SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

A novel device, one which seems to be regarded as a step at least in rendering railroad travel safer than it is at present, consists of an apparatus for automatically signalling a train at any given station on the line by the train despitchier at the directing point, which may be hundreds of miles away from the station at which it is desired to display the signal. The latter, however, is not intended to take the place of an operator; it is rather in the nature of an emergency signal, and a check upon the operator who may be engaged in other duties away from his instrument at the all-important moment. But not only this, the apparatus automatically returns a response to the despatcher, indicating that the signal has been set, and at the same time a bell is sounded to attract the attention of the operator, who is in this way notified that his immediate attentionat the wire is demanded. This mechanism is flexible in its ap-

that his immediate attention at the wire is demanded. This mechanism is flexible in its application, and there are many other important uses to whichit can be put.

The weight of testimony, thus far, in regard to the various methods proposed for rendering wood incombustible, or non-alterable by heat, appears to be against the claim that a building encumbered with inflammable substances can pass through such a test uninjured. It is known that the methods resorted to for preserving wood against fire are principally two, viz. the injections of saline solutions and the application of a paint or coating; the former has against fire are principally two, viz.: the injections of saline solutions and the application of a paint or coating; the former has been practically ineffective, and has even been pronounced by some as of dangerous tendency in the tests of wood of large dimensions, though the treatment may be applicable to pieces of wood of small size. It is remarked that, of all the various substances which have been brought forward for this purpose, the concentrated solution of phosphate of ammonia has proved the most valuable, the use of this substance, in fact, notwithstanding its high cost, possessing such peculiar advantages as to have recommended its employment in all cases where the matter of expense is not important. In the majority of cases coating with a brush is the really practical solution of this question, and according to Profs. Bondin and Denny of Ghent, the substance most suitable for use in this manner is the cyanide of pottassium and asbestos paint.

An interesting trial has been made in Germany with silk weavers' looms worked by electricity. By a cable of 190 feet in length, a one-horse power electric shunt motor, with 100 volts and four amperes, was put in motion, and the transmission for the weavers' looms was restricted by a communicator to seventy-two revolutions. Two

weavers' looms was restricted by a com-municator to seventy-two revolutions. Two municator to seventy-two revolutions. Two weavers' looms were put in motion, the result, as stated, being that the working by electricity was more satisfactory than that by means of caloric engines or gas motors, and that the swinging masses, otherwise necessary for the working on a small scale, can be dispensed with. The German papers think the results named show that house industry could easily be made to flourish by the transmission of electric power, and this all the more, as electricity can be transmitted equally well under any temperature. Forther trials in this direction are being made, also, with long-running dynamo machines, without the use of the communicator, for some looms even without shafting, therefore, with direct impulsion of the electric motor at the loom by friction rollers, &c.

Referring to the fact that photographs of

fore, with direct impulsion of the electric motor at the loom by friction rollets, &c.

Referring to the fact that photographs of the moon, taken at full, give that body an egg-shaped appearance, with the small end politifig toward the earth, a recent writer argues that this goes to prove that planet's non-globular shape, as was indeed to be expected. According to this writer's reasoning, matter at the surface of the moon is acted upon by two important forces—the law of gravity would arrange the matter in a globe around the centre, the moon alone considered, and the attraction of the earth, being always exerted in the same direction relative to the moon's centre, would constantly draw all fluid or plastic matter to the side next the earth; the sun shines not less than 325 hours consecutively on any given point on the moon's surface, and it is not probable that water on the surface would remain frozen undors ench continued sumbhine, so that doubtless the fluid parts of the moon's surface, obeying the constantly acting force that generates the tides on the earth, have long since gathered themselves together on that side of the moon mearest the carth. This idea, it is claimed, is not inconsistent with anything developed by the shadow of the moon in eclipses, nor with any known fact.

Pew instances of modern industrial growth any known fact. Yew instances of modern industrial growth

in any one apocialty are more surprising than that of the manufacture of artificial dyestuffs. In England, France, Germany

and some other countries, but especially in Germany, this industry has attained such prodigious growth that in some cases the extensive works resemble a small town or village. This appears from the published statistics of one of these plants—that of the Farbwerke, at Hoechst-on-Nain, where are employed some 1,900 workmen, 50 foremen, 0 engineers, besides 36 clerks and 57 chemists. The works cover an area of 726,000 square yards, and from one end of the works to the other the distance is 3,300 feet. Besides a great variety of dye stuffs, the acids employed in their production are also manufactured, amounting in one year to 23,108,000 kilograms of sulphuric acid. 12,800,000 of other acids, and 3,024,000 of coal tar products.

of other acids, and 3,024,000 of coal tar products.

A new ore concentrator has been devised which operates by crushing the material to about a quarter of an inch in size, and which, exposed to the action of powerful magnets, separates the particles of iron ore. The particles of ore are again crushed to a finer state and again exposed to magneticaction, resulting in a concentrated condition of the iron. It seems that the first large forging press that ever was made is now in full workat the armor plate manufactory in Sheffleld of John Brown & Co. It is described as 4,090 tons, and is worked by 2,000 horsepower pumping engines, and commanded by power travelling cranes capable of lifting 150 tons. At the works of Krupp, also those of Schneider & Co. in France, similar processes are now at contract of the second of the processes are now at a work, and one has been erected at the Terni works in Italy, where the forging of guns and armor plates is largely carried on. A 4,000-ton press has also been made for a Chatillon company.

Her Mother's Trave.

She was only a little lame girl, with thin, pinched cheeks, great melting eyes, and a general look of sorrow and suffering around her. Her poor and old-fashioned clothes, pokey little bonnet and threadbare jacket not only spoke of poverty but told of a neglected and wretched home. The mean at the cemetery had seen her around many times since the spring weather had made a visit to the burial ground pleasant. Not that she appeared to be interested in the fine monuments, the flower decked lots or the beautiful graves. She never cared to notice them. She always limped her solitary way to a quiet corner of the single grave section, where, seated upon a neglected mound she would stay for hours, thinking, quietly crooning to herself, oblivious of her surroundings and seemingly careless as to who might see her, and indifferent to what was going on in other parts of the beautiful grounds.

The other morning she was at her post a secon set the gates were expended and the care. She was only a little lame girl, with thin,

The other morning she was at her post as soon as the gates were opened, and the cemetery keeper watched her painfully hobbling along to her accustomed seat, and saw her reverently place upon it a little handful of poor, tawdry blossoms and daisies. It was a small and petty form of decoration, but there could be no question about the purity of the sympathy which prompted her to decorate an unmarked grave.

Taking a bunch of exquisite roses in his hand the man followed the little girl to the place where she was seated, and, handing them to hier said:—

"Look here, sis, this won't do. I cannot have a little girl like you moping away by The other morning she was at her

them to her said:—
"Look here, sis, this won't do. I cannot have a little girl like you moping away by yourself in this dull place. You must come up to the top of the hill and see all the nice people; I'll find you a seat, little one, and then, when you're tired of being among all the fine folks and pretty flowers, you can take your boquet and go home."

"Oh, please, sir, let me stay where I am. My dress is old and shabby, and I should be ashamed. I thank you for the roses. They are very sweet, and—may I lay them on the grave instead of taking them home? They are too pretty for me, but are not too good for her."

"Why, little girl, how you talk. Whose grave do you wish to lay them on."
"On my mother's."
The man turned away. Tears were in his eyes. The child's sorrow unmanned him.

Recently I was looking around the lots then the cometery keeper came by.
"How goes your little lame protegee?"

Insked.

"I went down to the hospital to see her last night," he replied, "and she will never come here again until it is to be laid by her mother's side. She was dying when I left her, and as I pressed her little worn hand' in bidding her good-by she said: 'Thank you for the flowers. The angels have told me that mother was grateful for them."

Short, atout women should not wear frills around the edge of their bodices.

THE LADIES' JOURNAL GREAT FALL COMPETITON. **BIBLE**

Again THE LADIES' JOURNAL comes before its patrons with another Competition, number 29, and asks for it the careful attention rves. It comprises one of the largest est assorted lists the publisher has ever and best assorted lists the pholisher has ever been able to get together, and goods the value and quantity of which have never before been offered by any publisher in the Dominion. Throughout the number of years he has been pushing this enterprise the proprietor has endeavoured to treat all competitors in the

most equitable manner possible, as thousands can testify.

The questions are as follows: Where in the Bible are the following words first found: 1st World, 2nd Flesh, 3rd Dryn.

FIRST REWARDS. First one nn Elegant, Upright, Rose-woed Pikaso. Sou 00 Next one a Lady's Bicycle latest improved Machine. 130 00 Next Five Each, One Lady's Fine Gold Filled Watch, Hunsting Case, beautifully engraved good movement, full jewelled, value \$50 00 Next Five cach, one Fine handsomely chased Cake Basket, \$5.00 25 00 SECOND REWARDS.

First each a handsome Family Sewing Machine with all latest improvements, walnut case, &c., \$70.00..... £210.00 Next three each, Fine Black Cash-mere Bress Longth, Value \$16.00... Next Ten, each beautifully bound Re-vised Edition Testament, morocco covered, with gift edges, \$2.00...... Next Fifteen, each one dozen Quadruple Plate Tempoons, extra quality, \$5. \$ 75 00 TRIRD REWARDS.

Next Twenty-One Each a Lady's Fine Miver Watch, Excellent movement Value \$15 Each.

Next Fifteen, Each a Set of Dinner Knives.—one doz—in a neat case, Value \$10. Perert Spoons, \$1.50.

Next Fifteen, each one volume of Life in the Highlands, written by Queen Victoria, \$3. FOURTH REWARDS.

Next Six, an Extra Quadruple Plate Silver Tea Berrice (f. pieces,) satin finish, a beautiful set, \$10....... Next Twenty, each a beautiful bound volume of War in Southn, \$1..... FIFTH REWARDS.

SEVENTH REWARDS.

SIXTH REWARDS

SEVENTH REWARDS.

Mext one handsome Fren's Music Box, plays ten airs, Harp, Harmonica and Piccolo, changes air at will, in handsome Rosewood Case, with instance of the second case, with second case,

EIGHTH REWARDS.

ment, \$15.

Next Five, each a beautifully bound Gift Book Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, \$7.

NINTH REWARDS.

TENTII REWARDS.

showy, choice article, \$15................................... \$90 co. All persons competing must send with their answers, one dollar, for which The Ladies' Journal will be mailed to any address for one year. The Journal has been enlarged to 28 pages and a handsome cover added, making it one of the most attractive publications on the continent for the money. There is something in each issue to interest every lady, young or old, and you will find even if you do not get any of the above prizes, that you have received your dollar's worth in The Journal.

The competition will close on the 31st of December next, and fifteen days will be

The competition will close on the 31st of December next, and fifteen days will be allowed for the receipt of letters from a distance, which must bear post mark not later than the above date.

The names and full addresses of the winners of the prizes will be published in The JOURNAL immediately at the close of competition. The publisher has thousands of highly complimentary letters from the winners. petition. The publisher has thousands of highly complimentary letters from the win-ners of prizes in previous competitious. Address, Editor Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada.

Notice to Prize Winners.

Successful competitors in applying for their prizes, must in every case state the number of the competition in which they have been successful, and also the number and nature of the prize won. Attention to these particulars will facilitate matters, and save a good deal of time and trouble. Prize winners must invariably apply in the same hand-writing in which the original answer was sent, so that the letter and application may be compared before the prize is given out. The following sums must accompany applications for prizes, whether called for at the office or delivered by express or freight: the office or delivered by express or freight:

—Pianos, \$20: Sewing Machines, \$2: Silver
plated Tea Service, \$1.50; Gold Watches,
Silk Dresses \$1; Other Dress Goods, 50c;
Cake Baskets, 50e; Rings, 10c; Books,
Brooches and other small prizes, 10c; Books,
Brooches and other small prizes, 10c; Family Bibles, 50c; Dickens' and Eliot's Works,
50c; Tea and Dinner Sets, \$1.00; Water
Pitchers, Berry Dishes, Salvers, Lamps, 50c;
Knives, 25c; Guns, \$1; Breakfast Cruets,
Spoons, 20c; Music Box, \$2: Forks, 10c.
We have had the above notice standing in
The Journal for several months, and yet in
revious councetitions we have had and are

THE JOURNAL for several months, and yet in previous compositions we have had and are having daily me end of trouble to find the names in our lists of winners, who have neglected to comply with these simple requests. Those who do not in future state clearly and distinctly the name of the prize they are applying for, number of it in the competition as well as the number of the competition (given clearly at head of this list,) we will positively not take any notice of their letters. Now no one need be offended as all have fair warning. It is surely, only right and proper Now no one need be offended as all have fair warning. It is surely, only right and proper that each person receiving a prize will at once on its receipt acknowledge it by the very next mail. It will help us and not hurt the prize winner in the least to show the prize to their friends and neighbours and tell us when writing just what they think of the prize they win. All applications for prizes must be received within thirty days after the list has been utulified. after the list has been published.

Owing to the excessive price of rye was wheat in making bread for the army.