Agriculture,

Wheat Gambling.

In all sorts of gambling and financial speculation, whenever there is any great gain in any quarter, there must be corresponding loss in another. In the ordinary transactions of human life, in the regular barters between man and man, the true theory of the wisest political economy is put into practice when both parties are equally benefited by the transaction. This is a truism to which exception is frequently taken; but it is a truism, nevertheless. The spirit of reciprocity is the true spirit of honest trade, and the principle of the Golden Rule, in one form or another, is the underlying principle at the basis of every honorable trade.

But, whether a man puts his money in a base-ball pool, or leaves it to the arbitration of the dice box or the cards, or whether he risks it on the footing and bottom of a favorite trotter, or invests in the chances of a corner in wheat, and comes out of the transaction with great gain, some other man or men are losers to the same amount. And so, all along the way-side of the history of the successes of the few in gambling operations, are the records of the wrecks of the many. Success blinds the public mind, and clouds the public conscience to the real nature of the manner by which that success is attained, and the greater the success the more dazzling the brightness of the triumph, the less clear is the moral vision of the lookers-on, and the less sharp and potent the criticism that follows the methods by which the success is brought about.

The month of July closed in the winding up of a gigantic wheat corner in the Milwaukee market. It matters little to the general public underlying such a matter who throws the successful dice, or who turns up the winning card. One or more fine fortunes have been made. A few men came out of the game with well-lined pockets. But at the same time somebody's money pays the bills; somebody's losses foot up to make up the gains; and, on general principles, just as many dollars have been lost by some as have been made

Aside, then, from all questions as to the upsetting of values or the derangement of legitimate business, the gambling that takes the form of speculating on wheat corners is proportionately as much greater curse to the community than the ordinary methods of gambling as its profits are greater .- Melwankee Jour, of Commerce.

Export of Breadstuffs.

Europe at peace is a good customer for our breadstuffs. Since the Berlin settlemone was made, the advance in American wheat for export has been very marked. Within two weeks the winter grades have gone up about ten cents a bushel, and the movement of grain to the Continent is now almost unprecedentedly great. The demand arises from the short crops in Europe and is of that kind which may happen any year on the Continent, whether the nations are at war or not. The unfavorable weather, more than the withawal of any number of Russians from the field during the late conflict, is the cause of the scanty supply abroad. Not long ago American speculators were reckoning on the contingency of a general European war as the only thing that would make a foreign market for our enormous wheat crops. They are now surprised to see the same desirable event coming about without such a convulsion preceding it. The present foreign demand for American breadstuffs shows the futility of calculations in such matters. It is a lesson to speculators not to put too much dependence on what they hear, and never to pin their faith on the expectations of war, than which nothing is more uncertain, After all, it is Europe at peace that buys the most of our various products. and is best able to pay for them. For a steady and profitable customer, commend us to a nation that is not always tighting .- N. V. Journal of Commerce.

Ashes as Cattle Feed.

The Maine Former says: "One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in treating neat stock affected with the nabit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected in this way; they became thin in flesh. refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard and threw out to them about a shoveleach day. They all ate with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He now gives one quart of ashes, mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonderfully.

Larger yields may be got from hoed crops planted in drills than when planted in hills. This is true of corn, potatoes, beans, or any other crop of the kind. But it is not a good way on weedy land, or for a slovenly farmer. The rows should be as straight as a line, and at accurately even distances. Cultivation must be frequent and thorough. Proper implements should be used by skillful hands. These things premised, the drill system gives satisfaction.

Domestic.

How to OBSERVE SUNDAY .- The question of the proper observance of Sunday has been a much disputed one, and is one of much interest. A certain amount of religious services should of course form a part of each Sunday's life; should indeed be its central idea, but it should not infringe upon the demands of overworked nature for rest. But what is rest? Clearly what would be rest to one would not be to another. What would increase vitality and strength to the day laborer would make the weary student, book-keeper or editor more weary. The work of the six week days, whatever it is, should be put entirely out of sight from Saturday, until Monday. Mental labor-reading. writing or other employment that requires Audital effort Physical laborers must cease physical labor, and can obtain the desired rest in mental improvement. Those whose week days are spent within the four walls of a store or an office, should be in the open as much as possible. Those who labor putting up 800,000 trees, while the pensated for; no one possesses the se- for man or animals, -See advertiseout of doors will find their greatest rest annual repairs must take 300,000 more.

and enjoyment on Sunday in their The business man and the banker should cease all thought of business, take a complete respite from all thoughts of "shop," and Sunday for all classes should be made as widely different from any other days in the week as possible. It should be made enjoyable, especially for the children, that they may grow up with the love of the day, instead of an aversion for it, as is too common even in the best of Christian families. The observance of the day in each household should be made a study, that the most profitable and rest-giving enjoyments to suit each case may be found, and then let the observance of the day, once settled, be lived up to as strictly as a business transaction. The day should have its distinctive features; religious culture; freedom from toil for servant as well as master; rest in its true sense, and enjoyment of the higher order, which relaxes the nervous system, and is one of nature's greatest restoratives, all have their place, and none of them should be neglected .- Pittsburg Telegraph.

Household Receipts.

CORN OYSTERS .- Fifteen ears sugar corn, grated. Salt and pepper to taste. One cup of grated bread, four eggs, yelks beaten light, whites to a stiff froth ust before baking. Grease the griddle well with butter. Bake like griddle cakes the size of oysters. Scrape the inice out of the cob; do not grate too closely. Late in the season add a little

A NICE WAY TO COOK YOUNG CHICKENS,—Take young chickens, dress them as usual, take them apart at each oint, wash them and place them in a dripping pan, and just cover them with sweet thin cream, season with salt, pepper and a little butter; put them in the oven to cook. When the cream is almost cooked away the chickens are done. They are splendid cooked in this way.

HOW TO GET RID OF COCKROACHES, -"Get an ordinary sized bottle, with neck large enough to admit these pests, then catch a roach and place it in this bottle. If your cupboard is infested with these animals, place this bottle containing the single reach on a shelf near the side of a cupboard at night, and the next morning you will have quite a bottle full, provided it be a good night for roaches.

BEEF OMELET .- Three pounds of beef chopped fine; three eggs beaten ogether; six crackers rolled fine; one ablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of melted outter; sage to the taste; mix well and make like a loaf of bread; put a little water and bits of butter into the pan; invert another pan over it; baste the omelet occasionally; bake an hour and a quarter, and when cold slice very thin.

SWEETBREADS WITH TOMATOES .-Set over the fire a quart of nice ripe peeled tomatoes, stew half an hour slowly in their own liquor, and strain through a coarse sieve; then put in the sweetbreads, well-trimmed and soaked in warm water; add a little salt and cavenne, and quart er-pound of butter, smoothed in three spoonsful of flour. Stew slowly till the sweetbreads are well done, that is about an hour and a half. A few minutes before dishing stir in the beaten yolks of three eggs.

Scientific.

Important Use of Natural Gas .- The

petroleum product of Pennsylvania now

reaches the fabulous sum of eighty mil-

lions of dollars per year, while the exportation runs to about sixty millions. Until recently, or at least within a few years, but little use has been made of the natural gas which has discharged into either the open air or been burned in huge torch lights through the oil regions. In Beaver Falls, a manufacturing town of considerable note, located about thirty miles west of Pittsburg on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. one well was put down about sixteen years ago for oil, and struck gas at about 1,100 feet in depth, whence it poured continuously until about two years ago, when it was leased, cased up, and brought into use. This induced the Harmony Society to put down more wells in different localities (five in number), all of which give out liberal supplies, some as high as one hundred thousand feet every twenty-four hours, which is now being used in nearly every manufacturing establishment in the town. About one half of the gas used for lighting the town comes from these wells; it is also used under the gas retorts for heating (five in number). The large cutlery works use it in 49 heating furnaces; the hinge works, in three large heating furnaces; the pottery works, in two large kilns and two very large furnaces for drying ware the shovel works, in one large heating furnace; the file works, in seven large annealing furnaces; the saw works, in one very large heating furnace, 14 feet long by 111 feet wide, which is run to a very high heat. It is also used in one forging furnace. Two drying kilns for seasoning lumber use it. And it is also introduced into dwelling houses, heating furnaces, and stoves and cooking stoves, and is exclusively used direct from the wells for lighting one large dwelling. Other wells are now going down, and everything indicates the exclusive use of this gas for all heating, illuminating, and manufacturing purposes. Its value is really incalculable in working steel. It as said to be fully equal to charcoal, if not superior, there being no base substance like sulphur or other matters so damaging to its quality. A remarkable feature about it is, that men work right along in a room filled with it, take it freely into their lungs, in short, breathe it as they do air; and it appears rather healthful than otherwise, while manufactured gas is actually dangerous to inhale. The flame is clear white and gives an intense heat with very little smoke. There seems no diminution in the supply there may be a limit to the supply, but

Our Enormous Consumption of Timber.—In pleading for the protection and perpetuation of forests the Lumberman's Gazette gives some interesting particulars of the amount of timber consumed every year in this country.— "We have now," it says, "about 90,-000 miles of railroad; the annual consumption for ties or sleepers alone is 40,000,000, or thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles of fence, which would cost \$45,000,000 to | Third avenue and 125th street. I have build, and take at least \$15,000,000 an- | thought it over since, and concluded he air, in the broad fields, where they can | nually to keep in repair. We have 75,breathe nature's purest aerial draughts, | 000 miles of wire, which requires in its | the chest. His loss can never be com-

the gas is in all probability being con-stantly produced down deep in the

earth. - Scientific American.

The little, insignificant lucifer match consumes annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require 2,000,000 cords of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,-000 acres. Shoe pegs are quite as important an article as matches or bricks, and to make the required annual supply consumes 100,000 cords of fine timber, while the manufacture of lasts and boot trees takes 500,000 cords of maple, beech, and birch, and about the same amount is required for plane stocks and the handles of tools. The packing boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to \$12,000,000, while the timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, etc., is more than \$100,000,000. The farm and rural fences of the country consume an immense amount of lumber and timber annually, but as we grow older as a nation, this consumption may, and probably will, be reduced by the more general use of live fences or hedges. Our consumption of timber is not only daily on the increase, but our exportation of timber is also rapidly increasing. Our staves go by the million to France annually, walnut, oak, maple and pine to England. and spars and docking timber to China and Japan."

The Growth of Nails .- The growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged; goes on faster in summer than in winter, so that the same nail which is renewed in one hundred and thirty-two days in winter, requires only one hundred and sixteen in summer. The increase of the nails of the right hand is more rapid than those of the left; moreover, it differs for the different fingers, and in order corresponds with the length of the finger; consequently, it is the fastest in the middle finger, nearly equal in the two on either side of this, slower in the little finger and slowest in the thumb. The growth of all the nails on the left hand requires eighty-two days more than those of the right.

Dumorous.

-That was a fine met-a-Yorick display when Hamlet discovered the skull of the dead jester .- Cincinnati Satur day Night.

-We never knew but one man who had absolute faith in humanity, and he advertised for a lost umbrella in this paper last week .- Camden Post. -"Do not marry a widower,

said an old lady, "a ready made family is like a plate of cold potatoes." "Oh, I'll soon warm them over," replied the damsel, and she did. -"I am a sort of a planet,," he said,

in despairing tones, "I have just about as many quarters in a month as the moon, but they don't last me half so long." But he didn't laugh, even when the bricklayer's clerk said, "Gibbous a rest."-Burlington Horkege,

-Why is it that people are always so "tired out" by a twenty-minute sermon, and so "refreshed" by a two-hour society drama, a little bad? That a steamboat always has an un-

conquerable horror of its own time card? That every man who owns a horse thinks he has a "stepper," and firmly

believes the animal would go like the wind if he were "let out?" That nobody ever thinks of sitting in summer house?

That hunting parties from the city always kill so many more prairie chickens than they bring in? That so many more watch-chains are

worn than watches? That in no matter what direction a man starts a pin, the point always ultimates in the end of his fore-linger? That he always swears when the terminus above referred to is reached?

That no man thinks any other man knows how to build a fire? That every living man who smokes affects to be a connoisseur of cigars? Burlington Hawkeye.

-I am a man-nurse at Bellevue Hospital. It is my duty to smother patients that don't seem likely to get better when their beds are wanted. I perform this nefarious act in the silence of midnight, my sole weapon, a hospital pillow. It's the regular thing up there, you know.

"Well, one night when we were full there was a call for a bed, and I was about to create the accommodation, when I felt a hand from behind placed upon my shouider. It was the nurse, Mary Ann. "Don't," she said, "it's dangerous. Follow me: I have something to say." I followed to a distant corner of the hall. There, her left hand toying idly with a medicine phial-she spoke in this strain: "He was in love with me once, and I don't want him silenced; besides, he has a mission to accomplish, and he'll get better."
"What is it ? I asked. She drew me closer into the shadow of the wall, and whispered, "He has a torpedo in his inside!" "Impossible!" I gasped, preparing to dive under a cot. "Yes, but don't be alarmed; it is one of his own invention. It is no larger than a pill, and he swallowed it by mistake. It has made him very sick, but so long as he lives it will remain intact, unless, peradventure, he is subjected to violence,

when it will explode!!" "Aha! Then he musn't die here." "Of course not. That is why I cautioned you. To-morrow he will be taken carefully home to his mother-inlaw's. There he proposes to manufacture these torpedo-pills by the gross. They will regenerate society. Hus-bands will be able to live at peace, and go to the lodge as often as convenient without fear of consequences. No man will dare to beat his wife, for fear of exploding her torpedo. Policemen will use the club with great caution, and not without previous inquiry. Ward primaries will fade into the dim past. War will be impossible; the killing of the enemy's soldiers, will be the destruction of your own troops. No stage-driver will dare to run down helpless pedestrians, because the torpedopill will be harmless during an unmolested life and a quiet death, but infer nally deadly the instant violence is attempted. It is to be sold to editors at

half—oh! what was that?" Terrified, I listened. There was a hissing sound issuing from his bed, and then-then a loud report. The building quivered, the walls tottered, and the roof went soaring into space. THE MAN WITH THE TORPEDO HAD

GONE OFF! I don't know how I escaped. When I awoke to consciousness I was lying against a lamp-post at the corner of must have hit himself, accidentally, in

A LIVING FISHING LINE.

Down among the sea-weed stems

and pointed rocks we perceive a long. black, tangled string, like a giant's eather boot-lace set to soak; let us trace it in its various folds and twists, an ddisentangle some of it; we shall then have in hand a tough, slippery, india-rubber-like substance, which might well be pronounced a sea string, and classed with the long trailing weeds among which we have found it. A sea string it is, but not a weed; in fact, a living lasso, capable of consuming the prey it encloses within its treacherous folds. From twenty to thirty feet is no uncommon length for this artful animated fishing line to reach, but its diameter rarely exceeds an eighth of an inch. It has a mouth, however, capable of considerable distension and holding power. What can appear more innocent than this delicate-looking creeper trailing here and there as the heaving water wells and flows as the tide comes in? Let an unwary tube-dweller, lulled into a false security, stretch forth its tentacles to meet the welcome wave, and a pointed head is adroitly insinuated The mouth effects its tenacious grasp on the yielding tissues, and the tenant of the tube becomes food for the Nemertes Borlasii, for such is the name of this cord-like freebooter. Mr. Kingsbury appears to have taken more than ordi nary interest in the habits of this strange creature. Speaking of it, he inquires, "Is it alive? it hangs helpless and motionless, a mere velvet string, across the hand. Ask the neighboring annelides, and the fry of the rock fishes; or put it in a vase at home, and see It lies motionless, trailing itself among the gravel. You cannot tell where it begins or ends. It may be a strip of dead sea-weed—Himonthulia lorea—or Chorda filum-or even a tarred string. So thinks the little fish who plays over it, till he touches at last what is too surely a head. In an instant a bellshape sucker mouth has fastened to its side; in another instant, from one lip, a concave double proboscis, just like a tapir's (another instance of the repetitions of forms), has clasped him like a finger. And now begins the struggle, but in vain. He is being "played" with such a fishing-rod as the skill of a Wilson or a Stoddart never could invent: a living line, with elasticity be yond that of the most delicate fly-rod, which follows every lunge, shortening and lengthening, slipping and twisting round every piece of gravel and stem of sca-weed with a tiring drag, such as no Highland wrist or step could ever bring to bear on salmon or trout. The victim is tired now, and slowly yet dexterously his blind assailant is feeling and shift ing along his side till he reaches one end of him; and then the black lips expand, and slowly and surely the curved finger begins packing him end foremost down into the gullet where he sinks inch by inch till the swelling which marks his place is lost among the coils, and he is probably macerated into a pulp long before he has reached the opposite extremity. Once safe down, the black murderer contracts again into a knotted heap, and lies like a boa with a stag inside him, motionless and blest," - Popular Educator.

THE CAMPHOR-TREE.

The tree from which camphor is obtained belongs to the family of guttiferous productions.

It grows abundantly in the forests of Sumatra and Borneo. It is one of the strongest and lofficst trees of these countries. Its bark is of a brownish hue; its leaves resemble those of the campher-tree of Japan; its leaves and its seeds send forth a powerful smell, resembling that of turpentine. The trunk can attain a diameter of from six to seven feet. When the tree has attained the size of a poplar which is seven or eight years old, it yields camphor, but in a small quantity. Before that age, it produces only a thick oil, which, according to the inhabitants of these countries, is the first state through which the camphor passes. There is no way of exactly recognizing the trees which contain the one or the other of those substances. Nevertheless, when old trees are pierced, camphor is almost invariably found. It is usually met with in hollows, very close to the heart, exactly as resin is met with in other These hollows or pockets would seem, by the irregularity of their form, by their extent and by their volume, to be rather a diseased affection, peculiar to the tree, than a natural property;

but this is not the case. The manner of procuring this resinous substance consists in sounding the trees by means of a deep incision at their base, and going nearly as far in as the heart. If nothing but oil flows out, the tree is immediately abandoned because, as already stated, at the end of seven or eight years it yields camphor. As many as twenty or thirty trees, sometimes more, are thus mutilated before a tree containing the matter sought for is found. Every tree supposed to contain camphor is cut down, then divided into pieces from one to two inches in length, then transversely cleft into two or four parts to obtain the camphor. The quantity yielded by a tree of middle size is from five to six kilogrammes. Most of the camphor which circulates in commerce comes to us from Japan or China. It is procured from the Laurus Camphora. It is obtained by cutting the wood into chips, which is then submitted to the action of the heart. The great_therapeutic power of camphor-known by Raspail, famous as a chemist, physician, and political martyr - justifies us in giving it a high and honorable place among hygienic agencies.

TEACH ME.

Teach me to live! 'Tis easier far to die-Gently and silently to pass away-On earth's long night to close the heavy eye. And waken in the glorious realms of da

Teach me that harder lesson-how to live, To serve thee in the darkest paths of life; Arm me for conflict, now fresh vigor give, And make me more than conqueror in the strife Youth's Companion.

 A monument in memory of the late Lord Lyndhurst has just been completed, and will be erected in the nave of Worcester Cathedral, England. The design is that of an altar tomb, in the manner of early fourteenth century gothic, on which reposes a recumbent statue of the deceased in white marble, The figure is draped in the robes of a

-Samuel F. B. Morse, of telegraphic fame, studied painting in England, and was the first person to deliver a course of public lectures upon art in Amer

cret of those pills .- Rural New Yorker. | ment in another column.

THUMB-SUCKING IN CHILDHOOD

Aside from hereditary congenital deformity, which may itself have originated in this practice, there is no one cause so productive of malformation of the bones of the mouth, and irregularity of the teeth, as the habit of thumb-sucking in infancy; the different positions of the thumb giving rise to different kinds of deformity.

Generally, on looking into the mouth of a patient brought to him for correction of irregularity of the teeth, the dentist at once perceives what has been its cause from the peculiar features it presents; but at times this special malformation is so disguised by other and more hidden causes that it is difficult to distinguish it.

In deformity from this cause there is often found in the upper portion of the mouth, just back of the incisors, a hollow in the palatal bones, into which the little victim's thumb has fitted, and which has itself been moulded by and on the thumb. The front teeth are projected forward, sometimes spread out like a fan, but commonly at an angle, overlapping one another, and pushing out the upper lip, giving the face a prognathous appearance, while the whole upper jaw has a stretched look, as though it had been drawn out while soft and become hardened in that position, as indeed is the fact. The ones of the floor of the nares are not infrequently elongated and at the same time narrowed, occasioning a difficulty of breathing through the nostrils, especially when asleep, and many consequent ills; such, for instance, as a collection of dried mucus in the posterior nares in the morning after a long stay in a reclining position, and much trouble at this time in clearing the throat and getting it comfortable for the day. Also from this necessity of breathing through the mouth it must be kept open, and the air currents drying the saliva in situ, the carbonates of lime or tartar are deposited from it upon the teeth, and left all over them; the dust enters from without, and, mixing with this precipitate, produces that collection of hasty, greenish tartar so offensive both to sight and smell—a focus for acidifying fluids and the putrifying debris of food. Acids thus formed unite with the lime of the teeth and cause their destruction. The irregularity and crowding of the teeth are therefore seen to be not the only nor the least of the evils caused by this

practice. In the lower jaw a reverse deformity often occurs. From the position taken by the thumb, while the upper jaw is drawn out, elongated and narrowed, the lower is pushed back and shortened, flattened in front and protruded at the sides, so that the articulation of the lower molars is thrown outside of their corresponding upper teeth, whilst the lower incisors are far inside of their proper position—an inverse "wrapper The bones of the ramus and of the infantile jaw itself, while soft, are at times literally bent back, causing the bite of the lower teeth to be an entire tooth back of its normal position, while the front portion of the jaw containing the incisors is bent upwards, so that the crowns of these teeth come close to or actually bite into the gum of the upper jaw. This is a kind of irregularity which little or nothing can the child suffers no inconvenience or real discomfort, and is not taking small doses of which "many mickles be done to remedy, and the poor victim must go through life deformed and suffering from the consequences of the

ignorance or weak indulgence of pa-

cent or nurse. Not infrequently this bending back of the lower jaw is such that, as the second set are developed, each molar strikes in turn and takes the bearing off from the anterior tooth, until at length the wisdom tooth takes the whole bearing, and the mouth can no longer be closed, the front teeth being kept apart sometimes as much as a quarter of an inch, entirely preventing proper mastication of the food, interfering seriously with speech, and greatly impairing the looks. The jowerful pull of the temporal muscles add frequent shocks in the act of mastication and the numerous incidents of life often set up inflammatory action in these unsupported teeth, and, after more or less intensity of suffering, cause their final loss. The same process is then set up in the teeth immediately anterior to these, the second molars, and they in turn are lost; and so on, until the patient has no molars for mastication, and all the work of pulping the food comes upon the weak bicuspids and front teeth. The constant inability to masticate properly is a fertile cause of dyspepsia, and it is hard to say where is the end of the disturbances occasioned, if not directly produced by this apparently innocent habit. Along with the general deformity of the jaws and the malposition of the teeth caused directly by the changes of shape, forced mechanically upon the alveolar processes, comes greater or less misplacement of the teeth from the disturbance of the tooth germs in their infantile cysts; and there is hardly any form of irregularity that may not arise from this cause. Consequently upon the crowding and overlapping of the teeth arises caries with all its train; caries upon the lingual and buccal surfaces, dis-

teeth of well-formed and regular mouths. In the general category of thumbsucking we may reckon finger-sucking, generally the fore and middle finger; lip-sucking, usually but not always the under lip; and tongue-sucking, which may deform either side or the front of the mouth, according as the child favors one or the other position for its tongue. In this latter case the whole of one side may be pushed out beyond its proper articulation, throwing the upper teeth entirely over and outside of the under ones in such a way that they not only become a disfigurement, but are wholly useless for purposes of mastication. The tongue also buries itself deeply in the soft bones of the palate, and there leaves its mark indelibly impressed, greatly injuring the voice, and interfering seriously with or rendering impossible for life distinct articulation. These practices are not less harmful than thumb-sucking, inasmuch as they can and do go on at all hours of the day and night, whether sleeping or waking, and from their nature are less susceptible of correction

figuring them much more than the

proximal caries which occurs in the

than the latter. The vile practice of some mothers and nurses of supplying children with ginger-bread and sugar-teats, so-called, for constant sucking is not only filthy in the last degree, injurious to the digestive organs by keeping the whole length of the alimentary canal filled with a fermenting, acidifying, gas-producing mass, but it is the direct cause of the rapid decay of the deciduous REGISTER'S LINIMENT is unequalled | teeth from the acids formed from the | and they went on for several days,

the teeth are now well understood to be rapidly destructive, confirming the popular belief, which in this as in other cases has been found correct, from its property of rapidly fermenting when mixed with the saliva, and forming lactic and acetic acids. The warmth and moisture of the mouth render it a seat especially favorable for this process, and indeed there is no place where it is more active. The consequence is that these little innocents are the early victims of sensitive teeth, and much of their uneasiness, their tears and lamentations, at this period arises from this unsuspected source. Toothache from inflamed pulps and alveolar abscess soon follows, and the early indulgence for the sake of quietude is more than paid for by the subsequent disturbances. The crowns are lost by rapid caries, and dead roots are left to obstruct the passage of the coming permanent teeth, and turn them aside from their proper positions in the arch, adding this deformity to that caused directly by the presence of the bolus of the mouth, and its moulding the soft and growing bones of the child's palate. Mothers, in their ignorance of con-

sequences, often encourage all these

practices for the sake of their peaceful and quieting effects, and resist every suggestion that tends toward their correction. Even when warned and fully understanding the dangers, they, in mistaken kindness, for temporary present good, neglect to provide against certain future evil. Even physicians of long practice have been known to advise mothers to encourage these habits, and when shown models of mouths made monstrous in this seemingly harmless manner, can hardly bring themselves to believe that the special case called to their attention is anything more than an exceptional one, instead of being the type of a class. Whenever the practice is discovered, no time should be lost in the endeavor to break it up, as it grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength. Even in its earliest stages this is not an easy task. The little one, with its strong sucking instincts, has found that other things besides the nipple of its nurse can give it a sort of comfort, and it sucks indiscriminately everything it can clutch and carry to its mouth-its toys, clothes, the sheets and blankets of its bed, as well as its fingers, thumbs, and fists-and no means but absolute confinement of the hands and the prevention of access to its mouth will suffice to prevent it. Anointing the fingers with aloes, pepper, and other bitter and pungent flavors answers but for a time, and soon loses its efficacy, for the child becomes so accustomed to the taste as either to acquire a liking for it, or else overlooks it whilst continuing to indulge in its pet sin. A loose nightdress, made of light flannel, without sleeves, like a bag, open at both ends, placed over the head and drawn up about the neck, leaving the head out and all the rest of the body within, but the hands free to do anything but go to the mouth, is the only real safety. With this the habit can be corrected, and with this only, and the child suffers no inconvenience or make muckle" of drastic cathartics or other medicinal agents. Perseverance in this method will surely effect a cure, and nothing short of an absolute cure should be allowed; for so persistent is the habit that it is not rare to find it retained through childhood and youth up to adult age, disfiguring the hands as well as the features, and imparting to the whole countenance a look of idiocy. With our modern appliances and methods some of these deformities may be remedied, but not all, Many are absolutely incurable, and the victim may be compelled to carry the marks of this practice and their accompanying discomforts through a long life. The "ounce of prevention" is here much "better than a pound of cure." A SINGULAR TRADITION.

St. Stephen's Day, in the Isle of Man, is given over, among a great part of the population, to a cruel custom—that of hunting wrens with sticks and stones; and when they succeed in capturing one, it is tied to the end of a long pole, and carried around the country. custom arises from a superstition, dating far into the past, of a fairy so beautiful that all the youths of the island went to look at her, and then she would sing such wondrous songs that they followed where she chose to lead them, which was into the sea; for she was cruel and wicked; and led them, one after another, to their death, until at length scarce a young man was left, and trouble was in every man's home for the brother and son that was missing. At length there came a knight, who vowing vengeance, laid a deep plot for the destruction of this wicked lady. He seized her by her long hair, but as he stood over her with his drawn sword, she suddenly changed into a tiny wren, tlying away from under his very fingers, and so escaped with a mocking song of triumph; but, by some power greater than her own, the wicked lady-fairy was compelled once in every year to reappear in the island in her assumed form : and this is on St. Stephen's Day, when the young men of the superstitious island hunt after her with a vivid memory of their ancient wrongs .- Newcastle Courant.

THE MODE OF RECOGNITION AMONG ANTS.

The combats and communications of ants are among the most interesting and mysterious phenomena. The Rev. H. C. McCook has given an account to the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia, of some experiments he has made to determine what is the mode of recognition among ants. He has studied the pavement ants (Tetramorium cospitum), which he has observed engaged in continued combat for over a fortnight, the warriors being only the workers or neuters. There is no distinguishable difference between the ants of the fighting parties, yet they recognize each other infallibly as friends or foe. They challenge all comers with their antennæ; if they are friends they pass on; if focs, they straightway interlock and "fall to." Sometimes many ants are congregated against one, which is being torn limb from limb. Mr. McCook surmised that recognition was based upon a certain odor emitted by the respective factions, He found that if they were enveloped in an odor of eau-de-cologne, while not at all deprived of activity, all became harmonous; those who were previously engaged in battle unclasped one another, sugar, always present upon and be- amicably feeding, burrowing, and buildtween them. The effects of sugar upon | ing. The same experiment was tried

on the carpenter ants, which behead their enemies: their hostile proceedings were not stopped by eau-de-cologne.

-It is a terrible thing to see a strong man writhing in the agonies of his first love, when bergamot, beer and benzine struggle for the mastery in the air about him, and victory favors each one successively, as your nose approaches his hair, his mouth, or the elbows of his coat.—Hawkeye.

-"Love," remarks the moralist of the Graphic, "is deaf as well as blind." Too true, too true. A man has to love you at a rate of about one hundred and ninety degrees in the shade, before you can make him hear you ask him for nine dollars. -- Ex.

-Nothing will create even in a man of the most sluggish disposition such a lively and intense desire to set on foot thorough investigation as to hear a dog growl in the dark and not know just exactly in which direction he heard it,—Hawkeye.

-"What," says the Christian Intelligencer, "what is so rare as an honest man?" Well, we should say a sirloin steak is, very frequently.—Ex.

—Hold thy heart within thy hand Where the tools around thee stand So that when they forture thee Thou canst crush it and be free.

They will show their brutal strength, They will have their way at length; This at least they shall not say, They have touched thylicart loday, -The human brain is one-twenty-

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