Journalism Twenty Centuries Ago.

The first Roman journal, published over 2,000 years ago, appeared only once a year. This paper intended to be read by the public, was known by the title *Annales Maximi*. The editor of this paper was the "Pontifex Maximus," whose duty it was to chronicle all the important events of the year. The news was written on white wooden tablets and attached to the residences of citizens. It must have been a curious sight to see the old Romans crowding around these tablets to get a glance at the latest news. But the thirst after knowledge and the curiosity of the people grew rapidly and in such a measure that the government, the only issuer of a journal, found itself obliged to issue a daily. It is interesting to know that some of these journals, having reached the age of 2,044 years, are still in existence. The name of the first daily journal was *Acta Populi Romani Diurna*. It appeared daily, either as "Album," i. e., the tablets hung out in public, or the contents were written with red chalk on the walls of the houses. The contents of the journal comprised what would be classed as daily news in our modern papers. Doubtless it will interest some of our readers to peruse a verbal translation from the oldest journal extant, issued 168 years before the birth of Christ:—"Consul Sicinius was the acting judge to-day. There was a heavy thunder storm, and the lightning split an oak at the foot of the hills of Veii. In a hostelry at the foot of the hill of Janus there was a fight in which the landlord was badly wounded. Sicinius punished some butchers on account of their selling meat which had not been inspected. The money thus paid was used to erect a chapel to the Goddess Laverea. The broker Ausidius fled from town to-day, taking money with him belonging to other people. He was caught and had to retund the money. The brigand Demiphon, who was captured by Officer Nerva, has been crucified to-day. It must be of interest to journalists to know that Julius Cæsar, the greatest of all Romans, paid special attention to journalism. He saw the necessity of instructing the people in everything occuring in the State, and we find this quotation in Suetonius:—"Julius Cæsar, as soon as he had entered his public office, caused not only to be written, but also spread among the people, proceedings of the Senate." This was the first political paper, and as it contained news about buildings, births, deaths, excursions and anecdotes, it can be likened very much to our modern papers. It seems incredible, but it can be proved, already in the olden times there were stenographers who took down the speeches made in the Senate, or in public. They were called "notarii," and we find a place in Suetonius where Augustus is angry because the stenographers reported the speech of Cæsar for Mettullus in a very imperfect manner.

Good Hay.

Probably there is no one thing produced on the farm, which is preserved in worse condition than hay. It is neglected until too ripe, is then scorched by the sun or moulded by damp and fermentation. Cutting and curing need radical reform. It is not all careless neglect or press of other business. In many cases it is stubborn error in our opinion as to the proper time to cut hay. It is so hard to eradicate hoary error in this, as well as in other respects. Reformation has to give precept and example with patience. Agricultural societies, when conducted by farmers, give premiums for the purpose of stimulating improvements in the management of the farm. If they are managed by horse jockeys, racing will be the main feature. If by railroad men and hotel keepers, the main object will be to get a crowd; so to add large gry to railroad fare and hotel bills. Then we say, if farmers are managing societies, we know of no one item on which premiums could be more profitably given than on samples of well grown, clean, sweet hay, cut at the season whenmost nutritious. Hay is becoming an item of the greatest importance as we are changing from grain to grass and stock farming. In view of the fact that managers of the societies always need some hay, provision might be made to buy and use the hay presented for premiums. The agricultural papers have been calling attention to this subject, but it will need the aid of agricultural societies and every other influence to correct the errors and practices in cutting and curing this important element in raising cattle, horses and sheep. There have been some valuable experiments made as to the value of cutting hay early, and a faithful report of the results would aid materially in the reform in contemplation.

Worth Pawning.

When Lever, the novelist, was residing near Dublin, the 11th Hussars arrived in that city, and their notoriety made them a great attraction, owing to the Earl of Cardigan being their Colonel and the numerous duels and quarrels that had occurred in the regiment. After a levee at the Castle, one one of their officers, Lever recounts, was walking down Sackville street, one sunny afternoon, in his full dress, and he was met by two Irishmen fresh from the county. Quite staggered at the glittering and gorgeous apparition clanking toward them, they riveted their eyes on the blazing gold, blue and crimson figure, and, with a wondering gaze, the one exclaimed to the other, with a sharp nudge in the ribs and a look of exquisite fun, "Begorra, shouldn't I like to pawn him!"

Drying a Specific Gravity Bottle or Flask.

It not unfrequently occurs that a clean, *dry* sp. gr. bottle or flask is wanted for use, and in hurried drying sometimes gets cracked. The following little device has been found useful: Wash the bottle or flask with distilled water and drain it for a moment or two. Then wash with a little strong alcohol and drain the bottle a second time. The alcohol need not be wasted, as it is but slightly diluted with the residual water from the first washing. When the bottle is again drained it remains wet with the diluted alcohol. Pour in a little dry ether and wash the bottle out with this. Again drain, and the warmth of the hand or very little extra heat will then completely dry the bottle or flask. The alcohol must of course be *strong*, and the ether *dry*, or the device fails.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SHEEP RAISING.—The sheep industry in the United States is vast and important, and in the consideration of which there are two part ally distinct, and at the same time interlocking interests. Sheep were in early times grown almost solely for their wool, and with the annual shearing came the year's income; but in later times, and never so prominently as now, the carcass is looked upon as an important item in sheep husbandry. Mutton as a cheap and acceptable meat has of late grown greatly in popularity, and mutton now stands as one of the two important factors in the successful raising of sheep. In view of the fact that the merino is essentially a wool-producing breed, with a fleece of the finest and best quality, it is evident that the pure-blood merino, though it may supply our manufactories with the material for the finest of woolen goods, on the other hand cannot satisfy the butcher. The sheep having to both feed and clothe its keeper, it is an important question: What is the best breed of sheep to do this? Evidently not the pure-blooded merino. Though the growing of the pure-blooded merinos has its place, and an important one, and the demand for their wool indicates the prosperity of manufacture of the finest goods, it is by the crossing of them with other breeds in which the flesh-producing qualities predominate that a sheep best for both meat and wool is produced. A cross-breed is the one that in most localities is to pay. The merino is slow of growth and small of carcass when mature; but when crossed with a rapid grower, one that matures early, is a high feeder, and lays on flesh rapidly, but not remarkable for its wool either in quantity or quality, a sheep is obtained that pays for itself in its wool of prime quality, and furnishes a good quantity of mutton as a profit. Of such character are the crosses of the merino, with the Cotswold and the South-down. But with the great mass of American sheep on the Western plains, wool is the important product, and here the cross must be with the merino upon the "native"—a race of sheep which has grown out of a variety of early importations to this country—an intercrossing of various breeds in which many of the good points have been lost. In this field the merino has a great work to do to raise the yield of wool one, two, or more pounds per head, and give it a higher value.

CUT FLOWERS.—The following hints, though containing nothing novel, are apt to be forgotten by those who in summer cull the choicest flowers for house decoration: Flowers decay much sooner when tied in bunches than when arranged loosely. Too little air and too much water are the bane of most species. The moisture furnished cut flowers should be rain water of moderate temperature. When gathering flowers, use a pair of shears, or a knife for woody plants, such as roses, camelias, deutzias, fuschias and the like. It is far better to gather your flowers than to let them fade upon the plants. A cool room is best adapted for keeping flowers fresh. Take away each flower as it fades, or it will destroy the others. Hot water will often restore flowers to freshness, even when every petal is drooping. Place the stems into a cup of boiling hot water; let them remain until each petal has smoothed; then cut off the coddle ends and place them in water of moderate temperature. Ammonia added to the water will also revive them quickly. When going for wild flowers or ferns carry a close-fitting tin box, in which have a wet sponge, and a basket, the smaller flowers shut in the box, and stems of larger flowers inserted in the pores of the sponge which you carry in the basket. Flowers should always be transported in air-tight boxes.

DIARRHŒA IN FOWLS.—Recent scientific researches have proved that this disease is caused by a microscopic organism which is developed in the intestines, passes into the blood, and multiplies itself there with extraordinary rapidity. The parasite is ejected from the bowels, and may be taken by birds who pick about among the dung-heap or eat the grains that have been soiled by contact with it. If a fowl dies, and there is any cause to fear that diarrhœa has caused its death, the birds should be immediately taken out of the poultry-yard and isolated. The poultry-yard and poultry-house should be well cleansed, the dung removed, and the walls, perches, and soil washed with plenty of water. The water used should contain five grammes per litre of sulphuric acid, and a stiff broom or brush should be employed. When ten days have passed without a death occurring, the birds need no longer remain isolated, excepting those which show signs of prostration, depression, or sleepiness. These simple means will be found sufficient to stop the progress of the contagion, and to prevent its return. If they are employed as soon as the disease makes its appearance, they will reduce the losses to an insignificant figure.

THE CARE OF PIGS.—A farm is not complete without pigs; and pigs are at their best in a field in which they have green food to pick, and a field is often the most profitable when it is growing a good crop of tender clover. The green food the pigs get acts as a corrective to their feed at the trough. Pigs that are getting clover or grass can be fed corn without the injury it would do them were they confined closely in pens and deprived of green food. When the grass is short, a feed of fodder corn is important, and especially for sows that are rearing young pigs, as such green food increases the milk and keeps both sow and pigs in a healthy condition.

With a new "radiograph" for recording the intensity of the sun's radiation, Mr. D. Winstanley has observed a curious "thermal twilight." The instrument shows a rise in the temperature before sunrise, owing to solar radiation. A more remarkable circumstance, however, is that, a fall of temperature being indicated a little after sunset, the index mysteriously rises just before midnight and sinks again, although the sun is then directly over the opposite hemisphere.

The microphone has been successfully employed by Prof. Milne, of Tokio, Japan, to announce the premonitory signs of an earthquake. He places the instrument in pits remote from the roads, and he is careful, also, to exclude all insects, the movement of which would, of course, affect the indications, and lead to false inferences.

An artificial fly for fishing, made and employed by Indians on the Pacific coast, was exhibited some time ago at a meeting of the California Academy of Science by a member who predicted that the Indians would ultimately excel us in fly-fishing.

We can detect the work of the sunbeams in the flash of the lightning and the roar of the thunder, in the turning of the compass-needle to the north, and in all the wonders of chemical science, as certainly as in the growing plant or the running stream.

A good paint for wire work is made by boiling linseed oil with as much litharge as will make it of the consistency to be laid on with the brush; add lampblack at the rate of one part to every ten, by weight, of the litharge; boil three hours over a gentle fire. The first coat should be thicker than the following coats

THE midnight marauder should not be banished from our dwelling any more quickly than should a Cough or Cold of any kind be driven from the system. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup quietly yet positively places all Colds under its control. Price 25 cents.

DOMESTIC.

BUTTERMILK AS SUMMER FOOD, DRINK, AND MEDICINE.—A Detroit physician asserts that for a hot weather drink nothing equals buttermilk. It is, he says, "both drink and food, and for the laborer is the best known. It supports the system, and even in fever will cool the stomach admirably. It is also a most valuable domestic remedy. It will *cure* dysentery as well and more quickly than any other remedy known. Dysentery is really a constipation, and is the opposite of diarrhea. It is inflammation of the bowels with congestion of the "portal circulation"—the circulation of blood through the bowels and liver. It is a disease always prevalent in the summer and autumn. From considerable observation I feel warranted in saying that buttermilk, drink moderately, will cure every case of it—certainly when taken in the early stages."

POTATO CROQUET.—One pound mashed potato; one egg; one tablespoonful of milk; a little pepper and salt: a few spoonfuls of bread crumbs and cracker dust. The potatoes must be mashed when thoroughly dry. When mashed throw in a small quantity of salt, a little pepper and the yolk of an egg. Stir the yolk with the potatoes over the fire till thoroughly dry. Flour the board well, bake a little of the mashed potatoes and roll lightly in the flour; make them into any shape. When the croquet is well formed, beat well up the white of an egg; roll the croquet in it; throw over all a little bread crumb or cracker dust.

THE following direction for preparing a short-cake for baking will be found of great value: When the dough is ready to be rolled, cut it in two parts, roll one half of the proper size, put it in the tin and spread butter over the top, then roll out the other half and lay on. When the cake is baked, the top layer can be easily lifted off, and there is no danger of its falling, as sometimes happens when a cold knife is used to cut it. Delicious shortcakes may be made with blackberries, peaches, oranges and pineapples chopped fine, as well as with the time honored strawberry.

EFFECT OF COFFEE.—Dr. Richardson, the eminent English scientist, in respect to the popular notion that coffee is an unhealthy beverage, that it keeps up a constant irritation of the stomach, and brings on depression of spirits, etc., says there is a great deal of truth in the idea, as coffee cannot be taken in excess without producing dyspepsia and irritation, but moderately used it is an invigorating, healthful and wholesome drink, brings a man's best energies into play. The quantity taken, however, must not be large and should be good.

STONE CREAM.—Put into the dish you mean to send to table three spoonfuls of lemon and orange juice and a little of the peel grated; then lay in some macaroons and other mixed cakes, and upon these apricot and any other kind of sweetmeat. Then take a pint of cream, add a quarter of an ounce of gelatine or isinglass, and sugar to your taste, with two or three bay leaves. Stir them over the fire until the isinglass is dissolved, then pour it into a basin, stirring it occasionally until cool. Pour it on the preserve and put it in a cool place to harden. If wanted richer add wine and brandy to the juice of the lemon and orange.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

BAKED TOMATOES FOR BREAKFAST.—Take a quart of cold stewed tomatoes, beat into it two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a little more salt and pepper, and bake for twenty minutes in a quick oven.

HOW TO COOK OKRA.—After cutting off the hard stalk ends of the young pods—old stringy pods are worthless—put them into boiling water, and boil for about half an hour, until, in fact, the seeds are red; strain off the water; add a little butter, black pepper and salt, and a little lemon juice.

SALAD OF LIMA BEANS.—Put some lima beans, potatoes and beets (all boiled tender,) on ice, and a short time before serving cut the potatoes and beets into rather thin slices, add the beans and dress with oil, pepper, salt and vinegar. Garnish with a few sprigs of parsley.

CANNING FRUIT.—It is said by some scientists that cane sugar when added to boiling fruit is converted by the heat into grape sugar, which has far less sweetening power than cane sugar. Housekeepers are advised therefore to sweeten their fruits not when they are canned, but when they are brought upon the table for consumption.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Quart corn meal, pint Graham flour, cup molasses, pint sweet milk, pint sour milk, dessert spoonful of soda dissolved in boiling water, teaspoonful salt. Boil two hours in a covered tin pail and set in the oven to brown.

A NEW way of cooking chickens is to parboil them and then drop them into hot lard, *a la* doughnuts, and fry a few minutes. This will not wholly take the place of the favorite method of browning in butter. Nice gravy may be made by adding milk and flour to the butter in which chickens have been fried.

TO CLEAN RAISINS OR CURRANTS.—To clean raisins or currants do not wash them, but dry them with a cloth. Currants can be cleaned in a sieve with the hand. Washing makes cakes or puddings heavy.

TO CLEAN MARBLE.—Moisten powdered quicklime with a strong solution of washing soda in hot water; brush this over the stone and let it dry. Brush off, wash with plenty of water, and polish with a little tripoli.

ENAMELED PAPER TUBES.—To enamel paper tubes and packages to contain butter, lard, etc., and similar substances, use a sirupy alcoholic solution of bleached shellac mixed with terra alba or other harmless earth.

On the slopes of Amethyst Mountain, in the Yellowstone Park, are exposed at different levels a large number of silicified trees, many being rooted in the position in which they grew, and from twenty to thirty feet in height. Some lying down are of immense size. The series of sand-stone and conglomerates in which the trees are imbedded is more than five thousand feet thick, forming a vertical mile of fossil forests. The woody structure is well preserved. Where cavities have been formed by the rotting of the wood they are filled with crystals of amethyst and quartz.

Some remarkable facts are being elicited by the investigations of naturalists in Borneo. In the stems of certain found three galleries are tunneled by a species of ant, and it is asserted that the presence of the ants is actually essential to the existence of the plants for unless attacked by the insects when young they soon die.

SURE, PROMPT AND THOROUGH are the characteristics of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Its merit has made it known everywhere for years, as a standard curative for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all diseases of the Bowels; it is besides easily administered to children, being pleasant to the taste, and is entirely safe.

HUMOROUS.

I hitched my chair close to hern, shet my eyes and tremulously said, "Sal you're the gal I've been hankerin arter for a long time. I love you all over—from the foot of your sole to the head of your crown—and I do'nt keer who knows it; and if you say so we will be jined in the holy bones of matrimony. E pluribus union, gloria Monday morning, sic temper tyrarnus, non compus mentis, world without end," sez I; and I felt as though I had throwed up an alleygaiter, I felt so relelved. With that she feent a skream, and after a while sez "Peter?" "What is it, Sally?" sez I, "Yes," sez she, a hidin her face. You may depend upon it I felt orful good. "Glory, glory!" sez I. "I must holler, Sal, or I'll bust clear open. Hooray, hoora! I can jump over a ten rail fence. I can do anything a feller could, or orter do." "With that, I sorter sloshed myself down by her, and clinched the bargain with a kiss. Talk about yer shuger—talk about yer merlasses—talk about nite blooming serious—they wan't nowhar; you could not have got me to come nigh 'em they would have tasted sour arter that. O broomstraws with sorglum lasses on them! ef Sal's daddy hadn't bawled out, "It's time for all honest folks to be in bed," I do believe I'd stald all nite. You'd orter see me when I got hum. I pulled dad outer bed and I hugged him; I pulled mam outer bed and I hugged her; I pulled the nigger servant outer bed and I hugged her. "Dad" sez I, "I'm goin for to get married" "Married!"—bawled dad—"Married!"—squeeled mam. "Yes git married," sez I, married all over; jined in wedlock; hooked on for worser or better, for life and for death, to Sal; I am that very thing, Peter Sporum, Esq." With that I up and told them from Alpher to Omegar. They were mighty pleased and mighty willin'. We (N. B., I mean Sal and I) was spliced.

"Don't Know Half Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. See other column.—*Am. Rural Home.*

IT was during one of the recent heavy showers. He boarded on Staten Island. He was one of those "Well, now, you know" fellows. He was riding a high-stepping horse. His seat was good and he looked a picture. The clouds burst. He had brown hair, blue eyes, and a pair of black Dundreary side whiskers; was dressed in a white flannel suit; wore a straw hat with a blue ribbon. The rain took the color out of the ribbon, which stained the rim of his hat, and the dye out of his whiskers ran in streaks down his white coat. How the girls laughed.

HE applied at the police headquarters for a position on the police force. He did not look as if he was the kind of a man to handle all rough customers the police have to deal with, so one of the policemen, just for a joke, asked him what he would do if he had to arrest a drunken, able-bodied Galveston bruiser who was on the fight?

"What would I do."

"Yes, what would you do?"

"How do I know what I would do? I reckon the first thing I would do would be to wait to see what he was going to do."

A PRETTY little anecdote is told of a child in Newton. She was called one day by her mother to speak to another lady standing near, who, she was told, was a grandmother. Looking at her for a moment, she quickly said: "Oh, no, she is *not* a granumother; she is too nice to be a grandmother; grandmothers have gray hair and wear spectacles." And she could not be convinced of the fact.

THE fact that Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., (Dobbins' Electric Soap,) confidently base their claims on the merits of the soap, and only ask a trial, speaks volumes. We know that the soap tells a good story. Try it.

PROF. HUXLEY alludes to a corolliflora dicotyledonous oxogen, with a monopetalous corolla and a central placentation;" but he doesn't say whether its bite is fatal or not. It will probably travel with Barnum's show next season, and have its name on a six-sheet poster.

AT a fruit and flower festival in London where several "professional beauties," and more unprofessional ones, presided, an American, a stranger, was asked to try his luck at pointing out the former. He made one hit out of a possible six, and three of the five misses were American girls.

A LITTLE fellow, turning over the leaves of a scrap book, came across the well known picture of chickens just out of their shells. He examined the picture carefully, and then, with a grave, sagacious look, slowly remarked, "They came out 'cos they was afraid of being cooked."

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the comedian, has decidedly beaten Dr. Tanner at the little game of fasting. Mr. Jefferson has played "Rip Van Winkle" nearly 2,000 times, and as every night he plays it he fasts in the Catskill Mountains for twenty years, he has gone hungry no less than 40,000 years in all.

"ARE animals color-blind?" asks a scientific journal. Well, our opinion is, if that querist were to put on a red shirt and undertake to go across a lot containing a bull, he could most satisfactorily answer that question without submitting it to the press.

THOUSANDS of persons who are bald to day might have full heads of hair if they would only use Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, which is the only preparation ever discovered that will really do this.

A YOUNG man has sent us a very touching poem entitled, "Will you learn to love me when I'm gone?" We can't promise that; but we'll bet you a gold mine that you'll learn to hate us if you ever come around here with another poem like that.

A WOMAN cannot become a successful lawyer. She is too fond of giving her opinion without pay.

"How sad!" exclaimed one blade of a pair of scissors to the other; "how sad! We only meet to sever!"

SHE was Irish and sweet seventeen. She said, "Sooner than live on charity, I'd beg from door to door."

CAN anything go, and not go anywhere? Where does a light go when it goes out?

A TWO foot rule—Don't wear tight shoes.

Twenty Years a Sufferer.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars with no benefit, I was persuaded to try your Golden Medical Discovery, and now, in less than three months after the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM RYDER.

87 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hospital Riot in N. Y. in 1788.

While the city was in the hands of the British, and of course, under military rule, there was a curious and almost ridiculous outbreak. It appears that medical students had been indiscreet in the pursuit of subjects for dissection, and the story was that graves of respectable persons had been robbed, and that bodies, even of females, had been improperly exposed. And now behold how great a flame a little spark will kindle. In the Spring some boys were playing on the open ground in the rear of the old hospital that stood on Broadway opposite Pearl street, when a thoughtless medical student showed from a window an amputated arm. One of the boys went up a ladder to get a nearer view, when the student told him to look at his mother's arm. It happened that the boy's mother had died not long before, and he hurried off and told his father, who was a mason, working in Broadway. The grave was sought; it had been robbed; the body was gone. In less than an hour a furious crowd surrounded the hospital, broke in, and began the work of destruction. They tore down and smashed every anatomical specimen, and, indeed, everything breakable within their reach. Finally they discovered some bodies freshly dug up. This maddened them, and they threatened death to the students. The Mayor and several leading citizens, however, came to the rescue, and appeased the mob by sending the students to jail for safe keeping. The trouble was suspended only. Next day the mob insisted on going through Columbia College in search of stolen bodies. They were allowed to do so; and they also searched the houses of a number of physicians. Not satisfied they repaired to the jail, and tried to break in to kill the students. A military force was called out and marched through the crowd, but the rioters only laughed at them, and in one case forcibly took away their arms. The siege of the jail was kept up until a large force of Militia came and fired three or four times point blank into the mob. The shrieks of the wounded and dying brought the infuriated crowd to their senses, and the trouble was over. But there was much bad feeling; the firing of the military was denounced as murder, and it was necessary for the doctors and students to keep away from the City until the excitement had worn off.

IT does not make any difference how severe the case of Bilious Derangement is, it can be cured speedily and effectually without salivation, or that prostration of the system ensuing from the use of drastic purgatives. Simmons' Liver Regulator does not merely relieve the sufferer, but effects a permanent cure. It has been used successfully for a long time as a substitute for Quinine and Calomel, and the effects of the medicine are truly wonderful.

"I have used in my family your Regulator for the last eight or ten years, and found it to supersede anything recommended for Chills, Fever and Ague. I use it, and nothing else. I have given up Calomel, Quinine, and all other Mercurial treatments. I give it to my children from one year old to those of twenty-five years old. It is all you could wish in a family. Please use my name as you wish. Very truly,

E. H. URBANKS, Crawford Co., Ga."

Large Gas Tanks.—The concrete tanks in England are at the South Metropolitan Gas Works, London. The first tank of the series was constructed in 1860 and is 127 feet 6 inches internal diameter and is imbedded thirty-five feet six inches below the surface. It was built in brick work, surrounded by clay puddling to the ground level, in order to render the sides impervious, and in the centre a cone of puddle was erected as a support to the roof of the gas-holder. The next tank, formed in 1871-2, was 152 feet 6 inches diameter and 38 feet 6 inches deep. It was of "composite" character, of brick and concrete. The excavation was lined with 9-inch brick work, with a 14 inch course of bricks at every 2 feet, to serve as a keying for the concrete backing, varying from 42 inches at the bottom to 18 inches. Hoop iron was introduced as a band about every 5 feet. At the foot was a course of stone, which was also used for piers and for the centre of the central cone, and, as before, clay puddle was filled in as backing. The third tank, built in 1875-76, was 184 feet in diameter by 47 feet deep, and in this the puddling and brick work were replaced by concrete and cement rendering. The outer gas holder was 180 feet across by 45 feet, and the inner one 177 feet by 45 feet 3 inches, and this had a roof of iron supported on timber work and iron struts resting on a brick cone. One is now being constructed which will be 218 feet in diameter and 55 5 feet deep. The concrete used is composed of seven parts of ballast, mixed with broken retorts and clinkers from the gas works to one of Portland cement. The walls vary in thickness from three feet at surface to five feet six inches thick. At intervals of every three or four feet this is strengthened by iron bands three and a half inch thick, edgeways in double row, and the face is rendered to a true surface in three-quarter inch pure cement. This has been built by special apparatus being employed, the ordinary boarding by day labor, no This tank will cost $132,560.

A Wise Deacon

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

In oak, as in all other woods, the boughs and branches are never so good as the body of the tree. The great limbs are stronger than the small ones, and the wood of the heart stronger than all.

—One-half of all who are born, die before reaching the age of 17.

Dr. J. D. Cook,

of Cooksville, Heard County, Ga., writes: Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co.

Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Sibbee's Pile remedy, met with my approbation. I have tried it in three different cases, and it has not failed to relieve them at once. The patient that had it for two years says he thinks he is well, and that he always expects to keep a box on hand for fear it might come back again; another case of short duration used only three applications and says she is entirely well. It is the best thing I have ever seen for Piles. I will use it in my practice when needed.

Yours obediently,

J. D. COOK, M. D.

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More to Me than Gold.

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Yours, most respectfully,

MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all medical treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

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J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880.

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Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

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Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and nervous disorders.

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