Lapland.

A French traveler, M. Vandal, who recently visited Northern Sweden to see the "midnight sun" as it appears on the 24th of June, gives the following account of the country and its people: "If the Lapps deserve the palm of ugliness among all the inhabitants of old Europe, their country is assuredly the most frightful of our continent. Horror is its special characteristic; stony plains succeed dried up marshes, the soil only shows at long intervals, covered with a blackish moss. Yet we are crossing forests, but the firs composing them do not pass three feet in height. The zone of dwarf trees succeeds that of gigantic firs, like Lapps beside Scandinavians. Now and then a strip of cultivated land brings rest to the eye; rye and wheat ripen in forty days, and beneath an unsetting sun acquire a strange and rapid development. In the north, corn stalks are often taller than trees. Sometimes a few lowly flowers tinge the hillside with their sickly greenery, scarcely tall as grass which has just begun to grow. But these fugitive appearances do not last—the desert begins again. Tumble-down cabins, in which the cattle are shut up in winter, occur here and there on the plains, and only add through their ruinous appearance to the gloomy desolateness of the landscape. The country, nevertheless, is not without inhabitants; there are neither towns nor villages, but miserable buildings scattered along the river side appear at short intervals. Perched on blocks of stone, which in winter defend them against the assaults of the snow, they look rather like huts affording shelter to a nomad population than permanent shelters for the protection of families under a climate the most rigorous in the world. Broad skates stand up against the walls; their purpose is to bear the sledges which were used yesterday and will be used again tomorrow. On the threshold half-naked children gaze at us as we pass; their yellow hair thrown like a golden nimbus round their heads. Sometimes tall men smoke their pipes gravely before their door, all wearing red flannel shirts, scarlet caps and a kind of sleeveless vest in coarse woollen stuff, black or green. Under a sky without light, in a colorless country, the Finns have a passion for those bright tints and high tones of color which nature denies them. The women wear gowns striped blue and red and parti-colored bodices."

The night of June 24 is celebrated in Northern Sweden by a festival which has perpetuated itself from pagan times. In Finland it is preceded by a universal open air bath, taken by persons of both sexes and all ages. The day of the 24th is chosen by young folks for their betrothal on Mount Avasaxa. On the first rising of the sun, a hymn is sung by women. As soon as its full disk appears there is an explosion of joy; choruses are sung, long strings of dancers stream along the sides of the rounded plateau of the mountain, and bonfires mix their pale light with the sun's rays.

Prisoners Going to Siberia.

The saddest sight in Russia to a traveler is the manner in which civil prisoners are treated. It is a common spectacle to see 300 or 400 poor wretches on their way to Siberia under a military escort; for most of them are chained together in couples, while the women and children who have elected to share their bread-winners' lot have also to submit to be treated as criminals. Poorly clad, and apparently half starved, the wonder is that any of t he party should ever survive the dreadful journey. A Russian criminal condemned to exile is sent away with very little ceremony; but when an officer or other prisoner of note has been sentenced to banishment for life, he is dressed in full uniform, and led to a scaffold in some public place. In the presence of the crowd is made to kneel while his epaulets and decorations are torn from his coat, and his sword is broken over his head. He is declared legally dead, and his wife can consider herself a widow if she chooses. From the scaffold he starts on his journey for Siberia. His wife and children, sisters or mother can follow or accompany him if they choose, but only on condition that they share his exile. Mr. Arnold in his book entitled "Through Persia by Caravan," relates how, when passing through Russia, he saw a party of prisoners embarked on board a steamer on the river Volga.—They were positively caged amidships, so that every part of the interior could be seen, just as in the Zoological Gardens, with this difference—that in the case of the prisoners there was no overhanging roof to prevent rain or sunshine from pouring in upon their wretchedness, at the back of the cage common to all, without distinction of sex or age. And when all were secured, including the guiltless women and children, fights occur for the places least exposed to the east wind.

How They Eat in the Northwest.

A Manitoba letter says: Here is one bill of fare, as given by a traveler in the North, which may seem incredible, and yet I can vouch for it as not being a whit exaggerated: Seven men in thirteen days consumed two buffalo bulls, seven cabrideer, fifty pounds of pemmican—equal to half a buffalo—and a great many ducks and geese, and on the last day there was nothing to eat. This enormous quantity of meat could not have weighed less than 1,600 pounds at the very lowest estimate, which would have given a daily ration to each man of eighteen pounds! Incredible as this may seem, it is by no means impossible in a severe climate and living the active life these men lead. I remember camping with three half-breed plain hunters one evening beside a buffalo calf we had killed shortly before dusk. The men began cutting the animal up and feasting upon it. They were eating when I retired for the night, and were still hovering over the fire when I arose early in the morning. With the exception of the head, which was slowly roasting upon the coals, there was nothing left of the calf except the bones.

A Hat-Fan.

Robert Bacon, of Chicago, is an inventor. One of his devices is a fan-wheel, to be placed in a hat, and run by clock work. His idea is that such a machine would keep the head cool in the hottest weather, and prevent brain diseases. He set one of them going in his own hat, and the first thing he knew his hair was being wound up in the machinery. The spring was very stiff, and before he could release himself a large part of his hair was pulled out by t e roots.

SICK HEADACHE, Languor and Melancholy, generally spring from a Torpid Liver, a Disordered Stomach or Costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.

AGRICULTURAL.

PROFITS OF AN ORCHARD.—Here is a statement in a Western paper which may do for that particular locality, but will not be found to be of universal application: "Nothing is more common than to hear the complaint that there is no money in growing fruit; when the truth is, as I have had it demonstrated time and again, that there is more money taken from the orchard than from any crop on the farm, acre for acre. And, of all the fruits grown, the most staple and reliable is the apple. It is in universal demand and wanted in every month in the year. I asked, the other day, an old farmer of these parts, who has a farm of over two hundred acres in cultivation, twenty acres of which are in orchard: 'What crop on your farm pays you best?' He replied, without hesitation: 'My apple orchard of twenty acres pays me better than all the other acres of the farm!' This was a remarkable statement and yet I was not surprised at it. I know it to be literally true. This man has this year over two thousand barrels of choice apples, and for nearly four weeks has been sending to the Chicago market from $50 to $100 worth of apples daily; and the prospect is that he will keep this up for a long time to come. There is money in this orchard. In fact, it is the most profitable orchard I ever knew. And there are three reasons which contribute to this result: First, the proper varieties for profit were planted; second, the soil and location are just what they should be to produce the best results; and third, the man who cares for the orchard does his duty to the orchard."

A GREAT FARMER'S MAXIMS.—The successful life of Mr. Jacob Strawn, the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observation of the following maxims, originated by himself:

Make your fences high and strong so they will keep cattle and pigs out. If you have brush, make your lots secure, and keep the hogs from the corn.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock—they will rise early by force of circumstances.

Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise him; if he is a good one, pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as you feed yourselves, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry and regular habits are the best medicine prescribed for health.

When bad, rainy weather comes so you can't work out of doors, cut, split, and haul your wood, make your racks, fix your fences or gate, and patch the roof of your barn or house.

Study your own interest closely, and do not spend your time in electing Presidents, Governors, or other smaller officers, or talk of hard times, and spend your time in whittling store boxes.

Take your time and make calculations; do things in a hurry but do them at the proper time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

SURFACE MANURE.—in old times it was the universal custom to plough under manure, and to do it as soon as possible in order to avoid, as was supposed, the waste by evaporation; but it has been found in recent times that it is far better to apply manure to the surface. The reason of this is that the escaping odor from the manure is simply ammonia, and this in the main is nitrogen. The earth itself has, however, the power of absorbing nitrogen from the atmosphere, and thus can get at any time all of this it needs. The chief value of manure is in the salts it contains, and these are carried through the earthy articles chiefly by the aid of water; so that if on the surface of the earth the rains can carry these salts with it, but there is nothing to bring them up if buried down. Besides, the action of the atmosphere on the manure renders it the better for plant food. For these reasons, as well as from actual experience, we say the nearer the surface manure is kept the better.

OUR grandmothers had notions, and we laugh at them, but we shall have to go back to their ideas. We want more white-wash—not for public men or governmental administration, but for our dwellings and fruit trees. Fashion has covered our walls with paper and paint, both unwholesome, and more or less poisonous; while the white-wash brush being disowned, the cellars are not sweetened, and cobwebs, mould, and taint accumulate the summer long, and lice and moths make their homes on the fruit trees unmolested. Some wiseacre has said that white-washing the trees will stop up the pores and injure them. Nonsense! White-wash will kill lice, drive away the moths, and do the trees good, while in the cellar and on the kitchen walls it is health.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CORN FODDER FOR MILCH COWS.—Those who have provided some fodder crop will keep up the supply of milk; those who have not, will now regret their neglect. There are some farmers who make more than others; some make but little, but the best might often do a little better, and at this season the truth comes home.

The True Gentleman.

"He is above a low act. He cannot stoop to commit a fraud. He invades no secret in keeping of another. He takes selfish advantage of no man's mistakes. He is ashamed of innuendoes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is not one thing to a man's face and another to his back. If by accident he comes into possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes them into instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter in at his window, or lie open before him in unregarded exposure, are secret to him. He profanes no privacy of another however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, bonds and secureties, notices to trespassers, are not for him. He may be trusted out of sight—near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feelings. He insults no man. If he has a rebuke for another, he is straightforward, open, and manly. He cannot descend to scurrility. Billingsgate does not lie on his track. Of woman, and to her, he speaks with decency and respect. In short, whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every one. He is not always dressed in broadcloth. "Some people," says a distinguished bishop, "think a gentleman means a man of independent fortune—a man who fares sumptuously every day; a man who need not labor for his daily bread None of these makes a gentleman—not one of them—nor all of them together. I have known men of the roughest exterior who had been used all their lives to follow the plow and to look after horses, as thorough gentlemen in heart as any nobleman who ever wore a ducal coronet. I mean, I have known them as unselfish, I have known them as truthful, I have known them as sympathizing; and all these qualities go to make what I understand by the term *a gentleman.*"

"It is a noble privilege which has been sadly prostituted; and what I want to tell you, is, that the humblest man who has the coarsest work to do, yet if his heart be tender, and pure and true, can be, in the most emphatic sense of the word, *a gentleman,*—*The Christian Statesman.*

DOMESTIC.

LOCATION OF HOUSES.—The *Science of Health* has some sensible suggestions on this topic, which are appropriate here:

Houses should be built on upland ground with exposure to sunlight on every side. During epidemics it has been noted by physicians that deaths occur more frequently on the shady side of the street than on the sunny side; and in the hospitals physicians have testified to the readiness with which diseases have yielded to treatment in sunny rooms, while in shaded rooms they have proved intractable.

Let there be no bogs, no marshes, no stagnant water in the neighborhood. Then let the cellars be thoroughly drained. Inattention to this subject has caused the death of many a person. No father or mother should rest one moment in peace while their innocent children are sleeping in rooms over damp and mouldy cellars. Cellars should not only be drained, but thoroughly ventilated—otherwise the house must be unwholesome.

Let the drains also be constructed for the conduction of slops and sewage of all kinds to a common reservoir, at a distance from the dwelling, to be used for fertilizing purposes.

GERANIUMS DRIVE OFF SNAKES.—Every species of snake may be permanently driven away from an infested place by planting geraniums. In South Africa the Caffer people thus rid their premises of snakes. A missionary of South Africa had his parsonage surrounded by a narrow belt of geraniums, which effectually protected the residence from any kind of snake. A few yards away from this geranium belt a snake would occasionally be found. It is well known that the whole geranium genus is highly redolent of volatile oils—lemon-scented, musk-scented and peppermint-scented. What, therefore, is a very pleasant nosegay for a man, is repugnant to the serpent tribe.

CURE FOR INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.—Live temperately, avoid liquor, take a daily sponge bath, wear flannel next the skin, and take every morning one-half pint of fresh milk from the cow, mixed with a wineglass of the expressed juice of green horehound. A person who has tried this remedy says that four weeks' use of the horehound and milk relieved the pains of his breast, and gave him the ability to breathe deep, long and free, strengthened and harmonized his voice, and restored him to a better state of health than he had enjoyed for years. The remedy, to be effective, must be continued for some time.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—Soak over night two heaping tablespoonfuls of tapioca; in the morning drain off the water; beat the yolks of two eggs with half a cup of sugar, a little nutmeg, and the tapioca; stir all into a quart of boiling milk; boil ten minutes, and pour into a pudding-dish. Beat the whites of the eggs to a froth with a little sugar, flavor with lemon or vanilla, spread smoothly over the cream, and put it into the oven and brown. To be eaten cold.

SAVE THE CELERY LEAVES.—The leaves and green tops of celery may be made useful after the following fashion. Most housekeepers throw them away. This is the better plan: Dry them thoroughly in the oven, then pulverize to a fine powder, and they make a very delicious seasoning for soup, the aroma and strength of the celery being remarkably preserved. After being pulverized, the powder should be kept in a jar or closed bottle to preserve the strength.

ECONOMICAL DISH.—Scrape all the adhering particles from a well picked ham bone and chop them very fine—so fine that they are reduced almost to a pulp. Mix into this a small quantity of French prepared mustard very smoothly, and you have a nice ingredient to put on bread for luncheons. Any small pieces of cold meat, or turkey, chicken or game, is just as good for this purpose.

SOUR STOMACH: — A sufferer from want of appetite and sour stomach can be greatly benefited by leaving all medicines alone, and for a time existing entirely on milk and lime water; a teaspoonful of lime water to a tumbler of milk. If this disagrees in any way, increase the quantity of lime water.

FOR CROUP, take a knife or grater, and grate or shave in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; mix with it about twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quick as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will be afforded.

RELIEF for dyspepsia: Burn alum until the moisture in it is evaporated; then take as much as you can take on a dime, about half an hour before eating. Three or four days probably will answer; but take it until cured.

Occupation of Anglo-Saxon Women

The ladies of the Anglo-Saxon household were not idle in their bower. The distaff was generally the distinguishing implements of the lady of the family. King Alfred, in his will, made soon after the year 880, said that his grandfather had bequeathed his lands to the spear-side, and not to the spindle-side. Spinning, weaving, sewing, carding wool, beating flax, and washing garments were considered occupations equally fitting for queens and princesses, as for women of ordinary ranks. The daughters of King Edward, Alfred's successor employed themselves in the labors of the distaff and the needle. Before the Norman period, English ladies were celebrated, even on the Continent, for their skill in spinning, weaving and embroidering; and one of the early Norman writers tells us how the French admired the beautiful dresses of the English nobility, and adds that English women excel all others in needle-work, and in the art of embroidering with gold. English girls are spoken of, in the life of Saint Augustine, as employed in skillfully ornamenting the ensigns of the priesthood and royalty with gold and pearl and precious stones. Queen Emma wife of King Canute, worked, with her own hands, a stuff bordered in its whole extent with gold and precious stones arranged in pictures.

An Alpine Avalanche.

In the summer of 1864, a party of tourists, while visiting the Alps, climbed with great difficulty to an elevated and snow-covered plateau, in order to obtain a better view of Swiss scenery, and contrast the beauty and richness of midsummer below with the bleakness and sterility of midwinter around and above them. In play they rolled the moist snow into large balls, they crowded it over the edge of the plateau. In falling it struck softer snow, which immediately gave way, and soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain side burying and destroying everything in its course. As the handful of snow became the irresistable avalanche, so the hacking cough with sore throat and Catarrh, if neglected, speedily develops into that dread destroyer, Consumption. In the early stages, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect a cure, though if the blood be affected or impoverished it must be purified and enriched by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the liver and bowels kept active by his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Many who despaired of life and had been given up to die by physicians and friends, owe their restoration to the above remedies.

ELY, Linn Co., Iowa, May 8, 1877.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I was prostrated some three years since with pleuro pneumonia, which left me with a troublesome cough, that gradually grew worse until physicians gave me up to die with consumption. I tried several remedies, that are advertised to cure consumption, but without obtaining any relief or benefit. Seeing your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets advertised, I concluded to try them, and I found them to be all that you claim for them. My restoration has remained complete for over two years. Inclosed find $1.50 for a copy of your Common Sense Medical Adviser.

Ever gratefully yours,
JASON C. BARTHOLOMEW.

HUMOROUS.

GETTING HER FATHER'S CONSENT.—A merchant tailor having accumulated a competency in his trade, determined to throw aside his shears and spend the remainder of his life upon a farm. He purchased several hundred acres of land and there was a 'fishing ground' on the estate. Mr. C., the ex-merchant, was delighted with his new occupation, and he devoted his best efforts with untiring zeal to farming. Being hard of hearing, he often made ludicrous blunders, which excited the mirthfulness of his friends and customers. His graceful and beautiful daughter was at boarding-school at the time her father kept the farm. She had a lover, and promised to marry him, provided he could gain the consent of her parent to the matrimonial alliance.

The young man traveled south as far as the iron horse would take him in that direction. On the morning after his arrival, while strolling about the village, he met a plain old gentleman, dressed in homespun, and inquired of him if there were any conveyances to hire.

"Principally pike and mullet," said he.

"You misunderstand me. I merely—"

"From a shilling to eighteen pence a pound."

"Do you intend to insult me?"

"I will let you have a large quantity for a shilling."

"I have a good notion to give you a caning for your impertinence."

"Well if you do not choose to give it, I know who will."

"I should like to know if there are any more such fools as you in this place."

"We shall make another haul in the morning before daylight."

At this instant a gentleman made his appearance, and the stranger stated his grievance to him. He said:

"I have been asking this old man a few civil questions, and he has given me the most impertinent answers."

"O, he is deaf!" exclaimed the third party. "Deaf as a post! But he is a fine old gentleman. He deals in fish, and so do I. He may think I am endeavoring to undersell him. Favor me by writing your questions on a scrap of paper."

The young man commenced writing, when the old farmer fisherman interrupted him with the remark.

"I will not take a note of hand. Cash on the nail or no trade."

"He was preparing a note," said the last comer.

"Call me a brute, do you?" exclaimed Mr. C. "Then take that;" and suiting the action to the word, he dealt him a blow straight from the shoulder, which prostrated him.

By this time the note was finished, when the old gentleman found out his mistake. The stranger discovered that he had been picking a quarrel with his prospective father-in-law.

"Mr. C. made an apology, and invited both parties to dine. The front door of his house commanded a view of a meadow in which a cow was feeding, and while Mr. C. was looking in that direction, the young lover commenced:

"I am acquainted with your daughter."

"She is a fine beast," remarked the old gentleman, looking at the cow.

"Your daughter!" screamed the young man. "I have the honor to be well acquainted with her."

She is a noble animal," was the response.

"Confound the old cow!" said the young man in a whisper. "I wish she was out of sight.

"I'm speaking about your amiable and accomplished daughter."

"She is very kind, indeed—never breaks down the fences, never kicks over the pail, never stays away like the other brutes that I have."

"You don't understand me, sir. I was speaking of your daughter at boarding-school."

"No, I never put a board on her face; she never does any mischief at all."

"Your daughter!" shouted the young man.

"Did you say I ought to?"

"No, sir, I was speaking of your daughter, the young lady away from home."

"O, yes, I have plenty of room, but I think she is too old to keep much longer. To tell you the truth, I have a mind to shut her up in the stable and feed her on chop stuff a few weeks."

"Great heavens!" remarked the young man to himself; "what shall I do? This deafness will be the death of me! I will try once more, and if this effort fails, I will resort to paper and pencil again."

"I should like to say a word or two to you respecting your daughter."

"I will let the butcher have her by and by, if he will give me my price," said the old man with emphasis.

As a last resort, the young man used his pencil and paper, showed his letters of introduction, handsomely endorsed by men whose opinion was good on the delicate question on the tapis. After a little cross-questioning and a little hesitation, the old gentleman gave his consent; and when the parties were married, he declared it was the best haul he had made in his life.

A FATHER of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was: "I have three sons, and they have each five sisters." "Mercy!" replied the interrogator; "what a family!"

SCIENCE, with all its accuracy and precision in many directions, has never been able to make out to the satisfaction of thinking minds why a servant girl always has more cousins than any other living creature.

"MADAME," said an impertinent boarder to his landlady, "your butter is too aristocratic for my democratic taste. It is one of the cases in which sweetness is preferable to rank.

WHAT man is allowed to sit before the Queen with his hat on? Her coachman.

"THERE'S music in the air." Song of the mosquito.

Migrating of Fruit.

Sometimes fruits are transported by running streams and ocean currents. The fruits of Fennel are exactly like minature boats; and Funchal or Fennel Bay, in the Island of Maderia, owes its name to the plant, colonized there by the seeds that have safely made the voyage from the mainland, In like manner, hazelnuts, walnuts, and many other kind of nuts have been carried by currents to a new home beyond the seas. For a long time the source of the large cocoanuts that drift about in the Indian Ocean, and are finally stranded on the coast of Malabar, remained a mystery. These gigantic fruits, some of them are more than eighteen inches in diameter, and weighing from forty to fifty pounds, are not the produce of any neighboring country, and the Hindoos called them "sea cocoas," supposed that they are supplied by some unknown plant. It has since been discovered that they are the produce of the Loidoicea, a magnificent palm growing on the Seychelles Islands, which lie on the eastern coast of Africa, more than 1,200 miles from the nearest point of Indian territory. The currents of the Pacific Ocean carry out cocoanuts and other fruits from the American continent to enormous distances in a similar manner. These find a resting place on the coral ridges, which are raised up from the bottom of the sea by the ceaseless labor of polyps; here they germinate, and soon cover with brilliant verdure what had formerly been a rock almost invisible to navigators.—*London Garden.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Aero-Hydraulic Calico Treatment Etc.—The London *Times* describes a new invention, by which all the colors in the pattern of a fabric are "driven" at the same instant, completely through the stoutest materials, or through ten or more thicknesses of calico, silk, and similar goods, which, thus treated, show no wrong side,—the claim being that by this method a much better and more durable article can be produced, and this, too, at an actual reduction in the cost.

In addition to the materials already named, it is asserted that in regard to carpets, by the aid of this machine, half the expenditure of labor hitherto required can turn out at least three times the length of felt carpet in a given time, as compared with existing processes, and that the carpet so treated will remain bright until completely worn out, or it may be turned. Nor is there any waste of dye, as in the ordindry process of stamping each color separately, for every particle of dye not fixed in the material, flows back to the tanks and is used over again.

A peculiar difficulty, it seems, at first experienced in the working of this novel machine, was in not being able to produce two colors of equal density; but by a unique arrangement of the valves, by which the dye, that at every stroke becomes partially exhausted, is replenished, this trouble is practically overcome. The colors appear precisely alike on both sides. By means of this process, too, concentrated dyes are advantageously made use of, whereas by the ordinary system in vogue, the dyes are very much diluted.

Spectrum of Candle and Gas Lights.—With the aid of the spectral photometer MM. Vogel and Mueller have examined the most common sources of light with regard to their intensity in different parts of the spectrum, and have reached the following, among other results: The light of a wax candle is in the blue weaker than that of the stearin and paraffin candle. Petroleum shows in blue greater intensity than oil. A petroleum lamp with the wick newly cut emits more blue and violet rays than when it has burnt some time. A gas flame is in red and blue and violet brighter than a petroleum flame. The individual parts of flames which show a considerable difference as to total intensity differ but little with regard to different parts of the spectrum. A petroleum lamp emits more refrangible rays than a Silber oil lamp, but the reverse in this case with a Silber lamp burnt with petroleum, as compared with the same ordinary petroleum lamp. A comparison of a petroleum lamp with a Drummond limelight led to the result that the Drummond lime light has a considerably greater intensity in the spectrum from green downwards, this being even doubled in the blue and violet colors.

At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, Professor Riley gave some account of the American blister beetle. It appears that although a near relative of this insect, the cantharis, or Spanish fly, has long been used in pharmacy, little is yet known of its habits in early life. The same mystery has hung over the American blisterer. In certain years these insects appear in sufficient numbers to prove very destructive to potatoes, tomatoes, beans, and other garden vegetables. Professor Riley has discovered that in the larva state these insects prey upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust, and he has raised several specimens upon such food, and observed their changes. In its first shape after hatching, the insect is adapted to a life above the ground, but not to burrowing; it attaches itself to bees and sucks their honey; and this is also true of it in its second transformation. In its third shape it is armed with powerful mandibles and claws; it loves darkness better than light, and takes naturally to an underground existence. Technical details were given of the insect's anatomy in the three different forms.

A useful and easily applied test for salicylic acid has been submitted by M. H. Kolbe, of the Chemical Society of Paris. He dissolves one-half gram of the acid in five c. c. of alcohol, pours the solution (which ought to be clear) into a flat glass vessel, and allows it to evaporate exposed to the air. The salicylic acid then remains in the form of a ring of crystalline efflorescence. If its quality is good the ring is white. If the acid had not been purified by crystallization, but merely precipitated, the color of the ring is to a greater or less degree yellow. But if the color is brown or brownish the salicylic is too impure for medical purposes.

Regarding the magnetization of tubes of steel M. Gaugain, in a note submitted to the French Academy of Sciences, says that if a neutral cylindrical bar of steel, at ordinary temperature, be introduced into a magnetized tube of steel and withdrawn after a few seconds, it will be found weakly magnetized in the same sense as the tube. If, however, after insertion, the entire arrangement be heated with a lamp to about 300, and then if the core be drawn from the tube it will be found to have assumed an inverse magnetism, and the tube itself to have parted with a large proportion of the magnetism it originally possessed.

In a paper on the meteorology of forests, by Dr. Breitenhouer, it is asserted that in these forests where the undergrowth is dense the rain-fall and evaporation are great, but when the thicket is destroyed, both the rain-fall and the evaporation decrease very perceptibly.

MM. Hardy and Galols have succeeded in discovering the active principle of the Gormbl arrow poison. It is of the nature of an alkaloid, and a single crystal placed under the skin of a frog's foot caused cessation of the action of the heart almost instantly.

Rock crystal, on account of the stability of its physical properties, has been adopted as the standard of weight by the directors of the Imperial Mint of Germany.

Nourishing Blood.

The blood imparts to the body the elements which are essential to its existence. When these are insufficiently supplied, its energies begin to flag, there is a loss of flesh, the muscles grow flaccid, the reflective powers lose vigor—every function is disturbed, every organ weakened. Under these circumstances, it is obvious that the constitution must soon give way unless the vital fluid is enriched. To accomplish this object, recourse should be had without delay to that grand fertilizer of the blood, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes assimilation of the food and is the means of rendering the circulation rich and active. The good effects of the great tonic are speedily apparent in a gain of bodily vigor and mental energy. A regular action of the various organs also results from its use, the good work of bodily reform goes rapidly on, and eventually health is established upon a sure basis.

Coughs and Colds

yield readily to Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, which is a most agreeable remedy. It heals the soreness, loosens the phlegm and expels it from the system with scarcely an effort on the part of the patient.

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