

GOOD HEALTH.

Prevention and Cure.

It is astonishing, to say the least, that every where "cure" is recognized before prevention. The old adage "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," seems to have been forgotten...

Now, viewing this matter as one of the greatest importance to the human family, the next step is to consider how it may be brought to the attention of the mass of the people.

BOBAX IN COLDS.—A writer in the Medical Record cites a number of cases in which bobax has proved a most effective remedy in certain forms of colds.

To OBTAIN SCARS.—To obviate, boil in three quarts of water one pint horseradish, four ounces pulverized alum, and four ounces rock salt.

A FATAL KISS.—The Albany Argus says that Miss Kate Noyes, of Lansingburg, is in a critical condition from poison, arising from kissing her deceased niece, who died of diphtheria.

Mr. GEORGE R. LABAU, 111 years old, as distinctly shown by the records of his christening, attended the State fair at Easton, Pa., last week.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Art of Frying Fish.

Several kinds of fish are fried when small, such as small trout or troutlets, carps, tench, sun fish, pike, pickerel, flounders, white-fish, black and blue fish, perch, porgy, weak-fish, herring, bass, and the like, and smelts, which never grow above the frying size.

When fish or anything else is cooked in a frying-pan with just fat enough to prevent it from burning, it is not fried but sautéed, there being two very distinct ways of frying.

cooks will not take the trouble to melt it when the mistress allows as much lard and butter as is asked for.

It is an error to believe that by using much fat to fry, the articles fried will taste greasy; if there is not fat enough in the pan to completely immerse the objects fried, they will certainly taste greasy.

When the fat is hot enough, the article that is to be fried is dropped into it, and stirred gently now and then with a skimmer.

If the article to be fried is not completely immersed in the fat, the part not immersed will also be fat, and, as stated above, will be greasy; but if there is fat enough to cover it entirely, the intensity of the heat closes the pores, carbonizing the exterior of the article, as it were, and preventing it from absorbing any fat.

If the articles to be fried be tender and somewhat brittle, they are put in a wire basket or perforated double bottom made for that purpose, and the basket is plunged into the fat.

When the frying is done, the pan is put away for a few minutes, to allow the particles of solid matter that may be in it to fall to the bottom of the frying-pan; then it is turned to the left, gently and slowly, so as to turn those particles in the bottom, and it is put away for another time.—Prof. Blot.

To PRESERVE BREAD FOR LONG PERIODS.—Cut the bread into thin slices and bake it in an oven, so as to render it perfectly dry.

FRENCH PANCAKES.—Half a pint of milk, two ounces of butter, two ounces of loaf sugar, two ounces of flour, two eggs.

OXFORD DUMPLINGS.—Mix well together the following ingredients: Two ounces of grated bread, four ounces of currants, four ounces of bread suet, a tablespoonful of sifted sugar, a little allspice, and plenty of grated lemon peel.

CRISP MUFFINS.—One pint of sifted Indian meal, one pint of milk or cream, two eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, a spoonful of butter or lard.

Prizes in Industry and Agriculture.

The Societe d'Encouragement of Paris has recently published its list of prizes offered from 1876 to 1881, both inclusive.

A prize of 200 francs is offered in 1880 to the author of the most important improvements in the material and processes employed in civil engineering, architecture and public works.

A prize of 2,000 francs is offered in 1879 to the inventor of a machine for combing short staple cotton which has been brought into practical use.

A prize of the same amount is offered for 1880, for a machine for cutting files of all kinds automatically, and which shall have worked for at least three months.

A prize of the same amount is offered in 1878 and 1879 for the industrial application of oxygenated water, and for the economic preparation and application of ozone; and in 1876 for fixing the nitrogen of the atmosphere in the form of nitric acid, ammonia, or cyanogen, the object being to obtain practically some compound of nitrogen cheap enough to use in making manure from the nitrogen of the atmosphere, to the exclusion of animal matter.

A prize of 6,000 francs is proposed for 1878, for a theory respecting steel, founded on actual experiments, and resulting in improved means of directing the manufacture of steel.

A prize of 3,000 francs, set down for 1880, for the disinfection of the residue from gas works.

A prize of 2,000 francs is announced for a method of preventing soot adhering to chimneys so that they may be completely and easily cleaned.

All memoirs, models, etc., must be lodged with the secretary of the society before the 1st of January of the year in which the prize is to be awarded.

The long sought for Planchas de la Plata mines, worked a century or two ago by the early Spanish explorers, is said to have been found about ninety miles southeast of Tucson, near the Sonora line.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT has been made in the ventilation of the Ohio coal mines during the year.

Agriculture in the Public Schools.

We can best perform that which we best understand. Knowledge and skill should be united in the same person. It is as important that the mind be familiar with mental processes as that the hand be skilled in manual performances.

I agree that much has already been done for the education of the whole people. Popular education is, indeed, the distinguishing achievement of modern civilization.

With nations, as with individuals, there is always a better beyond—a higher and still higher for the achievements of the future.

Industrial Advancement.

The next great educational step is to be, in my opinion, an industrial one. The public schools, in addition to the general training which they are to furnish, will be required to give also special instruction on such subjects as may relate to and illustrate the prospective vocation of the pupil.

All capital is the product of labor; and society itself rests on the broad shoulders of laboring man and laboring woman. Any effort, therefore, to increase the educational or other opportunities of the industrial classes, I shall feel to be a movement in the right direction;

The first thing with which a novel movement has to contend, is always objection. Perhaps, therefore, it will be proper, in the argument, first to consider these: After having removed the obstacles a forward movement may be less difficult.

Culture Combined With Utility.

If it can be shown that the study of the sciences with reference to, and illustrative of, the industries, is equally as well adapted for mental culture and discipline as the study of them in the abstract, or with no such reference, then the value of such a course as a disciplinary course is equal to that of the course now adopted in the schools.

"Use strengthens powers," says the good Spurzheim. The faculties of the mind, like those of the body, become active, vigorous and strong, each by its appropriate exercise.

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But is the extent of a science an objection to its study in the schools? People do not reason thus foolishly on other subjects.

It is merely not supposed that the study of science with reference to its practical application is not a thorough study of it, or that the agricultural student must necessarily be superficial.

mechanic does his tools, and this frequent application the agricultural student must necessarily have.

That education is best which, in addition to the knowledge it imparts, lays the best foundation for future growth, enabling the student at the end of life's pilgrimage to graduate highest in the scale of human development.

Agricultural studies, therefore, as a means of development, are valuable in the fact that they appeal to and teach the reasoning faculties not alone during the school days, but during the whole life.

It is true that the elementary works which must be employed for a time, at least, may not contain a great amount of theoretical science.

The objection that there are no suitable text books is without reasonable support, and can be urged only by those who are not familiar with agricultural literature or the progress of agricultural science.

Another objection sometimes urged, is the want of qualified teachers. But this, not many years ago, would have been equally applicable to the study of grammar, geography and indeed all branches now taught in the schools.

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Education with a Purpose. Again, it is objected that the pupil does not know what his future vocation is to be, and that he should educate himself therefore without special reference to any.

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The Extent of the Field.

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order to teach chemistry, or a Lyell or a Dana in order to teach geology; neither is it absolutely necessary that one should be a Liebig in order to give instruction in agricultural science, though in this, as in other subjects, the more knowledge one possesses, other things being equal, the better teacher he will be.

The Way and the Result.

In the several sciences as taught in the schools, certain suitable text books have been prepared. Precisely so will it be with agriculture, and the teacher will be required to pass a reasonably good examination on the matters therein treated.

One other objection, and I shall have done with this side of the argument, which I fear I have already pursued too tediousness. This is the vague, ill defined, seeming-wise, and often foolish objection that always opposes itself to innovation.

Before the single word utility, these flimsy objections will be swept away; and we shall live to see, not only agriculture, but the sciences illustrative of the industries generally, taught in the public schools.

Carp Culture.

A little more than three years ago J. A. Poppe arrived in this State from Rhinefeld, Holstein. A part of his baggage was a lot of small carp, five in number and six inches long.

In Germany thousands of pounds of this favorite fish are raised and sold every year. The farmers there who are engaged in pisciculture have from five to seven ponds.

Farmers who have natural facilities on their places for making ponds, and who have access to canals or rivers communicating with large cities, can greatly increase their income with but small trouble and expense.

The assay office and bullion department of the Consolidated Virginia mine will have a capacity for assay and melting bullion to the amount of \$5,000,000 per month.

Have Heat.—Our economical readers should remember that the surplus heat wasted from a common stove will, if conducted through a drum into another room, warm the room as much as a small stove would, and will compel the fuel to do double the duty and give double results.

The Secretary of War officially announces that 871-1000 of the weather predictions of the Signal Service Bureau of last year have been fully and accurately verified.

The Russians are beginning to turn their attention to the advantage of connecting St. Petersburg with China by means of a telegraph across Siberia.

A TERRITORIAL wagon road is about to be built from Cheyenne to the Black hills. The Legislature of Wyoming recently passed an act for its location.

A vein of galena twenty-seven feet thick has recently been struck in the Yosemite mine, Bingham canon, Utah.