Women of Venice.

The famous beauty of the Venetian women whom Titian, Glorione and Paul Veronese painted in the likeness of flowing, voluptuous creatures, whose hair had stolen the glory of the sun, and whose flesh rivalled the beauty of the peach—how can one describe them when they are never seen save upon those brilliant canvases. If there is a golden haired women in Venice besides the sunny haired American at the United States Consulate, we have thus far failed to see her. If there is any peachy flesh in woman's form it is hidden from our eyes. If there are any other Venetian women than the long-faced, large-nosed, black-haired type, with whole mediæval castles and gothic cathedrals of false hair piled over their brows, and whole inches of powder laid upon their faces who meet us at every turn, then they are evidently too precious for mortal gaze, and are hidden away somewhere like new Danaes in the paternal tower. Nowhere in the world save, perhaps in Brighton, England, does such a lavish use of powder prevail as in Italy. We thought the Neapolitan lady had reached the last possible limit of its use when we saw them going boldly about looking like ghastly masks, through which looked burning eyes. But it remained to come to Venice to see the Neapolitans outdone, for where the Neapolitan only whitens her face, the Venetian covers herself with it from head to foot, so that hair, eyebrows, face dress and sometimes even the flounces of her skirt, are as white as were the masqueraders in the "Miller's Pretty Daughter." It can scarcely be supposed that the type of Venetian beauty has so radically changed since 400 years ago, when the most glowing rays of the Renaissance gathered upon Venetian canvases, and made Titian's beauties, and the ampler splendor of Paul Veronese's women to be the marvel of subsequent ages. It is probably true that scarcely a natural beauty ever was painted by one of those masters, and that every bit of that gorgeous flesh and every lock of that splendid hair was the painter's copy, of the product of hair dyes and cosmetics; and that the Venetian women then were in reality no more beautiful than they are now. In the matter of tight-lacing, too, the Italian idea seems that which prevailed in our country at the beginning of the present century. One wonders how they breathe, these lily-wasted, whose iron corset bones show so plainly through their dresses that iron itself can do no more in the way of compression. One wonders they do not break in two and go walking off like the strange creature that a maniac American painter used to paint at the Gigi studio in Rome last winter. This poor fellow, who had been a clergyman, knew nothing whatever of art, and the mania to paint had come upon him only with the shattering of his intellect. As his manuel skill was unequal to anything more complicated than the painting of trousers and petticoats, he always did his model only from the waist downwards, and then magnificently framed and sought to sell his paintings of headless, shoulderless and waistless skirts and trousers, convinced that the patron who asked for more failed to understand the loftiest purposes of art.

Chocolate in the Rough.

The (cacao) tree is about as long in attaining its growth as the orange tree. It may produce in the third year from the seed, but it does not reach its full bearing period until at the age of seven or eight. It is a tender plant during the first stages of its growth, and, like the coffee, must be shaded by some broad-leaved plants like the plantain or banana, which, of quicker growth, are set out near the seed at time of planting. Heat and moisture are indispensable to its existence, but one without the other proves fatal to its growth. Once started in life with an acre or so of cacao trees, the negro asks for nothing more; his wife and children gather the harvest, and he enjoys an idle existence, as only a negro knows how. The fruit of the cacao resembles somewhat an over-ripe cucumber about six inches in length, oval and pointed. Many of the pods grow right out of the trunk of the trees, hanging by short stems, and remind one of tailless rats. Some are green, some yellow, crimson, or purple, some variegated by veins of different colors. Each pod is divided into five longitudinal cells containing a sweetish, agreeable pulp, in which are enveloped the seeds, from twenty to thirty in number—a white pulpy substance, in a thin shell. When the first is mature it is gathered, and the seeds removed and dried. Sometimes they are buried in sand or dry earth, for the purpose of absorbing the moisture and pulp. Great care is necessary in curing them, as they mould easily, and the planters generally provide large platforms on wheels on which the seeds are spread, which they run out from under a shelter on sunshiny days. The native method of preparing chocolate from the seeds is to roast them and grind finely on a warm, smooth stone. When well kneaded it forms a tenacious paste which, with the addition of a little sugar, is made into small rolls or sticks.

The Coast of Railway Cars.

Under examination by the New York State Committee on Railway Affairs, a leading member of one of our largest car building companies, Mr. Gilbert testified that the average price of box cars is from $400 to $450. In 1872 they were as high as $1,200. A milk car costs about $100 more than an ordinary box freight car, that is, when the box is not changed. A baggage car truck and a passenger car truck are about the same. The price of a baggage car varies from $2,000 to $2,500. The cheapest style of Wagner's drawing-room cars may be made for $8,000; the usual price is $12,000. This includes all the furnishing. The cheaper drawing-room cars, four wheels, are made for $10,000. The ordinary mail car costs from $2,000 to $3,000; distributing cars more. Cars for the New York Elevated Railroad cost from $2,500 to $3,000. The best ordinary passenger cars built cost $4,200; the last built for the Hudson river road cost $5,400, including a heater and some extra fixtures. Small cars for carrying ore cost $200, Mr. Gilbert had never made coal cars or tank cars for oil.

—There are $10,000,000 worth of gold bricks in a single vault in the mint at Philadelphia.

AGRICULTURE.

Poisons in Farmers' Hands.—The great increase, during the past thirty years in the variety and number of insects which destroy the farmer's crops has made it necessary, for purposes of defence, to purchase and have upon the premises some very active poisonous agents, mineral and vegetable. Among these may be named Paris green, for destroying the potato beetle; hellebore powder, for the currant worms, rose bugs, etc.; and strychnine, for crows, black-birds, etc., in cornfields. These comprise some of the most potent and deadly poisons known to science. By far the most dangerous is Paris green, because it has come into such general use that it is found in almost every farmhouse in the country. Now, it is a well-known principle in human conduct that familiarity with danger engenders indifference, carelessness, and negligence, and consequently, however timid and cautious one may be in the first handling of dangerous implements or agents, in the course of time extraordinary safeguards are not thought of, and great recklessness succeeds to extreme caution. We were impressed with this fact by fortunately happening to observe a farmer in the hurry of haying time, in July, seize a wooden stirrer, which had been used to mix Paris green with flour, and thrust it into a stone pitcher containing oatmeal and water, designed for the men in the field. Of course the peril was instantly pointed out, the beverage was thrown away, and perhaps his life was saved. It was an incident well calculated to create a feeling of apprehension in regard to the employment of this poison by farmers. It was kept in a tool house, where also was the package of oatmeal, and here the mixing of the poison and the beverage took place. The stirrer, covered with the green powder, was the implement nearest at hand, and it was thoughtlessly seized in the hurry of the moment. All these conditions and circumstances show great carelessness, but it is greater than that shown by others, in different ways? We fear not. In the first place, no poisonous substances should be stored on farm premises, unless it be in an unused cellar or outbuilding. It is better to make a tight box, large enough to hold all the poisons needed to be kept on hand, together with dredging boxes, stirrers, etc., and place this in a secure place away from tools, food and animals. Again, in using Paris green in gardens, care must be observed that no peas, beans or other vegetables, are in close proximity to the potatoes, as the powder might fall or be blown upon them, and thus reach the dining-table and cause mischief. These poisons are of immense benefit to farmers.

Packing Eggs.—It is no uncommon occurrence in cities to see a grocer unpacking eggs, many of which have been broken, thus disfiguring many others. This is a matter to which those who are about sending eggs long distances to market should give the closest attention. Never use chaff. Oats are good, but rather costly. Fine cut hay or straw are the best and most available materials and should always be sweet and dry. Put three inches of this at the bottom of the package, then a layer of eggs with the end toward the side of the package, but not touching the side by an inch or more; then put on several inches of packing, pressing down gently with a follower; remove all but an inch in depth of the packing and put in another layer of eggs in the same way as the first, taking care that the packing is pressed between the ends of the eggs and the side of the package, and so continue until the last layer is in, which should be covered with at least two inches of packing and an inch of hay, and the cover of the package pressed down closely. Eggs packed in this way can be transported long distances without injury.

Squashes for Winter Use.—At present there are few more profitable crops than squashes. The Hubbard and other long-keeping varieties may be preserved with little difficulty till the approach of spring. From this time till appearance of early vegetables there is an extensive demand for them at good prices. Baked winter squash is an excellent substitute for sweet potatoes. They also make fine puddings and pies. During the past few years there has been quite a demand for squashes in the east, City bakers use large quantities of them for making pies. They are excellent for feeding poultry during the winter. Late squashes may be raised to good advantage in connection with early sweet corn or peas. The latter will be out of the way before the vines of the former have made much growth. Four or five rows of corn, peas, or early vegetables may be raised between two rows of squashes. In gathering squashes to keep over the winter a small portion of the vine should be cut off with the stem. Great care should be taken to prevent bruising them. They may be kept in an unoccupied room in the house, beneath which there is a fire, or in a dry cellar. They should be examined occasionally to ascertain if any of them show marks of decay. Those that commence to rot can be cut in slices and dried, stewed and sliced in cakes, or they may be fed to good advantage to pigs or poultry.

Belgian Horses.—The Belgian draft horses are usually bays or blacks, and their origin is involved in obscurity. From the earliest period known to history, the country along the coast in the northern part of France, and as far north as Holland, including what was once known as Flanders, has been famous for its immense draft horses, and it was from this country that Great Britain originally drew the foundation for all its draft breeds. For many years, however, the draft horses of Great Britain have been bred with the care and skill characteristic of intelligent breeders of that island, and several distinct types of draft horses have been evolved from the Flemish original, none of which are exactly the same as the present Belgium draft horse.

Thoroughbred animals are not for the working farmer; they are not so profitable as grades. There are thousands of grade cows which will surpass an average thoroughbred in yield of milk and butter. The farmer's plan is to procure and keep, or use, the best bull he can find, raise the heifer calves, and select the best of these to breed from pure-breed males again.

Why recommend the planting of corn for forage when there are so many other highly recommended grasses and forage plants? We answer, because corn will produce about as much to the acre as anything else, is easier cultivated and more apt to try it on a large scale.

The Ohio wool-growers will petition Congress to maintain the present rates of duty on imported wool and woolen goods.

Tobacco was such a profitable crop in Wisconsin last year that the farmers intend to go into the business more extensively.

A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you; it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers.

DOMESTIC.

Fritters.—Peel and core three large apples; then cut them across in slices rather less than half an inch thick; put them in a flat dish with half a tumbler of brandy or sherry, and strew plenty of powdered sugar over them. Let them remain covered for a couple of hours, then take each piece separately, dip it in batter so that it is well covered with it, and fry a golden color in plenty of hot lard. Lay the fritters in front of the fire, and when all are done pile them up on a napkin, shake plenty of powdered loaf sugar over them, and serve. A very delicate batter is made thus: Beat up one tablespoonful of brandy, one of pure, fresh olive oil and a little cold water, with the yolk of one egg; add a pinch of salt, then work in sufficient flour to make, with the addition of more water as much batter as will be wanted. It should be of the consistency of thick cream. Just before using, whisk the whites of two eggs to a froth and mix them lightly but effectually with the batter.

To Boil Rice Savannah Fashion.—Take one pound of rice and pick it over thoroughly. Put on the fire in a porcelain or tin-lined pot, three quarts of water, with two even tablespoonfuls of salt. Let the water come to a boil. Wash the rice in three waters. Throw the rice in the water when it is at the full boil, and boil rapidly twenty minutes. Put the cover on and drain the water entirely off. Cover the pot, shake well, and put on the back of the stove, where it is not too hot, for fifteen minutes. This evaporates any of the water. Shake the rice into the dish you wish to serve it in. Never use a spoon. Rice should never be glutinous.

Baby Saved.—We are so thankful to say that our baby was cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.

Bee Hives.—Take two quarts of flour and mix with it a large cup of soft sponge, raised very light; add a cup of sugar, a little salt and two eggs, with half a cup of melted butter; mix to a soft dough with warm milk; stone a large cup of raisins, wash them in boiling water; when the dough is very light roll it out very thin, and cut into half inch strips—half a yard long; stick the raisins into the strips alternately; then roll up like a bee hive. Let them rise on a flat tin until quite light, and bake quickly in a hot oven.

Alexander Pudding.—Have ready a dish of stewed apples, sweetened and seasoned with lemon peel. Put a layer of bread crumbs on the bottom of your baking dish, with bits of butter mingled, then a layer of apples. Continue in this way until the dish is evenly filled. Bake long enough to allow the butter to be well melted. When it is browned, take off, and soften the surface with some of the syrup of the apples, left out for the purpose. Beat up the whites of six eggs, sweeten and season with vanilla. Spread this over the pudding and let it brown in the oven. It is very nice eaten hot or cold, according to fancy, with cream.

Grave Run Mills, Baltimore co., Md. Messrs. Kennedy & Co.:—The Carboline is making young hair come on my bald head.

Peter F. Shearer.

This is a fair sample of the certificates which are received daily at the Pittsburg office.

To Bronze Plaster Statues.—In bronzing plaster statues, the powder is dusted over the statue while it is yet sticky from a coat of turpentine varnish. The best way is first to give a few coats of alcholic shellac varnish, and then the coating of turpentine varnish, as otherwise the latter is too quickly absorbed. Let it stand till half dry and sticky, and then dust over any color of bronze-powder to suit the case.

Cup Cake.—Five eggs, one cup butter, two cups sugar, three cups flour, two teaspoons of pearl ash; beat the egg separately, cream the sugar and butter together, add to them the yolks, and after they are well beaten mix in the whites and the flour, dissolve the pearl ash in milk and stir in just before baking.

Green Tomato Sauce.—Cut up two gallons of green tomatoes, take three gills black mustard seed, three tablespoons dry mustard, two and a half of black pepper, one and one half allspice, four of salt, two of celery seed, one quart each of chopped onions, and sugar, and two and a half quarts good vinegar, a little red pepper to taste. Beat the spices and beat all together until well done.

Buckwheat Cakes.—To one quart of warm water add two-thirds of a teacup of good yeast and the same of sour milk; thicken to a nice batter and set to rise over night; just before you put them on the gridiron dissolve enough soda in warm water to sweeten them. If you do not have plenty of sour milk you can leave it out every other stirring. This amount of yeast will run the cakes for three weeks.

Whooping-Cough.—A cure for whooping cough—a teaspoonful of castor oil to a teaspoonful of molasses. Give a teaspoonful of the mixture whenever the cough is troublesome, it will afford relief at once, and in a few days it will effect a cure. The same medicine relieves the croup, however violent the attack.

Truth and Honor.—Query:—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. Ed. See another column.

Rice Pudding.—To three pints milk add one teacupful rice, one tenspoonful ground cinnamon, small lump butter, pinch of salt, sweeten to taste and put in a hot oven. Keep it stirred until the rice is soft, then eat hot or cold.

Plain Beef Soup.—One gallon cold water, one pound beef, two tablespoonfuls rice. Let this boil, then add an onion; boil an hour. Peel and slice eight potatoes; wash them in warm water; add them to the soup with a seasoning of salt and pepper; stir frequently; boil another hour, and then serve.

Soup for an invalid.—Cut in small pieces one pound of beef or mutton, or a part of both; boil gently in two quarts of water; take off the scum, and when reduced to a pint, strain it. Season with a little salt, and take a teacupful at a time.

Jumbles.—One cupful of butter, two of sugar, one of milk, six of flour, half a nutmeg, one teaspoonful soda; roll them out, cut with a tin cutter, brush, them over with the white of an egg, and sift granulated sugar on before baking.

Mustard.—One cup of vinegar, two tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon butter, half a tablespoon celery seed. Mix well; let it come to a good boil, then stir in two tablespoons mustard.

Headache, Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, remove all biliousness, and produce regular evacuations of the bowels.

HUMOROUS.

A Double Surprise.—O. C. (old citizen)—"Let me see, er-er-strange I can't think of your name; why er-er-your face look familiar. Why, bless y'r, I know you just as well, but er-er-confound it, I can't seem to place y'r."

Second Citizen—'My name is Smith.'

O. C. again—"Why yes, Smith, how are y'r, old fellow; it's strange I can't remember names; why you live on er-er-er—what the devil is the name of that street? er-er-er——."

Second Citizen—"I live on Cumberland street."

O. C. once more—"So you do. Why, I've been past your house hundreds of times, yes, yes, yes."

Second Citizen—"Well, you must have got around mighty lively—I only moved into the house last night."

Old citizen then begins to talk about the weather and other topics of like interest.

A reporter the other day saw four men on a street corner conversing earnestly, and he stopped. One of the party was relating a frightful runaway accident and the reporter got out his note book and took it all down. The horse took fright from a locomotive, ran away threw out a woman and two children, killing all three, and dragged the driver two miles, breaking every bone in his body; and crushing his skull all to bits. The reporter got the names and then cheerfully asked: "When did this occur?" "W-e-l-l," drawled the narrator, "I think 'twas in the spring of '54." Exit reporter, quoting Biblical words.

A German doctor declares that "early to bed and early to rise" is a delusion and a snare. He has discovered that those who indulge in late hours and lie abed the longest in the morning are the healthiest and live longer than those who "get up with the lark." German doctors have made some very remarkable discoveries of late, and it will be surprising if one of them doesn't soon announce that the best way to cure a heavy cold is to get into a perspiration and then throw off some of your clothing and sit in a draught with your feet in a pail of cold water.

A political speaker said, by way of an illustration, that when a person "who has been kept out late," tries to get into his house without waking the family, every stair, and door, and board creaks like a rusty hinged sign swinging in the wind, while a burglar can go through the same house as noiselessly as a zephyr," and added, "I know this is so from personal experience." "In which capacity?" cried out a member of the opposition,—"as the sneaking husband, or the prowling burglar!" The speaker did not get on very well after that.

We don't know whether it is old or not, but we heard a lady ask a friend, in a street car, the other day:

"Annie, is it proper to say this 'ere, that 'ere?"

"Why, Kate, of course not," was the reply.

"Well, said Kate, "I don't know whether it is proper or not, but I feel cold in this ear from that air."

The conductor fainted.

Opium is most dangerous drug, especially when given to children in the shape of a soothing remedy. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is warranted not to contain opium in any form and is the most innocent and efficacious remedy for children teething. Price 25 cents a bottle.

"And how is your daughter, Mrs. Brown?" inquired one nicely dressed lady of another.

"She's well enough I suppose. I haven't seen her to speak to for six weeks."

"Why, I thought you two were on the most friendly terms."

"Well, we used to be, but we've exchanged servants."

The ladies sing "in the sweet 'buy' and 'buy' we will meet in that beautiful store," and we certainly can raise no objection. But remember the little ones at home and do not leave the nurse without a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

Two raw Highlanders, Donald and Dugald, are walking along a street in St. Mungo, when they come on a water-cart. "Hi!" shouts Dugald to the driver. "Ho! you're losing all your water!" Then Donald comes in. "Oh, Dugald, Dugald, dinna show your ignorance. The water is meant to keep boys from riding on the back of the cart!"

A sad young man perceived one morning that the milk he was pouring into his coffee was of an inferior quality and said to his hostess, in a melancholy tone, "Haven't you any milk that is more cheerful than this?" "What do you mean by that?" asked the hostess. "Why, this milk seems to have the blues!" responded the sad young man.

Mother to her daughter (just seven years, old)—What makes you look so sad, Carrie? Carrie, looking at her baby brother (three weeks old)—I was just thinking that in about ten years from now, when I shall be entering company, and having beaux, that brother of mine will be just old enough to brother the life out of me.

In 1850 the "Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and from that time up to the present their success in Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled. No household should be without "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" as by their early use most troubles of the Throat induced by cold can be overcome.

In a discussion about the discovery of the north pole and the south pole, a man who had become disgusted with public tight-rope performances burst in with the exclamation, "When they do discover these long sought poles, some lunatic will be slinging a rope from one of them to the other and trundling a wheelbarrow over it."

A little girl in Sunday school, who had been pulling her doll to pieces during the week, was asked by the teacher: "What was Adam made of?" Answer—"Dust." "And what was Eve made of?" Answer—"Sawdust."

Here are a couple of answers we haven't time to fit conundrums to, viz: "One is a wig it late, and the other is light weight;" "One is watching a match and the other is matching a watch."

"There's a Divinity Doth Hedge," etc.—Juvenile "Scold"—"Yer nasty little thing! if yer father wasn't a p'liceman I'd smack yer!"

Newspaper Waifs.—Lady (behind counter, to cabman)—"pair of glove? Yes. What is your number?" Cabman—"A hundred and ninety-three!"

The Proper Order.—Governess (teaching alphabet)—And what comes after T. Master William? Master William—Bed.

Useful Recipe—How to make jam tart. Leave out the sugar when you put in the plums.

Summer's Heat.

relaxes the system and renders us liable to attacks of diarrhœa, dysentry, blood-flux, cholera-morbus, cramps in stomach, colic, and other painful and dangerous effections for which Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed—compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smartweed, or water-pepper, anodyne, soothing and healing gums and balsams, in breaking up colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks. Every household should be supplied with it. Fifty cents by druggists.

J. E. Ditson & Co.

Four years ago Messrs. J. E. Ditson & Co., the Philadelphia branch of the universally known house of Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, the most extensive music publishers in the United States, purchased and succeeded to the business of Messrs. Lee & Walker, at that time the largest publishers south of New York. Messrs. J. E. Ditson & Co., have continued at the same location (No. 922 Chestnut street), and so rapid has been the growth of their business that they have recently augmented their stock by the purchase of the catalogue of G. Andre & Co. (which alone comprises 4800 music plates), and whose old place of business, No. 1228 Chestnut street, will be, January 1st, the base of operations of Messrs. Ditson & Co. Alterations to meet the requirements of their vast business are now in progress, and all the indications point to its becoming one of the most attractive stores on Chestnut street. To briefly outline the scope of the alterations, we will state that the first floor will be devoted to their retail trade; the basement, to book stock; the second story, to the piano department (where their present gratifyingly steady business in selling and renting new and second-hand pianos will doubtless be amplified); the third story, to their surplus stock. The whole business will be conducted in the rear half of the basement and first floor. The simple presentation of the fact that Messrs. Ditson & Co. are the publishers of 80,000 pieces of sheet music and upwards of 2000 music books, the agents for Novello, Ewer & Co.'s English publications, and dealers in foreign and American music and musical merchandise generally, carries with it an obvious significance

A room warmed by an open fire is pleasanter than a room warmed by hot-water pipes. A warm body radiates heat to a colder body near to it. The heat rays from a flame or from incandescent matter pass through the air without heating it; they warm the solid bodies upon which they impinge, and these warm the air. Where the source of heat in a room consists of hot-water pipes, or low-pressure steam-pipes, the air is first warmed, and imparts its heat to the walls. The air is thus warmer than the walls. When a room is warmed by an open fire, on the other hand, the warming is effected by the radiant heat from the fire, which passes through the air without sensibly warming it; the radiant heat warms the walls and furniture, and these impart their heat to the air. Therefore the walls in this case are warmer than the air. Consequently, in two rooms one warmed by an open fire and the other by hot water-pipes, and with air at the same temperature in both rooms, the walls in the room heated by hot water-pipes would be some degrees colder than the air in the room, and therefore colder than the walls of a room heated by an open fire; and these colder walls would therefore abstract heat from the occupants by radiation more rapidly than would be the case in a room heated by an open fire. And to bring the walls in the room heated with hot water-pipes to the same temperature as the walls in the room heated by the open fire would require the air of the room to be heated to an amount beyond that necessary for comfort, and, therefore, to a greater amount than is desirable. Besides theoretical knowledge, it is of essential importance that the sanitary architect, builder, or engineer should have also practical technical knowledge of the subject. He should know what constitutes a good material and good workmanship. It is not only the officers of the army of sanitary instructors who require knowledge and education, but the foremen and the laborers, each in his own degree.

Beggar Shams.

As curious a beggar trick as any in London is—frequently practiced in the outskirts of large towns—provoking a favorite dog to bite and then gathering a crowd. The poorer the person the greater will be the popular indignation, and the more likely the owner of the animal to remunerate the beggar handsomely. It is also a common practice for beggars to go round the public houses when they are pretty full and the company tolerably mellow; say about 11 o'clock at night. By that time a great many houses in the city are thronged every night in the week. Here an accomplice is brought into play. He goes in, orders his drink and mixes with the company. Then our beggar makes his appearance, tells his tale and prefers his petition. The accomplice now plays his part, questions the man, gets him to enlarge on his particular distress, and contrives in one way or another to excite a good deal of sympathy. Then striking while the iron is hot he produces a piece of silver and hands it over to his chum, expressing his regret the while that he can spare no more. Such examples in such places and at such times are contagious and the beggar retreats with a very fair contribution. He is followed in a few minutes by the accomplice and the trick is repeated. But perhaps the oldest kind of beggar complicity is that which goes on among the "artists of the pavement." The gentleman who draws the fish, landscape, etc., in various colored chalks is hardly ever the man to sit down by the work and receive the alms given by the admirers of his skill. In nineteen cases out of twenty he is employed to do the drawing by vagabonds who have not the necessary talent themselves. I once came upon one of these artists in Old street road, St. Luke's, about 9 o'clock in the morning. Here he executed an elaborate drawing in about seven minutes, and then handed it over to an acquaintance for half a crown. Off he went next to Euston road, myself following at his heels, and here in a suitable position he executed a second drawing with equal dexterity and speed which he transferred to a vagabond in waiting for "two and three." Thence he made his way to Paddington, executing three or four drawings by the way, and selling them at ever reducing sums according to the lateness of the hour and the quantity of beggar's daylight remaining. I left him about three o'clock in the afternoon at Hyde Park corner, where—the position being an admirable one—he demanded and received three and sixpence for his drawing. Even then his day's work was not finished, though he had already received about eighteen shillings in fees.

Unless the food is properly prepared in the stomach it becomes corrupt and poisons the system it is intended to nourish. Dyspepsia, and its accompaniments are Bad Breath, Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits or the Blues, and a hundred other symptoms. Simmons Liver Regulator is the best remedy ever discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and, being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury.

"My wife has suffered for many years with Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I must admit after trying everything else recommended to me, I tried your Regulator—in three days after taking it according to your directions (teaspoonful after each meal), she has been in perfect health; she does not suffer at all and can eat anything she wants without any of her previous symptoms.

"W. C. Burns, Jeweler,
Bainbridge, Ga."

To the Hemorrhodal Suffering Humanity.

W. P. Kittrell, Frm. Dayton Academy, Dayton, Ala., writes to Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co.:

"Enclosed please find one dollar. Send me by return mail one box of "Anakesis." Dr. S. Sisbee's External Pile Remedy. Am much pleased with sample sent me. I consider it a great boon to poor suffering hemorrhodal humanity. Yours truly,

W. P. KITTRELL.

Samples of "Anakesis" are sent free to all sufferers by the sole manufacturers, Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3916 New York.

New Metallurgical Process.—Mr. Jacob Reese, of Pittsburg, Penna., says *The American Manufacturer*, puts forth some remarkable claims regarding an alleged new discovery in metallurgy. He says he is able to melt instantly a bar of cast steel one inch in diameter—that cannot be fused in less than five minutes in the highest heat attainable—simply by throwing against it a column of air having the velocity of 25,000 feet a minute. The instant the air touches the metal the fusion takes place. He further says: "By furnace heat it requires many hours, and sometimes many days, to anneal metals. By a recent discovery which I have made I can anneal bars of iron or steel at the rate of one foot per second, thus increasing the ductility of the metal 100 per cent, without the use of other fuel than that contained in the metal itself. I simply unlock the occluded (latent) heat. It becomes sensible and enlarges the metal, and by the method of doing this the enlargement is made permanent: that is, it does not contract to its original limit. Now, annealing and fusing iron and steel in one second of time may seem absurd, but is nevertheless a fact, and reduced to practical utility in the arts."

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Economical Illuminating Gas.—according to *The Journal of the Franklin Institute*, Mr. E. Commelin has discovered a new industrial application of hydrogen. He places resorts or tubes of metal or refractory earthenware in the arch of furnaces or generators, in hot-air apparatus or elsewhere, where they are exposed to a red heat. They are filled with charcoal, coke, or cinders, and a small jet of vapor is introduced, which produces, by decomposition and recomposition, hydrogen, carbonic oxide and carbonic acid gas. The apparatus is thus raised to a red heat and steam is obtained without expense. Each tube which contains 25 kilos (55lb.) of coke yields, in ten hours, 100 cubic metres (3531.658 cubic feet) of gas, into a purifier and thence to a gasometer. Its illuminating power is increased by mixture with the vapor or gas of volatile or solid hydrocarbons, so as to yield, at about one-sixteenth the cost, a whiter and more brilliant flame than that of coal-gas.

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We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "old reliable" *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia, which appears in this issue; the offer contained in it should be taken advantage of at once, as it will not appear in this paper again.

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