A LOST ART.

How the Millstone has been ralegated out of

A number of heavy white millstones rere piled up on one of the docks along ale river. They were consigned to some interior town forty or fifty miles from the city, and were of the style, make, and finish so long in use. An old man, with a face that his small, fast blinking eyes from view, stood a little way back on the wharf and talked to a young man he had halted and asked for a match. "Mill stones have pretty nearly gone out of date," said he, with a half mournful air, "and with them have gone the occupation I have followed for thirty years. See here," and the old man crowded his hat lifted his face for the first time into plain sight. It was pitted all over with numberless ugly dimples, depressions, and cuts, and looked as if he might have some day have had the small pox,

"Do you know how that was done?" he asked. The young man did not know. "By picking mill-stones," was the quickly volunteered information. No one who has ever followed the business of giving these stones that keen cut texture that enables them to crush and grind grain, can escape these scars, Why, my face is literally filled with the little particles of steel and stone, and my eyes have seasons of paining me terribly. But the profession has about run its race. In ten years the dictionary makers will put the stereotyped word 'obsolete' after the noun 'millstone. Modern inventions have relegated the time-honored millstones to oblivion. New processes have been dis covered for extracting the wheat from flour, beside which the millstone has no show."

The young man began to grow interested. He drew his companion into the doorway of a little switch shanty, secured permission for the two sit down a moment beiore the fire, and asked him to continue.

"Nowadays," said the old man, "wheat is crushed beneath rollers and the flour produced is much superior to the old make. Then, too, the bran that was once thought to be almost worthless is now sifted by a new process and a quality of flour is separated that is worth forty or fifty cents more per sack than the common variety. You have heard that the best part of a potato lay just beneath the skin. Recent scientific experiments have shown that it is true of all vegetables; especialy of the wheat. This suggested the construction of a sieve that would separate the little particles of the kernel that cling to the shuck when it has been broken up and ground to pieces. It has been successful, and the flour secured in this way, though small in quantity, is of superb quality. This latter process was the only means possible by the new method of grinding wheat that has been generally adopted by all the large mills in the country. But in the meantime my occupation has been gradually undermined. Once in a while I have a call to go somewhere into the country and dress a stone, but it is very seldom."

"Most of the millstones in use in this country are of French burr, a silicious rock, containing many small' rough cavities, and requiring less preparation than a perfectly plain stone. It is quarried in the geological district known as the 'Paris basin.' A quarry has been worked for many years in the valley of the Savannah river, about one hundred miles above the city of Savannah, and the quality of stones secured are said to be almost equal to those produced in France. The lower stone has generally a smooth grinding surface. The moving stone is hollowed toward the centre to allow the material ground room to flow freely between the grinding surfaces. The faces of both stones have to be cut with straight grooves in direction inclined radii. The edges of the grooves are thus given a cutting action somewhat resembling that of scissor blades, and a tendency to force the grain outward towards the circumference is secured, thus accelerating the feeding and avoiding choking. To do this work perfectly requires an enormous amount of practice, an and apprentice must serve four or five years on cheap stones before he is allowed to touch the most valuable ones. Machines were once invented to do the cutting, but they were not a success. It was a hard business to learn, and its day was very profitable. Modern innovations, however, have no sympsthy for workingmen, and in ten years it is doubtful if there will be a millstone in use in this country .-[Cleveland Leader.

Studying the Past.

We all have an innate craving to grasp some part or parcel of the tissue of the past, whether we express it by collecting Damascus sword blades. Aleppo prayer rugs, old manuscripts or otherbric-a-brac, or whether we "notch off a fragment of the Acropolis or carve one's name among the ruins of the Forum." We are always trying to revive and rehabilitate the dead past, "to know something more of the vanity and pettiness, the fear and longing of those weary men and women, the memorial of whose lives has been trampled out."

Electricity as a Brake.

A new slectric brake, recently inven by an American, named Walker, and which is already in use in America, was lately tried on a tramway between Turin and Piosassio, with remarkable results. It is reported that by means of this brake two cars, running at a speed of about twenty-two miles per hour, were stepped in the short space of six seconds, and within a distance of twenty yards. This, if reliable, is a great achievement certainly, and will doubtless lead to further and more extensive experiments, and possibly to its general adoption. The brake is at present being exhibited in the Turin Exhibition.

Playing Cards of the Past.

Playing cards, of course, form the sta-

ple of the show in one apartment of the

Health Exhibition] but who ever dreamed

that such a collection of cards of all ages

aed countries - from England to the far

East-could be brought together? The walls are literally covered with them, and the tables bear man yrare and curious speslouch hat pulled down so far over his cimens. There are French caricature cards printed from copper plate and colored by hand, bearing the date 1818; German astronomical cards, with the signs of the constellations, colored by hand, of the seventeenth-century; German and French heraldic playing cards, with the coats of arms and blazoning of the Princes and nobles of Europe, bearing the date 1620. There is an English pack of 52 picture over on to the back part of his head and | cards, each card illustrative of the virtues teresting pack is 1720. There are French playing cards with dance music, and English and French cards for teaching geography to the children of the latter part of the seventeenth century. One pack of cards, not satisfied with England and Wales, profess to teach the geography to the world. This appears to have a common mode of instruction in the easy-going times of Charles II. There is a very amusing pack of caricature cards of the yea-1745. One set of different kind commemorates the murder of Sir Edmundberry Godfrey and the Popish plot of 1679. As Titus Oates figures here as a hero, it is only fair to assume that the cards were designed previous to the exposure of Oates's villainy. A pack of cards bearing the date 1720 caricatures the persons and incidents of the South Sea Bubble. Another pack, dated 1710, gives a series of portraits of eminent Greeks and Romans. Sporting is represented on cards designed as far back as 1705-a very beautiful example of engraving of that period. A book describing fortune by playing cards contains some curious woodcuts, many of them evidently copied from the very rare pack of cards known as the Cartes de Baldini. Then we have the learned Dr. T. Murner's cards for teaching logic and jurisprudence with which it is said he was so successful as a teacher that he narrowly escaped being burned as a sorcerer. The issue of 1509 and the French reprint may be seen together in Old London, and near to them is a very curious and rare fortune telling book of cards made in Venice in 1607. Among the greatest rarities are two cards from the pack known as the "Chotto" cards of 1480 or thereabouts, and four cards from a pack of circular playing cards made a Cologne about 1470, China, Japan, and Hindustan are also represented by various examples of the curious playing cards of those countries, and visitors to the interesting exhibit should take note of the pack of Tarrochini cards of Belogna. The Makers of Playing Cards Company show packs of their cards issued for the years 1872 and 1873, bearing the arms of the company. The Mitelli, which are fine examples of design of the period. It is amusing to see here (when we remember the authorship which is sometimes assigned to playing cards) that a thick illustrated quarto shown in one of the cases is a treatise devoted to teaching Bible history by means of playing cards. Worthy of notice is the pack of cards by Christopher Blanchard, "maker in ordinary to his Majesty George III.," of 1783, and those who care to see what has been done to improve playing cards in a hundred years may compare this pack with that of the Playing Card Makers of 1883, which is shown closely by it. A proclamation of Charles I., protecting the playing card makers of London against foreign invasion, is shown on the window shutter of the Old Rose Inn. This collection is both interesting and valuable as showing that for 400 years at least playing cards have formed an important part of the diversions of the civilized world, and it is worthy of remark, also, that they have been used in no insignificant way as an aid to scholastic education. The collection and arrangement is due to the energy of Mr. George Clulow, a member of the Court of Assistants of the company, whose intimate knowledge on the subject of playing cards, antiquarian, historical, and practical, has been used to produce an exhibit of a most novel and attractive char-About Paris Gambling-Houses.

A Parislan journal has been making some inquiries regarding the number of gaming-houses and gambling hells in the "capital of civilization" and the amount of money which changes hands in them. If the information be trustworthy, it is indeed startling. There are twenty-four of these tripots in Paris, and between six and seven millions sterling are computed to have been lost there during the last five years. The minimum profits of the banks in the clubs are put down at £240 daily, and in the less select gamblinghouses at £40. Taking the average at comes out at the respectable figure of three and a-half millions sterling. Nearly another two and a half millions are set down as the five years' "pickings" of the croupiers and preteurs. Some of these men make enormous incomes, and it is certainly well within the mark to put down their receipts at an average of £4,-000 per annum. Then there is another half-million for the salaries of administrators and their staffs. Truly, it would appear that, if the French Government is to suppress Mont Carlo, it must at the same time suppress the private and semiprivate gambling-hells which stand at the very doors of the Elysee.

He Knew it by Sight.

"Johnny do you know the Tenth Commandment ?"

"Yes'm." "Say it,"

"Can't."

"But you said you knew it, Johnny." "Yes'm I know it when I see it."

INDIA AND CANADA.

The Advantages of the Dominion-An Army Veteran's Experience. Toronto Mail.

The Earl of Dufferin, our late Governor-General, is evidently a man of destiny. His appointment to the Viceroyalty of India is a deserved honor, and he will have the best wishes of every loyal Canadian. But he has no sinecure. English rule in India is a difficult thing to maintain-as the late Postmaster-General Fawcett often pointedly told Parliament-for it is one civilization attempting to rule another on its own domain. Moreover, the ruling class will always be in a minority because the climate is so exacting that Englishmen cannot colonize the country in any considerable numbers. Adalas cannot long abide there without a change of climate, and children born there of Caucasian parents, invariably die if they are kept in the country over six years.

India has many natural advantages over other English dependencies, but Canada has a more healthful climate, and she is not vexed, with the problems of the government of aliens.

The heat of the lowlands of India is something dreadful, the average being over 80 degrees In the dry sesson the glass often registers 120 °. Most of the wealthy class can flee to the mountains in summer, but the army officers and men have to endure it. As a consequence the mortality is very great.

Not long ago it was our privilege to converse at some length with Mr. T. B. Deacon, of Goderich, who has served in Her Majesty's Indian army over 17 years. To our inquiry on how the climate affects the health of foreigners, he

"Well, one does not notice the change at first unless the dry and hot season is on. Indeed I endured the damp hot of winter and the dry heat of summer very well for many years. Not till 1877, did I begin to feel knocked up entirely. Then I lost flesh rapidly, my appetite was that capricious that I could find nothing agreeable, my bowels were stupidly torpid, my spirit was gone directly I wanted any vim. I got that yellow that I looked very like a lemon, and my legs swelled in size to an elephant's. And sure enough, I was weak! No, I had no pain at all. I was simply quietly wasting away, my system being completely saturated with malaria. None of the army physicians could help me, and I finally went home for treatment, but the London medical men gave it up when they saw me and learned that I had been soldering in India. Quite given out I came to Canada, but got no help here, either. I had about made up my mind that it was all up with me but by a very fortunate turn of circumstances I began to use the famous Warner's Safe Cure, and when I had taken nine bottles I got to be a strong and healthy man, having run from 92 to 142 lbs., the most I ever weighed. I have not had to take a drop of medicine in over a twelve-month. No, I shall not go back to India and I don't advise any of my friends either here or at home to go there. The Caucasian has no business there whatever."

Some of us may at times feel like finding a little fault with our cold Dominion, but take it all in all we have a climate much preferable to that of "India's coral strands," and we still stick to our own country.

Cold feet and hands are certain indications of imperfect circulation of the blood. Dr Carson's Stomach Bitters promotes the circulation keeps toe bowels regular and induces good health. Large bottles at 50 cents.

"Halloo!" shouted one boy to another, whom he saw running wildly down the street. "Halloo! are you training for a race?" "No," called back the flying boy. "I'm racing for a train."

What 10 Cents will do A 10 cent bottle of Polson's Nerviline will cure neuralgia or headache. A ten cent bottle of Nerviline will cure toothache or faceache. A 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline, is sufficient to cure colds, diarrhœa, spasms, dysentery, &c. Nerviline is just the thing to cure all pains, whether internal or external. Buy at your druggist a 10 cent sample of Nerviline, "the great pain cure." Safe, prompt, and always effectual. Large bottles at any drug store, only 25 cents.

A little town up in New York has a skating rink that they call the "Niagara." It is supposed that they call it that because the people go there to see the "falls."

Catarrh—A New Treatment. Perhaps the most extraordinay succes that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon Treatment of catarrh Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men £80 per day, the total for the five years that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King-street West, Toronto, Canada. and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.-Montreal

> "Love begets love," sings the old song, but how are you going to reconcile that with the homeopathic claim that like cures like?

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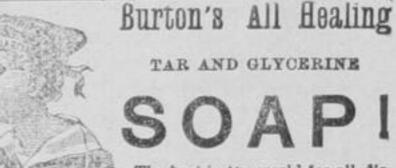
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