About Filing Saws.

The all-absorbing question of the present day among mill men seems to be, how can we run thin saws? Now, the practice of many filers is to use a beveled face, or beveled backed tooth—or both—claiming that it cuts easier and runs straighter than any other. Having learned this when young, they concientiously think that it is all so, and as it is very difficult for most to file a square tooth, they stick to the old bevel, and will not try the square. This is their practice, and this class of men number about one half the filers. In some sections all filers use this absurd old-fashioned tooth, which practice has already said was wrong. We will look at this phleme tooth in a theoretical way. It is a well known fact that all hand-filed saws get "out of space," that is, alternate spaces between the teeth get wider than the others, consequently, the teeth following these spaces have more work to do than their fellows, and as each draw outward, the teeth having the most to do—and they are all on the same side—will pull the hardest and the saw be drawn that way just in proportion to the amount of feed carried or the work done, and no amount of hammering, tinkering, or grinding will prevent this continual pull and hard drawing, so long as the phleme tooth is used. Then we will look a little further and see what theory has to say against this beveled tooth. The filer must give his saw all the set necessary to clear itself upon, running on slow feed, and when forced to carry heavy feed, the teeth will be drawn outward all that they will spring, increasing the width of the cut from one-sixteenth to one-eight of an inch, although the saw may go perfectly straight. This condition of things will make the lumber thicker at one end than the other, and as the saws are generally started in on slow feed, which is steadily increased, until the other end is reached, there is a taper on both sides of the board. Then again, when these teeth run into a hard knot, they are suddenly drawn in opposite directions, making the saw cut wider and consequently very much harder. This sudden wrench has been the cause of breaking more saws than any other one thing. There are reasons enough why a man who files a phleme tooth cannot run thin saws, because they are more sensitive than thick ones, and show the defective fitting more readily, and no filer ever fitted thin—if hammered right—with a perfectly square tooth, top and bottom, who could not run them and do good work. At least of the hundreds of mills I have visited in the last three years, I have failed to find one. If millowners would require their filers to swage the teeth full and heavy, giving them one-fourth of an inch side joint, with a comparatively steady motion, a 10 guage saw can be run just as easy as a 6 gauge saw. No man should ever use a taper saw, for if it be tapered on one side and straight on the other when standing, it will be tapered alike when running, as the centrifugal force will straighten it up and put twice the strain on one side that there is on the other, making it more liable to break. These theories can be proven by any mill man, without cost, in his own mill, and enable him to show himself practical as well.

Choosing a Profession.

Dr. Holland and others, who have been discussing the question of how a young man should choose a profession can profit by the experience of a young man who promised his dying father that he would adopt a profession, and that it should be one that his conscience told him he was fitted to fill. The old man died, and the son began to consider what profession he should select. At first he thought of the medical, but reflection convinced him that he never could go through the ordeal of fitting for it, as he hadn't the nerve to rob a graveyard. Then he thought of law, but as he became satisfied that he couldn't be friends on the street with the man who, in the court-room, called him a snivelling blackguard, and whom he had hinted was an ex-train wrecker and moreover as he wasn't good at poker, he gave up that idea. He thought of the stage, but the conclusion that he shouldn't like to be fired at several times a week by the men with whose wives he had flirted made him feel that he was unfit for that profession. The church suggested itself. He might be a clergyman. But when he asked himself: "Do you like to play croquet?" his conscience compelled him to admit that he detested the game. He was, therefore, unfitted for the church. But at last a happy thought struck him. He did not object to profanity, he was willing to yell at the top of his voice, he enjoyed a scuffle now and then, and he liked to wear diamonds and draw a big salary. The way was open to him to keep his promise to his father by becoming a professional man, and at the same time do nothing that his conscience told him he was unfitted for. He pitches a curved ball."

In Iceland.

The main difficulty in Icelandic traveling is to find ground firm enough to bear a horse and his rider, and the safest track is often along the sea-beach where that is available, or even in the bed of a stream. Water is everywhere, and the traveler constantly crosses fords, either in the river whose course he is following, or through torrents rushing down from the field on either side. The pass over which we had to ride is about 1,500 feet high, and in the month of June the "divide" was still blocked with snow. This snow was hard enough to bear a man or a pony, but in many places it would give way beneath them, when both on the same set of feet, and in consequence the Captain and I did a good deal of walking. The old guide, however, stuck to his steed, except when obliged to cross a torrent on a precarious bridge of snow, and they managed to flounder triumphantly through all difficulties. An Icelander in riding uses neither whip nor spur, but works his arms and legs perpetually like the sails of a windmill, and can thus keep his pony moving at a pace which leaves the foreigner far in the rear. On the quiet waters of the fjord the eider ducks were taking their newly hatched broods for a first swim, and as we scrambled up the fjeld, cock ptarmigan fluttered and croaked over our heads, according to his habit when the hen is sitting upon eggs. The region of forests, represented by dwarf birches and whortleberries, is soon left behind, and near the summit of the pass there is hardly any vegetation of a higher order than Icelandic moss, while the bare rocks are profusely marked with striations from glaciers that have long since disappeared.

AGRICULTURE.

THE FARM HORSE.—There is no animal on the farm that is so likely to be neglected as the horse. The horse of the city truckman, or the expressman, the driving horse and saddle horse, are well cared for, but the farm horse is too often irregularly fed, and, so far as cleaning is concerned, regularly and systematically neglected. It is difficult to find a hired man brought up on the farm who thinks there is any necessity for taking special care of a horse. Some horses upon the farm are rarely if ever properly curried or rubbed, and yet the condition and usefulness of the farm horse depend, as much upon the manner in which it is cared for as any other horse. When brought perspiring to the stable he ought not to be allowed to stand over night with the dust drying upon him. A good cleaning off is half a rest, and yet how often we see the farm horse brought out in the morning covered with the dirt of the day before and with the accumulated filth of the night still clinging to him. Under such conditions a horse is not much more than half a horse. Often, too, he is irregularly fed and indiscreetly watered. A horse at work should have water five or six times a day. If he does not drink more than two or three quarts at a time all the better. A horse that is kept from water till he drinks two or three pailfuls, will be very likely to have his digestive organs and bowels seriously deranged. To keep a horse in good working condition he should be fed regularly, whether at work or idle in the stable. He will last many years longer than if, when at work, he is heavily fed and when idle neglected. A horse on the farm should always be cleaned at least once a day, and when hard at work both night and morning. If not at work a good grooming once a day would be sufficient, and when idle good hay might be substituted for grain.

CARE OF SHEEP.—A sheep to be well and hearty must not be half starved at any period of its growth. It must be personally comfortable to grow wool every day of its life. Three hundred and sixty-five days make a year. If from any cause a sheep is uncomfortable a single day, he will grow wool only 364 days in a year. If for four months at a time from ill health or lack of food or water it produces wool only eight months in a year, there is a loss of one-third of the profits he would have given his owner. A sheep out of condition is subjected to ailments that in good condition would not have affected him. Sheep fat in the fall will go through the winter with safey, and success. If in thin, weak condition, the relaxing of the system in spring and the extra demands on the system of the ewe, bring a series of diseases quite disgusting to the flockmaster. No animal rewards its owner so, for liberal feeding and painstaking care, as does the sheep. The idea has so often been expressed that a sheep can do without food and water, that many have concluded it was true. It may live on less food (and do well) than any other animal in proportion to its live weight, but that the sheep lives by eating is sure, and the more its eats and the better treatment it receives the better are the results that follow, in every particular. A sheep's teeth the first year are eight in number, appearing all of a size; second year, the two middle ones are shed out and replaced by teeth much larger than the others; third year, two very small ones appear—one on each side of the eight; at the end of the fourth year there are six large teeth; fifth year, all the front teeth are large; sixth year, all begin to show wear—not till then.

COUNTRY BUTTER.—The art of making good butter is not as common as it ought to be, even though the article is one of the most ancient of food products, and was mentioned by Herodotus 2,300 years ago, and frequently referred to by other early writers. Bad butter is far more frequently met with than good, and of all the old fables which find acceptance in regard to the superior delights of a rural life, none have less foundation in fact than that which asserts that the butter which adorns the average farmer's table is of better qualities than is obtainable in cities. As good butter as is found in hotels and upon first-class family tables in a city like Boston can seldom be found in country farmhouses. The farmers' wives and daughters do not know how to make the best butter, and have not the requisite appliances if they possessed the knowledge. The butter which is common in the farm house of even rural New England, and which is often referred to by the housewife with pride, is ranked low in the list of grades of butter in the Boston market, and it would be well if the fact were thoroughly comprehended. It may be fortunate for the palates of a great many people in the country that they have no idea of what good butter is, and are actually incapable of telling good from bad, but it is not so fortunate for their pocket-books. It is nearly as easy to make good butter as to make poor, and it has been suggested that it would be an important and benevolent work if competent persons would go through the country explaining what good butter is and how to make it.

FOWLS.—With half the farmers their fowls cost them more than they get from them. They feed them just enough to keep them alive and to enable them to lay an egg now and then. When a dry time comes, very likely they do not have any water, and hens without water do not do well. They should have plenty of clean water always accessible. It is the extra feed an animal gets over and above what is required to sustain life, which makes the profit. With poultry it will make eggs in the season, and with all animals flesh, which is gain and the gain is profit.

HINTS.—If hens have a warm house and enough to eat, and of the right kind, they will lay in winter as well as summer. Sour milk will bring better returns in eggs than in any other way. Beets of all kinds are injured somewhat by hard freezing.

Watchmaking in America.

The watch trade is another marvel of rapid development, dating back for a few years only since its commencement. It was in 1850 when two Boston artisans, Allan Denison and Edward Howard by name, first opened a small workshop for watchmaking at Roxbury; but finding the place not sufficiently quiet for their wishes, they changed their locality to Waltham, a little town about eleven miles from Boston, and here they established themselves on the bank of the Charles river. Although they demonstrated the feasibility of making watches by machinery, they failed in a pecuniary sense, not having started with sufficient capital, and the concern then passed into the hands of Mr. Robbins, who founded, in 1858, the now celebrated American Watch Company. Considerably more than a million of watches have been issued from this factory from then to now, and although they were originally intended and expected to supply the home trade only, their cheapness and excellence have caused a demand for them in foreign countries, England not excepted. Over 800 operatives are employed by this company, working 11 hours per day, except Saturdays, when the limit is 9 hours.

DOMESTIC.

ALL THE RAGE.—We see nowadays city and country houses which look rather like shops for the exhibition of bric-a-brac and rich hangings than homes in which people expect to get comfort. The rooms upon which some famous upholsterer has lavished the resources of his stock may remind one of the modern scenic seats on the stage of a theater, and there seems to be little provision for the substantial enjoyment of their occupants. Everything in them is harmonious enough, perhaps, except the people. In color and composition they suggest a picture, but the inmates of the house are out of place as the living figures in it. They don't belong among such surroundings, and they can't be comfortable amid all this tasteful and splendid display. But unquestionably people's houses are looking better than they formerly did, and more particularly those of people of moderate means. For the happiest thing about the modern decoration is that its effects are produced rather by colors than materials, and very inexpensive fabrics will serve the purpose. Cotton stuffs, as, for instance, cotton flannel, will take the most delicate dyes, and yield tints of remarkable beauty. And our own wall papers, which are now in unexampled demand, may be bought for a small price, and yet be of patterns and colors which will satisfy a critical artistic taste.

PAINTED LADIES.—Remove the eyes and stalks from some nice round-looking apples that will cook well, and peel them very evenly to preserve their shape. Place them in a shallow stewpan large enough to hold them in one layer. Dissolve loaf sugar in sufficient water to completely cover the apples, allowing four ounces of sugar to each pint of water; add a few cloves and a little lemon peel and stick cinnamon. Cover the stewpan, and simmer the apples very gently, or they will break before being cooked thoroughly. When done, and they are cool enough, lift them carefully to a glass dish, and with a small brush tint them delicately on one side with a little liquid cochineal or melted red currant jelly; strain the syrup, return it to the stewpan, and boil it rapidly until reduced to one-third of a pint. When cold stir in it a wineglass of sherry and the juice of half a lemon, and pour it round but not over the apples. The wine may be omitted.

A HASH THAT WILL SATISFY.—Cut some beef in nice little slices from the bone, removing all the hard parts and skin; put the gravy in a saucepan with a pint of water, three tablespoonfuls of catsup, a dessert-spoonful of minced savory herbs, an onion chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of salt and a third of cayenne. Let these stew together for fifteen minutes. Take out a cupful of the liquid and rub into it a tablespoonful of flour; stir it well into the stewpan again and stew for ten minutes longer. Strain it through a sieve, return it to the pan, place the slices of beef in it and keep the saucepan on the side of the range until the meat is heated through—not to boil, or it will become hard. A few minutes before serving add half a wineglass of tarragon vinegar. Arrange some toasted sippets round a very hot dish and serve the hash immediately after it is cooked.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—One large cupful of tapioca, one cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of essence of lemon, or a little nutmeg, three pints of cold water, three pints of pared and quartered apples. Wash the tapioca, and soak it over night in the water (three hours will do, if there is no more time). Cook the tapioca in a saucepan, with the water, until it looks clear. Stir often to prevent burning. It will take from twenty minutes to half an hour. At the end of this time add the sugar, salt and lemon flavoring, and then the apples. Turn into a buttered dish, and bake an hour and a quarter. Let it stand in a cool room half an hour before serving. Serve with sugar and milk.

A CHARTREUSE OF APPLE AND RICE.—Boil six ounces of rice with a stick of cinnamon, in milk, until it is thick, stirring in a spoonful of rose or orange-flower water. Pare ten or twelve apples—Golden Pippins are the best—scoop out the core, and fill up the orifice with raspberry jam. Border a deep dish with paste, put in the apple, leaving a space between, and fill it up with the rice. Brush the whole over with the yolk of an egg, and sift sugar thickly over it; form a pattern on the top with sweetmeats and bake it for an hour in a quick oven.

OYSTER TOAST.—This is a nice little dish for luncheon or for a late supper. Scald a quart of oysters in their own liquor; take them out and pound them in a mortar, when they form a paste; add a little rich cream and some pepper. Get ready some thin, neat pieces of toast, moistened slightly with boiling water and spread with fresh butter. Spread the oyster paste thickly upon the toast, put a thinly-cut round of lemon upon each piece, and arrange them on a platter garnished with parsley. Serve very hot.

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.

FISH FRITTERS.—Take the remains of any fish which has been served the preceding day, remove all of the bones and mince fine; add equal quantities of bread crumbs and mashed potatoes; stir in two beaten eggs; season with pepper and salt; add enough cream to make the mass of the proper consistency to mould into little balls, and fry them in boiling lard.

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 a 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.

FOR toothache, take equal parts of camphor, sulphuric ether, ammonia, laudanum, tincture of cayenne, and one eighth part of oil of cloves. Mix well together. Saturate with the liquid a small piece of cotton, and apply to the cavity of the decayed tooth, and the pain will cease immediately.

HOW TO REMOVE A GLASS STOPPER FROM A PERFUMERY BOTTLE.—Place the neck of the bottle over the chimney of a lighted coal oil lamp, gently turning it round; in a few seconds the neck of the bottle will expand, and the stopper can then be removed easily.

CURE FOR COLDS.—To make candied lemon or peppermint for colds, boil one and one half pounds of sugar in a half pint of water till it begins to candy round the sides; put in eight drops of essence; pour it upon buttered paper and cut it with a knife.

COCOANUT PIE.—One grated cocoanut, one quart of milk five eggs beaten separately, one tablespoon of fine bread crumbs; sugar and flavoring to taste. The above makes two pies. No top crust.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM IRON.—The easiest method to remove rust from iron is rubbing it with a rag dipped in oil of tartar. The rust will disappear immediately.

WATERPROOFING CLOTH.—Cloth coated with linseed oil to which a little wax and litharge have been added, will be waterproof.

HUMOROUS.

MISS BLANCHE MURRAY is a very proper young lady. Last week she caught her little brother smoking.

"You terrible thing," she hissed, "I am going to tell father on you."

"This is only corn silk," murmured the boy, penitently.

"I don't care what it is. I am going to tell on you, and see that you don't get into that beastly, horrid, degrading habit. I wouldn't have anything to do with smokers."

It is evening. Miss Murray is sitting on the front stoop with Algernon. It is moonlight, and the redolent spirits of the honeysuckles and syringas are waiting bliss to their already intoxicated souls.

"Would little birdie object to my smoking a cigarette?"

"Not at all," replied Miss Murray. "I like cigarettes. They are so fragrant and romatic. I think they are just too delicious for anything."

"Then I'll light one."

He lights a cigarette, and they talk about the weather for two hours and a half.

THE man who carries an extra handkerchief should be very careful how he loans it to a lady to put over her hat in a shower. The other day a rather young, good humored, married gentleman saw a young lady getting caught in a storm of rain, and she asked him in that confiding manner which girls have toward gentlemen who are half old enough to be their fathers, whether he could not lend her his extra handkerchief to tie over her twenty dollar bonnet. He whipped out the handkerchief in an instant, and held the umbrella over her dear little head while she tied the handkerchief over her bonnet and under the chin. Just about that time another lady came along and said:—Husband, let me have your extra handkerchief to tie over my hat or it will be ruined, and it will cost you twice as much as the other woman's hat will."

IT is not safe to try to talk the language of Cambridge in another suburb. A Harvard student went to a house in Chelsea, and when the door was open he said: "Daughter of the fairest race of women on this continent, do I judge aright, after the conglomerate circumlocutions of this morning, that before me stands the maiden who will bid me rest my weary limbs in her father's palatial halls?" She replied with a disdainful glance, "Oh! I know yez, yez be one of them air students from Cambridgeport;" and turning to her nice little pet dog, she said, "Seize him, Roger," I started for the street, writes the student to *Crimson*. "He seized."

AN old New Jersey farmer read an item in a paper, not long since, to the effect that Secretary Sherman was breaking ground for a handsome house in Washington. "There, Sarah," he said to his wife, "that's the man we want for President. You see he ain't too proud to dig out his own cellar, and I vum if he gots elected next year I'll go on to Washington an' help him with his garden sass, or my name ain't "Zekiel Post."

CALLING on a girl now a days is rather a perilous amusement. It isn't every man who knows what to say when confronted with a hideously ugly curtain and asked: "Why, don't you remember? I was working on that at Swampscott that afternoon when you came down to tea, and you suggested that alteration in the design yourself."

DANBURY'S grateful policeman was at breakfast, wrestling with a piece of remarkably tough veal. His wife said to him, "You always say there's something to be thankful for in everything. I guess you'd be puzzled to find anything to be thankful for in that veal." "Not at all," he cheerfully responded stopping to breathe: "I was just thinking how grateful we should be that we met it when it was young."

MERCHANT to his clerk, who has just recovered from a spree—"Why did you get drunk, yesterday?"

"Because you told me to."

"Sir, I told you to? What do you mean?"

"You said never put off till to-morrow, what I could do to-day, and—and I didn't."

THE Declaration of Independence was written by one of the greatest men the world ever produced; it will be regarded with love and reverence as long as one American heart continues to beat; but offer a youthful American his choice between reading it and perusing an account of "War Whoop Dave; The Howling Fear of the West," and nine times out of ten he'll choose the latter.

"You can deceive your guileless little wife, young man, but her father's wife—xear." Did she surprise you crawling in the back window at two a. m. and declare that it was whisky and not coal oil that your breath was flavored with? Better break up housekeeeping and try boarding.

"What are your politics?" the chaplain of the Iowa Penitentiary asked an intelligent looking convict. "I have not come out for anybody yet," replied the convict, gazing placidly through the bars.

A BOY has to be coaxed and threatened for an hour to get him to take a dose of medicine, but, though tobacco tastes twice as bad the first time you try it, he doesn't hang back a bit about taking his first chew.

"Is there an opening here for an intellectual writer?" asked a seedy, red-nosed individual to an editor. "Yes, my friend," replied the man of quills; "a considerate carpenter, foreseeing your visit, left an opening for you; turn the knob to the right!"

A COUPLE of reporters spent the night in a cell with a man who was doomed to be hanged in Connecticut recently, and in the morning the prisoner was perfectly willing to die.

THE time is coming around again when a man cannot open his window to shout at a passing friend without removing or upsetting a half dozen flower pots.

A LIBERTY pole in this country sometimes signifies liberty and sometimes lager beer, and the average patriot doesn't seem to care which it is.

THE bay windows in Albany are built large enough for a cow to turn around in, and all possible emergencies are provided for.

THEY had to put off the dedication of a new church at Leadville for a week, because the fireworks ordered for the occasion failed to arrive.

THE conductor who divided his collections with the company claimed that it was a fare arrangement.

WHY should a colonel have a very large fist? Because he is always supposed to have his regiment well in hand.

LITTLE Johnny—"Mamma, can I give Carlo this lump of sugar?" "No, my child, it spoils the teeth; eat it yourself."

"IT is more blessed to give than to receive," as the school-boy remarked when the teacher was flogging him.

IT'S easier to tie a knot in a bull's horn than to make your wife believe that every other night is a lodge night.

SWEEPING conclusion—The train of a Worth dress.

LADIES will find relief from their headache, Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Restlessness and the many ills the sex is at times almost universally subject to. Indigestion, Constant or Periodical Sick Headache, Weakness in the Back or Kidneys, Pain in the Shoulders and different parts of the Body, a feeling of Lassitude and Despondency are all removed by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unpleasant, is purely vegetable, is not injurious to the most delicate constition.

"Being seriously afflicted with general debility and total loss of appetite for past three or four years, I tried Simmons' Liver Regulator, which has completely restored my appetite, and my health in general is greatly improved.

"MRS. EDMUND FITTON,
No. 51 Sellers street, Frankford, Pa."

Paper in China.

Paper is very extensively manufactured in the numerous little villages situated in the valleys among the hills, about eight miles to the southeast of the city of Kinghien, China. It is made from the bark called Tan-shu-p'i, the paper-mulberry tree bark, and wheat straw, which after having been well washed and boiled with a certain proportion of lime, is again washed, and then exposed to dry for a whole year on the sides of the hills, in spots where the grass and brushwood have been previously cleared away for this purpose. After the year's exposure it is washed once more, and then pounded on a stone with a large wooden hammer; it is supposed to require 1,400 blows from this hammer to reduce it to the necessary consistency; after which it is removed to another building, and left to soak until it becomes quite a pulp in a large earthen-ware vessel, containing a liquid glue called the Yangkowt'eng, a species of hooked vine. This pulp is then put into a cistern of water, and well stirred up with a stout stick. A finely-made bamboo frame, or sort of long oblong sieve, is taken by two men, one at either end, and dipped twice into this liquid, which is made to run equally over the whole surface, somewhat after the manner in which the photographer allows the developing solution to run over his plate. By this means a thin and tolerably even layer is left, which soon partially dries and forms the sheet of papers and which is removed by simply reversing the frame. As soon as a sufficient number of sheets has been made, they are taken to the drying room. This room contains a large brick oven, coated on the outside with lime, and built up to within a few feet of the roof. Upon the top of this oven the paper is placed, in parcels of about a foot in thickness, until perfectly dry: after which sheet by sheet is damped once more, and while still moist is by means of a soft brush made to adhere to the sides of the oven for a short time to undergo its final process of drying. It is then taken away to the packing room and made up into bales, weighing from 80 to 120 catties each, the catty being equivalent to one and one-third pound avoirdupois. The largest sized paper is about one "chang" (11⅓ feet) long, and is worth one dollar a sheet. This particular size of paper is made entirely from the "Tan-shu-p'i," but the smaller sizes are composed of a mixture of the above-mentioned bark, or the bark of the paper-mulberry tree and wheat straw. This paper is known by the name "Suanchih," and is considered a good quality paper in the Chinese markets.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post.*

Fossils in the Sierras.—There recently came into the possession of Stephen Barton a specimen of shale in which was the impress of two sea-shells. Search was made and a large body of fossils was found—more, perhaps, than all the previous discoveries of the kind in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The elevation at which these fossils were found is about ten thousand feet above the sea, and clearly speaks of the sojourn of these formations beneath the ocean. The structure of the stratum in which they appear now stands vertical, and seems to have occupied that position for a long time anterior to the glacial epoch. The character of the fossils seems to indicate that they belong to the Jurian age, and if so they carry the date of California formations further back than has generally been supposed. At a point south of where these fossils are found the formation dips to the east and approaches a horizontal position as it joins the granite. Thus a mile of stratified rock seems to repose beneath the first appearance of the silurian, and will doubtless carry us back to the most ancient of geological epochs.

"While kneeling at the altar,
With Father Good between,
We'll call the world to witness
A match from CARBOLINE."

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—*Traveller.*

The size attained by icebergs is something prodigious. From measurements made upon one, Dr. Dayes estimated it to contain about 27,000,000,000 feet, while its weight must have been not less than 1,000,000,000 tons. It was grounded in water nearly half a mile in depth. What, then, must have been the thickness and size of the glacier from which this mass had become detached?

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, she washed it oft with Dobbins' Soap, and that's what made it so. (Made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) Try it once.

A very curious proof of the identity of animal and vegetable protoplasm has been supplied by Claude Bernard, who has shown that both are alike sensitive to the influence of anaesthetics. Exposed to ether, a sensitive plant no longer closed its leaflets when touched. Assimilation and growth, as well as germination, are arrested by chloroform. Schutzenberger has proved that the fresh cells of the yeast plant breathe like an aquatic animal.

THE gentlemen who essayed to serenade Miss. L., a few evenings since, should have had 'clear' throats, and their efforts would have been better appreciated. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy extant for a 'thick' or congested condition of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, giving instant relief.

Effects of Breathing Oxygen.—A young Frenchman, M. Aune, has lately made experiments on himself relative to this question, which he has chosen as the subject of a medical thesis. The experiments lasted four weeks during which time he submitted himself to a uniform *regime* as regards quantity and quality of food, muscular exercise, and intellectual work. He took oxygen only during the second and third week, inhaling between forty and eight litres of it daily, but during the whole time he made a careful record of temperature, pulse, respiration, etc. The conclusions arrived at are briefly as follows: Inhalation of oxygen made under phisological conditions does not cause any inconvenience. One may absorb 100 litres, and even more, daily. Oxygen increases the appetite, and develops the functions of assimilation; and on this account it tends to increase the weight of the body. It produces a slight intoxication, and tingling sensations in the extremities. It raises the temperature very slightly. Under its influence the respiratory movements and the pulsations becomes more numerous. Oxygen has an incontestable action on certain elements of the blood; it increases the number of red corpuscles and of hematoblasts, and the richness of the former in hemoglobin. It has no influence on the white corpuscles. M. Aune did not experience that sensation of heat in the chest of which some authors have spoken in connection with this subject. Commenting on M. Aune's experiments, M. Hoyem remarks that the effects are only temporary, and that while inhalation of oxygen may be of service through favoring assimilation, it could not be made a definitive treatment, and it would be necessary always to administer iron in addition. The inhalation gives very good results in the case of dyspeptic phenomena and obstinate vomiting.

A remarkable solar protuberance was lately observed by M. Thollon at the Paris Observatory. The protuberance rose vertically as a thin luminous jet, moving at the rate of about twenty miles per second, to a height equal to one-fourth of the sun's diameter, or about 215,000 miles. After rising, it gradually decreased in brightness, at the same time enlarging to prodigious dimensions.

Timely Discovery.

"Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment."—Job. This afflicted patriarch might have known of the useless and painful treatment of 'Emeroids' in his own time, but his words would have been even more applicable had his prophetic eye looked down the long vista of medical history and witnessed the cruel, absurd and ineffectual treatment of Piles by the many schools of "great and aged professors," until at last a disgusted doctor pronounced piles "the opprobrium of the art. Dr. Silsbee has put to shame, by the simplicity and excellence of his great pile remedy, not only the whole family of quack nostrums, whose name is legion, but the pretended wisdom of the medical profession. This *Anakesis* (or pile remedy), is simple and easy of application, gives instant relief, and by combining the merits of a poultice to soothe, an instrument to hold up and compress the tumors, and a skilfully devised medicine, applied directly to the diseased parts ultimately cures the worst cases of piles and keeps them cured. Half a million of persons pronounce *Anakesis*, the most beneficent discovery of the age, and we believe them. *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1.00. Samples mailed *free* to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

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