

Pure of Dr. Tanner has had one result, at least. It has demonstrated the value to the body of water. We know, as a matter of theory, that our bodies are two-thirds water, and what we call "solid food" is really more than half water, and we seldom realize either fact. Still less do we concern ourselves about the quality of the water we drink. Most of us when thirsty go to the well and drink, if in the country, or turn the water-faucet and draw from the pipes, if we are in the city. In neither case do we think of the purity of the water, provided it is palatable. We do not want chemically pure water, in fact. Whoever has tasted of distilled water, chemically pure, knows that it is quite insipid, and a hearty draught of it would be likely to produce nausea. A certain addition of salts and other mineral matter is necessary to make the water acceptable to the taste.

Nor does health demand the drinking of chemically pure water. There are many more healthful waters than those of certain mineral springs, but those waters are exceedingly impure chemically. A single gallon contains several grains of mineral substances in solution, and is highly charged with carbonic acid besides. Water may be very impure, according to the chemist's analysis, and yet be exceedingly healthful; it may be bright and sparkling, with scarcely a trace of impurity, and yet deadly as a poison. Inorganic matter is, as a rule, quite harmless, but the least trace of organic matter is dangerous. It is well established that certain diseases are produced by the growth of minute germs which are introduced into the body and propagated there as yeast propagates itself in flour. These germs are sometimes introduced through the atmosphere, as in yellow fever; in others they are introduced through drinking water, as typhoid fever. In others both causes seem to work, as in cholera, but in these the water is a surer and deadlier poison than the air. Chills-and-fever may be produced by breathing a malarial air, but they will be made certain by drinking water infected with malarial germs.

This being the case, it is evident that pure water—pure by the hygienic rather than by the chemical standard—is one of the things which people should be most careful to secure for themselves. Yet it is a thing of which most of us are least careful. And it must be confessed that the securing of it is by no means an easy task. In the country it is a comparatively easy thing to get. Pure water may be secured for all from a good well, one into which no surface water can drain, and kept at a sufficient distance from all cesspools or other possible sources of contamination. But "a sufficient distance" is much greater than most people imagine. The trouble is, pains enough are not taken to prevent surface water and organic matter from entering the well, and the result is frequent malarial and typhoid fevers, or choleraic diseases. The recent epidemic in North Adams, Mass., of a choleraic disease, is now known to have been the result of an almost universal drinking of impure water. In cities, the task is not so easy. They are dependent either on water formed by melting ice, or on water brought through aqueducts and pipes from long distances. If the ice has been formed on pure water, it furnishes the most healthful drinking-water to be had in large cities. But if formed on water in which there is considerable organic matter—a large river like the Hudson, for example, into which the sewers of many cities empty—it contains enough of these organic substances to make it very dangerous to health. The Croton water of New York is as pure as could be expected, yet it is not absolutely safe to drink, especially at certain seasons. What increases the difficulty is that science has been able to provide no way of filtering out these organic matters. They are so small as not to be distinguishable by the microscope, and the clearest water may be charged with them. The only way to make water absolutely safe to drink is to boil it. These germs that are so deadly to human life can not survive a heat of 212° Fahrenheit. Any one who will take the trouble to drink only water that has been previously boiled may be absolutely certain of never contracting any disease through the water he may drink.

This involves trouble, to be sure, but in view of the prevalence of diseases that are propagated mainly or entirely through the water that people drink. Half the disease in the world is preventable by the exercise of a little foresight and precaution. We do not go so far as the English physician who declares that all disease is sinful, but a great deal of it is certainly sinful, because its existence is an unnecessary evil.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

Apprentice Schools.
Boys nowadays scarcely know what being an apprentice means, although it was formerly the great part of most boys' lives. This was the case not merely with those who learned trades, all the vocations and professions had their apprentices. Knights had their pages; physicians and lawyers took apprentices; and almost every man who understood a vocation, had some boy with him to whom he was imparting it. Business was then conducted upon a very small scale. A man would be a roadside blacksmith for fifty years, and never have any other assistance than that of two or three apprentices, who would come to him at the age of fourteen, and then give place to others.

In large towns like Philadelphia and Boston, a mechanic who kept two or three journey-men, was thought to be a very thriving person indeed; and, as we see from Franklin's bequest to the city of Boston, a mechanic could set up in business upon two hundred dollars' capital.

In those days, going apprentice was an event to which boys looked forward for years. It was like changing parents; for the apprentice used to live in his employer's family, and was under his government and control. The boy entered into a solemn covenant with him. Here is a part of an indenture of the last century—such a one as young Ben Franklin signed in 1718.

faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly do. He shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it to be done of others, but to his power shall let (prevent), or forthwith give notice to his said master of the same.

"The goods of his said master he shall not waste, nor the same without license of him to any give or lend. Hurt to his said master he shall not do, cause, nor procure to be done. He shall neither buy nor sell without his master's license. Taverns, inns, or ale houses he shall not haunt. At cards, dice, tables, or any other unlawful game, he shall not play. Matrimony he shall not contract; nor from the service of his said master day nor night absent himself."

The employer, therefore, was both master and father. This absolute power was frequently abused. The first two years of the boy's apprenticeship he was in many cases servant of all work. He blacked his master's boots, fed his pigs, turned the grindstone, drove the cows, and, as Sir Wallace Scott reports of Scotland, was liable in some strict families "to spend half his time across his mistress' knee."

The hours of labor then were from sunrise to sunset in the summer, and from sunrise to nine o'clock in the evening in the winter. The wages of an apprentice were about sufficient to buy the material for his clothes; and if he had sixpence a week over, he was a lucky boy. Usually, however, he did succeed in learning his trade. His master had time to teach him, and it was to his master's interest that he should become a competent workman as soon as possible.

But all this has passed. The steam engine has changed everything. The master, what is he now? Where is he? He is a capitalist, a director, a president of a company. He may never see his workmen, if indeed he ever enters his factory.

Nor is there any one else to teach apprentices, for each foreman has in charge a large roomful of men and machinery, and can not spare from his exacting and ceaseless duties, much time for instructing an ignorant boy. Hence, it has become a matter of extreme difficulty for a boy in the United States, England, Germany or France, to become really skillful in any trade. To many boys it is impossible.

To meet this difficulty, which increases every year, apprentice schools have been established in Europe, to which boys are regularly bound, as of old, and at which they acquire a trade and an education at the same time. Some large private establishments in France maintain such a school for the express purpose of training the superior workmen whom they need, and must have.

During the first year, the young apprentice spends about half the working day in the shops, and two hours in school. When he is older, and has served three years, he works seven and a half hours in the shops, and three hours in the school-room.

English manufacturers are becoming awake to the necessity of rearing workmen who can compete with the skilled artisans of France and Germany. We, too, are following slowly in the same course.

It has been lately suggested that part of the huge bequest of Stephen Girard should be expended in founding apprentice schools of this kind, which would carry out the will of the donor more effectively than has hitherto been found possible. The trustees have more money than they know what to do with, and in this way their surplus could be advantageously expended.—*Youth's Companion.*

—It will be a surprise to a large number of American women to be told that the white wax, of which they make such constant use when engaged in their household sewing, is the diseased secretion of a peculiar species of fly found in the eastern portion of central China. Most of our country-women, if they have given a thought to the subject, have supposed that this white wax was the refined product of ordinary bees-wax—an article that has about it the conditions of cleanliness and healthfulness, which is more than can be said of excretions of insects due to some bodily malady. These flies apparently become diseased from feeding on the leaves of a peculiar kind of evergreen tree or shrub, of which they are exceedingly fond. The twigs of these trees in certain seasons of the year are thickly covered with flies, who in time leave upon them a thick incrustation of white matter. When this has increased to sufficient size the branch is cut off and immersed in boiling water, which causes the wax to come to the surface in the shape of a viscid substance, which is skimmed off, cleaned, and afterward allowed to cool in pans. The trade in this article is quite an extensive one, as it is estimated that last year the crop was worth not less than \$3,250,000.

—Mrs. Mary Newman Brister, who was born in Trappe, Montgomery County, Pa., on June 8, 1780, has celebrated her 100th birthday. She was never sick in her life until last year, when she had a fever, which prostrated her for a short time. She is now in excellent health. She lives with her son and daughter, Lewis Brister and Miss Ann Brister, both very old people and the last of ten children. Mrs. Brister's maiden name was Fry. She was married in Philadelphia in 1800 to George Brister, who was five years her senior. He went to war in 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans. He died in 1850. George Fry, Mrs. Brister's father, was a potter, but followed the business of transporting goods by pack horses from Philadelphia westward. He was born in Burks County in 1730, and was in Braddock's campaign against the French and Indians in 1755. In 1833, at the age of 63, he started from Philadelphia to walk to Indiana to visit a relative who was living there. He walked all the way to Cincinnati, whence he wrote back to his family. That was the last ever heard of him.

—Game seasons in different States: Missouri—Prairie chickens from August 15 to February 1; quail and pheasant, October 15 to January 1; woodcock, July 1 to January 10; deer, September 15 to March 1; wild turkey, September 15 to January 15. Kansas—Prairie chickens from August 1 to February 1; pheasant, October 1 to March 1; quail, October 1 to January 1; woodcock, wild turkey and deer, from August 1 to March 1. Illinois—Prairie chickens, from August 15 to December 1; quail and pheasant from October 1 to January 1; woodcock, July 4 to January 1; wild turkey and deer September 1 to January 15; snipe and other water fowl from August 15 to May 1; and the law in this State also declares that wild duck, brant, goose or other water fowl shall not be killed during the night time at any season of the year. Iowa—Prairie chickens from August 15 to December 1; pheasant, September 12 to December 1; quail, October 1 to January 1; woodcock, July 1 to January 1; deer and wild turkey, September 1 to February 1.

—Ludlow Street, a very unsavory quarter of New York, is inhabited chiefly, if not wholly, by Poles. They are the cat-meat purveyors of the city, hunting the streets at night to capture cats for sausage. Three of them especially devote themselves to getting, feeding, and breeding cats for the table. The cats captured are carefully examined. Those in good plight are at once killed. The others are fattened. When kept in a yard, the walls are smeared with something so obnoxious to the feline nature that no cat will pass it. A recent visitor to a Ludlow Street yard says: "It presents a most amusing spectacle. About 100 cats of all sizes, colors and ages, were sleeping, eating, quarreling and caterwauling; all grades being represented, from the handsome Angora and Maltese to the homely backyard Tom. When considered fit for eating the cats are sold to small butchers who make a specialty of cat sausage. The delicacy has a ready sale, which is ever increasing. Those who indulge in it declare cat meat superior to any rabbit."

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, August 26, 1893.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 8.50 @ 10.25
COTTON—Good to Choice..... 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard..... 1.00 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... 1.01 @ 1.03
OATS—No. 2..... 51 @ 51 1/2
PORK—Old Mess..... 16.00 @ 16.25
ST. LOUIS.
COTTON—Middle..... 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
BEEF—Choice..... 4.50 @ 5.00
Good to Prime..... 4.20 @ 4.50
LARD—No. 1 Choice..... 22 @ 23
Texas Steers..... 2.50 @ 3.00
HOGS—Common to Select..... 4.50 @ 5.25
SHEEP—No. 1 Choice..... 3.00 @ 3.50
FLOUR—XXX to Choice..... 4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter..... 98 @ 98 1/2
No. 3..... 84 @ 85
No. 4..... 78 @ 79
No. 5..... 72 @ 73
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