stopped and asked, "How do you spell murdered?"

"THESE are pretty hard times, I can tell you, sir," explained a tramp, drawing the back of his hand over his eyes while he shut the other over a donation of ten cents. "Lots of familes who'd never think a year ago that they could mix up biscuit without cream now use water.

JOSH BILLINGS says—"There is one thing about a hen that looks like wisdom—they don't cackle much until they have laid their eggs. Sum pholks are always bragging and cackling what they are going tew do beforehand.

"BEN," said a father the other day to his delinquent son, "I am busy now, but as soon as I get through I mean to give you a confounded flogging." "Don't hurry yourself, pa," replied young patience, "I can wait."

A DOCTOR attending a punster who was very ill, apologized for being late one day by saying that he had to stop to see a man who had fallen down a well. "Did he kick the bucket, doctor?" groaned the punster.

"NO MAN," said a wealthy, but a weak-headed barrister, "should be admitted to the bar who has not an independent landed property." "May I ask, sir," said Mr. Curran, "how many acres make a wise acre?"

POLITENESS goes a long way. A judge said to a bad one, "Have you ever been sent up by me, sir?" "I have not yet had that honor, your Honor." "Ah, then you are entitled to a ride in the Black Maria."

AFTER a play a young Frenchman said to his friend, "I could play the lover better than that myself." She replied, "Then why in heaven's name don't you?"

AN IRISH laborer's apostrophe to a steam shovel: "Faith and yez can bate tin men shovelin', but yez can't vote." That was the pride of conscious citizenship.

IT MAY seem a paradox, but it is nevertheless a truth that, hit a man upon whatever part of the body you will, the blow is sure to go against his stomach.

A PROMINENT Philadelphia ice dealer gave a party, the other evening, and the envious people who weren't invited spoke of it as a "freezing reception."

"IF A dog's tail is cut off entirely, it will not interfere with his locomotion?" "Not exactly; it will not effect his carriage, but it will stop his wagon."

HERE is the newest floral sentiment: "If you wish for heart's ease don't look to marrigold."

EVEN in the hardest times clocks employ their regular number of hands.

WHY are obstinate people like facts? Because they are stubborn things.

HOW TO avoid crying out while having a tooth extracted—Hold your jaw.

THE first chiropodist in English history—William the Corn-curer.

FLOUR by any other name would smell as wheat.

SCIENTIFIC.

Magnetization of Ilmenite (Titanic Ironstone).—Dr. T. L. Phipson says: "Some fine specimens of ilmenite having been sent to my laboratory from Norway, it seemed a good opportunity to investigate the magnetic properties of this mineral. The composition of that which served in my experiments was; Titanic acid, 24·60; protoxide of iron, 72·10; Fe S_2, 3·06; manganese, trace; silicic acid, 1·24. Total, 100.

Its specific gravity was 4·8, and it acted with tolerable energy upon the magnetic needle. From the inspection of this action I concluded that it was possessed of a very considerable number of poles in close proximity to each other, so that scarcely two closely adjacent parts acted in the same manner upon the north pole of the needle; hence it was evidently built up by a mass of crystals. An elongated rectangular piece of this mineral was separated by a blow of the hammer; it measured 1½ inches in length and was about ¼ inch broad. This was placed upon a table and was submitted to magnetization by friction with good magnets for upwards of an hour. It was then found to have a pole at each extremity, which it certainly had not before, and was accordingly suspended to a piece of silk, and hung up in a quiet corner of the laboratory. It pointed constantly towards the north, and returned to that position when deviated. It continued to do so for some weeks; but one morning I found it pointing east-west, or nearly so; it had lost its acquired magnetism entirely, having retained it for rather more than a month.

This loss occurred rather suddenly, and I believe that it coincided with a magnetic storm of some intensity which happened about the time. If these experiments could be continued by some who have more time to devote to them, they might lead to some interesting results. It is possible that some minerals that show action upon the needle might be made magnetic in the above manner."—*Chemical News.*

Origin of Meteorites.—Dr. Mohr, from the analysis of meteorites, deduces the following, that the view maintained that meteorites were projectiles from the moon in which volcanoes were recognized, is quite untenable. It is fatal to this theory that the meteorites coincide with the periodically recurring swarm of shooting stars, which have a planetary orbit in space, because meteorites display no igneous structure, and cannot, consequently, have sprung from a volcano. The constituents of meteorites, Dr. Mohr affirms, such as oliveine, augite, anorthite, and their organic matter, prove that these bodies must have been formed upon a planet, warmed by the sun in absolute rest, and in the lapse of an enormous length of time, like the terrestrial silicates. Under what circumstances this planet has been shivered in fragments cannot be known. It must have had a large collection of waters, a sea, which has likewise been dispersed, and which is to be found in meteoric swarms and in comets. One peculiarity of meteorites, Dr. Mohr insists, is this, that when compared with our own terrestrial substances, we find in the former more productions of reduction. Thus in meteorites there is no ferric oxide, but metallic iron, sulphide of iron, and phosphide of nickel-iron. Upon our globe phosphorus is only found as phosphoric acid. Hence Dr. Mohr argues that the hypothetical planet or planets from whence meteorites have come must have been smaller than our globe, and had a less dense atmosphere containing less oxygen. Strange to say, the specific gravity of most meteorites, 3.375, corresponds closely with the calculated density of the planetoids between Mars and Jupiter.

Paper Making.—When rags were the only materials used, the production rested upon the consumption of linen, and up to the year 1500 the annual quantity was estimated at the rate of about one pound for each inhabitant; up to 1600, two pounds; to 1700, three pounds; to 1800, four pounds; and in this century it reaches five. About 1840 the use of china clay began in England, followed by aniline and the various rag substitutes, wood pulp, esparto, straw, and jute. These substitutes afforded an unlimited supply of raw material, and altogether changed the conditions of the paper industry. Before this time, when there was only a definite amount of raw material procurable, all of which was needed and used up in the manufacture, competition between paper makers depended solely upon their means of obtaining rags. The larger the supply of one manufacturer, the less by so much was the entire quantity consumed by the rest of the trade. When the different substitutes came in, any number of new factories were capable of being established, and the old ones could be illimitably extended, the only restraint being the fear in the mind of the manufacturer of a demand for the manufactured product. The old factories increased their operations, and new establishments were founded in a much greater number and extent than was compatible with the requirements of the public for paper. Within the last few years a larger proportionate amount of capital has been applied to paper manufacture than hitherto.—*British Stationer.*

Burning Gas from Wood and Petroleum.—The process of Messrs. Date and Eichbaum for making illuminating gas is sufficiently novel and interesting to warrant the following description of the system lately introduced into the town of Ingersoll, Ont. The retort benches (threes) here in use have some differences from the arrangement usual for coal gas. The upper retort is provided with an inner or interior retort of cast iron, into which a regulated supply of crude petroleum is fed by an air-compressing device. The operator having thus perfect control of the amount of oil introduced, a gas of any desired candle power can be made. The charging of the retorts and the operations in the process are as follows: One of the lower retorts is charged with 150 pounds of ordinary cord-wood, and as soon as gas begins to be evolved—which is almost instantly—by means of suitably arranged pipes and valves the wood gas is thrown into the upper retort, in which it comes in contact with the heavy vapors evolved from the petroleem. The two gases thus commingled are then passed over a lengthened heated surface, the resultant product being a fixed or permanent gas of any desired illuminating power, leaving little or no residuum. The charcoal resulting from the process is declared to more than pay for the wood employed.

The Evaporation from the Skins of Fruit.—By comparing the evaporation from apples with and without their outer skins, Just has arrived at the following conclusions: (1.) The resistance which the skin offers to evaporation is quite energetic at low temperatures, but diminishes sensibly above the temperature of 46 deg. until it becomes barely sensible at 97 deg. (2.) In the case of pared apples, a covering is formed from the dried exterior cells, which opposes rapid evaporation, (3.) This exterior covering is formed gradually, so that its retarding influence is scarcely felt for the first 24 hours, during which time evaporation continues very rapid. (4.) A similar covering of dried cells forms in the case of unpared apples, only after the exterior layer of cells has dried up very much. The application of these results to preparing dried apples shows that for their rapid production in the best condition they must be dried at as low a temperature as possible after having been pared.

—It is authentically stated that Gen. Butler has commenced to canvas in the Lowell district to learn what strength can be developed for him in the Congressional contest next fall.

It is a miserable state of mind to have a few things to desire, and many things to fear.—*Bacon.*

How to Save.

The way to save is to begin with little matters and to begin at once. No one ever made his way from povsrty to riches who scorned economy in small things, and could not comprehend the value of a cent. The poor man who would get ahead pecuniarily must learn that to save cent after cent—one at a time, if he can do no more—until he has a hundred of them, and so has a dollar, is a wise and noble thing for him to do. Having thus actually earned his first dollar, he will have acquired with it a power of self-denial, and a tenacity of purpose that will help him to save one dollar after another until he gets a hundred; and then he can save on until he becomes independent. 'But,' says one who has lived all his life without saving, "How can I lay by something for old age?" You must do as to money matters what a certain ancient school of philosophers did as to morals. These old sages used, on each night, to review their actions for the day, and see what they ought not to have done that they had done, and what they might have done better of the things which it had been necessary for them to do. So, too, you must every night review the actions of the day, and see what you have spent, and how you might have got more economically what it was necessary for you to obtain. Any one who will faithfully make such a review of his expenditures will be apt to find many opportunities for retrenchment and reform; and then, if he will, he can begin to save, and may acquire economical habits which will secure his future prosperity.

Passing Under the Rod.

It was the custom of the Jews to select the tenth of their sheep after this manner: The lambs were separated from the dams, and enclosed in a sheepcote, with only one narrow way out; the dams were at the entrance. On opening the gate, the lambs hastened to join the dams; and a man placed at the entrance, with a rod dipped in paint, touched every tenth lamb, and so marked it with his rod, saying, "Let this be holy." Hence saith the Lord by the prophet, "I will cause you to pass under the rod."—Ezek. xx: 37.

THE huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern Chemical Science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little Pellets or Granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seed*, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. IRA A. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

LYON & MACOMBER, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills." 21

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

From Jacob Bener, Esq., Druggist, Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa.:

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons:

Gents:—Please send me immediately half a gross of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as it is selling rapidly and gives good satisfaction. I have been selling the BALSAM for more than twenty years, and have always found it satisfactorily spoken of. I have had a number of customers who have realized incalculable benefit from the use of it in the first stages of consumption. I am never without it in my family, and administer it to any member of it whenever troubled with coughs, colds, lung and bronchial affections, and find it a most efficient remedy.

JACOB BENER.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all dealers. 5

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