Baldress.

The cause of the falling out of the hair is not fully understood. In meet cases it is doubtless due to some fallure in the nutrition of the hair fellicles. In the aged it connects with the feebleness that characterizes the functions of the ckin generally. Heredity has much to do with it, as it has with all the bodily functions and organs. . Individuals in some families become bald early in life from generation to generation. Coarse hair seems to have more vigor than fine.

It is well known that violent emotions sometimes suddenly blanch the hair, the cerebral nerve (the tropic centre, so called), which centrols the nouishment of the hair, being affected by the shock. Fright has off of the hair.

Cases are on record of persons apparently in vigorous health whose heads, faces and bedies have become absolutely bare. There was no appreciable cause. The fault was doubtless at the nutritive centre in the brain, but what it was, no one can certainly

When the head is scurfy, there is often a connection between this condition and bald-It is found that the sourf mixed with vaseline and applied to the hair of an animal causes a baldness on the part. In such cases the cause is prebably a microscopic vegetable parasite. Two persons should never use the same hair-brush. There is little doubt that barbers have thus communicated baldness from one patron to another.

There is a form of baldness in which the hair suddenly begins to fall out in a small round spot, which gradually increases in area, the hair near the edge of the circle being brittle, and more or less broken. This has been proved to be due to vegetable organisms, which the microscope has detected within the hair-tubes,

It is prebable that coverings which heat the head may result in loss of hair. But the effect is doubtless due to subsequent chilling of the surface, just as a severe cold or inflammatory rheumatism may result from sudden coolir g of the heated body. The main remedy against premature baldness is the application of mild stimulating washes and tonics.

Notes.

was dying of scarlet fever, desired to send | the seme plan on the tailors—they wanted a kiss to a little playmate in another town. She kissed the letter, which was sent by heavy manufacturing machine for \$60 mail to the little friend, who wholly unaware of the danger incurred, kissed the letter as a message from her dead friend. In a few days she herself died from scarlet fever contracted by means of this kiss.

Dr. Hand reports an epidemic of goitre among the inmates of the Minnesota State Reform School. Ferty four out of one hundred and forty were suffering at the time of the dector's observation. It was thought that the origin of the trouble lay in the flour from which the bread was made. The usual treatment with a change in the | especially over Russia and Northern Europe, flour was speedily followed by a cure of most of the cases.

CHEST APPLICATION. - In brenchitie and pneumonic affections the breathing is much relieved, and the congestion of the mucous membrane lessened, by bathing the chest with goose eil, slightly warmed, and then applying some old shirting or other material, saturated with the oil, to the whole theracic surface. Often the addition of turpentine in the proportion of 1 to the goose o: I will greatly enhance the value of the application.

A small piece of resin dipped in water, which is placed in a vessel on a stove, wil add a peculiar preperty to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the realn. and gives the same relief that is afforded by a combustion of rezin. It is preferable to combustion, because the evaporation i more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

Dr. R. H. Fox states that in a severe case of rheumatism in which salicylate of sodium, petassium, quinine, colchicum and liniments had all falled to relieve the fever and pain, the relief was immediate after sponging with cold water and quickly drying the skin afterward. Although this is no new treatment, it is one which requires some courage to practice, and yet may be well adapted to certain severe cases in which the salicylic remedies are ineffectual.

Again we call your attention to the inestimable value of teaching children and other young people to fill their lungs as full as they can by determined and persistent efforts, and to exercise the chest and back muscles by mat œ avres of the arms, such as thrusting them cutward, upward, overhead, downward, etc. The method of treatment is a positive cure for consumption in its incipient stages. It is a cure for nervous diseases, dyspepsia, wakefulness, etc.

A CURE FOR FELONS -As soon as discovered take some spirits of turpentine in a cup. dip the finger in it, and then held the hand near a het fire till dry; then dip in it again and repeat for fifteen minutes or until the pain ceases. The next day pare off the thick skin with a sharp knife and you will find something like a honeycomb filled with clear water, open the cells and the felon is gone. This remedy must be used at once when the fe on is discovered or it will not avail.

In carrying children in the arms care should be taken not to carry them habitually on the same side, as this tends to make them one-sided, a condition that may be frequently observed in all the children of a mother who can nurse only from one breast. Not only the bodies but the heads and faces of a whole family can semetimes be drawn ever to one side. The only remedy is to change the position frequently, a very difficult thing for such mothers to do, but something that good-will and attention can accomplish.

Mrs Mimosa-" Now, Jehnnie, go and kias your little sweetheart and make up." Johnnie-" No'm I won't." Mrs. Mimosa _ "Go and tell her how much you love her and how sorry you are." Johnnie-"Guess not. Pa says he get into a breach of promise case by tellin' a girl that, and had to marry the old thing. I ain't runnin' no riaks, I ain't."

A Money Making Sewing Machine Agent.

The New York Star reports an interview with a drummer, who furnished some inforwation as to the way in which the members

"When I first met Jack he was always flush. In fact he is now, but he is manager. Jack was at work then for a sewing machine house, and had charge of the city trade. He used to ask me eften to dine with him, and I noticed he never paid for what he get We seldem ate twice at the same place, and I began to think his credit was monumental. 'Next time we go to Craft's to dine let's take all the boys in the office with us, ' said Jack, as we left a well-known restaurant one day. I den't like the place at all, and I'm anxious to eat up what he owes me.' 'Then he owes you money,' said I, to draw Jack out. caused a rapid and almost immediate falling | Yes, they all ewe me mere than I'll ever get. I might quit work now and beard around from place to place for two years and not eat the accounts up. You see, I once put an advertisement in a Sunday pa per, which read semething like this :

" First-class board wanted for a firstclass sewing-machine, direct from the factory. Raferences required."

" Well, I get over seventy-five answers. I was given the best of references—bankers, preachers and doctors. Most of the letters were from boarding-house keepers and restaurateurs. They were from all parts of the city. As manager of the city trade I could sell a city machine as a sample at the wholesale price. But I didn't do that. picked out twenty good restaurants and boarding houses, and bought twenty machines on my own account on four months' time. The wholesale price of each machine was \$19 and the retail price \$55. Of course I paid \$19 each, and sold them at the retail price. At each of the twenty places I told them if they wanted a brand new machine I would let them have one direct from the office for \$20 cash, and would take the balance out in board. They jumped at it, es pecially as the machine was one of the best made, and I promised to take it back if not satisfactory. Near three restaurants I got a suit of recms on the machine account. In less than two days I had delivered the twenty machines, had \$400 cash in my pocket, with four months in which to pay for the goods. I had \$700 to take out in board and lodging in various parts of the city, and, as I say, I got tired of eating up my profits on | can see another in broad daylight, noting the scheme. The \$700 was all profit and A little girl in Watertown, N. Y., who | also \$1 on each machine. Why, I worked sewing machines. I could sell a tailor a which cost me \$30 -and what an elegant suit of clothes I got for that \$30."

Where the East Wind Comes From.

In the winter the sun is vertical to the south of the equator, and the southern hemisphere is being heated, which causes the air to expand, and it is gently flowing off in the upper stratum of the atmosphere into the northern hesisphere, and by this means the accumulation of air becomes very marked. where the cold is intense and the air consequently denser. The exceptional height to which the baremeter commonly rises in winter and in early spring amply proves what might otherwise appear theoretical. As soon as the more southern portions of the northern hemisphere become heated, air ascends, and an indraft or general flow of air sets in from the rorth to supply its place. The east wind, which is indeed air from the northward deflected to the east by the earth's rotation, has blown for the most part overland before it reaches the British Islands, and, although cold, it is at every stage of its progress to wards the south becoming relatively warmer by sheer contact with the earth, of a somewhat higher temperature, on which it is impinging, and the air is thus constantly becoming capable of holding more moisture by its well-known physical properties; owing to the low temperature at which it started, and the consequently small amount of moisture which it could possibly hold in

ready to lick up mere moleture in whateve shape or form available. It is this dryness, soupled with a certain degree of cold, which maders the cost wind so intensely disagreeable and unhealthy in its effects, since it sape the moisture from our bedies, and tends to warm itself by conduction, and robs the human frame of a large amount of animal heat, and thus levice a severe tax on the constitutions of all exposed to it. It is seldom in this country that an east wind is accompanied by damp weather, although occasionally it does be happen; but, whether dry or moist, it is unmistakably disagreeable and notoriously unhealthy. The greater the dryness of the air the greater the energy with which the human body exhales from every pere of the skin, and more especially from the lungs and the more delicate parts of the mucous membrane. - London Standard.

SAVED BY A DREAM.

The Mysterious Strauger and the Fallen

While so-called superstition is ridiculed by all intelligent people at the present day, it is nevertheless a fact that mine people out of ten have more or less superstition in their natures, and give rein to it. Dreams are supposed by the masses to have just as much significance as a hundred years ago, and Friday is considered the uniucky day of the week the same as when sailors refused to leave port on that day. There is, however, say what you will, something in dreams, visions, warnings, and the like which now and then startles candid and intelligent minds.

A few years ago a man named Bronson, who was an agent for a big seed house, was travelling through Ontario making cellections for his house. He had to visit many towns off the railroads, and in such cases he secured a horse and buggy or rode horseback. One night after he had finished his business in a certain town he made ready for a horseback trip of fifteen or twenty miles the next day. Upon retiring to his room for the night he sat down to smoke a cigar. He was neither overtired nor sleepy, but after smoking a few minutes he had what he termed a vision. He was riding over the country on horseback when at a junction of the roads he was joined by a stranger. He saw this man as plainly as one the color of hair and eyes, and taking particular notice of the fact that the horse, which was gray in color, had a "y" branded on its left shoulder.

The two rode along together for a mile or more, and then came to a spot where a tree had blown down and fallen across the narrow highway. They turned into the woods to pass the spot, he in advance, when he saw the stranger pull a pistol and fire at his back. He felt the bullet tear into him, reeled, and fell from his horse, and was conscious when the assassin robbed him and drew his body further into the words. He seemed to see all this, and yet at the same time knew he was dead. His corpse was rolled into a hollow and covered with brush, | to a term of imprisonment for fourteen years and then the murderer went away and left and six months with hard labour, married motor that has ever been made to work aweke himself. His cigar had gone out, and as near as he could calculate he had been unconscious, as you might call it, for about fifteen minutes. He was deeply agitated, and it was some time before he could cenvince himself that he had not suffered any injury. By and by he went to bed and slept soundly, and next morning the rememberence of what had happened in his vision had almost faded from his mind.

Luckily for Bronson, he made some inquiries at the livery stable as he went for his horse, and he was told that it was a lonely road, and that it would be prudent | the ceremony was begun, several prisoners to go armed. But for this he would have left his revolver in his trunk at the hotel. He set out on his journey in good spirits, and found the road so romantic, and met | retiring to leave them with a steaming teahorsemen going to town so often that he reached the junction of the reads without

Then every diremstance was suddenly recalled in the most wivid manner. joined there by a stranger on a grey house and man and and beaut bellied exactly with those in the vision. Theman did not, however have the look or bearing of an evil-minded pers:n. On the contrary, he seemed to be in a jolly mood, and he saluted Bronson as frankly as an Honest stranger would have done. He had no weapons in sight, and he soon explained that he was going to the village to which Bronson was bound on business connected with the law.

The agent could not help but feel astonished and startled at the curious coincidence. but the stranger was so talkative and driendly that there was no possible excuse so suspect him. Indeed, as if to preve to his companion that he meditated no evil, he kept a little in advance for the next half hour. Bronson's distrust had entirely vanished when a turn in the road brought an obstruction to view. There was a fa len tree across the highway! This proof that every point and circumstance in the vision was being unrolled before his eyes gave the agent a great shock. He was behind the stranger, and he pulled his revelver and dropped his hand beside the horse to conceal it.

"Well, well !" said the man as he pulled over this morning. We'll have to pass An' Jim, he seemed to like it, an' he was at home. up his herse. "The tree must have toppled

Bronson was on the right. The woods were clear of underbrush, and naturally enough he should have been the first to leave the read. But he waited,

"Go ahead, friend," said the stranger, and as if the words had been addressed to the horse, the animal which the agent bestrode started up.

Bronson was scarcely out of the road before he turned in his saddle. The stranger had a pietol in his right hand! Wnat followed could not be clearly related. Bronsen slid from the saddle as a bullet whizzed past him, and a second later returned the fire. Three or four shots were rapidly exchanged, and then the would-be murderer, uttering a yell to show that he had been hit, wheeled his horseto gallop off. He had not gone ten rods when the beast fell under him, and he kicked his feet from the stirrups and sprang into the woods and was out of sight in a moment. The horse had received a bullet in the throat and was dead in a few min-

As a matter of course Bronson put the case in the hands of the proper officials, but the horse could neither be identified nor the man overhauled. It was agreed that he was an entire stranger in that locality, and that, while he did not know Bronson nor the business he was engaged in, he was ready to commit a cold blooded murder, and take his chances of finding a fat wallet to repay

A Melancholy Wedding.

At the Novgorod prison chapel (says the Russian Peterburgskia Gazett:) a couple was recently married. A young fellow of the name of Zamizki, who had been sentenced him alone. In making an effort to throw a young girl who was the daughter of a off the brush the dead man came to life; soldier, Yefremoff, and had only been rethat is, the agent threw off the spell and | leased from the Novgoro i prison at the beginning of the present year. Zamizki had told his brother of his intention to marry. but the later thought the prisoner insane, deeming it impossible that any weman could be persuaded to marry a convict. He was, however, convinced of the truth by the prison administration consenting to the marriage. On the wedding-day the warder appeared in the prisoner's cell, his chains were removed he was dressed in a black suit, and taken to chapel, where the bride appeared with the bridegroom's brother, dressed in a white bridal dress and veil. At two o'clock assisting. One hour the newly-married pair were allowed to spend together in their cell, the warder drinking their health and then urn and a sentinel at the doer. During the whole of the time the husband tried to persuade his wife to go with him to the convict colony to which he will shortly be despatched. At the expiration of the hour the warder reappeared, the convict doffed his wedding garments for his prison gear, and the wife went silently away, accompanied by her husband's brother.

Romantic Story.

A remantic story comes from the province of Limburg, on the Dutch frontier. The owner of a large manufactory who had married young and was left a widower had an only daughter to whom all the most desirable young men in the neighbourhood were paying attention. Her father noticed that she treated them all with indifference, and showed a marked preference for a young clerk of his, an orphan, with no means but his calary. As he had always given the greatest satisfaction in the performance of his duties, and was exceedingly well conducted, the father, persuaded that he would never venture to raise his eyes to bis daughter, who evidently was sincerely attached to him, made up his mind to broach the matter to him. What was his surprise when the young clerk, after much hesitation, told him he would be only too happy to regard the young lady as a sister; but he could not marry her, because he was not a man, but a young woman in disguise-a disguise she had adopted when left an erhpan, in order to get a more lucrative situation The conclusion of the story is that instead of marrying the daughter, she is now the wife of the father.

A Prince Who is a Popular Oculist-

Hundreds of patients suffering from eye disease continue to come to Meran to seek help from the famous eye physician, Prince Carl Theodor of Bavaria. Every day he receives for three or four hours, when anybody may call who suffers from eye disease. He examines and escribes free of charge for all, and gives he poor besides medicines, eyeglasses, bandages, &c.

For patients who require a longer cure the Prince has erected an establishment for clinical treatment, where those who come are cared for and treated free of charge. At all great operations, which he performs twice a week, he is assisted by his speuse, born Princess of Portugal. At a recent operation, for example, she held the paclent's head for three hours, although the tleod from the operation saturated her bloth nz.

It ain't jest the story, parson to talk Weth the virtuous matron a formit, we in' the gigglin' miss, An' the good old descon a nodin' his patient snores, An' the shocked sleet of the Captal away through the doors

But then, it's a story that happened, at an An' sometimes we can't help takin'offer. An' though good society coldly main I'm thickin'ther's lots worse peopletical

BY BURDETTE

I mind the day he was married, an' I would in't too: the weddin', too;

An' I kiesed the bride, sweet Maggie-land I mind how they sat up housekeepit, in young. poor, happy fools, when Jim's only stock was a heavy train four Kain: uc ty mules.

Well, they lived alone contented, we be An' every year a baby come, an'twice to Till the house was full of children, was to shoutin' and playin' and squally.

An' their sin zin' an' laughin' and cryin' and Bedlam within its walls.

He said it was full of music an' light ar' no He joined the church, an' he used to part his heart might be kept from sinThe stumblin'est prayin'—but heads and used to bow when he'd begin.

So, they lived along in that way, the amely with p'enty of time for drivin' work, a'th An' growin' around 'em the sweetest gin the liveliest, manliest boys, Till the old gray heads of the two old folks crowned with the homliest joys

Eh? Come to my story? Well, that's all The livin' jest like I said. Only two of the girls is married, an' one of the An' they're honest, an' decent an' hipm of the very best Christians, I know, Though I reckon in brilliant company there

voted a little slow. Oh, you're pressed for time-excuse you! I'm sorry I kept you so long; Good-bye. Now ne looked kind o' bared in an' I reckon that I was wrong To tell such a commonplace story of two ma commonplace lives, But we can't sligit drunk an' gamble an' ba an' run off with other men's wive.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL

Sanlight has been put to an odd mein Bre sels. Falling on a small shaft the rayion an upward draught of air which set in in motion, and that, in turn, starts meth ery that winds a clock.

The electric-lighting dynamo at Limbia d for Inn Dining Hall and Library, London driven at a rate of not less than 1200m hou volutions a minute by a Paraon's high-pa engine. It is claimed that this is their wou the actual velocity of the steam at it capes from the bailer,

The Popular Science News asserts to mald the average length of life is constantly rereons one hundred years old will end no more curiosity than one of eighty pur the at the present time. The invention of the type writer data

far back as 1714, when one Henry Mild tained in England a patent for a det that "writes in printed characters, one s time and one after another." But it not until 1867 that it was improved mut Con work satisfactorily.

Attention has lately been called to races of men that must soon become ertis At the present rate of decrease, the Me cf New Zealand—now reduced, to less to 45,000 from 100 000 in Captain Cacket -must have disappeared by the year? The Laplanders are estimated not to exam 30,000 in number, and are gradually been ing fewer.

Prof. Josef Korosi, the statistician, in that the rich class av srage fifty-two yes of life, the middle class average forty years one and one-tenth months of life, " the poor class average forty-one year seven months of life. From this it is obtain that the possession of wealth and the man of exemption from privation lengthens average life nearly ten years.

Dr. Bond states that for adults the real important elements of milk are its albent oids and salts, which contain the nitre and phosphates. These element and sent in just as large a proportion is milk and tutter milk as they are in the food for the young, who often need abundance of fatty matter in an early similable form.

A curious needle is in pesse sion of Victoria. It was made at the celebrate needle manufactory at Redditch, and my sents the column of Trajan in ministra This well known Roman column is sing with numerous scenes in sculpture, immortalize Trajan's herolo actions in On this diminutive needle scenes in the of Queen Victoria are represented in but so finely cut and so small that it quires a magnifying class to see them.

A nice way to serve eggs with broiled is to butter seme patty tins, springly scientiously with fine crumbs of breid, be an egg into a saucer, and then, without turbing the yolk, pour it into the the the tins into a hot dripping pan said the stand in the oven until the white it Then after putting the thin please of the breiled ham upon a het platter, the eggs from the oven and turn out on the It is not necessary to close the era ter not to do se.

An efficient mothed of disheteth and other waste pipes is to fill a tre bottle with a soluter of copper ounces of copperas to a quart of white fitting a perforated cork to the bottle, a small glass tube thrust through the cork the cork, invert the bottle over the op of the waste pipes, letting the omital into it. Other germicides may be copperas is best for general perpose. is cheap and not poisonous.

Were universally adopted in cities the startline of potential disease would be destroyed attention at a startlized and rendered harmless in the startline of the startlized and rendered harmless in the startline of cubative state.



ROMAINE VISITE,

Tuscan and Nappolitan braid platted five cents each.

and arranged over a frame, and is com-A becoming wrap is made in bisc't O:- pleted with a stylish arrangement of Bartoman ailk, lined with bronze and red celone lace, black velvet. small red flowstriped satin, and trimmed with jet orna- ers, and fancy grasses. Patterns in two ments. The straw bonnet is composed of sizes, medium and large. Price, twenty-