Indians Burying Their Dead.

While the subject of cremation is attracting so much attention, some of our readers may be interested in knowing how some of the California Indians dispose of their dead. It is somewhat singular that although in some districts in the State some Indians burn and others bury their dead, they all prepare them for final disposition in the same manner. A blanket is spread on the ground and the corpse laid upon it; a brother or some other relative, after folding the limbs upon the chest with the knees toward the chin, proceeds to bend the body and limbs together as tightly as possible. It is then wrapped in the blanket and placed upon the earth with the face upward and exposed. The mourners continue their wild lamentations for a given time and then the men build a funeral pyre or prepare a grave.

If the corpse is to be burned, when the fuel is about two feet high all the sounds of grief cease, and amid a death-like stillness the men place the body on the pyre. Wood is then piled upon it until all but the face is covered. The oldest and nearest relative then sets the wood on fire. As soon as the smoke begins to ascend the discordant howling of the women becomes almost appalling, while the men in some instances stand in sullen silence, and in others join their notes of woe to those of the women. Then all the relatives who are nearest to the consuming dead, with long sticks in their hands, commence a frantic dance around the burning body, occasionally turning it over and stirring up the fire, that the corpse may be consumed more speedily.

A writer states that the motive which impels them to this is that they believe there is an evil spirit who is continually contriving to give them trouble, and who will keep them from the "happy hunting grounds" if he can. They think the heart is the immortal part, and that he seeks to make it a prisoner; so they endeavor by noises and motions to attract the attention of this spirit while the body is burning, as it is at that season that the heart leaps out, and if the evil spirit's attention is distracted by their maneuverings the heart makes its escape and is eternally safe. This is the reason for the hideous noises and waving of cloths practiced during the process of burning.

After the body is nearly consumed the blackened remains are taken from the fire and rolled in a cloth or blanket to cool a little, when his wives separate the remains and unconsumed portions of the body, and around each wind a long string of beads. Every particle is then placed in a basket that has been beautifully beaded and worked for such an occasion, with any other valuables that have been reserved. This being done and the fire rebuilt, the basket and its contents are placed upon it; and while this is being consumed, cloths, blankets, dresses, beads, arrows, knives, pocket-handkerchiefs, and everything else that has been touched by the dead body, are added to the flames. When these are burned, every unconsumed log is carefully scraped, all the ashes swept together, and the whole, with the exception of a small portion reserved for mourning, is placed in another basket and then buried.

The reserved ashes, after being mixed with pitch obtained from pine trees, are spread over the faces of the female relatives as a badge of mourning, and which, although very hideous to our sight, are sacred to theirs, and allowed to remain until they wear off.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

An Obituary Editor.

Two or three years ago I was attached to the *Morning Argus*, the only paper published in our village, and during my engagement we employed as an assistant editor a young man named Drinker. When Drinker began his duties the manager said to him:

"See here, Drinker; among other things I want you, whenever you see in the exchanges or anywheres a good biographical sketch of any prominent man, to clip it out and put it away, so's when he dies, you understand, we can rush it out as an obituary article, as it were."

Drinker went to work, and about two months afterward some well-known man died, and I examined the obituary bureau for the purpose of obtaining his history. It was not there; but I discovered that the insidious Drinker had stored away in that mortuary receptacle one biographical sketch of John Wesley, a collection of anecdotes about Gen. Putnam, and an essay upon "The Life and Services of John Hancock."

I commenced with Drinker upon the subject.

"Mr. Drinker," I said, after calling his attention to the article about the father of Methodism, "you certainly must be aware that John Wesley died long before you came into this office."

"N-n-no!" exclaimed Drinker, with a look of pained surprise in his face. "Wh-wh-what! John Wesley dead! That great and good man gone! Why, it's too bad. I had no idea of such a thing What a shock it must have been to his family!"

"And as for Gen. Putnam, Drinker, it is perfectly absurd for you to pretend that you thought he was alive, you know. Come, now, that's too much."

"Is he dead, too? Well, well! The fact is, I've been living down in the country for two or three years, and haven't kept the run of things. And so old Putnam's dead. That noble old man! Strange, strange, how we are passing away."

"And, Drinker, you certainly can't be such an idiot as to have put away this article about Hancock with the expectation that he would die again. You know he did die once. Why, Drinker, he died about 10,000 years ago!"

"Come now!" exclaimed Drinker, exultingly; "I've got you there. Ah, ha! Died 10,000 years ago, did he, smarty? You know too much. You think everybody's a fool but yourself! Dead, is he? Now, what's the use of your trying to stuff that down me, when I know well enough that the Democrats talked about running Hancock for the Presidency at the last election! Oh, pshaw! You ain't fit to write for any paper that's got any sense."

Then Drinker was discharged. I didn't enlighten him. He will probably go down to the grave with the firm conviction that Gen. Hancock is the man who set copy for the miserable penmen who signed the Declaration of Independence.—*Max Adeler.*

Bascomb's Baby.

She brought it over to our house, Mrs. Bascomb did. It was their first—a wee, little, red-faced, red-headed, pug-nosed, howling infant. It was one of the hottest days in July, but she had it wrapped up in three shawls and a bed-quilt, and was in agony every moment for fear it would sneeze.

"Do see his darling, darling little face!" she said to me, as she unwound him about forty times and looked to see which end his feet were on.

I looked. I have been the father of eleven just such howling little wopsies, and I didn't see anything remarkable about Bascomb's baby.

"See those eyes—that firmness of mouth, that temper in his look!" she went on.

I saw them.

The little imp began to get red in the face and beat the air, and his mother shouted:

"He's being murdered by a pin!"

She turned him wrong end up, laid him on his face, then on his back, loosened his bands, rubbed the soles of his feet, and the tears stood in her eyes as she solemnly remarked:

"I know he won't live—he's too smart!"

The child recovered, and as he lay on his back across her knees and surveyed the ceiling she went on:

"Such a head! Why, every one who sees him says that he is going to be a Beecher, a Greeley or a Bismarck; do you notice that high forehead?"

I did. I thought he was all forehead, as his hair didn't commence to grow until the back of his neck was reached, but she assured me that I was mistaken.

"Wouldn't I just heft him once?"

I hefted him.

I told her I never saw a child of his weight weigh so much, and she smiled like an angel; she said that she was afraid I didn't appreciate children, but now she knew I did.

"Wouldn't I just look at his darling little feet—his little red feet and cunning toes?"

Yes, I would.

She rolled him over on his face and unwound his feet, and triumphantly held them up to my gaze. I contemplated the hundreds of little wrinkles running lengthwise and crosswise, the big toes and the little toes, and I agreed with her that, so far as I could judge from the feet and the toes and the wrinkles, a future of unexampled brilliancy lay before that pug-nosed imp.

He began to kick and howl, and she stood him on end, set him up, laid him down and trotted him until she bounced the wind-colic into the middle of September.

"Who did he look like?"

I bent over the scarlet-faced rascal, pushed his nose one side, chucked him under the chin, and didn't answer without due deliberation. I told her that there was a faint resemblance to George Washington around the mouth, but the eyes reminded me of Daniel Webster, while the general features had made me think of the poet Milton ever since she entered the house.

That was just her view exactly, only she hadn't said anything about it before.

"Did I think he was too smart to live?"

I felt of his ears, rubbed his head, put my finger down the back of his neck, and I told her that, in my humble opinion, he wasn't, though he had had a narrow escape. If his nose had been set a little more to one side, or his ears had appeared in the place of his eyes, Bascomb could have purchased a weed for his hat without delay. No; the child would live; there wasn't the least doubt about it, and any man or woman who said he wouldn't grow up to make the world thunder with his fame would steal the wool off a lost lamb in January.

She felt so happy that she rolled the imp up in his forty-nine bandages, shook him to straighten his legs and take the kinks out of his neck, and then carried him home under her arm, while my wife made me go along with an umbrella, for fear the sun would peel his little nose.

A Perilous Balloon Voyage.

The Reading (Pa.) *Eagle* gives the following account of a recent perilous balloon trip in that vicinity:

With 22,000 cubic feet of gas and 100 pounds of ballast our young aeronaut, Shearer, sailed away from Pottstown in his balloon, "The Globe," yesterday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock. After being in the air nearly an hour, and encountering a fearful rain and snow storm, and after being hurled through forests and trees, and nearly killed by being dashed against the limbs and boughs, he sailed nearly forty miles and landed, after a desperate escape with his life, about two miles from Coopersburg, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad. He was assisted and placed on a train, and returned to Reading last night by the 10:15 train. The balloon arrived from Allentown this morning.

A reporter this morning called on the aeronaut to get his account of the frightful voyage. Mr. Shearer was stiff and used up. The right side of his neck and shoulders is cut and bruised. His body is also marked in various places. He says it was the most desperate escape he ever experienced A half hour away from Pottstown he was caught in a storm, the wind having increased to a gale. The balloon was blown at a fearful speed. He says the position at that time was the most dangerous of his life. He threw out his grappling-hook to catch a fence, which was torn down in the effort, and the rail of an ordinary fence was also torn down. On the third attempt the hook caught a stump and the rope snapped. Next he was dragged over a wood and came to a field, and the balloon struck the ground, made a rebound, and he was again dragged over another wood. Finally he managed to catch hold of the branches of some trees, and in this manner held the balloon until several persons who witnessed his peril came to his assistance. The valve was opened and some of the gas permitted to escape. Before Mr. Shearer and the balloon could be got to the ground two of the trees had to be cut down. In his efforts to effect a landing Mr. Shearer lost his grappling-hook, anchor-rope and clothing, all of which were subsequently found. He was bruised about the neck and other portions of the body. Being lightly clad, he suffered intensely from the cold, and when he finally got upon *terra firma* the people who came to his rescue thought at first that he was dead.

Pruning Evergreens.

I WILL suppose, for example, you have a dozen evergreens, two of a kind. Some you wish to grow in form of pinnacles and you select the Norway spruce, because it is a strong-growing variety, and let the leader run up as it chooses, only heading in the side limbs to thicken it up and do away with its shaggy appearance. If you wanted an oblate dwarf, say at a scale of six feet wide to twelve inches high in the center, you would take the weak-growing balsam at a foot high, cut out its leader, and, year after year, do likewise. Let it rise only about two inches in the year and not head in the side limbs, and you would have what you wished.

So, if you wanted an arbor-vitæ dwarfed, with round head at six feet high, or an Austrian or other pine hemispherical at eight feet, you would act accordingly by cutting out the top leader at the height you want, and the center leader to the side limbs, etc., according to judgment. There is a continued effort of the evergreens to make height and, if a top leader of a balsam or Norway, for example, is broken off this year, one of the side top limbs will rise up next year and take the lead. In short, whatever you fancy can be accomplished by taking the tree in early time; for, whenever you shorten a leader or side limb, the sap is immediately diverted into buds that grow and multiply limbs and foliage. You can make your tree a hemisphere, semi-ovoid, semi-oblate spheroid, paraboloid, high or low cone, nonoid, semi-oblate conoid or a pinnacle.

The balsam can be made a pinnacle, but the danger is that its lower limbs will thin out their foliage and die, and then the tree, as an ornament, is ended.

All ornamental pruning of an evergreen top is done by a judicious shortening-in process, and should always, if possible, be done in early spring before the sap has started, but should not be commenced on an evergreen the year it is transplanted, nor until it is thoroughly established. In heading in a limb, always cut just above—say one-third of an inch above—a bud, so that the bud may develop into a new limb (this rule does not apply to the pines, however).

Another method to insure regularity: Measure out from the bottom of the tree equal distances and drive a peg. Make a circle through the pegs—the tree as a center. From the pegs extend lines to the top of the tree and head in, in a circle, to these lines as a guide, either with the pruning shears or a long, sharp butcher's knife, with which you can cut off by the eye a limb at every stroke. The arbor vitæ can have a rounded head, a paraboloid, and being furnished with numerous incipient buds will thicken up exceedingly by constant spring pruning. As I have remarked, early spring, before the sap flows, is the best time; and it is said to be fatal to a red cedar hedge to prune in midsummer.

The red cedar is capable of being made a very beautiful ornament. Being at an amateur neighbor's of mine several years ago, I observed a red cedar about four feet high, a straggling, one-sided growth with three lobes of foliage two feet from the ground, with as large vacancies between—a very ungainly but thrifty-looking tree. I remarked to my friend as we passed it that that tree was capable of being made a beauty. "How so?" said he. "By heading in," said I. "How is that?" I told him to measure at the lower limbs an equal distance from the tree and around, and cut off all the leading limbs with his knife at that distance, and do the same all the way, tapering to the top, making the outlines of the tree cone-shaped, and keep doing so whenever he saw a limb shoot over the line. He offered me a knife and I showed him. He followed instructions whenever he passed the tree and saw a limb shooting out over the mark. In three years afterward the tree had thickened up into a perfect cone. Even the open places had foliage so close that a sparrow could not get in its branches, and my friend was offered $100 for the tree if he would move it over to a neighbor's grounds.

The pines are more difficult to treat. I know a case, however, where a white pine was growing so fast as to require its removal or curtailment, where the owner cut off the leader at nine feet from the ground, where the tree was two and one-half inches in diameter, and each leading limb at the junction of its branches, leaving only the side branches of the limbs, and in one year afterward it was a comely-looking tree, an ornament, but so contracted as to make no further trouble. I have no doubt that any of the other pines can be treated in like manner with success.

It is to be remarked that of all the distaff-headed growing evergreens the pruning must be above the bud, for, if below, no shoot will start where there is no bud, as is the case in deciduous trees, but wherever there is a bud there will be a shoot, and the more the sap is checked by heading back other portions of the tree the longer and stronger the shoot will grow.

By the term leader I mean the main upright shoot, stem or body of a tree, not the side shoots or branches; and when applied to the branch of a body or stem of a tree the leading or main branch, not side shoots from a branch.

From what has been above written, I think it must appear patent that "cutting back" a main leader will cripple or dwarf a tap root and strengthen the side roots, and "heading in" a branch leader will proportionately multiply and strengthen the side roots, so that the tree, whether fruit or ornamental, by this dwarfing process, becomes invigorated, and trees on the decline, by thorough and judicious "cutting back," may be forced by their tenacity of life to throw out new side roots and thus become healthy.—*John T. Blois, in Western Rural.*

Clothing and Ventilation.

LINEN next the skin very readily gives a sensation of cold after the body has been heated and has perspired, so that it rather tends to give than to prevent colds. Muslin absorbs a larger quantity of moisture, and is much warmer under the same circumstances, but woolen, whilst it absorbs less, is the warmest of all. As the skin perspires in hot weather, it is not desirable to wear linen next it, and muslin or woolen should be substituted, according to the heat of the weather. In cold or cool weather there can be no doubt that woolen is preferable, but in the heat of summer muslin may be substituted. In our climate we are, however, liable to chilly evenings with warm days, and a thin woolen vest is safer than an extra muslin shirt. In this respect, however, persons differ, as they do or do not perspire readily, and as their skins are sensitive; for he who perspires readily requires woolen to prevent cold, whilst a dry and hot skin may be sufficiently protected by muslin clothing. It is much to be regretted that women do not always wear woolen next the skin, whether in summer or winter, and still more so that there are men who are much exposed to cold and do not wear it. All persons should wear it from their infancy. Clothing at night is also worthy of attention. A thick and heavy cotton counterpane weighs down the body without giving much warmth, so that the body is working during sleep, and is less refreshed in the morning. Except the sheets, all coverings of the bed should be of wool, which gives the greatest warmth in proportion to its weight, and the counterpane should be either equal to a blanket or a blanket should be substituted for it, and a thin light covering like a sheet thrown over it. If there be too much warmth the body is relaxed, the skin made sensitive, and health is impaired. If too little warmth, the body is unnecessarily wasted by loss of heat. The rule is, however, a good one, viz.: to keep the feet warm and the head cool. Hence the number of blankets to be used must vary with the weather and season. Young children and old people need more clothing at night than those of middle age, and in winter the most is required for all ages at about four to six o'clock in the morning, when the cold is the greatest. The sick demand great consideration in this matter, and usually need more clothing than those who are well. Pay attention to the ventilation of the bed-room, and see that there are two openings into it through which air may pass all night. The chimney of the bedroom is often stopped up to prevent the dust and soot falling, but as this prevents ventilation it is very improper. Better to have dust, which can be cleared away, than bad health and fever. It is often very difficult to ventilate a bed-room without giving colds, because no one should sleep in a draught and disease is sometimes produced by thoughtlessly having too much ventilation. If the door be left a very little open by using a peg or chain, and a window be opened at the top for half an inch, it will usually be enough to secure moderate ventilation, and the bed should be placed out of the draught; but the amount must be tested by the smell of the room, and if in the morning it is disagreeable it will be necessary to have more ventilation. Neither put the bed in a draught nor in a corner so far away that the air about it cannot be purified by ventilation, and take care that there is bed-clothing proportionate to the ventilation. Never let the bed-room or any room become too warm for want of ventilation and then open a door or window to cool it, for by so doing you will be sure to give colds; but keep a proper temperature from the beginning. Take care also that the rooms are not too cold by ventilation, or you may greatly injure the health of children and old people, but let everything be done with judgment and moderation.—*Hearth and Home.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—The poisons contained in tobacco smoke find a ready exit from the system; when exhaled during a period of fasting their injurious effect on the heart is to be apprehended.—*Lancet.*

—Molasses Pie.—One and one-half cups of molasses, one-half cup vinegar, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup of raisins; season with lemon or nutmeg; this makes two pies; bake with two crusts.

—A California medical amateur publishes the discovery that if you get your face inflamed by the poison-ivy the application of a good strong mustard-plaster will speedily make you forget all about the smarting caused by the irritating vine.

—Preservation of Milk.—Dr. Sacc, of Switzerland recommends as a preservative of milk for two days from coagulation, even during the greatest heats, a spoonful of alcohol per gallon of milk. French dairymen, judging by the odor, employ a preparation of chlorine.

—To Cook Asparagus.—Skin the white part, turn the points together, and tie in bunches. Have the water boiling; add salt; lay in the asparagus and boil briskly half an hour. Toast slices of light bread, and pour over a little of the asparagus water; butter it well; put on the asparagus and serve hot. Or serve with drawn butter and parsley, omitting the toast.

—Variety Pickle.—One gallon of cabbage finely chopped; half pint green peppers; half gallon green tomatoes; one quart onions (chopped fine and the juice drained from them); four tablespoonfuls mustard; two of ginger; one of cloves; two of tumeric; one ounce celery seed; two pounds sugar; a little salt, and half gallon good cider vinegar. Mix well and boil twenty minutes. Anything like snaps or cucumbers can be chopped in before boiling.

—The exclusion of damp from brickwork has long been an important problem. One of the most effective methods of accomplishing this object is the following: Three-quarters of a pound of mottled soap are dissolved in one gallon of boiling water, and the hot solution spread steadily with a flat brush over the outer surface of the brickwork, care being taken that it does not lather; this is allowed to dry for twenty-four hours, when a solution, formed of a quarter of a pound of alum dissolved in two gallons of water, is applied in a similar manner over the coating of soap. The soap and alum form an insoluble varnish, which the rain is unable to penetrate, and this cause of dampness is thus said to be effectually removed. The operation should be performed in dry, settled weather. Another method is to use eight parts of linseed oil and one part of sulphur, heated together to 278°, in an iron vessel.—*Western Rural.*

—A horse will consume eighteen pounds of hay and twelve quarts of mixed oats and corn, ground into coarse meal, per day. A cow will need eighteen pounds of hay and six quarts of meal if she is milking. If at pasture three quarts of meal may be profitably fed per day. One hundred hens will require 100 bushels of corn in a year, in addition to what they can pick up on their range. They will need very little corn in the summer, but at least a quarter of a pint a day in winter. The quantity of corn needed by a hog depends much upon its size, breed, and appetite, in all of which hogs differ very much. It would be safe to allow half a bushel of corn, ground into meal, a week for a hog of 100 to 150 pounds, and more in proportion for larger ones. At fattening time there can be no limit given; the hog should have all it can be induced to eat or made to digest.—*American Agriculturist.*

Harvesting Root Crops.

The one thing that makes labor in the root field so unpalatable to Americans is the constant stooping that it nearly always involves. I obviate this almost entirely in harvesting by using the hoe, ground sharp. With this in your hands, begin at the outside row, and as you follow it down cut the top clean from each turnip with the blade, striking right or left as is most convenient. The impetus given to the top will carry it about half way to the adjoining row. Returning in this, you strike in the same direction and so proceed. After a few minutes' practice, two or three tops may be cut with one blow, and almost anyone can "top" as fast as he ordinarily walks. After the field has been thus "topped," it will present this appearance: Two rows of turnips will alternate with each row of tops. In pulling the roots, strike the blade of the hoe back of the turnip, and with a quick jerk pull it toward the adjoining row, pulled or unpulled. The blade of the hoe cuts many of the lateral roots, thus rendering the task of pulling comparatively easy. After topping and pulling, a row of turnips will alternate with a row of tops; and in hauling, the wagon should be driven between these rows of turnips. If the turnips are left out in the field after pulling a few days, the rains and frosts common to the fall of the year, with the tumbling in and out of a wagon, will leave the turnips as clean as need be. I have myself topped and pulled by this method 400 and 500 bushels in ten hours.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Garden and Lawn Ornamentation.

AMONG those who have given attention to landscape gardening, some are in favor of not only extending the architectural appearance of the dwelling-house to the grounds, in the form of vases, statues, fountains, etc., but also of carrying its spirit into the grounds themselves, by architectural flower gardens, not forgetting sculpturesque-looking plants in close proximity to the house. The reader must decide for himself whether, with the exception of a sparing, delicate and graceful distribution of vases, etc., which might be thought to contain enough of the architectural spirit, he would not prefer to the merely architectural flower gardens the green velvet lawn gracefully interspersed with flower beds, borders, flowering shrubs and trees mingled in the grounds in the same spirit that the real artist paints portions of the finest landscapes. That the latter is applicable to cottages of simple and unassuming structure, graced with such climbing plants as the twining honeysuckle, sweet-scented clematis, the morning glory, Mexican ivy, etc., and to all pastoral scenes in the immediate neighborhood of dwellings, few will doubt, nor will it be denied that even the modest wild flowers will create more lastingly tender and inspiring emotions than all that art ever has or can accomplish. "The lilies of the field, they grow, they toil not, neither do they spin, yet I say unto you that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."—*Pen and Plow.*

A Trap for Cut-Worms.

There is no trustworthy remedy against cut-worms except actual catching and killing them. Any application to the soil sufficiently strong to injure or discommode them would certainly destroy the crop, and all the recommendations to use salt, carbolic acid, and other similar substances may be set aside as useless in practice. We have trapped them in various ways, beneath chips, stones, and in holes punched in the ground with a smooth, round stick, such as an old broom-handle. But unfortunately in these cases they are caught only after they have spent the night in destroying the young cabbages or corn. Finally we hit upon the expedient of surrounding the hill or plant with a ring of holes close together, and in this way caught a great many of the pests every night. Making so many holes with a single stick is a slow process, but with the following-described contrivance the whole ring of holes is made at one stroke: An old shovel handle is split for about a foot with a fine saw. The split portion is soaked in boiling water to soften it and the ends are inserted into holes made in a hoop or ring of wood two inches wide, one inch thick, and eight inches in diameter. In the bottom of the ring there are inserted a number of pieces of an old broom-handle projecting two inches and placed not more than a quarter of an inch apart. When this is pressed into the earth around a hill of corn or a cabbage plant, it leaves a circle of smooth, round holes two inches deep with compact sides and bottoms. The cut-worms fall into these holes in their nightly rambles and may be found and destroyed in the morning.—*American Agriculturist.*

—A recipe for hard soap, which is excellent and economical: Nearly every family accumulates through the winter drippings from beef and mutton. These can be utilized for the grease by boiling in water, allowing it to cool, then removing from the water and boiling till all the water is expelled. Of course the whiter the grease the nicer the soap. Take six pounds sal soda, six pounds grease, three and a half pounds new stone lime, four gallons soft water, half-pound borax. Put soda, lime and water into an iron boiler boil till all is dissolved. When well settled pour off the clear lye, wash out the kettle and put in the lye, grease and borax, boil till it comes to soap, pour into a tub to cool, and when hard cut into bars and put on boards to dry. This is very nice for washing white flannels and calico.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

Haines Bros'. Pianos.

Twenty-two years' established reputation. Prices low. Terms, $50 cash, $25 monthly. Old pianos and organs taken in exchange. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren St., Chicago.

—Most housekeepers have felt the need of a recipe for mending knives, or rather for fastening knives and forks to their handles. The following mixture is recommended for this purpose in the *Scientific American:* Mix together one pound of rosin and eight ounces of sulphur, and keep it either in bars or reduced to powder. Mix one part of this powder with half a part of iron filings, fine sand or brickdust, and the cavity of the handle is to be filled with the mixture. Heat the stem of the knife or fork and insert it hot, and when cold it will be found tight.

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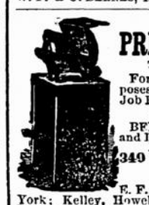

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