PURCHASE A HOME.

Why It is Not Always Cheaper to Rent Than It is to Buy.

oft is cheaper to reat than it is to when asked if they own the house in the Treasury Department many of the which they live. There is some touth in the statement. It is undeniably true when the maker has his money in some business where more can profitably be used and from which the re- large amounts of Government currency turns from the investment, are greater than from real estate. But with this chewed, eaten by drugs, etc., but soul exception, it may be set down as a general proposition that, apart from The majority of visitors to this room all other considerations, and there are many of weight, it pays a man to own a home-to have a spot which he can to how the lady experts can detect absolutely call his own.

The natural tendency of men is to live up to their means. There are a like questions arising from curiosity, few whose income is so large that, to yet in all their work these bright lady use a popular expression. "they do not clerks and their supervising officials are know what to do with it," which means that it is greater than can possibly be tions, which daily affect numbers of expended for maintenance alone; but people who find themselves in posses the average mortal readily finds an sion of partially worn or defaced cur putlet for the whole of his income, rency. Aside from the regular busi-Whether a part of it goes in payments on a house or to the owner for its use, amounts of old but unmutilated money the year finds it all absorbed in one sent in for redemption from the differ way and another. But if a man deters ent sub-treasuries, individual pieces of mines to have a home for himself, he mutilated currency are all inspected must-assuming that he has a small and their value determined in this diincome-shape his resources to that vision without being sent, as are the end. Little by little he makes progress, until finally he has a roof over retary and register. his head which he can actually call his own-has a substantial stake in the redemption of mutilated currency of community, and has laid a solid foun- coin in the Treasurer's office?" a cordation toward a competency. In many respondent asked a treasury official, cases he is just a home better off than he would be if he had continued to not note somewhat torn, but exceeding in upon the theory that it is "cheaper to size nine-tenths of its original propor rent than to buy."

Desirable as it is in the city for a man governor will forward the sender a to be the owner of a home it is even new United States note of the same more so in the country, where one gets denomination as the one sent in. The his living from the land. In this coun- proportion of any note present is detry, as yet, the actual occupiers of ag. termined by means of a glass measurricultural lands are in the great major, ing instrument which is placed over ity of cases the owners thereof. This the bills to be measured. This piece is a great factor in our national strength of glass is of the same size as the and prosperity. There is no man who United States bills, and is suitably dihas justly more right to feel independ- vided into squares so as to furnish a est than he who has the means of pro- ready means of ascertaining what providing at first hand all the necessities portion of the bill is missing. Mutiof life for himself and family. Every lated gold certificates, silver certifiman who makes his living from the cates and United States notes are all first fruits of the earth should strive, redeemed at their face value if no if he do not now, to own the land he more than one-tenth of their proportills. Even now, in some sections of tiens is missing, while fractional curthe country, the delusion that renting rency notes are redeemed at their face is more economical has led many men value, provided no more than twointo a relaxation of effort, with the re- tenths of their original proportions are salt that, instead of themselves keep- missing. A still larger margin is aling their noses to the grindstone, with lowed in the case of National bank a reasonable hope of respite in the fu- notes, which are replaced by the Govture, they are compelled to keep them erument at their face value if only there with little prospect of relief, three-fifths of their original propor-There are exceptional cases to which tions are presented, provided they bear these remarks do not apply, but the the name of the bank by which they general rule is as stated. With very were issued and the signature of one limited qualifications to meet such of its officers. This large margin is cases, it should be the aim of every allowed because National bank bills young man to get a home for himself; are less easily manipulated when pieced and there are many men, no longer than other currency on account of the young, who, if they would but set about names of the banks and signatures of it, would find the procurement of a their officers being different on bills home much easier, and its possession of the several banks. - Washington much more satisfactory, than they have Cor. N. Y. World. supposed. - Detroit Free Press.

THE SMOKING HABIT. How Manners and Customs Change From The man who is to succeed does not the Yellowstone Park, because it is a Nothing changes more than the outside laws and formulas of politeness. Within the memory of any sexagenarian the whole code has been altered. Where, fifty years ago, "to take wine traveled as a collector for a clock with you and bow across the table was as much an expected attention, an obligatory act of courtesy, as to salute you on entering the room, the man who should do this, save at a supremely intimate and half-jocular gathering, Hiram was born, tells how the young would be as much "out of it" as if he were to lay his hand on his heart, bow as low as his knees and assure "madam." his fair friend, that he was hers from his eyebrows to his finger tips. Fifty years ago no gentleman could have smoked in the presence of ladies. The unmarried girl or young tried and succeeded. wife of a certain social status met walking with a man puffing a cigar would have gone home with a few shreds less of character than she had set out with. But who has a word to say now? Now we have the cigars and cigarettes brought in with the coffee immediately after dinner, and no one is offended. The men are not considered too free, the women do not hold themselves cavalierly treated when the dainty little appliances for lighting, ash and cutting go the round of the table, and the fragrant "batons" are lovingly handled and regarded. Often, indeed, one of these ladies will herself join the men, and if a few prim old

with no moral afterthought whatever. On this special question of smoking his judgment before exhibiting it. The In the presence of ladies we offer no flattered critic accompanied Hiram to opinion. Those who like it and those the museum loft, where the figure was who dislike it must settle the matter posed between them. It is one of those movable and temporary items which depend after surveying the figure. "Does you wholly on acceptance. In Spain, the credit, Powers; but I'm sorry to say East, South America ladies smoke with and like the men. There are reasons for and reasons against the practice, critic held the lighted candle under the but as we said, these must be discounted, each woman for herself, and those the figure exclaimed. "Take care! don't who will may and those who do not burn my nose!" wish are not obliged, but the one does dropped, the critic ran down stairs, not lose the finer part of her character | He never afterwards criticised Power's and the other is not guilty of unjust prudery unless she confounds the prac- in marble, Canova's "Washington," tice with the person, and because she dislikes the former condemns the latter. to see it, gazed on it in silence for a -Toledo Blade.

souls think the exhibition shocking the

younger accept it as a matter of taste,

and either decline or determine to try,

secording to their individual liking,

-A Vermont butter-maker, who is also a statistician, says that "the cows of the United States average only seventy-one pounds of butter per year. We eat 200,000,000 pounds of oleo and sel 200,000,000) pounds of butter for soup-grease. We can not ship good butter because we need it all to cat-England last year bought 227,000,000 pounds at twenty-six cents per pound. but we could not supply her, for our surplus was too poor. Relief from poor cows and low prices nover comes from legislation. The heaviest tax the to it, and he will have no cause to gramble."

| The Hospital, England. | Life cookery and the age of dyspepsia | Life cookery

WUTILATED CURRENCY.

how to Get an Old and Worm-Out Bill of

a Coin Redeemed. From eleven until twelve o'clock daily the United States Treasurer is the remark of many persons throws open to throngs of visitors at wonders of the great treasury of the United States. One of the rooms into which the visitors are taken is that it which are examined and passed upon tattered, torn, swallowed, burned in to be replaced by crisp new bills. however, scarcely have time to ask more than a few hurried questions as counterfeits from genuine bills, what I done with the old bills redeemed, and governed by strict department regula

ness of examining and sorting the large mutilated bills, to the offices of the sec-"What are your regulations as to th

"If a person sends us a United States tions in one piece," he replied, "the

ANECDOTES OF POWERS.

The Famous American Sculptor When New in the Business.

waste time in lamenting his lack of op- center of volcanic activity. It is Wonportunity or in boasting what he would derland, and in Wonderland, as far as do it he had a chance. When Hiram the staid matter-of-fact contours of the noted sculptor, was a young man he is rigid. manufacturer of Cincinnati. Winter Mr. Evarts who was one of the exmade the roads impassable and the ploration party that visited the geyser the victim, and as they were entering employer told Hiram to go into the factory and do there what he could. The historian of Woodstock, Vt., where man went and stayed.

He made clocks after the old patterns, and clocks after styles designed organ which should play tunes when took the job but failed. Hiram then

A rival showman ordered an organ to be run by clock-work and to be decorated with automaton figures, this Yellowstone National Park is one Hiram made it. The figures, representing six girls and six boys, he made per's Bazar. of wax; the faces and hands he copied from living children.

"Why, those heads must have been brought from Europe; no one in America could make them!" said a Frenchman, on seeing them.

"They were made by a boy, working

in this town," replied a bystander. Subsequently Hiram became the wax figure maker, mechanician and inventor for a museum. He made a very accurate figure of the proprietor, and answered a critic who disparaged the figure by a practical joke. He informed the critic that he had modeled in wax the figure of a popular comedian, and wished to submit the work to

"This is very like," said the critic, you've failed in the eyebrows -not

drawn down enough." "Look again," sai said Powers. Tha The candle was

wax figures. When Hiram was twenty-five a bust was exhibited in Cincinnati. He went long time, and then exclaimed, "That That is what he is what I shall do!" did do when, by the generosity of friends, he was enabled to reside in Italy.-N. Y. Graphic.

2-Last year litteen Camamen wers married to Queensland-one to a nawoman

the day when there will be as many broken-hearted woman, "I love John, churches as grogshops in the country."

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

A Section Where the Most Wonderful A Comparison of the Navies of Germany

In any other country than our owl The German navy, April 1, 1888, had the opportunities of finding such a twenty-nine iron-clad ships, of which section of land, where all the most thirteen were sea-going iron-clads,

were not believed.

mersure was carried out in 1872.

are her lesser escape pipes.

the well-known action of one of nat- Ocean. ure's solvents.

There are many extinct geysers, but when they censed to spout no one can tell. There is nothing normal about

Mount Evarts owes its name to a basins in 1869. Mr. Evarts, when near the head of the lake, was lost, and only joined his party after suffering great hardships. Not far from Mount Evarts are the Mammoth Hot Springs, which cover an area of three square miles. Here are terraces glittering in all by himself. A showman ordered an colors. Certain portions of the Yellowstone country are known as "bad turned by a crank. The foreman under- lands." Wherever volcanic action of a recent date has destroyed the fer-

tility of the soil, this name is given. With its superb lakes, rushing rivers, water-falls, its canyons and geysers, of the wonders of the world. - Har-

Prince Alexander's Shadow. Now that Prince Alexander of Battenberg has accepted the consequences of his marriage, and retired into comparative obscurity for the moment, all the story of his short, though brilliant, career will be forgotten; but no one's life has been more full of incidents of romance. He was adored by his army. which would have followed him to the death, and by his own immediate followers, to whom he was a real hero in every sense of the word. Through his Servian career he was attended by a tall and handsome jaeger, who never left him for a moment, and who on many occasions ran great risk of losing his own life in his determination not to lose sight of his master. At night he slept on a couch in the aute-room outside his bed-room, and at least one plot to assassinate Prince Alexander was frustrated by his vigilance. After Prince Alexander left Bulgaria, the servant who followed his master disappeared, and the solution of the mystery-for mystery it was to those who knew the Prince-was then discovered in the fact that the handsome jueger was a woman in disguise, who, being madly in love with Prince Alexander, determined to devote her life to goard him from danger during his stormy reign in the Bulgarian kingdom. What became of her was not known, but she was not seen again with the Prince after he left Solia --

Calcago Hamid -A soldler who had been taken prisoner bad a wife and children living tive of the colony, one to a Victorian in New Jersey. A good minister, native, two to Scotch women, three to learning that there was soon to be a Irish women and eight to English general exchange of prisoners, and Household. and the children love him, and if he - there is a mechanenory coincidence iso't so handsome as some men, I don't

NAVAL STATISTICS.

and the United States.

wonderful attractions of nature are with armor thickness at water line massed, would have been impossible. from 5 to 12 inches; twelve coast The first real information of Won- defense armor-clads, all excepting derland, with its geysers, its volcanic one having 8-inch armor, and four formations, its rushing waters, its deck-protected cruisers. Besides these canyons, came in 1833. Before that, there are about 122 torpedo boats, save the vague stories of the trappers first and second class, and the numbers there was nothing known of the Yel are being continually increased. lowstone region. These adventurous There were also put in construction in hunters had told the truth, but they January. 1889, two frigate cruisers, three corvettes and two dispatch boats, Captain De Lacy's report, written by The most powerful vessel of the Gera competent officer, at once attracted man many is the Konig Wilhelm, which attention. In 1871 Dr. Hayden went has an armor twelve inches thick amidto the Yellowstone region, studied it ships at the water line, taparing gradin detail, and presented a careful sum- nally downward to a thickness of seven mary of his explorations to Congress. Inches at seven feet below the water Above att. Dr. Hayden urged that the line. Two other ships carry sixteen whole section should be set apart by guns each. The entire iron-ciad fleet Congress "for the benefit and enjoy carries 173 guns, the heaviest of these ment of the people," and this wise weighing thirty-six tons, and the entire tonnage of the fleet is over 100,000 The Yellowstone National Park lies tons. The German navy has also six in the northwestern corner of Wyo unarmored sea-going ships intended ming, with small portions of it extend- for offensive warfare and constructed ing into Idaho and Montana. Its for great speed. Four of these have pressed, the bust can not naturally be length is 55 miles, width 65. It con a speed of sixteen knots per hour, the tains 3575 square miles, or 2,228,000 other two nineteen knots. The Geracres. The lowest level, at Gardiner's man navy is commanded by seven Adriver, is 5360 feet, the highest, Elec- mirals, who have under them 823 offitric Peak, in the Gallatin range, being cers of all kinds, including engineers 11.155 feet above the sea. The avery and surgeons, and 14.743 non-commisage elevation of the plateau is from sloned officers, men and boys, marines 7500 to 8500 feet. The summer days and sailors. The navy of the United are hot, the nights always cool. In the States can not at all compare in effiwinter the climate is arctic. Here the clency with the German navy, but it is past changes of this planet, its present prospectively better than may be supdisturbances, are visible. The forces posed. Our navy has been, of late within this globe of ours never are at years, a mere cipher in the armaments of respect. He is greatly exercised rest. If through the funnels of vol- of the world. In September, 1886, our canoes Nature finds her safety-valves, navy contained but twenty-four vessels in the Yellowstone Park the geysers fit for service exclusive of such of the steel ernisers as were then completed. Around what is called the Upper and the old monitors, none of the latter Basin is the Beehive, with its cluster being really fit for active use. But a of geysers. One, known as the Grand, great deal has been done during the throws a jet of water 25 feet in diame- last few years toward building new ter to a height of 250 feet, and this vessels. Since 1885, \$30,773,112 have superb water-spoot has a duration of been allowed for naval purposes, outnot less than twenty minutes. There side of the \$7,000,000 in the naval apis another famous geyser called Old propriation of March, 1889, and since Faithful. Geysers are more or less that time twenty-two steel vessels have capricious as to their cruptions, and been ordered, which include different are disappointing to those who expect sorts, having a total tonnage of 63,609 that Nature carries a stop-watch in her tons, armed with two 12-inch, twentypocket. Old Faithful is, however, the six 10-inch, twelve 8-inch and eightymost methodical of geysers. Out of one 6-inch guns. The above batteries the cavern beneath him he draws up do not include the dynamite guns, the the water and shoots it into the air at torpedoes, the Hotchkiss rapid-fire regular intervals of every fifty-seven guns, and the Gatling revolving guns One of the most remarkable of the new Paint Pots are small basins about vessels is the dynamite cruiser Vesuthree feet wide, where the escaping vius, which is fitted out to carry three steam finds an exit, and they hold in of the new Zalinski dynamite guns, agitation compounds of siliceous clays, This is an exceptionally fast vessel, which are pink, brown, blue, and gray. running from twenty to twenty-one The Pulpit Terraces are a series of knots an hour. The navy of the United singularly beautiful stalacite basins. States is commanded by one Admiral, containing water charged with car- one Vice-Admiral and six Rear-Adbonic acid, which holds in solution mirals, who have under them 965 officarbonate of lime. As the surplus cers, from cadets to Commodores. water trickles over them lime is de- There is a marine corps of 2,080 men posited by evaporation as a solid crust. and officers, and besides 7,500 enlisted Liberty Cap owes its peculiar shape to men and 750 boys. - Chicago Inter-

MARY-LOUS DEPRAVITY. How a Gang of French Burglars Abused

That mournful establishment, the morgue, was surrounded by a howling lars who plundered the villa at Autenil Powers, who afterwards became a earth go, there can be nothing which the other night, and cut the throat of the caretaker of the house, were taken, pleasant adventures," she said, "but

to the morgue for the purpose of the usual "information" with the corpse of and leaving the dead house the people roared and made ineffectual dashes at them. M. Guillot, the Juge d'Instruction, had arranged an extra dramatic bit of business for the occasion, having brought down to the mortuary M me. Bourbon, the mother of the man who had been murdered by the burglars. The magistrate had done this for the purpose of making an impression on the miscreants, who are all hardened in crime, and whom the mere spectacle of a dead body would not move.

Allorto, the Italian, who was captured the night of the burglary, was the first prisoner examined at the morgue. He said that when he and his confederates went into the drawing-room of the villa they saw Bourdon pretending to be fast asleep on his iron cot. Thereupon they danced around him, and Cathelin, one of the gang, said: "Your last hour has come, old chap!" and struck him several times in the face with his fists and then with a burglar's chisel. Allorto, according to his own account, made Bourdon turn pale and green by screwing his wrist in a vise, but the victim still affected to be asleep, and a burglar named Sellier the Manchot then said: "We must finish him off," and stabbed him several times in the chest and stomach. After that the band began to dance. Cathelin and the fellow nicknamed the Manchot intoning the popular ditty, "Pere la Vietaire." Finally Cathelin, who, as Allorto said, is "a stage-struck," suggested that all the burglars should place their candles around the dead body as in the scene in Sardon's "Tosca,"-Paris Letter.

· To meact ivery nandles of steel snives protect the steel with a coat of wax or paraffin and set the handles in a solution of chloride of lime one part, enter four parts, for a day, more or less; then wash the handles with clean pepper, aid a teaspoonful of butter off the wax or paraffin.

able dish of the remains of a ham is as absorb the fut." follows: Take one and one-half pounds of hum, fat and lean together, and chop

CHING LUNG SUNPRISED. A Chinese Mandarin Tells What the Knows

of Western Women. A traveled Coinese mandarin who has lately communicated his impressions of the West to his countrymen deals with great particularity with the position and treatment of women in Europe. These surprised him beyond measure. Thus the notion of husband and wife walking arm in arm in public places fills him with amusement. "Nobody smiles at D," he says, "and even a husband may perform any menial task in his wife's presence, yet no one will laugh at him." Then, again, the notion of men standing aside to let a woman pass, and the code of politeness which requires men to make way for a woman, are to him incomprehensible. In China when the men are gorged the women dine off the scraps; but in the West "at meal-time the men must wait until the women are scated, and then take one after another their places, and the same cule must be observed when the meal is fin shed." Western women have curious notions about dress and appearance. They set store by a large bust and slender waist, but while the waist can be comenlarged: the majority have a wicker cont-ivance made which is concealed under the bodies on either side, and is considered an adorn ment. If a woman is shortsighted, she will publicly mount spec tacles. Even young girls in their teens pass thus along the streets, and it is not regarded as strange." As for low dresses, he observe in bewilderment that women going to court regard a bace skin as a mars how to describe kissing; the thing or word does not exist among Chinese and accordingly he is driven to describ it. 'It is," he says, "a form of courtesy which consists in presenting the lips to the lower part of the chin and making a sound'-again, "children when visiting their seniors, apply their mouth to the left or right lips of the elder with a smacking noise." Women as shop attendants, women at home women with mustaches, then engage the writer's attention, and he passes on to "at homes," and dances. "Besides invitations to dinner there are invitations to a ten gathering, such as are

occasionally given by wealthy mer chants or distinguished officials. When the time comes invitations are sent to an equal number of men and women and after these are all assembled, ter and sugar, milk, bread, and the like are set out as aids to conversation More particularly are there invitations to skip and posture, when the host derides what man is to be the partner of what woman, and what woman of what man. Then with both arms grasping each other they leave their places in pairs and leap, skip, posture, and prance for their mutual gratification A man and a woman previous y unknown to one another may take partin

'L"-Lon Ion Times. HE MEANT WELL,

An Eastern Lady's Adventure at a West ern Railway Station.

The talk turned the other day on the roughness of life in the West in the early days, and as a contribution to the acts of the case a indy who has traveled much in the newer portions of the and angry mob yesterday. The burg- United States told of a little experience of her own. of have never had any very un

> some of the things which h ppened to me were at least unconventional. One of the dvollest of them was only an unexpected manifestation of kindness We were at a small station where the train stopped for water, and the passen gers were allowed the privilege of try ng to eat uneatable things at an enor nous price. A cup of black beew that hey called coffee was in front of me and I was waiting for it to cool a little and trying to make up my mind to ewailow it. A big, clumsy, not over dean ranchman stood close to me, and seeing that I did not taste the beverage he supposed that something must be wrong. He knew that we had only lew minutes to wait, and that whatever was to be swallowed must be made away with at once; so in the kindness of his heart he was moved to help me out of my difficulty. Wants to be stire I, don't it? he remarked, evidently supposing that I was waiting for the ugar-which, by the way, I never take to be desolved. Here, I'll fix it. Sulting the action to the wo d, he whipped out a dreadfully dirty jack knife, opened the biggest blade, and with it gave my coffee a vigorous stirring. Thing of it! And he meant to he ar kind, too!"

"And did you deink it," asked one of

her listeners. "Drink it? I would have drank poison rather than hart the feelings of that great, blundering clown who thought he was doing me a favor, and was generous enough to have though to spare for others in a place where every body else was solely intent or making the most of his time for his own advantage. Of course I drank it.

-A savory and sensonable dish codfish balls, made as follows: Piex fin one quart of codfish, let it simmer o the back of the stove fifteen minutes drain off the water, then boil gently fifteen minutes; also boil six good sized pointoes, much fine to mix while hot with the fish season with and and Farmer's Call. warm water, wipe and dry. If satis- lastly, beat three eggs well and stir factory, warm the metal part and wipe through the fish and potato, drop into hot lard from a spoon or form into halls

Milk is one of the best medicines. Beaf tes ra ely contains more than a very fine. Boli a large slice of bread fourth of the nutriment of milk, and n one-half pint of milk and best it and raw beef juice is only equal to it in the the ham well together. Add an egg nutritive scale. In discuses of the beaten, put in a mold and bake a rich stomach milk is invaluable and if the brown. This is also nice sliced cold. - patient finds it too heavy, lime sodu nicely browned take them up on a hot Granulated Wheat Gems -Stir may take skim mils, which is deprived very hot. -Says a prominent clergyman: "I wise, called and told her that her hus- two and one-half cups of fine granulat- of the fat or whey, which has no cord don't expect to see the millennium. I band would probably be exchanged in sed wheat slowly into a liquid, formed and is very easily absorbed. In conshall be quite satisfied if I live to see a short time. "Well," said the poor, of one cop of sater and one cap of sumption milk is an essential article of sait; then beat rapidly until the arm is important part of the treatment. In in the fact that this is the age of scien- want to exchange him; and I won't well buttered giving the batter a best- try to dister, who took it as adjunct to

SCAB IN POTATOES

Nature of the Disease and How to Pre-

vent Its Appearance-This is not a new disease, nor is it confined to our own country, but it a so occurs in Europe and is the subject of nany papers in German works on plant Notwithstanding its prayalnee and the discussions it has effected tore is no settled agreement, either among seientists or agriculturists, as to he cause. By some it has been held due to fungi, while others attribute it to the depredations of worms in the In a recent a-tiele on the subject by

the chief of the section of Vegetable Pathology it is said that it is now the sellel of those who have given the natter a careful study that it is not, as general thing, due to either one of he above mentioned causes, but is the esult of certain physiological changes that take place in the tuber when rown under certain conditions. The uter covering of the potato con-ists of a thin, tough membrane, which serveas a protection to the tender parts within. This enveloping coat is made ap of minute cells, by means of which an exchange of guses takes place beween the interior and exterior of the uber. When from excess of moisture or other cause the colla become enarged and the skir is weatened decay ets in. In its efforts to heal the wound the tuber gives rise to new layers of cells beneath the diseased parts, and us the result of this dying of the outer cells and the formation of a new growth eneath a scab is produced. There is a prevailing belief that ex-

reme humidity favors the development of the disease, but what further inflaonce the character of the soil has in producing it is not positively known. During the year 1887 a number of trials were made at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, in which it was shown that an excess of moisture and the use of fresh stable manure increased the number of scabby potatoes. The data obtained are summed up as follows: (1) "The scab is not primarily caused by a fungus. (2) It is not duo the work of insects. (3) In nearly eve y instance an increased yield was accompanied by an increased percentage of scaling potatoes. (4) Any markd change in the rapidity of growth, either an increase or a decrease, tends o an increased production of scab. (5) A continuous growth from the time of first vegetation until the tubers are fully matured, appears to be the condition least favorable to the production of seabby potatoos." Extensive experiments with remedies

or seah make it appear that special commercial fertilizers, while not infallible specifics againt scab, are more or ess efficient. Mr. E. S. Carmen says on the subject: We have used as much as a ton of the potato fertilizerwhich is strong in potash to the acre, and yet we harvested clean pointoes, with smooth skins and without scabs. Not so when fresh farm manure is used. This with us almost always causes scab by attracting wire worms, which cat into the skin and give the potato the some corrolled surface as the fungus of work, causes." Those who were present at the harvesting of the Rural New Yorker's cate of 1,760 pounds to the acre. with a of memory. He has had no su will remember that the large product was a ugula ly free from scab. Dr. F. M. Hexame, and Dr. Henry Stuart are numbered among other experimenters who have expressed the opinion that special commercial fertilizers are efficacious and to be preferred in potato

IN STRAIGHT ROWS.

N. Y. World.

miture to fresh farm-yard manura -

A System of Planting That Will Reduce the Work of Cultivation It is an item to reduce the cultivation a much as possible or rather, to reduce the work of cultivating. The greater the work that can be done with the cultivators or plows, the less will be the work required to keep the soil elean and in good tilth. This applies to all crops, whether in the field. truck patch, small fruit patch or garen. In addition to having the rows straight, the plants should stand in the rows as evenly as possible. This is one advantage in using the seed drill, the seed is sown much more evenly than it is possible to sow by hand, unless more than usual pains are taken. The garden cultivators, if properly used, will very materially reduce the work of seeping the soil mellow and clear of weeds. If the plants are standing evenly in straight rows, the cultivators or weeders can be worked more closely to the plants; and the closer this can be done the less hand-weeding will be seeded.

With a good set of stakes and a line the rows can be made straight; and as nearly, or quite, all the seed drills are provided with markers that while seeding one row mark the next, with care n getting the rows straight at the start, they can be left so. It is an aim in the garden to reduce hand-weeding or hoeing, and the use of the cultivator nelps immensely in this direction. Then if care is taken to have the plants in a straight line and to work the cultivator close to them, clean work can be done much more easily than when proper care is not taken in this way. -

-Palverize about equal parts of com mon sait and alum, put the mixture or cotton batting, and apply same in the the barrel to keep it cool. It fires cavity of tooth and relief will generally seven hundred shots a minute, and all -An excellent way to make a paint- and fry: lay a napkin on the platter to cavity of tooth and relief will generally

Brotled Sait Pork. - Cut the pork h. hin silees, lay them on a hot gridleon, end when they begin to cook dip the diess into cold water, return them to he gridiron, and so continue until hey are sufficiently freshened. When or potash water may be added, or he platter, add a little butter, and serve

- Sait Fish with Cream. - Sonk a sound and a bail of fish over night Simmer an hour and a half, then milk, seasoned with a saltspoonful of diet, and in Bright's disease it forms an Irain and shred. Melt one large inh'espoonful of butter and mix in it weary, and fill very hot legn gem pans, fact we may almost my with the countries of fine; then, add a bottle and cork, and when clear it is

AUTOMATIC AMBULATION. A Peculiar Case of Double Consciousness

The very interesting case described by Dr. Donaldson under the title 'Automatic Ambulation," which he had seen in the clinic of Charcot, is not without parallel, as the doctor supposes. The condition of the patient, in which, though seemingly rational, he was really suffering from a lapse of consciousness, is one which has been described by several writers upon epilepsy, notably Hughlings, Jackson and Gowers. Formerly it was asserted that such a state of doubleconsciousness was always a post-epileptic phenomenon. Now it is believed that it may occur as the physical equivalent of the epileptic attack. An interesting case, which illustrates

this condition, was observed at my clinic not very long ago. A young mar, a carpenter by trade, who had occasionally suffered from epileptic attacks, related the following history: He remembered having come home as usual from work on a Thursday night, and having gone to bed with his brother, with whom he always slept. The next thing he remembers is awakening on Friday afternoon, at four o'clock and finding himself in Bellevue Hospital. He had no recollection whatever of how he got there, and it was a surprise to him not to find himself in his own room. He learned, however, subsequently, that he had gotten up, apparently as usual, on Friday moraing, after a quiet night, his brother being positive that he could not have had an epileptic attack during the night, and his family having noticed nothing unusual in his appearance or manner. He had gone to his work as usual, and had been sent by the foreman upon an errand, involving a walk of sixteen blocks, which arrand he had partly carried out, as he had delivered the package at the required place. His next trace of himself is in a distant part of the city, in the shop of a plumber, with whom, it seems, he had picked a quarrel, and who turned him over to a policeman, who in turn took him to the station-house, whence he was sent to the Bellevue Hospital. The police justice soat him to the hospital because he appeared to be bewildered, but not drunk, as he answered questions intelligibly, and could walk perfectly, and yet did not seem well. When he reached the hospital he was put to bed, and soon fell asleep. When the physician came to examine him soon after, he was awakened, and then was in his natural condition, and appearing to be well, he was discharged and came home.

There appeared to be no evidence that the boy had had a fit: his tongue was not bitten, he was not fatigued as he had been after other attacks. He was very intelligent, and took an interest in his condition, finding out the facts which have been related. There had, undoubtedly, been a total "lapse of consciousness" from Thursday night until Friday afternoon, yet during this period he had acted as if conscious, and had found his way as usual to his place

It seems preferable to speak of such a state as one of double consciousness, potato contest plot, where the furtilizer rather than as one of lapse of consciousused was the pointo manure, at the ness, though there is certainly a lapse attack to my knowledge, having been treated with bromides as for epilepsy.

A somewhat similar case has recently come under my observation in consultation, but various circumstances subsequently discovered by the attending physician led us both to decide that it was a case of malingering. I have no doubt that others have seen similar eases, though I can not but believe that they are very rare. -Dr. M. A. Sturr, in Medical News.

STANLEY'S MACHINE GUN. It Should Have Belonged to America, But Boes Belong to England,

The prints of the English-speaking world have been full of stories about the machine gun which Henry M. Stanley carried with him in his last desperate venture in Africa. And yet it is an old story. It occurs to this paper to properly tell it:

The weapon so much talked about is a Maxim gon. It was invented by a citizen of these United States. He was poor and sought encouragement from our Government. He got none. He went to England, where they saw its merits at once and made him rich. So his gun is under control of the British government,

At the time when he commenced his investigations the three great machine guns of the world were the Gatling," the Hotchkiss and the Nordenhoff-the first two American, the last English. There was little difference in their merits, save that the Hotohkiss was lighter and made for ready transport-

Maxim, an American boy, said to bimself: There are faults about these machine guns.

1. The turning of the crank pre vents any thing like an aim. 2. Often the cartridge hangs fire a little, but the crank turns on and they explode at the wrong time. 3. Most of all, the capid firing heats the gun so that it is useless and even dangerous in a few seconds.

The Maxim gun overcame all these defects. It is automatic. It needs no crank. Pull the trigger once and it continues to load and fire itself so long as the supply of cartridges last. The power of the "recoil does all the work, even to shooting a jet of water along that the operator has to do is to aim it. This is the Sauley gun. You can not see it in the United States now, for

it is owned by the government of Great Britain. - Cincinnati Enquirer. -10 clean broadcloth from spots, grind one ounce of pipe clay, and mix it with a few drops of alcohol, and the

same quantity of spirits of turpentine, ub the mixture on the spots, let it remain until dry, and rub off with a woolen cloth. -For dyspepsia pour one quart of

cold water on two tablespoonfuls of unslacked lime, let it stand a few minutes, ready for use. Put three tablespoon-