

SCIENCE.

A FLAME OF GAS EIGHTY FEET HIGH.—A measurement of the flame from the new gas well on the West- inghouse property has been made, and it is found to be eighty feet in height. It varies, however, with the condition of the atmosphere. The gas escapes from a six inch pipe seventy-five feet high, so that the top of the jet when the engineer brought his instrument to bear on it was 155 feet from the surface. A still, clear night makes every difference in the volume of the blaze.

The successful finding of gas at Pittsburgh has stimulated other establishments to try and supply themselves with this valuable fuel. Two firms have already begun the drilling of wells, and four others will begin operations in a day or two.

At the Pennsylvania Tube Works the use of coal has been discontinued altogether. The workmen find the new fuel superior in its application to the manufacture of wrought iron tubes, and the cost is about half the old expense for coal and coke.

Last year the German Lifeboat Society saved 277 lives; the rescued persons belonging to 47 German vessels, and to 5 English, 4 Dutch, 4 Swedish, 3 Danish, and 2 Russian ships. The society supports 87 lifeboat stations.

THE ROAD TO RICHES.—One of the richest men in Chicago was asked for a private interview by a Wall Street News reporter, who explained: "You are very rich. You have had wonderful luck. Tell me what to speculate in that I may make money."

"Never speculate at all," was the serious answer.

"But you have made money in railroad stocks, wheat, silver mines, canal stocks, etc."

"Not a dollar young man! in fact that's the way I have lost thousands."

"Why, then, how have you made your wealth?"

"By inventing a spring bed, and patenting a bootjack. Let all speculations alone, and turn your attention to the solid wants of the people."

A new invention in telegraphy is just announced which, in its way, is as wonderful as was the telephone less than ten years ago.

PREVENTION OF NOISE.—To those who carry on any operations requiring much hammering or pounding, a simple means of deadening the noise of their work is a great relief. Several methods have been suggested but the best are probably these: 1. Rubber cushions under the legs of the work bench. Chambers' Journal describes a factory where the hammering of fifty coppersmiths was scarcely audible in the room below, their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion. 2. Kegs of sand or sawdust applied in the same way. A few inches of sand or sawdust is first poured into each keg; on this is laid a board or block upon which the leg rests, and round the leg and block is poured fine dry sand and sawdust. Not only all noise, but all vibration and shock, is prevented; and an ordinary anvil, so mounted, may be used in a dwelling house without annoying the inhabitants. To amateurs, whose workshops are almost always located in dwelling houses, this device affords a cheap and simple relief from a very great annoyance.—Sc. Am.

A man who lives to be fifty years old divides his time, according to a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, about as follows: He sleeps 6,000 days, works the same number, eats 2,000 days, walks 800 days, is ill 500 days, and amuses himself for the rest of the time.

To clean frosted silver ornaments, dissolve a lump of soda in a saucer of boiling water, and place them in it, and let them stand for a few minutes; add a small piece of yellow soap, and rub the articles while in a boiling state with a soft tooth-

brush. When taken out, place them in a hot oven on a brick until the desired effect is produced.

It may be useful to know that one or two good copies of fine writing on glazed paper may be obtained without the aid of a press or water, if the writing is done with a solution of three parts of good jet black ink and one of gelatine.

The Princess Louise is to execute the statue of Queen Victoria for the Litchfield Cathedral.

FARM AND GARDEN.

In treating butter after it comes from the churn, many people, says the Pennsylvania Farmer, ruin it entirely by working it until it is salve. Long churning produces the same trouble, completely "breaking the grain" of the butter.

Do not forget that when you have an overplus of milk it is good for the hens. They will pay back in eggs.

If you do not let your pigs run at large they need bone meal.

HOW TO GET RICH MILK.—A Southern farmer says:—"If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk give your cows every day water slightly warmed and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will take almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail at a time, morning, noon, and night.

BARE PLACES IN MEADOWS.—Meadows which it is not desirable to plough will often show patches where the grass is thin or perhaps entirely lacking. If such places are top-dressed with fine well-rotted manure and harrowed, grass seeds may be sown with as much certainty of securing a good catch as if it were sown in the usual way with a grain crop.

TO KILL WILD OATS.—Begin with making what is commonly called a bastard fallow, that is, a fallow after you take a cut of clover hay off. Then sow fall wheat, and as soon as the fall wheat is off plough the stubble early, so as not to allow it to sprout from the roots and seed. In the second year I grow turnips, which I think is the best crop to make all the seed that is in the land grow, because it keeps the land moist in the warm weather in September, and all the wild oats that grow then are too late to go to seed that year, and are consequently killed by the plough in the spring. The third year I sow barley. Now you might see some this year, but your barley will be ripe first. Cut as early as possible, so as to make a good sample. Then I plough. Now I think you will be no more troubled with the wild oats, but should you think otherwise, try the fourth year fall wheat, and seed down with clover, and cut twice the fifth year. This will have to be done well all through, or the time and trouble will be lost. What I know about wild oats:—First, it is no use to pasture a field to try and kill them, because I have seen them not more than one and a half feet high with three well matured seeds in my pasture field. All cattle and sheep should not be allowed access to fields that have wild oats in, because they carry the seed with them in their droppings and on their coats. The manure should be well heated and rotted before brought into the field, so as not to have any live seed in it. I have known a fine farm spoiled by mustard brought out of the yard year after year without being heated sufficiently to kill the seed.—Cor. Globe.

FINING HEN MANURE.—Where it is desirable to make the droppings of the henyard fine, in order to drill evenly, a little lime mixed in the heap will greatly hasten the operation. Of course the lime acts by assisting decomposition, and there is some loss of ammonia by evapor-

ation. But this will occur in any attempt to make the manure fine, and it is probably better to have the work done quickly so that loss can be guarded against, rather than have it protected during weeks and months when the compost heap must be much of the time neglected.

HOUSEHOLD.

FRUIT SAUCE.—All kinds of fruit, or mixtures of them, cooked until well done and properly thinned with water, make good sauces for puddings.

A LIGHT CAKE.—One pound flour, one-quarter pound butter, one-quarter pound sugar, four eggs, a very little soda, as much milk as will make a thick batter. Bake in a shape, butter, and serve hot.

JAM ROLL.—Take two eggs and their weight in flour, sifted sugar, and butter. First cream the butter and sugar, stir in the two yolks slightly beaten, then the two whites beaten to a stiff froth, and last of all the flour, strown lightly in; mix thoroughly, and add a little lemon juice. Grease a pudding dish and pour in the mixture about half an inch in depth. Bake in a hot oven for not more than seven minutes, as otherwise it would become too crisp to roll. Strew a piece of paper with sugar, and turn it out on this, and immediately spread with jam, and quickly roll it; if not done while very hot, it will break in the rolling. The top can be ornamented with bars of pink sugar icing, silver comfits, and preserved fruit.

VARIETIES.

At a recently held American Convention, the Hon. R. O. Fuller, in the opening of his speech, said, "I am not a preacher, but a plain layman; I sell iron, and steel for a living." The above given punctuation is said to be as the speaker gave the sentence, and then was astonished at being greeted by a rapid succession of explosions of laughter, the cause of which he failed to apprehend.

He was a young lawyer, and was delivering his maiden speech. Like most young lawyers, he was florid, rhetorical, scattering, and windy. For four weary hours he talked at the court and the jury, until everybody felt like lynching him. When he got through, his opponent, Mr. Poland, arose, looked sweetly at the judge, and said, "My friend will follow the example of my learned friend who has just finished, and submit the case without argument." Then he sat down, and the silence was oppressive.

A little girl of three explains the Golden Rule to her older sister: "It means that you must do everything that I want you to, and you mustn't do anything that I don't want you to."

A young beau at his sister's evening party began to sing, "Why am I weak and weary?" when a little brother brought the performance to a sudden close by calling out, "Aunt May says it's 'cause you come home so late every night."

"Mary, be careful my child, when going out. Have a will of your own." "Oh, I've got a Will of my own mother; but he can't be with me all the time."

A little girl was trying to tell her mother how beautifully a certain lady could trill in singing, and said, "O mamma, you ought to hear her gargle! She does it so sweetly."

Why are trees among the best-managed productions of the globe? Because they always leave in time, and never leave without a bough.

There is one thing as to which Joseph Cook effectually rebukes his countrymen. He quotes Emerson's phrase, 'a fury of expectation,' and touches what is really a blot on American manners. Mr. Cook was struck by the fact that the House of Commons is without a cuspidor (spittoon), and that he could not find one in a respectable hotel outside of the smoking-room, which he never entered. Thanks to Mr. Cook.—Evangelist.

TRY IT.—A well-known clergyman of Massachusetts found his hearers diminishing day by day, and consulted an old sea-faring man, who could not boast of much religion—but who stuck by the ship—why the people would not come to church. 'I canna tell, mon; ye preached on spring and autumn most beautiful discourses, and ye improved the great accident and loss of life on the Sound; ye might try them with something out of the Bible, and being fresh, may be it will hold them another Sunday or two!'

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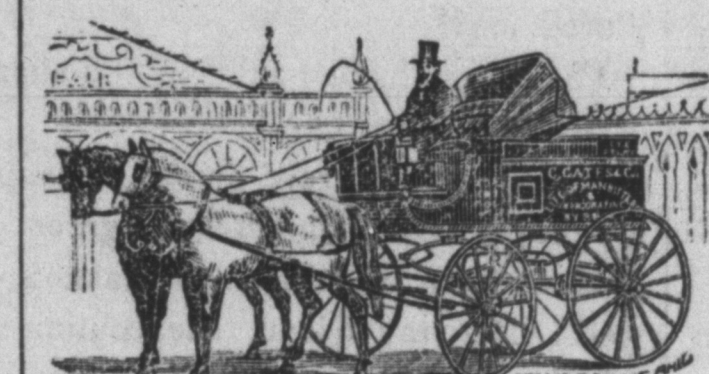
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IT IS TRUE!

KIND WORDS. WHAT OTHERS THINK OF BUDS AND BLOSSOMS.—The following is from The Christian at Work, a first-class religious weekly, published in New York: "In the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is published a monthly magazine called Buds and Blossoms and edited by J. F. Avery. Each number contains forty pages, plentifully and handsomely illustrated, and at 75 cents a year is certainly one of the cheapest publications extant. But better still, it is one of the best. Its pages are full of the gospel spirit, excellent temperance sketches, missionary intelligence, short stories, household hints and suggestions, all entertaining clean and wholesome literature, suitable for the home and family circle, and calculated to promote purity and knowledge among its readers. We do not know what the circulation of this excellent publication may be, but of this we are sure, it ought to be double whatever it is, for it is just the right kind of reading to be put into the hands of young folks; bright, cheery, hopeful and strong, without cant or sickly sentimentality. We hold it as an indisputable truism that when an opportunity offers to promote the circulation of such literature among the young it becomes a religious duty to do so. Send to the publisher for a specimen copy, and you'll find that we have not said one-half the good things we might concerning it."

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