

## D ADULTERATION

SOME FLAGRANT CASES MAY BE DETECTED.

ications of Healthy Meat—Sausage  
Fish Adulteration—To Tell  
od Butter, Lard and Eggs—  
Fraud in Spices.

**D**ULTERATING articles of food is by no means an "invention" of modern times, but was practiced by our ancestors. During the middle ages the cunning baker mixed his with lime, sand and gypsum, and discovery was thrown into a prison and compelled to eat the product in entire bakery, which cured him the fraudulent habit.

The most important article of food every household is the meat. The neat which comes from healthy animals is distinguished by a pleasant odor and fresh color, from a delicate pink to a deep carmine, according to the animal from which it comes. It must be elastic to the touch. The fat which is caused by pressing a finger on it must disappear when the pressure is removed. The fatty substance of the meat is a good indicator of its quality. In healthy animals the fat is yellow and elastic and has a pleasant odor. The fat in the meat of sick animals is pale, gray and crumbly and has an unpleasant odor.

Sausage offers a wide field for adulteration of the most dangerous kind. In the pamphlets which vegetarians send broadcast over the land from time to time they give prominence to anecdote which is as true as it is instructive of the extent in which they hold the sausage. "A man saved the life of a butcher by endangering his own. The poor butcher, overcome with gratitude, cried out in a moment of self-forgetfulness: 'Never in your life again, my friend, eat sausage.'"

The adulterations in this line are unnumbered. To produce the fresh red color, so alluring in sausage, fuchsine mixed with the ingredients instead of blood. It is a very common practice to put flour in sausage, and, while little of it is harmless, it nevertheless leads to early fermentation of the article in question. The buyer, however, is very much imposed upon when our added in large quantities, for enables the sausage makers to add from sixty to seventy per cent. of water, which is paid for at the rate of ten cents. France has lately put a stop to its fraud by limiting the addition of our to three per cent.

Fish are adulterated in the same way by rubbing their gills with aniline, which gives them the appearance of freshness. The aniline is easily washed off and the fraud detected. In fresh fish the eyes are full and glistening, while in old fish they are opaque, dull and sunken. The best way to recognize an old fish is to watch the gills, which emit an odor of decay if the fish is too old for use.

Crawfish or crabs should always be bought alive. Crabs that are sold already cooked have usually been boiled after they were dead, and soon decay, generating a very dangerous poison. A crawfish that has been boiled alive will show a curious and twisted tail, while, on the other hand, one that was cooked after death has the tail perfectly straight.

The best way to tell butter from oleomargarine is to put a piece of it on a hot potato which has been boiled in the jacket and freshly peeled. The taste of butter is more pronounced when eaten in this way than any other, and the fraud is detected. It is also the safest way to discover the age of dairy or creamery butter.

Lard is frequently adulterated with water to increase its weight, and mixed with corn-starch, salt, chalk, etc., to bind the water to the fat. This may be discovered by carefully melting the lard and setting it aside in a lukewarm place. The fat not only separates from the water, but collects at the bottom of the dish with all the other foreign ingredients.

To tell good eggs from bad ones it is only necessary to put them in a dish filled with water containing from five to ten per cent. of salt. Fresh eggs drop to the bottom, old ones swim on the surface, and those of medium quality sink half way down.

All spices suffer more or less adulteration, but most of all those which are sold in a pulverized state. Ground pepper is mixed with paprika, millet, bread, powdered olives, almond meal, dust, sand, gypsum, sawdust, spar, and almost the same ingredients are used for the adulteration of cinnamon. Pulverized ginger fares no better, and is mixed with potato flour, wheat and cayenne pepper, while the sweet-scented anise seed comes in for a share of earth, sand and little brown and black stones. Housekeepers will always be more or less cheated in buying powdered spices, which should be bought in their natural state and ground at home. The vanilla bean, before the invention of the artificial vanilla, was deprived of its natural aroma and basted with balm of Peru.

Coffee is adulterated in all forms and in every possible way. Machines have been invented and large factories erected, where artificial coffee beans are made from acorn flour and gum arabic, and these are mixed with the real coffee; and even the real beans are covered with poisonous chemicals if they have been damaged by sea water in transportation or the influence of the sun or time. Ground or roasted coffee offer the best opportunities, however, for fraud.

But all these perpetrators of fraud and deception cannot hold a candle to the Chinese, who are masters in the art of the adulteration of tea, which they dye, mix and prepare from

## The Biggest Man on Earth.

Citizens of this vicinity yesterday had an opportunity to behold the greatest living man in avoidrnois. John Hanson Craig, with his wife and three-year-old child, was visiting James Anderson and James McPherson, relatives. Craig's home is in Danville, Hendricks County, but he has been in the show business since his babyhood. In answer to questions he said: "I now weigh 902 pounds and am thirty-seven years old. At birth I weighed 11 pounds; at eleven months I weighed 77 pounds, at two years 206 pounds. At that time I took the \$1,000 premium at Barnum's baby show in New York City in the year 1858. At five years I weighed 302 pounds; at thirteen years, 405 pounds; at twenty-two, 725 pounds; at twenty-seven, 758 pounds; at twenty-eight, 774 pounds; at twenty-nine, 791 pounds; at thirty, 806 pounds; at thirty-one, 836 pounds; and my present weight is just 907 pounds. I am six feet and five inches high, measure eight feet and four inches around the hips, eighteen inches around the ankle, twenty-nine inches around the knee, sixty-six inches inches around the thigh next to the body. I require forty-one yards for a suit of clothes, and three pounds of yarn for stockings."

Mrs. Craig is a good-looking blonde, weighs 130 pounds, and formerly accompanied her husband in the role of snake charmer as "Zola Ayres." When asked how long they had been married she laughingly remarked that they were just now enjoying their second honeymoon, as they were divorced in January and remarried but a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Craig explained the trouble, stating that his wife had expressed a desire to learn fashionable dressmaking, and that he objected. She applied for a divorce, it was granted, and she went to Terre Haute and learned her trade. She then returned home and they were remarried. Mr. Craig has been all over Europe, and in every important city in the world. They went from here to Dayton, where Mrs. Craig was born and raised.—Frankfort (Ind.) Dispatch.

## The Pariahs.

The Rev. T. B. Pandian, a Hindu gentleman of degree who has embraced Christianity, is endeavoring to rouse English sympathy for the Pariahs, or outcasts of Southern India. There are 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 of them, and, though entirely free by law, they are subject to some disabilities by caste opinion, one of which is so terrible that we have no hesitation in saying it ought to be remedied by force, even at the hazard of insurrection. They are forbidden to drink pure water. There are generally two public wells in every village, but the caste men will not suffer the Pariah families to approach them, even if they only touch the water with buckets. The women, therefore, have often to go miles to get water from a stream, and in practice the majority of Pariahs drink only dirty water left in furrows and pools in the fields or jungle. The consequence is that they are constant victims of dysentery, and that when any typhoidal disease strikes the village they die like flies. It seems to us that this oppression is too bad, even though it be based on a religious prejudice, and the caste men should either be compelled to give up one of the wells, or better still, to sink a new well for the Pariahs, thus spending something to protect their own ceremonial purity. We have no doubt whatever of the exact truth of this statement as regards the water, and strongly recommend the grievance to any philanthropist in the House in want of work. It may be asked why the Pariahs bear such an outrageous oppression. First, because 2000 years of slavery have made them cowards; and secondly, because they believe, or half believe, the dogma of their caste neighbors, namely, that their suffering is just retribution for the sins of their previous lives. They are losing that faith, and some day they will fight for five minutes with torches instead of rifles, and then civilization in South India will temporarily end.—London Spectator.

## "Victoria R." to the President.

The treaties which are stored in the State Department library at Washington are not the only valuable or historic documents there. There are some very valuable Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe papers, and the original Declaration of Independence. Then there are letters of the rulers of other countries, telling of births and deaths and marriages in royal families. These letters, says the Philadelphia Times, are bound in volumes devoted to the different countries from which they came. There are many autographs of Queen Victoria in the court letters of Great Britain which fill an entire book. The most interesting was written February 14, 1840. It announced her marriage to Prince Albert. It is a good specimen of the form of royal communication with the ruling magistrate of the United States. It reads:

Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., to the President of the United States of America, sendeth greeting:  
Our Good Friend—The celebration of our marriage with His Royal Highness, the Prince Albert Francis, Augustus Charles Emanuel, second son of His Serene Highness, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, having taken place at London on the 10th of the present month, we lose no time in notifying to you this event. The sentiments of friendship which you have manifested toward us on other occasions afford us the assurance that you will take an interest in an event which, by the blessings of the Almighty will, we trust, contributes to the welfare of our people and secures our own domestic happiness. And so with our cordial wishes for your welfare and prosperity, we recommend you to the protection of the Almighty.

Witnessed at our court at Windsor Castle, the 14th day of February, in the year of our

## The Inventors' Losses.

We read very often of inventors' profits, but we hear very little of inventors' losses. Not long since the suicide of an aged man in this city was reported. He had been left a fortune amounting to nearly \$50,000 in addition to a very excellent business. All the profits of the latter and the fortune itself had been entirely spent in a fruitless effort to invent a clock that would not require winding. He had a sort of perpetual motion idea, and, of course, it was not practicable. An English writer estimates that more than a million pounds sterling have been wasted in Great Britain by inventors who have vainly sought to solve the secret of perpetual motion. A prominent inventor who is in the iron trade, in which he has amassed an enormous fortune, recently said he believed more money had been spent in this country in fruitless endeavors to invent horse-shoe machines than in any other line of mechanical research. Horse-shoes can be made by machine successfully, and with great profit. This is done at the famous Burden Iron Works in Troy, built up by the invention of the elder Henry Burden, long since dead, of the first practical machine for turning out horse-shoes from bars of iron. I hear that \$750,000 have been spent by other inventors in this country in an effort to rival the Burden machine. Some of these efforts have been partly successful and no doubt others will all succeed. But isn't it remarkable that so much money has been spent in a line of manufacture regarding which we hear so little?—New York Mail and Express.

## The Secret of a Good Complexion.

"The secret of a bad complexion," said a well-known physician to me recently, "is a bad digestion, and we generally trace that to a bad liver. One of the best remedies for a sluggish liver," he added, "is cheap and pleasant. I do not believe much in pills and powders nor drugs of any kind. Dieting is the secret of the cure. The best liver regulator for persons of sedentary habits, and these are the ones whose complexions are muddy, is to be found in apples—plain, ordinary, every-day apples—eaten baked if they are not well digested when eaten raw. I attended the pupils at a well-known boarding school," said the doctor, "and among them was a country girl whose complexion was the envy of all her associates. I found that she was a very light eater at her meals, but she had a peculiar custom of taking a plate of apples to her room at night and eating them slowly as she studied her lessons. This was her regular practice. Some of the other girls in the institution took it up, and I know as a result of my personal investigation that the apple-eating girls had, with one exception, the best complexions of any one in school. That one exception was due to causes which required medical skill to remove.—New York Mail and Express.

## Getting Up a Dead Sea Boom.

Among the few seaside places that are not much advertised in these days are the shores of the Dead Sea. They are not marine "resorts," because nobody ever goes to them. It is now stated, however, that the Sultan, who is the proprietor of the locality in question, and an American speculator have laid their heads together and devised a plan for its exploitation. Its waters possess plenty of salt, bitumen and sulphur, which will be useful for commercial purposes, and the associations of the neighborhood, it is hoped, will prove attractive to tourists. Two vessels, one large and heavy for local products, and a lighter one for passenger traffic, have accordingly been conveyed to Jerusalem, and thence to the Dead Sea. A pickle manufactory is also to be erected on its shores. It is thought that every visitor would like to carry away at least one bottle as a souvenir. It is curious, however, that not a word is said about preserving the Dead Sea fruit, which has a world-wide reputation.—London Illustrated News.

## A "Flying Switch."

A flying switch is not a mechanical contrivance. It is a manoeuvre of railroad men, by which the locomotive of a train is run upon one track and the train, or part of the train, is run upon another track. When the flying switch is to be made the engineer causes the train to travel at a considerable speed, the coupling between the engine and the train is then undone, and the engine, at a greater speed, runs from the still moving train upon the track already ready for it. Immediately the engine has passed the switch points the switch is changed to throw the train, running with its own momentum, upon another track. A flying switch is also called a running switch.—New York Dispatch.

## An Egg Tax.

The State finances in Russia are recruited by a graduated income tax, commencing at one per cent. on incomes between 1000 and 2000 rubles, (a ruble equals eighty cents) and increasing at the rate of one-tenth per cent. on every additional thousand or fraction of a thousand rubles. A duty of a quarter kopek (about one-twentieth of a cent) is also imposed on the eggs of all kinds of poultry, which tax on food realizes several millions of rubles.—Temple Bar.

## "E Pluribus Unum" on Coins.

The legend "E Pluribus Unum," which appears on a number of United States coins, was never authorized by law. Its first use is said to have been upon a coin struck at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1786.

## HYPNOTISM.

SOME EXPERIMENTS IN A PARIS HOSPITAL.

Producing the Hypnotic State—Emanations of Light From Faces Visible to Hypnotic Subjects—Queer Manifestations.

**S**OME experiments of particular interest on account of the dispute as to the therapeutic and psychological value of hypnotism, have recently been made at the Charite Hospital, Paris, under the direction of the surgeon-in-chief, Dr. Luys. A careful account of these experiments appears in McClure's Magazine from the pen of R. N. Sherard.

These hypnotic experiments may be roughly divided into two classes. The first are experiments of a speculative kind, that is to say, such as do not produce practical effects. The second class includes such as often produce such results. These last experiments are mainly the diagnosis of patients by subjects in the hypnotic state, and the cure of moral and physical maladies by the power of suggestion.

The hypnotic state is divided by Dr. Luys into five phases of intensity—sommnambulism, fascination, catalepsy, lethargy and hypo-lethargy, with various intermediary phases, which have not yet been tabulated. The hypnotic state, in one or other of its phases, is produced in the subject or patient in two ways—by word of command or by the use of the rotative mirror. The rotative mirror is often used where hypnotic influence is first applied to an individual. The mirror much resembles that used by bird-catchers for snaring larks. It is composed of four arms, overlaid with bright, polished metal. The arms revolve by clock-work on a pivot, at a tremendous rate of speed. The patient is seated in a high-backed chair with his back to the light, which shines full on the mirror, and is bidden to keep his eyes fixed upon it, and simultaneously to desire to be sent to sleep. The clockwork sets the mirror in rotary motion with a dazzling effect. Sleep is not invariably produced. Many persons are refractory; but as a rule in about twenty per cent. of the cases the operation is successful, and after a period varying from five to twenty minutes the patient is seen to drop to sleep.

"The eyes," says a writer on the subject, "are first attracted by the ray of light which flash from the wings of the mirror, then little by little, and at the end of a period which varies according to the temperament of the patient, a kind of fascination is produced, the lids get tired and imperceptibly close, the head falls back and the patient sleeps a sleep which seems natural, but which is really one of the first phases of the hypnotic sleep." In other cases, that is to say, in the case of patients who are more predisposed, a slight shock is manifested during the state of fascination, due, no doubt, to the sudden contraction of some muscle or system of muscles, and the patient falls into a deep sleep, breathing hard. He is then completely insensible and apt for the reception of suggestion, having passed quickly through the several stages of the hypnotic sleep, sometimes to the last. In most cases, however, where the doctor has to do with subjects who have often been hypnotized the simple word of command, without passes or gestures of any kind, suffices. With these he has but to say, "Go to sleep," and they fall at once into a hypnotic state of greater or less profundity.

Dr. Luys says that the subject in the hypnotic state has an intensely increased visual faculty. Indeed, one of the symptoms of this state is a very noticeable alteration of the appearance of the eye. It is stated by the doctor, and the experiments publicly made may be considered as convincing, that, thanks to this increased visual faculty, the hypnotic subject is able to see in the human face what is entirely hidden to ordinary sight. For some time past the doctor had established that when a magnet is presented to a hypnotic subject in one of the phases of trance the effect produced varies, according as the north or south pole—that is to say, the negative or the positive end of the magnet—is offered. The north pole, in all cases, produces a state of intense delight, expressed by gestures and outcries of pleasure. The subjects in this case declare that they see at the end of the magnet emanations of a beautiful blue light. When the bar is reversed the greatest horror and disgust at once affect the subject. If asked what it is that causes this dismay the subject will answer that it is the sight of a fearful red light playing around the end of the magnet. Investigating further in this direction the doctor has discovered that the same subjects can detect in the human face emanations corresponding to those seen at the ends of the magnetic bar. Thus from the left eye and left ear and left corner of the mouth in persons in a good state of health blue emanations can be seen by the hypnotized person, according to the declarations of such subjects.

In cases of persons, however, suffering from nervous disorders, or from the results of diseases or accidents, the colors vary. Thus, according to one of the subjects, the red light proceeding from the right eye of a person affected with short-sightedness and fatigue of the organ was largely spotted with violet. Violet is the characteristic color in all cases of great nervous fatigue. Black, green and multi-colored flames have been described by the subjects as showing from persons suffering with various forms of nervous disorder. A man who has been wounded in the eye with a rapier was char-

months, by two different subjects, who, according to Dr. Luys, had had no means of inter-communication, as emitting a green light from the injured organ.

If it can be established that certain diseases produce in those suffering from them a variation in the color of the emanations, which are perceptible to the hypnotic subject, the existence and nature of the disease will be certified by the tint.

Among the experiments which have been classified as of a speculative kind, and distinct from those of practical worth, none are more interesting than those that involve the presentation to subjects in the hypnotic state of various substances and medicines contained in hermetically sealed tubes. The manifestations, according as the tube is presented on the right or the left side of the subject, indicate emotions of a diametrically opposite nature. Thus when a tube containing ordinary red pepper was offered to the left, or, as the doctor calls it, the blue side, of a girl subject in the hypnotic state, symptoms of keen pleasure were discernible, which changed suddenly to an expression of violent disgust when the tube was carried to the red or right side. According to the doctor, the human being is double, and does not feel the same on his red as on his blue side. Thyme presented to one patient produced terrifying hallucinations; in another it called forth an expression of calm delight. Singularly, in the application of thyme, there was a physiological effect, also, on the thyroid gland of the throat, the size of the neck being increased from thirty to thirty-three centimeters, or somewhat more than an inch. Morphine in one patient bred fancies of an evidently terrifying nature, in another an intense drowsiness. The effect of frankincense presented to the left of the neck was an emotion of terror. Some water in a tube held near the left side of a hypnotic subject's head caused a series of spasms resembling those usual to patients suffering from hydrophobia.

The doctor maintains that in each case the patient was in total ignorance of the contents of the tube.

## How an Englishman Lives.

Without being luxurious, the whole globe has played him serving man to spread his table. Russia gave the hemp, or India or South Carolina the cotton, for that cloth which his wife lays upon it. The Eastern Islands placed there those condiments and spices which were once the secret riches of the wealthy. Australian downs send him frozen mutton or canned beef, the prairies of America meal for his biscuit and pudding, and if he will eat fruit, the orchards of Tasmania and the palm woods of the West Indies proper delicious gifts, while the orange groves of Florida and the Hesperides cheapen for his use those "golden apples" which dragons used to guard.

His coffee comes from where jeweled humming birds hang in the bowers of Brazil, or purple butterflies flutter amid the Javan mangroves. Great clipper ships, racing by night and under clouds of canvas, convey to him his tea from China or Assam, or from the green Singhaese hills. The sugar which sweetens it was crushed from canes that waved by the Nile or the Orinoco, and the plating of the spoon with which he stirs it was dug for him from Mexican or Nevada mines.

The currants in his dumplings are a tribute from classic Greece, and his tinned salmon or kippered herring a token from the seas and rivers of Canada or Norway. He may partake, if he will, of rice that ripened under the hot skies of Patna or Rangoon; of cocoa, that "food of the gods," plucked under the burning blue of the equator. For his rasher of bacon the hog express runs daily with 10,000 grunting victims into Chicago; Dutch or British hens have laid him his eggs, and Danish cows grazed the daisies of Elsinore to produce his cheese and butter.

If he drinks beer, it is odds that Belgium and Bavaria have contributed to it the barley and the hops, and, when he has finished eating, it will be the Mississippi flats or the gardens of the Antilles that fill for him his pipe with tobacco.—Longman's Magazine.

## Superstitions of the Turk.

There is no land on earth where more superstitions prevail than that of the unspeakable Turk. Some of them are interesting. If by any chance a sparrow or swallow flies in the window and circles three times around the room it is a sign that a blood relation of some one present is about to die.

There are many signs and happenings that are supposed to predict marriage. For instance, if a horse sneezes when a young girl passes in the street she is positive that her time is nearly come. If her hair becomes unfastened she knows that she will soon be sought for, and if she goes to eat a peach and finds its kernel split she is equally certain that she will soon be wedded.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Interesting Facts About Snow.

A foot of newly fallen snow makes but one inch of water when melted. Snow seldom falls as far south as Pensacola, Fla., but has been known to border the Gulf from that point to Brownsville, Texas.

One hundred miles north of Key West is the farthest point south in Florida that it has ever been known to fall, at Punta Rosa, on December 1, 1876.

The only time snow was ever known to fall at San Diego, Cal., was during the great storm period of January 15-17, 1862.

The average annual fall in Maine is seven feet, New York four feet, and Iowa 2½ feet.

## Improving the Eyes.

It is satisfactory to be told by Mr. Ellis that blindness in England is "slowly declining," though Great Britain still stands in this respect behind two other European countries, and three more come before Ireland. Short-sightedness, however, appears, to be increasing everywhere, Germany having a signal and sinister pre-eminence in this respect.

A French doctor has noted the remarkable fact that wild beasts caught quite young or born in captivity become short-sighted, the conclusion being that the eye adapts itself to its habitual sphere of vision, and unless "educated," to use Mr. Ellis's term, to see objects at a distance, loses the capacity of so doing. Even in after life the eye may be, to some extent, so educated, though probably only when the myopia is not considerable.

It is thus within the experience of the present writer that his sight greatly improved in days gone by, when he became a volunteer by practice at the butts, so that, while at first he could not see the target to shoot at without spectacles at the 300-yard range, after a twelve-month or so he only needed to put on spectacles at 400 yards. But beyond that range he was never able to dispense with them.

Country excursions are, therefore, extremely valuable as means of strengthening the sight of town-bred children; and the conductors of such excursions should take pains to direct the eyes of the children to distant objects—to the furthest hill, church, tower, or other landmark, noting, if possible, any incapacity to discern the selected object, and then selecting some nearer one for the weaker sighted.—The Spectator.

## Table Manners in Argentina.

"We encamped near a swamp," says a gentleman describing a meal he had with some cart drivers in South America, "and supped on sliced pumpkins, boiled with bits of meat and seasoned with salt. The meal was served in genuine pampa fashion. One iron spoon and two cow's horns split in halves, were passed around the group, the members of which squatted upon their haunches and freely helped themselves from the kettle. Even in this most uncivilized form of satisfying hunger there is a peculiar etiquette, which the most lowly person invariably observes. Each member of the company in turn dips his spoon, or horn, into the centre of the stew and draws it in a direct line towards him, never allowing it to deviate to the right or left. By observing this rule each person eats without interfering with his neighbor. Being ignorant of this custom I dipped my horn into the mess at random and fished about for some of the nice bits. My companions regarded this horrid breach of politeness with scowls of impatience. They declared, with some warmth, to the cook the foreigners did not know how to eat. I apologized as well as I could, and endeavored thereafter to eat according to gaucha etiquette."—New York World.

## An Ingenious "Celestial Clock."

Wynn Molesworth has invented and constructed a very ingenious "celestial clock," which was exhibited at the first winter meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society. The entire face of the clock rotates under a wire bar representing the equatorial horizon and is regulated to perform one revolution in twenty-three hours fifty-six minutes four seconds, thus being the time in which the earth turns once upon its axis. The apparent annual motion of sun, moon and planets in the opposite direction is effected by movable pins, while the north and south polar stars, that do not rise or set for us, revolve simultaneously with the rest by a separate movement. Thus may be seen the entire heavens, with sun, moon, planets and constellations in their actual places, ever rising and setting as they rise and set in the heavens.

## Tomatoes.

Tomatoes were used as food in the south of Europe three centuries since. A writer in Chambers's Encyclopedia (new edition) gives 1583 as the date of their introduction into Spain, but Dodonous, writing more than twenty years before that, speaks of them as even then to be found in the gardens of some European herballists. Gerard grew them in his garden in 1597, and earlier. He says in his "Herbal": "In Spain and those hot Regions they used to eat the Apples prepared and boiled with pepper, salt, and oyle, but they yield very little nourishment to the body, and the same naught and corrupt. Likewise they doe eat the Apples with oile, vineger, and pepper mixed together for sauce to their meat, even as we in these cold countries doe mustard."—Notes and Queries.

## The Clove of Commerce.

The small evergreen tree from which cloves are taken was originally a native of the Spice Islands, but it is now cultivated in warm climates in all parts of the world. The clove of commerce is the unopened flower of the tree. They are quite small, but grow in large clusters along the branches. After gathering, the buds are smoked by a wooden fire and dried in the sun. Both the taste and smell of the cloves depend on the quantity of oil they contain. Sometimes the oil is separated from the cloves before they are sold, and the odor and taste are in consequence much weakened. If you desire to know something of the form of the bud in the natural state soak a few cloves for a short time in hot water. The petals of the flower will soften and readily unroll.—Chicago Herald.