

### Ventilation of Bed-rooms.

The ventilation of bed-rooms, a very important matter, is, as a rule, much neglected. The circulation of the blood is not nearly so active during sleep as when awake. The *Lancet* has some important notes on this subject. The sleeper is entirely dependent upon the atmosphere supplied to him for the means of carrying on the chemical purification and nutrition of his body. He must breathe the air that surrounds him, and he does this for a lengthy portion of each period of twenty-four hours, although it is probable that in a large majority of cases the atmosphere has become so deteriorated by the expiration of carbon and the emanations from the body generally, that if the senses were on the alert, some change would be sought as a matter of preference.

When a person places himself in a condition to take in all air, without being able to exercise any control over its delivery, he ought to make sure that the supply will be adequate, not merely for the maintenance of life, but for the preservation of health. If a man were to deliberately shut himself for some six or eight hours daily in a close room, with closed doors and windows (the doors not being opened even to change the air during the period of incarceration), and were then to complain of headache and debility, he would be justly told that his own want of intelligent foresight was the cause of his suffering. Nevertheless, this is what the great mass of people do every night of their lives, with no thought of their imprudence. There are few bed-rooms in which it is perfectly safe to pass the night without something more than ordinary precautions to secure an inflow of fresh air. Every sleeping apartment should, of course, have a fireplace with an open chimney, and in cold weather it is well if the grate contains a small fire, at least enough to create an upward current and carry off the vitiated air of the room. In all such cases, however, when a fire is used, it is necessary to see that the air drawn into the room comes from the outside of the house. By a facile mistake it is possible to place the occupant of a bed-room with a fire in a closed house in a direct current of foul air drawn from all parts of the establishment. Summer and winter, with or without the use of fires, it is well to have a pure ingress for pure air. This should be the ventilator's first concern. Foul air will find an exit if pure air is admitted in sufficient quantity, but it is not certain pure air will be drawn in if the impure is drawn away. So far as sleeping-rooms are concerned, it is wise to let in air from without. The aim must be to accomplish the object without causing a great fall of temperature or a draught. The windows may be drawn down an inch or two at the top with advantage, and a fold of muslin will form a "ventilator" to take off the feeling of draught. This, with an open fireplace, will generally suffice, and produces no unpleasant consequences even when the weather is cold. It is, however, essential that the air outside should be pure. Little is likely to be gained by letting in a fog or even a town mist.

### Family Matters.

**TOMATO OMELET.**—Take three large tomatoes, peel and cut fine; stew till soft, adding salt and pepper to taste, a small piece of butter, and stir in three eggs just as you take it from the fire.

Geraniums, fuchsias, salvias and other plants that you may wish to keep over winter without any care of them, may be taken up with a ball of earth attached to them and placed in one corner of your cellar, provided it is warm enough not to freeze potatoes; pack them close and bank the earth firmly about the roots. In January or February you can bring the fuchsias to the window, and they will form beautiful flowering plants in about six weeks' time.

Quince seed is good for sore or inflamed eyes. Take about one half dozen quince seeds, put about a tablespoonful scalding water; let it stand till cool, and bathe the eyes just before going to bed and in the morning.

An ink that cannot be erased even with acids is obtained by the following recipe: To good gall ink add a strong solution of fine soluble Prussian blue in distilled water. This addition makes the ink, which was previously proof against alkalies, equally proof against acids, and forms a writing fluid which cannot be erased without destroying the paper. The ink writes greenish blue, but afterwards turns black.

Strong green tea, sweetened well and set in saucers about the places where they are most numerous, will attract and destroy flies. This plan is much to be preferred to the use of those horrible fly papers, which catch the poor insects alive, cruelly torturing them while starving them to death.

A good omelet can be made thus: Allow to each egg one tablespoonful of milk, sufficient salt, pepper and butter to season well; beat the whites and yolks separately, the whites to a froth; add to the yolks the salt, pepper and butter; finally beat all together and turn into a hot buttered saucisson. The omelet is more palatable when moist in the centre, which is accomplished by rolling it in the pan before being cooked entirely through.

Cements for joining metals or glass and wood are made as follows:—Melt resin, and stir in calcined plaster until reduced to a paste, to which add boiled oil—a sufficient quantity to bring it to the consistency of honey; apply warm. Or, melt resin 180 parts, and stir in burnt umber 30 parts, calcined plaster 15 and boiled oil 8 parts. Or, dissolve glue in boiling water to the consistency of cabinet-maker's glue; then stir in sufficient wood ashes to produce a varnish-like mixture. While hot the surfaces to be united must be covered with this compound and pressed together.

"He has struck with the axe of Mahmood the Ghaznevide," say the inhabitants of Northern India when any one meets with unexpected good fortune. When Mahmood descended from Afghanistan upon the Punjab the Brahmin priests of the temple of Bonnauth offered him an immense ransom if he would spare it and the idol. Murmurs of approval were heard among his followers, dazzled with the riches offered by the priests, but Mahmood, pointing to the huge idol that stood in the midst, shouted, "God has raised me up, not to traffic in idols, but to sweep them from the earth. Behold my answer!" One downright blow of his battle-axe sent the hideous image crashing on the pavement, and as it broke asunder out poured heaps of gold and jewels worth fifty-fold the offered ransom.

High boots will be worn for walking, and especially in wet weather.

### African Commerce.

HOW THE DARK CONTINENT MAY BE OPENED UP TO THE WORLD.

(From the London Globe.)

In the various schemes for opening up Africa to the influences of civilization the existing means of communication in the country are almost ignored; its rivers are not practicable for navigation to any great extent, but in the series of lakes lying in a string between the Soudan and the country to the north of the Transvaal there exist facilities for traffic and for communication with the natives which few countries possess—almost rivalling the magnificent chain of lakes in North America, but unfortunately unconnected with each other. A road is now being made from Dar es Salaam on the east coast nearly opposite Zanzibar to the northern end of Lake Nyassa, on which a missionary steamer is already plying. The southern limit of the lake is nearly opposite Mozambique, and its total length in a straight line is 350 miles. At a distance of 200 miles to the west of the northern extremity of Nyassa lies the southernmost end of Lake Tanganyika, reaching north northwest again in a straight line to a distance of over 400 miles. From Zanzibar to Tanganyika there is a caravan route, through a comparatively well known country, so that the lake might be reached either direct or by a new road from Nyassa; 150 miles, again, northeast of Tanganyika in the great Lake Victoria Nyanza, with its companion, Lake Albert Nyanza, at a distance of less than 100 miles to the northwest, and actually connected with it by the River Nile. Tanganyika itself, though not in actual connection with either of the Nyansas, is—so far as our present knowledge goes—fed by streams widening here and there into considerable lakes, which are separated by only a short distance from similar streams and lakes which feed the Nyansas. Nearly the whole of the region referred to is fairly well explored and peopled by tribes either quite friendly, or, at least, not actually hostile. To place a steamer of considerable dimensions on lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika would not involve any very great cost—not a fraction of what would be required for the construction of 100 miles of railway. The formation of roads connecting the lakes would eventually be followed by the construction of canals, giving an uninterrupted waterway from 5 deg. north latitude to 15 deg. or even 19 deg. south. This suggestion is in itself crude and gigantic enough; but whereas a railway means the importation of an enormous quantity of material, a canal can be cut and maintained without any expensive appliance.

### Universal Wit.

You can keep a bee away from you by the use of tobacco smoke, but a bee is always in such a confounded hurry that he gets in his work before you can light your cigar.

**Scene—Lamlash Bay; fishing boat getting under way. Captain, coming on deck, addressed his man—"Laachie, did you'll get the proveeshuns?" Laachie—"I'll got no proveeshuns." Captain—"Shure you'll know well as I can told you the ships can't go to sea without bread. Tak' the boat in your han, an' go on shore in the basket an' got a fush, an' if you'll no got a fush, you'll got a herrin'."**

**VERY CLEVER.**—A contemporary is mean enough to expose the profession in this shameful way—"An editor's wife never goes through her husband's other trousers' pockets to strike a package of love letters. Editors are not like the wicked, unfaithful men of the world—editors rarely have other trousers."

A Highlander having to fire some rounds of blank cartridge, put three charges at once into his rifle to get soon done. When he fired, he was knocked flat on his back, and his mates running up to him, he warned them off by shouting, "Keep back lads, keep back, she has other twice to gang aff yet."

"If I should marry Sarah Ann," said a prospective son-in-law to his sweetheart's mother, "I should frankly confess one thing in advance—I am of rather hasty temper and apt to get mad without cause." "Oh, that'll be all right," blankly replied the dear old lady; "I shall go and live with you, and I'll see that you always have cause."

### Mr. Vennor's Predictions.

Discussing Vennor, the *Quebec Chronicle* says—"When a distinguished meteorologist like Vennor falls in his predictions, as he has already done more than once, we commence to disbelieve all weather predictions that come to us months in advance of the season, and are inclined to cling rather to those that come from the Government office in Toronto, the last of which was, at short notice, most remarkably verified by the fierce storm of Friday night and Saturday morning. Mr. Vennor, the Indians, muskrats, beavers and that mythical character, 'the oldest inhabitant,' may be very fine in the abstract, but, for the state of the weather from one day to another, we prefer to rely on friend Kingston, of the Meteorological Observatory, of Toronto."

According to the latest statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as printed in the *Christian Advocate*, there are now in the world 4,489,877 Methodist members and probationers and 74,969 local and 29,206 itinerant preachers, distributed as follows:

	Itin. Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Lay M'bers.
United States, Inc. for mis.....	23,194	23,641	3,995,999
Canada, Inc. for mis.....	1,652	4,247	167,857
Gr. Britain, do do.....	3,705	41,333	828,932
Ireland, France, A'stia.....	655	2,742	95,680

The total Methodist population is estimated at 20,000,000. In the United States the Methodist Episcopal Church has 1,698,788 members and probationers, against 1,671,608 last year, indicating an increase of 17,180; 11,308 itinerant preachers, a gain of 39; and 12,560 local preachers, a gain of 23. In the previous year in local preachers there was a loss of 120.

**MCLAUGHLIN BEATEN.**—The collar and elbow wrestling match for the championship of the world and \$1,000 a side, between Col. J. H. McLaughlin, conductor on the Canada Southern Railway, and John McMahon, of California, came off at Chicago on Saturday evening, resulting in the defeat of McLaughlin. He gained the first fall in 22 minutes, while McMahon took the next two and the championship in 25 and 28 minutes respectively. The plucky Colonel intends to challenge McMahon to another match for \$5,000 a side.

### An Indian Juggler.

European and American magicians perform many surprising tricks, but an Indian juggler is their superior; so, at least, the following narrative from an English magazine would seem to indicate:

When he entered the room he spread a white cloth upon the floor and sat down upon it with his back to the wall, the door of the room being on his right hand.

His spectators were dispersed in the following manner: Mr. Smyth sat on a chair nearly in the middle of the room; I was sitting on a sofa near the door; the Parsee merchant stood in the doorway, about arm's length from me. The servants stood about in groups, the largest group being between the door and the conjurer.

As soon as he had settled himself he turned to the Parsee and asked for the loan of a rupee. The pedler at first demurred a little, but, on being guaranteed against loss, he produced the coin. He was going to put it into the conjurer's hand, but the latter refused and told the Parsee to hand it to Mr. Smyth's bearer. The bearer took it, and at the request of the conjurer looked at it, and declared it to be really a rupee. The conjurer then told him to hand it to the master.

Mr. Smyth took it, and then followed this dialogue:

Conjurer—Are you sure that is a rupee? Smyth—Yes.

Conjurer—Close your hand on it and hold it tight. Now, think of some country in Europe, but do not tell me your thoughts, (then the conjurer ran over the names of several countries, such as France, Germany, Russia, Turkey and America—for the native of India is under the impression that America is in Europe).

After a moment's pause Mr. Smyth said he had thought of a country, "Then open your hand," said the juggler. "See what you have got, and tell me if it is a coin of the country you thought of."

It was a five-franc piece, and Mr. Smyth had thought of France.

He was going to hand the coin to the conjurer, but the latter said, "No, pass it to the other Sahib." Mr. Smyth accordingly put the five-franc piece into my hand; I looked at it, then shut my hand and thought of Russia. When I opened it I found not a Russian but a Turkish silver piece about the size of the five-franc piece, or our own crown piece.

This I handed to Mr. Smyth, and suggested that he should name America, which he did, and found a Mexican dollar in his hand.

The coin, whatever it was, had never been in the conjurer's hand from the time the rupee was borrowed from the Parsee merchant. Mr. Smyth and his bearer had both carefully examined the rupee, and Mr. Smyth and I turned over several times the 5-franc piece, the Turkish coin and the dollar, so that the trick did not depend on a reversible coin.

Indeed it could not, for the coin underwent three changes, and has been seen. I may only add, for the information of those who know India, that a rupee is only about the size of a florin, and therefore about half the weight of a 5 franc piece.

### Hints For The Ladies

Belt buckles are simply immense this year. Chantilly mitts, for evening wear, cost \$25.

Heavy chains and lockets are out of fashion.

Dip candle wicks into spirits of turpentine and then dry before using.

Ink can be preserved from mould by putting a clove in the bottle.

Bullet-shaped glass buttons are worn with colored dresses.

White and gold is to be the fashionable combination this winter.

The bands of fur used for trimming this season are invariably narrow.

Gloves contrasting with the dress are worn with all the new colors.

Dresses, made from Chuddah shawls, are to be worn at evening parties.

Feather trimmings are embroidered through the centre in chain stitch.

Small diamonds set in silver, and arranged in fanciful shapes on bangle rings, are much worn.

Mixed fabrics should never be used as the foundation of a suit, for they cannot be dyed and are not worth making over.

Showy jewellery has been discarded by ladies of good taste, and very little has been manufactured for the fall trade.

Silver dog-collar necklets do much prevail on both sides of the Atlantic. They did not originate in Paris, but are all the rage there now.

A New York lady who submitted to have her face enamelled, warranted to last for six months, has been attacked with paralysis of the facial nerves.

The fashionable street glove is of brown undressed kid. Embroidery on gloves is pronounced to be in bad taste. Dogskin, which has long been in favor in England, is gradually coming into use here.

**AMERICAN INVENTIONS.**—As inventors of labor saving machines our countrymen take the highest rank among nations, as was fully demonstrated at the Centennial Exhibition. At the Paris Exposition, also, our inventors take first rank, but are not so well represented as they should have been. Necessity, the mother of invention, has stimulated the ingenuity of our brains, and automatic action has been made to supply the high price of hand labor in the workshop, the fields and the home. There are fifteen great American inventions that have already become world-renowned: the cotton gin, the rotary printing press, the planing machine, the grass mower and grain reaper, the sewing machine, the calorific engine, and navigation by steam; India rubber vulcanized, the grain elevator, the gauge lathe, the manufacture of all kinds of shoes by machinery, the sand blast for cutting and carving, the manufacture of artificial ice, the electro magnet and its practical application to conveying messages, and the composing machine for printers, and Edison's phonograph and telephone are the new wonders of the age which strike beholders with amazement.—*American paper.*

It is the polite thing in Germany, when a person sneezes, to salute him or her with the words *Gute gesundheit* (good health). The same custom prevails in Belgium.

The ancient Miss Rye, who brought out so many pauper children to this country, is deeply in debt, and yet there are many people in England who pretend to love Old Rye.

### UNFAIR PLEADING.

Something that Insurance Companies should know.

His Lordship the Chancellor while delivering judgment in a recent action against an insurance company made the following remarks which insurance companies would do well to bear in mind:

"I must say a word or two about the position taken by this company and some other companies; that they take defences that may be ever so 'frivolous, unreasonable and unjust,' to use the words of the Act, and they shelter themselves behind the assertion that if the Court knew the whole truth it would agree with them. I think the Court ought never to credit a statement of that kind—ought not to listen to a monstrous thing that any contracting party should be able to defeat a claim by a third party upon grounds not fair and reasonable, but upon a suspicion that there is something else behind; they should make it known as any other contracting party is bound to do. If it was a mere suspicion that would not be a ground for resisting or refusing a claim. If such a plea were allowed or listened to it would enable some suspicious manager or inspector to defeat what might be a just claim merely because there was some circumstance that excited his suspicion. It would never do, and it strikes me that the Court should listen to no assertion of that kind. It is proper that insurance companies, being contracting parties, should stand upon the same footing as any other contracting parties, and should make that the defence, which is really the defence, and not shelter themselves behind a suggestion such as made here, which may be true or may not, or it may be a mere subterfuge, but which, if true, ought to be spread upon the record and proved."

### Athletic and Sporting Notes.

**HOW FAST THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO GO.**—At London, recently, A. G. Derkinderin won the fifty-mile amateur bicycle championship, and covered the distance in 3h. 9m. 56s., which is now the fastest amateur time on record. Osborne, who came in thirty-one seconds behind the winner, was credited with the fastest time previous to this contest—3h. 18m. 55s.

Dr. Carver is reported to have recently asserted that his shooting "will be regarded by future generations as mere child's play, so rapidly has been the development in marksmanship the past few years." Indeed! Is life so short, that the worthy physician wishes to wait only to have the future generation echo the judgment of the present intelligent one.

**WALKING AS AN EXERCISE.**—Every muscle in the body is greatly and uniformly brought into action by the swing of the legs and arms and, consequently, of the trunk in a vertical direction. The undulations made by the head, chest and abdomen in a vertical plane are thus not only, according to Hogarth's line of beauty, but also in that tending to perfect health. Every internal organ is gently stimulated to more robust action. The most favorable time for walking is about midday in the winter, and in the morning and toward evening in the summer.

**KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE GUN.**—Frank Parker, this is dished up evidently for your benefit: One day last week Mlle. Geraldine was duly "fired" out of the cannon, and reposed calmly in the net prepared for her reception, when lo! bang went the cannon. The gentleman whose duty it is to "fire" her had forgotten to touch the spring which discharges the cannon at the proper time. The spring that worked Mlle. Geraldine and the spring that worked the powder discharge didn't go off together.

### Briefs.

One hour of justice is worth seventy years of prayer.

It is easy to teach virtue by theory and difficult to teach it by example.

Polygamy must go down, not as a religious practice, but as a violation of both statute and moral law.—*Utica Republican.*

Rev. James Berriman, Baptist, of Davenport, Ia., said that the woman who bleached her hair or painted her face was unfit to be a member of any church.

"I meant no harm," said the Rev. Joseph H. Beale, Methodist, of Wallingford, Ct., when arraigned before a church committee on a charge of kissing seven young women.

Moody says that the people who hold fairs in churches have now "got so far that for twenty-five cents young men can come in and kiss the handsomest woman in the room." This is bad enough, but Brother Moody is probably not informed that in some of the churches things have come to such a pass that instead of fixing the price of this particular sort of entertainment at twenty-five cents, it is down to a dime.—*Truth Seeker.*

Dr. John Hall's Church in New York, is elegantly located. The teams that fill the streets on the three sides of the church indicate the wealth of the people. Some of the turnouts are regal. Many of the drivers are in livery, with knee breeches and huge white neckties. The church is full on all pleasant Sunday mornings. It costs something to worship here. The income from rentals is over \$40,000 a year. The front gallery pews rent for \$550 each. The Sturats, A. and R. L. own their own pews, and they cost \$15,000 each.

**THE WING SHOT MEDAL.**—A contest for the possession of the championship wing shot medal came off on the common in rear of the C. S. R. workshops on Saturday between Mr. J. Murray, the former holder, and Mr. John Hillis, jun. The shooting resulted in a tie, each killing six birds out of the ten, two additional birds of each dropping dead out of bounds. Owing to there being no more birds Hillis gave up the contest, and his opponent consequently retains the medal. Mr. Lorenzo Clapp has challenged Murray, and the match will take place on the 20th of December.—*St. Thomas Times.*

"Disraeli," says a writer in the *New York World*, "has one of the most remarkable faces I ever saw. He is lividly pale, and but for the energy of his action and the strength of his lungs would seem to be a victim of consumption. His eye is as black as Erebus, and has the most mocking, lying-in-wait sort of expression conceivable. His mouth is alive with a kind of working and impatient nervousness, and when he has burst forth, as he does constantly, with a perfectly successful cataract of expression, it assumes a curl of triumphal scorn that would be worthy of a Mephistopheles."

### The Garden of Canada.

Just below Queenston Heights, between the Niagara river and the Mountain, there lies a stretch of land possessed of every advantage for successful husbandry. It admits of easy drainage. The lee of the mountain gives it protection from the northerly and northwesterly winds. The climate is ameliorated by the nearness of the lake and river. In twenty-four years there have only been two June frosts, and those were slight. Here are to be seen specimens both of the best and the worst styles of Canadian farming. Land ranges in price from \$40 to \$200 per acre. Fruit is largely grown, and yet not so extensively as it might be and ought to be. Some farmers have 20, 30, 40 and even 50-acre orchards, while others have scarcely an acre in fruit. It argues but little for the enterprise and industry of some that they are not stimulated by the energy and success of their neighbors. This region is considered healthy by the inhabitants, but perhaps they are somewhat prejudiced in favor of their own locality. It is a nice thing, no doubt, to be able to sit under your own vine and fig tree—for we are told even figs can be grown here with care—and it is no small boast to be able to say, as did a farmer's wife in this region, "We can grow here almost everything that can be raised out of doors." But there are drawbacks even in this little sheltered nook. Hemmed in between the lakes, and skirted by the river, the air filled with the spray of the mighty cataract, and laden with the vapors from the adjacent bodies of water and the vast Welland marshes, the climate has a character of humidity, and lacks the clear salubrity of higher regions. There is a sort of listless air about many of the people, as if their energy were damped and repressed. It may be inherited from the early settlers, but we are inclined to think it is climatic. Indeed, we doubt if the best region for fruit is calculated to develop the most muscular and robust specimens of the *genus homo*. On our part, this may be to some extent prepossessing in favor of a high mountain region, but we have tried to judge impartially, and the result is that expressed in a former article. The lot of man is wisely equalized. With great advantages, there are attendant disadvantages. It is a varied world. Human condition is nowhere perfect. We must accept our share of inconveniences and disadvantages wherever our tent is pitched. It is vain to look in any favored spot for exemption from disabilities. Happily, however, contentment is a plant that will grow anywhere, and yield a good harvest, with proper culture.—*London Advertiser.*

### Hints for the Farmers.

**TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.**—If not in use, should be put in their proper places for the winter. In hard frosty forenoons before snow falls time may be well employed in picking up all loose rubbish, around the yards of both house and barn.

**FIRE-WOOD.**—That was split and piled last spring, should some fine day when it is dry be put in the wood shed, and thereby save the disagreeable work of digging it out of the snow in winter.

**MANURE.**—Of all kinds should be brought together as much as possible. It will begin to heat, and will keep the accumulating pile in such a condition that it may be removed, after winter has fairly set in, to the field and spread thereby saving valuable time in the spring. If thus treated it will do more good for next year's crop than if left in the yard.

**FALL PLOUGHING.**—Has so many advantages, that every effort should be made to get as much done as possible. When stubble lands were ploughed after harvest, grass and weeds will very likely have come up to some extent. On such land a good gang-plough will be the best implement to use if the weather will permit.

**FATTING HOGS.**—These should be kept warm, and especially very dry. Some have them on a stone paved floor with two apartments; in the one is a warm dry bed, and the other is cleaned out every two or three days. The pigs are as clean and dry as a nicely groomed horse, and are fattening very fast. Plenty of straw should be used with the object of making a large pile of manure.

**SEED CORN.**—If not already selected should be attended to before very cold weather sets in. The ears should be laid in some chamber where they will be perfectly dry, as hard freezing will destroy the vitality if there is in it any moisture.

### Scientific and Useful.

Tin plate is thin iron plate, coated with tin by dipping into a molten bath of the latter metal.

Belts which run loose, of course, will last much longer than those which must be drawn tightly to drive, tightness being evidence of overwork and disproportion.

Needles are tempered by exposure to heat on an iron plate over a fire. They are kept in motion by an iron shovel till the blue color appears, when they instantly are removed.

The older emery paper is, that is, the more it has been used, the better it will be for fine polishing, because the metal filled between the grains of emery forms a polishing powder of the metal itself.

With an equal quantity of metal a round column cast hollow is far stronger than one cast solid. The best form for cast-iron columns is to make the inner diameter five-eighths of the size of the exterior diameter.

At the principal seat of the tack manufacture in England it is not an uncommon feat for the workmen to forge 1,200 tacks so small as to be contained in the barrel of an ordinary goose-quill, their weight being about twenty-four grains.

The introduction of iron buggies is now proposed. The inventor has constructed a vehicle which consists exclusively of iron and steel. For instance, in place of hickory spokes and oak felloes, he employs wrought iron tubes and T iron; these tubes fit into the axle box at one end, and are riveted to the T iron at the other.

A nail-gun has been invented by a New Zealander, to be employed in nailing down flooring-boards. It is not unlike a gun in shape and size. The nail is placed, point downwards, at the top and slides down to the bottom, when the operator draws up a rod, and by one downward stroke of this the nail is cleanly driven into the boards beneath. A practiced hand by this simple contrivance can do the work of half a dozen men.

A Guelph man has invented a plate, with knife attachment, which makes it the easiest thing in the world to carve a thanksgiving turkey without spilling the gravy.