## SCIENTIFIC.

*Mark F. Forrish* and S. J. Munn of Niles, Mich., have succeeded in nearly perfecting an electric railway signal by which a collision between trains will be rendered absolutely impossible. The above gentlemen are the patentees, and C. W. Millard of the same place has purchased one-third interest in it. Numerous experiments have been made by the parties in Jackson in the presence of railroad officials, members of the press and others, and everything worked to the satisfaction of all parties. These gentlemen say they will have no trouble in operating a telephone between trains of the same circuit, for the instant another train comes on the circuit is formed and the bell in the cab of each engine will ring, the same as in any telephonic connection. It will also enable the trainmen to communicate with the stations each way in case of accident. The gentlemen owning the signal say it works more satisfactorily than they thought it would, and great things are anticipated for it.

*Visitors* at the Crystal Palace, London, are now amused and instructed with a giant electric microscope and a powerful electric light installation, which show a large number of familiar articles, such as snuff, lace, cheese, vinegar and beer. A drop of water presents the most extraordinary monsters imagination can conceive. Serpents, crocodiles, worse dragons than St. George had to deal with, whirl about their liquid element, striking terror to the hearts of all beholders. Salt and sugar are exhibited as densely populated, and even the most carefully filtered water is filled with black specks, which float rapidly about, giving an occasional eddying whirl which suggests vitality.

*Utilizing Sawdust.*—According to the *Canadian Manufacturer*, a new scheme of utilizing the sawdust of the Ottawa River for the purpose of fuel is proposed. It is claimed that by a system of grinding the refuse into a uniform fineness, mixing it with the refuse gas tar from the gas-house, and compressing the substance into cakes, a fuel can be made in every way superior to soft coal for open fires. Sawdust rolls were common forty years ago in England and Scotland, and were considered far ahead of peat and grate fire. The cost of manufacturing this kind of fuel is merely nominal, and it is expected that it can be sold at a very much lower price than soft coal. The formation of a company to give the scheme practical effect is mooted.

*A Device for Heating Rolling-Mill Rolls.*—*London Engineering* illustrates and describes in a recent issue a device for heating rolling-mill rolls by gas. The gas is burned in jets, which are uniformly distributed the whole length of the rolls at each side. When these jets are lighted and the machine is put into slow rotation, every part of each roll is gradually and uniformly heated without the production of any dangerous strains. This method of heating rolls is said to be in use by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., the Dowlais Iron Company and the Steel Company, of Scotland. In one mill the average life of the rolls previous to the application of the gas was seventy-nine and five-eighths days, and after the application 342 days. The device is the invention of Franklin Hilton, of Middlesboro'-on-Tees.

*The* cement used in patching the uppers of fine shoes is generally made by dissolving gutta percha in chloroform until the mixture is about as thick as syrup. Scrape and pare clean around the hole to be covered, and thin carefully with a long chamfer the edges of the bit of leather to be applied. Only a little of the cement is needed, but the surface must be pressed close together. The parts will adhere firmly in a few minutes.

*In* a voyage from Rio Janeiro to Bordeaux two French savans carefully investigated the quality of sea air. They found in all instances that over the open sea, at a distance from the vessel, the air was singularly free from the multitude of organisms which are found in land breezes. It is now believed that none of the germs of an epidemic can cross an ocean with the wind, but that all low forms of life contained in it must soon reach the water and die. Sea voyages are now sometimes recommended on this special ground.

*Gunpowder* is evidently not disposed to be thrust from its long supremacy without a struggle to fit itself for modern requirements. The improved powder employed at Krupp's factory, with an equal pressure in the bore, gives a greater velocity than ordinary powder. Its smoke is said to be less dense and to clear off more quickly. It is brown, or, rather, chocolate colored—the same substance spoken of in the recent trial of Lieutenant Day as cocoa powder. In sundry tests about one-seventh less of it was needed than of ordinary powder to produce given results. Its merit is that of beginning its combustion moderately and steadily and then, when the projectile has started through the bore, burning with great rapidity. This is exactly the added virtue which has been wanted in gunpowder, so that the new cocoa, if it fulfills expectation, is likely to find abundant use among many nations.

*A new* disinfecting compound for purifying the atmosphere of the sick-room has just been presented to the Berlin Medical Society. Oils of rosemary, lavendar and thyme, in the proportion of ten, two and two and one-half parts respectively, are mixed with nitric acid in the proportion of thirty to one and one-half. The bottle should be shaken before using, and a sponge saturated with the compound left to diffuse by evaporation.

*Prairie Dogs Dig Their Own Wells.* A Nebraska man has settled the question of how prairie dogs obtain the water they drink. He says they dig their own wells, each village having one with a concealed opening. He knows of one such well 200 feet deep, having a circular staircase leading down to the water.

*A medical* paper warns young doctors against prescribing "shotgun mixtures" too freely during the summer months, as certain combinations of drugs are apt to decompose each other in hot weather. A shotgun prescription is made up of many different drugs in the expectation that one of them may hit the mark and cure the patient.

*Alan A. Campbell Swinton* says it is better and cheaper to light small towns by means of electricity than by a coal-gas system. He compares the equal illuminating effects of gas and electricity in portions of the British Museum, and finds that while the former is estimated to cost $4.22 an hour the latter has actually cost $1.44 an hour for a total of 18,800 candle power, using the pendulum arc lamps.

*Large* quantities of land are begin leased in Lima, Livingston County, N. Y., for the purpose of boring for salt. It is believed that Lima is over a rich salt bed.

## FARM NOTES.

FARM FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The increasing use of windmills for pumping water, etc., suggests that they could be made the foundation of a fire department on the farm, that would prove efficient in many cases. Three-fourths of the farm conflagrations are discovered so early that the prompt application of twenty gallons of water, and sometimes half this amount, would put out the fire. But it is impossible to get water soon enough when it must be carried to the garret or loft in buckets. With a fourteen foot windmill and a strong doubleacting force pump, a continuous stream may be forced a thousand feet and to a hight of a hundred feet. But as the windmill and well are usually near the house and barn, it would rarely be necessary to have the water forced farther than two hundred feet or raised higher than fifty feet. The pipes are, of course, brought near to, if not into, the barn and house. And with a few feet of hose attached to the hydrant in the yard or building, a supply of water sufficient at the critical moment, would be at command. The hose could be taken through windows or doors. Of course the stream can not be thrown far from the hose, but at the first moments the persons holding the hose can approach near the fire. If it is feared that at such a time there might not be enough breeze to operate the windmill, we have only to remember, now often an account of a conflagration also says "a stiff breeze" or a strong gale was blowing at the time." When there is not enough air stirring to operate the windmill, a fire may be readily subdued by buckets of water.

OWING to the rot the grape crop has been greatly injured in some sections this season, and although the Government has given the subject of grape rot its attention, no sure remedy has as yet been discovered. As practical experience is very valuable, it may not be out of place here to give the results of General Cassius M. Clay, in the Pittsburg *Stockman*, who avoided the rot by following a course of training of the vines. He planted two acres of Catawbas and Isabellas, ran them on stakes, trenched and cut closely. They rotted badly. Observing a Catawba vine that had been trained on the side of a brick house, which was allowed full length, and never trimmed—perhaps forty feet long—it bore well and the fruit did not rot. Other vines that had run to greater lengths, and which had been well manured, also were free from rot. He began to consider the cause of rot, and experimented by planting seven different varieties on the same soil, on south-west corners of brick walls. They were allowed to cover five times the space of the stake system. Though the vines have been growing for years no signs of rot have appeared. He then cut away the staked vines, and cultivated them by allowing long trellises, and the rot disappeared from them.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN. —*Storing Roots.*—When large quantities of roots are to be stored and there is no root cellar for this purpose, it is far better to construct pits than to fill the cellar of one's dwelling house with a general assortment of roots and vegetable to vitiate the air of the entire house. If it is properly constructed, roots will keep better in a pit than in an ordinary cellar. The pits are dug three or four feet deep, six feet wide, and as long as needed. The roots are stacked in these, beginning at the end of the pit, and following two feet of its length; a space of six inches is left, and another section of two feet is built up, and so on, in each case piling the roots up to the ground level; the spaces are then filled in with earth, and the pit will present a series of sections of two feet of roots and six inches of earth. The roots are covered lightly at first, but when cold weather comes, put on about two feet of soil, rounded and smoothened to carry off water.

STRONG GATE HINGES AND BRACE. —Among the many purposes to which old wagon tires may be applied is the gate-hinge. An old tire, too much worn for further service in its original capacity, is cut in two at the middle, and the end of each piece is turned with an eye or socket to form half of a hinge. Then four inches from the socket the bar is bent to an angle. The other ends of the two pieces are then welded together in the form of a V, the width of the open end being governed by that of the gate. The lower hinge is made in the usual manner, with an upright pin at one end, and a thread and nut at the other. The upper one may be made in the form of a band which is driven over the gate-post and fastened by nails driven through holes punched for the purpose in the band. This form of hinge and brace was devised by Leon Hay, Kankakee Co., Ill.,

THE TIGHT REIN.—Most farmers who give no particular attention to horses usually drive with a loose rein. This is well enough with the "old family horse" in whom you have perfect confidence. It is never safe, however, with a young or spirited horse. Never drive such an animal with so loose a rein that you cannot instantly command the situation, whatever happens.

TRAMPING upon the hay in the barn often causes horses to refuse it. To pass from the barn-yard into the barn and walk over the hay leaves odors which are quickly recognized by the animals when such hay. is fed to them.

THE first signs of disease in a flock should prompt the herdsmen to at once remove all animals not affected to a new, clean location. It is better to kill an animal that is suspected of having a contagious disease than to attempt a cure. Delay is dangerous. Precaution in the beginning is better than any work that can be done in attempting to effect a cure after the disease secures a hold.

MR. SPECKELS is credited with having imported twenty-five tons of beet seed to be planted by 163 California farmers on 2,000 acres of land. A factory is being erected at Watsonville, Cal., to work the product.

CHOPPED clover-hay scalded is a cheap and excellent food for hogs, and they will thrive on it while growing, with but little grain. Bulky food is necessary for distention of the stomach, and there is nothing so nutritious for that purpose as the scalded clover.

BE certain that there is plenty of water where the cows are turned out to pasture. Clean, pure water is indispensable to the milch cow.

NEVER wait for rain when you have a crop under cultivation, keep right on cultivating and you will be surprised to find how your crop will withstand the drought.

*Among* the new applications of cotton is its use, in part, in the construction of houses, the material employed for the purpose being the refuse, which, when ground up with about an equal amount of straw and asbestos, is converted into a paste, and this is formed into large slabs or bricks, which, acquire, it is said, the hardness of stone, and furnish a really valuable building stock.

*Paris* has an omnibus propelled by electricity, and its operation is said to be a complete success. The motive power is furnished by Faure accumulators weighing 2,500 kilogrammes and giving out a force of seventy-two horse power.

## AIDS TO DIGESTION.

### Some of the Uses of Mineral and Pure Soda Water.

Mineral waters, as to their sources, are of two classes, the imported and the domestic. As to their nature, they are artificial or natural. Not all of the best waters will bear exportation, or even long keeping in stock. Many of them throw down their mineral constituents and decompose when exported in wood; and even in glass not a few of them become inert by keeping. The waters that are the most strongly mineralized, especially those that are the most fully charged with carbonic acid gas, bear exportation the best. Those of weaker constitution, like some delicate individuals and some delicate wines, do not stand a sea voyage. "Old books to read, old wood to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to talk to;" but no old mineral waters for a cure. Some physicians hold, indeed, that all mineral waters begin to lose their virtues as soon as they leave the spring. This is an extreme view; it is quite unproven of some of the best waters, yet most of them are effective in proportion to their freshness. The best importing houses aim, very properly, to keep little stock on hand, in order that it may be fresh.

We have a full list of excellent mineral waters to choose from, whether native or imported, whether natural or manufactured, whether medicinal waters or table waters. I will speak first of these latter, not for their curative virtues. I can not say too much for a good table water, meaning by this a drinking water that is (1) but slightly mineralized, that is (2) charged more or less freely with carbonic acid gas, and (3) that is absolutely pure, hygienically speaking. Such waters are the Apollinaris, the Clysmic, the Giesshubel, the Poland Silica, the Underwood Spring Water, and many others. The Vichy, Seltzer and Saratoga waters, though more strongly medicinal, are used as table waters by many. The appetizing and digestive qualities of all the waters just named are well known, and their pleasant flavor and sparkle; in many cases of impaired digestion I have found nothing more useful than they, and I regard them as useful in chronic diseases where impaired nutrition is a main feature.

Pure soda-water (more properly called carbonated water), whether natural or manufactured, is a powerful aid to digestion by stimulating the stomach, and also, probably, by aiding to dissolve the mineral ingredients of the food. It is very appetizing; it corrects acidity in the stomach, checks a tendency to nausea, and cools the system in febrile complaints; it lessens the desire for spirituous liquors, and it is indeed the ideal beverage for the water-drinker, provided always that pure water is used in its preparation.

The consumption of table waters in this country increases probably about ten per cent. per year; that of medicinal water has nearly doubled since 1880. Table waters prepared from distilled waters, as they should be, have the great advantage that they can not carry the germs of disease.

### Shooting Oil With Rockets to Troubled Waters.

The efficacy of oil in stilling troubled waters has often been demonstrated, but it has not yet become a distinct practice to carry a sufficient quantity to enable a ship to imbed itself in peaceful quarters while the sea around is angry and boisterous, so that a patent taken out in Germany, whereby oil may be fired in rockets to a given point, may be the means of enabling vessels to help smaller ships and less thoughtful mariners in danger, and thus add to the efficiency of the method of saving ships. The method has just been tried repeatedly between Bremen and New York. The rocket, to which is attached a cylinder, filled with oil, can, it is said, be fired with accuracy from a ship to a required spot and explode, pouring the oil where wanted. In one of the rockets fired experimentally the distance were from 1500 feet downwards. By the explosion of five rockets at a distance of from 1200 feet to 1500 feet from the ship a space of from 1500 to 2000 square feet of water was covered with oil. The rocket was fired 900 feet against a gale. It is stated that the invention has been purchased by the North German Lloyd.

### A Curious Funeral Ceremony.

One curious ceremony still survives, and has puzzled the learned. When a parsee dies, a dog (originally a fox eyed dog was demanded, but now a yellow dog with white ears is orthodox) is brought in and made to look upon the body. What the significance of this is the modern Parsis cannot explain, or rather they offer contradictory explanations.

Perhaps it is connected with the Parsee tradition of the dogs of Yima, the lord of death, who has two hounds which go through the earth scenting out those who are marked for the grave, and afterward escort their souls to the place of judgment, guarding them on the way from the evil spirits. Possibly the bringing in of the dog to look at the corpse had its origin in the idea of securing the attention of the dogs of Yima to the just departed spirit and so insuring the due protection of the latter on its last perilous journey.

*Why Do Lobsters Turn Red.*—No scientific reason has yet been given why the shell of the lobster becomes red on being boiled. The general statement is that the salts which go to make the color in the shell undergo a chemical change on being subjected to the action of hot water. But this is rather a statement of fact than an explanation. Not the lobster only, but all crustaceans, undergo a change of color when boiled, but in the case of fresh-water crustaceans the change is less than in that of the salt-water species. Several lobsters have lately been caught of a bright blue color.

*E. Johanson*, of St Petersburg gives the following formula for a convenient ink for marking clothing by means of a stamp: Twenty-two parts of carbonate of soda are dissolved in 85 parts of glycerine, and triturated with 60 parts of gum arabic. In a small flask are dissolved 11 parts of nitrate of silver in 20 parts of officinal water of ammonia. The two solutions are then mixed and heated to boiling. After the liquid has acquired a dark color, 10 parts of Venetian turpentine are stirred into it. The quantity of glycerine may be varied to suit the size of the letters. After sanding expose to the sun or apply a hot iron.

*Water-Proof Clothing for Soldiers.*—As the best method of water-proofing soldiers' clothing, the Belgian Government has adopted dipping the goods in acetate of alumina and then dry them in the air. The clothing is not injured, and is said to offer no obstacle to perspiration after treatment.

*A Germ of Dysentery.*—The specific germ of dysentery has been discovered by Chantemesse and Wedal. It is a bacillus with rounded ends, and is somewhat thicker in the middle than toward the ends. They are said to grow luxuriantly in sterlized Seine water.

—There are several novelties in tippets and boas. The former have standup collars, well cover the shoulders, and are made with long ends; the boas have ends reaching to the hem of the dress, and are often made in lynx —an inexpensive, good wearing pelt.

## HOUSEHOLD.

THERE are many delicious ways of cooking venison. The legs and saddle are the prime roasting pieces. To prepare a leg of venison draw off the dry skin, wipe it carefully. You can lard it if you wish; the saddle of venison is generally larded on each side of the breast bone. Make a paste with a quart of flour and a scant pint of cold water. Cover the roast with this paste after seasoning it with salt and pepper. Cook the venison in this paste for an hour and a half, then remove the paste, it is of no further value. Season the roast and roast an hour longer, baste it every fifteen minutes before and after the paste is removed. This length of time is sufficient to roast a leg of venison of average weight rare. If you cook it without the paste it will cook in much less time. Venison steaks are cut from the leg. They should never be cut less than three quarters of an inch thick and are broiled exactly like a beef steak. Serve them with maitre d'hotel butter accompanied with black or red currant jelly. Venison is a most excellent meat to serve in hashes, pies, and other rechauffe dishes. All game should be rare, if you do not like it cooked in this way it is much better to buy poultry, veal and lamb, which are not injured by being overdone. No stuffing is allowable. Half an onion is generally put inside the finger will birds while they are roasting and removed when the bird is served. Two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion and half a cup of chopped celery are put in the body of canvasback and redhead ducks. The breast of the wild duck is the only part eaten. Any duck, wild or tame, is spoiled by being overcooked. Half an hour is the longest time any duck should be roasted in a hot oven. Twenty minutes does a bird which is very rare, yet some epicures cook canvasback for only ten minutes, leaving the bird literally raw.

SCRAPPLE.—Scrape and clean thoroughly a hog's head, split in two, take out the eyes and brain, clean the ears, scald them with the head, then scrape them well. Any rough pieces of pork that cannot be used in sausage may be reserved for scrapple. After the head is thoroughly scraped and cleaned put it on to boil in plenty of cold water and simmer gently for four hours, or until the bones will slip readily from the meat; when done lift the head carefully remove the bones and chop the meat fine. Skim all the grease from the liquor in which it was boiled, and return the chopped meat. Season highly with salt and pepper, and if you like it, a tablespoonful of powdered sage Now, with a wooden paddle, stir constantly, adding slowly sufficient cornmeal to make the scrapple the consistency of soft mush. Cook slowly one hour, watching carefully, as it scorches quickly. When done pour into pans and put in a cold place to cool. This is the recipe that most farmers use, and is very nice, although if you can procure it, wheat middlings, in the place of cornmeal, make the scrapple decidedly more delicate.

BRAISED BEEF. — Lay a piece of beef fillet, weighing about five pounds, into a broad pot. The bone, which should have been removed by the butcher, save for to-morrow's soup. Scatter sliced onion over the beef, salt slightly, and should you have any good gravy of any kind, add this to the cupful of boiling water you will pour over the beef. Cover tightly, and cook slowly for an hour and a half, adding boiling water should the gravy sink too low. When done dredge with flour, set in a hot oven, and as the flour browns, baste with butter to glaze. It should not remain longer than ten minutes in the oven. Strain the gravy, let it cool, and take off the top fat. Put it in a saucepan with a little browned flour and a tablespoonful of catchup, boil a few minutes until thickened, pour a few spoonfuls over the meat, and the rest serve in the gravy-boat.

THE deep red rose promises to be the accepted flower for ornamental purposes during the season now so rapidly advancing. There again we accept an imported "fad;" the crimson rose is seen in profusion on the English dining tables and in the English drawing-rooms. It is making a virtue of necessity, for the British florists acknowledge with chagrin, that owing, perhaps, to some change in the soil, the pure white rose is rapidly dying out. The florist states that a single bush that has supplied him annually with superb cream-white blossoms suddenly puts out equally fine red roses. Nature, this season, favors the brunette.

CITRON PRESERVES. To every pound of citron use three quarters of a pound of sugar, put water enough to the sugar to make a nice syrup, and put in a few whole cloves and a little ginger root; pare the citron, slice, pick out the seeds, put into the syrup and cook until tender, which will take four or five hours, cook slowly; if the citron gets cooked before the syrup is thick enough take it out, putting it back into the syrup when thick, to heat through. This will keep without canning.

BROWNED POTATOES. — Boil large potatoes in their skins. Peel them and when you uncover the beef to brown lay the potatoes in the dripping pan about the meat. Dredge and baste them as well as the beef, let them stay a few minutes longer. Drain in a hot colander, and lay neatly around the beef.

FRIED APPLES AND BACON.—Core and slice round, without paring, some tart, well flavored apples. Cut into thin slices some middlings of excellent bacon or pork, and fry in their own fat almost to crispness. Take out the meat and keep hot while you fry the apples in the fat left in the pan, add a little sugar to taste. Drain, and lay upon the slices of meat.

SPONGE PUDDING.—One cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one half cup of milk, two eggs, a small piece of butter, one spoonful of baking powder; bake in two layers. SAUCE—One half cup of sugar, two eggs, one cup of boiling water, small piece of butter, flavor to taste. Boil in a dish set in hot water, thickened with flour or cornstarch, and spread between the layers. Then take the white of one egg, add sugar sufficient for soft frosting, beat, spread on top, and return to the oven to brown.

APPLE FRITTERS.—Make a batter of the yolks of three eggs well beaten, one gill of milk, four heaping teaspoonfuls of flour and a saltspoonful of salt, well mixed. The apples, which have been peeled, cored and cut in round slices, are dipped in this batter and fried a delicate brown in boiling fat. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve.

*Cotton* manufactured into duck is being successfully introduced as a roofing material. Aside from its cheapness it possesses the advantage of lightness as compared with shingles or slate; it effectually excludes water, and it is said to be a non-conductor of heat.

*The* use of the hypodermic needle, instead of the lancet, in the process of inoculation, has been discussed by the Academy of Medicine of France, with conclusions favorable to the former, on behalf of which it is urged that a perfect postule is obtained without general eruption, while a comparatively minute quantity of the matter produces the desired result.

*The* New Mexican *Review* announces the remarkable discovery of a vein of natural coke at Los Cerrillos by a Las Vegas man named Smart, who is employed in the Cerrillos coal fields as the Superintendent of a Las Vegas operating company. The vein of coke is three feet thick, and lies between a stratum of bituminous and anthracite coal. The coke has the appearance of a manufactured article, and burns with a clear, bright light. It has been tried in furnaces as being better, if anything, than the coke made in ovens. The theory of the phenomenon is, that the vein was originally coal, and was brought to a white heat at the big upheaval hundreds of years ago. Water coming in contact with the bed of burning bitumen cooled it off and turned it into coke of the finest quality. This is another wonder of the Western World that has just come to the knowledge of the people. It may truly be said, that in every week of the year, some new source of wealth has been discovered on the great western side of the continent, and there is no prospect that a limit to these discoveries will be reached in a century.

*Hitherto* the principal supply of malachite, which is largely used in Europe for mantle-pieces, pedestals and similar decorative purposes, has been obtained from Russia; but it is equally rich and abundant in New South Wales, where its color ranges from pale emerald to deep green, the various layers often possessing different shades of color, and forming a most beautiful and valuable stone for ornamental and inlaying purposes. Crystals are occasionally met with, and sometimes of large size; these from the Cobar mines are particularly beautiful. The silky lustre is often very remarkable, the capillary crystals being sometimes several inches long; and compacted together into fibrous bundles. It is found in most of the upper workings of New South Wales copper mines, as in the Bathurst district, with chlorite, vitreous, yellow and other copper ores.

*Experiments* have for some time been made in Belgium for preserving wood by exhausting the air from the pores and filling them with liquid gutta-percha. The gutta-percha is liquefied by mixing it with gasoline and subjecting to heat. After it is introduced into the pores it hardens as it becomes cold.

*The* use of mullein as a palliative for the cough of phthisis seems to be meeting with favor in various quarters. The customary form of administration has been a decoction of the plant in milk. More recently, the smoking of the leaves has been recommended as a more agreeable and effective mode of administration.

"SIR," said a countryman to the late Dr. Payson, whom he met coming out of the college, "can you tell me where I can find Mr. Lehowe?"

"Yes," said the doctor. "Do you see the building before you? Then crucify the quadrangle, and take the diameter of the plot beyond it, enter the opening before you and ascend the ligneout grades, turn to your left, and you will find him either peripatouting in his cubicle, or dormitating in his lectuary, periscopating through his fenestra."

"And pray, sir, what is the fenestra? "It is an orifice in an edifice to admit luminous particles."

"Thank you," said the countryman.

"WHAT news to-day?" said a merchant to his friend lately.

"What news?" replied the other, "Nothing, only things grow better—people are getting on their legs again."

"On their legs! said the first. "I don't see how you can make that out."

"Why, yes," replied the other, "folks that used to ride are obliged to walk now. Is not that getting on their legs again?"

JYNKS—Well, old man, how do you like your new lodgings?

BYNKS—The rooms are nice enough, but the attendance is something horrible. Why, this morning the servant girl left me a towel that was so wet that I washed on it and dried myself in the water!

HUSBAND (reading new paper)—The American brewers represent 3000 breweries with an annual capacity of 18,000,000 barrels.

Wife—Is that so? They must be awful hard drinkers to hold so much.

JUMBLES.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two of best cream of tartar, use half a cup of warm water to dissolve the soda, flavor with vanilla or lemon, thicken with flour and roll out thin.

Flour of sulphur has proved to be an efficient preventive against the ravages of carpet bugs or buffalo moths.


**The Excitement Not Over.**

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and $1. Trial size free.


The correct length for the Tosca stick is to the top of the shoulder.


**Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children,** Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can only be cured by the use of *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left me, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.


Coal ashes are excellent on the walkways and paths, and assist in hardening the soil.

There is more experience, time, and brain work represented in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other medicine. It is this which makes Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in its curative power, and in the remarkable cures it effects. Give it a trial.

Damaged or small heads of cabbage can be advantageously used by giving them to the laying hens.


**Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phila., Pa.** Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.


Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian Empire, was founded by Ashur about 2245 B. C.


**FITS:** All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.


Printing in raised or embossed letters was begun at Paris by Hauy, in 1786.


**A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.** *To the Editor*—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.


The Prussian blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin in 1710.

PRECISE.—Alphonse de Derlot—You say you are superstitious, Miss Gushington, but would you dare to be married on Friday?

Miss Gushington—What! Next Friday? Why, dear Alphonse, you are so sudden and so unconventional.

"You quite misunderstand me. I protest—I didn't propose—"

"That's all right, Alphonse, you did not propose as they usually do, but I like it just the same. Yes, dear, it shall be Friday."

Alphonse swoons.

WHAT MADE HER MAD.—"I think that Mr. Smith is just as hateful as he can be!" said one pretty girl to her dearest friend the other day.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the other, in surprise. "I thought he was very attentive to you at the party last night."

"Yes," said the first pretty girl, spitefully, "that's just what's the matter. We were out in the conservatory together, and nobody else was around. He had been just as pleasant and entertaining as man could be, and really I couldn't help thinking what a handsome fellow he was. It was real cosy and dark out there—and we were all alone, as I said before—and he was sitting just as close—and—and—"

"And he kissed you?" the other interrupted, eagerly.

"No," was the reply, "the mean horrid thing! He *didn't!!*"


## Rheumatism

According to recent investigations, is caused by excess of lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body. Be sure to get

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**


SOMETHING ELSE.—Diner (to slow waiter)—Some roast beef, well done, potatoes and a glass of milk.

Waiter—Yes, sir; anything else, sir?

"Yes; I'd like it this afternoon."

**Does the Earth Really Move?**

Science says that it does, but we cannot help wondering sometimes if there isn't some mistake about it, when we see how stubbornly certain old fogies cling to their musty and antiquated ideas. It was believed about the year one that it was incurable, and although it has been clearly demonstrated that it is not, thousands of old-time physicians close their eyes and put up their hands to their ears and refuse to abandon the theory. But for all that the world moves on, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery continues to rescue sufferers from consumption's grave. It is a sure cure for this dreaded disease, if taken in time. All scrofulous diseases—and consumption is included in this list—yield to it.

Edelweiss, with a diamond dew drop, is one of the novelties in hairpins.

**"Purgatory Bullets."**

An excited Irishman lately rushed into a Boston drug store, his hair in "broker-up" appearance generally. "Be jabbers!" he yelled: "I'm all wrong entoirely. I want some stuff to straighten me out. Some o' thim 'Purgatory Bullets' will do me, I'm thinkin'. What d'ye tax for thim?" "What do you mean?" asked the clerk. "'Purgatory Bullets,' sor, or somethin' like thim, they call thim," replied the man. "Shure, I'm in purgatory already, with headache, and liver complaint, and bad stomach, and the divil knows what all." The clerk passed out a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and Pat went off contented. These little Pellets cure all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. They are little, sugar coated, little larger than mustard seeds, and pleasant to take. Druggists.

HEARTBREAKING. — Sweet girl—Please look at this ring and tell me whether the diamonds are paste or not.

Jeweler — Those are genuine diamonds.

"Really?"

"It is indeed, Miss, and very rare ones. They cost a good deal of money.

"Oh, dear! And I wouldn't promise to be anything but a sister to him, and now, boo! boo! he's gone."


**Shall Women Be Allowed to Vote?** The question of female suffrage has agitated the tongue and pen of reformers for many years, and good arguments have been adduced for and against it. Many of the softer sex could vote intelligently, and many would vote as their husbands did, and give no thought to the merits of a political issue. They would vote for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for they know it is a boon to their sex. It is unequaled for the cure of leucorrhea, abnormal discharges, morning sickness, and the countless ills to which women are subject. It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on wrapper around bottle.


"I DON'T ask for much, ma'am," said the jaded tourist, humbly, "but if you can give me only a piece of bread."

"Bread!" shrieked the lady, raising her hands in horror. "Only a piece of bread! I can give you some saddle rock oysters, roast turkey with cranberry sauce, and a glass of champagne, and if that isn't good enough for you, sir, you can go on to the next house. Do you take me for a millionaire?"

AN old farmer found himself by chance in a London eating house one day. The waiter asked him what he would take. Hodge didn't know.

"Shall I bring you a bill of fare, sir?"

"Well," said the farmer, "I'd as lief have a plate o' that as of anything."

Throw all your soapsuds now on your asparagus beds. The effects will be marked in the early spring.

A bull can be made to work in the yoke. It will render him more serviceable as well as prevent ferocity.


**Catarrh Cured.**

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.


Eggs will easily keep well at this season if placed where the temperature is between 40 and 50° above zero.


Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.


The latest winter fancy prescribes monkey and ostrich-feather boas.


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Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None others are just as good. Beware of imitations—they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors.

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Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists or by WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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| Neuralgia | "Paine's Celery Compound has done my wife much good. Mrs. I. A. Bennett, San Diego, Cal." |
| Nervous Prostration | "After using six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I am cured of rheumatism." E. Eastman, Hermansville, Mich. |
| Rheumatism | "It has done me more good than all other medicine." Geo. Amery, Silver City, Ia. |
| Kidney Diseases | "Paine's Celery Compound has been of great benefit to my wife, physicians, and friends concurring." Thos. Cheatham, Quincy, Ill. |
| AND All Liver Disorders | |

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coats. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted to keep you dry in the hardest storms. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a special coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Every genuine has the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. Tower Manufacturing Co., Boston.


YOUNG HIMSELF ONCE — Broad street dame (waking from sleep as the clock strikes 11 p. m.) — Mercy me! Have you been down stairs reading all this time?

Husband—I've been sitting in the back parlor waiting for that young man to leave.

"Remember, my dear, that you were young once yourself."

"I remember. That's why I watch him."

THE night editor of a Nova Scotia journal wrote the following head-line to one of his cable dispatches:

"The British Lion Shaking his Mane."

He was unable to eat his breakfast next morning when he found the printer's version of the matter staring him in the face thus:

"The British Lion Skating in Maine."

RETALIATION.—She—I always give these little cakes to my friends. They are my own making.

He (after eating)—Won't you please give me a few more of them, Miss Foodcook, to take home?

"Yes, indeed. I suppose you are going to give them to your friends?"

"I am going to give some to Jack Fussyman."

"Why, I thought you and he were at swordspoint."

"So we are."

A TRIFLE SKEPTICAL.—Minister—Well, Bobby, what did you learn at school to-day?

Bobby—I learned that the world is round, and turns on hinges like that globe in the parlor.

"Well, what do you think of that?"

"I think they're asking me to believe a good deal for a small boy."

A GENTLEMAN who has recently taken up French, and who loses no opportunity of airing the little knowledge he has thus far acquired of that language by translating and pronouncing such words and phrases as his friends might encounter in his presence, was thus addressed by an acquaintance:

"If you only knew as much English as you do French, what a success you would be!"

JONES—I am a man who always say what I think of people.

Smith—You are? Well, if everybody else was that way what a hauling over you would get.


**Eruption of the Skin Cured.**

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA, December 2, 1885.

I have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the past fifteen years, and think them the best cathartic and anti-bilious remedy known. For some five years I suffered with an eruption of the skin that gave me great pain and annoyance. I tried different blood remedies, but, although gaining strength, the itching was unrelieved. I finally concluded to take a thorough course of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I took six each night for four nights, then five, four, three, two, lessening each time by one, and then for one month took one every night, with the happy result that now my skin is perfectly clear and has been so ever since. ED. VENNEY.


There are 60,000 women farmers in