de and the end yenne pepper; flesh side, then hanging in the s cannot reach and will be a

destroy weeds

ur of sulphur the clear part edy walks. I as certainly em.

to each five er; let water the candles

e it into a butter one

re rats can overed or

n the end s a recipe ith some

ng water; train the salt one ounds whiting een pret over a ed with e; stir it It should be put on hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. Brushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of job required. It answers as well as oil paint for brick or stone, and is much cheaper.

## EDISON'S ELECTRIC BELT.

THE WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY—CURES BY ELECTRICITY AND ABSORPTION.

The discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity may be considered as the culminating point in the history of electricity during the last century.

With the begining of the present century a new era commenced in electric science. Galvanism, as it was called, was origin-

ated by Galvin, an anotomical professor, at Pavia.

The popularity that has followed its introduction for the cure of disease is but the result of partial demonstration of what it can accomplish. We find electricity is now recommended and applied by the medical profession, who a few years ago would have scouted the idea of its use as a remedial agent as simply ridiculous.

A sentiment of pride overcomes us when we think of this triumph of human intelligence. By its discovery the most complete concealed secrets of nature are revealed, and the most redoubtable and most mysterious of nature's agents, the lightning itself is at length partialy conquered and made subject to the wants and services of mankind.

FROM JOHN WESLEY, 1759.

The expression of John Wesley, which appeared in a letter that he wrote in 1756, was indeed prophetic. Speaking of electricity he said:—"How much sickness and pain may be prevented or removed, and how many lives saved, by this unparalleled remedy."

It is but a few years since it was the prevailing practice in cases of fever, to bleed, blister and administer large doses of mercury. Cold water in cases of fever, was supposed to be almost certain death, yet we find in the medical practice of to-day that bleeding and blistering are seldom resorted to except in cases of inflamation, and calomel is rarely used, and then only in extreme cases, whilst cold water is used very freely. This is a step in the right direction, and illustrates the change that has taken place. We claim that nearly all diseases may be reached and successfully