

pour in each egg by itself so that they may not form a mass; scatter over the yolks of each a pinch of fine salt and a dust of pepper, throw the white belonging to each egg over the yolk with a tablespoon, and as soon as it is nearly congealed, remove the egg to the platter; if it cooks too slowly, dip over the egg some of the hot fat.

To FRY EGGS HARD.—Proceed as above, leaving the spider on the fire; dip the hot fat over each egg until sufficiently cooked.

BURGARDIEN'S PASTE GLUE.—M. Burgardien, of the Museum of Narbonne, has given his name to a cement of great value, which is, however, nothing more than silicate of potassa. It is used to join or solder together various broken things, such as iron, blocks of stone, marble or wood, of the largest size, or the most delicate fragments of statuary, vases, mosaics, pottery, glass—in short, almost anything. With a small brush spread the silicate of liquid potassa over the surfaces to be joined, then press them together as closely as possible. After being kept in this position for a short time, they adhere perfectly; one may even strike the articles a considerable blow without breaking them. Neither fire, water nor ice affects this artificial adhesion.

BLEACHING LINEN.—The best method of bleaching or restoring whiteness to discolored linen is to let it lie on the grass, day and night, so long as is necessary, exposed to the dews and winds. There may occur cases, however, when this will be difficult to accomplish, and when a quicker process may be desirable. In these cases the linen must be first steeped for twelve hours in a ley formed of one pound of soda to a gallon of soft boiling water; it must then be boiled for half an hour in the same liquid. A mixture must then be made of chloride of lime with eight times its quantity of water, which must be well shaken in a stone jar for three days, then allowed to settle; and being drawn off clear, the linen must be steeped in it for thirty-six hours, and then washed out in the ordinary manner. To expedite the whitening of linen in ordinary cases, a little of the same solution of chloride of lime may be put into the water in which the clothes are steeped; but in the employment of this powerful agent great care must be exercised, otherwise the linen will be injured.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

CREOSINE, a substance produced in the manufacture of paraffine, is used at Vienna as a substitute for beeswax in medicinal preparations.

A SUBSTITUTE for linseed oil has been made by a French chemist, who claims that it will not, like the former, deteriorate under the action of the weather. He calls the substance amilimulle.

THE superintendent of the Cinchona plantation, established in India, at Ootacamund, for the production of quinine, is called the Government Quinologist—rather a ridiculous title, as it seems to us.

PLANT BAROMETERS.—A Prussian horticulturist has made some interesting observations, which tend to show the usefulness of certain plants as weather guides. Thus he finds that the different varieties of clover contract their leaves on the approach of rain; when the leaves of chickweed unfold, and its flowers remain erect till midday, fair weather is at hand; but the closing of the flowers of the wood-anemone in icate that rain is imminent. His studies extend to many other plants than those we have mentioned.

DISCOVERY OF PILE-DWELLINGS.—An interesting discovery has recently been made by Dr. Jentsch of remains of pile-dwellings in the bed of the Elster near Leipzig. These traces of pre-historic man, which are so common in the lakes of Switzerland, and of some other parts of southern Europe, are very rare in Central Germany; and, as far as we remember, no indications of the practice of building upon piles have hitherto been found so far north as Leipzig. In the immediate district no traces of its pre-historic inhabitants have previously been met with. These remains, which were discovered during some operations in the bed of the river at Pflugwitz, consist of a number of oaken piles sharpened at the bottom, which have been driven into a bed of clay in rows, and a number of oak trunks lying horizontally in the same level as the upper end of the piles. The whole was covered by a considerable thickness of loam. The lower jaw of an ox, fragments of the antlers of deer, long bones of some mammal not yet determined, and shells of freshwater mussels have been found, besides pieces of charcoal and rough pottery; and in the loam about five feet below the surface there were two stone axes with ground edges.

THE extreme unhealthiness of the Roman Campagna, is not overcome by the efforts of sanitary science, so much so that it is eventually to the abandonment of Rome as the capital of Italy. So says Surgeon Charles F. O'Dham, of the British Indian army, a highly competent authority, in a letter to the London Times. The deadly nocturnal atmosphere of the tract extends to the imperial city itself. The writer attributes its origin to the superabundance of stagnant water. The Campagna is not made unhealthy by mephitic vapors from decaying vegetable or by poisonous ingredients of the soil, but solely by lack of drainage. By day the most

pestilential spots may be visited without peril, but the dank chill which comes on at nightfall seems to carry death with it. "This is the poison of the Campagna, and doubtless that of the Upias valley was the same." A writer in the Saturday Review says, "The visitor in Rome who has gone out snipe-shooting of an autumn morning will remember well those low banks of dense gray vapor which hung over each bit of swamp and marsh, and made him shiver as he crested them, in spite of his brandy and quinine. The fact was, as these vapors too plainly told him, that there was water around him everywhere."

As is well known, the warmth of the climate of Great Britain is ascribed in great degree to the bent brought eastward across the Atlantic by the Gulf Stream, which flows as a warm current amid the surrounding cold of the ocean. Prof. Geikie, who lately entered upon the duties of the professorship of geology founded by the late Sir Roderick I. Murchison at the University of Edinburgh, commented in his inaugural address, upon the inexcusable ignorance of many educated men concerning scientific facts, and said, "I remember being much impressed with this, when, as a boy, I met among the hills of Skye a man who had not long taken his Master's degree at Cambridge, and who had retired to that remote region for the purposes of further study. We happened to get into conversation regarding the origin of the mild climate of Scotland. On being questioned, I referred to the influence of the Gulf Stream. My friend, however, had never heard of a Gulf Stream, refused to believe it to be more than one of what he called my 'geological speculations,' and would hardly even credit the schoolmaster, who, when appealed to, gravely assured him that he had heard of the Gulf Stream before I was born." Events of this kind happen still. Some time ago, before Prof. Tyndal's visit to America, a leading lawyer at the New York Bar, bearing his name mentioned, asked a friend of the writer, with much apparent surprise, "Who's Tyndal?"

PORTABLE AIR-CHAMBERS FOR DIVERS, MINERS, &c.—The employment of divers in the construction of harbors and forts, and of miners and others, in asphyxiating atmospheres, is a subject which now demands careful consideration. It is well known that work of this nature is carried on to a much greater extent than formerly, and that the apparatus now in use for supplying them with pure air is faulty in its construction, expensive, and very liable to get out of order. Various suggestions have been made, observes the Medical Times and Gazette, for simplifying and improving the apparatus generally used by divers. As in other occupations injurious to health, the workmen themselves are generally opposed to any innovations, and though to some extent aware of the risks they incur, are prepared to encounter them; the only stipulation on their part being that they shall receive proportionate remuneration. Captain Desarrouze has recently exhibited in the Catacombs of Paris a safety-apparatus, for preserving life in an atmosphere of carbonic acid. A minor carries on his back a knapsack filled with pure air; from this a tube is conveyed to the mouth, and the nostrils are closed by a syringe. The lamp fastened to the miner's chest is also connected with this portable air-chamber. In this way the man and his light are perfectly independent of the surrounding atmosphere in which he is working, so that he can work with impunity in a fatal atmosphere of firedamp. The knapsack is itself connected by a tube with a large reservoir of air at some distance from the fatal atmosphere. In this way the miner or diver obtains a constant interchange of pure air from his own resources, and does not require to pump it from a distance.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

A SCOTTISH terrier, advertised in Indiana, is "a wag tail, and a fight."

WIKEN is a milkman like a riddle? When he is a Cremona (cream owner.)

"THAT'S my impression," as the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.

ALDER-MEN is not a synonym for wooden heads, though they form together a board.

STANDING MIRACLE.—The maintenance of a wife and a family of children on the stipend of a Curate.

It is reported that a son of Brigham Young is going to marry a newly-established female seminary.

A SCHOOLBOY remarks that when his teacher undertakes to "show him what is what," he only finds out which is switch.

"Who are the peacemakers?" asked a young Sunday-school teacher of her class of boys. "The police," replied one of the lads.

BOXES, it is said, govern the world—the cartridge-box, the ballot-box, the jury-box, and last, though not least, the bonnet-box.

If a man named William marry why is he pretty certain to be bonnycock?—Because his wife will always have a Will of her own.

A GERMAN veteran was recently bitten by a mad dog in his artificial leg, with the sole effect of being enabled to walk more rapidly than before.

WHAT is the difference between a good dog-show and a bad one?—When it is a good one

the dogs go to the show, but if a bad one the show goes to the dogs.

"VEN I locht my wife," said a dweller near St. Louis, "every one of my neighbors offered me another; but ven I locht my horse, not one of dem offered me oven a colt."

An applicant for a pair of boots, at one of our shoe stores, was asked what number he wore, and replied, as soon as he could recover from his surprise, "Why two, of course!"

An original Pennsylvania editor comes out fairly and squarely. He calls his paper "An aily old sheet, devoted to wind, wickedness, and other religious matters. Vox Populus, Vox Belzebub."

An old stager was compelled by his worthy spouse to "join the cold water army," which he did, protesting never to touch a drop of anything else except in sickness. He has never been well since.

A PLEASANT little reunion was quite upset, recently, by one of the children asking, in a painfully audible tone—"Mamma, why did you tell me not to say anything about Mr. Jenkins' eyes? He hasn't got any."

THE Dandery News says: There was a fight between Danbury and Norwalk roosters in this place on Friday. The pain every good citizen must feel over such a brutal display is somewhat mollified by the fact that our rooster looked.

A "Young lady" wishing for a situation, was recently interested in an advertisement for some one to do "light housekeeping." So she wrote to the advertiser asking where the lighthouse was, and if there was any way of getting to shore on Sundays.

ONE of the little pleasantries of the "gods" at the Dublin Opera House consists in throwing on the stage a bouquet, to which a piece of twine is attached. When the prima donna goes to pick up the nosegay it is suddenly drawn up again, amidst the roar of the "devil's."

A BEGGAR posted himself at the door of the Chancery Court, and kept saying, "A penny, please, sir! Only one penny, sir, before you go in!"—"And why, my man?" inquired an old country gentleman—"Because, sir, the chances are you will not have one when you come out."

A LADY with an unmusical voice insisted upon singing at a party.—"What does she call that?" inquired a guest.—"The Tempest," I think," answered another.—"Don't be alarmed," said an old sea-captain present. "That's no tempest; it is only a squall, and will soon be over."

An old minister enforced the difference of opinion by this argument: "Now, if everybody had been of my opinion, they would all have wanted my old woman." One of the deacons, who sat behind, responded, "Yes, and if everybody was of my opinion, nobody would have had her."

"It is my candid opinion, Judge, that you are an old fool," said a Sacramento lawyer to the Court. The Judge allowed his mildly beaming eye to rest upon the lawyer for a moment, and then, in a voice husky with suppressed emotion and tobacco juice, said, "And it's my candid opinion that you are fined one hundred dollars."

SOMEbody has utilized pet and other names thus: For a printer's wife, Tim; for a sport's wife, Betty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Netty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peggy; for a carpenter's wife, Mat-tie; for an auctioneer's wife, Ed-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridge-it.

A WORTHY baronet in one of the midland counties was lately returning home in the evening from a visit, and found his seat in the dog-cart rather cooler than he expected. His coachman, being attired in his livery great-coat, was despatched by his master to let him put it on, and to take his lighter one, as he would not feel the cold so much. On the baronet's arrival at home and ringing the bell, the footman on opening the door, and without looking who was in the great-coat, says, "So you have left the old D—l behind?" "No," exclaims the baronet; "the old D—l is here, and he gives you a month's warning!"

A BASHFUL young man wrote an avowal of love to a lady and waited an answer through the mail. He got the letter next evening, and hurrying to his boarding-house with it, was on the point of reading it, when some one came to the door, and he was obliged to shove it quickly into his pocket. He next went to a saloon, and taking a position in a retired corner, was about to open the missive, when the passing to and fro of strangers made him more timid, and he again shoved it into his pocket and slunk outdoors. He tried several places with no better success, and finally returned home, and at once went to bed, where he remained in a state of awful suspense until a noise was heard in the house; and then, being assured that he was entirely free from interruption, he stole quietly out of bed, opened the letter with trembling fingers, and through a mist of tears saw that he was indebted to one of our druggists for five bottles of pomade, \$2.75.

An editor in Reading advised the other day that he "would take a good box in payment of one year's subscription of his paper." The next day forty-three dogs were sent to the office. The day afterward, when the news had spread out into the country, some hundred farmers had sent two dogs apiece by express, with eight baskets full of puppies, all marked C. O. D. In

the meantime the offer found its way into neighboring States, and before the end of the week there were eight thousand dogs, tied up with ropes, in the editor's front and back yards! The assortment included all the kinds from blood-bounds down to poodles. A few hundred broke loose and swarmed on the stairways and in the entries, and stood outside the sanctum and howled, and laid light, and sniffed under the crack of the door as if they were hungry for some editor. And the editor climbed out of the window, up the waterspout and out on the comb of the roof, and wept. There was no issue of the paper for six days, and the only way the friends of the eminent journalist could feed him was by sending lunch up to him in balloons. At last somebody bought a barrel of arsenic and three tons of beef, and poisoned the dogs; and the editor came down only to find on his desk a bill from the mayor for eight thousand dollars, being the municipal tax on dogs at one dollar per head. He is not offering the same inducements to subscribers now, and he doesn't want a dog.—Max Adeler.

OUR PUZZLER.

57. CHARADES.

- 1. My first is part of a plant, my second a plant; my whole a plant.
2. My first a bird; my second a fish; my whole an insect.
3. My first a useful article reversed; my second is also useful; my whole is very useful.
4. My first is often endured for friendship, my second we must endure, whether liked or not; my whole is never voluntarily endured.
5. My first must be my second; and my whole a species of my second.
6. My first is changeable; my second a trap that catches the fickle; my whole is changeable.

LESLIE HOLMES.

58. SQUARE WORDS.

There are twelve different names attached to my first. Some like this the best, some say that's the worst; But when I go to my second, I care not for choice, If I only hear music, sweet intoned by the voice. But I, my third, get such a delightful—what is it? Why my fourth, as when the Queen pays a visit. You, I'm refreshed, like my fifth, when they drink at the brook. Named by the sweet singer heaven never forsok.

ii.

Despised is my first, by both you and me; My second is void, and always empty; My third we detest, his influence abhor; My fourth's done by statesmen, and then becomes law; My fifth is connected with the Bill for Reform, Which has been debated with something like of storm.

T. G. RITCHIE.

59. DECAPITATIONS.

Whole I am a criminal for a lady's dress; Behead me, I wander through the land, refreshing man and beast; Behead again, I belong to the "thousand natural his that flesh is heir to;" Curtail, behead and separate, I am a Roman numeral.

ii.

Whole, I am sought after by ladies, clergymen and lawyers; Beheaded, I am a possessive pronoun; Transposed, I am ever present, never absent; Curtailed, I am the answer a lover dreads to hear; Transposed, I am one of the "Last words of Marmion;" Curtailed, I am an exclamation.

ANSWERS.

53. CHARADES.—1. LITTLE. 2. Dun-stable. 3. SQUARE WORDS.

Table with 4 columns: 1, 2, 3, 4. Rows: FIGHT, DAVIS, MALTA, AFRICA; IDLE, ARISE, ADOR, FLORE; CLARE, VIDA, LORE, ROBERT; HERS, ISLET, TURIN, REFUL; TENS, SEATS, ARENA, CERULE.

55. ENGLISH TOWNS.—1. Strat-ford. 2. Black-burn. 3. Gaa-ling. 4. Rosedale (chord-ale). 5. Seamer (Seamro). 6. Thrapstone (Hart-stone). 7. Foot-sham. 8. Rothbury (Rot-bury). 9. Wilsingham (Laws-giu-hama). 10. Wat-her-by. 11. Ha-stice-den. 12. Staley Bridge. 13. Glossop. 14. Skip-toa. 15. Sunder-land.

56. TRICKS OF PLAY.—1. Retained for the defence. 2. Lot on parle Francais. 3. Turkish Bath. 4. One Hundred thousand Pounds. 5. The seven can Brothers. 6. Young Dwarf. 7. Nandyke Brown. 8. A Doubtful Victory. 9. The Fast Family. 10. Much Ado About Nothing. 11. Meg's Diversions. 12. She Stoops to Conquer.