Some Feats in Swimming.

Something over 40 years ago, a seaman belonging to her majesty's ship Orestes, threw himself overboard as a means of escaping punishment for some offence. He was picked up by a fishing-boat seven hours afterward off the coast of Spain, and stated that he had been swimming toward the land all the time. About the same period, two men swam up the river Mersey from Liverpool to Runcorn; they accomplished the distance in something less than four hours. Passing over a long interval, during which many swims were recorded of a few hours' duration, we come to the more recent exploits of Capt. Webb, certainly the most remarkable man swimmer of whom we have authentic record. After some notable achievements in the Irish sea, he undertook the astonishing feat of swimming across the whole breadth of the English channel, despite its very rough sea. On the first attempt he could only reach part of the way, and was for safety brought back by an attendant steamer. His second attempt, in 1875 was quite successful; he swam for nearly 22 hours continuously, from Dover to the French coast near Calais; he was supplied occasionally with refreshments by persons near at hand, but he never touched boat or ground during this prolonged interval. In the same year a young damsel, Miss Agnes Beckwith, daughter of Beckwith, the teacher of swimming, gave clear proof that the weaker sex is strong enough to achieve remarkable results in this art; she swam down the Thames from London bridge to Greenwich, amid the crowded shipping of that part of the river. In spirit of emulation, Emily Parker, daughter of another professional swimmer, slightly exceeded Agnes Beckwith's distance by swimming from London bridge to Blackwall. Cavill, another swimming master accomplished the distance from Dover to Ramsgate; he was six hours and a half doing the feat, but he was more distressed with the heat of the sun beating down upon his head and the sunshine glaring into his eyes than with fatigue. Quite recently the London public have been astonished by proofs of the great length of time that persons can remain floating with or without swimming. At the Westminster aquarium is a large tank constructed for the temporary reception of a live whale. In this tank Agness Beckwith remained afloat for 30 hours, without touching ground or sides of the tank, singing a little and occasionally reading a newspaper to pass away the dreary monotony, and taking refreshments handed to her. The water had a strong infusion of salt thrown in it to increase its buoyancy. Since that time Capt. Webb has eclipsed everything else of the kind known. In the recent month of May he remained in the whale tank no less than 60 hours continuously, floating all the time, and never touching sides or bottom.

Lightning Strokes

The fatalities from lightning are very much greater in number and extent than is generally supposed. In European Russia alone the deaths for five years—1870-74—were 1,452 men and 818 women. No fewer than 4,092 fires are here also officially reported from the same causes during this period. In Prussia, where the registration of the causes of death is exceptionally careful, 1,004 persons were reported as killed by lightning in the nine years 1869 to 1877. If we may trust the report of our Register General this country is more fortunate in this regard, for during the same period only 191 such deaths are registered for England and Wales; but our returns are admittedly incomplete. In Austria—from 1870 to 1877 (eight years)—lightning occasioned upward of 40,000 fires, and destroyed more than 1,700 lives. In Switzerland the returns seem curiously variable. For example, in 1866 only three such deaths are reported; while in 1877 we find as many as thirty. Of the deaths by lightning in France, M. Boudin some years ago collected statistics, which showed that during the thirty years, begining in 1834 and ending 1863, as many as 2,038 people were struck dead by lightning in that country. During the last ten years of this period the deaths amounted to 880, and of these only 243 were women. Nothing, indeed, is more striking in these statistics than the uniform preponderance in the numbers of the male over those of the female sex. With the exception of Sweden—where, for some reason not explained, and not easily to be imagined, this preponderance is not so observable—there seems to be generally about two men killed to one woman. The traveler who accounted for the immunity of the Swedish woman by their comparative "lack of personal attractions" was as ungallant, and we believe, moreover, as incorrect in his fact as he was certainly wanting in the decorum that forbids jesting on serious subjects. The country seems invariably to suffer more than the greatest city. Public buildings fare, it seems, little better than private houses, though a century and a quarter has elapsed since Franklin's famous experiment with the kite demonstrated the possibility of controlling the electric fluid, and nearly a century has passed since the learned, taking interest in lightning conductors, were divided into hostile factions on the famous question of "knobs or points." Mr. Anderson estimates that at least one-third of the public buildings, including the churches and chapels, of Great Britain and Ireland, are without any protection against lightning; while it is believed that not five out of a thousand private houses are fitted with conductors. St. Paul's was among the first buildings in Europe to be protected, Benjamin Franklin's "lightning rods" having been first set up over Sir Christopher Wren's dome in 1768.

Theebonizing of cherry wood is now very successfully accomplished by the following simple process: Brazil wood-powdered nut galls and alum are boiled in water until a blackish color is obtained, this liquid being filtered and applied to the wood, which is next washed in a liquid made by digesting strong vinegar and a little oil of vitriol for some time with excess of iron turnings—the wood after this being thoroughly washed, dried and oiled. In the operation of staining, the following method is found most effective, viz: Four ounces of gallnuts and one of powdered logwood; one-half ounce of green vitriol and the same of verdigris, are boiled with water; this solution, filtered hot, is applied to the wood, and the latter is coated with a solution of one-half ounce of fine iron filing, dissolved by digestion in a small quantity of hot wine vinegar.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SOMETIMES farmers' clubs and grangers are at a loss to get subjects for profitable discussion. Let us suggest a few:

1. What time to prune trees and grape vines.
2. By what breed should dairy stocks be improved?
3. Butter making,—shall it be by private farm dairies, or by factories?
4. How can farm life be made attractive to all the members of the family.
5. How should our farms be kept up in production?
6. What trees should be planted for groves, and belts, and how can it be done best?
7. How shall labor be profitably employed in the winter?
8. How shall hogs be kept through the winter so as to improve rapidly and economize food?
9. What books shall be read, and how shall they be cheaply furnished to all the reading farmers of the neighborhood?
10. A farmer's or a mecanic's life—which offers the most inviting prospects?
11. What variety of small fruits are best for farms?
12. Poultry—the best breeds and the best way of feeding and keeping them?
13. The grass crop—best time and manner of seeding and how long best remain without breaking.
14. Cannot oxen be profitably used on a farm, thus saving horses in many uncomfortable places and work?
15. Corn growing, and the best way of feeding it for profit.
16. What improvements can be made to lighten the labors of wives and daughters on the farm, and in what respects have their interests been neglected by not furnishing them conveniences which could easily have been done?

SOWING GRASS SEED.—The prevailing practice of sowing both grain and grass seed together is now being generally criticised as both wasteful and poor economy. If the land is rich and in fair cultivation it may and generally will succeed, for grass being the natural covering of the land, will stand a great deal without being "run out," but in a majority of cases it will prove far better if the grass is sown alone. With the double sowing comes a depletion of the land which must interfere with the growth of the grass-plant, and when in the hot summer days the grain is suddenly removed, the tender and heretofore shaded plant is subjected to the burning rays of the sun, and is often killed, for under these circumstances of growth they cannot be the well matured and healthy plants that grow alone. Once the practice was to sow grass seed in the spring, but unless the ground was ploughed and prepared the fall before, so as to insure early sowing, the liability of the weeds to spring up behind the plow is very probable. Professor Flint recommends sowing grass seed in the latter part of August, or if impossible, then to sow the last thing before winter sets in, in which event the soil will get an early start, and will, in the most cases, do better than spring sowing.

EVERY farmer should keep a book in which to paste agricultural scraps. Every one in reading a paper will see a number of things which he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions, the value of which he will desire to test or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations. And yet after reading the paper he will throw it down and will probably never see it again. In such a case all the valuable articles will be lost. To prevent such a loss, every reader should clip from the paper such articles as he desires to preserve and remember, and paste them in a scrap book. Such a book, at the end of a year or two, will be very interesting and valuable.

ADVANTAGES OF SOILING.—Soiling saves fences, one of the most expensive features of ordinary farming, prevents the propagation of weeds and prevents stock from wasting more fodder than they eat by tramping it down. It doubles the amount of stock which can be kept on any given amount of land, and there is a vast increase in the amount of valuable manure that may be saved. There is some additional labor, but the returns are so much greater that soiling is the system of the present, as well as the future, of agriculture.

In reply to questions which we always receive at this season of the year or a little later, let us say, transplant fruit or ornamental trees as soon in the fall as the leaves begin to drop or change in color. This is sufficient evidence that the leaves are no longer of any service to the plant and the sooner it is then removed the better, for it will have a longer time to become well fixed in its new quarters before severe frosts occur. Spring is without doubt the best time to transplant evergreens.

IN A section of from fifteen to twenty miles around Philadelphia, windpowers have so greatly multiplied within the last five or six years that they are to be seen in almost every direction and have become regarded as one of the necessities of a farm, especially where much stock is kept.

BRAN or middings mixed with whey and fed to pigs keep them in excellent health, and if mixed with a little barley meal makes the sweetest and best of pork.

IN some parts of Kansas farmers have sown flax and spring wheat in the same field. The profit is said to be greater than when either crop is sown alone.

DR. HEATH says that tuberculosis or consumption in a cow is transmissable to the person who consumes the milk.

QUICKLIME is destructive to worms, slugs and the larvæ of injurious insects.

Most people are familiar with "spark" which may be produced under certain conditions by stroking the fur of a cat; and travelers in Canada and other cold, dry countries have witnessed the still more remarkable phenomenon of the human body being turned into a conductor of electricity, and the possibility of lighting the gas by merely placing one's finger—given the necessary conditions of electrical excitement—near the gas jet, without any other agency. Mr. A. W. Mitchison, the African traveller, who is engaged in writing a narrative of his exploring expeditions in western Central Africa, gives some still more startling facts. He states that one evening, when striking an African native, in a moment of anger, with a cowhide whip, he was astonished to see sparks produced, and still more surprised to find the natives themselves were quite accustomed to the phenomenon. He subsequently found that a very light touch, repeated several times under certain conditions of bodily excitement, and in certain states of the atmosphere, would produce a succession of sparks from the bodies of native men as well as native cattle.

A Brussels genius has a plan for constructing a submarine appratus for traveling to the North. It is presumed that when the pole is reached he will act on another hint from Jules Verne's fertile imagination, and seek an opening to the center of the earth.

Mr. M. A. Vedder finds that water is not freed from organic impurities in freezing, and that gems of animalculæ are present in very much of the ice taken from stagnant water. This being the case, considerable risk must attend the use of such ice in drinking water.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HEALTHFULNESS OF MILK.—If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken on retiring at night will soon cover the sharpest bones. Although we see a good many fleshy persons now-a-days there are a great many lean and lank ones, who sign for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and appearance could their figures be rounded with good solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by a thin woman than a full figure, and nothing will so raise the ire and provoke the scandal of the "clipper-build" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fever and summer complaint milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is now the physicians, great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a mistake to scrimp the milk pitcher. Take more milk and buy less meat. Look to your milk-man; have large-sized, well-filled milk pitchers on the table each meal, and you will have sound flesh, and save doctors' bill.

TOADS.—French industry and sagacity take lead of the world in little things if nothing more. Toad culture is a regular business there with economic people, and the demand for toads is great and increasing. The useful little animals are employed as insect destroyers, not only in gardens of that country, but thousands of them are packed down in baskets of damp moss and sent to other countries to be sold to gardeners. The more observing horticulturists and floriculturists have long been aware of their value as insect destroyers, and have utilized them to a greater or less extent. And it is not much to the credit of American gardeners and farmers that they have never recognized the services of this helpful and innocent little reptile. Nature conducts her operations by reciprocal means, and if she gives us the hurtful insects to eat up our crops she also gives us the birds, toads, etc., to eat up the insects. The farmer should keep a close eye on nature, and seek to make her manifold operations helpful, instead of casting hindrance in the way by destroying her agents. Many things as loathsome looking as the toad are the farmer's friend.

NEPAUL CURRY OF COLD ROAST FOWL.—Take two large onions, two ounces of butter, a dessert spoonful of curry powdered and one teaspoonful of flour or two teaspoonfuls of curry paste without flour, half a pint of gravy, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, and two tomatoes—fresh or preserved—cream, and rice. Fry the fowl and the onions to a light brown in two ounces of butter, then put them into a stewing-pan and add to it the gravy, tomatoes, apple-sauce and cream. Let it simmer about thirty minutes, then put in a tablespoonful of lemon juice and serve with boiled rice. If curry paste is used instead of curry powder, only a teaspoonful of lemon juice is required. Nothing can beat this; this was the Rajah's own recipe.

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.

RIZ A LA TONGUE.—Put into a saucepan six cupfuls of stock or broth into which you have previously dissolved a good allowance either of tomato paste, French tomato sauce, or the pulp of fresh tomatoes passed through a sieve; pepper and salt according to taste. When it boils throw in, for every cupful of stock, half a cupful of fine rice, well washed and dried before the fire. Let the whole remain on the fire until the rice has absorbed all the stock, then melt a goodly piece of butter, and pour it over the rice. At the time of serving, and not before, stir lightly to separate the grains, but do this off the fire.

SPONGE CAKE WITH WATER.—Three cups sugar, four cups flour, one cup cold water, six eggs, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar; flavor with rose and orange water combined. Beat the eggs light; add sugar and beat again four or five minutes; then add two cups of flour, beat well, and bake in a moderately hot oven.

TO SET THE COLOR IN STOCKINGS.—When washed for the first time use a little ox gall (which can be procured at the druggists;) use it in the first water only; also have a teaspoonful of powdered borax to every pail of hot water; use very little soap; after the first use of ox gall borax will answer every purpose; do not let the stocking remain long in any water; hang in the shade to dry.

TO STRENGTHEN THE VOICE.—Practice two or three times a day, but at first no longer than ten minutes at a time, and let one of these times be before breakfast exercise the extremity of the voice, but do not dwell upon those notes you touch with difficulty; open the mouth at all times in the higher notes, especially; take nothing to clear the voice but a glass of cold water, and always avoid pastry, rich cream, coffee and cake when you intend to sing.

SNAPS.—Take one cup of molasses, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one tablespoon of ginger, and a tablespoon each of powdered cloves, cinnamon and alspice. Add these to one-half cup of melted butter and beat in two teaspoons soda, and flour enough to roll. Roll very thin, cut out with a tin cutter, and bake in pans in a hot oven.

APPLE CRUTIES.—This simple and dainty little dessert is one taught by Miss Corson: Peel and core the apples and halve them; take half slices of bread, spread thickly with butter and sprinkle with sugar, then lay apple on bread, core side down; sprinkle on more sugar and any kind of spice to taste. Bake.

"I know a pretty, black-eyed maid,
A royal little queen,
Who'll be as much relieved as I
To see this CARBOLINE.

GRAHAM BREAD.—To two pounds of Graham flour allow a pint of milk, a pint of water, a wineglassful of molasses, teaspoonful of soda, and two tablespoonfuls of strong yeast. Beat the yeast, molasses, soda and salt in luke-warm milk and water. Stir in the flour until too stiff to use a spoon. Knead and bake as usual.

QUALITY OF FOOD.—One pound of corn is equal, in real sustaining food, to about 3¾ pounds of potatoes, or 8½ pounds of cabbage, or 11½ pounds of white turnips.

TO CLEAN BLACK CASHMERE.—Wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in bluing water—very blue—and iron while damp. It will look almost equal to new.

To stiffen a crape veil, always keep it folded and pressed under a heavy book, and when it looks grey, take alcohol enough to wet it thoroughly, then shake it dry, fold it nicely and press.

A LUNCHEON DISH.—Beat two eggs, mix with them a tablespoonful of cream. Put them into a saucepan, adding some anchovies and some minced tongue. Spread on toast and serve immediately.

The organ rolled its notes from the growling diapason to the gentle flute; and the congregation accompanied by de p sepulchral coughs to coughs scarcely audible, because they had not yet heard of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

WIT AND HUMOR.

SOME men are too stingy to live, that's a fact, and it is also indisputable that the generosity of most men is always in exact inverse ratio to the amount of their wealth. In Portland, Oregon, the other day, an old clothes dealer found $4,000 in greenbacks in the lining of a coat handed him by mistake in place of an old one he had just purchased from a miserly capitalist. The next day the dealer returned and stated the facts. Instead of handing the conscientious man at least a fourth of the money, what did the old skinflint do? He gave him the princely reward of $2.50 in short weight quarters. When the honest old clothes man got around a corner he said to himself, softly, "Magnificent idea; that of returning him counterfeit notes for the amount. 'I will just give me time to get out of the State.'" And he went serenely off to buy a steamer ticket with the $2.50. Thus virtue is its own reward.

HOME looks sort o' tame to you now; but after you have sweltered in an attic up country or had your face skinned by the breezes and reflecting sun of the seashore, and after you have chewed green cucumbers in the one place and sole leather clams in the other, you will long for one day at home, where you can sleep with plenty of fresh air from the window, eat relishable, nourishing food, sit with your feet on the mantelpiece and be social. Any other place is a fool to home.

A PATENT medicine advertisement reads thus: "When a lethargic feeling pervades your system; when you have a disinclination to move about; when you have an abhorrence to exercise, your liver is inactive." This will be glad tidings to many people who have always thought they were lazy when they felt that way. Now they will know that it was only their liver that was lazy.

A WRITER in a boy's paper says: "When you drive a nail into a board and pull it out again, it will leave an impression, will it not?" We are acquainted with a youth who once drove a nail in the head-board of his bed. He says it made a very painful impression before he pulled it out. He can almost feel it yet. There was a woman at the bottom of it—or him—as usual.

"ARE you near-sighted, Mary?" asked Brother Tom, without apparent previous consideration. "What in the world do you ask that for, Tom?" "O, nothing," said Tom, as he got out of the reach of her parasol tip; "only I see you've got on your specks." The poor girl! the March winds and April sun had done their work.

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. See another column.—*Toledo Blade.*

AMONG the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for "a candidate as organist, music teacher," etc., was the following one: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music-teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

A GENTLEMAN hiring a servant, after patiently enduring the usual catechism when asked, "And have you any children?" replied: "Yes, I have five; but can drown two or three if you insist upon it."

A CARPENTER being at work at a gentleman's house, fell through the rafters from top to bottom. When the gentleman heard of the accident, "Oh" says he, "I love to see a man go cleverly through his work."

AN auctioneer, at a late sale of antiquities put up a helmit with the following candid observation: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder I cannot tell."

THE proper form of a will nowdays will read: "To the respective attorneys of my children I give my entire estate and wordly goods of all description Personally to the children and to my beloved wife I give all that remains."

A YOUNG lady recently presented her lover with an elaborately-constructed pen-wiper but was astonished, the following Sunday to see him come into church wearing it as a cravat.

A YOUNG lady at an examination in grammar was asked "why the noun bachelor was singular." She replied immediately, with much *naiveté*: "Because it is very singular they don't get married."

"WELL, you'll own she's got a pretty foot, won't you?" "Yes, I'll grant you that; but it never made half as much of an impression on me as the old man's."

"I RISE for information," said a member of a legislative body. "I am very glad to hear it," said a bystander; "no man needs it more."

"I HAVE a great ear, a wonderful ear" said a conceited musician, in the course of a conversation. "So has a donkey," replied a bystander.

IT is said that whisky is a sure cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. What will cure the bite of whisky?

"I DON'T think freckles are so very bad," said a lovely girl. "I never object to seeing them on a rival's face.

WHY are some men meaner than bad coffee? Because bad coffee will finally settle, but some men won't.

THE coroner as well as the farmer makes hay when the sun shines.

KNOCKING a friend down is a sure way of dropping an acquaintance.

"IF you make it hoptional with me," says the Englishman, "I'll take beer."

TALK is cheap. Is it? Just hire a lawyer once.

THE driest boots have the biggest 'creak."

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

ONLY a question of time—Asking the hour.

AN upper flat—An aristocratic noodle.

A NAUGHT that counts one—an aeronaut.

"Two for assent"—A bridal couple.

THE empty gun never kicks.

Great Distress,

is often suddenly experienced from an attack of cramp in the stomach, colic, or other painful affections for the relief of which nothing is superior to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-Pepper, compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, and anodyne gums. For diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody flux, cholera-morbus, its warming, soothing, astringent and heating properties render it a perfect specific, unsurpassed as an anodyne and stimulating embrocation or liniment. Should be kept in every family. Sold by druggists at fifty cents.

A FAULTLESS family medicine that mothers can rely upon for their children and for themselves. Corrects Acidity of the Stomach, cures Colic, regulates the Bowels, is a Purifier and Tonic to the whole system, and is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infants. Children as well as adults, eat sometimes too much supper, or eat something which does not digest well, producing Sour Stomach, Colic, or Restlessness—a good dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator will give certain relief.

"I have used Simmons' Regulator in my family for eight or ten years, and found it to be the best family medicine I ever used. I have used it in most cases when my children had Diarrhœa, Colic, Headache. You may say it is the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen. I have used it in Indigestion and found it to relieve me immediately after eating a hearty supper. On going to bed I take about a teaspoonful and never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor City of Macon, Ga."

Distortion of lenses by pressure or strain.—Many photographers have from time to time remarked that it is occasionally impossible to focus an object sharply and clearly, even with a lens known to yield a satisfactory result in ordinary cases. Setting aside such obvious causes as light shining into the lens, or the presence of moisture on one of the glasses, there can be little doubt that the most frequent source of the difficulty in question is a bending or distortion of the objective by some mechanical force acting on it. In the case of lenses burnished into their mounts, a contraction of the ring by cold may distort the lens uniformly, if its fit in the mount is accurate, merely altering the focus and disturbing the corrections of the instrument. If, however, the cell in which the lens may be mounted is not turned with extreme accuracy, or if the outside of the lens itself is not truly round, so irregular a distortion may arise as to altogether destroy the defining power of the combination to which the lens belongs. There is no question that the practice of burnishing lenses into their mounts has its disadvantages, for when this plan is adopted the operator has no easy remedy against a "frost-bound" lens, excepting to keep the instrument warm during the time he is using it. If on the other hand, the glasses are not cemented in their cells, they are liable not only to be misplaced by careless persons, but also to be distorted by being screwed down in their places by an undue degree of force. Lenses should generally be left just the least bit loose in their mounts—not quite enough to cause any possibility of shaking, but the right degree of looseness can generally be estimated by making an attempt to turn the lens in its setting. Few persons realize the ease with which glass bends and yields to pressure.

It is now found practicable to relieve zinc plates or sheets of their rigidity, and thus facilitate the working of the same into the various forms desired. In the treatment of sheet zinc, which this in view, a bath of linseed oil is prepared, and into this the plates are plunged, these being subjected to the action of oil while in a state of ebullition for some thirty minutes, more or less, according to the thickness of the metal; the plates are then removed from the bath, and after the oil is thoroughly drained from their surfaces they are well cleaned, and are then ready for the market. Plates which have passed through this process are represented to possess great ductility, and to be capable of receiving and retaining a high polish; on this account they may be advantageously employed as a substitute for lead or pewter, at a great reduction of cost, in a variety of cases—among these, for example, being the linings of sinks and cisterns, and the covering of counter and other surfaces requiring a metallic protection.

Baby Saved!

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by 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.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Nature reports a very curious telephonic experiment made in Switzerland on the occasion of the federal fete of singers. A telephone had been placed in the Zurich Festhalle, and two conductors connected with the Bale telegraphic office, where a large audience had congregated. The distance from Bale to Zurich is about 80 kilometers. The Bale audience enjoyed the singing about as well as if they had been placed in the upper circle of an ordinary opera house. At the end of the performance they proved their satisfaction by clapping hands, which the telegraphic wires transmitted with perfect fidelity to the Zurich performers.

The Jablochkoff system of electric lighting is now in use under almost every possible condition and in every variety of establishment, in streets, on bridges, in railway stations, theatres, circuses, engineering and industrial works, docks, basins, on board steam vessels, in hotels, and in private residences. King Teebaw, of Burmah, has sixty lights fitted up in his palace at Mandalay; the Shah of Persia has four at Teheran; Prince Agaklam has six at Bombay; and the King of Portugal and the ex-Queen of Spain are also using them. Seventeen hundred and sixty were lately reported in use in different counties, one hundred and ninety-eight being in England.

An interesting experiment in nerve grafting has been performed by a Bucharest physician. He removed a portion of the sciatic nerve of a fowl and replaced it by a similar portion of the sciatic nerve of a rabbit. The ends soon united, and the fowl's leg completely recovered its power.

Two stations for scientific and hospital purposes are to be established by the French section of the International African Association. One of them is to be at Oussagara under the direction of Capt. Bloyet, and the other on some tributary of the Ogoone river, near the French colony of the Gaboon, under the charge of Mr. Mixon.

It has been long known that hshes return to about the same place in the same rivers each year to spawn, but it is a new discovery that they go up the left-hand side of the stream, coming down the opposite side. Fishermen may be benefited by remembering this.

M. Pasteur proposes inquiring into the diseases and parasites of the phylloxera, with a view of promoting their increase. He believes this to be the most promising plan of exterminating the vineyard pest. It is well known that microscopic parasites often prove remarkably destructive to insect life.

One trial of Dobbins' Electric Soap, (I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia Pa.,) will make you a firm believer in its merits ever after. Give it that trial, please. Your grocer has it, or will get it.

A LITTLE girl, noticing the glittering gold filling in her aunt's front teeth, exclaimed: "Aunt Mary, I wished I had copper-toed teeth like yours."

If You are Sick,

Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with gentle energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once.—UNION.

Thank God for Anakesis!

WELLFLEET, MASS., April 19, 1878.

MESSRS. NEUSTADTER & CO.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed you will find one dollar, for which please send me a box of *Anakesis*. Direct it to Mulford Rich, Jr., Wellfleet, Barnstable Co., Mass. My wife has suffered terribly with piles for ten years, and had tried all kinds of remedies that she could hear of without much relief. Last summer I happened to hear of *Anakesis* when I was in Boston and so I procured a box and she experienced immediate relief. She says she can exclaim with the celebrated professor: Thank God for *Anakesis!* She gave part of the contents of the box to a friend of hers in Provincetown, and they helped her so that she sent the next day and bought some. The most of the inhabitants of this place and vicinity are sea-faring people, and by being exposed to wet and cold, a hard pulling at ropes, nine out of ten are troubled with piles, and have tried so many remedies without relief that they are discouraged and have no faith in anything, but I know that they are a good article. Now I will tell you my plan; I am a peddler and travel in Barnstable county, and times are so hard that money is very scarce, but if I can afford it this summer I want to buy about a dozen boxes on purpose to give away to the unbelievers, and I think that by so doing, and being acquainted with so many people, that I could get up quite a trade in *Anakesis* if you would give me the sole right of this county.

Yours truly,
MULFORD RICH, Jr.

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WALPOLE, MASS., March 7, 1880.

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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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Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 8, 1880.

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Vegetine.

PREPARED BY
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