



BED ROOMS.

The arrangements of the third floor will be understood from the plan. It might easily be varied, but the plan is probably as convenient as any that can be devised.

#### A NEW ARTICLE FOR ROOFING HOUSES.

The *Rural New Yorker* states that Judge Smith, of Honeoye Falls, a few days since, brought into his office a piece of board on which was spread, and perfectly united with it, an indurated coating as hard as stone. Judge Smith says that the composition is perfectly fire and water-proof, and admirably adapted to roofing and other kindred purposes. It may either be applied in the shape of a mastic immediately to wood, or it may be manufactured into sheets mixing it with paper pulp, and then laid on a roof like sheets of metal.

If the article proves as good as it promises, and as the inventor claims it will, it is an invaluable addition to the materials of the architect and builder. We copy below a paragraph from the *Washington Union* on the subject, from which it appears that the new roofing material has made a very favorable impression in the Federal City:

We have been shown a new article for roofing manufactured by James Smith of Honeoye Falls. It is composed of a stone found at Gibsonville, Liv. Co., N. Y., reduced to a powder, mixed with paper pulp, and moulded into sheets like hand made paper, which, when sufficiently dry, are saturated with some kind of drying oil. These substances are said to combine and produce a sort of petrified sheet, which is both water and fire-proof, which forms a cheap, durable and safe kind of roof. The sheets can be made in size and thickness to suit the convenience of purchasers, and are laid and confined with great facility. A gentleman of this city has applied some of this kind of roofing upon a building,

and expresses entire confidence that it will be found to be as useful as the discoverer thinks it will. It is now while in an undried state entirely water-proof, and by exposure to the atmosphere will doubtless become petrified and fire-proof. We have seen this pulverized stone, which had been mixed with oil and applied in a thick coating upon a board quite petrified, and as hard as common stone. In this condition it is unaffected by fire. The gentleman above referred to has so much confidence in this kind of roofing, that he intends to apply it upon dwellings next summer. Mr. S., the discoverer, has applied for a patent for this new composition of matter, and expects one will soon issue. From his account of the material it will prove a very useful discovery.

#### OVERHEAD PIPE IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

It is common in school-houses, to use considerable overhead pipe from the stove, to increase the means for the radiation of heat. But, in my opinion, heat thrown out, overhead, is of no advantage in making a room comfortable, and does much injury to the health, producing a dull, irritable feeling of the head, successive returns of sick headache, loss of appetite for food, and a gradual decline in strength of body and vigor of mind. The sympathy between the head and stomach is such, that very few persons can be any length of time where heat is radiated directly upon the head, without the digestive organs being affected, and especially such as are predisposed to a dyspeptic habit. The feet may be kept warm, but the head must be cool, to enjoy health of body and vigor of mind. It is not uncommon for teachers and scholars to complain that their school labors wear upon their health; but it is not the study and teaching that impair it rather these, properly conducted, in a well regulated room as to heating and ventilation, may become auxiliaries to preserve health.

In my own school-room, the long reach of horizontal pipe overhead, I have had taken down and placed a short distance above the floor, extending from the floor to the perpendicular that goes up to the chimney. It has proved to add much to the comfort of the room, the oppressiveness that was before felt from the heated air, is now done away. Every school-room should be freed from overhead stove pipe, except what is required to reach vertically to the chimney.—*A Teacher, in Scientific American.*

MILK CLEAN.—The first drawn milk contains only 5, the second 8, and the fifth 17 per cent. of cream.