Board Works Jan 1 01

The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it. If the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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BUSINESS NOTICE

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The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B

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Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

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Our Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us, as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
The COGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

NO PLACE LIKE THE SLUMS.

London Gamins Prefer Town Excitement to Rural Peace.

The children of London's slums think there is no place like home, be it ever so squalid and poverty-stricken, says a recent London paper.

"They miss the flaming naphtha lamps, the winkle barrows, the hokey-pokey man, and all the other things that have been their lifelong companions," said Father Stanton, of St. Alban's, Holborn, when asked how the children of the slums take their summer outings in the country.

"Then, too, they are afraid of the dark at night, and are lost in the daytime, in the country," continued the kindly-faced, great-hearted friend of thousands of street arabs and gutter-gamins.

"They have all sorts of reasons for preferring the city to the country, and some of them are perfectly inexplicable. One little boy wrote to me after his outing last year and said he didn't like the country because while there a wasp had stung him.

"Another youngster took a day at Brighton with me in preference to two weeks in the country, and could give no reason for his choice." It never entered the modest mind of this favorite of the slum children why it was.

"They like going out in vans best of all," the Father went on, "and then they eat green fruit and thoroughly enjoy themselves.

"But though they like the hubbub of the city best, and are really glad to get back to it, their brown cheeks and bright eyes tell a merry tale when they return. Then you should hear the amusing stories they tell, and you would see how their cramped, warped, and stunted little minds have been opened out by a glimpse of the green wonderland they know so pitifully little about. Never mind what they say about it, it's the good the outing does them that we are after."

THIRTEEN AT TABLE.

"Ever sit down at table where there was just thirteen?" asked the man in the shabby ulster.

"Once," replied the man with the white spot in his moustache.

"Well, you never observed that any bad luck followed it, did you?"

"Well—haw—yes. Bad luck for most of the thirteen."

"Any of them die?"

"Not that I know of. Never heard of any of them dying."

"Not enough victuals to go around?" queried the man with the snub nose.

"Who's talking about victuals? There wasn't any victuals."

"I thought you said you sat down to a table where there were thirteen persons?"

"That's what I said. The table was in a lawyer's office. It was a meeting of creditors. There were twelve of them. I was the other man."

There was a long pause and then the man with the baggy trousers inquired:—

"In what way did the meeting prove unlucky, if I may ask?"

"None of 'em ever got a brass button out of me," answered the man with the white spot on his moustache, heaving a deep sigh.

About the ....House

THE SELECTION OF FISH.

The average housekeeper knows very little about fish, aside from the "panfish" caught from our small inland lakes and streams—the sunfish, perch, black and rock bass and pickerel that are the usual results of a fishing excursion on part of "the men folks." Put her in the fish market and she is confused and uncertain. Her experience has been with fish "from water to pan" and she learns she doesn't know how to protect herself from the dealer, willing enough to take advantage of her inexperience.

To tell a fresh fish says an authority on the subject, see that the flesh is firm—too firm to admit of pressure leaving a dint; that the eyes are full, the scales bright, the fins stiff, and the gills not pale or dark liver-colored, and that there is no marked odor. When it answers to those tests it is fresh, and in the right season for eating.

As a general thing large fish should be boiled; medium-sized ones baked or broiled and small ones fried. The best size for broiling is three pounds for baking from five to eight, and for planking from six to ten pounds. Do not boil whitefish.

Whitefish is one of the best of our lake fish, and the best come from Lake Superior or the Soo river.

Brook trout is delicious eating, but always high priced. Next in flavor is ranked black bass, a fish the sportsman enjoys taking on account of its game fight for life and liberty. This fish is always found in clean water.

The season for fish, especially the lake fish, is spring and summer. Generally speaking a frozen fish is a spoiled fish. A frozen fish should always be thawed in ice water. Fish should not lie in water after they are cleaned. Invert an old plate in a pan and lay the fish on it. Do not put fish in a refrigerator; butter and milk will taste of it.

Utensils used in cooking fish are apt to get "fish tainted," therefore a boiler, baking pan, etc., should be reserved for fish exclusively.

As for the sea fish sold in our large markets, they are sent through packed in ice and are in good condition when received. Fresh cod can be had almost any time; mackerel is excellent, but is in season in spring and early summer, and should be broiled. Halibut is bought in steaks, which are boiled or broiled, so, too, is sturgeon, which has a rather strong flavor, due perhaps to the fact that it is the scavenger fish of our waters. Salmon is in market all the year; it is boiled or baked.

Finnan haddie is smoked haddock, and requires only to be spread with butter and warmed through in the oven. It may be served with a white sauce also, and baked potatoes should accompany it.

There is a good deal in cleaning fish properly. They should be carefully scaled—if panfish—and put through several waters.

FOR THE COOK.

Grape Marmalade.—This is made of the grape pulp with the juice, unless that has been used for jelly. When fruit is not abundant marmalade may be prepared at the same time with jellies. Pick the grapes from the stems and rinse, then add a little water and cook till soft. Drain off the juice and rub the mass through the sieve, to remove all skins and seeds. Add to the pulp an equal weight of sugar and boil slowly with the juice half or three-quarters of an hour. If the fruit is extra juicy, or too much water has been added in cooking them, only half the juice need be added. Stir very often to prevent burning and be careful to not cook too long. I have found by experience that a cheaper, and to some, more desirable dish is obtained by using less sugar. To the pulp and juice of 1 gallon stemmed grapes use 2½ cups sugar. Follow the above directions and the result will be delicious.

East India Preserve.—Weigh equal quantities of brown sugar and good sour apples, pare and core the apples and chop fine. Make a clear syrup of the sugar, add the apples and the juice and grated rind of sufficient number of lemons to give it a good lemony taste, and then add ginger root, about ¼ lb to 5 lbs fruit, though this is according to taste. Boil till the apple looks clear and yellow. This will keep indefinitely by putting in ordinary jars, air-tight ones not necessary.

Preparing Ginger Conserves.—Wash and pare the roots, and cook them in enough water to cover them, until they are just tender. Do not allow them to become so soft that they will break in pieces. Drain, make a syrup of the water they were boiled in and sugar, using to every pound of ginger 1 lb sugar and 1 pint of water. Drop the roots into the boiling syrup, and keep them boiling for half an hour. Pour into small jars, and be sure there is plenty of syrup to cover them. When cold, cork and seal. They will keep for years. Cut in cubes they are added to cakes, puddings, ices, etc. A tablespoon of the syrup gives a fine flavor to a pudding sauce. The ginger is eaten also as it is, with a bit of cake or wafer. A good confection for the little folks is made by preparing the ginger in syrup as above, then dip it out, lay on tins and place in the sun to dry. Reduce the syrup by rapid boiling until it is thick, and pour into a bowl or jar. Each day pour a little over the ginger, until all has been absorbed. When the ginger is dry, store it in boxes, placing a piece of waxed paper between each layer. It will keep for years, and is an excellent sweetmeat.

Nut and Apple Salad.—This is very dainty for a luncheon, especially if served in cups of ripe, ruddy tomatoes. Boil together for 10 minutes, 1 cup English walnut meats, ½ teaspoon salt, a slice of onion, 1 bay leaf and a blade of mace. Then cool the nuts in cold water. Pare, core and chop into small pieces 2 large or 3 small sour apples. Mix with the nuts and cover and garnish with a cooked dressing made as follows: Beat the yolks of 2 eggs and to them put 1 tablespoon cold water, 3 tablespoons vinegar, ¼ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon dry mustard and a dash of red pepper. Stir constantly over hot water until very thick. Then remove from the fire and add 2 tablespoons butter creamed extremely soft. Chill thoroughly and lastly mix in 2-3 cup whipped cream. This delicious dressing may also be used for other salads by those who object to oil.

FUSSING OVER CHILDREN.

The coachman's rough and ready rule is not a bad one to judge by; if his horse eats he thinks there is not much wrong. If your young hopeful takes food well no great alarm need be felt; for in children the stomach is a quick-acting index to the general condition. Even with healthy and strong children there is danger if they are asked to much about how they feel, or hear too much about the wholesomeness or possible ill effects of this or that diet. Some of the foretold effects will very likely soon be observed by a sensitive child, more fussing follows on the part of an anxious parent, and the prophecy is presently in a fair way to fulfilment.

STAINS ON TABLE LINEN.

This is the season for guarding against permanent injury to the table linen from fruit stains and the like. Removal of the discoloration or weakening the damage before putting the articles in the wash will be found satisfactory. A little salt applied on the instant, supplemented by the pouring on of boiling water will remove wine stains. To efface grass stains, dampen the spot and apply cream of tartar, rubbing it well in. Javelle water is effective in removing fruit and berry stains. Its use should not be left to the discretion of an inexperienced laundress, however, since if in too great strength it will eat into and destroy the fabric.

Javelle water may be made as follows: Carbonate of potassium, four ounces; chlorate of lime, six ounces; water one gallon.

USEFUL HINTS.

Iron pieces of manilla paper, then paint them, and you will find you have something quite as good as oilcloth to tack behind your sink.

Do not keep ironed clothes on bars in the kitchen any longer than is necessary for thoroughly drying. They gather unpleasant odors.

Try turning a pan over your flatirons while they are on the stove. It is an excellent way to save fuel, as you can keep them hot with one-half the fire.

TO DESTROY ANTS.

Grease plates with lard, and set them where the insects abound. They prefer lard to anything, and will forsake even sugar for it. Place a few sticks around the plate for the ants to climb up by. Occasionally turn the plate bottom up over the fire, and the ants will fall in with the melting lard. Reset the plate, and in a short time the plague should have disappeared.

NEW FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Molasses Is Said To Be Beneficial For Them.

Many agriculturalists in Europe have long been convinced that molasses is an admirable food for horses and cattle, and their conviction is now stronger than ever, owing to certain experiments which have been recently tried, and which have proved eminently successful. Unfortunately, in some countries farmers have practically been debarred from using molasses in this way, owing to the fact that there is a duty on all saccharine material; but now, in France at least, steps have been taken to remove this obstacle, and, furthermore, the French Government has publicly notified agriculturalists that it will do all in its power to aid them in popularizing the new food.

The most notable experiments with molasses have been made by M. Decrombecque, a chemist, and M. Mannechez, a veterinary surgeon at Arras. They assert that chopped hay or grass mixed with molasses is an excellent cure for asthma, and furthermore, that food of this kind neither loads the stomach nor impedes respiration. They also think it likely that during digestion the sugar in the food produces alcohol and they say that, if so, the animal's health is bound to be benefited thereby.

Two other experts, MM. Dickson and Malpeaux, have also made experiments in regard to the effect of molasses on the general health, weight and milk of animals, and they have arrived at the following conclusions:—

First—That ordinary food mixed with molasses quickly increases the weight of sheep, pigs and cows; second, that animals which are fed in this way give more and richer milk than they did before; third, that molasses is an excellent food for horses, since they quickly acquire a liking for it, and apparently do not lose any of their strength, the only noticeable change being a slight tendency to stoutness; and, fourth, that molasses can effectively be used with food of an inferior quality since the animals will then readily eat it, whereas they would not care for it in its natural condition.

M. Albert Vilcoq, a French Professar of Agriculture, says that the French Government is acting very wisely in encouraging farmers to use molasses, but he points out that care should be taken not to give animals too much of it, as, owing to its heating qualities it may produce a deleterious effect if given too often or too abundantly. He says that those animals which are required to do much work or which are constantly in motion should receive a much smaller allowance of molasses than those animals which lead a lazy and sedentary life.

HIS PRIZE.

An amusing story, which may perhaps be entirely true, is told of a short-sighted but energetic member of the Russian secret police.

He was walking through a little-frequented street in St. Petersburg one night, when he spied, high up on a lamp-post, a placard.

"Aha!" he said to himself, scenting mischief on the instant, and alert for action. "That's one of those incendiary notices about his majesty the tsar! It must come down at once!"

With some difficulty, being of a stout build, he succeeded in climbing the post and dislodging the placard. He bore it to the ground, and there, peering at it by the light of the lamp, he read two Russian words, the English equivalent for which is the well-known legend, "Wet Paint."

The London Parks Committee has 3,815 acres under its control, with 800 gardeners.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

GREAT PRIZES THAT ARE LOOKING FOR OWNERS.

$60,000 Reward for a Navigable Airship—Something for the Peacemaker.

If Dumont, the young Frenchman who has just invented a steerable airship, were a Briton, he would be entitled to a prize of $60,000, besides his own profits. He would have won the "Melton Payne" award and a committee would now be settling up the conditions prior to handing him the money.

When Melton Payne, the famous amateur aeronaut died, he left a legacy of $60,000 in trust for the first British subject who should invent a practicable navigable airship. The prize has been tried for unsuccessfully by over a dozen men, and a good many thousands spent in the process. The nearest to success was Captain Green's attempt, which ended, however, in the serious accident to the inventor at Exeter, when

HE AND HIS MACHINE

collapsed.

A committee of experts is to be chosen to decide on the genuineness of any airship; and it is said that, strictly, the machine has to be heavier than air, and not floated by a gas balloon, and, if that is so, even Dumont's vessel would be barred. There will be a good many tumbles before that $60,000 is won.

There is $15,000 a year for life, and the residue to your heirs, waiting for you, if you are anything of a peacemaker. That is the prize offered by an eminent Swede—Mr. Edmond Neillssen—to anyone who shall be instrumental in persuading the Powers to give up war for good and all, and do away with armaments of every kind. It will take a great orator with very strong and original views to bring this off, and, according to rules, he must persuade Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy to do away with all soldier and sailor men, except the

BODYGUARDS OF THE COURTS.

Nothing is put in about the other nations, who would presumably follow suit.

A good many men have had a try for this result, the one nearest the mark being a famous London journalist. But they didn't succeed, and it looks as if that $15,000 would look for a claimant for a very long time yet. It is worth noting that the money which is held in trust is all in British Government bonds. When Mr. Neillssen dies, the money is to remain in trust till somebody wins it, no matter how long hence.

There is a certain $5,000 a year, outside all personal profits, standing ready for the man who finds a genuine cure for consumption. This is the gift of the late Sir John Bean, the famous physician and scientist. The Bean award amounts to $175,000 in Government stock. He left this legacy in trust, to be awarded to any British subject who may discover a cure that is considered genuine by a committee of the College of Physicians and the British Medical Council. The interest amounts to $5,000 per annum, and there are always plenty of starters working at the great problem, and a good many

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN SPENT

in the pursuit.

The cure, according to rules laid down by the will, must be able to heal seventeen cases out of twenty, all in the "second stage" of the malady. This is about the best bequest there is, for the great doctor calculated that, out of the 80,000 people that die of consumption every year in Britain alone, at least 68,000 would be saved. Besides that $175,000, it has been hinted more than once in high places that the man who can stamp out consumption will get a baronetcy at least, if not a peerage. For saving 68,000 lives a year he ought to get a dukedom.

A British prize, open to all the world, and "no favors," is the $25,000 offered by Mr. Henry Scudamore, the famous mountaineer, for the ascent of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Mr. Scudamore died two years ago, but the $25,000 is still open to be climbed for—balloons barred—by any man of any nation.

Everest, which is 29,000 feet high, or nearly as tall as two Mount Blancs piled one on top of the other, has killed seven would-be climbers during the last twenty years, and has baffled many scores more. That expert mountaineer, Mr. Wymper has made the best record, though not necessarily for the $25,000; but the summit has never been reached by mortal man, and it is doubtful if any human being could live for half an hour at such an altitude, even if he got there. But every now and then somebody has a try, seldom getting much more than half way up, however. The ascent, if successful, would cost about $1,000, and

TAKE A WEEK.

Although there is a cash prize for a practical submarine boat, it is not such a large one—$5,000; but it is intended to help an inventor, without much money of his own, to get his invention patented and exploited. Mr. Graham Shaw dedicated this prize for all time, ten years ago.

The rules are that the submarine must be able to stay under water at least two hours without rising, must travel seven knots an hour, and be able to carry and discharge torpedoes. It must also accomodate at least three men, must be independent of any other vessel, and steam as a motive power is barred. The prize is restricted to British subjects. There have been three or four attempts at a really sound submarine boat, but none have come off in England; and the boat that wins the prize must not be, in the opinion of experts, a copy of any foreign invention.

One of the oddest awards ever offered, and which is likely to stay an offer for a good

MANY YEARS YET,

is the $15,000 offered by the late Murray Price, the well known writer on "sociology." He left $15,000 in cash, to be awarded to any man who should be instrumental in bringing about the abolition of the Game Laws, which were Mr. Price's pet bugbear.

He also left a perfect library of manuscripts and information on the subject, which are at the service of anyone who likes to try for the prize and start the litigation. This is the will so strongly fought in the Probate Court by Mr. Price's heirs, who thought they could find better uses to put the money to; but the will was upheld, and the $15,000 is at the disposition of any energetic gentleman who can prevail on British Parliament to quash the Game Laws.

But among humanitarian awards—and there are plenty of them—the $25,000 dedicated by Mrs. Vaughan Pritchard is about the best. That sum will be paid over by the trustees to any man or woman who invents a substitute for the bit in a horse's equipment, and

MAKES IT UNIVERSAL

in Britain, in place of the present variety.

Hundreds of people have made "shots" at this prize, but they have not been able to get their ideas taken up, and it is said that there is absolutely no other way of controlling a horse. It is a rule that the substitute must not enter the beast's mouth in any way, and must not be spiked or studded.

In parts of Italy the horses wear a sort of bar across their noses instead of a bit; but though a few samples have been seen in Britain, the old bit holds its own, and that $25,000 is still waiting.

MARRIED BY NEWSPAPER.

Strange Story of Miss Creydt's Wedding in London.

In October last Miss Helene Creydt who was living at Cologne, inserted an advertisement in the Frankfurter Zeitung, to the effect that she was an orphan possessing some means, and desired to correspond with an honorable gentleman with a view to matrimony.

Franz Von Berger, alias Dr. Emmanuel Egon Borges, who is an Austrian by birth and an American citizen, replied to this in a letter written from an address in Cockspur street, London. He described himself as a professor of Harvard University, with a salary of 60,000 francs.

Correspondence ensued, and on December 23 the lady came to England and was met at Southampton by Berger, who brought her to London, and after telling her that she came up to all his expectations, and that he would marry her, placed a ring on her finger and asked her to accompany him to a registry office. They then went to a private house, where they went through a form of marriage in the presence of three men; but there was no trace of the marriage in the records of Somerset House.

Miss Creydt, believing that she had been legally married, handed to him some bank notes and shares to the value of £150, and he also induced her to pawn some of her jewellery. He then persuaded her to write and ask her brother for £50 on account of her interest under her father's will, and when the cheque came took it away and cashed it.

On April 1 she received a draft for £543, and placed it in her desk This draft Berger is alleged to have stolen, as he cashed it the following day at the Dutch Bank.

He then disappeared, but was traced to New York, and at Bow street, London, where the above facts were recounted, was remanded on a charge of stealing the £543 cheque.

HOW TO GET SLEEP.

A System by Which Repose May Be Obtained.

Firstly, the room must not be too warm; the bed clothes must not be too numerous, and the would-be sleeper must not have eaten unwisely or untimely. Then let him lie on his back and stretch to the utmost, trying to touch the head-board with his head and the foot-board with his feet, acts which will bring into use many muscles which have not been actively employed during the day.

While in this position raise the head half-an-inch and keep it there, breathing slowly and deeply about half as often as normally. So soon as the head becomes too heavy to hold in this position, which will happen at first in from one to two minutes, it should be dropped on the pillow and the right foot raised about half-an-inch while the full deep breathing is continued as well as the stretching for the two ends of the bed. When the fatigue of holding up the right foot becomes too great it should be dropped and the left foot raised in the same way. So soon as fatigue compels this to be dropped the trunk of the body must be raised while the weight is supported on the shoulders and heels.

So soon as this new position is the cause of too much fatigue turn on the right side and raise the head half-an-inch. Then, when the muscles of the neck are fatigued, and the head drops down, raise the feet as before and then turn to the left side and begin all over again.

In most cases sleep will come before all these movements have been gone through, but if it does not, then the sleepless individual must begin all over again, and by keeping up this system it will not be long before he succeeds in obtaining the desired repose.

A CHINESE JOKE.

An Incident of the Recent Boxer Troubles.

A strange state of mind evidently prevailed in Pekin during the Boxer outrages outside the walls, outrages which were momentarily expected to be repeated within the city limits. Everybody was preparing for a catastrophe, and nobody could be sure why. It all seemed like a huge practical joke, which could not be taken seriously, and yet it was serious, and everybody knew it was. There was apparent peace, with a certainty of coming trouble. The foreigners were gathering in places of safety, and the compounds they had left remained unmolested.

One incident curiously shows the combined lightness and frenzy of the public mind. On a certain evening a boy of about sixteen walked down a street, marking a door here and there with a circle of white chalk, before which he bowed solemnly.

Presently all the people came to their doors in a great state of excitement, and began to discuss the proceeding and debate as to what it might mean. The marked houses might belong to the friends or foes of the Boxers, the saved or lost.

Suddenly a man went up to the boy, seized him by the pigtail, and asked him what he meant. The bystanders were amazed at a courage which dared interfere with an emissary of the Boxers, and the boy himself tried to swagger a little, and brazen it out.

"What were you doing it for?" insisted the man. "Tell, or I take you to the police station."

Then the boy fell on his knees and owned that he was only doing it for a joke, to frighten the people. His success had exceeded his hopes.

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NOT GOING FISHING.

A citizen with a fishing rod over his shoulder was going up the street yesterday when a stranger called out:

Have any luck?

Fifty feet further on a second inquired:

Are they biting now?

At the next corner a third stopped him and asked:

I say, what'll you take for a ton of 'em?

A fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh had their say, and the eighth bore down upon him with:

Look here, old chap, you may laugh at the idea of crossing your bait, but it brings luck and I can prove it.

Speaking to me? queried the man with the rod.

Certainly.

What do you take me for?

Why, you are going fishing.

Who said so?

Haven't you got a fishing rod?

Suppose I have? If I saw you carrying a bar of soap home, would I argue that you were going to do the family washing?

But aren't you going fishing?

No, sir! This rod is to knock the sparrows' nests out of the eaves of my house. Funny how many people there are in this world who are interested in other folks' business.

PAYING FOR A PLEASANTRY.

It was a prisoner of great activity of speech who recently faced the magistrate in the Philadelphia Central Police Court.

"What is your name?" asked the magistrate.

"Michael O'Halloran," was the reply.

"What is your occupation?"

"Phwat's that?"

"What is your occupation? What work do you do?"

"Oi'm a sailor."

The magistrate looked incredulous.

"I don't believe you ever saw a ship," he said.

"Didn't Oi, thin?" said the prisoner. "An' phwat do yez t'ink Oi come over in—a hack?"

The Philadelphia Record says that it went hard with Michael O'Halloran after that.

GOOD OLD SCOTCHMAN.

A Scotchman went to London for a holiday. Walking along one of the streets, he noticed a bald-headed chemist standing at his shop door, and inquired if he had any hair restorer.

"Yes sir," said the chemist. "Step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. Testimonials from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top o' yer head a rub wi' it, and I'll look back the morn and see if ye're tellin' the truth."

The chemist returned the bottle to the shelf and kicked the errand boy for laughing.

The main wheel of a watch makes 1,460 revolutions a year, the central wheel 8,760, the third wheel 70,080, the fourth 525,600, and the escape-wheel 4,731,860.