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SELECTIONS.

Success, the mark no mortal wit,
Or surest hand, can always hit;
For, whatsoe'er we perpetrate,
We do but row; we're steered by fate.
—Butler.

My son, if thou hast sinned, make
reparation straight;
For suffering doth on sin sooner or later
wait.
What reparation then? This only—to re-
pent.
And feel a glad, sure sense of instant bet-
terment.
—Wisdom of the Brahmin.

The only things in life to do—
Lighten some load as we pass through;
Be patient, holy, brave and true.
For at birth we each begin to weave
The tale of a life—'tis all we leave.
—Irena.

THE CARE OF HORSES.

A Veterinary Surgeon Gives Some Suggestions That Are of Great Value.

A leading veterinary surgeon, in conversation with a reporter, said: "Want of ordinary care often ruins some of the best horses. Even those people employed to take charge of the animals often neglect some of the simplest things. Every horse should be reshod at least once a month. After each day's work the animal's feet should be carefully examined, to ascertain that the shoes are in good order, and gravel or stones removed. Twice each week the feet should be carefully looked at, broken nails replaced, loose shoes fastened, and projecting clinches reduced. Once a week the feet should be stuffed with flax-seed meal or wet clay. Any unhealthy condition of the hoof ought to be immediately attended to. Horses require careful grooming, and should be rubbed dry when used; not allowed to stand without rubbing when heated. Occasionally sponging of the nostrils with a weak mixture of vinegar and water is beneficial. The practice of using a hose or stream of cold water on a horse when heated is very injurious.

Care should be exercised to see that the feed is kept free from dust, foreign substances and bad odor. Small quantities fed frequently are best for the animals. Bran mash should be give once a week, never oftener than twice, except when it is desirable as a purge. Glauber salts given once a week will help to keep the horse healthy. Watering a horse while warm or immediately after eating is bad; but before eating is not objectionable, or while at work. Stables should be kept clean, well ventilated and free from smells. The feed-boxes should be scrupulously clean, and washed once a week with vinegar and water. Those animals affected with glanders or discharge from the nostrils should be isolated and kept tied. Man and beast are both in danger of infection therefrom. In places and vicinity where an infected animal is thus tied the wood and iron work should be cleansed with hot water and soap and covered with a wash of freshly-mixed quick-lime, which should be scraped off and removed within two days. All harness. horse-cloths, saddle-cloths and blankets used by a glandered horse should be destroyed.

"Corns on horses' feet are bruises of the sensitive sole, and mostly occur in the fore feet. These should be carefully attended to, and if treated in time will soon disappear; otherwise the horse may be permanently lamed, Trotting on a hard road will often produce corns. and, like human beings, they arise many times from bad shoes. Attention to these simple things will often save valuable horses from being ruined."—New York Mail and Express.

Recent Electric Lighting Experiments.

In recent electric lighting experiments it has been attempted to give each lamp its own battery. Perfect success is reported, and portability has been gained by the use of a battery of great power and small size. The elements are a small pocket of chloride of silver and two plates of zinc, which are placed in the cell with a weak solution of caustic potash, forming what is known as the Skrivanoff primary battery. After a time the chloride of silver is reduced to metallic silver, when it is easily restored by washing in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. With each renewal a small battery will feed a glow lamp twelve hours.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Curious Cause of the Colic.

A doctor in Germany being called to a 5-weeks' infant, who was continually crying and suffering from colic, and whose skin was of a dull, bluish tint, was somewhat puzzled as to diagnosis until looking at the nurse's face and see it of a brilliant white and red tint, he touched the surface, which left a greasy stain on his finger of a cosmetic rich in lead. This poisonous substance the nurse had long been in the habit of using for the purpose of improving her complexion. The cause of the child's colic being removed and appropriate treatment adopted, a cure was effected in a few days.—Medical Journal.

Fish Hooks Used by the Indians.

The hooks used by the Haidah Indians for catching black cod are made of the knots of limbs of the hemlock cut from old decayed logs. These knots are split into splints of proper size, then roughly shaped with a knife and then steamed and bent into shape, which shape they retain when cold. It is usual to tie from seventy-five to one hundred hooks to a line, at a distance of about two feet apart, and the fishes are so plentiful that not infrequently every hook will have a fish.—Chicago Herald.

Double Advantage from Water Supply.

Greenock, Scotland, gets a double advantage from its water supply. The town water on its passage to the filters drives a turbine wheel, which in turn actuates two 100 light dynamos, and these supply with electricity 110 swan lamps, which are used for street and house lighting.—Texas Siftings.

The Sarcophagus of William Rufus.

The dean of Winchester is about to restore the marble-covered sarcophagus of William Rufus to its ancient place before the high altar in the cathedral.

The Rabbit Pest of Nevada.

The rabbit pest in Nevada, which has assumed such proportions as to endanger the stock ranges, is the result of the wholesale slaughter of coyotes, wildcats and lynx.

Aztec Canals and Waterways.

There are no less than seventy-five Aztec ruins in the Salt River valley, California, besides the old canals and waterways of the Aztec people.

Except in delicate and exquisite natures the impulses of the body are stronger than those of the soul—and even then the acid burns the lily.—Mme. George Sand.

With many of us there is a peculiar reserve that comes more from self-consciousness than modesty. — W. B. Greene.

The New York Herald suggests that when Washington territory comes into the Union it be under the name of Walla Walla.

There are about sixty-seven distinct elements known to science; of these perhaps fifty are used in medicines.

Mr. Gladstone's maiden speech in parliament was in defense of slavery in the British colonies.

Washinaton was inaugurated as first president of the United States on April 30.

Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.

Against poison—so far as has been ascertained—the elephant is [illegible]f.

MYRIADS OF LITTLE FISH.

How They Are Hatched at the Cold Spring Harbor, New York Hatchery.

"We have here," said Superintendent Mather, with a comprehensive wave of the hand that took in both the houses and the vats beyond, and even the distant duck pond, "facilities for hatching much fewer eggs than we should have. The capacity of the establishment should be doubled at least. The practical usefulness of this method of enlarging our food supply has now been demonstrated beyond question, and it is really a matter of serious interest to all the people of the state that this hatchery should be so developed as to get the greatest possible good from it. There is no place in the land so well adapted by nature as this for a hatchery. We have an abundant, never-failing supply of cold, fresh water, sufficient to keep our thirty-two hatching troughs full all the year through, if we needed them so. It comes from natural springs in the hill, so surprisingly high up that it is a constant wonder to me how those springs are fed. The swift current that its fall supplies is just what we want in certain stages of the hatching process. Then, by means of a pumping engine, we can have equally handy an ample supply of pure salt water drawn at high tide as required and stored in that reservoir. Or, at least, we can do so when the intense cold does not freeze the water solid in the pipes and burst them, as it did this winter, spoiling at one fell blow our most interesting, and, up to that time, highly successful hatching of some 2,000,000 cod eggs. The fact is that we have had ice six or eight inches deep all over the floor of this miserable barrack of a place most of the winter, and the pipes froze solid within five feet of a big red hot stove, so you may judge if the winter winds got in here to any considerable extent.

"Nearly all the hatching is done in winter. Trout, in which there is most popular interest, begin spawning in November, and do not get through until January. We get eggs here from some large breeding trout that we keep in those ponds outside for the purpose, and also from the hatchery at Caledonia, from Maine, and from Europe. The eggs having been impregnated, change from the flabby condition in which they were extruded by the female fish, detach themselves from the bottom of the pan in which they were gathered, and grow larger and quite hard. Then they are washed and spread upon wire cloth hatching trays, the interstices in which are large enough for the young fry, as hatched to drop through, leaving the shells on the tray. Throughout the process of hatching, which takes from sixty to eighty days, according to the temperature of the water, the eggs must be carefully tended every to keep them free from sediment, to have the temperature of the water as cold as possible, and to regulate the current over them just right. While hatching is going on the water only covers the water to a depth of an inch, but when the young fry have all appeared, its depth is increased to five inches.

Each little trout, when hatched, has an abdominal sac of nutriment, larger than himself, which he gradually absorbs. When its yellow bulk is all gone and he looks like a semi-transparent pin, not quite an inch long, he is immediately hungry, and begins looking for food. That is the time when he should be put out in a brook somewhere, to look out for himself, and where there will be no sunfish, pickerel, or other bigger fish to look out for him. It takes him forty or fifty days to exhaust the magazine of provisions with which he comes into the world. With good feeding, at the end of his first year he should have grown to be from four to five inches in length. At 2 years of age, the trout should be seven or eight inches long, and at 3 years, when his weight is from a quarter to half a pound, he becomes an object of interest to the scientific angler. Some female trout spawn when only 2 years old, but their eggs are not numerous. At 3 years, one will yield from 400 to 800, and occasionally as high as 1,000 eggs. It has been affirmed that a trout will yield 1,000 eggs to every pound of its weight, but my experience does not warrant me in expecting anything like so much.

"The manner of obtaining the eggs of other fishes and impregnating them is the same as with the trout, but the methods of hatching differ very widely. Some eggs—those of the cod, for instance—will float. Shad eggs are so nicely balanced that they will just keep off the bottom in moving water and sink to it where the water is still. Salmon and trout eggs lie on the bottom, free from each other. The eggs of the smelt, white perch, herring, and others, cluster together in masses. To meet all their various requirements requires very different conditions and incessant painstaking care. To say that smelt hatching is exasperatingly troublesome and unsatisfactory as a rule, is to state the case very mildly. They get themselves into great masses in the hatching jars, become covered with a thick fungus, lots of them die and don't smell nice, and, in short, they are exasperating. Let me show you how an almost hatched smelt looks in the egg."

It must not be supposed that Mr. Mather reels all that off like a lecture, as if he had been wound up for the occasion, though he could easily do that and very much more, as the Icthyophagii stand ready to attest. Finally the microscope is brought into requisition. Several smelt eggs are detached from the murky mass in one of the jars and laid in a small crystal saucer in a few drops of water. There they look like atoms of the clearest glass. Under the microscope the fish is clearly visible. The eyes are big and staring, and the outlines of head, body, and tail are discernible. Fancy a smelt coiled up inside an exceedingly minute glass pinhead. That is the way it looks. But when it is hatched out it will be very large comparatively—almost as big as one of the "wigglers" from which develop New Jersey's emblematic bird, the musquito.—Cold Spring Harbor Cor. New York Sun.

Window Ventilation Without a Draft.

To improvise window ventilation of a room without creating a draft: Fold or roll up a blanket until it is several inches thick and the exact length of the window, Raise the lower sash and lay the blanket in the space, which must be entirely filled by the roll.—Chicago News.

English Interest in Biographies.

English interest in biographies according to a leading bookseller, is very short-lived. Gordon is "forgotten" already; Froude's "Carlyle" is scarcely ever "wanted;" Cross's "George Eliot" is beginning to "pall."—Frank Leslie's.

Tunnel Between England and Ireland.

A question likely soon to come to the fore is the practicability of tunnelling between England and Ireland. At one point the distance is under twenty-two miles.—Exchange.

Edible Mushrooms Sometimes Poisonous.

A French physiologist has ascertained that highly poisonous principles—known as cryptomaines—may be developed in edible mushrooms under certain conditions.

Little things is mo' ter be feerd den big ones. It's de little bird dat whups de hawk.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Queen Victoria's personal household, in which there are 1,000 persons, costs nearly $2,000,000 a year.

Preserving the health by too strict a regimen is a wearisome malady.—Rochefoucauld.

The Germans make the most delicate wheels for watches from paper pulp.

Are We Losing Our Teeth.

The alternative as to whether man was created or developed can no longer be raised now that we are exercising the free use of reason. Man's dentition has to be judged from our experience made in the mammalian group. Hence, first of all it is a reduced dentition. True, we do not know the definite stages by which it was attained by man, any more than we do in the case of the anthropomorphoids, and all the other apes of the old world, but we shall not hesitate to maintain that the ancestors of man possessed a fuller number or teeth as long as deductions are justified from the observation of facts.

Our teeth have decreased in number during the course of our geologico-zoological development; we have lost on either side, above and below, two incisors, two premolars and one molar. By this we transfer ourselves back to those periods from which the jaw of the otocyon has been preserved. Baume, our eminent odontologist, in a recent work has successfully followed and pointed out cases of atavism or reversion in the human jaw, by tracing cases of "surplus" teeth—and certain dental formations met with in the jaws in a large percentage of cases—back to those portions of the jaw in the animal ancestors of man which have disappeared in the course of ages.—Oscar Schmidt in Popular Science Monthly.

At What Age Girls Should Marry.

The value of the literary symposium was never more severely tested than in The Brooklyn Magazine, when an attempt was made to decide at what age girls should marry. The opinions thus gathered do not, however, materially differ. Miss Louisa M. Alcott, speaking theoretically, says "from 23 to 25 is the suitable age." Mrs. Lucy Stone thinks 25 to 30 preferable. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis says a woman should not marry until fully developed in mind and body. As the time of development in individuals varies, Mrs. Davis declines to give definite figures. She believes that "marriage based on a pure affection is better, even under the worst circumstances, than a single life under the best." Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr thinks the best age for a girl's marriage is between 20 and 25. Mrs. Mary L. Booth warns girls against immature marriages and declines to commit herself to figures. She can, however, be set down as favoring marriages between 25 and 30. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney says the answer can not be put in figures, because it is a matter that should vary with all varying conditions and developments. — Atlanta Constitution.

A SIN-CURSED COUNTRY.

Startling Statistics Showing the Degradation of Lima, Peru.

Senator Gaston, the chief of the bureau of merchantile statistics in Lima, Peru, has prepared a sensational document, the points of which Consul Brunt has sent to the state department. He says:

"There are only 100,000 population in Lima; 34 per cent. of these are minors, 47 per cent. single and widowed, 19 per cent. married. Statistics show that 46 per cent. of the births in 1884 were the fruit of wedlock, and 54 per cent. illegitimate. It is, therefore, more than evident that over two-thirds of the population of Lima live in a state of concubinage or something of that character, rather than in legal or family ties. In a word, of the 100,000 people in Lima, but little more than one-third live in family ties.

There are 33,914 persons under age, 34,159 females, and only 30,083 active producers, so that every able-bodied man has to support more than three persons. The cost of food, clothes, etc., may be reckoned at $15.02 per head per month. Each man able to work should earn $45.06 per month. This amount is only obtained by the most limited number. A condition of the most abject poverty prevails, which shortens the life of the people. The consuming class is constantly increasing, and every man forced to shoulder the musket is a new burden laid on the shoulders of the producers. It is, therefore, shown that the population of Lima does not rest, as it should, on a family basis, and that from a lack of labor power and excess of unmarried females there is wanting that great producing element which is a principal factor in well-established communities. The result of all this is a never-ending struggle between an educated minority and the powerful resistance of ignorant masses, who, almost irresponsible for their acts, entertain a deep-seated prejudice for those they hold to be their oppressors. These are a suspicious, selfish mass, refusing all efforts toward their own self-regeneration, without habits of order, unable to respect laws of which they are ignorant, living in intellectual darkness, and generally in moral depravity, their existence passes by without a thought being given to their advancement, their preservation as a race or their hereafter.

When it comes to pursuits, 64,956 are without any. Even among those married not one-fifth of the offspring survive the first year's existence, and the reason assigned is that the parents can not provide them with the proper nourishment.

Even more lamentable is the fate of those numerous unmarried women whose children never know their fathers. For them there is no employment, no protection, no support. When their children live they grow up weaklings owing to the privations they undergo, and they generally end their days in a hospital. And this condition is due to the indifference of our government and to our own character. Premiums are given to useless and unsubstantial objects, while talent and honorable labor go unrewarded. Immense sums are subscribed to build sumptuous temples side by side with the hovels where the poor die in want and misery. Hundreds of people exist in deep and narrow unhealthy dwellings, while in the main street of the city are extensive convents and monasteries, covering acres of ground and affording shelter to a handful of useless and idle monks and nuns. On this account there are more churches and convents than municipal schools, more children and women than men, more soldiers and Chinese than active citizens, more beggars than laborers, more priests than men of science, more illegitimate than legitimate children, more ignorance than enlightenment, more corruption than morality, more gunpowder than bread. From this indifference the little good among us is gradually disappearing. It lacks support and appreciation. It is, therefore, necessary in our own interest and in that of our descendants to change this vicious order of things, to reform these dreadful abuses, to punish these offenses with severity and to afford instruction, protection and support to those women and children so deplorably unfortunate in their present state.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Largest of the Egyptian Pyramids.

The largest of the Egyptian pyramids is 540 feet high, 693 feet on the sides, and its base covers eleven acres. The layers of stone are 208 in number; many stones are 30 feet long, 4 feet broad and 3 feet thick.—Chicago Journal.

When Christians Were Not Soldiers.

Dymond states that for 200 years not a Christian soldier was to be found in the Roman armies; and that only in the third century, when Christianity was more corrupted, they began to be enrolled.—Exchange.

It is said in a German newspaper that a carp recently captured had a ring on which was engraved the year 1618, which would make him 268 years old.—Commercial Gazette.

When you wish to affirm anything, you always call God to witness, because He never contradicts you.—Queen of Roumania.

Physical Appearance of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

There is much of the physical man yet left of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He is almost six feet in height, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, is supple and quick as a boy. His nerves are considerably shattered, however, as those of a man above 60 might be naturally. He wears a full, short beard, which is almost snowy white, as is also his hair, which is a little long and straight. His head is bald on top and half way down the back. He has a quick, piercing, little, light eye, and there is a fullness about his eye which phrenologists say denotes adeptness at study. The general was dressed in a plain, cut-away coat. It is said he never uses tobacco, and is not given to excesses of any kind. His florid face indicates health.

Gen. Johnston is a good-natured and intelligent man, is very companionable and intensely popular. It developed during his investigation that he was an electrician during his early life, but he explained that his knowledge of the science was now of no more use than that of Dr. Franklin's, because it was too antiquated. He evinced a very keen memory and a wide knowledge of general affairs. His education must have been thorough. Gen. Johnston is one of those who prizes his honor, and who would fight a regiment if his integrity was questioned. He was always considered among the most loyal men of the south, and is intensely popular among southern people, who say he is the soul of honor.—Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.

The Civilization of Ancient Mexico.

According to Mr. D. A. Wells, in The Popular Science Monthly, ancient Mexico never had any very large cities. The inhabitants had no domestic animals, no beasts of burden, no means of transportation. They were far inferior in civilization to the Toltecs, living to the southward. The Mexico of to-day has not made any great strides. Mr. Wells says: "It is one of the very poorest and most wretched of all countries, and is not likely under any circumstances to develop into a great, civilized, rich and powerful nation." The fertile land consists of a narrow strip along either ocean. The interior is a high table land, from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. There is no navigable river of importance, and the country at large is as arid as Arabia. There are hundreds of square miles of unexplored territory, and savage tribes of Indians that remain independent of the government and without contact with the whites. As to precious metals, they have been greatly overestimated.

This is an uninviting picture, but Mr. Wells writes with the air of a man who is stating facts. Before our capitalists build any more railroads in Mexico they will do well to investigate these statements.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Kentuckian Explains the Matter.

"In Philadelphia there are 22,000 more women than men. In Massachusetts there is 50,000 majority, and a recent estimate shows that in Europe the women exceed the males by more than 4,500,000. Why is this the case?" I asked of a social philosopher.

"The men are killed off by wars and accidents, I suppose," he replied.

"Why is it, then," I asked, "that Kentucky, which has as many men killed as any state, has a fair preponderance of males?"

"Oh, that is easily explained," he replied. "Kentucky women are so beautiful and charming that the men from other states come and carry them away as soon as they are grown."—Louisville Post.

The Voices of the Singers.

The German singers have the most robust voices; the Italians the purest. There is strength and endurance to the German voice which the Italian's does not possess; the latter is fragile, sweet and perfect, but it must be carefully nursed and can not be abused. That is why Italian singers of the finest quality do not sing so often.—Globe-Democrat Interview.

Action of Coffee and Alcohol.

Experiments to determine the relative action of coffee and alcohol show that while alcohol increases the production of heat it really lowers the bodily temperature, The caffeine in coffee produces the opposite effect, and thus, if given in conjunction with alcohol, coffee prevents the reduction of temperature.—Chicago News.

The Yankees of the Orient.

The Japanese government has engaged the two leading German architects, Messrs. Ende and Bocmann. They are to take a staff of skilled workmen to the city of Yeddo for the purpose of superintending the erection of a new palace, and what our cities would call a court house—a "hall of justice." All who want to stay have the promise of a permanent engagement on extremely liberal terms, considering the difference of Japanese and north European market prices, the quotations of the provision market being about as one to six.

Railroads and telegraph lines are beginning to cross the main islands in every direction. High schools have been founded by the contributions of private citizens. Yeddo has three Turner clubs (gymnastic associations) on the Swedish plan; Japanese cities are vieing in the arrangements for industrial exhibitions; the prize drills of the harbor squadrons are patronized by thousands of spectators; there are private rifle factories and private rifle clubs; in short, it seems a puzzle of what system of pressure so much energy could be kept down for so many hundred years.—Dr. Oswald in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Statistics of the Piano Trade.

Piano manufacturing is regarded as yet in its infancy. Just what its extent is few people know, but I saw statistics a short time ago which indicate that there are not enough pianos in existence in this country to give one to each family in the state of Missouri. The only time when a record was kept of the manufacture of pianos was between the years 1764 and 1870, when an internal revenue tax of 5 per cent. existed, and manufactures made monthly returns of their sales. The number has been estimated, however, on a basis of a total of 2,000 pianos turned out between the years 1780 1820. After then an annual increase has been calculated upon of 50 per cent. every ten years or so. From 1881 to 1885 it is said 212,000 pianos were manufactured, and the statistician who looked up the information and figured out the result has given his opinion that from 1780 until Jan. 1, 1886, between 950,000 and 1,000,000 pianos left the factories of this country.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

The Jews and Russian Industry.

The extraordinary fact in connection with the Russian conscripts drafted into the ranks in 1885 is shown by some statistics just published. The total number of conscripts accepted was 847,589, of whom no fewer than 43,830 were Jews. If we take the approximate Russian population among whom the conscription is 50,000,000, and the Jewish population at 3,000,000, this remarkable disproportion is abundantly apparent, and would indicate a determination on the part of the imperial government, through the military authorities to check the hitherto steadily increasing monopoly of the Jews in nearly every branch of Russian industry. Jewish trade enterprise is less remarkable in the capitol, where stringent and repressive by-laws are still enforced, but in south Russia generally, and in Odessa more especially, it may safely be averred that four-fifths of the entire home and foreign trade of the province and the city are in the hands of the Jews.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A clear head and an honest heart are worth more than all the law of all the lawyers.

VAPOR BATHS FOR RABIES.

Well Authenticated Instances Where Hydrophobia Was Prevented.

Dr. William Goggin, of this city, has a great confidence in the vapor-bath cure for hydrophobia. He says that he has tried it and has seen it tried on several occasions in this country and in Ireland, and he never knew it to fail but once, and that was not the fault of the system, but owing to it being applied too late.

"The first case where hydrophobia was cured by the vapor bath, coming within my knowledge," said the doctor the other day, "was that of a laborer on the farm of a wealthy lord near Saint Ann's hill, Blarney, county Cork. The man was bitten on the calf of the leg by a cur dog in 1852. The owner of the farm was a gentleman thoroughly practiced in medicine. He advised his help to seek a bath. This he did on the day after he was bitten. He was put in a vapor bath and the temperature was raised very high. He was kept in there some time, and the bath was afterward repeated at intervals of days. During this treatment he was given no medicine of any kind, but received careful nursing under the direction of his master. He entirely recovered and was never afterward subjected to attacks.

"The next case was that of a laborer who was bitten near the same village in 1860 in the calf of the leg. One quarter of a pound of salt was immediately bound to the wound and kept there for several weeks. The man was put in a vapor bath, and under this treatment he recovered in about seven weeks. He was 30 years of age.

"The first case of hydrophobia cured, in my knowledge, in this country was that of a German named Schmidt, near Harlem bridge, New York. Schmidt was the driver of a brewer wagon, and was a powerful man, over six feet in height. His leg, thigh and hands had been badly lacerated by a dog that undoubtedly had the rabies. I took him into the bath. As soon as he saw the water he foamed at the mouth and fell on the floor. He barked like a dog at two-minute intervals. He was first put in a room where the air was dry and heated to a temperature of 120 degrees. There he remained three-quarters of an hour. The temperature was then raised to 160 degrees, and in this air he remained three-quarters of an hour longer. Then he was sprayed with warm water and gradually cooled and sent home. He kept on barking like a dog for several days. His dry-air baths were repeated every twenty-four hours. Finally, after about a week, he was pronounced completely cured by competent physicians.

"In 1867 a man about 35 years of age and living in Brooklyn was bitten by a brewer's dog. He immediately developed symptoms of rabies. He was put in a small steam box, and the temperature was first raised to 85 degrees and then to 100 degrees. At the latter temperature vapor was formed and the patient breathed it. After remaining in the vapor two hours the man was cooled and sent home. He frequently returned for the same treatment, and was finally completely cured.

"In 1869, in Philadelphia, I knew of a case of a man brought there with the rabies from Bordentown, N. J. He was treated under the vapor process, but I do not know whether or not he recovered. In 1872, also in Philadelphia, a man was brought from Wilmington, Del., and put in a vapor bath. He had a mild attack of rabies, just developing. He died either in the vapor bath, or immediately afterward. His death was caused by the bath-room being suddenly heated to a too high temperature.

"The bath treatment in this country differs from that in vogue in England. There the heat is raised to 160 degrees, but the patient is not so long subjected to the vapor. Here the heat is seldom developed above 120 degrees, and the patient is longer kept under its influence, sometimes for seven or eight hours. I think the American method is preferable, and I believe it is being gradually introduced into England and other countries.

"The object of the treatment is simply to relax the tension of the nerves, and the longer the patient is kept under the method of cure the more perfectly is this accomplished."—Baltimore Herald.

Not High Enough for That.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed a little boy passenger with his face to the window, "what a great high hill that is."

"Yes, my son," said the man with a weary look in his face and crape on hi hat, "It is very high. That is a mountain, Arthur."

"Shall we get off the cars and go and climb up the high mountain, papa?"

"Oh, no; why should we do that, Arthur?"

"'Cause, pa, I didn't know but maybe we might climb to the top and then look up and see mamma. Do you think we could?"—Chicago Herald.

To Keep Milk From Souring.

Pasteur discovered that when milk was heated for a short time at 172 degrees, and then suddenly cooled, it kept sweet much longer than the unheated milk. Dr. J. van Guens finds that this treatment disables and destroys most of the lower organisms in the milk, so that they are only able to revive when the conditions of temperature are extremely favorable.—Boston Budget.

He Somewhat Surprised the Guest.

The president of a literary club, who is famed for his lack of tact, somewhat surprised a guest of the club this winter by saying: "I should have asked you to speak, Dwight, but you didn't look as though you had anything to say.—Boston Beacon.

Did Not Eat with Their Fingers.

While making excavations in a ruin on the Appean Way, near Rome, three two-prong silver forks were found, which would indicate that all the old Romans, at least did not eat with their fingers.—Chicago Herald.

Sweden has over 4,000 miles of railway, of which more than half belongs to private companies, the rest to the state.

Seals as Indian Boys' Pets.

Ernest Ingersoll sends a message about some Indian boys of the Makah tribe, who live at Neah bay. Well, it seems that the Makah boys have pets and a form of amusement denied to most youngsters. In midsummer great quantities of fur seals approach the shores in that region, and are chased in canoes and killed by the men of the tribe for the sake of both the hides and the flesh. With them come many little pup seals, some of which are always captured and taken home. Tying strings around the necks of these pups the Indian boys make them swim in the surf just outside the breakers, and tow their canoes across the bay, and even after them up the rivers. In short the Indian lads have a world of fun with those gentle and graceful water dogs.—St. Nicholas.

Endurance of Climatic Variations.

A scientific Frenchman, Marquis de Nadaillac, estimates that Europeans can endure temperatures as widely apart as 235 degrees at least. Thus, on Jan. 25, 1882, two vessels in the Kara sea were exposed to a cold of 85 degrees below zero, while in the country of the Touaregs, in central Africa, Duveyrier has known the thermometer to rise as high as 152 degrees.—Arkansaw Traveler.

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