

NEW METHOD OF INLAYING WOOD.

A new method of inlaying wood has been contrived by a furniture manufacturing house in England. The process is as follows: A veneer of the same wood as that which the design to be inlaid consists—say sycamore—is glued entirely over the surface of any hard wood, such as American walnut, and allowed to dry thoroughly. The design is then cut out of a zinc plate about one-twentieth of an inch in thickness, and placed upon the veneer. The whole is now subjected to the action of steam, and made to travel between two powerful cast iron rollers of eight inches in diameter by two ft. long, two above and two below, which may be brought within any distance of each other by screws. The enormous pressure to which the zinc plate is subjected forces it completely into the veneer, and the veneer into the solid wood beneath it, while the zinc curls up out of the matrix it has formed and comes away easily. All that now remains to be done is to plane down the veneer left untouched by the zinc until a thin shaving is taken off the portion forced into the walnut, when the surface being perfectly smooth, the operation will be completed. It might be supposed that the result of this forcible compression of the two woods would leave a ragged edge, but this is not the case, the joint being so singularly perfect as to be unappreciable to the touch; indeed, the inlaid wood fits more accurately than by the process of fitting, matching, and filling up with glue, as is practiced in the ordinary mode of inlaying.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—Russian engineers and technologists appear to be decidedly in advance of us in respect to the utilization of petroleum in place of coal for generating motive power of every description. In the neighborhood of the oil regions of Russia, crude petroleum is very generally used for steamboat and locomotive propulsion, as well as for other uses in generating power where coal has hitherto been employed. In heating power, petroleum is so decidedly superior to coal, that no question can be raised against its use on the score of economy; and in all the experiments that have been made with it in this country, it has demonstrated its merits in the most satisfactory manner. Russian engineers who have occasionally visited this country, have repeatedly expressed their surprise that, in a country like ours, where such abundant supplies of petroleum are available, its advantages as a fuel have not been more fully developed. In this respect, Russia, which is so far behind us in many other respects, can teach us a valuable lesson.

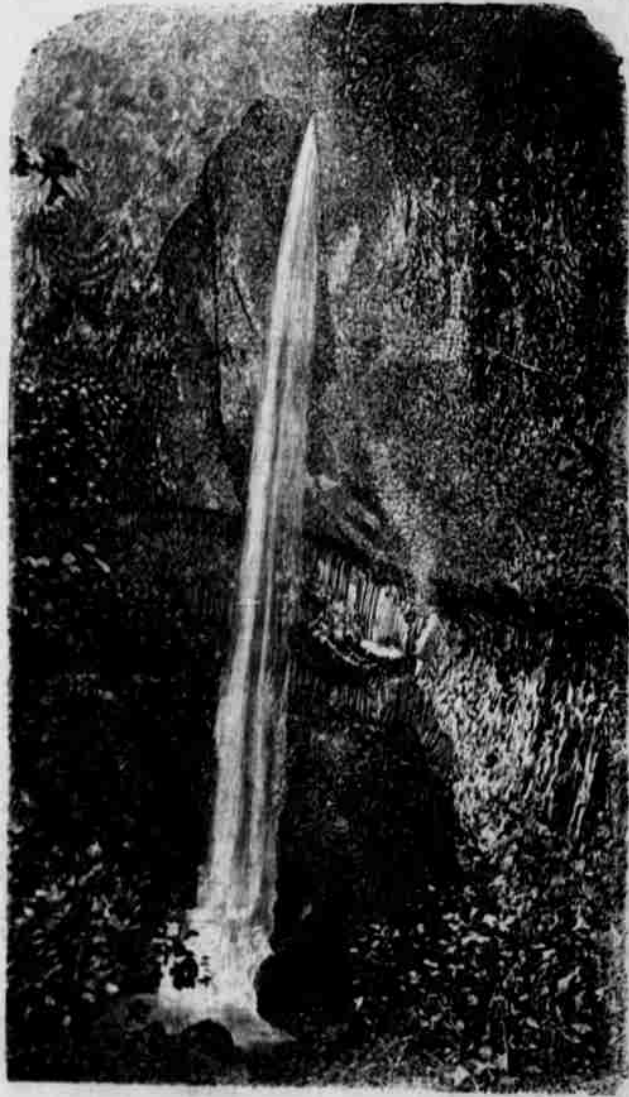
OBJECTS ON THE RETINA AFTER DEATH.—Much was expected from the discovery made by Prof. Boll that the images of the objects remain on the retina of animals after death. It was thought, for example, that the last scene of mysterious murder would be found by properly examining the eyes of the victim. Actual tests have shown that the optogram can be of no use in detecting crime. Dr. Ayers made more than a thousand experiments in the laboratory of Prof. Kuhne, at Heidelberg, and met with but poor success. The best result was obtained by exposing the eye of a living rabbit, which had been dosed with atropine, to a photographic negative, and even in this case the optogram was imperfect, indistinct, and evanescent.

HORSEHIDE BELT LACING.—A correspondent of the *American Machinist* describes a very durable belt lacing, which was made as follows: A dry, untanned horsehide was soaked in water until soft enough to cut, and then cut into strings. These were made soft and pliable for sewing by "sawing" them over a square-cornered iron. The belt was then sewed with the hair side inward the first time across, and outward on the finish, so that the hair took all the wear. After the string had dried it was as solid as any hook, with the advantage that it could not unhook. It wore remarkably well and did not cut the belt holes.

THE SCENERY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

The Cascade region of the Columbia river presents to the eye of the tourist some of the widest and most sublime scenes to be found in America, being a succession of towering heights and beautiful waterfalls. The Tourelle falls, of which we give an engraving, is one of the grandest on the river, and to those who will stop at the La Tourelle Mountain House, and visit the fall, there will be at least one lasting reminiscence of a successful tourist. The falls

TIDINESS ABOUT THE HOMESTEAD.—There is an old story to the effect that once upon a time there was a man in search of a housekeeper, and as applicants for the position arrived he arranged matters so that each one, as she entered, found a broom lying on the floor in her way. All the women but one stepped over the broom and passed serenely on. The one woman who stooped and picked it up secured the place of housekeeper solely from that fact. It was her only recommendation; but her employer argued from that, that the woman was observant and orderly—two qualifications that he



THE TOURELLE FALLS.

are about 400 ft. high. Coming from an overhanging wall projecting from the land a distance of about 50 ft., the water is thrown in rain-bow style, far out from the main land; and coming through mid air with great force, dashes itself to pieces in a basin carved from the rocks by its own power, and ornamented by wild flowers and vines in gorgeous profusion. Behind the falls there is a distance to the main land of about 80 ft. This is ample room for a driveway between the fall and the back wall. You look out upon a broad open vacuum and up to a spotless azure sky; and between you and infinity there comes dashing down in appearance, one colossal water column from heaven.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s bullion shipments from Silver Reef, for June, aggregated \$27,096.21. The mills will start up next month, and the shipments will assume their former magnitude.

highly appreciated. Whenever you walk over sticks and brush and rubbish in your yard, that disfigure its tidy appearance, instead of picking them up, remember that you are "stepping over the broom," and somebody will pass judgment upon you, by what you may be pleased to call very insignificant indices. But the judgment in most cases will be quite correct. If every man, woman and child about the premises were trained to pick up and remove from view all rubbish and litter that he or she comes upon in walking about a yard or lawn, there would always be an appearance of neatness secured at little cost.—*Rural New Yorker*.

ROAST LAMB.—Put the meat in the dripping-pan with a little hot water in the bottom. Sprinkle with salt and a little pepper. Baste often, and allow 8 or 9 minutes to a pound. When done, take the grease off the gravy, make it bubble on top of the stove, and make a thickening of browned flour.