## VACCINE VIRUS.

HOW IT IS PREPARED FROM

HEALTHY CALVES.

The New York Board of Health's Operating Room-Calves on the Table - Vaccinating Them and Collecting the Virus.

The New York Commercial Advertiser brown. says: There is a small loft in Mott street which, perhaps, does more to keep down the dreaded winter scourage (smallpox) butter. about eighty feet, and is divided longi- to taste. - Ne.s York Herald tudinally into a stable for the calves and an operating room. Ranged along the northern part of the stable are twenty tiny stalls, and back of these are the cribs | meal, one teaspoon of salt; put in two whence the animals take their food. And | quart basin and pour over it one quart of it is good food that the calves get, for boiling water; put it in a steamer and the better condition the calf is in the steam two hours. Do not remove cover better the vaccine will be and the less during that tine. likely are in urious effects to follow when

it is used on a human peing. This stable is in charge of a competent groom, who devotes himself to the care of the animals, watching any changes in their condition and treating them accordingly. He, too, sees that they are given all the hay and Indian meal they can digest. At the Fry a couple of eggs in butter or lard, south of this stable is the operating room, place them in a dish, pour the sauce the torture chamber of the animals when over them and serve with fried bread. they are subjected to the lancet of the vaccinator. At the side next to the table is the bench upon which the animal is stretched when undergoing the operation, and about the room are shelves upon which lie hundreds of goose quills, treated with virus, drying so as to be ready for use. This room is airy and well ventilated.

The calves a'l come from the big stock the doctors want and take much trouble to pick out the particularly healthy animals. Then they are brought to the lower floor of the stable where the veterinary surgeon assigned to the vaccination bureau makes a careful examination of the animal. The animal, if pronounced in fit condition, is trotted up stairs and given one of the little stalls in the top story. There he is allowed to remain until he has fed well and is feeling as though he had at last found comiontable quarters. Then he is hauled out by the nose and tail to the operating room. There he is held quietly until one of the attendants buckles a strap around his left hind leg. This strap, attached to a pulley rope, is given a strong pull by an attendant and up goes the calf on the vaccinating table with a pounds of sugar, one pint of good cider thud and a snort of decided displeasure. But his struggles are utterly useless, for by this time a heavy band is buckled over his nose and neck and forelegs. Then he is at the mercy of the surgeon. But the latter does not vaccinate at once. He lathers the inside of the calf's hind legs and then carefully shaves away all the hair. Then the animal is allowed to go back to his stall and rest awhile until the vaccinator has arranged his virus and his vac, ine "spades." These are long points of bone and are used on the calves because they will hold more of the virus than the ordinary quill. Because they are big and hold more than sufficient virus to vaccinate an infant, they are kept exclusively for the animals. After a rest of an hour or so the calf is trotted out of his stall again and again tossed over on its side upon the vaccinating board. Then the real work begins. The doctor takes a big six-bladed lancet, and holding the knives together, cuts the shaven skin of the animals as to just pierce the outer layer. Then the operator uses his lancet at right angels with the original cuts, and so abrades the skin that it will readily receive the virus from the "spade." But the "spade" is not smooth. used at first. The work begins thus: All the abrasion, and then a quill holding a ammonia small amount of virus is rubbed upon the spot. Then comes the "spade," which holds about four times as much virus as the ordinary quill. The virus from this is rubbed in carefully, and then the calf is led back to his stall. As a rule four

According to the statements of the physician in charge of the vaccine stable, he calves show no evil effects from the vaccination. Their appetite is unimdid before the operation, and show none of that lassitude infants and adults often do after vaccination. Their allowance of food is increased. In this way, the calves are treated for about seven days, when the virus has done its work, and again the animal is placed upon the butter. operating board, and then the important business of collecting the virus begins. For doing this, the quills and "spades" virus. The quills which are taken from Russian geese are purchased from an importer, who charges the Health Department \$10 a thousand for them. They are tied up in bundles of 100, and sent to the vaccine stables, where men cut them into common lengths, and scrape the ends so that they will hold the virus. The animal is placed upon the operating board as before, and the roughened end of the quill used to take the vaccine. Then comes the drying process, and subsequently the treated quills are put into hermetically sealed jars and stored in an ice closet. They are then ready to be used on the most delicate skin for the prevenbe treated by the public physicians.

abrasions are made upon the shaved skin

with the calves, they are ordered to the country of ice and snow, and all because stock yards where they are either sold its great mountain is misspelt "Cha'ngor slaughtered. As the calves used are principally the healthiest that come into latter is its real name, and means "the the market the former fate generally long, white mountain"-the white awaits them, but farmers are somewhat pumice stone being referred to. Cha'ng, shy of vaccinated calves and will not however, means "perpetual," and misgive so much for them as they will for placing the comma, both Chinese and those which have not been treated. The European geographers concluded that a busiest sealons of the vaccinating corps land with a "perpetual white mountain" and for the virus collector is in the early autumn and the spring.

# Standard Advice.

Would you respect yourself, keep your ages heart and body clean. Would you never be told a lie, do not

ask a personal question. Would you retain the love of a friend, do not be selfishly exacting. Would you enjoy quiet content, do

away with airs and pretences. Would you sleep and have a good ap-

petite, attend to your business. Would you have others to respect your opinions, hold and never disown them and morning oft beholds a coat of hoar frost

in the sunshine. Sickness is worse than freckles.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Squashes.

The squash is a fruit of the gourd kind. It is somewhat synonymous with our marrow, and the recipes for cooking one do equally for the other.

Pie: Line a deep plate with crust, and pour in the following mixture; two breakfast cupfuls of strained squash, mixed with four eggs; a teaspoonful of spice or ginger, a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of butter. Bake a pale

Baked: Cut in pieces and scrape well, bake till tender, and eat with salt and

than anything else that the Board of Fried: Cut the squash in thin slices Health has devised. It is there that all and sprinkle with salt. Let them stand the vaccine virus used in New York is a few minutes, then beat an egg and dip obtained. The loft extends about twenty- the slices in it. Fry in butter and serve five feet on Mott street and runs back with sugar or salt and pepper, according

STEAMED OATMEAL. - Half pint oat-

FRIED EGGS WITH BROWN SAUCE .-Brown two tablespoonfuls of flour in a little butter, stir a little water into it, a very little chopped onion and a pinch of sugar and one of salt; put it into a saucepan and boil for an hour, stirring occasionally to prevent it from getting lumpy.

BREAD OMELETTE. -To make a bread omelette soak a cupful of bread in a cupful of milk, or enough to make it entirely soft; beat three eggs smooth, mix them with the soaked bread, season it palatably with salt and pepper; put over the fire a smooth frying-pan containing a table-spoonful of butter, and when it is hot pour in the omelette; with a thin knife oosen the edges of the omelette as they yard, at Sixtieth street and the North harden from the sides of the pan; shake River, where the men know about what the pan gently to keep the omelette

STEWED PIGEONS. - Clean the pigeons, cut them in quarters and put them, with their giblets, in a saucepan with a little water-that is, do not cover them entirely; salt them to suit taste and season well with pepper, sage and any spices desired and add a tablespoonful of butter; cover the pan closely and stew until tender. Thicken the gravy with the yolk of an egg beaten with four tablespoonfuls of milk and a little flour, and when the gravy thickens add another spoonful of butter. This rule is for one half-dozen

PUMPKIN MARMALADE. - Pare, core and cut into small pieces a medium-sized ripe pumpkin of rich color; take six vinegar, a dozen cloves and one ounce of best ginger; bruise the ginger and tie it with the cloves in a spice bag, put it with the sugar and vinegar in an earthen jar or porcelain-lined kettle that will hold two gallons; when it gets warm put in as much pumpkin as the jar will hold, pressing it down, and boil it until it is well cooked (it will be quite transparent and soft); take it out with a strainer and set it near the fire while the liquid boils to a thin syrup, put the pumpkin back into the jar and let it boil for half an hour, crushing it as much as possible the while with a wooden spoon.

Household Hints. A much worn broom is very hard on

If possible, keep one utensil sacred to The covers of the range should never

be allowed to get red hot. If you wish your bread to be white, put very little lard into the flour.

Cistern water may be purified by charcoal put in a bag and hung in the water. If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt and it will make them

Wash cloths should be thoroughly the blood is carefully cleaned away from rinsed in water with soap and a little-

To clean tinware, dampen a cloth, dip it in soda, rub the ware briskly, after To prevent drain pipes from stopping

up pour a hot solution of potash into them every two months. The luster of morocco may be restored by varnishing it with the white of an

egg. Apply with sponge. on iron legs. The space under it should paired, in fact they eat more than they not be enclosed, as every dark place is a source of temptation to a slovenly do-

> An excellent way of cooking eggs is to break them in boiling milk without beating. Cook slowly, occasionally stirring, and when done add pepper, salt and

For coffee stains try putting thick glycerine on the wrong side and washing it out with lukewarm water. For are prepared for the reception of the raspberry stains weak ammonia and water is the best.

There should be a small table about the hight of the range for use as a resting place for utensils when omelettes, griddle cakes, etc., are made. It should be covered with zinc.

Spirits of camphor will remove oruit stains of all kinds from white goods if applied before the goods have been wet. Wash and boil in the usual manner, and you need not look for the stain, for it will not be there.

# A Misplaced Comma.

The part that a comma may play in tion of smallpox. The number of quills history was never better illustrated of virus which can be obtained from a than by the fate of Manchooria. This calf range from five hundred to a thou- place, according to a writer in this sand, and these are either used by the month's "Proceedings" of the Royal physicians in the vaccination bureau or Geographical Society, is a paradise on by doctors whose patients do not care to on the borders of China. Though a luxurious and luxuriant land, it has, When the Board of Health has finished however, for years been considered a pai-shan" for "Ch'ang-pai-shan." The must be cold and sterile. So they brought the top of the mountain above the snow line, and gave out to the world that this "Garden of Eden" was another Iceland. Such it has been held for

They Get a Rest.

When the autumn leaves are falling, and the nights are growing long, 'When the forest's tuneful choir have ceased to trill their summer song, When chilly northern breezes wilt the grasses

And the twittering swallows leave us for a warmer clime than ours, When flies no longer bother us as breaks the

and the flowers.

ourself.

Would you have good health, go out the sunshine. Sickness is worse than

on the lawn,

The lover by his lady in the parlor is received,

And the hinges of the garden gate are of a weight relieved. -Boston Courier.

# FAMOUS TRIPS.

TRIPS MADE BY PRESIDENTS SINCE WASHINGTON'S TIME,

The First President's Fine Turnout -Monroe's Tour-Jackson in the East-Accidents During Tours -The Saddest Tour of All.

An interesting article upon the tours of the Presidents appeared in the Cosmopolitan. It stated that President Washington made two important tours. The first one, in 1789, extended to Portsmouth, N. H., and to Washington. Two years later he took a tour through the South. President Washington had the finest turnout of his time. His horses were blooded ones, and his English coach was the wonder of New York. Enthusiastic demonstrations of respect Boston. John Hancock, who sat in the of genius and a large portion of vanity. Gubernatorial chair at the time, considered his position equal to that of Washington, and said that while Washington wise, which is better than the sobriety was sovereign of the United States he of fools. was sovereign in Massachusetts, and that it was Washington's duty to make the first call. Hancock failed to meet him at the city line, as was expected, and Washington declined an invitation to attend a dinner given by the Governor that evening. Hancock was remonstrated with. His theory of State sovereignty was overborne, and, having slept upon the matter, he became convinced that Washington would not call, and sent the following note:

SUNDAY, 26th October, 1 o'clock.

The Governor's best respects to the President. If at home and at leisure, the Governor, will do himself the honor to pay his respects in half an hour. This he would have done much sooner had his health in any de-gree permitted. He now hazards everything in respect to his health for the desirable pur-

To this President Washington replied s follows:

SUNDAY, 96th October, 1 o'clock. The President of the United States presents his best respects to the Governor, and has the honor to inform him that he will be at home until 2 o'clock. The President need not express the pleasure it will be to him to see the Governor, but at the same time he must earnestly beg he will not hazard his health on

The Governor managed to smother his oride and made a brief call. Later on, to mollify the Governor, Washsngton took tea at his house.

Neither John Adams nor Thomas Jefferson took Presidential tours in the sense in which the word is used to-day, and there was a decided doubt in President Jefferson's mind as to their propriety. All of the first Presidents were, however, men of wide travels. Washington went to the West Indies as a boy, and his whole life after his return was made up in passing from one point of this country to another. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were all employed in diplomatic missions to the various courts of Europe; and John Quincy Adams, beginning his travels at the age of fifteen years as the Secretary of our Legation of the Court of the Czar, kept up his travels for a long lifetime at the Government's expense or out of the salary received from the Government. Martin Van Buren started to England as Minister to the Court of St. James during Jackson's Administration, and Jackson himself had led an active life and seen much of the country during his campaigns and his ante-Presidential career.

After Washington the next purely Presidential tour was that of Monroe, whose reign was known as the Era of Good Feeling. In the summer of 1817 he took a tour throughout the North. He left Washington in June and was conveyed up the Delaware from Wilmington in a gorgeous barge, which was lined with crimson velvet and which was rowed by sixteen oarsmen dressed in sca: let vests, white sleeves and white trousers. He was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

President Jackson made his famous tour through the Eastern States in 1833. Baltimore and Philadelphia received a professional pall-bearer, and told the Jackson in grand style. He received a following story of how he started in his great ovation in New York, and at New- peculiar calling: port, Concord, Providence and Boston Miss Parloa says; "Let the sink rest | with the Battery gave way with the said I had none, provided I was paid for

The tour of John Tyler to Boston did not call out great demonstrations, and the lack of enthusiasm at Baltimore and Philadelphia was painfully expressive.

Chicago, was full of stirring incidents. many trips, but they were not of the tion of female attendants outnumbers were largely made for his health, and he became so ill that the newspapers were age about two funerals a day. It is a filled with reports that his life was in nice, easy sort of life, and eminently rethe window of his special car, and as the and must get off here. train approached Wilmington, on the

dential tour. Perhaps the saddest tour family. a President ever made was that which Garfield took some weeks later when he

was carried to Elberon to die.

A coyote in Washington Territory was attacked by an immense hawk that hit him fair on the back of the head. The coyote would duck its head, then make a snap at the lawk, but could not reach it, Believe me, none has come to take thy placeand at the end of twenty minutes was My old, last winter's overcoat! literally pecked to death,

#### WORDS OF WISDOM.

Cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand. Humility leads to the highest distinction, because it leads to self-improve-

Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.

The manner of saving or doing anvthing goes a great way toward the value of the thing itself.

It is better to have thorns in the flesh,

with grace to endure them, than to have no thorns and no grace. In the loss of an object we do not proportion our grief to its real value, but to

the value our fancies set upon it.

The man who doesn't know much, and his name is legion, is the one most anxious to display his knowledge. The love of singularity proceeds from and honor met him everywhere except in a restless mind, possessing some portion

> A happiness that is quite undisturbed becomes tiresome. We must have ups

Oppression makes wise men bad; but

and downs. The difficulties which are mingled with love awaken passion and increase pleasure. There is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and

the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied. Every increase of knowledge may possibly render depravity more depraved, as well as it may increase the strength of virtue. It is in itself only power, and

money: Money is the most envied, but

its value depends on its application. Yesterday is yours no longer; tomorrow may never be yours; but to-day is yours, the living present is yours, and in the living present you may stretch forward to the things that are before.

#### An Interesting Plant Duel.

Some time ago my pupils were much nterested in finding what they not inappropriately termed a hand-to-hand conflict between a sumach and a climbing bitter sweet. Judging from appearance when found, the sumuch was about two inches in diameter when the bitter sweet first wound its coils about it. As the growth of each proceeded, the coils became tighter and tighter, cutting into and through the bark and growing layer of the sumach which seemed threatened with strangulation. It was not, however, to be so easily vanquished. It resolutely kept up its manufacture of new material, which, owing to the tight embrace of the vine, had to be distributed along a spiral line immediately above the coils. Just below the coils the supply appeared to be cut off, as the trunk was then shriveled and in most places dead. Although rendered unsightly the tree presented the curious features of having two spirals, one of living and growing, the other of dead and decaying material wound about its heart wood, so that the whole resembled a huge auger. To avenge this deformity the sumach proceeded to push its new growth out above and over the coils of the vine until at one place it had completely encompassed it. The vine, in turn, was now so tightly squeezed as to cut off from communication with the ground, and below this point but little life remained. Victory now seemed within the grasp of the sumach. The vine, however, in the last extremity now united itself with the growing layer of the sumach, and thus literally drew from the camp of the enemy whatever supplies were needed to keep its top bright and thrifty. At this stage the conflict was cut short by the axe of the collector, and the combatants, locked in each other's arms, were laid away among the curiosities of a museum.

—Journal of Education.

Professional Pall-Bearing. A gloomy-looking individual in Philadelphia told a News reporter that he was

"Some years ago there was a strike in there were grand demonstratious in his my trade. I am a carpenter, and during honor. At Boston, Harvard College one of my idle days I passed a house made him an LL.D. One of the seniors | where there was a funeral. Stopping to addressed him with a speech of welcome watch it, I was approached by the underin Latin. The tour, though successful taker, who asked me if I was going to in winning friends for the President, was the funeral. I said no, that I knew no full of accidents. In New York the one there. He then asked me if I had bridge that connected Castle Garden any objection to being a pall-bearer. I weight of the crowd upon it just as the it, and we finally struck a bargain. I President had landed on the other side | made as much that afternoon as I would and precipitated the spectators into the had I worked all day at my trade, and water. Again, the General's horse took | since then I have adopted pall-bearing as fright while going up Broadway, and on a means of livelihood. I dress in black, another occasion the wadding of a cannon as you see, and each morning look over came within a few inches of singeing the | the death notices. I have found that the General's bristling head of frosted my services are very seldom required where the funeral is that of a young man or woman, or where the deceased has belonged to any secret societies, and that my most profitable customers are those who have outlived most of their com-Andrew Johnson's famous tour to panions. If the dead person happens to be an unmarried lady, past the meridian General Grant was very fond of travel- of life, I am nearly always certain of the ing, and during his Presidency he made job. I find that at funerals the proporspeech-making character. Rutherford the male about four to one, and that 3. Hayes made one tour throughout the most of the latter are close relatives. As South. The trips of President Arthur it is generally the rule to select the pallbearers from among those not connected they embraced many fishing and hunt- with the family, you can see that my ing excursions. The trip to the Yellow- services are very frequently in demand stone Park and that to Florida were the I generally seek out the undertaker and longest of them. During his Florida trip | make my bargain with him, and I averdanger. During the earlier part of the spectable. You will have to excuse me Florida trip a stone was thrown through | now, as I have a funeral in this street

butward journey, the coupling that A Mouse Nest in a Window Curtain attached the car to the train broke and A family party was sitting at a dinner left the President and his party for some when one of the children noticed that a time in the woods, while the remainder mouse was slowly and carefully toiling of the passengers were carried two miles up the damask window cuttain with something in its mouth. The little crea-It was thus, it will be seen, with Presi- ture was not disturbed, says a writer in dent Arthur as with the majority of the | Chatterbox, but was carefully watched Presidential tourists of the past. A till she disappeared in a fold of the cursingular fatality seems to attend them tain. After awhile she emerged and ran while on the road. Washington was in- down to the floor, and so disappeared. sulted and caught cold at Boston; Jack- On examining the curtain, four very litson had his nose pulled at Alexandria, the mice were found in one of the folds and narrowly escaped death from a can- which formed a kind of pouch, and non at New York. Tyler had two mem- would have been comfortable enough bers of his Cabinet killed while making without any lining; but Mrs. Mouse had an excursion down the Potomae on the not thought so, for she had placed in the Princeton, and a trip full of accidents fold some soft wool stolen out of a rent was that which President John Quincy in a sofa cushion. The following day Adams made with Lafayette in visiting all the little mi e had disappeared: the ex-President Monroe at his home at Oak mother mouse evidently knew that her Hill, Va. The last great tragedy of our nest had been discovered, and was no history occurred on the eye of a Presi- longer a safe dwelling place for her

# A Warm Welcome.

When early spring stole softly to this shore, I gave to thee a very glad farewell; I vowed that I would see thee nevermore. Thy charms were gone and broken was the

We meet again, and warm is thy embrace. Ab, broken pride! Still on thee must FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

To Preserve Eggs for Winter. A New York correspondent of Prairie Farmer gives the following directions: Slake half a peck of lime and add 10 gallons water. Stir well, and after a day or so, pour off the clear liquid and fill the firkins or crocks to be used for packing. Place the eggs in layers, the small end downward, filling the vessels | are required and recorded. The skull to within one and one-half inches of the top. Lay a thick cloth over the whole and over this a close-fitting cover. Keep

them in a cool place. "John's Wife," of Missouri, says: Greasing the eggs to exclude the air, and then packing in common salt, is a good way to preserve them. I find that by setting the round oval eggs, the majority of chicks are pullets. I have very different from that finally chosen, tested this and never failed.

### Recipes.

SUGAR COOKIES. - One cup butter, two cups of sugar and three eggs. Flour enough to make a soft dough; flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg and bake in a moderate oven.

LEMON MARMALADE-Take lemons. peel and extract the seed. Boil the lemons until soft, add the juice and pulp with a pound of sugar to a pound of lemon. Boil to thicken.

SALLY LUNN. - This is good for both breakfast and tea. A pint of sweet milk, two eggs, butter the size of an egg, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, a teaspoonful salt, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Mix all well together and bake in a buttered pan in a quick oven. Use hot.

CINNAMON BUNS. - When making bread reserve a quart of the dough, and work well into it a teacupful sugar and half a teacupful butter. Roll out half an inch thick, and cut into long, narrow biscuits, spread them thickly with sugar and cinnamon, let them rise until light, and bake in a quick oven.

Egg Balls for Sour .- They are made by first boiling 4 eggs hard; when cold, rub the yolks fine and mix with them the yolk of a raw egg, and one teaspoonful flour. Add pepper and salt to the taste and a little finely-chopped parsley. Form into little balls, and boil two minutes in water. They are then ready to put at once into the tureen with the

MINCED HAM AND EGGS. -- A nice way to use up remnants of cold boiled ham is to mince it, and to half a pound of ham melt a tablespoonful butter in a frying pan, add the ham and a little hot water. let it heat up quickly, then spread it on buttered toast, and on each piece lay a poached egg. Quite a dainty breakfast can thus be made from what at first thought might might seem very unpromising.

SQUASH BISCUIT - Dissolve half a cake of compressed yeast in half a cupful of cold water. Mix it together with a cupful and a half of sifted squash, half a cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, four tablespoonfuls of butter and half a teaspoonful of salt; then stir the whole into five cupfuls of flour, knead it well and let it rise over night. In the morning make into biscuits. Let them rise an hour and a half and bake half an

SALAD DRESSING .-- Take the yolks of 2 eggs, a teaspoonful of mustard, a salt spoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Beat these well together with a small egg-beater, until they are perfectly smooth; then add, drop by drop, half a teacupful olive oil, stirring briskly all the time, or until a firm, compact mass results. Now add 3 tablespoonfuls vinegar, and when that is well incorporated with it a teaspoonful of lemon juice. This dressing is nice for potato salad, chicken and lobster salads, etc.

# Origin of the Word Cigar.

The origin of the word cigar is of some interest, and is not to be found in the ordinary dictionaries. The word, of course, is Spanish, and Littre in his French dictionary, says that it is derived from cigars, the Spanish name for grasshopper, and is so called because of the resemblance of the article to the body of a grasshopper. This seems very farfetched, and there is another derivation which seems more reasonable. When the Spaniards first introduced tobacco into Spain from the island of Cuba in the sixteenth century they cultivated the plant in their gardens, which, in Spain, are called cigarrales. Each grew his tobacco in his cigarral, and rolled it up for smoking as he had learned it from the Indians in the West Indies. When one offered a smoke to a friend he could say: "Es de mi cigarral"-It is from my garden. Soon the expression came to be "Este cigarras es de mi cigarral"-This cigar is from my garden. And from this the word cigar spread over the world. The name cigarral for garden comes from cigarra, a grasshopper, that insect being very common in Spain, and cigarral meaning the place where the cigarra sings. In this way the word cigar comes from cigarra, the name of the insect, not because it resembles the body of the grasshopper, but because it was grown in the place it frequents .- [Chicago Tribune. -

A Maiden's Mistake. Bride-"Did you receive the piece of

wedding cake I sent you?" Schoolmate-"Yes, dear."

"Now, tell me what kind of a husband you dreamed about," "I don't like to think about it. He was an awful creature, with hoofs and horns and the most horrible face you could imagine. Oh, it was terrible."

"Mercy me! Did you put the cake

under your pillow?" "No, I ate it." - Omaha World. POPULAR SCIENCE.

A French horticulturist, Count du Buysson, insures the growth of seeds so old as to have a doubtful germinating power by soaking them for thirty-six ours in water containing a little guano to ther source of nitrogen.

At the San Servola insane asylum, reached by gondola from Venice, very complete and scientific histories of cases of every patient is accurately examined and measured, no less than fifteen measurements being taken, according to the Italian craneometrical system, and recorded in the history.

The photographer's lens is more discerning than the naked eye. A recent photograph of a figure-painting by an American artist shows that a woman's gown was first painted a hue and texture the underlying brushwork appearing plainly in the photograph, though not seen by the most attentive observer of the original picture. In like manner photography reveals stars that to the human eye are not distinguishable from nebulous matter.

From all accounts of the "silver snake" of Honduras it most resembles quicksilver in its movement. One traveler tells of a specimen four inches long and about the size of fence wire which it was impossible to hold when taken in the hands. The statement is repeated, which is said-to made on good authority that fowl often eat these snakes and shortly after can have the pleasure of doing so again, as in a few moments one will wiggle through the alimentary canal and can perform the feat many times

without tiring. Some men working in a coal shaft at Pana, Ill., came upon a peculiar snake that had apparently been blasted up by the last shot that had been fired. It was alive and coiled up in a bunch when one of the workmen disclosed it with a shovel. It had no eyes, apparently. The laborers say that a cavity was discovered in a large chunk of earth that was probably the abiding place of the snake ere it was dislodged. It is claimed that the snake could not in any way have fallen in from the top since the fall would have killed it. The length of this underground reptile was perhaps two feet. It was sleek and beautifully spotted, but unlike

any known species on the surface. Conformably to the laws of advance the valley of Chamounix, Switzerland, are now beginning to advance. The lower extremity of the Glacier des Bossons is 'not more than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea," and is going still lower. During the last three years this lower extremity has "advanced at the rate of fifty yards a year." It is said that "a grotto cut out of the ice in May, 1866, a quarter of a mile from the extremity, has moved down more than sixty yards." Although other Alpine glaciers, which cannot be so definitely observed, are known to be increasing in width and height, it will require many years of the present speed before they occupy ground which within the memory of living persons they

once covered." Epsom salt is the name given in pharmacy to the hydrated sulphate of magnesia, which was obtained over two hundred years ago by evaporating the waters of some mineral springs at Epsom, England. Sea water was afterward found to contain it, the brine remaining after the separation of the common salt consisting of the sulphate of magnesia and the chlorides of magnesium and calcium. It was readily obtained by collecting the first crystals which formed and washing them with a strong solution of the same salt. An excellent quality is manufactured at Baltimore and Philadelphia from the mineral magnesite, a silicious hydrate of magnesia, which is found in the serpentine of this region. The mineral, reduced to powder, is dissolved in sulphuric acid. The product, after drying, is calcined in order to decompose the sulphate of iron. It is then dissolved in water, and any iron present is precipi-tated by sulphuret of lime. The crystals of sulphate of magnesia are separated and dissolved again to complete their purification.

A Great Amsterdam Industry. One of the great industries of Amster-

dam (Holland) is the cutting and polishing of diamonds; and nearly all the finest diamonds in the world are taken there to be cut into shape. We will make a visit to one of the principal diamond establishments, and when we get there I think we shall be surprised to find a great factory, four or five stories high, a steam engine in the basement, and fly-wheels and leathern bands and all sorts of whirring machinery in the different stories. On the very top floor the diamonds are finished and polished, and here we see skillful workmen sitting before rapidly revolving disks of steel, against which the diamonds are pressed and polished. It requires great skill, time and patience before one of these valuable gems is got into that shape in which it will best shine, sparkle and show its purity. Nearly half the diamonds produced in the world, the best of which come from Brazil, are sent to this factory to be cut and polished. Here the great Koh-i-noor was cut, and we are shown models of that and of other famous diamonds that were cut in these rooms .- St. Nicholas.

The Samoan Islanders. The coral-reefed Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, in which Germany, England and the United States have been for some time past commercially interested, are now in possesion of the Germans, who have deposed King Malietoa, carried him off to New Guinea, and put a rival in his place. The natives are of a dark copper color, and are usually nude from the waste upward. The better sort of Samoan houses are roofed with palm-trees. Doors are seldom used, a mat is suspended in the doorway at night, so dogs and fowls walk in and out without hindrance. Boiled plantains, wild fruit and bananas, with an occasional pig or fowl, form the chief food of the natives. For clothing, the parain, wrapped round the waist and tucked in at the top, is universally worn. Kava, the favorite native drink, which many Europeans also get fond of, is made from the root of a shrub, dried or pounded. -Frank Leslie's.

Beggars on Horseback.

Buenos Ayres is one of the few cities in the world where the proverbial beggar on horseback is actually encountered. His mount, however, is not necessarily a sign of affluence; horseflesh is cheap in the Argentine Republic, and the poorest may choose a wreck of a steed from among those sent to the salailers for the value of their skins, and of the oil extracted from their wornout carcasses. Mounted on a skeleton beast, whose own scanty sustenance is picked up along the wayside and in the straw-strewn marketplace, the mendicant really succeeds in doubling the show of misery which, together with certain pretensions in the way of fortune-telling or medical sorcery, is his stock-in-trade,-Frank

### THE HOME DOCTOR

Insects in Ears. Few treables are more annoying more productive of serious difficulty. not removed, than insects in cars. Loing upon soft meadow grass, or sleeping upon a camp-bed of fragrant spruce, bug of different denominations seem pos sessed with a desire to inspect our quricles. Once inside, their frantic efforts to escape cause such agony that people have gone temporarily crazy with it. This may be instantly stopped by pouring the ear full of sweet oil, which suffocates the insect, and he is easily removed later by a syringe and warm water.

Avoid intruding pins, etc., into ease.

Much harm may thus be done to their delicate mechanism, and little to the cause of all the trouble. If is not readily accessible use water, which is almost as

Earache in any form may be quickly relieved by filling the organ with chlorerelieved by filling the organ with chloreform vapor from an uncorked bottle,
vapor only, not the liquid; and mamma's
bag should always contain a small vial of
it, as it is useful in many ways. Ten
drops upon a lump of sugar is an excellent
remedy for hiccough or ordinary nauses,
and I have recalled to life more than one
person pronounced dead from sunstroke
with a half-teaspoouful, clear, poured
down the throat.—Cultivator.

Health Hints. Popcorn is good for nausea and cran-

berry for malaria. Eating onions and horseradish sclaimed to relieve dropsical swellings. The Turkish bath will reduce weight several pounds in the course of an hour or two.

Half teaspoonful doses of borax, twice a day, are found to reduce enlarged.

For neuralgia try a flannel wrung out of hot water and sprinkled thickly with

The common hard red pimples on the face may be cured by frequent bathing of the face with salt water.

Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give relief almost instantly. Lime water is good for chilblains. Use

strong and hot. A saturated solution

of alum in water, used hot, is also a cura-

The white of an egg beaten and rubbed it is claimed will prevent the hair from

falling out. The best treatment for a bunion. Professor Gross's opinion, is the following: The patient should wear a broad boot, apply a blister to the bunion, semove the skin, and then freely apply & mixture of cosmoline and tannic acid,

equal parts. Dairy Manufactures in the Orient. Butter and cheese are frequently mentioned in the Bible, and the Arabs and Syrians probably follow the old Hebrew style of dairy manufactures. The milk for butter making is put into a copper pan, placed over a slow fire, adding s small quantity of sour milk, or the dried entrail of a lamb. After the milk is warmed through, and begins to curdle, it is poured into a goatskin bag, which is then tied to one of the tent poles, and kept constantly in motion for two hours. The butter then separates from the fluid part and is placed by itself in another skin. In two days after it is again put into a pan, and subjected to the action of a slow fire, with the addition of bourgoul (wheat boiled with leaven and dried in the sun), and allowed to boil for some time, during which it is carefully skimmed. The bourgoul precipi-tates all the cheesy matter, and the butter then remains quite clear above. This butter is of a white color, and possesses a flavor not at all relished by Americans or Europeans, or, indeed, by any one accustomed to the use of butter made from cow's milk churned in the

The cheese now made in Palestine is a very inferior article. The milk is curdled either by sour buttermilk, or a decoction of the great-headed thistle, or wild artichoke. The curd is then put into small baskets and pressed. It is excessively salted; and when the cheese is made if appears in the form of small, round, white cakes, without rind, which soon become hard and dry throughout. Atsome of the Connecticut dairies excellent imitations are made of Brie, Neuchatel and other Swiss cheeses, but I have never seen any imitation of the hard, rancid, bad-tasting cheese of Palestine .-

American Cultivator. Professional Physiognomies.

The professions also leave their traces in the forms of the organs and in the features. "The bearing of the soldier," says M. Mantegazza, "is precise, stiff, and energetic; that of the priest, supple and unctuous. The soldier, even in civil life, shows in his movements the habits of obedience and command; while the priest in a lay dress wears the mark of the cassock and the cloth, and his fingers seem all the time to be blessing or absolving." So many other professions may be recognized by their attitudes, but there are limitations in the matter; for physiognomy, as M. Mantegazza says, cannot yet be considered an exact science, becau e we do not yet know all the elements of the problem. It has, nevertheless, its well established general laws. We are not likely to confound a frank physiognony with a tricky one, or an honest face with the face of a debauchee or rascal."-Revue des

A Pig as a Night Watchman.

A farmer in Hamilton, Van Buren County, says the Detroit News, is the owner of a pig which does duty about the premises as a watchman, and the value of its services are so appreciated that it is allowed the freedom of the farm after nightfall. It spends its time in patroling the barn and door yards, and thievery has been unknown since it began its vigils. It does not hesitate to attack a stranger, and even succeeded in putting a lot of neighbors to flight as they were making a descent upon the house in the shape of a surprise party the other evening. Dogs, however, are its particular veal, and all the curs of the vicinity have been vanquished so thoroughly that not one can be induced to show its nose in the vicinity.

An Eagle Attacks a Calf. W. R. Pease, who resides near Mount

Hamilton, Santa Clara County, Cal., says his attention was attracted to the cries of his cattle in his corral, and on going to learn the cause he saw a very large eagle trying to fly over the fence with a young calf in his talons. Mr. Pease seized a pitchfork and struck the bird, which let go the calf and attacked him, and he sustained a number of severe blows from the eagle's wings before he succeeded in impaling it on a pitchfork prong, when he got his shotgun and finished the job. The calf was so badly injured that it had to be killed. The eagle was the largest ever seen in that part of the State.