WILLAMETTE FARMER.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

tation.

Cork-The New Substitute for Leather.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes to that journal: A stall has lately

been added to the Maritime Exhibition by the

ity to be superior to ordinary canvas in resist-ing heat. If it be used in the army the tedious

burden of kit, belt and cartouche box will be very materially decreased. The inventor is a M. De Berski.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Sympathy.

Oh, mothers where darlings are sleeping, Thank God for their pillows to night; And pray for the mothers now weeping O'er pillows too smooth and too white; Where bright little heads oft have lain, And soft little checks have been pressed; Oh, mothers who know not the pain, Take courage and bear all the rest !

For the sombre-winged angel is going With pitiless flight o'er the land, And we wake in the morn, never knowing What He, ero the night, may demand. Yes, to-night, while our darlings are sleeping. There's many a soft little bed, Whose pillows are moistened with weeping For the loss of one dear little head.

There are hearts on whose innermost altar There is nothing but ashes, to-night: There are voices whose tones sadly failor. And dim syst has thrink from the light. Oh, mothers whose children are sleeping. As ye bend to caress the fair heads. Pray, pray for the mothers now weeping O'er pitiful, smooth little beds.

Wonders of the Microscope.

The other day a Detroit father purchased a microscope for his son, a boy of ten, patted the lad on the shoulder, and said to him: My son, take this microscope and go out and

"My son, take this microscope and go out and view the beauties of nature." The boy left all other amusements for that, and he took such great interest, and improved so rapidly, that at the table, to which several visitors sat down with the family, he felt that he must make some remarks. Turning to one of the ladges he inquired:

of the ladies he inquired: "Did you ever look at cheese through a micro-

scope?" "I don't think I ever did," she pleasantly replied. "Well, you just ought to see the things

crawl.' "John! John!" exclaimed the father, shaking

his head at the boy across the table. John subsided for a minute or two, and

when his mother passed the cheese around everybody said, "Thank you, no." Pretty soon the young student, desiring to mollify his father, asked:

'Father, did you ever look at a toad through a microscope

"I will talk with you after supper," replied

"I will talk with you after supper, represent the parent, secowing at the boy. John felt rather disappointed at his failure to arouse eathusiasm, and just as the strawberries were being passed around he remarked: "Well, you just ought to look at a strawberry once through a microscope! They look just like warts, they do, and you think you see bugs

"Jawn!" said his mother.

"Jawn!" said his mother. "Boy!" warned his father. "Well, they look wors'n flies' heads!" pro-tested the boy, who imagined that they doubt-ed his veracity, "for flies—" "Boy—!" said the father, making a motion for John to leave the table. John left, and as soon as it was convenient for him to do so the father escorted the lad to the wash room in the basement, bounced him around and said: around and said:

"My son, give me that microscope, and you take the sxe and go out and study the beauties of that woodpile!"

If that woodpile: If that boy continues to feel the way he does at present he will soon become a bank robber instead of a naturalist.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PRAIMS OF DAVID.—They have been read and sung, and studied, and prayed over, and wept over, for twenty-five centuries of time. The most ancient of them has been in existence The most ancient of them has been in existence for 3,000 years; the latest written was composed at least 2,500 years ago. While the Iliad of Homer, and the Encid of Virgil, have been enjoyed by the intellects of the learned few, yet the Praise Songs of David and Moses have been the heart heritage and delight of the low-liest as well as the loftiest. Scholars, states-men and poets have all united in extolling the incomparable beauty of these songs of Zion. Lamartine, in his florid French, exclaims: "The Book of Pasims is a vase of perfume broken on the steps of the temple, and shed-ding abroad its odor to the heart of all hu-manity." The little shepherd has become mas-The little shepherd has become mas manity. ter of the sacred choir of the universe. A chord ter of the sacred choir of the universe. A chord of his harp is found in all choirs, resounding forever in unison with the echoes of Horeb and Engedi. David is the psalmist of eternity; what a power hath poetry when inspired by the Almighty! A thousand eulogies have been ultered over these hymns of the heart, these soul songs of God's children.

The Age of Shams.

The Age of Shams. Professor Draper, of Columbia College New York, a few years ago published a work on the Development of Society in Europe, in which he noted the gradual progress of the race, and treated of different periods under such heads as these: "The Age of Faith," "The Age of Superstition," "The Age of Sci-entific Enlightenment," etc. It is a pity that another Draper would not rise to describe the "age of shams" in America. He would find a field of unequaled extent, in which every variety of sham that ever existed blossoms and flourishes to a pitch of perfection never before seen. Everything is sham, from the morality that is inculcated to the soap and mustard that are sold. Everything that is offered for public use is the copper-washed counterfeit of something else. In our politios we have sham patriots who love their country only to ruin her-for their own aggrandizement. In our finances we have sham money—the paper semblance of value and not value itself. In our religious wor-ship almost all is sham and pret-nse devoid of Zinc as a Preventive of Boiler Incrus-Among the various means used of late for preventing scale in boilers is zinc introduced into the water space in ingots from one to two inches in diameter and about fourteen inches in length. We have made frequent use of it, in length. We have made frequent use of it, and in many instances it has worked well, though we think its effects are different in dif-ferent waters. An ingot of zinc of the size in-dicated above will disappear in from three to four months. We have made trial in nearly all the New England States and in some of the Western States, and we believe that in most cases it has shown good results. From what we have seen we are inclined to the belief that the iron of the boiler and the zinc form a vol-taic couple, and that the water is sufficiently the iron of the boiler and the zinc form a vol-taic couple, and that the water is sufficiently acid to excite galvanic action. The zinc is con-sumed, leaving an oxide well known to those who are familiar with the sulphate of copper battery, while the iron acts the part of an elec-trical condu tor. The scale is rendered soft, porous and friable, and is eavily removed from the boiler. We would not be understood as are in that this is true all cases. We are of ship almost all is shaw and pret-nse devoid of sincerity, and hollow as a nut. In every department of society we find honesty and sincerity the exception, and deception the rule. He would be a very bold man who should take anywould be a very bold man who should take any-thing for what it seems in these modern times, or believe in every profession of his neighbor. Society itself is a sham—a more farce per-formed by puffed and powdered players of both sexes, who do not even pretend to be natural but who seek to win applause by performing their feats gracefully. porous and irable, and is easily removed rout the boiler. We would not be understood as saying that this is true in all cases. We are of the opinion that the quality of water has much to do with the success of this method. Mr. J. F. Donoghue, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has devised and patented an anti-incrustator made by casting an ingot of zine around a coil of copper wire. The ingot is flat on one side, and the coil is, consequently, only about two-thirds imbedded, leaving one-third to be set d upon by the water. Whether the introduction of a third metal, viz, copper, is an advantage, we are unable to say. But so far as we know, Mr. Donoghue's invention has worked well in most instances. We shall watch this method of treating scale, and report from time to time what our experience is.— The Locomolive.

DANCING GOING OUT .- Somehow London DANCING GOING OUT.—Somehow London seems to have got tired out of dancing. When the Shah was here, no remark he made was more relished than his question to the Prince of Wales while the dance was going on: "Why do you not employ servants to do this for you?" The perspiring prince could hardly explain, but society generally seems inclined to relegate dancing to the corps de ballet. This has been especially the case this season, when the new (assonable skirts have gone to an exhas been especially the case this season, when the new fasonable skirts have gone to an ex-treme from the liberation of the ballet. A lady was recently heard to say, with a sigh. "What with being tied around above and tied around below, I haven't had a good square sit down for three months." When a large ball is given there is an opology for dancing, a few mincing steps are taken, but presently the company falls to admiring each other's dresses, and it all ends in music and talk. Dancing bids fair to become a "survival," as the anti-quarians say.—M. D. Concay, in Cincinnali Commercial. been added to the Maritime Exhibition by the Cork leather company, for the purpose of showing a fabric which is very like leather, but with qualities not possessed by any ani-mal's hide. It is well known that cork is the most brittle of barks, and yet, at the same time, the lightest of materials. The cork leather, which now makes its appearance for the first time, is simply sheets of cork covered on both sides with thin linen, but so prepared that when bent double it neither breaks nor cracks. What the solution is which produces this effect

Commercial. An Asprinko Two YEAR OLD,—The Troy While says: "A day or two since one of our townsmen was engaged in painting the fin roof of his dwelling-house. A sixteen-foot ladder rooperted about a foot and a half above the eaves. While busily engaged at work he was startled by hearing a childish volce say, 'Paus, startled by hearing a childish volce say, 'Paus, townent he hesitated as to what he should do, but finally he spoke quietly to the boy, telling him to stay there and papa would come and father reached him and taking him in his arms descended the ladder. He did not paint any more that moring. How the child managed to climb the ladder to the roof and then step of on the eaves, and turn round and take hold of the ladder at without falling, is may be a supple to ordinary water, for this is practically shown at with now hakes its appearance for the first time, is simply sheets of cork covered on both stime, is simply sheets of cork covered on both such now makes its appearance for the first time, is simply sheets of cork covered on both show a the solution is which produces this effect I cannot pretend to guess. If used as leather, is certainly one-fourth the weight of hide, and looks as well, at half the cost. If in the most efficient use to which it can be put seems to be for military accoutrements and tent to be for military accoutrements and tent to the Horse Guards. With regard to tens, the material is, without doubt, imper-vious to water, for this is practically shown at ing heat. If it be used in the army the tedious in the lather and turn round and take hold of the ladder at the fully managed to the the lather and turn round and take ing heat. If it be used in the army the tedious off on the caves, and turn round and take hold of the ladder, all without falling, is a mystery.

Women's Boors.—The Journal of Chemistry points out a grave error in measuring the feet of women for boots. It says: Kid gloves, though worn continually, never cause bonicors, since the kid stretches to the hand; but in the msnufacture of boots, especially ladies' boots, unyielding canvass is used to line them, so that the leather is prevented from stretching and showing the true shape and size of the foot. The foot enlarges when bearing the weight of the body, and also toward evening; hence a boot thus made from a measure taken when the foot is suspended in the air, and in the morning, is too small for the foot in the eve-ning. Women's when they are standing on them. The high heels in ladies' boots, too, cause them to be always walking down hill, however level the path may be, thus driving the foot more and more to the front. Mass. STANTON OS HORACE GREELEY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has lectured in Chi-cago on Greeley, Seward and Weed. She es-timated Weed as the greatest of American poli-ticians, Seward as the greatest diplomat, and Greeley as the greatest editor. She incident-lls told this stow with greatest editor. She incident-lls told this stow with greatest editor. She incident-lls told this stow with greatest diplomat, and Greeley as the greatest editor. She incident-lls told this stow with greatest editor. She incident-lls told this stow with greatest diplomat, and Greeley as the greatest editor. She incident-lls told this stow with greatest editor. She incident-lls told this stow with greatest diplomat, and Greeley as the greatest editor. She incident-lls told this stow with greatest editor. She incident-lls told this stow with greatest editor. She incident-lls told the stow with greatest in oil, and the WOMEN's BOOTS .- The Journal of Chemistry

Greeley as the greatest editor. She incident-ally told this story "I once attended a very fashionable party at John C. Fremont's, where Greeley invited me to take his arm to dinner. I said, 'Wait, Mr. Greeley, till after the guests are ont; I want to say something to you.' And when the guests were out of the room, I set to work to tie-his cravat, arrange his collar, comb work to userily cravat, arrange his collar, como his hair, and even to tie his shoe, saying. 'Mr. Gieeley, why is it that you, such a hand-some man, are so careless about your dress?' His reply was, 'Handsome is that handsome dces.

GOOD HEALTH.

Give the Children Candy.

health of the child." In support of this statement he cites a number of eminent witnesses. Henry, Duke of Beaufort, for forty years ate nearly a pound of sugar candy daily, and yet died at the sge of eighty, with a full set of perfect teeth in his head. Cleland, in his "Institutes of Health," mentions a Mr. Mallory, who was extremely fond of sugar and addicted to its

was extremely fond of sugar and addicted to its use, and who reached the ripe age of one hun-dred years, having good teeth until he was fourscore, and then actually cut a new set ! In the "Code of Health and Longevity," by Sir John Sinclair, it is affirmed by Dr. Slare, that his father lived to be a centenarian, and was in good health and strength until the day of his death, while his teeth were sound and strong up to the age of eighty. This healthful condition of body and teeth was ascribed by Dr. Slare to the liberal consumption of sugar, which his grandfather ate not only on his bread and but er, but in his ale and beer, and in all the sauces used with his meat. In addition to this testimony, the entire race of negroes dwellthis testimony, the entire race of negroes dwell-ing in sugar countries may be brought forward. They eat sugar without stint, the little ones almost living upon it during the sugar season, and yet their teeth are remarkably white and sound. Teeth have stood the test of being im-

sound. Teeth have stood the test of being im-mersed for a year in a bath of syrup without being in the least affected. "So," says the doc or, "don't deny sugar and candy to the youngsters, and recollect that while they are ramming their sugar coaled fists down their throats and yelling for more, and are plastering the legs of your plano and sticking the pages of your photograph albums together, they are on the high road to the conservation of health, and lat them alone. But don't let them injure on the high road to the conservation of health, and let them alone. But don't let them injure their teeth by biting very hard candy; and clean their teeth for them, for, after acetous fermentation has taken place, sugar is just as injurious as other articles of food, but no more

The Dangers of Anger.

An article by Dr. Richardson on "Induced Diseases from the Influence of the Passions," in the Popular Science Monthly for November, is interesting and instructive. He classes anger as the passion which stands first as being detrimental to life. He says:

detrimental to life. He says: He is a man very rich indeed in physical power who can afford to be angry. The richest cannot afford it many times without insuring the penalty—a penalty that is always severe. What is still worse of this passion is that the very disease it engenders feels it, so that, if the impulse go many times unchecked, it becomes the master of the man.

The effect of anger upon the brain is to pro-duce first a paralysis, and afterward, during re-action, a congestion of the vessels of that or-gau; for, if life continues, reactive congestion follows paralysis as certain as day follows night. follows paralysis accertain as day follows night. Thus, in men who give way to violent rage, there comes on during the acute period what to them is merely a faintness, which, after a time of apparent recovery, is followed by a slight confusion, a giddiness, a weight in the head, a sense of oppression and a return to confliction. They are heaven who continuing equilibrium. They are happy, who, continuing their course, suffer no more severely. Many die in one or another of the two stages

I have named. They die in the moment of white rage, when the cerebral vessels and heart are paralyzed. Then we say they die of faintness after excitement. Or they die more slowly when the rage has passed and the congestion of reac-tion has led to engorgement of the vessels of the brain. Then the engorgement has caused stoppage of the circulation there, or a vessel has given way, or serious fluid has exuded, producing pressure, and we report that the death was from apoplexy, following upon some temporary excitement.

SWALLOWING & CENT .- Dr. Gibbs, one of the editors of Hall's Journal of Health, who is him-self an educated physician and surgeon, while on a railroad train, the other day, was consulted

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Nutritive Value of Cocoa.

Dr. L. P. Meredith, of Cincinnati, a skillful and successful dentist, has lately published an excellent little pamphlet on "Oar Teeth and Their Preservation." Boys and girls who love candy—and which one does not—will rise up and call the doctor blessed on learning that he declares sugar to be "not only not in jurious to the teeth, but that it is really beneficial to the health of the child." In support of this state-bealth of the child." In support of this statefood:

ABTICLES.	Cocos	Milk.	Meat. (Be'f)	Wheater Flour.
at zotized substances tarch	1.0			1 2 14.6 59.7
lum lugar Vater	5.0	4.3 87.5 .7	67.80	7.2 13.2 1.6
Voody fibre Cellulose Coloring matter	2.0			1.7
Intractive maiters			1.60	
Parts	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0

Thus, although one-half the weight of cocoa consists of cocca-butter, it still presents 20 per cent. of albuminoid material, as against 4 per cent. in milk, 20.75 in beef, and 146 in wheat. It addition it contains starch, which is present neither in milk nor beef, but in smaller present heither in mik hor beet, but in smaller proportion than in wheat. The value of cocoa as a food is thus apparent, and fully jusifies the high eulogiums which have been passed upon it.—*Pop. Science Monthly.*

ONIONS .- It is admitted that the majority of ONIONS.—It is admitted that the majority of people like onions as food, and, only for the perfume, many would eat them who now do not. The unpleasant breath which eating this vegetable produces is perhaps the greatest objection to its use, but still it is a very whole-some and desirable article of food for many, and hence should be brought en the table in the most attractive form. White onions, and those grown in the South, are less odorous and pungent. Take off the outside skin, out off both ends close, and let them stand in cold water an hour, then drop them into a saucepan with two quarts of boiling water. Cover, and boil fifteen minutes. Have a kettle of boiling water on the fire ready for use, pour off the water on the fire ready for use, pour off the water from the onions, and add as much morewater from the onions, and add as much more-be sure the water is boiling - and boil half an hour longer. Scald a cupful of rich milk and a little grabam flour to thicken it. Salt and otherwise season to taste. Boil up a few minutes and serve the onions whole; or they may be cut in halves before cooking. That they are antiscorbutic as well as antiseptic is also admitted, and this is the way they should be prepared for such use: A few moments be-fore eating they should be sliced quite thin and sprinkled with sugar, and you kave a palatable relish which will not rise on the stomach or Broduce heart burn. produce heart burn.

FRUIT JUICES — The juice of the apple and pear, says Mr. Knight, may be used to great advantage in preparing a beverage. He has frequently, he says, reduced it by boiling to the consistence of a weak jelly, in which state it has remained several years without the slight-est apparent change, though intentionally ex-posed to variation of temperature. A large quantity of the inspissated juice would take up but little space, and the addition of a few spoonfuls to a quart of water would at any time form a delicious, wholesome, refreshing drink. form a delicious, wholesome, refreshing drink, free from all intoxicating properties. Its cheapness would be greatly in its favor. On sea voyages it would be a great luxury. We suggest experiments with it in the field of domestic sconows. domestic economy.

BOILED RICE .- Wash and drain off one pint of good new rice; put into a covered saucepan with one quart of boiling water. Boil briskly for five or ten minutes, or until the water is mostly absorbed; then set on one side of the stove, and let it steam steadily fifteen or twenty stove, and let it steam steadily fifteen or twenty minutes. Keep closely covered all the time, and do not stir it at all after it begins to boil. The Southern people, who know both how to cook and to eat rice, never allow the lid to be removed while the steaming is going on; per-haps just lifting one side of the cover to peep in, and see that it does not burn. When done just right, every grain will be swelled to its utmost, and bursted open. To be eaten as a vegetable, or with cream or maple syrup.

ADVICE TO GIRLS .- Somebody gives the fol-A brick to Grads. - Someody gives ine fol-lowing advice to girls. It is worth volumes of fiction and sentimentalism:--Men who are worth having want women for wives. A bun-dle of gew-gaws, bound with a string of flaps and quavers, sprinkled with cologue and et in a carmine saucer-this is no help for a man ho expects to raise a family of boys on bread

d meat. The piano and lace frames are od in their places, and so are the frills and sels; but you cannot make a dinner of the ormer, nor a bed blanket of the latter; and awful as such an idea may seem to you, both the dinner and the bed blankets are necessary to domestic happiness. Life has its realities as well as fancies, but you make it all decoration, as well as fancies, but you make it all decoration, remembering the tassels and curtains, but for-getting the bedstead. Suppose a man of good iense and good prospects to be looking for a wife, what chance would you have to be chosen? You may catch him, or you may trip him, but how much better to make it an object for him to catch you. Render yourself worth catching, and you will not need a sbrewd mother or brother to help you find a market.

A LIVING POP-GUN .- There is a little fish, the chaetodon, abounding in the Eastern seas, from Ceylon to Japan, which secures its prey by means of an instrument like the blow-pipe means of an instrument like thous for pro-used by the mischievous school-boys for proused by the mischievous school-boys for pro-jecting peas and other means of torment. The nose of the fish is a kind of beak, through which he has the power of propelling a drop of water with force enough to disable a fly, prepara-tory to swallowing it. His sim is accurate and he rarely misses his object. The unsuspecting fly sits on a spray of werd, a twig or a tuff of grass, near the water, ploming himself in the warm rays of the sun. The fish cautiously places himself under the fly, stealthily projects his tube from the water, takes a sure aim and lets fly. Down drops the little innocent, to be swallowed by the fish.—Galaxy.

BROHTS OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND.-Mr. Rus-sell Gurney, M. P., has promised to introduce in the British House of Commons a bill to seand to make her as liable for her own property, and to make her as liable for her own contracts as if she were a single would, Mr. Forsythe has also pledged himself to reintroduce the Women's Disabilities bill that was defeated

Inow Boundary line in the far Northwest is being marked by cash iron pillars, burning line may be concentrated in the pro-distances of a mile from enchanges. The best wasted in the pro-distances of a mile from enchanges. The best wasted in the pro-distances of a mile from enchanges. The best wasted in the pro-distances of a mile from enchanges. The best waster pipes connecting with the inside of a alternately.

PERSISTENCE OF PERFUMES .- The Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and, above all, of musk. Her dressing-room at Malmaison was filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's trequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of the Malmaison has had the walls of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis, nor paint has been sufficient to remove the smell paint has been sufficient to remove the smell of the good Empress's musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

THE BASTIE GLASS -A large building for the The BASTLE GLASS —A large building for the manufacture of malleable glass by the Bastie process has been commenced in France, at a cost of \$625,000. The building is 163 yards by 160 yards in depth. It has been assured that utensils, such as fry pans, etc., can be used on a hot range, and will resist the fire just as well as from or any other metal. Also, glass chim-near for large and neys for lamps and gas burners are made, and will not break. In fact, there is no limit to the variety of articles which can be made of malleable glass.

CUBIOUS ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA - A DIFCE of wood out from a tree is a good conductor; let it be heated and dried, it becomes an insulator; let it be baked to charcoal, it becomes a good conductor again; burn it to ashes, and it becomes an insulator once more. The coarse long hair from the neck of an old chamois, if drawn between the flogers and thumb from the root to the point, becomes positively electrified, but if drawn in the reverse direction it becomes negatively electrified.

UTILIZING TES HEAT OF BUSNING LIME .--- An

to a practical test. I once took a set of wheels, boiled the felloes of two wheels in oil, and the remaining two left unboiled. I then painted them, and put them on a business wagon. When the tires needed setting, I tried to find the two boiled wheels, but failed to discern a the two bolled wheels, but failed to discern a particle of difference. The oil also loosens the spokes in felloes. I think just as good wheels can be made without bolling as with. We sometimes make use of the above process, however, to straighten felloes at the joints when they are bent too much.

A MAN PULLS HIS OWN TOOTH AND NEARLY BLEEDS TO DEATH.—Recently, Mr. Harbold, of Amity township, Berks county, Penn., found one of his teeth troubling him very much, and not having either the time or the inclination to send for a dentist or physician, concluded to remove the molar himself. He amused him-self with such instruments as were at hand, and finally managed to get the tooth cut, but with it came a large piece of bone. This was bad enough, but he soon found that during the operation he had severed an artery, and was in a fair way of bleeding to death. Dr. R. B. Rhodes was sent for, and after some trouble finally succeeded in stopping the great flow of blood, and again set ing Mr. Harbold to rights.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT .- A singular misfortune has overtaken a young man at Halifar, N. S., which may result in the loss of his life. It seems that while he was picking his teeth with a straw a piece of it lodged between two teeth in such a manner that he could not get it ont. It annoyed him for several days but inally the pain ceased, and he found that the straw had worked under his tongue, where it scon began to cause pain, and at last resulted in the tenute began to cause pain. in the tongue becoming swollen and inflamed while symptoms similar to those of diptherin appeared in his throat. He at once sough medical advice, but his case is now considered ery critical.

ACTION OF HEAT ON COAL - A resume of the ACTION OF HEAT ON COAL. — A resume of the experiments of M. Reckert on this subject shows that coal pulverized and heated to be-tween 180° and 200° increases in weight up to a twenty-hours' exposure to this heat, when it begins to diminish. The specific gravity is also affected by this method of treatment, coals of the specific gravities of 1,328, 1,319 and 1,299 having, after heating, specific gravities of 1,498, 1,495 and 1,471 respectively.

youth, as they may be found highly advan-tageous in many cases. - The Sanitarian.

a rairoad train, the other day, was consulted by one of the employees on the cars in relation to his little boy, who had that morning awallowed a cent. "What have you done for him?" asked the doctor. "We gave him a dose of castor oil," was the reply. "Good practice, so far; as soon as you reach home give him the whites of three raw acce daily let his diet ha bread and milk raw eggs daily, let his diet be bread and milk and nothing sour." The directions were followed faithfally, the whites of the eggs repeated every day, and the dose of castor oil at night and on the fourth day the cent was discharged. one of the new copper coins, and considerably corroded by the action of the gastric juices. Since fatal results often follow the swallowing of copper coin, the judicious treatment advised in this instance should be remembered by all who have the care of children. The essential points to be borne in mind are simply these: albumen, or the whites of eggs, a bland diet free from acids, and castor oil

DANGERS OF PORT WINE .- Port wine is more used than any other kind of wine by the sick; and as it is also a wine more adulterated than any other, people should be extremely cantious as to what they are using. A new adulteration of this wine has recently been introduced, which is in some cases dangerous, especially when partaken of by feeble or delicate persons. It partaken of by feeble or delicate persons. It is an artificial coloring, consisting of a mixture of exilu and magenta red. The anilino colors, objectionable in themselves, are the more dangerous because they not unfrequently con-tain arsente. The adulteration is detected by shaking the suspected wine (and all cheap wines are to be suspected) with an equal volume of anylic alcohol (fusel oil). If the wine is genuine port, the amylic alcohol remains color-less; but if adulterated, it dissolves out the coloring matter, and itself appears of a purple red color.

How TO FLOAT.—Men are drowned by rais-ing their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Other an-imals have neither notion nor ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water he will rise When a man falls into deep water he will rise to the surface and will continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he mov does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water, in any way he pleases, his head will rise so as give him free liberty to breathe; and if he will use his legs, as in the act of walking (or rather walking up stairs), his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use the less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have not learned to swim in their youth, as they may be funnd highly advant

A DELICIOUS CRACKER.—Take equal parts "middlings" and grabam flour. Wet with new or sweet milk, and knead rather stiff. Work it a good deal on the board; then roll out to marter of an inch in thickness, and out one out in diamonds or squares; prick them, and bake in a quick oven. Bake best right on the grates.

CONFISH.—The best way to cook codfish is to strip it of its skin and cut in pieces about the size of one hand; place it in water and allow it to simmer on the stove until it becomes tender. It should never be allowed to boil, as boiling hardens and darkens the fish and deprives it of it flower. its flavor.

The Brayton Cil Engine.

The Brayton gas engine, a motor driven by the combustion of ordinary street gas mingled with air, and now quite well known to en-gineers, has been made the basis of another gineers, has been made the basis of another investion of somewhat similar nature, in which the motive power is furnished by burning a mixture of crude petroleum vapor and air. The oil engine, as far as we have been able to learn, and judging from our own brief inspection of its workings, bids fair to be a su cossful ma-chine, and one of considerable utility to those who mentics light names to have been able to their who require light power, but who wish to avoid the inconvenience of steam. The engine which we saw in operation was alleged to be of fivehorse power, and served to run a variety of metal-working machine tools.

notes power, and served to run a variety of metal-working machine tools. The expense of its working, we ware told, was only the cost of five gallons of crude petroleum per day, averaging some forly cents. A small pump lifts the petroleum directly from the barrel to the cylinder. An air pump com-presses air into a reservoir at the lower part of the machine. The air current passes to the cylinder, and in suitable proportion mingles with the oil, which is introduced in the form of spray. The mixture, by a small fame which is constantly maintained, becomes ignited, ex-pands, and so acts upon the piston. We clip the above from the Scientific Ameri-con, which journal appears to attach consider able importance to the invention, and promises, at a future day, to give a more minute descrip-tion of the apparatus.

tion of the apparatus.

ANTI-FRICTION METAL. J. E. Gullatt, of At-lants, Ga., has invented a car brass of anti-friction metal, which is said to be a superior article. One of these brasses has been in use on the Georgia road since July last, and run 13,000 miles with only one oiling. The pores of the metal absorb the oil and the friction draws out enough to lubric. to it.