Banks' Babies.

I was detained over Sunday in Barnsbury, and on Sunday morning I resolved to go to church. The first church I came to, a small frame structure with a wooden steeple, had the doors and windows tightly shut, but there was a man sitting on the front steps whittling a stick, and I said to him:

Are you connected with this church?

Yes, he said, I am the sexton.

What is it closed for?

Well, mostly on account of Banks' babies.

Babies?

Sit down, and I'll tell you about it. You know Banks, he came to this place to live a few weeks ago a perfect stranger and rented a pew in this church. It seems that Banks had three little babies, triplets not mor'n two months old, and then besides these, he has twins about a year old. So nobody knew about the babies, but Banks wanted to have the little darlings baptised, and he allowed to Mrs. Banks that to rush the whole five babies into church on Sunday might excite remark, you understand. So he settled it that he'd have them christened gradually, so to speak. Accordingly the next Sunday he fetched little Jimmy, one of the triplets, and all went off well enough. On the following Sunday he came a promenadin' up the aisle with George Washington, another triple, and Dr. Binns, our preacher, he fixed him up all right. People thought it was queer, but when on next Sunday mornin' Banks and his wife came into church with another baby, William Henry, crying, some of the folks couldn't help snickering. Howsoever, nobody complained, and all might have been well if Banks hadn't come along the Sunday after with Elijah Hunsiker Banks, one of the twins. Everybody laughed, and Mr. and Mrs. Banks were furious—mad as everything, you know; and when Elijah Hunsiker Banks hauled off accidentally with his hand and hit Dr. Binns, who was holding him during the ceremony, a whack in the face, and the doctor dropped him in the water, the congregation just fairly roared with laughter. Mrs. Banks turned red as fire, and looked as if she would like to murder somebody. Well, you know, we all thought this was the last, and public feeling kinder simmered down on toward the end of the week, when who should come sailing up the aisle on Sunday morning but Mr. and Mrs. Banks with Tecumseh Banks, the remainin' twin! Well, you ought just to have heard that congregation laugh!

I never seen nothin' like it in all my experience. Even Dr. Binns had to smile. And the Bankses, they were perfectly wild with rage. Anyhow, they baptised Tecumseh; and after meetin' some of the elders got jokin' about it. One allowed that arrangements ought to be made to divert Huckleberry creek and run it down the middle aisle of the church, another made some kind of a joke about business being good because so many banks were in town; another said that Banks would seed about twelve pews when his family grew up. Somebody must have told Banks about it, for what does he do to revenge himself? He sends down to Clarion county to his two sisters to come and bring their children. So they had a couple of babies apiece, and as soon as they arrived Banks he begins to bring them to church gradually, like the others. You never seed such meetings as them! The church was jammed full and just roarin'. And when Banks came Sunday with the fourth and last of his sisters' babies, trustees thought it was time to interfere. Gettin' to be a farce, you know. So Deacon Smith he stepped up and said somethin' or other to Banks, and Banks quieker'n a wink, laid down the baby and banged the deacon with his list. And then, I dunno how it was, but in a minute there was Banks and Deacon Smith and Deacon Hubbard, and Banks's sister's baby and me, all a rollin' and bumpin' over the floor, hittin' and whoopin' in a manner that was ridiculous to behold. And when we all came to and got straightened out, Banks picked up the battered baby of his sister and quit, and the trustees held an informal meetin' and agreed to close the church for a month so's to kinder freeze Banks out, and now we've shut up; but I reckon it is no use, for I hear Banks has got his back up and gone over and joined the Baptists.

So I said good day to the sexton, and went in search of another sanctuary.

Cutting a Tooth.

A few months after the birth of Magruder's twins, the whole town was aroused one night by a terrible commotion at his house. Magruder was leaning from his chamber window, turning a rattle furiously, and halloing at the top of his voice, while every now and then he would brandish a revolver and fire it half-a-dozen times. The policemen were certain that burglars were in the house, and while they were bursting open the back window to capture the thieves, a rumor spread that the house was on fire. In two minutes the engine was on the ground, a ladder was raised, and they had a stream playing through the third-story window. As the policeman forced the kitchen window, the firemen kicked open the front door and rushed in, followed by the crowd. Magruder met them on the stairs, and the mayor said, "Magruder, what on earth is the matter?" Magruder danced about for a moment, and then he shouted, "Come in, come right in, gentlemen, and see it. See it!" "See what?" asked the mayor. "Why, the baby, one of the twins! Got a tooth! Just got its first tooth! Go right up, and look at it for yourselves!" "Mr. Magruder," said the mayor, sternly," do you mean to say you have created all this disturbance for such a trivial reason?" "Trivial! I don't understand you. Why, man, the child actually has a tooth!" The mayor went out in silent disgust, and the crowd followed him. Good judges estimate that that tooth cost Magruder four hundred dollars for damages and repairs.

As the results of many and apparently careful by conducted experiments, Kircher arrives at the conclusion that the cream of milk deposited in tin pans rises better than that of milk placed in wooden vessels. It has also been found that usually a larger yield of butter is obtained when the milk is cooled by means of ice than when the milk is allowed to assume the desired temperature under ordinary atmospheric influences.

A large workshop in France has been lighted during the present winter by means of Clamond's thermo-electric system, the electricity being generated by the heat used to warm the shop.

AGRICULTURE.

MAKING ASPARAGUS BEDS.—If you prefer to begin at the beginning, obtain the seed as early in the spring as possible and sow in wide drills, say five inches apart, about as soon as peas are sown. Keep the soil mellow and the weeds destroyed, and in the autumn, if the soil is very good, you will have one-year-old plants plenty large enough to set out. But one-year-old plants are generally rather small, and many prefer to let them remain in the seed-bed until the second year. An ounce of seed is sufficient for about twenty-five feet of drill. In making a bed for the plants select a good mellow soil, and make it deep and rich. A bed of the kind once made will keep in good condition for half a century or more, so the work should be well done. The beds should be sufficiently narrow to allow of their being cut to the centre without being trod upon. Set the plants not less than twelve inches apart in the clear, spreading the roots out naturally, and not crowding them into too small a space, and deep enough that the top or crown of the plant will be about three inches below ground. In removing the weeds take care not to injure the young shoots, it being always best to do the work by pulling out the weeds by hand. Salt is an excellent manure for asparagus, and may be used with such freedom as to keep the weeds pretty well subdued without further trouble. If strong, two-year-old plants are set, a few shoots may be cut the year after. The part used is the young shoots, which commence to appear in early spring, and should be cut when five or six inches in height, and when the head is close and firm. Take them from a little below the surface, with a slope-cut. It is not best to continue the cutting until late in the season, unless the shoots should be unusually strong. At the close of the season the tops should be allowed to grow and bear seed. When the seeds are ripe, cut the stalks close to the ground, and cover the bed with a few inches of manure, raking off the coarser portion of the manure the following spring when the asparagus will be again ready for another spring's work.

BARBEROUS WIRE FENCE.—Within a few weeks we have talked to several of our readers relative to the barbed wire fence, and the almost universal opinion is that it is objectionable on account of its severity, that it is ugly to handle and very liable to injure stock. There are times when cattle will attempt to break through or jump over almost any kind of fence, and they are liable to fall in doing so. In appearance the wire fence does not look so formidable as the common wood fence, and hence it is more likely to be subject to attack. When cattle start on the run to jump over, they do not stop to consider the danger. If the fence is of wood the injury is not likely to be serious, but if it is of barbed wire the consequence may be alarming. Hence the objection to this class of iron fence. If we must use wire fence, we prefer it should be plain without the barbs, and then if cattle do get entangled on it the dangers are not likely to be of a serious nature. One thing is pretty well settled, viz: that none of the long sharp pointed barbs, having perpendicular sides, or those nearly so, and none of those inclined in any direction to act partially as hooks, are adapted for use along highways or where clothing will be likely to come in contact with them. None of the above barbs are adapted to small enclosures, or where valuable animals are in danger of contact with the long, sharp points of any form. Though they may be so shortened as to remove danger of fatal injury, disfiguring sores and scars will be produced.

LOCATING AN APIARY.—The first great point in going into the bee business is the location of the apiary. There are several points that should be considered. Perhaps we should say that water comes first, because it is something we cannot get along without. There is a great quantity used by the bees on a hot day to keep the combs from melting down, besides what is used in feeding brood in the latter part of the season. A bee's life is governed, we might say, by the work it does, and if it has to fly a long way for water, I cannot during its life bring the honey to its owner it could if the water was was handy. Wet sand is the best for bees to suck water from, none are drowned.

PROTECTION TO YOUNG TREES.—Where it is desirable to pasture sheep or hogs in orchards, or where rabbits make depredations, the bark of young trees may be successfully protected by washing the trees in spring, and again in midsummer, for sheep, and late autumn for rabbits, with soap suds and carbolic acid, or a solution of coal tar and whitewash. Both are sure to accomplish the end in view, and are valuable in keeping off the borer and in a healthy surface activity to the sap, which will make the bark look fresh and healthy. An ounce of carbolic acid to a pail of soap suds is sufficient.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.—A frequent cause of failure to make a good show of flowers is setting plants too thick in the beds, and before the summer is half through the vines become so crowded together that they die outright, or become so much weakened in the struggle for existence, that their beauty is greatly injured. The soil for flowers, if not already rich, should be made so with fertilizers or well decayed manure. Some varieties do well in almost any ordinary soil, but all do much better in a rich one.

VERMIN.—The poultry house, if closely examined may be found to swarm with lice. A gray mealy powder may be seen on the roosts, in crevices, and in the corners and joints of the building. Take a common spirit can filled with kerosene oil and inject the oil into every crevice about the house. Repeat this process if it is found necessary, and very soon the fowls will be free from these insect pests.

BLEEDING TREES.—To prevent the bleeding of trees there is nothing better than Stockholm tar; a little ochre or umber gives it more substance.

Cooks.

The French cooks of New York are a happy body of men, if big salaries constitute bliss. The Lotos club pays its *chef* $3,000 a year; the New York club $4,000; the Union League $4,500; the Manhattan $3,700; the Union $3000; the Knickerbocker $5,500. Among the hotels the Brevoort pays $4,000; the Buckingham $4,000; the Clarendon $4,500; the Metropolitan $4,000; the Astor $4,200; the St. Nicholas $4,000; the Fifth Avenue $5,000; the Bristol $4,300; Delmonico, Broadway and Twenty sixth street, $4,000. These salaries are better on an average than the salaries of metropolitan clergymen and journalists. The fact is not creditable; but we suppose that the affectation of gourmandism which has come upon the country within the last ten years is to blame for the fictitious value of fancy cooks. It is now considered a part of a young man's education to have skill in the flavor of rare wines and knowledge of all manner of strange dishes. The discussion of victuals is very often the main theme at a dinner table, and the conversation at clubs runs to the same subject. In fact many Americans are giving their whole minds to their stomachs.

DOMESTIC.

MACCARONI PIE.—Take a piece of gravy beef, cut in small pieces, put it into a saucepan with an onion sliced, and a piece of butter; toss it on the fire till the onion and the pieces of meat are browned; then add a glass of white wine, a fagot of sweet herbs, a carrot cut in pieces, spices, pepper, and salt to taste, a few mushrooms, and a fair allowance of tomato sauce. Let the whole simmer for a couple of hours, then strain, and skim off superfluous fat. Put the boiled maccaroni into a saucepan with a piece of butter, plenty of grated Parmesan cheese, and as much of the sauce or gravy as it will absorb; toss it on the fire a little while, and put it by till wanted. Make a nice pie paste, line with it a tin mould previously buttered, uniting the joints carefully with white of egg. Have ready some very small fillets of breast of chicken, just cooked with butter in a covered tin in the oven, some cooked ham or ox tongue cut in dice, some truffles and mushrooms cut in convenient pieces and cooked in the gravy used to dress the maccaroni. Fill the lined mould with all these things in judicious proportions letting the maccaroni, of course, predominate, and adding during the process a little more sauce or gravy and a due allowance of Parmesan cheese; cover up the mould with a dish of paste, unite the edges carefully, and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour. Turn out the mould carefully and serve.

RUBBER CEMENT.—Take one part of rubber, three parts of gutta percha, and eight parts of bisulphide of carbon. The rubber and gutta-percha must both be pure; manufactured or vulcanized will not answer; both should be cut fine and put with the bisulphide in a wide-mouthed bottle with a tight cork. They will require a day or so to dissolve and will need thorough stirring to make a smooth mixture. Recollect that the bisulphide and its vapor will take fire very rapidly, and the greatest caution must be used. Moreover, it smells horribly. The rubber to be joined must be perfectly free from grease, and the parts coming in contact should be rubbed with fine sand-paper. When the patch is put in place it should be held there, by winding a string about it, or in any other manner that will keep it under pressure until the cement is hard.

IN selecting articles for a scrap-book it sometimes occurs that one wishes to save the matter that is on both sides of the clipping. This may be done by splitting the paper. Place the paper under a piece of glass so that it will be smooth, after which it is thoroughly soaked with water, when, with a little care, the upper surface of the paper can be entirely removed. The process is as much a matter of curiosity as of utility.

HOT CROSS BUNS—Three cups of sweet milk, one cup of yeast; flour enough to make a stiff batter; set this as a sponge over night. In the morning add one cup of sugar, one-half cup melted butter, one-half nutmeg; saltspoonful of salt; flour enough to roll out like biscuits; knead well and set to rise five hours. Roll half an inch thick; cut into round cakes and put in the pan. When they have stood half an hour make a cross on each one and put into the oven instantly.

SOFT SOAP.—Take six gallons of soft or rain water, add three pounds of best Babbit soap, cut fine, one pound salsoda, four tablespoonfuls spirits of turpentine, two tablespoonfuls of hartshorn, boil the whole until peefectly dissolved; pour into vessels, and when cold it is fit for use.

SNOW CREAM.—Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth; add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; a tablespoonful of lemon flavoring and rose water; beat the whole together; then add a pint of thick cream. This is very nice for plain boiled rice.

POTATOES ROASTED UNDER MEAT.—Half boil large potatoes; drain the water put them into an earthen dish or small tin pan, under meat, roasting; baste them often with the drippings; turn them, to brown nicely on all sides; take them up in a separate dish.

The Word "Chimistry."—Maclear, the chemist, whose alleged discovery of the art of making diamonds has caused considerable commotion, recently delivered an address on the antiquity of chemical science before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow. He believed that chemistry was known and practised in India at least two thousand years before the Christian era. He traced the origin of the word "chemistry," not to chem or chemia (dark, hidden, or black,) but to the compound word khamis, meaning the fifth. The five elementary types of the Hindoos were water, fire, earth, air and ether. The ether was regarded as the force which produced changes in bodies. Al-khamis, the fifth, then gives the very descriptive and appropriate meaning of "the science of force or change."

Several cases are reported in which scarlet fever, measles, and other infectious disease have been spread by cats and dogs.

A German mixture for the removal of ink spots and writing on paper consists of alum, amber, sulphur, and saltpeter—one part of each—in fine powder, mixed.

Immersion of timber in water facilitates seasoning by solving the sap.

Fluids evaporate in a vacuum at from 120 deg. to 125 deg. below their boiling point.

Ropes of four strands up to eight inches are fully sixteen per cent, stronger than those having but three strands.

Moist Air not Healthful in Dwellings.—The theory is now ingeniously maintained that the summer condition of temperature, 62 deg. to 68 deg. and relative humidity, 80 to 85 per cent., is not desirable or even attainable, at other seasons, in the heating of dwellings. The argument is, that the dry air of America possesses both curative and preventive qualities of great value, and that moist air, which promotes vegetable growth, is, on sanitary grounds, not desirable for breathing. It is stated that the dew point is far below the freezing point of water in well warmed and ventilated rooms, where there is nothing of that sensation of dryness which is usually held to accompany the heat of a furnace, when not supplied with water for evaporation. Again, new houses, that are accounted unhealthy in Europe, are not so in America, and gas burned in rooms produces much less unpleasant effects in America than in England; what is needed is an equality in relative humidity between the interior and exterior air—thus, if the outer temperature be zero, and relative humidity 40 per cent., and the interior temperature be 70 deg. the interior humidity ought to be raised to 70 deg. by adding a little water.

Marks of Approbation.

In the shape of increasing demands for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are constantly reaching its proprietors. The mining and agricultural populations of the far west are particularly alive to its merits, for it possesses the very qualities which emigrants to these remote districts require. It protects them from malaria, it fortifies them against the injurious effects which frequently proceed from a mode of life fraught with hardships, and it has an unimpeachable record for thoroughness. Travelers to foreign countries, mariners, and those generally who live an out-door life, will find that its protective and bracing properties have not been exaggerated by the many who have borne favorable witness to its behalf. A rock is not firmer on its base than this medicine in the confidence of our people.

HUMOROUS.

AN English officer exchanged into another regiment, bringing with him the reputation of being marvelously successful at a bet. "Ah!" said his new colonel: "he won't get any success out of me, I'll warrant;" and he wrote the fellow's former colonel, an old friend: "We like him very much." "Glad you do, old boy; keep him. We found him too expensive a luxury," was the reply. One day at mess the colonel good-humoredly said; "I hear that you profess always to win a bet." "Well, sir, I'm pretty successful in that way." "I don't think you would succeed with me." "May I try?" asked the subaltern. "By all means." "Well, then, I bet you, sir, that the old wound in your back has broken out afresh." "What in the world do you mean? Old wound in my back? Do you think I ever turned my back on the enemy, then?" and the gallant colonel grew warm; "I never had a wound in my life! Jones!" (to a cornet) "lock the door, I'll prove it to your own eyes." The other protested that the colonel's simple word was more than enough; but no! the latter was excited, and stripped. "I've lost, sir!" and Brown handed over the £10 note. A few days later came a note from the colonel of the other regiment: "Brown has again won a pot of money out of our fellows. He bet heavily that before he'd been with you a month he'd make you take your shirt off in the mess-room after dinner, and now writes that he succeeded." "That colonel cussed."

A QUAKER shopkeeper once met a Quaker customer of his going home with her bundles. He had been absent from his place, and had a notion in his wise head that she had been trading with a rival whom he did not very much love.

"How much did thee give a yard for this, Mary?"

"One dollar."

"Why, I am surprised at thee! I could let thee have it for seventy-five cents. And how much for this?"

"Two dollars."

"Why, that was unreasonable. I could let thee have it for $1.50. Why will thee go away trading with strangers and world's people, Mary,"

"I don't know what thee is talking about friend John," she said; "but I did buy all these things at your store, and if thee tells the truth, thee must owe me considerable money."

WE could no more be without Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) in our family than without a stove. It is pure, and does its own work without the main strength of the washwoman. Try it

A Frenchman has discovered that the skulls of men are, on the average, one hundred and seventy-two grammes heavier than those of women. This will explain why the average man will permit a woman to stand in a street car, and why, also, so many of them marry and compel their wives to support them. Their skulls are not only heavier, but thicker; but no more so than that of a mule's.

THE Improved Rifle offered for sale by the Chichester Rifle Co., of Jersey City, N. J., at the low price of $6.50—one of which our agent has examined, is without doubt the best bargain in Fire-arms ever presented to the public. They are handsomely made and cannot fail to give satisfaction, being very accurate for either sporting or target purposes. Any of our readers requiring a reliable gun cannot do better than secure a Chichester.

A MAN who was such a poor shot that several trials showed that he couldn't hit a barn-door at twenty paces, aimed his pistol carefully at a mule and fired, as he knew he shouldn't hit the animal; and though he didn't want the mule, the owner came forward with an axe and decoyed him into, buying it, refusing to retain the pelt and make a discount for it.

THE woman who can sit still and smilingly entertain a male visitor, perceiving all the time that he has succeeded in wriggling all the pins out of her new tidy, and is at that precious moment calmly sitting on it, and will be probably for the next hour, is sure of a reward in the next world, if she does not receive it in this.

WE are astonished at the endeavors of parties to introduce new remedies for coughs and kindred complaints when they should know that the people will have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and nothing else.

"I NEVER shall give you nothing again," said little she with a pout.

"Well, I sh'd hope you'd give better grammar than that. That's two negatives, sis, and means one affirmative."

"I know better. If I say no twice, I don't mean yes once, so now." And the young grammarian was a little confused.

"WELL, girls," said the mother, "you are big enough to be of some use. It may make you mad to tell you of it. I am going to discharge the washerwoman. "Wring out sweet bellies!" is to be the motto in this house." And visions of parboiled hands running the scale on the washboard instead of a piano flitted before the minds of those sad daughters.

"YOUNG man," said the orator, impressively, "so you want to go down to a drunkard's grave?" "Well," replied the young man, with the careless grace of a man who isn't accustomed to refusing, "I don't care if I do. Where abouts is your grave?"

ADVICE OF AN OLD FRIEND.—The baby would be always bright and cheerful if an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup were administered.

"THE Lord loveth a cheerful giver"—but there's no use chucking a copper cent into a contribution box loud enough to make the folks on the back seat think the communion service has tumbled off the alter.

THE congregation sang. "We are going home to die no more," in a church, and an irreverent fellow, leaning over to a dyed deacon, said in a loud tone, "Then you'll be gray in a week."

HE best keeps from anger who remembers that God is always looking upon him.

IF anger is not restrained, it is frequently more hurtful to us than the injury that provokes it.

"O FOR a thousand tongues," exclaimed a Philadelphia grocer. He meant smoked tongues.

I NEVER knew a child of God being bankrupted by his benevolence. What we keep we may lose, but what we give to Christ we are sure to keep.

THE true work of art is but a shadow of the divine perfection.

Distance all Competitors.

The dairyman who uses Gilt-Edge Butter Maker will increase his product 6 per cent., improve its quality 20 per cent, and distance all competitors who do not use it. 25 cents' worth of the powder will increase product and market value of same $8.00. Can you make a better investment? Sold by grocers, druggists and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo. N. Y

The Chicago Medical Gazette contains a few pungent paragraphs on the administration of chloroform frequently resulting in death to the unfortunate patient. The writer calls attention to the admitted fact, that in every 2000 inhalations of this drug one person dies, making the chances of death about three times as great as at the battle of Gettysburg, where one was killed to every 6000 cannon and musket balls discharged. He calls attention to the admitted fact that sulphuric ether is an anæsthetic the use of which is almost absolutely free from danger and, says, "I believe the law would be a just one, and not more stringent than is necessary for the protection of those who are forced to be the subjects of anæsthesia, that if a person who is to anæsthetize another neglect to use the agent which the world believes to be the safest, and death result, he shall be liable to indictment, and to greater punishment than that unfortunate druggist who kills another by giving him five grains of strychnine instead of the same quality of quinine." In this connection we note that a new anæsthetic has been devised by Professor Paul Bert, which he claims is even less dangerous than either of the above. It consists of eighty-five parts of protoxide of nitrogen and fifteen parts of oxygen, delivered at a pressure of one and a fifth atmospheres, under a mask over the face of the patient. About a gallon and a half is breathed in a minute.

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

Melting Steel in an Instant.—A Pittsburger named Reese, who has heretofore attracted attention by ingenious inventions for the desulphurizing of ores, and other processes in the making of iron steel, comes again to the front with a new and remarkable discovery in metallurgy. He claims to be able to melt instantly a bar of cast steel one inch in diameter—which cannot be fused in less than five minutes in the highest heat attainable—simply by throwing against it a column of air having a velocity of 25,000 feet a minute. The instant the air touches the metal the fusion takes place. He further claims to be able to anneal bars of steel or iron at the rate of one foot per second, thus increasing the ductility of the metal one hundred per cent. without the use of other fuel than that contained in the metal itself. He simply unlocks the occluded (latent) heat. It becomes sensible and enlarges the metal, and by the method of doing this the enlargement is made permanent.

YELLOW FEVER.—The engineers of the Central Railroad of Georgia say:

"Though exposed to the worst miasmatic influences of the Yellow Fever, by going in and coming out of Savannah at different hours of the night, and also in spending entire nights in the city during the prevalence of the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1876, with but the single exception of one of us (who was taken sick, but speedily recovered) we continued in our usual good health—a circumstance we can account for in no other way but by the effect, under Providence, of the habitual and continued use of Simmons' Liver Regulator while we were exposed to this Yellow Fever malaria."

A Household Peril.—There are two liquids used in families which are particularly dangerous, and must be employed, if at all, with special care—benzine and ether. These liquids are employed in cleaning gloves and other wearing apparel, and in removing oil stains from carpets, curtains, etc. The liquids are highly volatile, and flash into vapor as soon as the cork of the phial containing them is removed. Their vapors are very combustible, and will inflame at long distances from lighted candles or gas flames, and consequently they should never be used in the evening when the house is lighted. Explosions of a very dangerous nature will occur if the vapor of these liquids is permitted to escape into a room in considerable quantities.

No poisonous drugs enter into the composition of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair restorer and dressing as now improved and perfected. It is the perfection of the chemist's art, and will, beyond a peradventure, restore the hair on bald heads.

A Rapid Cure for Cold.—R. Rudolph being seized with a severe coryza, he happened to chew one or two twigs of the eucalyptus, at the same time swallowing the saliva secreted, which had a bitter and aromatic flavor. To his surprise, he found that, in the course of a half an hour, the nasal catarrh had disappeared. Some days later he was seized with another attack from a fresh exposure to cold, when the same treatment was followed by an equally fortunate result. He then prescribed the remedy to several of his patients, all of whom were benefited in the same way. He believes that this treatment is only suitable in acute cases.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

Fruit trees may be guarded from the attacks of grubs by attaching to their trunks pieces of tow, smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard, and ants and grubs already in possession will rapidly vacate their position.

Electric Buoys.—The Electrician says that a Belgian has invented a buoy in on the top by means of a vacuum tube and an induction coil, the primary currents being derived from large battery plates immersed in the sea.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Plants in relatively high latitudes have more aromatic fruits, foliage of a deeper green, and richer essential oils than similar plants growing in more southerly regions. Nassakine thinks that these and other differences are due to the action of the prolonged daylight of the summer months in the North.

Fine sharp furnace sand mixed with hydraulic cement makes a good cement for sharpening knives.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.

New York Life Insurance Company.

An old merchant whose business experiences and observations extend over a period exceeding half a century, is authority for the assertion that "money made by speculation is nearly invariably lost in the same way, and that all great and lasting commercial successes have been achieved by steady adherence to legitimate methods and six per cent. interest." The general policy of the New York Life Insurance Company would seem to have been fashioned after some such ultra-conservative but prosaic model, for this ancient corporation claims to hold rigidly to accepted methods and beaten paths. One happy result of this careful policy is observed in its exemption from vicissitudes. The entire accumulations were, in 1873, twenty-four millions, and the surplus less than three and a half millions of dollars; these figures are at the end of seven years, the worst ever known in the history of life insurance, respectively thirty-nine millions and seven millions, and ever since that date the receipts for interest alone have exceeded the amount of death claims. There were issued during the past year five thousand five hundred and twenty-four policies, insuring something more than seventeen millions of dollars. This number and amount could, no doubt, have been exceeded had the company been willing to incur additional expense. The object seems to have been to keep the amount at risk up to the usual mark at $127,500,000, and enable the company to hold its own until a better assurance of a general business revival encouraged a further expansion, for this company's specialty is safety not display.

Just at sunset, on the evening of Sept. 11, 1879, while traveling eastward on the line of the Fitchburgh Railroad, I made an observation of a rainbow, which presented features which, if I am not mistaken, are but seldom seen. For a considerable portion of the way, the train encountered no rain, and not until nearing Boston, after the bow had been visible some fifteen minutes or more, was the storm entered. The curious race between the train and the bow, the changing of their relative positions as the track curved in one direction or the other, was extremely interesting to watch, as the bow shifted its position from one side of the track to the other, finally settling down nearly across the road, after which the storm was soon met. The bow was at no time complete, its greatest extent being about two-thirds of a semi-circle, while its opposite extremities were alternately visible. A secondary spectrum accompanied this bow, the colors being of course reversed. Both the primary and secondary spectra were fairly bright, the width of the primary being about half a degree. Inside the primary bow and concentric with it were three smaller spectra, extending through about sixty degrees of arc, their widths, as compared with that of the primary, being about in the proportions one-half one-fourth and one-eight, the outer ones being the widest. The colors of these smaller bows were in their normal order, and were quite distinct. I have seen quite a number of double rainbows, some of which were complete, but have never observed this peculiar phenomenon before, once excepted; but in this latter case, the inner bows were so indistinct as to prevent a good observation.

Flesh meal has been used with very satisfactory results as food for horses. Their appetite and physical condition generally were improved. In order, however, to facilitate the assimilation of the albumen to every kilogramme there were added 5.25 grammes of chloride of potassium, 27.9 grammes of phosphate of potassium, and 2.9 grammes of phosphate of magnesium.

The best conductors of sound are iron and glass. Through them sound is transmitted at the rate of three miles per second of time. In air sound travels but one-quarter of a mile per second.

The black sulphide of silver, which forms on plated and silver wares, may be removed at once by wiping the surface with a rag wet with aqua ammonia, and without the trouble of rubbing.

To the Hemorrhoidal Suffering Humanity.

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Samples of "*Anakesis*," are sent free to all sufferers by the sole manufacturers, Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 1946, New York.

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In diseases of the kidneys the Vegetine gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the Vegetine, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

H. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from diseases of the Kidneys, I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully, O. H. SMITH,

Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, Cor. Eighth and Central Avenue.

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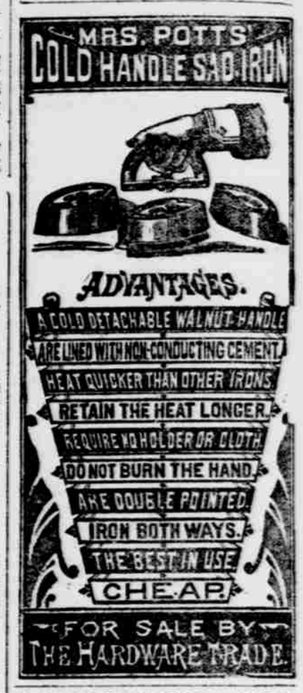
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