

This and That

STONEHENGE REVEALED.

Stonehenge seems to have at last divulged its own secrets, says the Christian World. For centuries its age, origin and purpose have been enigmas, but the recent exploratory work in connection with the leaning stone, which had become unsafe, has answered some of the riddles. Mr. W. Gowland, who had been superintending the raising of the slanting column to its original perpendicular, submitted his report to the Society of Antiquaries in London recently at Burlington House. The excavations at the base of the stone led, he said, to the discovery of some objects of interest, such as chips of flint pipes, bottles, buttons, a George I. half-penny and a James II. farthing—all in the superficial soil layers. More significant were the stone implements—axes, hammer-stones and mauls, found at a deeper level, and apparently used to break and polish the rude blocks into regular forms. These implements Mr. Gowland placed in the neolithic age, and they explained how the stones were fashioned. How the stone blocks were transported to Salisbury plain is a mystery left unsolved. The excavations afforded clear and conclusive evidence of the manner in which the blocks were set up and secured in their foundations. They were apparently slid into holes dug in the ground and gradually raised to a vertical position by means of levers and ropes, and then packed with logs, stone blocks and rubble. He had been confirmed in his conclusion that Stonehenge had been erected in the latter part of the neolithic age—in the period of transition from the stone to the bronze age, somewhere between 2000 and 1800 B. C. Stonehenge, continued Mr. Gowland, was erected not as a sepulchre, but as a place of sanctity dedicated to the worship of the sun, evidence of which was seen in the position of the heel-stone, which was placed so as to catch the first rays of the rising sun. Stonehenge was a temple of our rude forefathers, the sun worshippers of the neolithic age.

WHO WILL THANK YOU?

There is one thing which is worth remembering, and that is, No one will thank you for killing yourself. You may work yourself to death, and when you have done it people will call you a fool for your pains. What you are is of more importance than what you do. A strong, vigorous, courageous man or woman is esteemed and valued; but one who is helpless, feeble, fretful, and discouraged gets little comfort or consideration, even if it be admitted that the feebleness and helplessness is the result of useful work, and work done on behalf of others. Bad men are ungrateful, good men are forgetful.

The Providence of God makes persons responsible for the careful preservation

HOW THEY MANAGE.

Doctor's Wives Trained to Arrange Things.

Sometimes the wife of a doctor can bring her husband around when he don't know exactly how to help himself. The wife of a certain well known physician in Washington, D. C., concluded that coffee was the cause of the doctor's sleepless nights. She says, "He would retire and lie for hours unable to sleep a wink. I thought perhaps he was nervous from the coffee which he drank at his meals and suggested that he try Postum. To my surprise he objected most decidedly. I said nothing but the next morning made Postum coffee instead of the regular coffee and gave that to the doctor. I made it according to directions and it had a beautiful coffee color and flavor. He drank his cup and remarked that the coffee was unusually good that morning and asked for more.

From that time I served him Postum at every meal, and in the course of a week or two he showed such remarkable signs of improvement in health and strength that I told him he had been drinking Postum from the time he had begun to get better. You never saw such a surprised man. He said, "Well, if the good coffee I have had is Postum, and leaving off regular coffee has made such a change in my health, I never want any other kind in my home." Since then he regularly prescribes Postum to many of his patients and with good results." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

and the proper use of their powers. They have no right to needlessly throw away the energy which God has granted them. They have no right to expect others to take care of them while they neglect to take care of themselves. It is their right, their duty to guard themselves against excess, to avoid danger, to abstain from everything which can injure or destroy them, and to maintain themselves in vigor and strength for purposes of usefulness and blessing to those around us.

Take care of yourself. No one else can care for you. You must see to it that you have food, and raiment, and rest, and sleep, and protection, so that you will be fitted for the best and most lasting service, for the glory of God and the good of mankind.—H. L. J. H.

WHERE DYNAMITE IS MADE.

In the midst of a stretch of desolate sand dunes in Lake county, Ind., scarcely more than 30 miles from Chicago, is a spot which might well be the mecca of the anarchists. Everywhere is sand—and in beaches, hillocks, ridges and hills—and out of these drifting, shifting heaps rises smoke from the stacks of one of the largest plants in the country devoted to the manufacture of dynamite.

It is a plague spot to those who look upon it from afar, but to those mixing houses, nitrotrators, acid works, packhouses and magazines in the plant of nearly 500 acres it is a place where wages are good, where employment is steady and where—even through the atmosphere of unceasing watchfulness and care—the spirit of gossip and laughter and song may find its vent.

But watchfulness and care on the part of men have not sufficed to reassure the builders of such a plant for profit. Each building is separate from the others by wide spaces, in which sand embankments have been heaped as a further precaution against a possible explosion in one building communicating itself to another. Several tramway lines connect these structures, however, making the wide distances of small consequence in the matter of time. The whole plant is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, thus minimizing the dangers of fire, and, with these general precautions, the studied carefulness of employes in every department of the work is the price of safety in this ever menacing occupation of dynamite making.

As might readily be conceived, the machinery adapted to the manufacture of dynamite, nitroglycerine and gelatine has been slow in approaching perfection. It grown by steps almost as cautious as those by which the chemist has come to the knowledge of what will happen when he mixes two substances in a mortar. In the early days of chemistry the stroke of a pestle has sent a laboratory up in smoke or blown it to fragments for idle winds. To-day a chemical laboratory is a good fire risk, and the time may come when even a factory making dynamite will be allowed a site in a city block. That time has not yet come, however.

Nobel discovered dynamite in 1867—a discovery, however, which simply made nitroglycerine portable with comparative safety and capable of being exploded in a dry state.

A box of dynamite may be thrown from any height, or may sustain a violent shock without explosion. It is much safer than gunpowder when all possible conditions of shipment and storage are considered.

In the beginning dynamite was made by saturating wood pulp, sawdust or charcoal with nitroglycerine. Later it was found that kieselguhr, a silicious earth, spongy and compressible, was the best agent for absorption. It absorbs larger quantities of the liquid and holds it against evaporation.

In this form dynamite freezes easily, and it hardens past working at 49 degrees, on being warmed to 60 degrees or above, however, it regains its full force. In small quantities it may be burned without danger, in large bulk, however, it is likely to explode while burning. To explode it special detonating caps are used in the cartridge.

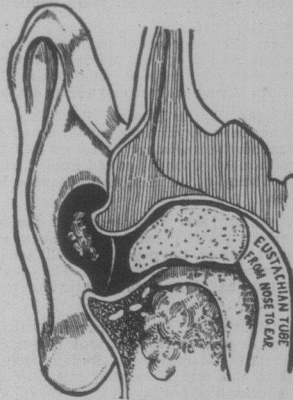
Another explosive agent used almost as extensively as dynamite, is blasting gelatine, a mixture of nitroglycerine and nitro-cotton, which is one of the most effective

HEAD NOISES

Those Distressing, Crackling, Hissing Head Noises.

Of the chronic ailments which distress humanity, none is perhaps less understood than those distressing head and ear sounds, none receive less sympathy. Very often such people are misunderstood by their friends, who tell them that there is nothing wrong with them, that they only imagine that they are unwell and that if they would brace up they would be all right.

This is very wrong. It only makes the poor sufferer worse. Instead of this they should receive the utmost consideration and all gentleness, kindness and sympathy. Because such troubles as these are located very close to the brain, they affect the nervous system and quite frequently result in the case ending up in the insane asylum. The wonder is that many more do not go distracted. Some have met with so much disappointment in their efforts to find relief, that they are in despair of ever being cured. On such as these I have frequently performed most remarkable cures.



Cross Section of Ear and Head Passages.

So many of my old patients used to write me after I had cured their Catarrh that their head and ear sounds had left them, that the ringing, buzzing, crackling, hissing and other noises had all gone, I came to the conclusion that these sounds were produced by Catarrh going up from the nose into the tubes of the ear. The success of my treatment has proved this to be conclusive, because when one's Catarrh is cured, these sounds are gone, never to return again.

I have proved conclusively that in a vast majority of cases these NOISES are caused by Catarrh. You may not have the slightest idea that you are a victim to this disease. The usual symptoms of discharge from the nose and throat, may not be present. But the germs have entered the inner passages of the ear causing inflam-

Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, Formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane St., BOSTON.

explosives. It is a tough, elastic, semi-transparent substance, more insensible to shocks than is dynamite, and it is necessary to employ for its explosion an especially strong detonator. It is insoluble in water, and this quality renders it specially suitable for subaqueous blasting.

Both dynamite and gelatine are packed in paper shells that have been dipped in paraffine. The packing of dynamite cartridges is done by hand, while gelatine is usually packed by machine.—New York Tribune.

TORPEDOES FOR OIL WELLS.

It is a common practice in Pennsylvania when an oil well ceases to yield freely to lower a charge of nitroglycerine to the bottom of the hole and explode it. By the use of such a torpedo it is usually possible to increase the output. In Colorado, however, the oil industry is sufficiently well established to show that the same practice does not work so well there. According to "The Engineering and Mining Journal"

it appears that the explosives not only retard the output, but in certain instances actually destroy the well. The theory of this negative effect in the Florence and other wells of Colorado is that the oil stratum penetrated is composed of porous and loosely compacted shales, through the crevices of which the oil percolates freely toward any adjacent opening, such as the drill hole, and the violent explosion of dynamite, instead of opening these liquid highways, seems to crowd back the mass until it becomes so compacted against the

membrane there, and partially closing up these tubes. This prevents the free passage of air and destroys vibration.

Head Noises Sooner or later invariably lead to complete or partial deafness.

- Do your ears feel full?
Do your ears itch or burn?
Is your hearing getting dull?
Is there a dull ringing sound?
Do the noises make you nervous?
Do you sometimes have headache?
If so, what part of the head?
Are there buzzing sounds heard?
Do you have ringing in the ears?
Is there a throbbing in the ears?
Are there crackling sounds heard?
Does your head feel dull and heavy?
Are there sounds like steam escaping?
Do the noises sound like an explosion?
Do noises in your ears keep you awake?
Are the noises like the hum of insects?
Do you have a heavy feeling over the ears?
Do the noises interfere with your hearing?
Are the noises worse some days than others?
When you blow your nose, do your ears crack?
Does taking a fresh cold increase the noises?
Do you think your hearing is becoming affected?
Are the noises worse in the day time or at night?
Do the noises resemble the sound of water falling?

If you are troubled with some of the above symptoms, mark them on this piece of paper, cut it out and mail to me, also write any other information you may wish to give me about your case; as soon as I receive your letter I will study it over carefully. This no trouble to me. I will then make a diagnosis, giving my opinion of your case, and if it be suitable for my treatment, will tell you just how much this course of treatment will cost. This I always make as reasonable as possible, leaving you perfectly free to think the matter over carefully, and then take the treatment from me or not, just as you consider best. Only a small effort on your part is required to relieve your mind of a world of anxiety. My advice is free for the asking.

Perhaps I may be able to do you good and relieve you of much suffering, and the more suffering I can alleviate, the happier I can make my fellow human beings, the fuller will be my reward in the Great Hereafter.

ENVY.

How mean and enfeebling it is! If another man has a finer house than ours, or a more attractive face or form; or has gained more wealth; or has surpassed in public speech; or has outdone us in gifts to a public object; or has achieved success when we have failed,—how praises of him fall on our ears like the roses of Faust's angels when they struck the demons and turned to hot flames! God forgive us, and help us to find happiness in sharing and appreciating.—R.

MESSES. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism, so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help. Your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May '97, and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months.

The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood. Yours gratefully, A. DAIRT. St. Fimothee, Que., May 16th, 1899.