

ing enormous burdens are proverbial; and it is surprising to see one of these poor Eastern porters quietly plodding his way up or down some hilly street with a perfect mountain of material piled upon his back. The loads they carry are most miscellaneous; but even old residents were lately astonished to see a "hamal" staggering along the Grande Rue de Pera with a large four-wheel carriage—all complete except the horses—lashed on to his porter's knot.

DENTISTRY ON A LARGE SCALE.—A short time ago the old male hippopotamus, an immense animal, in the London Zoological Gardens suffered much from a decayed tooth. Mr. Bartlett, superintendent of the gardens, determined to pull out the tooth. He ordered the blacksmith to make a pair of "tooth forceps," and a tremendous pair they were. The "bite" of the forceps just fitted the tooth of the hippopotamus. By skilful management, Bartlett managed to seize master hippo's tooth as he put his head through the bars. The hippo, roaring frightfully, pulled one way, Bartlett and the keepers pulled the other, and at last out came the tooth and hippo soon got well again.

The diet of the ancients differed greatly from ours. The ancient Greeks and Romans used no alcoholic liquor, it being unknown to them, nor coffee nor tea, nor chocolate, nor sugar, nor even butter; for Galen informs us he had seen butter but once in his life. They were ignorant of the greater number of our tropical spices, as clove, nutmeg, mace, ginger, Jamaica pepper, curry, pimento. They used neither buckwheat nor French beans, nor spinach, nor sago, tapioca, salad, arrowroot, nor potato and its varieties; nor even the common, but a sort of marshgrown bean, nor many of our fruits, as the orange, tamarind, nor American maize. On the other hand, they ate substances which we now neglect—the mallo, the herb, oxtongue, the sweet acorn, the lupin. They liked the flesh of wild asses, of little dogs, of the dormouse, of the fox, of the bear. They ate the flesh of paroquets and other rare birds, and of lizards. They were fond of a great many fish, and shell fish, which we now hold in no esteem. They employ as seasoning, rue and asafoetida.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A CABBAGE leaf in the crown of the hat is asserted to be a preventive of sunstroke.

A MAGNET powerful enough to carry more than twenty-two times its own weight was recently exhibited by M. Jamin, its maker, at a meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

A GREEN meteor, far brighter than any star or planet, and seeming to have a short tail, was seen by Commander Edmund H. Verney of the British man-of-war *Growler*, while on a recent cruise off Cape Matapan, the southern point of Greece. So that officer writes to *Nature*.

THE sole of the boot for summer should be of medium thickness, but rather thicker than thinner, so that the surface of the sole of the foot may be thoroughly protected from the ground and stones. The disadvantage of a thin sole is that it produces callosities at the bottom of the foot, at the parts corresponding to the bones where they are formed.

SUPPRESSION OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—It is said that the art of photography was discovered and practised with success in London 100 years ago, but was suppressed at the instance of the Government, who feared that if it became known it would be employed by forgers and counterfeiters of bank notes. It appears that there are in existence photographs taken 100 years ago, and now in the South Kensington Museum.

A STATEMENT of his researches concerning flax has recently been published in Europe by Dr. Oswald Heer, the distinguished botanist. It appears that flax has been cultivated in Egypt for about five thousand years. Curiously enough it is found in the ancient lake villages of the stone epoch in Switzerland, where no traces of hemp or wool have been discovered. It has been conjectured that the impossibility of shearing with the implements which they possessed, accounts for the absence of wollen fabrics among the lake dwellers; for the sheep, which is one of the oldest of domestic animals, was known in the stone period. The shore of the Mediterranean, according to Dr. Heer, was the original home of cultivated flax.

DOUBT has often been expressed as to the correctness of accounts of electric fire balls said to have been seen in thunder-storms. Mr. S. Broughton recently sent the following communication on the subject to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society: "At the request of Mr. Baxendell I communicate an observation of such discharge, seen during the approach of a storm, in 1854 or 1855, when walking from Altrincham to Temperley. On the edge of a cloud near the east horizon a flash of lightning was seen, and a ball, apparently the size of one from a Roman candle, shot upward through an arc of twenty or thirty degrees. I cannot say that it went to another cloud, but that would most likely be so, as my attention was taken up watching the progress of the electric ball."

EFFECTS OF VEGETABLE PERFUMES ON HEALTH.—An Italian professor has made some very agreeable medical researches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxidizing influence. The essences found to develop the largest quantity

of ozone are those of cherry, laurel, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel, and bergamot; those that give it in smaller quantity are anise, nutmeg, and thyme. The flowers of the narcissus, hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope, and lily of the valley, develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it only in small quantities. Reasoning from these facts, the professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts and in all places infested with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxidizing influence of ozone. The inhabitants of such regions should, he says, surround their houses with beds of the most odorous flowers.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.—The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledged. The method of putting it before them is, however, not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. I have found that corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape, placed before them is greedily eaten by them, with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their soon producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.—*Cor. Poultry World*.

STARTING BALKY HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: I have a plan that seldom fails to start the unruly animal in a few minutes, and if persevered in, generally effects a permanent cure, but it is too difficult of application to become generally useful. Have with you a small quantity of whole corn, and when a remedy is needed go gently to the horse's head with a handful, and coax him with caresses while he eats from the hand. Attempt to lead him, holding the corn a little way before him, and when he goes quietly and shows that his temper has subsided, leave him with his mouth full of corn, get in the vehicle and speak to him to go on, using quiet manners just as if nothing was wrong; and if he refuses apply the same treatment again, and again if necessary, until success attends. Perhaps it may not be clear to the reader what the difficulty is in applying this remedy. It is in the worse than balky disposition of the driver, who would rather succeed once in twenty times by passionately whipping, than nineteen times in twenty by gentleness. Only a gentle man can manage a balky horse, and while there are plenty of gentlemen in society, there are not so many gentle men in the treatment of animals.

WOODEN COLLARS.—The Maryland *Farmer* prints the following argument in favor of wooden collars: The present huge collar chokes the horse in Summer, and chills him through the lungs in Winter. A collar made of white basswood or other light, tough wood, would never heat, gall, or chill a horse. Experience has demonstrated that a hard wooden surface, polished and kept clean, is the safest, coolest, best and healthiest collar ever used. They will only weigh one-third as much as ordinary collars, and unite hames and collar in one. No rough surfaces are worked up; no sweat is absorbed to cook a scald; fresh air passes round the collar, evaporating the moisture and keeping the skin dry; the hair is not chafed and fretted. During the war, it was found necessary to remove an equipment factory in the South, 500 miles. The number of collars for the teams employed was insufficient by forty, which number was made of wood, polished, and tied on by ropes on each end. At the end of the tiresome journey, all the horses and mules that used the ordinary collars were severely galled—nearly ruined, and for a long time unfit for service; whilst those that wore the wooden collars were ungalled and ready for use as usual. Several planters, also being unable to procure collars during the war, made them of wood, and conducted their business with success, and comfort to their mules and horses.

GOLDEN GRAINS.

THE most noble feeling of the heart is true love.

A GREAT man will never be a disappointed man.

BEWARE of substituting quantity for quality in education.

COMPARE what you have done with what you might have done.

RESOLVE, and keep your resolution, choose, and pursue your choice.

HAPPINESS grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.

TROOPS would never be deficient in courage if they knew how deficient in it their enemies were.

SOME good, loving, self-sacrificing deed will transform the homeliest face into beauty and sanctity.

PLEASURE, like quicksilver, is bright and shy. If we strive to grasp it, it still eludes us, and still glitters.

THAT writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge, and takes from him the least time.

THINGS right in themselves are more likely to be hindered than advanced by an injudicious zeal for promoting them.

If a man deceives thee trust him not again. If he insults thee go away from him, and if he strikes thee thrash him like smoke.

In all your dealings be perfectly honest and upright, and as much as possible avoid all mistakes in the transaction of business.

GOOD WILL.—The good will of the benefactor is the fountain of all benefits; nay, it is the benefit itself—or, at least, the stamp that makes it valuable and current.

ONE of the saddest things about human nature is that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot and a castaway.

THOROUGHBREDS AND SNARLERS.—A thoroughbred dog will not yelp, even if you pluck him up by the ear. A snarler will be sure to set other dogs snarling, and perhaps biting.

NEW TRUTHS.—One great impediment to a rapid dissemination of new truths is, that a knowledge of them would convict many sage professors of having long promulgated error.

A MOTHER has no right to bring up a daughter without teaching her how to keep house, and if she has an intelligent regard for her daughter's happiness, she will pay her particular attention in this respect.

EDUCATION begins with a mother's or a father's nod, with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand or a brother's forbearance; with pleasant walks, and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good, to the Almighty himself.

HOW TO GET ALONG.—Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted.

Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say No. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

Young men, cut this out, and, if there be any folly in the argument, let us know.

FAMILY MATTERS.

ONE EGG CAKE.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one cup of sour cream, one teaspoonful of saleratus, a pinch of salt, and flour enough to make about as stiff as pound cake; flavor with lemon.

JENNIE'S CAKE.—One cup of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one half teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of saleratus and two cups of flour. Beat the ingredients well together, and bake in a moderate oven. A cup of raisins improves it. Use any kind of flavoring preferred.

SUGAR CANDY.—Of sugar, one-third; of water, two-thirds. For one pint of sugar put in one tablespoonful of vinegar, being careful not to stir it while boiling or it will grain. To tell when it is done put a little in cold water, and when it breaks off short and brittle it is boiled enough. Flavor with anything you please just as it is ready to take off. Have ready buttered pans to pour it into, and be careful it does not get very cold or it will not pull. Hickorynut kernels in part make an excellent variety. Be careful to boil it in tin or new porcelain, as it is easily colored.

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Wash the hands thoroughly, and then put on the gloves, and wash them, as though you were washing your hands, in a basin containing spirits of turpentine, until quite clean; then hang the gloves up in a warm place, or where there is a free current of air, which will carry off all the smell of the turpentine. Or make a strong lather of soap and warm water, in which steep a small piece of new flannel. Place the glove on a flat, clean and unyielding surface, such as the bottom of a dish; and having thoroughly soaped the flannel (when squeezed from the lather) rub the kid till all dirt be removed, cleaning and re-soaping the flannel from time to time. Care must be taken to clean every part of the glove by turning it in every direction. The gloves must be dried in the sun or before a moderate fire, and when dry, they must be gradually pulled out; they will then look as well as new. To clean colored kid gloves, have ready on a table a clean towel folded three or four times, a saucer of new milk and another saucer containing a piece of brown soap. Take one glove at a time, and spread it smoothly on the folded towel. Then dip in the milk a piece of flannel, rub it on the soap till it receives a tolerable quantity, and then with the soaped flannel commence rubbing the gloves. Begin at the wrist, and rub lengthwise toward the ends of the fingers, holding the glove firmly in the right hand. Continue this process until the glove is cleaned all over with the soap and milk. When done, spread them out, and pin them on a line to dry gradually. When nearly dry, pull them out evenly, the crossway of the leather, after which stretch them on your hands.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

- A HEAD-WIND—A sneeze.
- FLOATING capital—Venice.
- A CORN extractor—A crow.
- A SMART thing—A mustard plaster.
- A WATERSPOUT—A teetotal oration.
- A SERIOUS turn—Twisting one's neck.
- A PHOTOGRAPHER's epitaph—Taken from life.

THE mitten that never fits—The one you get from a lady.

A WELL-TIMED visit—Calling for the Queen's taxes on the Queen's birthday.

A MAN's dearest object should be his wife, but sometimes it is his wife's wardrobe.

A GERMAN has discovered a new industry that demands no capital and no special endowments in the mat trade. The way to obtain a stock-in-trade, he says, is to walk up to the front door of a dwelling-house, take a mat, go home and wash it, and then go back and sell it to the former owner. The profits are immense.

OUR PUZZLER.

1. REBUS.

A viscous gum and acid fruit,
If mix'd aright, proclaim
A city found in Canada,
Deserving highest fame.

S. MOORE, Quebec.

2. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first doth name a British King
Who bravely bore his woes,
When from his home to foreign shores
Led captive by his foes.

An instrument my second is
Of very ancient fame;
When lightly touched by bards of old,
Of love it fann'd the flame.

A country scorched by burning suns
My third will now be seen;
The heathen race, all deck'd in gems,
Yield to our noble Queen.

My fourth displays a warlike tribe
Inured to deeds of blood;
But Rome, led forth by Cæsar bold,
Its savage rage subdued.

My fifth will name a British Queen,
A mild and gentle one;
But whose brave armies took the field,
And noble victories won.

Primals and finals, downward read,
Two countries will bring to your view;
One claims the oldest pedigree,
The other to this is quite new.

WINDOVER WORKMAN.

3. DOUBLE ARITHMOREM.

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|------|-----|------------|
| 2001 | and | An a on O |
| 1101 | " | earn a |
| 253 | " | a torn one |
| 551 | " | teeyu |
| 101 | " | banner she |
| 200 | " | o boat |
| 150 | " | ran fugue |
| 2700 | " | Oacotea |
| 1102 | " | any terror |
| 1101 | " | pentoat |

In the initials and finals of the above words will be found the names of two unfortunate queens.

ANNIE EASTBOURN.

4. ENIGMA.

1.

A paper sent from London city,
Full of cuts and writing witty,
As well as many a clever ditty,
About the things of State.

2.

When brother James was one and twenty,
This, the guests, they had in plenty;
Till the bowl was dry and empty,
And they were all elate.

S. H. ENSOR.

ANSWERS.

91. SQUARE WORDS—

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| SALT | WHARF | LADLE | FLOW |
| ALOE | HAGUE | AGAIN | LYRE |
| LOSS | AGENT | DATED | ORBS |
| TEST | RUNIC | LEG | WEST |
| | | FETCH | ENDED |

92. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—Cæsar, Antony, Actium: thus—1, Canada; 2, AcCrington; 3, Egypt; 4, SilGO; 5, AssuUmption; 6, RomMey.

93. CHARADES.—1. Pict, your—(Picture). 2. Po, tent, ate—(Potentate). 3. Cam, o, mile—(Camomile).

94. DECAPITATIONS.—1. Oliver, liver, live, evil, vile, veil. 2. Glass, lass, ass, as. 3. Plate, late, ate, eat, at. 4. Finger, fringe, ring, gin, in. 5. Leave, lave, vale, ale, lea.