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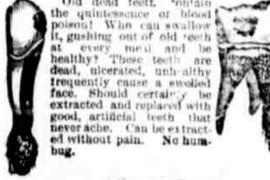
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C. J. PRATT.

BLOOD POISON.

Old dead teeth, contain the quintessence of blood poison. Who can swallow it, gushing out of old teeth at every meal and be healthy? These teeth are dead, ulcerated, and although frequently cause a swollen face. Should certainly be extracted and replaced with good, artificial teeth that never ache. Can be extracted without pain. No humbug.



ABRASION OF THE TEETH.

The above cut shows the teeth of a man 45 years of age, from Dr. Bell's 1881. We meet with this affection in the teeth in various forms and degrees. The ends of the crowns seem very soft, having a low degree of vitality and wear down showing a dark yellowish cupped spot in the center. Many are so foolish as to let their molars be of little account, and let them go by default; after which all the force of the muscles are extended to the front teeth, wearing them down rapidly. The best and only remedy, is to cover and build up the ends with gold and platinum, which wears like steel and saves them many years. We make a specialty of fine gold work on building them up, contour fillings, etc.



Diseased Gums.

Cuts A and B are from John Tomes, of England.

A—Two incisors with notches in the ends.

B shows the peg shaped teeth with yellowish pits in the ends.

For such teeth we have two remedies: First—To fill the pits in the ends with gold. Second—Extract them and replace them with artificial teeth. But the bones absorb awfully rapidly so that they will need resetting frequently.

We make the finest artificial teeth in the northwest.

We use Justice's and White's patent teeth with long, heavy pins, mounted on strong elastic plates. Those who patronize us will not be troubled with broken teeth and cracked plates, cancer sore mouths, etc.

To loose the front teeth, is to loose half the power of speech, and more than half the beauty.



The teeth turn black and die, the gums bleed as the slightest touch, ulcerate, the teeth loosen and fall out, the breath is horrible.

DR. A. P. BURRUS,
1208 O Street,
On the Rapid Transit, cures up diseased gums, makes the finest gold and platinum fillings, makes the finest teeth that tobacco will not stain.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Why Some People Get Little Benefit from Summer Outing or Change of Air.

Dr. A. J. Crespi, of England, gives some valuable advice to both physicians and patients about the profit to be got out of a change of air. To the latter he says that in order to be benefited one must not put one's worries in one's handbag and carry them about. Many persons who are "ordered" to the seashore or mountains go there grumbling under protest, and spend the precious days of would be recuperation in longing to get back to the duties that haunt them. This sort of a "change" is a mere farce, but often it is the only kind that is obtainable. People are too poor to count the outing as a pleasure; it is an expense over which they fret till the last vestige of benefit is worn away. On this account, the physician must beware of flippant advice to try the seashore and mountains, when such a change may involve expenses which are hard to bear, and may lead only to heavier burdens thereafter. Unfortunately, the people who are overworked—the middle classes—who, with the tastes and aspirations of the rich, have only very limited means at command, are the very ones who most need the change, and get it with the greatest difficulty. Before procuring a change of air, it is well to estimate the labor involved in getting it—as to whether the effect of the tremendous effort necessary may not outweigh the results of the change.

In ordering change of air, it is wise not to promise too much. Do not pack people off to some distant clime, as some physicians do, because they do not know what to do with them. One ought to consider well before advising climatic changes in the case of a person presumably incurable. The excitement of a journey often hastens death in persons who are very low, and, if death ensues, it is very sad and inconvenient to the friends, and very prejudicial to the physician's fame. At best a change of air ought only to be suggested; coercion does no good.

Contagiousness of Consumption.

It is now generally accepted that pulmonary consumption is a contagious disease, that it can be communicated from man to man, and, according to Journal of Health, this theory is to a very great extent displacing that of inheritance, or, at least, it is believed by many that the latter plays a much less important part than is generally supposed. Its supporters consider that children of consumptives, instead of being at birth tainted with the disease of their parents, acquire it while in immediate contact with them, in attendance during their illness, etc. Thus, if a child has a consumptive mother or father, the germs of that disease are communicated to it in the breath or from the matters coughed up; and, concomitant with this theory, unless the child of such parents be exposed to such poisonous influences, it is scarcely more likely to fall a victim to consumption than it would were it born of comparatively healthy parents. Years of patient investigation will, of course, be needed to perfect this theory, which certainly has now no inconsiderable support.

Vanilla Poisoning.

It is asserted that poisoning by vanilla ice cream has been frequently reported in Europe, where vanilla is recognized as a dangerous toxic agent, its peculiar effect being known scientifically as vanillism. It is explained that in preparing the vanilla beans for the market they are classified according to their size and quality, the latter depending upon an abundance of a substance which exudes from the pod and crystallizes upon the surface in the shape of white, frost like needles. In order to secure these needles, the pods are covered with a protective coating of the oil of castor nut. This oil is a most powerful irritant, simple contact with the skin causing vesicular eruptions and other cutaneous eruptions, and this, it is thought, is the cause of the poisoning that results from eating ice cream.

Useful Suggestions.

Dr. Bernbeck recommends the application of flexible collodion containing thirty-five grains to the fluid ounce of salicylic acid, for the cure of insect stings.

A foreign physician suggests that excursions should substitute for the blue veil, usually worn as a protection from the sun, a red one, since blue affords the very least protection against the chemical rays of the sun.

To make a nifty plaster that will remain flexible and not dry out, molasses is used for mixing, instead of water; spread a fine cloth over the plaster, so that it may heal without blistering.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Temper and Want of Courtesy in Home Life a Frequent Cause of Bad Manners.

People err very often in society from not knowing what good manners are, affirming excellent social authority. Something or somebody annoys them, and they have not themselves under sufficient control not to show it, and so they are brusque and abrupt, and sometimes distinctly rude to their guests or associates. To have really good manners, great self control is necessary. One must learn not to show all one feels, so that if anything disagreeable occurs, or some one appears whom we dislike, we must still preserve a calm, affable demeanor, and be at least courteous in our manner. But amongst the "upper ten" it is often the case now that they do not try to be courteous, but show an intruder (or any one they look upon in that light) at once that his room would be preferred to his company, and make him feel most awkward and confused, though at the same time he may be quite worthy of a woman as far as birth and position are concerned; but he is not in their "set," so must keep himself at a respectful distance. At the same time, some one born in a far lower sphere receives adulation, and his conversation is listened to, and sometimes his manners are copied, all that is needed to be welcome being to belong in some mysterious way to that "set."

It is curious how some people imagine that they can behave just as they like in the home circle, but that in society of course they are and must be quite different, put on a company air, and fancy it takes and seems natural. But it is not so at all; unless people are habitually polite and amiable and courteous in their home life, they will not be so when they are out, however much they are under control—little tricks of manner, slang words, etc., will come out, and if mothers and fathers aim at their sons and daughters being refined and agreeable in society, they must begin by insisting on their being at home as courteous, as obliging and as perfectly polite to each other as they would be to strangers. Freedom of intercourse should never produce rudeness, and those families agree best who make a point of treating each other with uniform politeness and courtesy. Then when they go out all is easy and natural.

Letter Paper.

Letter paper should be fine and plain, and for ordinary notes neither crest nor monogram should be upon it, though the latter ornaments may be used for such letters as are ceremonious or are of such a friendly nature that they are likely to be preserved.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS ENTERTAINING AND USEFUL TO YOUNG AND OLD.

Preparing Butterflies in a Cabinet—Two Processes Illustrated and Described by Which Specimens No Longer Fresh May Be Made Flexible.

Collectors of butterflies are frequently obliged to defer spreading the flies until the specimens are no longer flexible. In order to restore their former flexibility it is necessary to treat them to a special process, that of softening. This softening process renders insects that have been dried for a considerable time fresh and flexible.

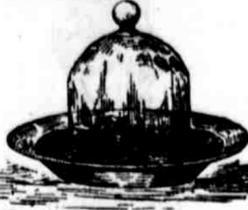


FIG. 1—SOFTENING DRIED BUTTERFLIES.

There is nothing complicated about this operation, and the apparatus itself is simple. A concave dish filled with wet sandy loam, and covered with a bell glass fitted hermetically to its rim (see Fig. 1); or, for want of this, a well closed pot or any other wide and shallow vessel. Such is the apparatus. The butterfly is pinned to the loam, care being taken to prevent the body from touching the latter, and the insect is left to itself in the damp vessel. From time to time a little carbolic acid should be sprinkled upon the loam to prevent the formation of mold. One or two days suffice to restore flexibility to species of medium size, but a little longer time is necessary for large butterflies, especially if they have been dry for some years.

FIG. 2—SOFTENING BUTTERFLIES.

Here, the distinguished lepidopterist, having observed that certain butterflies of a delicate blue or bright green lost their fresh colors in damp vapors, several years ago pointed out a method of softening such insects without any danger of destroying their colors. It consists, explains Nature, in spreading some cherry laurel leaves, in a glass or chipped jar (Fig. 2) to a depth of about an inch and closing the vessel hermetically with a cork stopper. Before inserting the latter, the butterflies to be softened or preserved fresh are pinned to the under side of it.

In this way all species of butterflies can be softened and preserved for a length of time varying from fifteen to twenty days. The only precautions to be taken are the following: The cherry laurel leaves selected must be very mature, and, if damp, must be wiped dry; the jar must be kept cool and in a dark place, and must be often examined, and if any trace of dampness is observed, must be unworked and dried, and the leaves must be renewed when it is observed that they are turning yellow or that they show any signs of moldiness. This process is an excellent one, and in no wise alters the most delicate colors.

Speed of Trains.

Inquiry is frequently made as to how the speed of a train may be estimated. Railway engineers suggest three methods, as follows:

1. Watch for the passage of the train by the large white mile posts with black figures upon them, and divide 3,600 by the time in seconds between posts. The result is the speed in miles per hour.
2. Listen attentively until the ear distinguishes the click, click, click of the wheel as it passes a rail joint. The number of clicks upon one side of the car in twenty seconds is the speed in miles per hour, where the rails are thirty feet in length, and this is the case generally.
3. Count the number of telegraph poles passed in two minutes, if there are four or five wires to a pole, and in two minutes and twenty seconds if there are only one or two lines per pole. The number of poles passed is the number of miles per hour at which the train is traveling.

Telegraphing by the Clouds.

A scientific French journal tells the following: Admiral C. W. Hunt Grubbe has recently made some interesting experiments at the Cape of Good Hope on the sending of signals by means of the rays of an arc lamp reflected from the clouds. The luminous fascicle from a 100,000 candle arc lamp was directed against the clouds by means of a reflector, and interrupted according to the heliographic code. The dispatch could be read with ease at Cape Town. Other experiments were made by a vessel of the navy sent out to sea, and the signals could be read from a distance of fifty miles. This method affords a possibility of sending signals at sea, and might prove useful in favorable weather for ships in danger.

Exercise of Riding a Tricycle for Women.

English women are as famous for propelling these three wheeled vehicles as they are famous as pedestrians. New England ladies in this country seem to be foremost in this kind of exercise, believing that it is not only an economical means of rapid transit, but it insures health and spirits. In Chicago, as well as in Boston and Washington, the tricycle is finding more and more favor with women, and everywhere and in every instance where nothing unreasonable is attempted to be done, the testimony is a most positive commendation of the exercise as a means, not only of building up the health of women, but of contributing to their enjoyment and happiness of mind and body.

The Pyramids of Egypt.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press, with what truth we know not, to the effect that a company was recently started in Philadelphia for the purpose of investigating the pyramids of Egypt, by boring into them with diamond drills, thereby penetrating into some of the mysteries which have so successfully baffled the investigators of centuries.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

"Sally in Our Alley"—How the Author Came to Write It.

Henry Carey, the author of "Sally in Our Alley," was an English poet who died in 1743. The date of his birth is doubtful. The poem appeared early this year in Harper's Monthly, and was artistically and profusely illustrated. The occasion of the writing of the lines was thought to have been infatuation for one Sally Salisbury. This "vulgar error" the author indignantly denied, and offered the following explanation in the third edition of "Carey's Poems": "A shoemaker's apprentice, making holiday with his sweetheart, treated her with a sight of Bedlam, the puppet shows, the flying chairs and all the elegancies of Moorfields. From whence, proceeding to the Parthing Pie House, he gave her a collation of buns, cakes, cakes, gannan of bacon, stuffed beef and bottled ale; through all which scenes the author dodged them, charmed by the simplicity of their countenance, from whence he drew his little sketch of a boy. But being then young and obscure, he was very much ridiculed by some of his acquaintances for this performance, which, nevertheless, made its way into the polite world, and the divine recompensed him by the applause of the amply Addison, who was pleased more than once to mention it with approbation."

Anachronism.

An anachronism is an error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in the order of their occurrence. A countless number of authors, among which are that of Tintoret, whose picture of the Israelites gathering manna in the wilderness represents the men armed with guns, Breughel, the Dutch painter, in a picture of the "Wise Men of the East," represents one of them dressed in a large white surplice, booted and spurred, holding an offering the model of a Dutch seventy-four gun frigate. Schiller, in his "Piccolomini," speaks of lightning conductors, the time at which they were referred to being some 150 years before they were invented. Shakespeare, in "Julius Caesar," makes Brutus say to Cassius: "Ponce, count the clock," to which Cassius replied: "The clock has stricken three," whereas clocks were not known to the Romans, and striking clocks were not invented till some 1,400 years after Caesar died.

Slavery in Brazil.

A law for the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil was enacted Sept. 28, 1871. It provides that children henceforth born of slave mothers shall be of free condition, though bound to serve the owners of their mothers for a term of twenty-one years as apprentices. Refusal to work for their hereditary taskmasters is punished by severe penalties; but the apprentices, if cruelly treated, can appeal to a criminal court, which can declare them free. The same act emancipated the slaves that were the property of the government; but they are required to hire themselves out, in default of which, if found living in vagrancy, they can be compelled to labor in public establishments. Large numbers of private individuals followed the example of the crown and set their slaves at liberty, and others by will set them free, leaving them land for their maintenance. Slavery has recently been totally abolished in that country.

A Spider and a Beetle.

A big spider was placed on a rock in the center of an aquarium in a recent experiment, and a larva of a water beetle put near. The beetle promptly seized the spider and pulled it into the water, but after a sharp struggle the spider broke away and escaped. The beetle soon afterward renewed the attack, and fastened itself on the spider by its pincers. The spider also got a good hold, and the duel resulted in the death of both. It is said that if two of the larvae are placed in the same aquarium they will fight until one or the other is dead, and the victor will decapitate the dead one.

Rapidity in Telegraphing.

When the first electric telegraph was established the speed of transmission was from four to five words a minute with the five needle instruments; in 1849 the average rate for newspaper messages was seventeen words a minute; the present pace of the electric telegraph between London and Dublin, where the Wheatstone instrument is employed, reaches 463 words; and that which was regarded as miraculous sixty years ago has multiplied a hundred fold in half a century.

Half Mast.

The custom of placing flags at half mast as a sign of sorrow is as old as the use of flags themselves. The sign of victory and rejoicing is signified by the floating of the standard from the highest point available. The signal of defeat was the trailing of them in the dust, or over the stem of captured vessels. Sorrow for a leader's death was expressed by raising the flag half way up the pole.

Rome's Population.

The population of imperial Rome at the time of its siege by the Goths, during the reign of Honorius, is given by Gibbon at 1,300,000. The statistics bearing on the subject, together with the facts of history which might lend circumstantial weight, are decidedly meager.

Ancient Shavers.

Shaving was introduced among the Romans about B. C. 300. Pliny says Scipio Africanus was the first Roman who shaved every day. Subsequently the first day of shaving was regarded by the Romans as the entrance upon manhood, and celebrated with great festivities.

The Long and the Short of It.

A wedding took place at St. Paul, Minn., last week, where the groom was over six feet tall and the bride a little over two feet in height. During the ceremony the girl stood on a chair, her head just reaching to the groom's shoulder.

First Parchment.

Parchment was invented for writing books by Ennius (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library of Pergamus, formed on the model of Alexandria, about 190 B. C. Parchment books from this time became most used.

Well Ventilation.

Wells should be ventilated, as the water is thereby kept fresh and free from bad odor. The absorption of air by water renders it pleasant to the taste, and purifies it to some extent; but the effect is not a very marked one.

Crowned Emperor.

It was at the political capital of France that the late Kaiser Wilhelm, after his triumphant march through Paris, with not a single Parisian in sight, was declared emperor of Germany. Prior to that event of 1871 he was simply king of Prussia.

Bandanna.

The word "bandanna" comes from the Hindostani, and signifies a mode of dyeing in which hard knots are tied in the cloth before it is dipped. When these are opened the fabric has a speckled appearance, the dye having left the tied parts free from color.

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