ABSOLUTELY PURE

POINTS ABOUT TIME.

VARIATIONS AND THE CAUSES WHICH PRODUCE THEM.

The Earth's Revolutions on Its Axis, Together with Its Journey Around the Sun, Are the Disturbing Factors-No Watch Is Perfectly Reliable.

If there is one single scientific problem apon which more than another people appear to get mixed that problem is time. Standard time, local time, sun time are exceedingly difficult problems for the public to puzzle over, and when sidereal time enters the calculation the case is hopeless indeed. I have frequently of late seen so many letters addressed this and other journals, all touching upon one or the other of these chronological questions, that I have concluded a short note explaining the main points of difference would be, at any rate, timely. If it only suggests to the young men in the business offices the idea of going to work at 9 a. m., local mean time, and leaving off promptly at 4 p. m., Pacific standard time, the question will have been shown to possess a practical side. The application of it, however, is purely a matter of taste.

Well, to come to time, the great chronometer and regulator in chief to the business, social and scientific world is the earth itself. Turning upon its axis in the period which we divide into twenty-four hours, the sun appears to cross the meridian of each place on the globe once in that interval. The moment at which it crosses the meridian of any place (Greenwich), for example, is termed "local apparent noon" at that place. This would be all very well if the earth and sun remained fixed in their relative positions; or if the earth, completing, as it does, an annual revolution about the sun, did so uniformly in a perfect circle and that circle were in the same plane with the motion of daily rotation. Then the successive intervals between the meridian passages of the sun at Greenwich would all be equal, and a perfect chronometer set at 12 hrs., 0 min., 0 sec., when the than you. Janet," rejoined the other sun transited today would indicate precisely the same instant for "apparent noon" at every date.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH. But the earth's path around the sun is not a perfect circle; it is an ellipse, and the motion in one portion of the ellipse is more rapid than in another, and this it up!" "Get off!" came in a chorus from between the solar passages. Again, the plane of the earth's path around the sun, ent Janet, for the first time observing or the elliptic, is inclined 231/2 degs. to daily rotation takes place, and consequently twice a year the intervals of 'apparent noon" are each about twenty seconds greater and twice a year about twenty seconds less than twenty-four hours. To explain just why this results contemplated; but it is so, nevertheless. and any text book will elucidate the reafourteen minutes in February and fast sixteen minutes in November. But in the course of a year the average comes out all right, and therefore a "mean solar day" of exactly twenty-four hours is adopted in the almanacs and used for all purposes. This accounts for the difference between mean time and sun time. A regulator keeps the former; a sun dial indicates the latter.

A few years ago (or prior to 1884) every large city in the United States had its own local time, and this was for each place the true mean solar time, obtained as above indicated.

REGULATING TIME. Consequently, a man traveling westward from Washington would find his watch fast, as follows: At Chicago, 42 minutes; at Omaha, 1 hour 16 minutes; at Denver, 1 hour 52 minutes; at Salt Lake City, 2 hours 20 minutes, and finally, at San Francisco, 3 hours 2 minutes. It will readily be recalled how much annoyance was occasioned by all these various corrections, both to trainmen and travelers. About the year mentioned a great reform was inaugurated. and towns are run on one system or an- a Spanish nobleman. other, according to their location in Queen Elizabeth, who had been admir-longitude, the standards being eastern, ing his elegance, and complimenting because we are that much in longitude looking glass.-London Standard. west of the 120th meridan, which forms the eastern boundary of northern California and on which only is the "Pacific time" coincident with "local mean time." -San Francisco Examiner.

A Lord in a Ditch.

you may help each other out of it."-London Tit-Bits. The most useful domestic pet of the Cornwall Dialect:" "Pednbokshrlost-natives of Greenland and other Arctic withel, spoken by fishermen in describlines is a peculiar looking animal, to ing the peculiar model of a boat; is said been given.

"Oh, if there are two of you in the ditch

A LITTLE FAMILY DIFFERENCE.

Two Old Ladies Differed Over a Small

Matter, but the Elder Won. Up on the Delaware and Hudson railroad the other day two nervous old ladies climbed on board the south bound train at Crown Point. They were of the same height, looked much alike and both of them wore gossamer rubber cloakspossibly under the vague impression that cinders melt. They fluttered into a seat near the door, evidently prepared for a long journey. When the bird cage, two satchels and three shoe boxes of luncheon had been properly stowed away, the two ladies sat down in unison, much as if pulled on one string.

Beyond a vigorous attack on the luncheon an hour later, they quietly devoted their attention to the scenery until Albany was reached in the late afternoon. That being the terminus of the road, the passengers started for the car door as the train stopped, but there seemed to be a blockade of some sort on the platform. It wasn't just exactly a blockade; it was the two old ladies from

Equipped with satchels, the bird cage and the luncheon (now reduced to one shoe box), they had led the procession to the door, but had succeeded in getting no farther, as the train had run into the station on a middle track, and they could not agree on which side of the car to get off.

"I tell you, Janet," said the old lady with the bird cage, with much dignity, "that this is the proper side. It is nearer the depot, and no doubt our train is close by. Come, don't be obstinate, sister,"

she added persuasively. "I will not leave the car on that side," declared the other, holding up the shoe box and both satchels as if for a barricade, which the impatient crowd within the car thought quite superfluous. "If you think I am going to career across three tracks," she continued emphatically, "in front of moving locomotives, and risk ourselves and that precious bird, then I say, Hannah, you have lost your senses; that's all."

with offended dignity.
"That may all be, but little good it's done. You would have scandalized the whole family at Cousin Maria Soper's funeral up at the Corners if I had not

"Hey!" "What's the matter?" "Shake the impatient throng inside.

the plane of the equator in which the the crowd in waiting. "Come this way. Do come," pleaded the other.

"I won't." "You must; I insist," cried the elder sister, stepping hastily down to decide the matter. There was no further chance for argument. Already the other would require more of an investigation passengers were pushing out. So, with into astronomical principles than is here the second old lady tourist joined the other and the two rubber gossamers besons. A combination of the two effects gan their devious flight across the tracks causes the sun to be apparently slow the station. They reached there at length, but it was apparent that something had happened.

"I told you so! I told you so!" almost screamed the younger sister as soon as she could catch her breath. "You say you dropped it?" asked the

other in troubled tones. "Yes; that horrid engine let off steam and I jumped. I suppose I dropped it Why can't engines hold their steam till they get out in the country,

I'd like to know?" "Well, never mind, Janet, we can get

along," said the other soothingly. "But I do mind. I suppose, Hannah, I ought to be thankful that you and the bird are safe; but just to think," she added, with almost a sob, "the whole of Aunt Lucinda's sponge cake gone, and we've only got to Albany."

And sure enough, some distance up the second track, reposing peacefully on the off rail, lay the familiar green outline of the last shoe box.—New York | the drop to the wagon, and thence to

Two Bold Compliments. A bold stroke to obtain liberty by Nowadays a traveler going westward means of a compliment was that made finds his watch fast from time to time, by M. de Maupertius, who when a prisbut only the hour hand is in error. All oner in Austria was presented to the the clocks in the country indicate the empress, who said to him, "You know minute and second of Greenwich mean the queen of Sweden, sister to the king of time, but the hour is changed for each Prussia?" "Yes, madame." "I am told 15 degs. of longitude. Washington time that she is the most beautiful princess in is 5 hours slow of Greenwich; Chicago, the world." "Madame," replied the cun-6 hours; Denver, 7 hours. In San Fran- ning prisoner, "I always thought so uncisco we are 8 hours slow of the prime til now." This was as diplomatic as the meridian. All the intermediate cities words and action of the Marquis Medina,

central, mountain and Pacific time. All him on it, at the same time begged to the time pieces on the coast are set by know who possessed the heart of so ac-Pacific standard time, which is 8 hours complished a cavalier. "Madame," said slow of Greenwich mean time. There- he, "a lover risks too much on such an fore, a watch which is set at San Fran- occasion; but your majesty's will is law. cisco solar time by means of a corrected Excuse me, however, if I fear to name sun dial is still 9 minutes 42 seconds her, but request your majesty's acceptslow of a Pacific standard time clock, ance of her portrait." He sent her a

The Craze for Souvenirs.

The popular craze for souvenirs which now prevails among persons who have money to spend is spreading in various directions. Formerly the silver spoon held undisputed sway, but now there are Lord Mulgrave was distinguished by souvenir bracelets, souvenir napkin a singularity of physical conformation, rings, souvenir buttons and souvenir having two distinct voices, the one fans. The silversmiths are kept busy strong and hoarse, the other weak and getting up new and novel designs, and querulous, of both of which he occa- each jewelry store of any importance sionally availed himself. So extraordinary a circumstance probably gave rise course are still in the greatest demand. to a story of his having fallen into a One young married woman in this town, ditch on a dark night and calling for aid who is an ardent collector of souvenirs. in his shrill voice. A countryman comis the proud possessor of nearly 100 ing up was about to help him, but Lord spoons, each representing a city or village that she has visited.—New York tone, the peasant immediately exclaimed,

A Fine Word.

The following extraordinary word is given in Miss M. A. Courtney's "West which the name of Eskimo dog has to mean 'cod's head and conger's tail," -Notes and Queries.



LEARNING THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

to Silos and a Creamery. gravel, and on this unpromising soil Mr. Gilbert has gradually built a famous dairy farm and creamery. He began in 1876 by losing money. He only kept the farm because he could not sell it. Meantime he studied health and a studied health and time he studied books and dairy papers. His first progress was when he changed old fashioned native cows for Jersey stock. His next was improved methods of churning. Things most worth knowing came to him through losses for want of acquaintance with the better way, and these things he never forgot.

He wanted granulated butter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ learned that by adding water to the cream he could get it. Next he found that it was better to wash buttermilk out of butter than to work it out. He made no money to speak of for several years. But there was this difference between Mr. Gilbert and many who Of Fruit, Shade, Ornamental, Nut and make no money when first going into the dairy or butter business. They give up. He kept on. In a comparatively short time he triumphed. The next great stride forward was when he learned the supreme advantage of silage feed. After that things came easier and faster, so that in 1881 he built a creamery and engaged in the butter making business on a large scale. He raises all his own dairy cows, though he also buys milk for the creamery. In 1884 he had on his place ninety-two cows, all of his

own rearing. In explaining his methods to the editor MRS. CRAHAM'S of The Rural New Yorker, Mr. Gilbert

"I use a Cooley creamer, revolving box churn and Cunningham butter worker with corru-gated rollers. When the milk is brought into the creamery in winter I at once add to it about 12 per cent. of water sufficiently warm to raise the temperature of the mass from 95 to 98 degs. It is at once put in the Cooley creamer and as rapidly as possible cooled with ice down to 40

It is at once put in the Cooley creamer and as rapidly as possible cooled with ice down to 40 or 45 degs. It is skimmed after about eleven hours' setting. We milk at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. the year round. I use the Boyd starter to ripen the cream. This is, as you know, made from sweet skimmilk. The process of ripening requires twenty-four hours.

"When the cream is put into the vat and the starter added I warm it up to 70 degs. in winter and 65 degs. in summer. I use for this purpose a cylindrical pail of tin about four inches in diameter and two feet long. I fill this with hot water and then stir the milk with it, keeping a thermometer in the other hand. When the required temperature is reached it is covered air tight and not allowed to go lower than 62 degs. In winter I churn at a temperature of 68 degs. and in summer at 65 degs. I use the same cylinder for warming the cream for churning. When the glass clears or the butter separates, I stop the churn, open it and rinse it down with cold brine, pouring it through a hair sieve, so as to make it like a spray. I then carefully draw off the buttermilk, when cold water enough to cool it below 55 degs. is added before the churn is again agitated. If disturbed before that temperature is reached it will gather in masses and you cannot wash it clean.

Cream.

Is not a cosmetic in the sense in which that term is popularly used, but permanently beautifies. It creates a soft, smoothie, clear, velvety, skin, and by daily used, but permanently beautifies. It creates a soft, smoothie, clear, velvety, skin, and by daily used, but permanently beautifies. It creates a soft, smoothie, clear, velvety, skin, and by daily used, but permanently beautifies. It creates a soft, smoothie, clear, velvety, skin, and by daily used, but permanently beautifies. It creates a soft, smoothie, clear, velvety, skin, and by daily used, but permanently beautifies. It creates a soft, smoothie, clear, velvety, skin, and by daily used, but permanently beautifies. It creates a soft, smoothie, clear, velv ture is reached it will gather in masses and

you cannot wash it clean.
"It is desirable to get all the milky matter, casein, etc., out before the butter is massed. I use repeated washings until the water comes

Take Bleach. away clear. To work it properly the butter must be raised to about 60 degs. If worked be-low 55 degs. it will be crumbly, not compact. low 55 degs. it will be crumbly, not compact. To get it to the proper temperature in cold weather I use for the last washing water warm enough to bring up the butter. It is then salted. I use from three-quarters of an ounce to an ounce of salt to the pound of butter. I work it but ones, when it is put in prints or packed in this right, from the butter warker.

My preparations are for sale by wholesale druggists in this caver the ability of the wild to the prints or gists in Chicago and every city west of it. packed in tubs right from the butter worker. No mature cow that produces less than 250 pounds of butter annually should be kept in the dairy. I would not discard a young cow that made 200 pounds in her first year; she may do better each succeeding year and at maturity be a valuable dairy animal. My best record was in one year, when I milked eighty cows which averaged 271 pounds of butter

"What do you do with your skimmilk and "Feed them to calves and pigs. I prefer grade Berkshires for swine. They seem to thrive admirably with me." "What prices have you realized for you

"I figured up before going to a dairy meeting in the spring of 1833, and found that for the seven or eight preceding years I had received an average of forty cents. It has been a little The editor The Rural New Yorker

Mr. Gilbert's barn is a long, low building, with only an attic for a mow. He reasoned that with ensilage much less mow room would be needed, and he has found what he has amply large. The drop is covered with a grate, through which the droppings pass into a water tight trench, into which some absorbents are put. At intervals the wagon is driven right around the stalls, and the manure is handled but once from the fields. Sawdust is used for bedding, and plaster is sprinkled through every day, thus absorbing all the odors and adding to the value of the fertilizer. A swinging stanchion is used in the stables. The lean-to is used for box stalls, for cows about to drop calves and

for young stock. Water is carried to each cow in a trough, and she helps herself when it is wanted. The bottoms of the silos are on a level with the stable floor, and the ensilage is loaded into a car which takes it to the cows. Mr. Gilbert has several

His success is a capital illustration of what perseverance, coupled with intelligent and studious methods, may accomplish. He has proved that the plish. He has proved that the soil of that section is fertile, and that dairying may be made a profitable industry-not by controlling the price of the finished products, but by reducing the cost of

A Neat Way of Putting It. A neat compliment was uttered once by General Romaine. Meeting Lady de Brientz, whom he had known and admired in the loveliness of her youth, he commenced complimenting her. "You forget that I am an old woman," she said at length. "Madame," returned the gallant soldier, "when our eyes are dazzled by a diamond it never oc-curs to us to ask a mineralogist for its history."-London Standard.

The hill near Jerusalem, where the crucifixion of Jesus occurred, is formed of limestone. The shores of the Dead sea are lined with pumice stone, showered out of some volcano that destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, which cities finally sank beneath the waters of the Dead sea.-Meehans' Monthly.

Naught Never Comes to Grief. Hobson-I'm tired of life, ye see, and yet if I blow out my brains, don't you know?-the world would condemn me as a suicide.

Dobson—No, I believe the general verdict would be justifiable homicide.—
New York Epoch.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an E:st India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung afections, also a positive and radical cure for rervous debility and all nervous complaints, ofter having tested its wonderful curative rowers in thousands of cases, has felt it his From an Old Fashioned Dasher Churr

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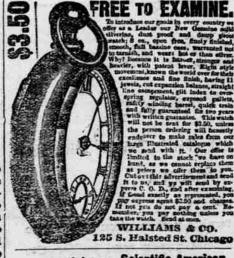
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