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Book of Secrets

HOW TO GET RICH


**Magic Mysteries and Tricks,
Vaudeville Jokes,
Ancient and Modern Maxims,**

**TOASTS, IRISH YARNS, WIT
and HUMOR.**

**NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.**

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From Factory to Buyer.

THE most noteworthy trade development of recent years has been the bringing together of manufacturer and consumer, eliminating the profits of the middlemen who make their living out of the consumer. Articles bought from the retailer pass through several hands—from the factory to the sales agent, from the sales agent to the wholesaler, from the wholesaler to the retailer, from the retailer to the consumer. Each "middleman" adds his expenses, his losses, his profits. All these are piled up in the retail price and must be paid by YOU.

In trading with the retailer you are spending much money needlessly; buying from us is true economy, as you keep in your own pocket all the intermediate profits. We save you all cost that adds no value.

Thousands are taking advantage of the economy of our methods, and make our place the base of supplies for their Watches. You will find our Watches of the highest class in quality, style, durability and finish, and our variety large enough to suit all tastes.

In one bound we have secured the confidence of the people, for our great factory-to-consumer plan is sound, based on business principles, and means a saving to our customers of about 50% of retail prices. We, therefore, earnestly request you before purchasing elsewhere to compare our prices, quality for quality, with those offered you elsewhere. Your decision will undoubtedly be in our favor, and you will be convinced that it will be to your advantage to favor us with your patronage.

Our motto is not "How much we can get," but, "How little we can afford to ask for our goods." There are no expensive methods connected with our system of selling, as a result we economize greatly to the benefit of our customers. You pay just one small profit between manufacturer and consumer.

We hope you will look carefully through this little advertisement, and we extend to you a cordial invitation to pay us a visit, not that we may importune you to buy, but that we may exhibit for your pleasure our handsome and extensive line of Watches.

Every Man Wants to get the Worth of his Money.

I ONCE heard of a millionaire who lived on ten pounds a month because he was sure for that sum to get the full value of every penny he spent. "I could easily spend one thousand pounds a month," he would say, "but a lot of people would get a part of my money without giving me anything in return. For example, one day while stopping at a city hotel I sent a shoe out to be fixed. The shoe was brought back by the cobbler's boy who said to the clerk, "Here's a shoe for No. 29, it's sixpence." The clerk handed it over to the porter, saying, "Send this shoe to No. 29. It's one shilling. Pay me and collect." The porter gave the shoe to the elevator boy. "Shoe for No. 29. Two shillings due." The elevator boy in turn gave the shoe to the bell boy for my floor. "Shoe for No. 29, pay me two shillings and sixpence." And the bell boy came to me with: "Here's your shoe. It's three shillings." A few days later I met the cobbler. "By the way," I asked, "How much did you charge for fixing that shoe of mine?" "It was a small job, sixpence," was his reply.

The millionaire was paying for the service, not the shoe. And here is where you come in if you buy direct from Factory-to-Pocket. Do you see the point? When you go into a Jewellery Store and buy a watch, How much do you pay for service? How much do you pay for the watch? Do you realise that you are paying the clerk, the porter, the elevator and bell boy, acting in the capacity of the Jobber, the Salesman, and the Retailer? Would it not be more profitable to come or send to us, and buy your watch where you pay just one small profit between manufacturer and consumer? "Think it over."

A Request

PLEASE don't ask us to make discounts, or to take a lower price than the Factory prices quoted. If you buy a dozen or a hundred watches from us, we cannot take one penny less for them.

We want to be fair with every customer. We sell on as close a margin as possible, and can only do this by adhering strictly to our Factory Prices.

We do not sell our Watches on Credit or Instalments. We have made the very lowest Factory Price on our goods, and do not desire to add to our selling price a sum sufficient to cover losses which all Credit Houses must suffer.

To our Mail Order Customers.

UPON receipt of the price of any Watch here advertised we will be pleased to send the article to you all carriage paid, and guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction. If upon receipt of your order it is not satisfactory return it at once and we will cheerfully exchange it or refund the amount of purchase, as you wish. Send money by Registered Mail or Post Office Money Order. We take, all the risk, which we are quite willing to do, as we have perfect confidence in our ability to satisfy the most critical buyer.

The Non-Magnetic Watch



Is not only an Evolution but a Revelation in Watch Construction.

IT IS SIMPLY WATCH PERFECTION.

THE movement is fully covered by Patents, and is made by the latest improved Automatic Machinery. Combining this with the very best material and highest skilled labour in the finishing and regulating department makes it the most perfect and reliable timekeeper obtainable. It is the popular, thin model 16 size, and the shape of the movement is new and unique. This watch is fitted with our new patented Ferro Nickel Breguet Hairspring, which we have tested for years and found entirely satisfactory. It has been proven beyond question to be superior to the tempered steel or Palladium Hairspring used by other watch manufacturers, and we guarantee its results to the fullest extent. The Fork, Escape-wheel and Balance are also made of the same metal, which forms by its own nature the only really non-magnetic movement. This movement is not affected in the slightest in its time-keeping qualities by the proximity of electric motors or electrical plants; which is a great advantage now that electricity is so generally used. Owing to there being no expansion or contraction of this metal in extreme changes of temperature it has enabled us to dispense with the split balance, which is another great improvement over other watches. Our watches will stand the test of being placed in an oven brought to an extreme heat and then placed in the coldest refrigerator, which will not affect their time keeping in the slightest. These are all improvements worthy of serious consideration to intending watch purchasers, and they prove conclusively that our watches possess distinct advantages over all others, and is the most perfect watch at a moderate price made. It is right on the crest of fashion's wave, and will appeal to buyers who appreciate elegance of design, beauty of finish, and fine workmanship. With the distinct improvements the Watch possesses over all others it would be very easy for us to sell it at an exorbitant price, but by our direct factory-to-pocket plan of selling, you pay just one small profit from the manufacturer to the wearer, which gives you the highest-grade watch at the price usually asked for the most inferior and unreliable time-keeper.

A Non-Magnetic Watch Frozen in Solid Ice Keeps Perfect Time.

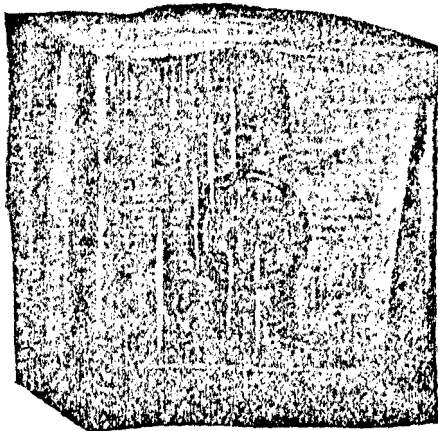


DOES NOT VARY A SECOND A MONTH.

Your jeweller has a costly chronometer which he expects to keep absolutely perfect time.

He places this chronometer under glass in a perfectly horizontal position and at an even temperature. He disturbs it just as little as possible, because he knows, probably from experience, that it would be easily affected by change of conditions, and such a chronometer, carefully guarded and cared for WILL keep time to the minutest fraction of a second, but it must be so guarded to do it.

Every adjusted Non-Magnetic Watch must, before it is sent out, keep perfect time second for second with one of these master timepieces—BUT—it must keep this chronometer time under the conditions of every-day life. Indeed, it must stand, before leaving the factory, without failure in the slightest. It is baked in an oven heated to 100 degrees Fahrenheit and kept for hours in a refrigerator at freezing point, and must not vary even a second.



You might freeze it in a block of ice without affecting its time-keeping qualities in the slightest degree.

Of course such care is expensive for us. It requires the most costly workmanship.

It pays because we know that our watches will be accurate to the second at all times.

Non-Magnetic Watches must also keep perfect time in every position, and not be affected by the jars and jolts of railway trains, horseback riding, automobiling, etc. We guarantee them to be perfect timekeepers.

Non-Magnetic Watches are sold only by reliable agents or direct from us. You can get them nowhere else.

FROM FACTORY TO BUYER.

If you are Interested, write us, and we
will tell you

HOW TO MAKE MONEY

Big Cash Profits on Little Investments.

MEN AND WOMEN TELL THEIR STORIES OF
HOW THEY MADE MONEY.

MOST of the great fortunes of this world were made by men who started on nothing. Rothschild, the founder of the famous commercial house in England, began as a pedlar of old coins and curiosities. John B. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil King, the richest man in the world, was a clerk in a country store. Jay Gould was a pedlar, and Andrew Carnegie, the famous millionaire, was a telegraph messenger at a salary of 10/- per week; while Russell Sage, now worth his millions, started as a clerk. We could tell you the story of hundreds of men and women whom we have started on the road to riches who may in a short time rate their fortunes in the millions.

Without capital, and without any special gift, we can show you how to make from £100 to £600 annually. The business can be carried on without interfering with your present occupation. Own your own home. Send the boys and girls to college. Hire someone to do the work around the farm. Pay off the old mortgages and start life anew with a big fat bank account. This is an opportunity for wide-awake men and women to become rich from small beginnings.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

The Non-Magnetic Watch Co. come to you personally with a straightforward business proposition. Our plan of money making is not for general distribution, but is gotten up for the purpose of enabling one person in each locality to become a money-maker, influential, and well-to-do.

Are you interested? If so, read carefully our system as explained in the four previous pages, then write us at once, enclosing stamped and addressed envelope for reply and full particulars. Remember, it costs nothing but the asking to get these particulars, and you may make from £100 to £600 a year if you are bright: at any rate, it is at least worth investigating. All we ask you to do is to read carefully and study well the particulars which we send.

THE NON-MAGNETIC WATCH CO.,

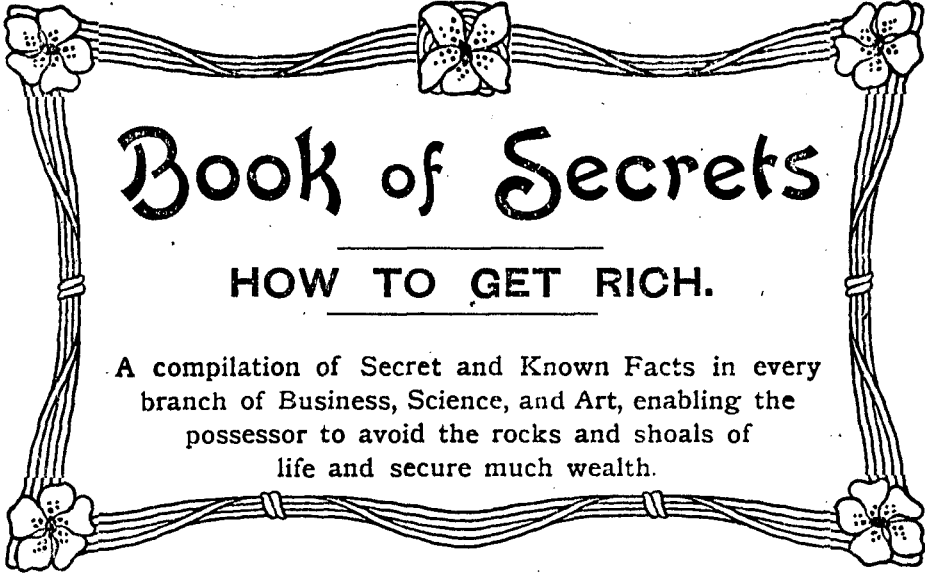
Warehouse: rear Paling's, George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

YOU will win our sincere gratitude and benefit your friends and neighbours if you will call their attention to this Advertisement. The more people we reach the stronger we grow. Our profits on each article being small, our trade thrives not so much on the limited number of very wealthy people, as upon the multitudes who have moderate means and refined tastes which they seek to gratify by expenditures that are reasonable, but not extravagant.

To THE NON-MAGNETIC WATCH CO., George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Gentlemen—Please send me full particulars on "How to make Money," as stated in your advertisement. I am enclosing a stamped envelope addressed to myself for reply. Thanking you in anticipation,

.....
Name and Address in full.



Book of Secrets

HOW TO GET RICH.

A compilation of Secret and Known Facts in every branch of Business, Science, and Art, enabling the possessor to avoid the rocks and shoals of life and secure much wealth.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads to fortune."

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive;
For age and want save while you may,
No morning's sun lasts a whole day;
Get what you can, and what you get, hold,
'Tis a stone that will turn all your lead
 into gold;
Therefore be ruled by me, I pray,
Save something for a rainy day."

Remember, that time is money, for he that can earn four shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits at home one-half of that day, though he spend but threepence during his diversion or idleness, he ought not to reckon that the only expense; he has really wasted, or rather thrown away, two shillings besides.

Remember, that credit is money; if a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time; this amounts to a very considerable sum where a man has large credit and also makes a good use of it.

Remember, that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature; money will produce money, and its offspring will produce more; and so five shillings turned is six, being turned again is seven and threepence, and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds; and the more there is of it, the more it will produce on every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker; and he who throws away a crown destroys all that it might have produced, even some scores of pounds.

Remember, that six pounds a year is a great a day, for this little sum (which may be daily wasted either in time or expenses unperceived), if a proper use be made of it, he may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred and twenty pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, will always produce the greatest advantage to the tradesman. Remember this proverb, that the good paymaster is lord of another man's purse, for he who is known to pay punctually and exactly at the time he promises, may, at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friend can spare. This is something of great use; next to industry and frugality nothing can contribute more to the raising of

a man in the world than punctuality in all his dealings. Therefore, never keep borrowed money one single hour beyond the time promised, lest the disappointment should shut up your friend's purse for ever, as the most trifling actions that affect a man's credit ought always to be avoided. The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or at nine at night, being heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he see you at a gaming table, or hear your voice in a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the very next day and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him. Beware of thinking all your own that you possess and of living accordingly. This is a mistake that many people of credit fall into; but in order to prevent this, always keep an exact account both of your expenses and also of your daily income and profits. For if you will only just take the trouble at first to enumerate particulars, it will discover unto you how wonderfully trifling expenses mount up to a large sum; by which you will also discern what might have been, and also what may for the future be saved without causing any great inconvenience. In short, the way to obtain riches, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to the market, which depends chiefly on two things, viz., industry and frugality; and take care that you waste neither time nor money, but daily make use of both; if you take care of the hours and days, the weeks, months, and years will also take care of themselves. Constant experience proves that any business being first well contrived, is more than half done—for a sleeping fox catches no poultry; there will be sleep enough in the grave, and also, that lost time is seldom found again, for that which we generally call time enough, always proves little enough; for sloth makes things difficult while industry makes them easy. He that rises late must trot hard all day and shall scarce overtake his business at night—for laziness travels so slow that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive your business, but let not that drive you; for early to bed and early to rise, is the way to become healthy, wealthy, and wise. Industry need not wish, while he who lives on a vain hope will die fasting; for we find that there is nothing to be done or accomplished under the sun without labour. He that hath a trade, hath an estate, and he that hath a profession, hath an office and profit with honour; but then the trade must be worked at, and the profession well followed, or they will not enable you to pay rent and taxes. At the working man's house hunger

looks in but dares not enter; for industry pays debts, while despair increases them. Diligence is the mother of good luck; as Solomon saith: "The diligent hand maketh rich, while he that dealeth with a slack hand becometh poor; for God gives all things to industry." Then plough deep while the slugs sleep, and you shall have plenty, while others have reason to complain of hard times. Therefore, keep working while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow; and never leave that business to be done to-morrow which you can do to-day; for since you are not sure of a single hour, throw not that away. How many are they who live daily by their wits, and who often break from want of a stock in hand, while industry gives comfort, plenty, and respect. Keep your shop well and then your shop will keep you. For it sometimes happens that the eyes of a master will do more work than both his hands, and more especially if his head be any reasonable length; for the want of care doth more damage than the want of knowledge. If you do not overlook your workmen, you may just as well leave them your purse open; the trusting too much to the care of others has completely ruined many a

man. If you would be wealthy, think of being careful and saving, for

"Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth small and the wants
great."

That which maintains one vice, would bring up two children. And if you wish to know the value of money, only just go and try to borrow a little; he that goes borrowing, goes sorrowing, and, indeed, so doth he who lends it unto such people, when he goes to try to get it back again. Pride that dines on vanity, sups on content and often breakfasts with plenty, dines with poverty and sups with infamy, creates envy, and hastens misfortune; for it is hard for an empty bag to stand upright. Creditors have generally much better memories than debtors, who are also a kind of superstitious set, great observers of set or appointed days and times; so that those have but a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter; for expenses are always so constant and certain, that it is much easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel. Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt. Always do unto others as you would wish to be done by, is the first fundamental law of natural justice.

Recipes for Making Money with Small Capital.

If you desire to commence business, select one of these recipes, one you think would be most saleable in your locality, and manufacture it in small quantities. As your sales increase, invest more capital. Sell to families and stores. As soon as your means will allow, advertise it in every way possible. Whatever you choose to manufacture, give it a new name—one that will at once attract attention and that you think will help the sale.

AUSTIN'S PERSIAN STARCH ENAMEL.—Melt over a slow fire five pounds refined paraffine, and when it is all melted add two hundred drops oil of citronell. Place several new round pie pans, well oiled with lard, oil, or sweet oil, on a level table, and pour about six tablespoonfuls of the Polish into each pan. Let them stand until they are cool enough to lift into a pail or basin of water; let the pan float on the water a moment so as to cool the bottom, and then submerge or press the pan into the water, until it is cool enough to stamp the Polish out into cakes. This must be done before it gets too hard, and therefore it will require close watching. Have a round tin stamp made to cut cakes about the size of a candy lozenge. Stamp them out, and let them cool well before taking them out of the pans. Put it up in square paper boxes (nine cakes in each, retail at 3d. a box). Thirty cakes in oval boxes, 1/2. The cost of 1/2 boxes, filled, ready for market, is about 3/4d. or 4d.; the small size boxes about 1d. They are also put up in 6d. boxes, which is a very saleable size. Directions.—To a pint of boiling starch stir in two of the cakes or tablets, or three cakes to a quart. This gives an elegant lustre to linen or muslin, and imparts a splendid perfume to the clothes, and makes the iron pass very smoothly over the surface. It requires but half the ordinary labour to do an ironing. It is admired by every lady. It prevents the iron from adhering to the surface, and the clothes remain clean and neat much longer than by any other method known. Over six thousand stores are selling this article in New York and Brooklyn. For Ladies, we know of no business so suitable and pleasant to engage in.

DR. PARKER'S GREAT CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND CRAMPS IN STOMACH.—Two parts tincture camphor, tincture opium, tincture African Cayenne, essence peppermint, one part tincture rhubarb, Mix. Dose.—Half teaspoonful for an adult, and from five to ten drops for a child. Repeat the dose in fifteen minutes if the patient is not relieved. Bathe the bowels with strong vinegar. This is one of the most valuable Secrets that this book contains. It has saved hundreds of lives. If you manufacture this article and sell a few bottles in any locality, its great virtues will soon spread far and wide, and you will have orders from families, druggists, and others.

TO REMOVE GREASE OR STAINS FROM CLOTHING.—Ordinary benzine is as good a grease eradicator as is now used. Put up in 4-ounce bottles and label it "The Nation's Grease Extractor," and sell for 1/2. Benzine generally costs about 9d. per gallon. Dip the corks in wax.

POMATUMS.—For making pomatums, the lard, fat, suet, or marrow used must be carefully prepared by being melted with as gentle a heat as possible, skimmed and cleared from the dregs which are deposited on standing. Take mutton suet, prepared as above, one pound; lard three pounds; carefully melted together, and stirred constantly as it cools, two ounces oil bergamot being added just after lifting the pomade from the fire. **Hard Pomade.**—Mutton suet and lard each one pound; white wax, four ounces; oil of bergamot one ounce. Put in short, large-mouthed bottles, and sell at 1/2.

INDELIBLE MARKING INK WITHOUT A PREPARATION.—Dissolve separately one ounce of nitrate of silver, and one and a half ounces of sub-carbonate of soda (best washing soda), in rain water. Mix the solutions, and collect and wash the precipitate in a filter; while still moist rub it up in a marble or hard wood mortar with three drachms of tartaric acid; add two ounces of rain water, mix six drachms white sugar, and ten drachms of powdered gum arabic, half an ounce of archil, and water to make up six

ounces in measure. It should be put up in short drachm bottles, and sold at 1/-. This is the best ink for marking clothes that has ever been discovered. There is a fortune in this recipe, as a good marking ink is very saleable.

TO MAKE AND APPLY GOLD-PLATING SOLUTION.—Dissolve one half ounce of gold amalgam in one ounce of nitro-muriatic acid. Add two ounces of alcohol, and then, having brightened the article in the usual way, apply the solution with a soft brush. Rinse and dry in sawdust, or with tissue paper, and polish up with chamolis skin.

LAVENDER PERFUMED WATER.—Two ounces oil garden lavender, one drachm essence ambergris, six drachms oil bergamot. Mix with two quarts and a pint proof spirits.

FLORIDA WATER.—Half-pint proof spirits, two drachms oil lemon, half drachm oil rosemary—mix.

ALMOND SOAP.—Best white tallow soap, 50 pounds; essence of bitter almonds 20 ounces; melt by the aid of a steam or water bath.

IMITATION PURE SILVER.—So perfect in its resemblance that no chemist living can detect it from pure virgin silver. It is all melted together in a crucible. Quarter of an ounce of copper, two ounces of brass, three ounces of pure silver, one ounce of bismuth, two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of common salt, one ounce of arsenic, one ounce of potash. Add a little borax to make it run easy.

WINDSOR SOAP.—This is made with lard. In France they use lard with a portion of olive or bleached palm oil. It is made with one part of olive oil to nine of tallow. But a great part of which is sold is only curd (tallow) soap, and scented with oil of caraway and bergamot. The brown is coloured with burnt sugar or umber.

HONEY SOAP.—White cured soap 1½ pounds, brown Windsor soap half pound. Cut them into thin shavings, and liquefy as directed above for scented soap; then add four ounces of honey, and keep it melted till most of the water is evaporated; then remove from the fire, and when cool enough add any essential oil. According to Plesse the honey soap usually sold consists of fine yellow soap, perfumed with oil of citronella.

MARTIN'S SPLENDID BLACK INK.—Boil logwood, twenty-two pounds, in enough water to yield fourteen gallons decoction. To a thousand parts of this decoction, when cold, add one part chromate of potash. The mixture is to be well stirred. The proportions are to be carefully observed, and the yellow chromate, not the bichromate employed. This ink possesses some great advantages, to adhere strongly to paper, so that it can neither be washed off by water, nor even altered by weak acids, to form no deposit, and not to be in the least acted upon by steel pens.

RED WRITING INK.—Best ground Brazil wood four ounces, diluted acetic acid one pint, alum half an ounce. Boil them slowly in a covered tinned copper or enamelled saucepan for one hour, strain, and add one ounce gum.

YELLOW INK.—Gamboge triturated with water, and a little alum added.

GREEN INK.—Rub three and a half drachms Prussian Blue and three drachms of gamboge with two ounces of mucilage, and add half a pint of water.

GOLD AND SILVER INK.—Fine bronze powder, or gold or silver leaf, ground with a little sulphate of potash, and washed from the salt, is mixed with water and a sufficient quantity of gum.

TO DRIVE COCKROACHES FROM YOUR DWELLINGS.—Strew pulverized hellebore root on the hearth, floor, or places they frequent at night. In the morning the roaches will be found either dead or dying, for such is their avidity for this plant, that they never fail to eat it when they can get it. Black pulverized hellebore may be had at all herb shops. Put up in small tin boxes and retail at 1/-.

SILVER PLATING FLUID.—Take one ounce of precipitate silver to half an ounce of cyanate of potash and a quarter of an ounce of hypo-sulphite of soda, put all in a quart of water, add a little whitening, and shake before using. Apply with a soft rag. Put up in ounce bottles, and retail at 1/-. This secret is worth £25 to an agent to sell to families.

THE EGYPTIAN PERFUME.—In manufacturing this article, follow the same directions, and use the same ingredients as are used in Austin's Starch Enamel published on another page of this book, with the simple alteration of using the oil of jessamine instead of the oil of citronella. In perfuming, use one ounce of oil of jessamine to every pound and a half of paraffine. Stamp out in cakes one inch long, half an inch wide, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Put each cake into a small sliding box, and sell at 6d. each. It is very saleable, and you can make money fast by putting this up. It is new and has not been introduced as yet in many localities, and if you are first in the field you are sure to do a large business at it. Give it a trial.

LIQUID GLUE.—The following recipe for "Prepared Glue," the discovery of a French chemist, is selling about the country as a secret, for various prices, from 4/- to £1. It is a handy and valuable composition, as it does not gelatinize, putrefy, ferment, or become offensive, and can be used cold for all the ordinary purposes of glue in making or mending furniture, or broken vessels that are not exposed to water, etc.—In a wide-mouthed bottle dissolve eight ounces of best glue in half-pint of water, by setting it in a vessel of water and heating till dissolved. Then add slowly, constantly stirring, half an ounce of strong aquafortis (nitric acid). Keep well corked, and it will be ready for use.

ZIGURA OIL.—One half ounce pulverized saltpetre put in half-pint sweet oil. Cures inflammatory rheumatism. Bottle and label. Pays well.

PREMIUM TOOTH POWDER.—Six ounces prepared chalk, one-half ounce cassia powder, one ounce orris. Mix well, put in small pots and label.

HONG WONG STARCH POLISH.—This article has undoubtedly had a more extensive sale through agents than any other article used in the household. It is a meritorious one, and will always find sale if our directions are followed. Care must be taken to procure the ingredients marked as we give it.

Directions and Recipe.—Procure from your druggist an article of commerce called and marked A 1 (not B 1), but A 1 paraffine wax. It must be the hardest wax made. If an inferior grade is used it will not produce the same result as the best A 1 wax. Place your paraffine in a tin boiler or pan, or pail, or kettle, as is most convenient. Melt it over a slow fire. Use care in melting. When melted thoroughly, remove the vessel from the fire; cover it to keep the liquid hot. Take some round tin pie pans, and oil them with sweet oil as you would for pie baking, but do not use lard. Put these pans on a level table, and pour in enough of the hot wax to make a depth in each pan equal to about the thickness of one-eighth of an inch. While hot glance over the pans to see that they are level. As this is very essential, please remember it. If the pans are not level, the cakes will be all thicknesses, which should not be so. Let them cool, but not too fast. Watch them closely, and

have a tin stamp ready to stamp the cakes out about the size of an ordinary candy lozenge. This stamp should be about eight inches long, larger at the top than at the bottom, so that the cakes can pass up through the stamp as you are cutting them out of the pans. Lay the cakes in another pan to cool. Before they become very hard, separate them from each other; if not, it will be difficult to do so when they become very hard. Do not neglect this. Have boxes made at any paper boxmakers in any large city. They cost about from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. each; sliding boxes are the best.

CANCER.—The following is said to be a sure cure for cancer:—A piece of sticking plaster is put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre, a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it is exposed. Then a plaster, made of chloride of zinc, blood root, and wheat flour, is spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it, the cancer will be found burned into and appear of the colour and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs like dead flesh, and never grows again. The remedy was discovered by Dr. King, of London, and has been used by him several years with unflinching success, and not a case has been known of the re-appearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

SOOTHING SYRUP.—Alcohol, oil of pepper-mint, castor oil, of each one ounce; mix, add oil of anise, half drachm; magnesia, sixty grains; pulverized ginger, forty grains; water, two ounces; white sugar to form a syrup.

ANOTHER RECIPE.—Take one pound of honey; add two tablespoonfuls of paregoric, and the same of oil of anise seed; add enough water to make a thick syrup, and bottle. For children teething, dose, teaspoonful occasionally.

BALM OF BEAUTY.—Pure soft water, one quart; pulverized Castile soap, four ounces; emulsion of bitter almonds, six ounces; rose and orange flower water, of each, eight ounces; tincture of benzoin, two drachms; borax, one drachm; add five grains bichloride of mercury to every eight ounces of the mixture. To use, apply on a cotton or linen cloth to the face, etc.

LIQUID FOR FORCING THE BEARD.—Cologne, two ounces; liquid hartshorn, one drachm; tincture cantharides, two drachms; oil rosemary, twelve drops; lavender, twelve drops. Apply to the face daily, and await results. Said to be reliable.

BEAUTIFUL CARMINE WRITING INK.—To make one gallon.—Take an ounce of carmine aniline. Dissolve it in one gill of hot alcohol. Stir in a few moments. When thoroughly dissolved, add one gallon boiling water, and the ink is made. This ink is usually sold in cities at 8/- per-pint bottles, 4/- for half pints, and 2/- for gill bottles.

Caution.—As the aniline colours of commerce vary a great deal in quality, the amount of dilution must vary with the sample used, and the shade determined by trial. The above recipe is for the very best first quality carmine aniline. In some localities it may not be easily obtained. If you desire to make one gallon from the best carmine aniline, we will get it for you from an importer of colours in New York. It costs us 2/- an ounce. That makes one gallon. We will send it to you at 2/- an ounce, by express. It cannot go by mail.

N.B.—Violet ink is also made as above, only use "violet" aniline instead of carmine.

A FIRST RATE STOVE POLISH.—Grind any non-combustible black pigment with a sufficient quantity of silicate of potash, or "Liquid Glass," to make it of a paper consistency for application. When the polish becomes dry, it will be found to be smooth and shining, wholly without odour, and very durable, while it will not soil the whitest cambric if applied to it. The materials are easily obtained, inexpensive, readily mixed and applied, and the article will amply repay one for the small amount of trouble and outlay it involves.

AXLE GREASE, TO MAKE.—Take one part good plumbago (black lead), sifted through a coarse muslin so as to be perfectly free from grit, and stir it into five quarts of lard, warmed so as to be stirred easily without melting, stir vigorously until it is smooth and uniform. Then raise the heat until the mixture melts, stir constantly, remove from the fire, and keep stirring until cold. Apply cold to the axle or any other bearing with a brush. If intended for use where the axle or bearing is in a warm apartment, as the interior of mills, etc., two ounces of hard tallow or one ounce of beeswax may be used to every ten pounds of the mixture. This grease is cheaper in use than oil, tallow, or tar, or any compound of them.

TO MAKE REFINED OIL FOR WATCHES, SEWING-MACHINES, &c.—Take sweet oil one pint, put into a bottle and then put into the oil two ounces of thin sheet-lead, in coils. Set the bottle where it will be exposed to the sun for a month (shaking it up once a week); then strain through a fine wire or cloth sieve, and keep tightly corked.

DIAMOND CEMENT, so useful for repairing broken china, ornaments, jewellery, nicknacks, etc., is made as follows.—Take half an ounce of gum ammoniac and a tablespoonful of water; melt them together until they form a milky fluid. Then take one ounce of isinglass and six wineglassfuls of water; boil together till the quantity is reduced one-half; then add one wineglassful and a half of strong spirits of wine. Boil this mixture for five minutes, and then strain it through muslin, adding afterwards, while hot, the ammoniacal fluid formerly made. Finally, add half an ounce of mastic resin dissolved in alcohol. The cement thus made is best preserved in small bottles, in which it sets when cold. When required for use, it can be liquefied by placing the bottle in a cup of boiling water.

ANOTHER EXCELLENT DIAMOND CEMENT.—Take gum mastic one ounce, gum ammoniacum one ounce, isinglass two ounces, distilled vinegar eleven ounces. Mix thoroughly.

THE NEW FRENCH CEMENT.—An excellent cement may be made by dissolving one part of amber in one and a half parts of sulphide of carbon. This liquid should be applied with a brush to the surfaces it is desired to unite, and, on pressing them firmly together, the cement dries almost immediately.

USEFUL CEMENT FOR MANY PURPOSES.—Mix ground litharge with glycerine to the consistency of dough. Thus prepared it will resist the action of common acids, hydrocarbons, and water, and a very considerable degree of heat without decomposition. Electrotype casts may be taken with it by stirring the litharge into the glycerine until it is so thick as just barely to pour. The article from which the cast is to be taken should be thickly coated with sweet oil, before the composition is applied. The cast will be "sharp cut" and well defined.

CEMENT FOR FILLING TEETH.—One part pulverised borax, nine parts freshly calcined oxide of zinc, two parts finely powdered silic. Mix them well and use like amalgam or any plastic filling.

GLYCERINE SOAP.—Take 100 parts oleine of commerce (winter-strained lard oil will answer), and add 314 parts of heavy glycerine. Heat to 50 degrees, and then add 56 parts of aqueous solution caustic potassa (specific gravity 1.34), and stir the mixture well. This soap exhibits the consistency of honey, in which state it remains.

SHAVING SOAP.—Six ounces white Castile soap, sixteen ounces Cologne spirits, eight ounces distilled water, two drachms carbonate of potash. Scent with essences to suit the taste. Dissolve the soap without heat, and then add the potash and scents.

VALUABLE CHEMICAL WASHING RECEIPT.—The following receipt has been sold for some time as a great secret. It is so excellent that we consider it worthy of a place in this book. Take half a pound each of soap, sal soda, and quicklime. Cut the soap into small pieces and dissolve it in two quarts of boiling water. Pour two quarts of boiling water over the soda, and six of boiling water upon the quicklime. The lime must be quick and fresh. It is good, it will bubble up on pouring the water upon it. Each of the named ingredients must be prepared in separate vessels. The lime must settle so as to leave the water on top perfectly clear; then strain it carefully (without disturbing the settlings) into the wash-boller with the soda and soap; let it scald long enough to dissolve soap; then add twelve gallons of soft water. The clothes must be put in soak over night, after rubbing soap upon the dirtiest parts of them. After having the cleansing preparation above given, in readiness, wring out the clothes which have been put to soak, put them on to boil, and let each lot boil half an hour. The same water will answer for the whole washing. After boiling each lot of clothes the prescribed time, drain them from the boiling water, put them in a tub, and pour upon them three or four pailfuls of clear hot water. After this they will require but very little rubbing, but rinse them through two waters, bluing the last. When dried, the clothes will be a beautiful white. After washing the cleanest part of the white clothes, take four pailfuls of the suds in which they have been washed, put it over the fire and scald, and this will wash all the flannels and coloured clothes, without any extra soap. The white flannels, after being well washed in the suds, will require to be scalded in turn by having a teakettleful of boiling water poured over them.

THE GRAND SECRET.—A new saponaceous process of cleaning clothes of every description.—Dispenses with rubbing, pounding, and boiling, saves half the labour and costs much less than the ordinary process.—Take two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and one-fourth of an ounce of spirits of sal ammoniac, and mix well together. Then put the mixture into a tub of warm water, in which half a pound of the best quality hard soap has been dissolved. Into this the clothes are immersed during the night, and next day rinsed, the dirtiest clothing being freed from dirt, and fine hues much longer preserved.

To make the spirits of sal ammoniac, dissolve sal ammoniac in 92 per cent. alcohol.

TO MAKE HARD WHITE SOAP.—Take 7½ pounds of lard or suet; make boiling hot and mix with it slowly, three gallons of hot ley, or solution of potash, that will float an egg so as to leave a small portion of it above the surface. Then take out a small quantity of the mixture and let it cool. When no grease appears, the soap is done. If any grease appears, add ley, and boil until the grease ceases to rise. Then add three pints of fine salt, and boil again. If the soap does not harden well on cooling, add more salt. If it is to be perfumed, melt it the next day, add the perfume, and run it into moulds or cut into cakes.

GENUINE WINDSOR SOAP.—Slice the best white soap as thin as possible, melt it in a saucepan over a slow fire, scent it well with oil of carraway, and then pour it into a frame or mould made for that purpose, or a small drawer, adapted in size and form to suit the quantity. When it has stood for three or four days in a dry situation, cut it into square pieces, and it is ready for use. By this simple mode, substituting any more favourite scent for that of carraway, all persons may suit themselves with a good perfumed soap at the most trifling expense. Shaving boxes may be at once filled with the melted soap, instead of the mould.

LIQUID BLUING FOR CLOTHES.—Take of soluble Prussian blue two ounces, oxalic acid half an ounce, water one gallon. Mix.

CAMPHOR LAVENDER, for keeping moths from woollen goods, &c.—Take of lavender flowers, juniper berries, and gum camphor each one pound. Mix and grind.

BEAUTIFUL ANILINE BLUE INK.—Take of aniline blue fifteen grains, alcohol one ounce. Dissolve, and add water six ounces. Boil until the odour of the alcohol is dissipated. Then add powdered gum arabic three drachms, dissolved in four ounces of water; finally strain.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM VIOLET SILK.—If the colour has been extracted by acid or fruit juices, brush the spots on the fabric with tincture of iodine; then, after a few seconds, saturate the place with a solution of hyposulphite of soda, and dry gradually, when the colour will be perfectly restored.

TO DRIVE FLEAS AND OTHER INSECTS FROM DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Mix ten parts benzine, five parts common soap, and eighty-five parts water. Generally one or two applications are enough.

WATERPROOF DRESSING FOR SHOES, &c.—Common castor oil five ounces, Burgundy pitch two drachms. Melt together, and when nearly cold add half an ounce spirits of turpentine. Apply until the leather is saturated.

TO CLEAN GILT JEWELLERY.—Take half a pint of boiling water, or a little less, and put it into a clean oil flask. To this add one ounce of cyanide of potassium, shake the flask and the cyanide will dissolve. When the liquid is cold, add half a fluid ounce of liquor ammonia and one fluid ounce of rectified alcohol. Shake the mixture together, and it will be ready for use. Gilt articles which have become discoloured may be rendered as bright as when new by brushing them with the above mixture. It must be borne in mind, however, that the cyanide of potassium is a deadly poison, and should be used with caution.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD SOAP.—When the boiling ley will strip a feather clean, put into two gallons of ley 1½ pounds of clean grease. Boil it (trying whether it has enough of grease with a feather), until it becomes very thick; then throw in one pint of salt and five pounds of borax to every four gallons of soap. Boil it a while longer, and set it off to cool. When hard, cut it out in bars, scrape off the sediment from the bottom, and put it on a shelf to drain. The ley, etc., at the bottom of the kettle answers for rough scouring, but it is more useful on the garden.

LABOUR-SAVING SOAP.—Take four pounds of sal soda, four pounds of yellow bar soap, and five quarts of water. Slice the soap in thin pieces, and boil it for two hours. Strain, and it is ready for use. When used, put the clothes to be washed in soak the night before washing, and to every pail of water in which they are to be boiled, add one pound of the soap. They will require no rubbing. Merely rinse them out well, and they will be found perfectly clean and white.

MATCHLESS SOAP.—Take two gallons soft soap, and add to it half a pint of common salt. Boil one hour. When cold, separate the ley from the crude. Add to the latter four pounds of sal soda, and boil in four gallons soft water until the mass is dissolved. If a still better article of soap is desired, slice four pounds of common bar soap, and dissolve in the above. Should the soft soap make more than six pounds of crude, add a proportionate quantity of sal soda and water.

TO MAKE PAINT FOR HALF-PENNY A POUND.—To one gallon of soft hot water, add four pounds sulphate of zinc (crude). Let it dissolve perfectly, and a sediment will settle at the bottom. Turn the clear solution into another vessel. To one gallon of paint (lead and oil), mix one gallon of the compound. Stir it into the paint slowly for ten or fifteen minutes, and the compound and paint will perfectly combine. If too thick, thin it with turpentine. This recipe has been sold to painters as high as £20 for the privilege to use the same in their business.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.—Set up the desired name and address in common type, oil the type and place a guard about one-half inch high around the form; now mix plaster of Paris to the proper consistence, pour in and allow it to set. Have your vulcanized rubber all ready, as made in long strips three inches wide and one-eighth of an inch thick, cut off the size of the intended stamp, remove the plaster cast from the type, and place both the cast and the rubber in a screw press, applying sufficient heat to thoroughly soften the rubber, then turn down the screw hard, and let it remain until the rubber receives the exact impression of the cast and becomes cold, when it is removed, neatly trimmed with a sharp knife and cemented to the handle ready for use.

APPROVED FRICTION MATCHES.—About the best known preparation for friction matches is gum arabic, sixteen parts by weight; phosphorus, nine parts; nitre, fourteen parts; peroxyde of manganese, in powder, sixteen parts. The gum is first made into a mucilage with water, then the manganese, then the phosphorus, and the whole is heated to about 130 degrees Fahr. When the phosphorus is melted the nitre is added, and the whole is thoroughly stirred until the mass is a uniform paste. The wooden matches prepared first with sulphur are then dipped in this and afterward dried in the air. Friction papers, for carrying in the pocket, may be made in the same manner, and by adding benzoin to the mucilage they will have an agreeable odour when ignited.

HORSE TRICKS.—HOW TO MAKE A FOUNDERED AND SPAVINED HORSE GO OFF LIMBER.—Take tincture cayenne, one ounce; laudanum, two ounces; alcohol, one pint; rub the shoulders well with warm water, then rub the above on his shoulders and backbone; give him one ounce of laudanum and one pint of gin; put it down his throat with a pint bottle; put his feet in warm water as hot as he can bear it; take a little spirits of turpentine, rub it on the bottom, part of his feet with a sponge after taking them out of the water; drive him about half a mile or a mile, until he comes out as limber as a rag. If he does not surrender to his pain, tie a thin cord around the end of his tongue.

HOW TO MAKE OLD HORSES APPEAR YOUNG.—Take tincture of assafœtida, one ounce; tincture cantharides, one ounce; oil cloves, one ounce; oil cinnamon, one ounce; antimony, two ounces; fenugreek, one ounce; fourth proof brandy, one half gallon. Let it stand ten days, then give ten drops in one gallon of water.

HOW TO MAKE A TRUE-PULLING HORSE BALK.—Take tincture of cantharides, one ounce, and corrosive sublimate, one drachm. Mix and bathe the shoulders at night.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN DISTEMPER AND GLANDERS.—The discharge from the nose, if glanders, will sink in water; if distemper, it will not.

TO MAKE A HORSE FLESHY IN A SHORT TIME.—Feed with buckwheat bran, to which add a little of the shorts; keep in a dark stable. Half a day's drive will make a horse fattened in this way poor.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE STAND BY HIS FEED AND NOT EAT IT.—Grease the front teeth and roof of the mouth with common tallow, and he will not eat until you wash it out.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE APPEAR AS IF HE HAD THE GLANDERS.—Melt fresh butter and pour in his ears.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE APPEAR AS IF FOUNDERED.—Take a fine wire or any substitute, and fasten it around the postern joint at night, smooth the hair down over it nicely, and by morning he will walk as stiff as if foundered.

DR. BROWN'S CELEBRATED CHOLERA MIXTURE.—Take half a pint of the best French brandy, one ounce of laudanum, one drachm each oil of peppermint and oil of cinnamon, half a pound of sugar, or its equivalent. Dissolve all together and use as follows:—For ordinary diarrhoea, one teaspoonful; for violent cramps, one tablespoonful. This is the receipt of a very eminent physician, who used it in his practice with great success.

CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.—Take alcoholic extract of nux vomica, using at the commencement pills containing one-twelfth of a grain, and gradually increased to one-fourth of a grain. These pills taken for two weeks, and then stopped for the same length of time, materially diminish the susceptibility of the brain to attacks of this distressing complaint.

QUICK CURE FOR EARACHE.—Take a small piece of cotton batting, or cotton wool; make a depression in the centre with the finger, and fill the indentation with as much ground pepper as will rest on a threepenny bit. Then gather it into a ball and tie it up; dip the ball into sweet oil, and insert it into the ear, covering the latter with cotton wool, using a bandage to keep it in its place. Almost instant relief will be experienced, and the application is so gentle that an infant will not be injured by it, but soothed at once.

CORN REMEDY.—Soak a piece of copper in strong vinegar for twelve or twenty-four hours. Pour the liquid off, and bottle. Apply frequently, till the corn is removed.
2. Supercarbonate of soda, one ounce, finely pulverised, and mixed with half an ounce of lard. Apply on a linen rag every night.

HOW TO GET SLEEP.—How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times before retiring, will aid in equalising circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple, and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

WHOOPING COUGH.—Mix a quarter of a pound of ground elecampane root in half a pint of strained honey and half a pint of water. Put them in a glazed earthen pot, and place it in a stone oven, with half the heat required to bake bread. Let it bake until about the consistency of strained honey, and take it out. Administer in doses of a teaspoonful before each meal, to a child; if an adult, double the dose.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Take two ounces of the leaves of the bene plant, put them in half a pint of cold water, and let them soak an hour. Give two tablespoonfuls hourly, until relief is experienced.

LOTION FOR WEAK AND SORE EYES.—Take one quart of rose water, and add to it two teaspoonfuls each of spirits of camphor and laudanum. Mix, and bottle. To be shaken and applied to the eyes when necessary. Perfectly harmless.

SURE CURE FOR ITCH.—Take of quicklime half a pound, flowers of sulphur one pound, water five pints. Mix, boil, stir by means of a stick until a union takes place, and strain. Use as a bath. A single application will cure.

CURE FOR WARTS.—Caustic potash two ounces, gum arabic half an ounce, flour and water sufficient to make a stiff paste of the whole mass. Cut a hole in a piece of court plaster, through which let the wart protrude. Apply the paste just given, over the plaster, and let it remain for a few hours.

AN EXCELLENT CURE FOR PIMPLES.—Take one ounce of each, liver of sulphur, roche alum, and common salt. Mix, and add two drachms each of powdered rock candy and spermaceti. Pound and sift them together. Then put the whole in a bottle, and add half a pint of brandy, and three ounces of white lily water, and pure spring water. Shake it for five or ten minutes and it will be fit for use. Bathe the afflicted part with the liquid freely and frequently, after which the pimples will rapidly disappear, and the skin be left clear and smooth. Ten or twelve days' use of this lotion, at farthest, is generally sufficient to eradicate the annoyance. Nothing in this preparation can possibly prove prejudicial.

INFANT'S SYRUP.—The syrup is made thus: one pound best box raisins, half an ounce of anise-seed, two sticks licorice; split the raisins, pound the anise-seed, and cut the licorice fine; add to it three quarts of rain water, and boil down to two quarts. Feed three or four times a day, as much as the child will willingly drink. The raisins are to strengthen, the anise is to expel the wind, and the licorice as a physic.

COUGH SYRUP.—Put one quart hoarhound to one quart water, and boil it down to a pint; add two or three sticks of licorice and a tablespoonful of essence of lemon. Take a tablespoonful of the syrup three times a day, or as often as the cough may be troublesome. The above recipe has been sold for £20. Several firms are making much money by its manufacture.

RHEUMATIC DROPS.—Tincture of black snake-root one ounce, iodide of potassium two drachms, syrup of ipecac one ounce, spring water two ounces. Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Take half a pound of pulverized extract of licorice, three-quarters of a pound of pulverized sugar, two ounces each of pulverized cubebs and gum arabic, and half an ounce of pulverized extract of conium.

CRAMP REMEDY.—Ten drops of the oil of lavender, taken in a gill of French brandy, and repeated hourly, if necessary.

BOILS.—These should be brought to a head by warm poultices of camomile flowers, or boiled white lily root, or onion root by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. When ripe they should be destroyed by a needle or lancet. But this should not be attempted until they are fully proved.

BUNIONS.—May be checked in their early development by binding the joint with adhesive plaster, and keeping it on as long as any uneasiness is felt. The bandaging should be perfect, and it might be well to extend it round the foot. An inflamed bunion should be poulticed, and larger shoes be worn. Iodine twelve grains, lard or spermaceti ointment half an ounce, makes a capital ointment for bunions. It should be rubbed on gently twice or three times a day.

CAUTION IN VISITING THE SICK.—Do not visit the sick when you are fatigued, or in a state of perspiration, or with the stomach empty—for in such conditions you are liable to take the infection. When the disease is very contagious, take the side of the patient which is near to the window. Do not enter the room the first thing in the morning before it has been aired; and when you come away take some food, change your clothing immediately, and expose the latter to the air for some days. Tobacco smoke is a fine preventive of malaria.

BALD HEADS.—A most valuable remedy for promoting the growth of the hair is an application once or twice a day of wild indigo and alcohol. Take four ounces of wild indigo, and steep it about a week or ten days in a pint of alcohol and a pint of hot water, when it will be ready for use. The head must be thoroughly washed with the liquid, morning and evening, application being made with a sponge or soft brush. Another excellent preparation is composed of three ounces of castor oil, with just enough alcohol to cut the oil, to which add twenty drops tincture of cantharides, and perfume to suit. This not only softens and imparts a gloss to the hair, but also invigorates and strengthens the roots of the hair.

HOW TO RAISE A MOUSTACHE.—Tincture of benzoin compound two drachms, tincture of Spanish flies two drachms, castor oil six ounces, oil bergamot one drachm, oil of verbeena fifteen drops, strong alcohol nine ounces. Circulation should be stimulated first by friction with a rough towel. Apply to the whiskers and moustache morning and evening.

DYSENTERY.—In diseases of this kind, the Indians use the roots and leaves of the black-berry bush—a decoction of which in hot water, well boiled down, is taken in doses of a gill before each meal, and before retiring to bed. It is an almost infallible cure.

DRIED HERBS.—All herbs which are to be dried should be washed, separated, and carefully picked over, then spread on a coarse paper and kept in a room until perfectly dry. Those which are intended for cooking should be stripped from the stems and rubbed very fine. Then put them in bottles and cork tightly. Put those which are intended for medicinal purposes into paper bags, and keep in a dry place.

GREAT PAIN EXTRACTOR.—Spirits of ammonia, one ounce; laudanum, one ounce; oil of arganum, one ounce; mutton tallow, half-pound; combine the articles with the tallow when it is nearly cool.

DIGESTIVE PILLS.—Rhubarb, two ounces; ipecacuanha, half an ounce; cayenne pepper, quarter of an ounce; soap, half an ounce; ginger, quarter of an ounce; gamboge, half an ounce. Mix, and divide into four grain pills.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—Compound extract of colocynth, sixty grains; rhubarb, thirty grains; soap, ten grains. Make into twenty-four pills. Dose, two to four.

2. Compound extract of colocynth, two drachms, extract of rhubarb, half a drachm; soap, ten grains. Mix, and divide into forty pills. Dose, one, two, or three.

3. Scammony, ten to fifteen grains; compound extract of colocynth, two scruples; extract of rhubarb, half a drachm; soap, ten grains; oil of caraway, five drops. Make into twenty pills. Dose, one or two, as required.

ARNICA LINIMENT.—Add to one pint of sweet oil, two tablespoonfuls of tincture of arnica; or the leaves may be heated in the oil over a slow fire. Good for wounds, stiff joints, rheumatic, and all injuries.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—Take four grains of acetate of morphia, two fluid drachms of tincture of bloodroot, seven fluid drachms each of antimonial wine and wine of ipecacuanha, and three fluid ounces of syrup of wild cherry. Mix.

BALM GILEAD.—Balm-gilead buds, bottled up in new rum, are very healing to fresh cuts or wounds. No family should be without a bottle.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—To one quart of blackberry juice, add one pound of white sugar, one tablespoonful of cloves, one of allspice, one of cinnamon, and one of nutmeg. Boil all together fifteen minutes; add a wineglass of whisky, brandy, or rum. Bottle while hot, cork tight and seal. This is almost a specific in diarrhoea. One dose, which is a wineglassful for an adult—half that quantity for a child—will often cure diarrhoea. It can be taken three or four times a day if the case is severe.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—Take two pounds of aloes, one pound of gamboge, four ounces of extract of colocynth, half a pound of castile soap, two fluid drachms of oil of peppermint, and one fluid drachm of cinnamon. Mix, and form into pills.

FOR TETTER, RINGWORM, AND SCALD HEAD.—One pound simple cerate; sulphuric acid, one quarter of a pound. Mix together, and ready for use.

TINCTURE FOR WOUNDS.—Digest flowers of St. Johnswart, one handful in half a pint of rectified spirits, then express the liquor and dissolve in it myrrh, aloes, and dragon's blood, of each one drachm, with Canada balsam, half an ounce.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—Take three fluid ounces each of alcohol, fluid extracts of sarsaparilla and of stillingia; two fluid ounces each, extract of yellow dock and of podophyllin, one ounce sugar, ninety grains iodide of potassium, and ten grains of iodide of iron.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—An ethereal tincture of capsicum, with alcohol and camphor.

ANTI-FAT DIET.—Lean mutton and beef, veal and lamb, soups not thickened, beef tea and broth; poultry, game, fish, and eggs; bread in moderation; greens, cresses, lettuce, etc.; green peas, cabbage, cauliflower, onions; fresh fruit without sugar.

BATHING RULES.—Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal.

When exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause,

When the body is cooling after perspiration.

Altogether in the open air, if, after having been a short time in the water, it causes a sense of chilliness and numbness of the hands and feet.

Bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water.

Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water.

Avoid remaining too long in the water; leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness.

The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach.

The young and those who are weak, had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time, two or three hours after breakfast.

Those subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical advisor.

BAD BREATH—THE REMEDY THEREFOR.—Take eight drops of muriatic acid in half a tumbler of spring water, and add a little lemon peel or juice to suit the palate. Let this mixture be taken three times a day, and it is found beneficial, then use it occasionally.

BAD BREATH—To relieve.—Bad breath from catarrh, foul stomach, or bad teeth, may be temporarily relieved by diluting a little bromochloralum with eight or ten parts of water, and using it as a gargle, swallowing a few drops just before going out.

CHLORIDE PASTILES FOR DISINFECTING THE BREATH.—Dry chloride of lime, two drachms; sugar, eight ounces; starch, one ounce; gum tragacanth, one drachm; carmine, two grains. Form into small lozenges.

2. Sugar flavoured with vanilla, one ounce; powdered tragacanth, twenty grains; liquid chloride of soda sufficient to mix; add two drops of any essential oil. Form a paste, and divide into lozenges of fifteen grains each.

REMEDY FOR LOVE OF STRONG DRINKS.—Sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm. To be taken twice a day in doses of about a wineglassful or less, with or without water. This recipe is not only an estimable boon to the victim of strong drink, but properly pushed is capable of yielding a handsome income from its manufacture. This remedy is prepared by different persons under different titles, and sold from 4/- to £1 per bottle.

TO WASH FLANNEL WITHOUT SHRINKING.—The great secret is quick drying. Whether washed in scalding, lukewarm, or cold water, flannel if properly handled, the water thoroughly squeezed out, and shaken until it ceases to emit spray, then dried right off in a hot sun or before a quick fire, will not shrink. Make a lather of good castile soap; shake the garment in this for some minutes. Rinse in several waters. Squeeze out, shake as described, and dry quickly. It is needful to turn the garment inside out and to expose it all by turns to the sun or the fire.

OLD ORCHARDS MADE NEW.—The reason why peach, apple, quince, and pear orchards gradually grow poorer and poorer until they cease to produce at all, is because the potash is exhausted from the soil by the plant. This potash must be restored, and the most effective way to do it is to use the following compound, discovered by a distinguished German chemist: Thirty parts of sulphate of potash, fifteen parts sulphate of magnesia, thirty-five parts salt, fifteen parts gypsum (plaster of paris), five parts chloride of magnesia. This should be roughly powdered and mixed and then mingled with barnyard manure, or dug in about the roots of the trees.

LIEBIG'S GREAT FERTILIZER.—A very judicious and sensible combination, easy to prepare, and cheap. It will prove serviceable for corn, wheat, and other cereal grains, and also for grapes. This amount will do well applied to one or two acres, and will cost not far from £5:—Dry peat, twenty bushels; unleached ashes, three bushels; fine bonedust, three bushels; calcined plaster; three bushels;

nitrate of soda, forty pounds; sulphate of ammonia, thirty-three pounds; sulphate of soda, forty pounds. Mix numbers 1, 2, and 3 together; then mix numbers 5, 6, and 7 in five buckets of water. When dissolved, add the liquid to the first, second, and third articles. When mixed add fourth article.

TO TAME HORSES.—Take finely grated horse castor, oils of rhodium and cumlin; keep them in separate bottles well corked; put some of the oil of cumlin on your hand and approach the horse on the windy side. He will then move towards you. Then put some of the cumlin on his nose, give him a little of the castor on anything he likes, and get eight or ten drops of oil of rhodium on his tongue. You can then get him to do anything you like. Be kind and attentive to the animal and your control is certain.

SHOEING HORSES.—When driving the nails, merely bend the points down to the hoof, without twisting them off; then drive the nails home and clinch them. Then twist off the nails, and file them lightly to smooth them, thus making a clinch and a rivet to hold the nails.

ACCIDENTS.—In all recent wounds, the first consideration is to remove foreign bodies, such as pieces of glass, splinters of wood, pieces of stone, earth, or any other substance that may have been introduced by the violence of the act which caused the wound. Where there is much loss of blood, an attempt should be made to stop it with dry lint, compressed above the part wounded, if the blood be of a florid colour; and below, if of a dark colour. In proportion to the importance of the part wounded, will be the degree of the discharge of blood, and the subsequent tendency to inflammation and its consequences.

ACCIDENTS—WAYS TO PREVENT.—As most sudden deaths come by water, particular caution is therefore necessary in its vicinity.

Stand not near a tree, or any leaden spout, iron gate, or pallsade, in time of lightning.

Lay loaded guns in safe places, and never imitate firing a gun in jest.

Never sleep near charcoal; if drowsy at any work where charcoal fires are used, take the fresh air.

Carefully rope trees before they are cut down, that when they fall they may do no injury.

When benumbed with cold beware of sleeping out of doors; rub yourself, if you have it in your power, with snow, and do not hastily approach the fire.

Beware of damp air vaults; let them remain open some time before you enter; or scatter powdered lime in them. Where a lighted candle will not burn, animal life cannot exist; it will be an excellent caution, therefore, before entering damp and confined places, to try this simple experiment.

Never leave saddle or draught horses, while in use, by themselves; nor go immediately behind a led horse, as he is apt to kick.

Be wary of children, whether they are up or in bed; and particularly when they are near the fire, an element with which they are very apt to amuse themselves.

Leave nothing poisonous open or accessible; and never omit to write the word "Poison" in large letters upon it, wherever it may be placed.

In walking the streets keep out of the line of cellars, and never look one way and walk another.

Never throw pieces of orange-peel or broken glass bottles into the streets.

Never meddle with gunpowder by candle light.

In opening effervescent drinks, such as soda water, hold the cork in your hand.

Quit your house with care on a frosty morning.

Have your horses' shoes sharpened when there are indications of frost.

In trimming a lamp with naphtha, never fill it. Leave space for the spirits to expand with warmth.

Never quit a room leaving the poker in the fire.

BABIES.—HOW TO PUT TO SLEEP.—A baby is the most nervous of beings, and the tortures it suffers in going to sleep and being awakened by careless sounds when "dropping off" are only comparable to the same experience of an older person during the acute nervous headache. Young babies ought to pass the first months of their lives in the country, for its stillness is not to be commanded, baby may be soothed by folding a soft napkin, wet in warm water, lightly over the top of its head, its eyes, its ears. It is the best way to put nervous babies to sleep. It has often been tried for a child so irritable that paregoric and soothing syrup only made it wide awake. A fine towel should be wet and laid over its head, the ends twisted into a sort of skull cap; baby will sometimes fight against being blindfolded in this way, but within a few minutes it will send him off into deep and blissful slumber. The compress cools the little feverish brain, deadens the sound in his ears, and shuts out everything that attracts his attention, so that sleep catches him unawares. Teething babies find this very comfortable, for their heads are always hot, and there is a fevered beating in the arteries each side.

BABY FOOD.—Put one teacupful of oatmeal in two quarts of boiling water, slightly salted. Let it cook two hours and a half, then strain. When cool, to one gill of gruel add one gill of thin cream and one teaspoonful of sugar. To this then add one pint of boiling water, and it is ready for use. This can be digested when milk and all else fails.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.—Strong smelling substances are the best baits, other things being equal; and if the smell of the kind of animal to be caught can be given to the bait in any way, it will be sure to lure the animal to the trap. If a fox skin be dragged along the ground in the direction of the trap, every fox striking the trail will follow it up. So it is with other animals. Beaver bait is made thus: The castor or barkstone, which is found in the male beaver, is pressed from the bladder-like bag which contains it into a vial with a wide mouth. Five or six of these stones are taken, and a powdered nutmeg, a dozen or more cloves, a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, all mixed with alcohol or whisky until it is about as thick as good syrup; cork the bottle and keep three or four days. In using this it should be employed for attracting the beaver toward the trap, but not be put into it, for the beaver has a habit when he smells the barkstone of another beaver of covering it with leaves and twigs and then voiding his own barkstone or scent upon it. Doing this, he would be more likely to cover the trap than to be caught. What the object of this is, is of course unknown; but it is similar to the voiding of urine by dogs, foxes, and wolves in spots already used by another animal for the same purpose.

But the beavers will take any fresh root or sapling for bait. The muskrat will take carrots, potatoes, apples, or any similar food. All of the weasel tribe—the mink, sable, fisher, skunk, ordinary weasel, etc.—will take fish, fresh or salt. When using the latter, it should be toasted, so as to emit more smell. Old hunters, to get a good "fish smell," cut up any fresh fish, put the pieces into a bottle, and let it be in as warm a place as convenient for several days. As it decays the fish oil rises, and

this oil they put on any bait they happen to have. All of the weasel tribe, as well as foxes and wolves, are fond of any kind of fowl. The heads and legs and any other parts of both wild and domestic fowl are the best of bait. Even feathers scattered around a trap make the thing more attractive and real. A little musk mixed with assafoetida, or mixed like the barkstone, or even a muskrat skin, fixed so as to drag along the ground toward a trap, will make most of this tribe, as well as the fisher, follow it up to the trap. A strong piece of codfish will do the same. Some old hunters just keep one of these trail-bags tied by a string to their belt and let it drag as they go from trap to trap. This multiplies their chances of having something in them next morning. Another secret of old hunters is to take the parts peculiar to the sex of the female wolf, fox, or dog, and preserve it in alcohol or whisky for use. A small piece of this is used in drawing either fox or wolf to traps, and proves irresistible to the male, and no matter from which species it is taken, it proves alike attractive to either fox or wolf. It is not used as a bait, that is, as food, but as the trail or drag is to bring the animal toward the trap. The trap may be baited as usual, or this substance may be suspended over the trap; in trying to reach it to smell at it, the animal steps into the trap. Foxes, wolves, and all the weasel tribe will take flesh and fish of any kind with this exception; foxes, wolves (and dogs) will not eat their own kind; weasels of every kind will. Toasted cheese forms a strong allurements for a fox. The bear will go anywhere for honey, and it is usual to smear this over a piece of pork or beef, or even upon an ear of corn, or just to smear it on the tree or stump near where the trap is set. The skunk considers mice a dainty, and racoons will travel far for frogs, fish (broiled), salt or fresh; but an ear of corn is not disdained by him. Squirrels take Indian corn, nuts, &c. Woodchucks will take roots, corn, and bread. Wild cats take flesh or fish of any kind. In the north-west they are also taken with the barkstone bait previously described. In arranging traps for small birds, hemp-seed will be found more attractive than any other. Buckwheat is perhaps more attractive for quails than any other grain.

CONFECTIONERY—As to materials. — Of course the larger the quantity of sugar, &c., bought at one time, the cheaper the needed articles can be got. But the best way is to get the things required from some respectable house, paying a fair price. This ensures your receiving just the quality of grain and colour that you desire. For it is not only essential that your candy should be generally well made, but you should have it the same in taste and appearance at all times.

Use wax paper about every kind of candy that is at all apt to stick to anything it touches; it is much more suitable than the oiled or buttered papers formerly in use. It can be bought cheaper than it can be made.

In all our directions for making candy, it will be seen by the quantity of the different ingredients for each kind, that we are supposing that the maker is manufacturing for sale; but when a lesser quantity is to be made for home use, it will be necessary only to use, say, one-half or one-quarter of the quantity of each article enumerated.

BUTTER SCOTCH.—Two pounds of bright New Orleans sugar, two pints of water; dissolve and boil. If it is done properly it will be moderately crisp when dropped into water. Then should be added two tablespoonfuls of butter, and sufficient lemon juice, oil of lemon, or other flavouring extract to suit the taste.

MOLASSES CANDY.—Boil molasses over a moderately hot fire, and stir it constantly. When it is supposed to be done, which may be known when it becomes hard if dropped into cold water, then add a little vinegar to make it brittle, and such flavouring ingredient as may

be preferred. Pour off into buttered tin pans. If the candy is to contain nuts of any kind, they should be placed in the pan before pouring the candy.

ANOTHER WAY.—Mix one pound of sugar with two quarts molasses, boil in preserve kettle, over moderate fire, for four hours. When done, it will cease boiling. Stir frequently. After it has boiled two hours and a half, stir in juice of two lemons. When quite done, butter a square tin, and pour the mixture upon it. To pull it, begin as soon as it can be handled; take hold with the tips of the fingers, until it grows cool. Make it in sticks.

TWIST CANDY.—Boil six pounds of common sugar and one quart of water over a slow fire for half an hour without skimming. When boiled enough take it off; then, with clean hands rubbed with butter, take that which is partially cooled and pull it the same as molasses candy, until it is bright; then twist or braid it and cut into convenient lengths.

WEST INDIA TOFF.—Take two quarts of West India molasses, one pound of brown sugar, the juice of two large lemons, or a teaspoonful of strong essence of lemon. Mix together the molasses and sugar, and boil the mixture in a preserving kettle for three hours over a slow fire. When it is thoroughly done, it will, of itself, cease boiling. If not boiled enough it will never congeal, and must be boiled over again. While boiling, stir the mass frequently, and take care that it does not burn. After it has boiled about two hours and a half, stir in the lemon juice. If the lemon is put in too soon, all the taste will be boiled out. When the candy is done, pour it into square tin pans, previously rubbed with fresh butter or the best olive oil.

CHOCOLATE CREAM CANDY.—Chocolate, finely scraped, half an ounce; thick cream, one pint; refined sugar, three ounces; heat it to near boiling, then take from fire and mill it well; when it is cold, add whites of four eggs; whisk rapidly, and take up froth on a sieve. Should be served on glasses with froth on top.

COCOANUT CANDY.—Take the white meat of coconuts, grate coarse until you have half a pound; dissolve half a pound of refined sugar in two tablespoonfuls of water; put it over the fire, and as soon as it boils stir the coconut in. Stir till it is boiled to a flake, pour it on a buttered pan or marble slab, then cut in forms to suit when it is nearly cold. Lemon flavour.

LEMON CARAMELS.—Grate the yellow rind of a lemon with a lump of sugar; add a few drops of lemon juice with water enough to dissolve the sugar; stir all the ingredients in the boiled syrup a short time before taking from the fire.

CHEWING GUM.—Prepared balsam of tulu, two ounces; refined sugar, one ounce; oatmeal, three ounces. Soak the gum in water, then mix all the ingredients; roll in powdered sugar to make the sticks.

LEMON CANDY.—Six pounds of "B" sugar; add to it three pints of water, and put the mixture over a slow fire for half an hour; clarify with a little dissolved gum arabic. Skim off the impurities as rapidly as they rise to the surface of the boiling sugar. When it becomes perfectly clear, try it by taking a spoonful and dropping it into cold water, where, if done, it will become immediately hard, clear, and, when broken, will snap like glass. Flavour with oil of lemon, and pour off thinly, and cut into sticks. Horehound, peppermint, rose, and other flavoured candies may be made in the same way as the lemon, using fine essence of rose, peppermint, finely powdered horehound, &c., instead of lemon for flavouring.

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES.—Three and a half pounds of best powdered white sugar, half a pound of pure starch, and enough oil of peppermint to flavour. Mix into a stiff paste with mucilage and cut into such shapes and sizes as may be desired.

DYSPEPSIA LOZENGES.—Prepared chalk, four ounces; prepared crabs' eyes, two ounces; bole ammoniac, one ounce. Mix into a paste with dissolved gum arabic. Use by permitting them to dissolve slowly in the mouth, when they will afford sensible relief in heartburn, sour stomach, dyspepsia, &c.

LICORICE LOZENGES OR DROPS.—Pure concentrated extract of licorice, four pounds; powdered white sugar, eight pounds. Mix with mucilage made with rose water, and form the mass, when of the proper consistency, into lozenges or balls.

CANDIED POPPED CORN.—Boil good molasses for twenty-five or thirty minutes; dip the corn into it, and press together in balls or cakes.

FIG OR RAISIN CANDY.—Take three pounds of sugar and 3 pints of water, which put over a slow fire. When done, add a very little vinegar and a lump of butter, and pour into pans where split figs or seeded raisins have been laid.

ANOTHER KIND OF BUTTER SCOTCH.—Refinery syrup, one pint; white sugar, half pound, and butter the like quantity. When boiled to the crack, stir well, and run in buttered pans, then roll out even.

Scotch and taffey cannot be too thin.

PEANUT CANDY.—Take freshly-roasted peanuts, carefully cleaned of their thin husks, by throwing them about in a sieve. Put them into a pan, and pour over them enough of either sugar or molasses, boiled as in the everton taffey recipe. After stirring well, pour into pans about an inch and a quarter deep. Before it is entirely cool, cut into the required strips with a large knife or candy cutter. Requires no flavouring.

WALNUT CANDY.—Take out the kernels of black walnuts, clear them of their skins, and treat them exactly as directed for peanut candy.

POP CORN BALLS.—Four quarts of popped corn will need two-thirds of a pint of molasses. The latter should boil for twelve minutes; put the corn into a pan, then pour the boiling molasses over it. Mix well. Roll into balls to suit.

LEMON DROPS.—Grate the outer rind of a lemon; mix the gratings with refined sugar; add five grains of tartaric acid to each pound of sugar; use saffron to colour; proceed as in foregoing.

CHOCOLATE DROPS.—Take five pints of chocolate to each pound of refined sugar; after pulverizing, mix it into a paste, as before directed; take great care not to boil too long, or it will granulate.

ICE CREAM AND ITS FLAVOURS.—Confectioners, generally, add ice cream saloons to their stores. The additional expense is small; the relative profit quite large. Apart from the direct sales, it leads indirectly to the purchase of large quantities of confectionery by ice cream customers.

Following we give some of the most popular recipes for well-liked ices:—

Ice Cream—No. 1.
10 quarts pure cream,
3½ pounds choicest refined sugar,
½ gill extract of vanilla.

Stir the mixture thoroughly, then pour it into a can, much larger than the mixture; the can must be packed hard in ice. Let it freeze—over half an hour.

Ice Cream—No. 2.
6 pints of cream,
6 pints fresh milk,
½ pound of sugar,
2 eggs.

Having given the eggs a good beating, renew the beating in can, and stir. Flavour, and freeze.

To either of these recipes add a half-pint of any kind of fruit juice liked to each quart of the mixture. No additional flavour.

Coffee flavour is given by mixing half a pint of very strong fluid coffee to a quart of cream; for chocolate, five ounces scraped, worked smooth in milk, to each quart of mixture. No other flavour.





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Magical Mysteries

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The first rule to be borne in mind is: Do not tell the audience beforehand what you propose to do. By a little thought you will see the virtue of this maxim. To begin with, there isn't anything superhuman about modern magic, and as the intelligent portion of your spectators know this, they will be unceasingly on the lookout for the *modus operandi*, and if they do not know what to expect, they are less likely to discover the means by which you accomplish a mysterious result.

Another maxim, which is only an addendum to the above, is to avoid performing at the same exhibition a certain trick twice. It may be easily noticed that if a feat has already been performed, and you propose to do it again the same way, the observers, knowing what result you intended to accomplish, are very likely to "put two and two together" and discover at least a portion of your secret.

The artistic effect as well as the surprise, are not half as great upon repetition.

The "patter" or talk which accompanies the performance of a trick should be carefully rehearsed until it flows from the lips without hardly a thought on the part of the conjurer. In order to aid the amateur, various speeches are given in following chapters, accompanying a few of the leading tricks. Professionals generally construct their own speeches, preferring not to imitate others in this respect.

Many tricks can be performed with simple objects, such as coins, cards, or handkerchiefs, which are manœuvred in a deceptive way by the dexterity of the operator. Other tricks require considerable apparatus. The outfit of a prominent magician usually costs from £2 to £5,000. Wealthy amateurs, specially in England, sometimes procure paraphernalia costing several hundred pounds. While this volume is not written in the interest of any manufacturers of magical supplies, it is nevertheless true, that only in rare instances can a novice make apparatus for himself. Even if he succeeds, the expense will be greater than he could have purchased the same thing for had he gone to a regular dealer in such goods. However, great care should be exercised in selecting the dealer, as there are numerous alleged magic supply firms who are nothing more nor less than impostors. The first article that comes under our consideration is

THE MYSTIC WAND.

The wand is usually made of wood, and is twelve to fifteen inches in length. It should be made as light as possible, and although the colour is subject to the fancy of the owner, it is usually black. Some of the greatest of modern wonder workers have recently adopted an all nickel-plated outfit, and the wand is included. There are glass wands sometimes used, but I

do not recommend them, because even the best of performers occasionally drops his emblem of mystic power, and under such circumstances a glass wand doesn't stand much of a chance of remaining intact. There are various mechanical wands used for certain tricks which are described later.

A person having but a slight insight of the secrets of conjuring might suppose that the wand is a mere affectation, and so it is, in some instances, yet it is a necessary adjunct to a magical performance. I have known a professional conjurer (who shall be nameless) who would no more think of going on the stage without his wand than he would without his coat. The wand affords a plausible pretext for various movements which might otherwise be regarded with suspicion. For example, if you wish to hold a coin in your hand for some time, it will not be noticed if you grasp the wand in the same hand. The use of the wand should be cultivated by all means. In going to a table to take up or lay down the wand, an opportunity comes whereby one article can be substituted for another when your back is turned. If you were not using this mystic stick, there might be no excuse for turning your back to the audience, and your substitutions would be clumsy or suspicious. We next refer to

THE MAGICIAN'S CLOTHES.

All professional magicians wear, upon the stage, clothes which are made for that purpose. The usual style of dress suit is employed, the only alteration being in the pockets. Instead of the small coat tail pockets, there are two large pockets, one on each side, with openings across the tops. These openings should be made at such a height that when the arm falls naturally any article which the hand holds may be easily dropped in one of the "profondes," so called.

Another set of pockets, known as "pochettes" is made in the pantaloons at the thighs. These apertures are large enough to contain a pack of cards, handkerchief, or wooden egg, and are in such a position that they are concealed by the tails of the coat. Deolta and Kellar have recently produced tricks wherein it has been found necessary to use small "pochettes" on the sleeves, just at the crease made by the inside of the elbow. These are used only for small silk handkerchiefs or a flag. It will also be found desirable to have a band of elastic, about an inch wide, stitched around the lower edge of the vest inside. This will hold a small article such as a handkerchief, and is first rate for effecting substitutions. Any tailor can make these arrangements in a dress suit.

MAGIC TABLES.

Almost every good trick requires the use of a "Wizard's Table" made especially for the purpose. I will not refer here to the elaborately-constructed furniture of traps and pistons, but

to a simple table which will serve most purposes. I describe the idea; the expense depends upon the taste of the performer. The top of the principal table should be about two by two and a half feet, actual depth about seven inches, legs of any style. The top of the table should be covered by a cloth, and around the edge should be a line of plush or other material about eight inches deep, with a fringe. Instead of a drawer on the back, there should be a shelf, such as outlined here:



This shelf is known as the "servante," and is the wherewithal of the whole affair. If side tables are employed, they may be built smaller, with single legs and a small shelf at the back, the tops being perhaps more shallow than on the centre table.

The height of the tables should depend upon that of the performer. They should be made so that when he stands behind one and drops his arm naturally, his hand can pick up, say, an egg from the shelf without its being necessary for him to stoop.

While the "servante" usually used is merely a wooden shelf covered with cloth, there are variations. Sometimes they are made of wire, at other times cloth cups are used, the choice of these depending much upon the *repertoire* of the conjurer. Another application of the "servante" is to the back of a chair, where it is frequently used with satisfaction in such feats as the production of articles from a hat.

SIMPLE TRICKS WITH CARDS.

The magic of cards is the most popular, and usually most interesting. Playing cards are commonly known; in themselves are innocent, but in the hands of a conjuror or card sharper they seem to become "possessed of the devil." Many of the feats require considerable skill, and in some instances specially-prepared apparatus. I will devote this chapter to such as can be performed without much practice and under almost any circumstances where a pack of ordinary cards can be produced. It is very essential that the reader study the instructions very carefully. Do not undertake to produce even the simplest illusion until you have first practised enough to fully understand it.

UNITED BY A SINGLE CUT.

Take the four kings (or four other cards), and display them fan-wise, concealing at the same time two court cards behind the second card in your hand. The audience being satisfied that the cards are the four kings and none other, fold them together and place them on top of the pack. Ask the audience to notice that you place the cards in different parts of the pack.

Take the top card, which being a king, you may display without apparent intention, and place it at the bottom. Take the next card, which should be one of those which was concealed, the spectators supposing that to be a king, place it in the middle of the pack and the next in a like manner in a different place in the pack. Take the fourth card, which being actually a king, you may show and place back on top of the pack. You have now one king at the bottom and three at the top, while the audience suppose them to have been distributed through the pack, and of course surprised when the cards are cut to find the four kings together.

It is advisable to use knaves or queens for the extra cards as they are less easily distinguished, should one of your audience catch a chance glimpse at their faces.

TO DISCOVER THE VALUE OF CERTAIN CARDS ON THE TABLE.

Use a piquet pack of thirty-two cards in performing this trick. Invite one of your audience to select privately any four cards, and to place them face downward on the table, separately. Then, counting an ace as eleven, a court card as ten, and any other card according to the number of spots, to place upon each of these four a sufficient number of cards to make the added value of each amount to fifteen. (It must be remembered that value is applied only to the first four cards—those placed upon them counting only as one without regard to their spots.) Meanwhile, you can retire, and when the four packets are complete, return to the table and observe how many cards are left over, not being required to complete the four packs. To this number mentally add thirty-two, the total will give you the value of the four lowest cards calculated as above.

You should not let your audience perceive that you count the remaining cards, as it will give them an idea that the trick depends on some mathematical calculation.

You may call attention to the fact that you do not look at the remaining cards, and in so doing throw them on the table carelessly. They will fall sufficiently scattered for you to count them unobserved.

CARDS CHANGE PLACES AT COMMAND.

Exhibit fan-wise in one hand the four kings and in the other hand the four eights. Hold the four eights in such a manner that the lower centre spot on the foremost card is concealed by the fingers.

The same spot on the other cards being concealed by card before it, so the four cards appear to the audience equally alike—sevens. Place the pack face down on the table, calling attention to the fact that you hold in one hand the four kings, and in the other the four sevens (really the eights). Place the supposed sevens on top of the pack and the kings on top of the supposed sevens. The real sevens being on top of the kings are now on top of the pack.

Deal off the four top cards carefully, face down, on the table, calling attention to the fact that you are dealing off the four kings, and ask one of the audience to place his hand on the cards, holding them firmly so that they cannot be seen. Repeat this with the next four cards, which are really the kings.

Ask the persons under whose hands they are if they are sure the cards are still there, and on this assurance to that effect command the cards to change, which they will be found to have done.

TO NAME SUCCESSIVELY ALL CARDS IN PACK.

To perform this trick it is necessary to have a whist pack (52 cards), the cards of which have been arranged according to a certain order previously. There are several forms used, and the following one is simple and easily committed to memory:—

"Eight kings threatened to save
Ninety-five ladies for one sick knave."

These words suggest, as you will easily see, eight, king, three, ten, two, seven, nine, five, queen, four, one, six, knave. You must also have determined the suits which should be red and black alternately, say hearts, spades, diamonds, clubs. For your own convenience, sort the pack into the four suits, then arrange the cards as follows: Lay on the table, face upwards, the eight of hearts, on this place the king of spades, on this the three of diamonds, then ten of clubs, then two of diamonds, and so on until the whole pack is exhausted.

The cards must be arranged in this way beforehand, and you must make this the first

of a series of tricks, or, what is a better way, as it gives less idea of pre-arrangement, have two packs of the same pattern, and at a favourable opportunity exchange the pack which you have been using for the prepared pack.

Spread the cards and allow one to be drawn, at the same time glance quickly at the next card above the one that has been drawn, which we will suppose to be the five of hearts. You will remember that five is followed by ladies (queen); you will then know that the card drawn was the queen. You also know that clubs follow hearts, therefore the card drawn was the queen of clubs. Name it, and request that it be replaced.

Ask some one to cut the cards and again repeat the trick, but this time pass all the cards that were above the card drawn to the bottom of the pack. This is equivalent to cutting the pack at that particular card, and you can then name the cards that follow, taking them one by one and showing that they are named correctly.

TO TELL WHETHER THE NUMBER IS ODD OR EVEN WHEN CARDS ARE OUT.

This is another trick that is performed by the prepared pack of cards just described. Notice whether the card at the bottom of the pack is red or black. Place the pack on the table and ask someone to cut the cards, explaining that you will tell by the weight of them whether the number is odd or even. Take the cut, that is the cards taken from the top of the pack, balance them carefully in your hand, notice the bottom card.

If it is the same colour as the bottom or lowest card in the other portion of the pack the number is even. If it is the opposite colour, the number is odd. This trick, though a good one, is comparatively little known even among professionals.

TO MAKE A CARD VANISH FROM THE PACK AND BE FOUND IN A PERSON'S POCKET.

Slightly moisten the back of your left hand. Offer the pack to be shuffled. Place it face downward on the table, and request one of the company to look at the top card. Request him to place the back of his left hand upon the cards, and press heavily upon it with his right.

In order that he may the better comprehend your meaning, place your own hands as described and request him to imitate you. When you remove your left hand, the back being moistened, the card will stick to it. Put your hands carelessly behind you, and with your right hand remove the card. All will crowd round to see the trick.

Pretend to be very particular that the person who places his hand on the card shall do so in precisely the right position. This will not only give you time, but will draw all eyes to his hands. Meanwhile watch your opportunity and slip the card into the tall pocket of one of the other spectators. Now say that you are about to command the top card, which all have seen and which is being held so tightly, to fly from the pack to the pocket of Mr. A., making the choice with apparent carelessness.

On investigation it will be found that your order has been fulfilled. When practicable, it is effective to slip the card into the pocket of the person holding the pack.

SIMULATION OF MIND READING.

The following described trick is so simple that it seems ridiculous to suppose any intelligent person could be deceived thereby, yet by it even some of the most scientific spectators have been puzzled, for instead of being above their comprehension, it is below it.

Before commencing to operate, have placed at the back of the room a mirror, in such a position that, by standing in front of the spectators, you can see your face therein. This is all the preparation necessary. The audience, of course, must not know that the mirror is there for your especial use.

When you are ready to perform the feat, take a pack of cards and say to the spectators: "Now I propose to perform a feat which you may perhaps consider more wonderful than that of the greatest of mind readers. I will take these cards (here produce a pack of ordinary cards) and allow you to examine them. You will observe that there is no deception about them, being simply an ordinary pack of playing cards. With these cards I propose to show you how it is possible to see the faces of them, even though I do not see the faces. This is a paradox, but only one of the few that I propose to propound this evening. I will allow the cards to be thoroughly shuffled. I will next (after taking the pack) place these cards upon my forehead, facing yourself. The first card is," &c., &c.

In order to read the cards, you, of course, merely glance into the mirror. Notwithstanding the secret is so simple, considerable tact should be used. For instance, instead of staring directly at the looking-glass (which is liable to lead to discovery of your method), you should roll your eyes in an absent-minded manner, to convey to all the idea that you are waiting for an impression upon your mind. In the course of the meandering of your gaze "take in" the reflection on the mirror, then continue to gaze for a moment or so before stating what the name of the card is.

To complete the effect, it is desirable to make mistakes occasionally, saying the card has six spots instead of four, or something of that sort. It is not best to be too correct at all times, especially in a "fake trick." When you have studied the principles of magic more thoroughly, you will have learned that it is advisable to cause the audience to think that you employ some entirely different process than that which you are really using.

SIMPLE CARD TRICKS FOR PARLOURS.

The card sleights which are here described are more especially adapted for use in the parlour, or in the presence of a small party. They are not difficult to perform, and if ordinary shrewdness is employed in performing, detection is no easy matter. Do not try to show one of these mysteries, no matter how easy it may seem, until you are sure that you understand it.

A very surprising, and, to some, apparently supernatural feat is that of telling beforehand what cards will be selected from a pack by those present, although they do not themselves know what cards they will take. Of course, the experienced conjurer who happens to read this will at once remark that the trick is performed by forcing. It is true that surprising effects are attained by forcing, but the one described below is not done that way and requires but little skill.

PREVISION WITH CARDS.

To begin with, allow the pack of cards to be thoroughly shuffled.

When the pack is returned to you adroitly notice the value (suit and denomination) of the bottom card, which we will suppose happens to be the four of spades.

Now, with apparent carelessness, throw the cards face downward on a table and scatter them about with your fingers. However, you must not lose sight of the bottom card, and wherever your fingers may push it your eyes should follow also, in order that you may know exactly where it lies. The spectators, meanwhile are unaware of this knowledge on your part.

Say to those present: "I will now present to you a mystery which is apparently very simple, yet to my mind is a profound problem. It is one of those mental wonders that cannot be readily understood, and the deeper we study into them the further we seem to be from the truth. You will therefore observe closely and see what you see."

You continue: "I have, as you probably noticed, allowed Mr.— to shuffle the cards thoroughly, and they have been scattered over this table at random. I shall allow five cards to be selected, and I shall endeavour to name each one before it is taken up. In order that nobody's attention may be detracted, I shall hold the cards taken up until the entire five have been selected. To prevent any mistake, let some person write the names of cards upon a paper as they are called and see if I am correct."

You will then remark: "I will now call for cards, one by one, and shall ask Mr. Brown (any person desired) to make the first selection. Mr. Brown, you will please find for me the four of spades, without turning the card over."

Naturally Mr. Brown smiles and says that such a thing is impossible. You ask him, however, to simply rest his fingers upon the back of any card his fancy may dictate. Having touched a card, you carefully draw it away from the table, making sure that its face cannot be seen. Hold it in your hands, close to your body, in an easy, unsuspecting manner, just as if you were confident the four of spades had been selected. Let us suppose, however, that the card is the seven of hearts. You remark: "I will next ask Mr. Jones to touch a card in the same manner as did Mr. Brown, but I predict beforehand that it will be the seven of hearts." The card is tapped, and you pick it up, as before. Let us suppose this second one is the ace of diamonds. If so, you ask Mr. Smith to touch a card, which you expect to be the ace of diamonds. This, you notice, happens to be the queen of hearts. You then ask Mr. Robinson to touch a card, which you intend shall be queen of hearts, and after he does so you secretly ascertain that it is the eight of clubs.

Up to the present moment, four cards have been chosen. For the fifth time you are to have a card selected "by chance." You decide, however, to save time, that you will try your own luck and see if you can pick out the eight of clubs. In doing this, you allow your fingers to rest, with apparent carelessness, upon the real four of spades, the position of which you have known all the while. Having picked up the four of spades, you place it with the others in your hand.

You are now able to produce the five cards you have named beforehand, viz.: Four of spades, seven of hearts, ace of diamonds, queen of hearts, and eight of clubs. The effect upon spectators is indeed surprising.

Much depends upon the tact which you employ in executing this trick. You should first impress it in an indirect way upon the minds of those present, that your experiment is one of actual prevision. It is one of the rules of magic to lead the thoughts as well as eyes in a wrong direction. Be careful in picking up the cards. Do not let some "smart aleck" who is to touch a card, get ahead of you by turning it over and thus exposing your trick. In looking at a card, after having taken it into your hand, do so adroitly; don't stare at it. As the success of the feat depends upon knowing the location of one card, do not make a mistake on that one.

REPAIRING PAIRS.

After allowing the cards to be shuffled, deal off twenty cards, face upward, placing them by twos. Ask any of the company to notice and remember any two cards. This being done, gather up the cards, being careful that no pair

gets separated. Deal them out again in four rows of five each after this formula: Mutus Dedit Nomen Cocia. You will observe that this sentence has ten letters only, each one being repeated. This will give you a "tell-tale" as to the arrangement of the cards, which will be as follows:

M	U	T	U	S
1	2	3	2	4
D	E	D	I	T
5	6	5	7	3
N	O	M	E	N
8	9	1	6	8
C	O	C	I	S
10	9	10	7	4

Dealing your cards out in this fashion, you have only to ask in which rows two cards appear to tell which two they are. Thus, if the person says first and third rows you know that it is the card appearing on M. If he says both are in the last row, they are the cards representing the two C's.

You may repeat this trick, naming three cards instead of two, by dealing twenty-four cards in threes, and using the following to give you a clue to which ones were selected:

L	I	V	I	N	I
L	A	N	A	T	A
L	E	V	E	T	E
N	O	V	O	T	O

Making four rows of six cards.

TO TELL WHICH CARDS HAVE BEEN TURNED AROUND IN YOUR ABSENCE.

If you examine your pack of cards carefully, you will find a difference in the width of the margin at the ends of the court cards. This difference is very slight and not noticeable unless attention is called to it. Take the four kings, placing them face up on the table with the narrow margin all at the top. Then allow your audience to turn one or more of the cards around during your absence from the room. You can of course tell on your return which card has been turned, by noticing the margin. While this trick is very simple and can be performed without special practice, there is little or no danger of discovery.

TO NAME A CARD CHOSEN.

This trick is done with the aid of an acknowledged confederate. Allow one of the audience to shuffle the cards, then deal sixteen of them in four rows on the table. They may be face up or not, as you choose. Then agree privately with your assistant that the numbers one, two, three, four, shall be represented by animal, vegetable, mineral, verb. Leave the room while a card is being chosen, your assistant remaining.

On your return your confederate shows you a passage in any book which the audience may name. The sentence selected must have two words, of which the first shall tell the row and the second the number of the card in that row. Supposing the quotation to be "a pendulum 'twixt smile and tear." Pendulum in this case would be the tell-tale for mineral and smile for the verb. Thus you would know that the card chosen was the first card in the fourth row; or for another example, "earth's noblest thing, woman perfected." Earth representing the mineral, woman the animal, showing the card to be the first in the third row. Or, again, supposing the sentence to be "fain would I climb, yet fear to fall." In this case both words are verbs, showing the card to be the fourth one in the fourth row. This experiment can be repeated a number of times without fear of detection, and mystify the audience, as the sentences may be of any length and chosen from any book.

A CARD CHOSEN BY ONE PERSON APPEARS AT NUMBER NAMED BY ANOTHER.

Allow the cards to be freely cut and shuffled, then offer the pack to one of the audience, ask him to look them over and remember one, noting its number, counting from the bottom of the pack. Call attention to the fact that you have asked no questions, stating that you already know the card. Ask someone to give a number at which they wish it to appear, so that you may cause it to change to that place.

Request them to arrange between themselves to have the number higher than its original position. Supposing the number chosen to be eighteen, remark carelessly that it is not even necessary for you to see the cards. Placing them under the table or where they will not be visible, deal off eighteen cards from the bottom of the pack; if the number called amounts to more than half the number of cards in the pack, count the difference in the numbers from the top of the pack; that is, if the number called is twenty-seven in a piquet pack of thirty-two cards, count five cards from the top and put them at the bottom. This is equal to putting the twenty-seven from the bottom on top.

You can then continue by saying that as the card has already changed places, you may ask what its original number was. Supposing the original number to have been five, deal the cards off the top of the pack, commencing to count from the number named, that is five, six, seven and so on until eighteen is reached, which should be the card called for. Ask the first person to tell what the card was before showing it in order to avoid appearance of confederacy.

TO NAME FOUR CARDS WHICH HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

Have some one shuffle the cards thoroughly, then take the four top cards from the pack, asking one of the audience to note one of them and return them to you. Hold these four faces down in your left hand and take the next four cards from the pack. Pass these to some one else who, after noticing one, will return them to you. Repeat this twice more, then take the sixteen cards and deal them into four packs. Ask the person selecting the first card which pack his card is in. This will be the top one of the pack named, the second will be second in the pack named, and the third and fourth the same in their respective packs.

SCIENTIFIC MANIPULATIONS WITH CARDS.

If you wish to become recognized as an expert at card conjuring, it will be necessary to learn various scientific movements, the most important of which is known as *sauter la coupe*, or the "pass." This means to cut the cards, but in a secret manner. There are various methods of making the pass, both single and double-handed. The latter are the easiest to execute, although not simple to the comprehension of the learner at first. I will in this volume describe the most practical pass known. It is executed with both hands.

The cards which can most conveniently be used in sleight of hand practice are known as "squeezers." They are of a thin, pliable, spring-like stock. If too stiff when new, they should be handled some before being used in an exhibition. French-made cards are always the most satisfactory to the performer, because they are smaller than the American. It is advisable, however, to acquire an ability to handle cards of any size or quality.

TO PALM A CARD.

It is essential that a magical performer be able to palm one or more cards successfully. The art of palming is not as difficult as may at

first appear. Lay a card upon the palm of your hand. Bend your fingers slightly so that the card will be covered also. Turn your hand over, and it will remain where you have placed it. To retain several cards or a full pack in this manner is not so easy, but is possible after practice.

An important feature is to hold the hand as naturally as possible without its having a suspiciously stiff or cramped appearance. This seemingly unavoidable effect can be disguised by holding your wand or some other object in the same hand, which gives you an opportunity of doubling your fingers. Care should be taken to flatten the card or cards again when replacing on the pack afterwards.

TWO-HANDED PASS.

Hold in your left hand the pack of cards; notice that the cards are divided by the insertion of the small finger.

Next cover the pack with your other hand in such a manner that you can grip the upper and lower ends of the undermost division; you are now ready to make the manipulation.

Tighten the fingers (but not the thumb) of your left hand so that the upper division of the pack is firmly held between them. Carefully move the upper portion away from its position, at the same time using the fingers of your right hand to tilt the lower division upwards. This will enable you to readily place the upper section undermost.

The pass has then been made. To learn to execute this movement successfully and invisibly will require considerable practice. No learner can hope to acquire it without much study. I should judge that a practice of two hours a day for a month would result in fair proficiency. The writer required daily rehearsal for nearly a year before he could make the pass so that it would be absolutely invisible even to an adept. As the pass is the very *non steganus* of card magic it will be well, if possible, to receive instruction from a competent teacher of legerdemain.

TO FORCE A CARD.

To compel a person to select from the pack any card which you may want him to, seems rather a bold proposition to the uninitiated, yet to do this is possible. I venture to say that the average skilled magician can, under ordinary conditions, force nine cards out of every ten attempts. By following the directions faithfully you can, after practice, do as well as any other performer.

Let us suppose you want to force the card which is on the bottom of the pack, for instance, the ace of spades. First make the pass which will bring this card to the middle of the pack. When the pass is made, place your little finger again between the upper and lower divisions so that the ace of spades will rest upon the back of the finger. Now spread the cards fan-wise, but still "know" the card in question by the little finger. You can now hold the cards before a spectator and request him to select a card. Run the cards over quite slowly until the spectator is about to pick one out, then move them in such a manner that the particular card appears prominently before him just as he is reaching to take one. He will naturally select the card which you intend he shall. Of course, some practice is necessary before you can do this well, but from the start you will be well pleased with your success in forcing.

After you have had some experience you will be able to ascertain at a glance who are the best persons to allow to select in order to force successfully.



WHY WORK FOR A FORTUNE WHEN YOU CAN WIN IT?

The great men and the wealthy men of all ages have used their brains. You can never get rich on a salary of 8/- per day, but you can become wealthy and happy by using the brain power with which you have been endowed.

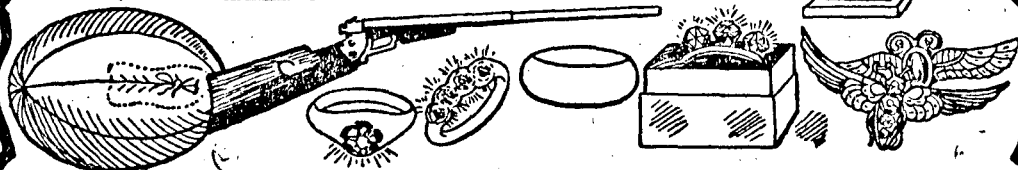
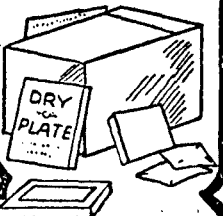
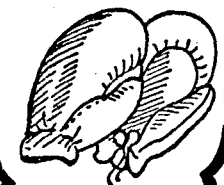
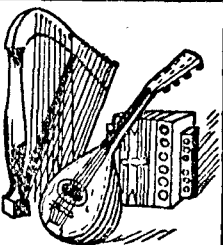
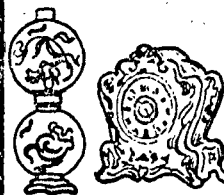
Learn to Think. Don't wear out your muscle and bone slaving for someone who earns a living by the use of his brain; use your brain and be independent. We have an opportunity whereby you can share in the distribution of £5,000 in cash and merchandise without costing you a penny of your own money. But this is not all: you can win £500 and furnish your house with many beautiful things. Can you use your brains? If you can, money and merchandise may be yours for the asking. We want a name for our new preparation (an Asthma cure) which we intend putting on the market shortly. Can you suggest one? You can readily understand we can easily afford to give £500 for a good name for our preparation, as all the people who answer this advertisement will be interested in watching for our new advertising matter; they will also be continually asking their friends if they have seen the Electine Medicine Co.'s Asthma Cure yet. Now you can see that for the sum of £500 we have created a name for our new preparation, besides having it thoroughly advertised before it is even on the market. There is just one simple condition. During the past few years our friends have shared in the distribution of over £12,000 in prizes; the coming year the purses are greater than ever. When you send us the name you suggest for our new preparation (the Asthma cure), we require you, in order to be a contestant for the £500, to agree to try to sell five boxes of our preparations at 1/- each, that is—

- 1 Box Electine Liver Granules
 - 2 " " Kidney Beans
 - 1 " " Cold and Headache Tablets
 - 1 " " Blood Tonic and Nerve Pills
- For this simple service we reward you with a lovely Solid Gold Shell Merry Widow Ring.

These Rings are entirely new, only just arrived from home. Now, we mean to force the sale of our Pills, and to make your work easy, we enclose with each box of Pills a Coupon which you give to each purchaser. This Coupon entitles the person to whom you sell a single 1/- box of Pills to a Genuine Fountain Pen, free. Now, it will only take you a few minutes to dispose of five boxes of our Pills, as the people will buy the Pills to get the Fountain Pen. Thus you earn your Beautiful Merry Widow Ring, and have your chance of winning the £500. We mean business; if, after selling the 5/- worth of Pills, and you then think the Merry Widow Ring is not worth very much more than the whole amount we receive, please let us know, and we will willingly return you your money. We also give Ladies' and Gents' Solid Silver Watches for selling Pills.

Put your brain power against others! Be a winner! Be out of the ordinary. Win a fortune and enjoy the days allotted you by your Creator! If you can suggest a good name for our Asthma Cure, write us at once! Don't wait until others have the prizes! It will pay you, because lost opportunities are seldom regained.

Continued on page 25.



HOW OUR MERRY WIDOW RINGS ARE MADE



FROM A SOLID GOLD BAR
TO A JEWELLED RING.

UPON the sixth floor, away from the noise and bustle, and under the most congenial conditions for turning out perfect work, our Jewellery is made. Large, bright and airy, these workrooms contain the most modern and improved devices used in jewellery-making, machines that now do in a few minutes, and in the simplest manner, work formerly of the most fatiguing kind, which required several men to do, such as forming the gold into sheets and wire sticks, preparatory to cutting it; machines for making tools; machines for forming the gold into a Ring—one man can stamp several gross in a morning—and every machine operated by a man long experienced and skilled in his work.

You see heavy bars of the finest gold, ready for melting, and, though a soft metal, with a small percentage of pure silver and copper, it becomes almost unbendable.

From the furnace, through the hammer, under the ponderous stamper—which holds the required design, on to the solderer, then through the fire bath, back to the polisher, and from one specialist to another goes each piece until the beautiful shining finished article lies in its plush-lined case ready for the department. The illustrations show the different stages in making a ring.

To THE ELECTINE MEDICINE Co., Ash Street, Sydney.

New Gisborne, March 4th, 1909.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that the Gold Watch and Chain that you sent me for selling the Electine Pills is still going after three years' testing; it is a perfect timekeeper. It is as good a Watch as what you would pay £30 for. I was living in Ballan when I received the watch, but I now reside in New Gisborne.

I am, yours, &c., HUGH BUCKLAND,

c/o Mrs. H. Bertram, New Gisborne, Vic.

P.S.—Write by return of post and let me know if you still give the Phonograph for selling 24 boxes of Pills.

**Cut this Coupon out, fill in, and mail direct to
THE ELECTINE MEDICINE CO., 12 Ash Street, Sydney.**

I suggest..... as a name for your new preparation

(All in your suggested name)

(The Asthma Cure)

Please send me 5 Boxes of your Electine Pills and the 5 Coupons entitling the purchasers to a Fountain Pen, free, which I agree to do my best to sell for you. When sold, I promise to return you your money, 5/-, for which service I am to receive a Solid Gold Shell Merry Widow Ring without any cost to me, or, after selling the 5 Boxes, and I choose to have a Watch, it is agreed by the Electine Medicine Co. that I can have one of their fully guaranteed Watches for selling the worth of their Pills.

Fill in your full Name and Address.

Name.....

Address.....

OTHER MOVEMENTS:

There are numerous other movements, such as changing a card, ruffling, springing from hand to hand, &c., which are usually known to professional conjurers, but are not described here for lack of space. To those who are desirous of becoming familiar with all the sleights and intricacies of card magic, as well as a large number of other magical matters not described herein, we refer to those excellent volumes entitled "Modern Magic," and "More Magic," which can be obtained at 9/- each from Henry J. Wehman, publisher, 130 and 132 Park Row, New York. Another interesting volume, "Hoffman's Tricks with Cards," can be secured of Mr. Wehman for 2/-. These volumes are of real value to all students of the magic art, and I can highly recommend them. Having learned the foregoing manipulations, the student is now prepared to perform some very startling tricks.

CARD TRICKS REQUIRING SKILL.

A great many surprises can be effected by simply forcing a number of cards. Tell the spectators that you propose to name the cards which they may select from a pack even though you do not know them.

Produce or borrow an ordinary pack and allow them to be shuffled by one who is present. Notice the bottom card, bring it to the middle by a pass, then force it. After having the cards shuffled again, repeat with another person, and then a third. You are now aware which card each person holds. Request these assistants to take care that you do not have the slightest opportunity to see what cards they hold.

Next allow the three persons to replace their cards, each in turn shuffling them so as to preclude any possibility of your knowing in what position they may be placed. You state that you will take the cards, backs upwards, and turn over one at a time. As you reach the cards which were selected, you announce that you are able to *distinguish* them by the *sense* of touch. Suiting the action to the word, you hold the pack in your left hand, turning over one at a time. As you know just what the cards are, you can readily sort out the three particular cards in question. If this little feat is cleverly done, it will cause a great wonderment.

The reader will naturally remark: "Suppose I do not succeed in forcing three cards, but that one or two of the spectators insist on taking different cards." For all such emergencies as this, the magician should always be prepared to change his tactics without the slightest delay. For instance, we will assume that No. 1 takes a card different from that which you want to force, No. 2 takes the card you offer, and No. 3 selects an indifferent card.

You are not balked by any means. After the three cards have been taken out and are held in the hands of the three spectators, you take the remaining cards and allow them to be shuffled. Ask each person to bear in mind the name of his card. Now approach the first person (No. 1) and, spreading the cards fan-wise, request him to place his card in the pack. As you hold the pack open, backs upwards, the fingers of your left hand should remain under the pack in such a manner that when the card is placed therein, you can detect it at once with your fingers. Then close up the pack, but at the same time manage to slip your little finger under the card in question. You can now make the pass, bringing the particular card to the bottom of the pack. It will thus be an easy matter to observe what the card is.

In the instance of the second card (although you know its name), it will be well to tender the cards fan-wise to No. 2 and allow the card to be placed in the pack. It will not be necessary for you to make the pass in this instance, and you can proceed to No. 3 (whose

card you do not know), and, once more spreading the cards, have him place his among them. Make the pass and get sight of the card. You now know the cards, and can afterwards announce their names in the manner previously described.

There are other methods of naming the cards selected and replaced. For example, you can pretend to read the cards by glancing at the eyes of the persons who selected them, declaring that you can, by magical power, detect their knowledge as you handle the cards. In doing this you merely glance at each card as you turn it over, and immediately turn your eyes upon the spectators. A most excellent version of this trick is known as

MILLER'S SWORD TRICK.

Assuming that you have allowed three cards to be selected and that by one or the other methods described in the foregoing explanations you have become aware of the names of the three cards.

Now produce an ordinary military sword, or in lieu thereof, an open pocket knife. Borrow a handkerchief.

Throw the pack of cards, face upwards, on the floor, with apparent carelessness. If, however, you are using a knife, throw them upon a table. Allow the sword and handkerchief to be examined. Taking the corners of the handkerchief fold it into a bandage not over two inches wide. Request somebody to blindfold you. To the spectators it will appear that the blindfold is a veritable blindfold, yet it is not, for you can see what is directly beneath your eyes. The cards being on the floor or table, by standing close by, you can look directly down upon them. Of course, only yourself knows this.

Holding the sword or knife in your hand, you will first scatter the cards. While you are doing this, get sight at each of the three and bear in mind their locations. While scattering the cards, do not be too precise, as a clue may thus be afforded to those who are watching you. Occasionally let your instrument snatch the floor or table, without touching cards, to give the impression that you are "groping in the dark."

You are now ready to effect the climax of the trick. Keep your eyes upon the card of spectator No. 1. State to the audience that you will wave your instrument over the cards, and that when No. 1 says "stop" you will then stop on the instant, and after lowering your sword or knife, vertically, the tip will rest upon the card which had been previously selected by that person.

While your instrument is encircling the cards (which should not have been scattered beyond reach), the person says "stop." You will be able to stop immediately, and yet the tip of the instrument will be just over the proper card. To be able to do this requires considerable practice, as do the other portions of the trick, yet you can so train your muscles that when the spectator starts to pronounce the word "stop" your sword (or knife) comes over the card you desire it to, so that within a fraction of a second after the word has been spoken you are ready to lower the tip upon the card. The same process is to be repeated in arriving at the second and third cards that were chosen.

The sword trick, first performed by an English mystifier named Miller, is one of the best card illusions that I have ever known. The blindfolding arrangement is, in itself, a great deception, and has frequently been the means of puzzling even expert card conjurers who would otherwise have been able to discover the *modus operandi* of the trick. Do not attempt to do this in public until you have devoted enough time to its practice to enable you to feel sure that you will succeed. If you can do this feat of sleight of hand successfully, I am willing to

guarantee that you can learn anything in the line of card conjuring. Another trick that is usually well appreciated is

TO NAIL A CERTAIN CARD TO THE DOOR.

This requires both sleight of hand and the assistance of a sharp tack, which may, before beginning, be concealed either in your hand or some other convenient place where it may be readily secured when wanted.

After allowing the cards to be examined and shuffled, allow any person to select one at random. You now tender the pack, spread fanwise, and request that he insert his card. Make the pass, thus bringing the card to the bottom. If desired, you can make a false shuffle. In order to do this, let the pack rest loosely in your left hand and do the shuffling with your right, in the same manner that cards are usually shuffled in the hands, except that you grip the bottom card (which is the one selected) between the thumb and forefinger of your right hand, and while shuffling, never allow this certain card to depart from your finger tips. In this way, by a little practice, you apparently mix the cards thoroughly while, as a matter of fact, you retain the particular card at the bottom of the pack when your shuffle is concluded. Of course, the faces of the cards should be kept towards yourself. Having done this, you now palm off the bottom card into your right hand, between fingers of which is the tack. By a little pressure, push the point of the tack through the face of the card, so that it will stick out at the back. While you are doing this, you can to a certain extent detract the eyes of the audience from you by requesting them to keep their eyes upon a certain spot on the door, where you aver the chosen card is likely to appear. You have laid the pack upon a table after palming off the card, and after sundry movements with your wand (for instance, tap the spot where the card is to appear) you pick up the pack.

It is now necessary to get your palmed card on the top of the pack, and as it is palmed face inward, you will have to exercise some dexterity in placing it there. This can be done by carelessly shuffling the cards after you pick them up, while you are talking. An opportunity is thus afforded to get your card on top. In this part of the trick you must hold the backs of the cards toward yourself, to conceal the tack.

To produce the result, approach the door. Suddenly lift the pack, and throw it against the door, face outward. Naturally, the top card will become fastened to the woodwork, the tack being driven in by the force of the other cards. Care should be taken in throwing, so that the particular card will strike flatly against the door. The effect will be quite startling to the spectators if this trick is well done.

CARD IN A BOY'S POCKET.

Allow a card to be selected at random, then have it replaced, make the pass and bring it to the bottom. Make a false shuffle if you can. Call for a boy, the younger the better.

Place the pack in one of his inside pockets where the cards will be out of sight of all. As you place the cards there, lift the under card (the one selected) and bend it over so that it will protrude above the others, yet should not be visible. On this account a deep pocket should be chosen, or a vest pocket which is screened by the boy's coat.

Take hold of one of the youth's hands and ask him to keep it above his head until you count three. When you have said "three," he is to place his hand on the pack and "remove one as quickly as possible." Tell him that this must be done in the fiftieth part of a second and otherwise excite him, so that when he

reaches for the card he will take the one that his fingers first touch, which will of course be the card originally selected.

When the lad shows the card, he, as well as the spectators, will be greatly surprised. This trick ought to be well practised before you attempt to execute it in public, and when you perform it with an interesting talk and vivacity, its effect is really wonderful.

CARD TRICKS REQUIRING APPARATUS.

There are numerous card tricks which may be performed with specially constructed apparatus, but nearly all such require more or less dexterity. You can make some of the contrivances yourself, and buy the more expensive supplies of a manufacturer of such articles.

THE INDEPENDENT CARD.

This is not usually shown as a trick by itself, but as a predecessor to some other feat. Have concealed about your person a small piece of tin, about half an inch wide, bent like this:



Upon the two outer sides of the tin adhere a little wax. While handling the cards it will not be a difficult matter to get the piece of tin concealed behind them, just before you are ready to introduce the illusion. With your thumb you can press the piece of metal against the lower back side of the last card. You can now take that card away from the pack, the piece remaining attached thereto, and if the face of the card is kept toward the audience, they will not be aware of the existence of the mechanism.

Stand the card upright upon the table, at the same time pressing the lower side of the tin against the surface of the table. This will enable the cards to stand upright without support. It will be quite an easy matter to get the piece out of the way after you are done with it.

TO CHANGE THE ACES.

To perform this illusion you must have a card prepared beforehand. Carefully cut the ace of clubs from a card and rub the back of it with soap, sufficient to attach it to the ace of diamonds, which it will cover entirely. Place the card on your table so as to have it convenient. Ask one of the audience to draw a card—forcing the ace of clubs. Show this to the audience. Place it again in the pack, making the pass to bring it to the top, then palming it. Pass the cards to some one to be shuffled, and while this is being done walk to your table ostensibly to pick up your wand, but in reality to quickly drop the real ace and palm the prepared card. Take the pack from the person who holds it, with your left hand, covering it quickly with your right; in this way the prepared card comes on top of the pack.

Apparently cut them and show the prepared card, asking if that was the one selected. Place the pack upon the table, still holding the ace in your hand, face down, and tell your audience that you intend to change the card you hold, showing it, from the ace of clubs to the ace of diamonds by merely touching it with your wand.

At the same time, with the ends of your fingers, remove the ace of clubs. Then lightly touching it with your wand, command it to change, which the audience will see is done when you show it to them.

TO TELL COURT CARDS WHEN BLINDFOLDED.

This trick requires the assistance of a confederate behind the scenes. You will also require a small hook attached to a long black silk thread.

Ask one of the audience to shuffle the cards, and while this is being done seat yourself in a chair as near as possible to the table, which should be near the curtain at the back of the stage. When seating yourself attach the small hook to your coat.

Ask the person who has the cards to bring them to you, also to blindfold you. Request him then to seat himself near you. Commence by taking the cards one at a time from the top of the pack on the table, holding them in such a position that your confederate can see them; feel each one carefully. When you reach a court card your confederate will give you the signal by pulling the thread. It is well to hold the card slightly above your head as your audience is less likely to be suspicious and your confederate can see them better.

FLYING CARDS.

In order to perform this trick, you must first take two cards, say the ten of spades, covering the back of them with black paper. You will also require two boxes the right size to lay the card in the bottom. These boxes must also be lined with black paper, and so made that the cover is of the same size and not distinguishable from the box itself.

Shuffle your cards and ask one of your audience to select one, forcing the ten of spades in your pack. After having forced your card, have it returned to the pack, which you place on the table.

Open your boxes and show the audience that they are (apparently) empty, in reality showing them the backs of the cards lying in the bottom of the boxes.

Return them to the table, and in doing so turn them so that your cards will be face out. Place the pack of cards between the boxes and ask the audience to watch, as you intend to pass the card from the pack into the box nearest you.

Passing your wand over them at the same time, you now open the box, showing the face of the card. Close the box and turn it again so as to bring the back of the card uppermost, and with your wand pass it into the other box, opening the first box to prove that it is empty, and showing the card in the second box.

Close the box again, turning it. Tell your audience you will cause the card to return to the pack. Show them again that both boxes are empty. Pass the pack to the party who first selected the card, allowing him to satisfy himself and your audience that the card is really in its original place.

THE WALKING CARD.

Procure a very long hair or fine strong black silk thread and attach a small piece of wax to one end. Allow one of your audience to select a card and return it to the pack. Make a pass, bringing the card to the top of the pack. Shuffle the cards, being careful to keep the one selected on top.

Put them on the table, at the same time pressing the wax on to the top one firmly. Step back from the table a few steps, holding the other end of the thread carefully. Command the card selected to leave the pack, at the same time making a quick natural movement with the hand. The card will fly from the pack and fall to the floor. Pick it up, at the same time detaching the wax; show your audience that it is the same card as selected.

"LA HOULETTE"—RISING CARDS.

In performing this trick you will require two packs of cards, one of which must be prepared beforehand.

Select three cards.

A knot is made in a silk thread which is fastened into a notch in the sixth card from the top of the pack. This thread is arranged to go under the cards selected and over the top of the alternating ones, the top card of the pack being the first card selected.

Take your pack, asking the audience to examine the cards. Have three cards drawn. These three you must of course force, as it is necessary they should be duplicates of the three previously arranged. When the cards have been drawn and replaced in the pack return to the stage, lay them on the table, asking the audience to notice an ordinary glass goblet in which you will place the cards, at the same time placing in it the prepared pack to which the thread is attached. The other end of the thread should be drawn through a small hole in your table and carried behind the scenes, where your assistant can, by pulling lightly at the word of command, cause each card in turn to arise.

Having placed the cards in the goblet you can, ask the person selecting the first card to name it, and on the name being given you can command it to arise, which it will do. Each being called in turn until the three selected have appeared, when you can take the goblet and cards and allow the audience to satisfy themselves again that there is no concealed mechanism.

Another mode of doing this trick is to have only one card selected, and on its being returned make the pass to bring it to the top of the pack. Holding the cards face to the audience, you can with your first two fingers cause this card to rise when called by the person who selected it.

SIMPLE TRICKS WITH COINS.

Illusions with coins, like those with cards, when well done, before small audiences, are always pleasing. There are only a few sleight of hand feats in which pieces of money are used, that can be very effective in large halls on account of the fact that such objects, being small, are not easily seen, and at a distance of twenty feet it is frequently difficult to distinguish the difference between a halfpenny and a penny. There are various methods of making "passes," palming, etc., a few of which I will first describe.

TO PALM A COIN.

Open your hand and place in the palm thereof a shilling piece. Now slightly close the hand, which will push the coin into the proper position, so that by slightly compressing the muscles you can hold it quite tightly, and if you turn your hand over it will not fall out. This is the usual method of palming. It should be practised so that you can swing your arm carelessly or pick up other objects, such as your wand or an orange, without dropping the coin. When studying sleight of hand I used to carry a coin palmed in my hand for hours at a time, while attending to other matters. You should practise with coins of various sizes; the smaller the piece the less easily you can palm it unless your hand happens to be a small one. Another thing to be acquired is the knack of palming quickly.

You should learn to catch a coin on the fly, yet have it immediately rest in the proper position. Do not imagine that it is necessary to keep your hand flat; this is a mistake frequently made by amateurs. The hand should retain its natural position at all times. Another method,

not exactly "palming," is to hold a coin between two fingers. This way is sometimes useful. Sometimes the coin is held between the thumb and forefinger, where a tight pressure is possible if necessary. This latter method is desirable for secretly holding two or three coins.

If it is desired to hold a number of pieces, say twenty sixpenny pieces, they should be tied by a thread then held in the palm of the hand, but in such case a tight and even pressure is needed to prevent an accident.

"LE TOURNIQUET"—THE PASS.

A very simple yet perplexing (to spectators) pass is performed as follows:—

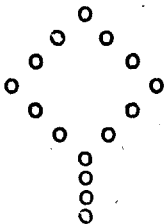
Hold the left hand, palm upwards, with the coin resting by the edge, horizontally between the thumb and second finger.

Next move the right hand toward the left, passing the thumb to the right, under and the fingers over the coin, closing them just as they pass it. At the same time let the coin drop into the palm of the left hand. It will appear to the spectators as if your right hand had grasped the coin. You should then carry the right hand (closed) upwards, at the same time letting the left arm to drop naturally. Follow your right hand with your eyes. If you execute this pass well, the audience will firmly believe that you are holding the coin in your right hand, when, as you of course know, it is in your left. If you wish, you can, at a moment of in-adventure on the part of the audience, drop the coin from your hand into your "pochette," thus enabling you to say: "I will now open my right hand and it is gone," and if anybody challenges you to open your left hand, you can do that also, showing that the money has disappeared entirely.

THE RING OF MONEY.

This is a parlour trick, requires no skill, and is quite surprising to those who do not know how it is done. Here is the *modus operandi*—

Take a quantity of coins and place them in a circle as shown in the illustration, making a "tail." Ask some person to think of a number and to count up that number, beginning with the end of the tail and counting around the circle. Then from the coin on which he stops he is to count back, but this time ignoring the tail and following the circle.



You can leave the room while he does the counting, and can correctly tell where he finally stopped, no matter what number he thought of.

The secret is: The final stopping place is determined by your first secretly counting the number of pieces in the tail, then secretly counting up from the head of the tail, to the right, the same number as there are pieces in the appendage. For instance, with the circle and tail here shown, no matter what number is selected, the stopping point will always be the fourth to the right from the top of the tail.

The trick should not be repeated more than once or twice, and each time you should alter the number of coins in circle and tail, so that the stopping point will be changed. Lay some coins on a table, try this yourself, and you will see how easily it is done.

TO STICK A HALFPENNY TO THE WALL.

This is a very simple trick, but one that will cause considerable amusement. Take two common halfpennies and nick the edges of one of them with a knife, when by pressing it hard against the wall it will remain there. Take your two halfpennies in one hand, with only one visible, perform the trick, then ask some one else to do it, giving them of course the other halfpenny. The writer has had lots of amusement watching the ineffectual attempts, by wetting and otherwise, to make a perfect halfpenny stick to the wall.

TO CHANGE ONE COIN INTO ANOTHER.

You may perform with an old shilling a trick which, if well executed, is very amusing. You exhibit the shilling in the hand; then only just shut and open the hand, and it changes itself into a halfpenny. You only need to shut and open the hand a second time to change it back into a shilling; the third time it disappears altogether, and the fourth it reappears again. These four tricks, altogether, should occupy less than half a minute.

To do this you must have a shilling (which is precisely the same size as a halfpenny), filed down and flattened to half its thickness. The halfpenny must be treated in the same way; and they are then soldered together, so as to appear but one piece, which is either of copper or silver, according to which side is uppermost. You begin by exhibiting the piece on the ends of the fingers.

Closing the hand you naturally reverse the coin, and it reappears as a halfpenny about the middle of the hand.

If you then allow it to glide gently towards the ends of the fingers, it is clear that you only need to shut and open the hand a second time to make it reappear as a shilling.

Then make the coin disappear by palming, and it is very easy to make it appear again. If you are not an adept at palming, this part of the trick can be omitted.

TO TELL WHEN BLINDFOLDED WHICH SIDE OF A COIN FALLS.

Borrow a half-crown from someone in the audience, and on returning to the stage exchange it when not noticeable for one which you have previously prepared by having cut in the edge a small notch. This notch should be very minute and cut in such a way that a very small point will project from that side of the coin.

When the coin is spun on a table, which should be without cloth, if it falls with the notched side up it will run down gradually. If it falls with the notched side down the slight projection caused by the notch will interfere with the continued spinning and the coin will drop without the slowly decreasing rolls.

The difference in the sound is not sufficient to be noticeable by the audience, but is readily distinguished by the operator, after a little practice.

TO PASS MARKED COINS INTO TWO ORANGES IN SUCCESSION.

Prepare beforehand by making a slit an inch and a half deep and of sufficient size to admit a half-crown in two oranges. In one of these place a half-crown, which we will call number 1 to distinguish it from the other. Leave these behind the scenes until wanted.

Palm in either hand another half-crown (number 2). Borrow a third half-crown (number 3) from one of the audience, number 3 being first marked by the owner.

Call attention to the fact that throughout the experiment the coin is not to be removed

from sight, and accordingly placing it (in reality substituting number 2) in full sight on the table. Having placed the half-crown where the audience can see it, go after an orange, making this an opportunity to place the marked coin in the second orange. Bring out this orange openly and place on the table at your right hand. The other orange should have been placed in the right hand secret pocket, when it can be palmed at a moment's notice.

You then say, "I think we may as well use two oranges instead of one, can anyone in the audience lend me one." No one offering one, you can step forward and take from the pocket of some gentleman near you the second orange, which contains the half-crown (number 1). Place this orange on the left-hand table; standing behind the table ask into which orange the coin shall be passed first.

As the right of the audience is your left, you are at liberty to interpret their reply as you please. Thus, if the audience say, "The left," you can say, "on my left, all right," if the audience say the right, you can say, "on your right, very well."

Taking coin (number 2) in your left hand you pretend by the tournquet to pass it to the right hand and thence passing it to the orange. Meanwhile drop it from the left hand to the table.

Showing your hands empty, you cut open the orange and show the unmarked coin.

Call the attention of the audience to the fact that they chose the orange themselves, but to satisfy them that it made no difference which orange was used you will repeat the experiment with the other orange.

Take the second orange containing the marked half-crown, and run a knife through it at the opening made to admit the half-crown. Pass the knife with the orange to someone to hold, and then, standing some distance away, take up coin number 1, and, showing it in the left hand, pretend to take it in the right, making one of the passes to retain it in the left hand. Make a motion as if to throw it from the right hand to the orange.

Ask the person holding the orange to cut it open himself, which he does, showing the marked coin, which will of course be identified by its owner.

Should the audience insist on the wrong orange, you cannot easily avoid using it. In this case pass the coin to it as previously described, allowing some one in the audience to cut the orange.

Have the coin fully identified, and the audience being fully satisfied that this is the genuine half-crown, you can repeat, using the second orange and cutting it open yourself, changing the coin contained therein for the marked one before returning it to the owner for identification.

If you are not sufficiently experienced to palm the second orange successfully, you can omit that, and bring both oranges out, stating that you will use both.

TO MAKE TWO COINS CHANGE PLACES.

Borrow from the audience a shilling and a penny piece, requesting that they first mark the coins, also borrow two pocket handkerchiefs. While these articles are being collected in the audience, you can, unobserved, palm a penny piece of your own in your left hand, receiving the borrowed coins in your right hand.

This being done, you pretend to put both coins into your left hand, in reality retaining the penny piece in your right hand and passing only the shilling to your left, where you already hold the penny piece of your own.

Place the marked shilling and your own penny piece on the table, calling the attention of the audience to your not removing the coins from sight. Take the shilling in the fingers of your right hand, throw over it one of the borrowed handkerchiefs and take in your left hand apparently the shilling covered by the handkerchief, but in reality the marked penny piece which you had palmed in that hand.

Palm the shilling and ask someone to hold the handkerchief and coin by taking the penny piece covered by the handkerchief between the fingers in such a manner that the shape of the coin is easily distinguished through the folds and in such a way that the audience can easily distinguish the shape of the coin which they suppose to be the shilling, but which is in reality the marked penny piece.

Now take your penny and apparently wrap it in the handkerchief in the same manner, in reality palming it and using the shilling. Take your wand, and in so doing drop the substitute penny piece on your table. Ask a second person to hold the other handkerchief, and request the two persons holding the handkerchiefs to stand facing each other. Touch the coins lightly with your wand and command them to "change." This they will have done, as will be discovered on investigating.

A variation of this trick may be performed without the aid of handkerchiefs, by having someone hold one of the coins tightly closed in his hand, holding the other in your own hand, compel them to change places.

"HEADS" OR "TAILS."

To perform this trick it is necessary to have one prepared coin, which is made by joining two similar halves of shilling or two shilling pieces together, so that both sides are "tails."

Borrow from the audience four shillings which all are satisfied are genuine shillings. Substitute quickly the prepared coin of your own. Pile the four coins on the table, "tails" upward, and ask someone to turn the pile over without disturbing their relative positions. You now announce that they are all heads up, which will appear to the audience a natural conclusion.

Tell them the matter is not as simple as they suppose, and pile the coins up again "tails" up; turn them over and ask what are they now, to which the general response will be "all heads," but on examination it will be found that there are three heads and one tail.

Arrange them again, placing them alternately head and tail, and on turning them there will be one head and three tails. Placing them head and three tails, they will be found to be when reversed, heads and tails alternately.

You can vary this trick indefinitely, but if repeated too often is likely to result in discovery. The fourth borrowed coin should be held in the left hand when it can be substituted at once when necessary.

INTELLIGENT COIN.

To perform this trick you will require a coin which has been prepared beforehand by being attached to a long black silk thread. Lay the coin on your table where it will be easily picked up when wanted. The other end of the thread should be carried behind the scenes, where it can be held by your assistant when wanted.

When ready, borrow another similar coin from the audience. An easy way to exchange the coins is to lay the borrowed coin on the table and bring forward an ordinary tumbler for examination. On returning with the glass, pick up the prepared coin instead of the borrowed one.

Make a few passes with your hands, stating that you intend to mesmerize the coin sufficiently to make it answer questions. Having

mesmerized it sufficiently, drop it into the glass, where it will immediately commence to fly about. Care should be taken not to pull the thread sufficiently to break it or make the coin fly from the glass.

A hole in the table through which to pass the thread will be of great assistance, and, when that is not practicable, a small ring attached to the top of the table behind the glass will answer the purpose very well.

Questions may be asked the coin, and replies made by its rising twice for no and three times for yes. It can also be made to tell the hour of day, day of the month, and similar questions.

If you prefer, you can use the borrowed coin by having the silk prepared as before and attaching to the end of it a small piece of wax. If care is taken to press the wax firmly against the coin it answers quite as well as the method just described.

ILLUSIONS WITH RINGS.

We will now devote a little space to an explanation of some interesting and attractive sleights in which ordinary finger rings play a part. Probably the greatest of all tricks of this kind is the one performed by Kellar, which is explained in detail, so that with some practice even an amateur can become quite adept in its presentation. A great deal of skill is necessary, to which must be added the assistance of an expert "property man," and well-made apparatus.

In all tricks where possible the articles to be used should be borrowed from the audience, as it is less likely to give an idea of previous preparation. Such articles as coins, rings, handkerchiefs, and hats are readily borrowed, and can if necessary be substituted for like articles which have been prepared beforehand.

In performing tricks with rings, it is always best to borrow wedding rings, which are most common, and the substitute is less easily distinguished.

THE MYSTERIOUS RING.

To perform the trick known as the flying or vanishing ring, it is first necessary to have a plain gold or gilt ring which may be used as substitute when required; have attached to this ring a fine white silk thread, which should be attached to a piece of white elastic, four or five inches long.

The silk thread and elastic should be fastened inside the coat sleeve at the top and of sufficient length to let the ring hang loosely an inch or two from the bottom, inside the cuff. It will be easily seen that a ring fastened in this manner is readily reached by the performer, and will at once fly back out of sight when released.

A ring arranged in this way may be of assistance in performing several tricks with rings.

Take an ordinary piece of paper, and state to your audience that a ring wrapped in the paper cannot be taken from it without your consent.

Put the substitute ring, which should be in your left sleeve, into your fingers, dropping the borrowed one on to the table where it cannot be seen. Take the piece of paper before referred to and lay it on the table, placing on it the substitute ring; fold the paper in such a manner as to show the shape of the ring, but before folding up the fourth side release the ring so that it will return to your sleeve.

Having continued to fold the paper carefully, you again assert that the ring cannot be removed without your permission, and on asking one of the audience to undo the paper and try it. The reason why it cannot be removed will be seen as the paper will be empty.

Having gained possession of the borrowed ring, you can find means to convey it to your assistant, who can arrange so that it may be made to appear in various ways. As pretty a way to end it as any is to have the assistant place it in the centre of a nest of boxes, which you bring forward when prepared, and touching them with your wand, command the ring to appear in the centre one, where it will be found when you or the audience investigate.





Vaudeville Jokes

What is the difference between a grocer who uses false weights and a highwayman?
The tradesman lies in weight, while the highwayman lies in wait.

I saw Romeo and Juliet in a restaurant last night. Juliet ordered some soft-shelled crabs and Romeo ordered a cup of tea. Now, the question arises, does Rome-o for what Jull-et?

You know my girl? Her name is Plaster. I go to court Plaster every night. She is a poor girl, but there are lots of other girls as porous as Plaster. I took her out riding the other day, when the horse ran away and threw her out and broke her leg in four places, and her arm in three places. I got some sticking plaster and put on her leg and arm, and then carried her home. Next morning she wouldn't speak to me.

Why not?

She was too stuck up.

How old did you say your daughter was?
Twenty-two.
Gracious, but she's young for her age.

George Washington was the bravest man in the world. He was never licked in his life.
Oh, yes he was; he was licked on a postage stamp.
Then they had to do it behind his back.

It has been asked, when rain falls does it ever get up again?
Of course it does, in dew time.

I dared to go up on Broadway to-day and a team ran over me. Just as I was getting up, the driver shouted: "Look out!"
I said: "Are you coming back?"

I went to church last Sunday and lost my umbrella. I got up in the congregation and said if I didn't get my umbrella I would come here next Sunday and mention the party's name that had it. Next morning when I woke up my back yard was full of umbrellas.

If your stomach continues to trouble you you will have to diet.
What colour do you prefer?

When you put on your stockings, why are you sure to make a mistake?
Because you put your foot in it.

Did I ever tell you the story about the empty box?
You did not. Tell me about it.
No use—there's nothing in it.

The President is going to have his name stamped on eighty million toothpicks.

Yes. He wants his name in everybody's mouth.

When I die I'm going to take all my gold and silver with me.
Don't you do it.
Why?
Because it will melt where you are going.

Oh, I'm the flower of my family all right. I wonder if that's what your brother meant yesterday when he said you were a blooming idiot?

The young man in love doesn't care so much about having a yacht at sea as having a little smack ashore.

How do you spell mule?

M-l-e.

That isn't right; you left something out.

Yes. I left you out.

How are you to-day?

Oh, I can't kick.

Thought you were ill.

I am—I have the gout.

A little girl went to the drug store for some pills.

"Anti-billous?" asked the clerk.

"No, sir. It's my uncle," replied the little girl.

That's my umbrella you have there.

Well, I got it in a pawnshop.

Yes, I soaked it away for a rainy day.

Yes, I have seen the day when Mr. Rich, the millionaire, did not have a pair of shoes to cover his feet.

And when was that, pray?

At the time he was bathing.

How do you like my suit?

A beautiful suit; who made it?

Carrie Nation.

Why, is she a tailor?

Yes, she made all the saloon-keepers close.

What are you crying about?

A horse ran away with my brother, threw him out of the carriage, and he has been laid up for six months.

Why, that's nothing. My brother had a terrible accident, too; only his was different; he ran away with the horse. He's laid up now for six years.

What are you doing now?
I'm brakesman on a canal boat.
What are the duties of a brakesman on a canal boat?
Breaking up wood for the cook.

I see they are going to have umbrellas made square.
What for?
Because they are not safe to leave a-round.

Corbett, the prize-fighter, has sold the right to a whisky firm to name a new brand after him. No doubt it will be a good liquor to make strong punches with.

And now that we are married, dear, how do you think I will strike your mother?
Good gracious, Reuben! You're not going to begin abusing mother right away, are you?

Did you hear about it?—my wife is married.
To whom?
Why, to me, of course.

Why is a woman's knee and a Jew alike?
I don't know.
They are both sheeneys.

Doctor, said the friend, stopping him on the street, what do you take for heavy cold?
A fee, replied the doctor, softly, and he passed on.

Mrs Peck (hearing a racket in the hall)—What are you up to now, Henry?
Mr. Peck (feebly)—I'm not up to anything, my dear. I just fell down stairs.

I got on a train to-day and rode as far as Yonkers, and the conductor came around and looked at my ticket and said: "Young man, you are on the wrong train." I had to get off and walk all the way back to New York again. I got on another train and went out thirty miles, and the conductor came around and looked at my ticket and said: "Young man, you are on the wrong train." I had to get off and walk back to New York again. I got on another train, and, of course, was mad and began to swear. A minister, sitting in a seat behind me, said: "Young man, stop your swearing; do you know you are on the road to hell?" I said: "Here I am on the wrong train again," and I had to get off.

You would be a good dancer but for two things.
What are they?
Your feet.

Gas Man—Hello! Tom, what are you doing these days?
Pork Packer—I'm in the meat business. What are you doing?
Gas Man—I go you one degree better. I'm in the meter business.

I went fishing to-day.
What did you catch?
I caught a good eel.
While I was fishing to-day I was standing in water six feet deep.
Oh, come off the perch.

I see your sister is getting quite stout now.
Yes; she is working in a studio.
What has that got to do with it?
Why, she works in the developing room.

Who was George Washington's father?
Who?
Old man Washington, of course.

I'm surprised at you squandering so much money on a phonograph.
Well, money talks, you know.

Well, well, the greed of these policemen!
What's the matter now?
Why, haven't you heard about this new Copper Trust.

Do you attend the bicycle school now?
No. They're having a terrible falling off of pupils up there.

If a man should cut off his knee, where would he go to get another one?
Where?
To Africa.
Why?
That's where the ne-groes.

How is your wife now?
Oh, she's all right, I guess.
She's got you guessing, eh?

Witness, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?
Oh, yes, that's where I got acquainted with him.

I sat before a great artist to-day for my picture.
What did he say?
Wanted to know what colour I wanted my nose painted.

Benedict—I've been carrying the baby around the floor for a week back.
Bachelor—Carrying the baby for a week back? Pshaw! That's no remedy at all. What you want for a weak back is a porous plaster.

I went black-berrying to-day.
You did?
Yes, I went to a coloured funeral.

What did de lady do when yer asked her for an old collar?
She gave me a turndown.

The owner says if we don't pay our rent he will make it hot for us.
Tell him to go ahead. That's more than the janitor has ever done.

I went out to feed the horse this morning, and he had his bridle on and couldn't eat a bit.

I never play whist except for fun.
Neither do I; only somebody else generally has the fun.

Billy, does your mother give you anything if you take your medicine without crying?
No; but she gives me something if I don't.

What if I were one of those husbands, my dear, who get up cross in the morning and bang things about because the coffee is cold?
Wife: I would make it hot for you.

So you asked old Cransty for his daughter, eh? How did you come out?
Through the window.

I wish you'd pay a little attention to what I say.

I am, my dear—as little as possible.

Emmy: I've got an invite to the Charity Ball, but not the least idea what I am to go to. What would you wear if you had my complexion?

Fanny: A thick veil.

I have got a brother that hasn't slept a night in two months.

How is that?

He is a night watchman and sleeps day times.

Were you moved when the old gentleman said you could never marry his daughter?

Yes; I was moved half way across the sidewalk.

I hear you had some money left you.

Yes; it left me long ago.

What makes that fat boy talk so much?

Oh! can't you see he's got a double chin?

What is the height of your ambition, dear?

Oh, something between five and a half and six feet.

How do you make chickens good fighters?

Feed them on scraps.

A man thrown from a horse the other day said, as he picked himself up, that he thought he had improved in horsemanship, but, instead, had fallen off.

Noah, when he lit a candle, made the first Ark light.

What did you have at the first saloon you stopped at? asked a lawyer of a witness in an assault and battery case.

What did we have? Four glasses of beer, sir.

What next?

Two glasses of whisky.

Next?

One glass of brandy.

Next?

A fight.

"I'm up against it," said the wall-paper.

"Hard luck," replied the horse-shoe over the door.

"Cut it out," cried the scissors.

"Well, I've been walked on lately, too," remarked the carpet.

"I'll get someone to look into this," said the mirror.

"Needn't," said the desk, "I haven't any kick. Everything is all write for mine."

"Oh, shut up," shouted the window shutters. Whereupon the gas became very angry, and, after flaring up, got hot under the collar, and, saying that he refused to throw any light on the matter, went out.

So you were only seventeen when you married? Well, you didn't have to wait long for a husband, did you?

Not then, but I do now. He's at the club five nights a week.

There was an epidemic of measles at our county jail last summer and all the prisoners "broke out."

At dinner the other day there was a young lady dining opposite me. I asked her to pass the icecream. She did so, and I took one big spoonful. I cried like a child. It was horseradish. The young lady asked me the cause of my grief. I told her I was thinking of old times, and a brother who was hung in Montana. I passed her the "cream." She took a spoonful and wept copiously. I inquired why she was crying, and she said: "I'm crying because you weren't hung the same time your brother was."

An acrobat practising a "backward spring" had an "early fall."

Is your father still running a bunco game? My father runs a hotel.

Well, that's the same thing—he's bunking people.

My son is an acrobat; he tumbled on a banana peel yesterday.

What is a strait?

A rubber-neck.

No, it is a neck running out to sea.

Well, ain't that a rubber-neck?

Two dentists had a fight the other day, and the result was a "draw." A man who was doing some "bridge work" near by saw the fight and had them arrested. One was discharged because he had a "pull" with the judge; the other dentist is now "filling" in time.

I don't like the way Mr. Jones kisses you. Don't find fault, papa; remember he's only just beginning.

A man stole ten thousand dollars in New York and settled in Canada.

My dear, why are you saving those old fly-papers?

Why, you said you always have to buy flies when you go fishing.

A church choir played a game of ball the other day. The preacher came out to the ground to compare "notes," but made a "short stop," and when the "tenor" got put out on "first base" they went home "alto"-gether.

My husband has given up smoking.

It must have taken some will-power.

All I had.

"It's my treat to-night," said the summer youth, as he bought the ice cream for the girls on the piazza.

"That's all right," said the doctor. "I will treat to-morrow."

Did you ever hear about the egg in the coffee?

No.

That settles it.

What's the difference between the mumps and the measles?

Why, in the mumps you shut up and in the measles you break out.

Inventor—If this invention doesn't work,

I'll—

Wife (alarmed)—W-hat, Frank?

Inventor—Have tol

What drove you to drink?

Thirst.

A coloured man by the name of Berry was working for a farmer (who was somewhat of a wag). Addressing him one morning, he said, "Go gather in the straw, Berry, and tell the young boys to pick the goose, Berry; the older ones the elder, Berry; the girls the black, Berry; and don't look so blue, Berry."

I guess your wife made a deep impression on you."

Oh, yes, twice.

Twice?

Yes, once when we first met, and another time she hit me on the head with the rolling pin.

I suppose she has something saved for a rainy day?

Oh, yes; an umbrella and a mackintosh.

Two young ladies took a long tramp through the woods. Who brought him back?

Hello! waiter, where is that ox tail soup?

Coming, sir—half a minute.

Confound you! How slow you are.

Fault of the soup, sir. Ox tail is always behind.

Were you cool in battle?

Cool—why I shivered.

I went out to the races and bet.

How did you come out?

At the gate.

How old are you?

Some take me for fifteen.

Street cars take me for five.

Brown has seen many a man in a tight place.

What is he, a pawnbroker?

No, he's a bartender.

Who is that woman you tipped your hat to this morning?

Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to her.

Oh, your mother?

No, my washerwoman.

Say, do you want to get next to a scheme for making money fast?

Sure I do.

Glue it to the floor.

If I ever hit you, you will never forget it.
If I ever hit you, you will never remember it.

Why is the ankle between the foot and the knee?

To keep the calf from the corn.

Can't you read that sign up there? Ten dollars fine for smoking.

I am not superstitious, and don't believe in signs.

I fell asleep in the graveyard last night.
On the dead?

What are you doing now?

I'm working on the town clock.

If that's so you must be working overtime.

A girl goes into a store to buy garters.

What kind?

Rubber.

I'd lose my job if I did.

I hear your uncle died and left his fortune to an orphan asylum.

Yes.

What did he leave?

Fifteen children.

Do you know ping-pong?

Sure! He washes my shirts.

There was a German friend of mine who was quite sick for some time. The doctor told him he might eat anything he wanted. He told his wife he believed he would like some Limburger cheese. His wife was a good-hearted woman; she went out and got twenty pounds of this distinct cheese, and put some in every room in the house, that he might get a nip whenever he wanted it (you can imagine the aroma in that house). The doctor called the next morning, and rang the bell; when the servant opened the door, the doctor paused a moment, then said, "When did he die?"

I guess I'll go out and get the air.
If you do I'll put words to it.



— Toasts, — Maxims, ^{AND} Proverbs

HERE'S TO THE MAIDEN.

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen;
 Here's to the widow of fifty;
 Here's to the flaunting extravagant queen,
 And here's to the housewife that's thrifty!
 Let the toast pass;
 Drink to the lass;
 I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.

IRISHMAN'S TOAST.

Liberty all over the world, and everywhere
 else.

May every patriot love his native country,
 whether he was born in it or not.

Saint Patrick was a gentleman,
 Who, through strategy and stealth,
 Drove all the snakes from Ireland—
 Here's a bumper to his health.
 But not too many bumpers,
 Lest we lose ourselves, and then
 Forget the good Saint Patrick,
 And see the snakes again.

He was a man of twenty-one, and he had
 been three times disappointed in love. He pro-
 posed the health of the ladies thus:—
 This wine we quaff with eager sips,
 This wine we hold so dear,
 Though not so sweet as maiden's lips
 Is a darned sight more sincere.

The man of experience knows better:—
 Of the neatness of their neatness when they're
 neat,
 Of the fleetness of their fleetness when they're
 fleet,

But the neatness of their neatness
 And the fleetness of their fleetness
 Is as nothing to the sweetness when they're
 sweet.

"Go to father," she said when I asked her to
 wed,
 For she knew that I knew that her father was
 dead,
 And she knew that I knew what a life he had
 led,
 So she knew that I knew what she meant
 when she said,

"Go to father!"

Woman needs no eulogy; she speaks for herself.

May we never condemn that in a brother which
 we would pardon in ourselves.

Clean glasses and old corks.

More men would go to church if there were
 a law against it.

The Frenchman loves his native wine,
 The German loves his beer,
 The Englishman loves his 'alf-and-'alf,
 Because it brings good cheer.
 The Irishman loves his "whisky straight"
 Because it gives him dizziness;
 The American has no choice at all,
 So he drinks the whole darned business.

There are girls whom we fool with,
 And girls whom we're cool with,
 And girls whom we spoon with for fun;
 There are girls whom we kiss,
 And there's girls whom we'd miss,
 But we never can love more than one.

May we always look forward to better things,
 but never be discontented with the present.

May poverty always be a day's march
 behind us.

To all who steer their course by the three
 lines of Masoury.

The three great generals in power—general
 peace, general plenty, and general satis-
 faction.

Cheerfulness in our cups, content in our minds,
 and competency in our pockets.

Uneasy looks the face that wears a frown.

May we never be drunk at night nor dry in
 the morning.

May the thorns of life only serve to give zest
 to its flowers.

Virtue for a guide, fortune for an attendant.

May the morning have no occasion to censure
 the night spent by freemasons.

Long may every foe tremble and every friend
 rejoice at the arrival of our fleet.

May the boat of pleasure always be steered
 by the pilot reason.

May every worthy brother, who is willing to
 work and labour through the day, be happy
 at night, with his friend, his love and a
 cheerful home.

The unconquered navy of America and success
 to its champions.

A good horse, a warm house, a snug estate, and a pretty wife, to everyone that deserves them.

Refinement without dissimulation or honesty without rudeness.

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,
And I'll not look for wine.

May we be happy when alone and cheerful
when in company.

May the lover of harmony never be in want of a note, and its enemies die in a common chord.

Here's to the bachelor, so lonely and gay,
For it's not his fault he was born that way.
And here's to the spinster, so lonely and good,
For it's not her fault—she hath done what she could.

May friendship be the seed of kindness, and passion the sun which ripens it into love.

A freehold in happy land, untaxed and unmortgaged.

May hope be the physician when calamity is the disease.

May we never find danger lurking on the borders of security.

May we be roused, but not rendered desperate by calamity.

May we treat our friends with kindness and our enemies with generosity.

Here's to those who love us,
And here's to those who don't,
A smile for those who are willing to,
And a tear for those who won't.

Everything of fortune but her instability.

To the honest fellow that loves his recreation at night and his business in the morning.

The sweets of sensibility without the bitters.

May we fly from the temptations which we cannot resist.

May we never desire what we cannot obtain.

May virtue be our armour when wickedness is our assailant.

The riotous enjoyment of a quiet conscience.

Here's to matrimony—the high sea for which no compass has yet been invented.

Here's to the press, the pulpit, and the petticoat, the three ruling powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second spreads morals, and the third spreads considerably.

May our faults be written on the seashore, and every good anchor prove a wave to wash them out.

May we laugh in our cups and think when we are sober.

May the desires of our hearts be virtuous, and those desires gratified.

Dignity and swelled head are kindred vices.

May we never get into a bad cause, and never fly from a good one.

May we always part with regret and meet again with pleasure.

A hearty supper, and a soft bed, to the man who fights the battles of his country.

People seldom want your advice when they ask it; what they really desire is, that you should agree with them upon the thing they wish.

Riches without pride or poverty without meanness.

May we draw upon content for the deficiencies in fortune.

May our virtue be healthy without the physic of calamity.

May young married men raise volunteers for the service of their country, and old bachelors only be pressed.

May we learn to be frugal before we are obliged to be so.

May the feeling heart possess the fortune which the miser abuses.

History is only a collection of crimes and misfortunes.

Here's to you, old friend, may you live a thousand years,
Just to sort of cheer things in this vale of human tears;
And may I live a thousand, too—a thousand—less a day,
'Cause I wouldn't care to be on earth and hear you'd passed away.

May we live as well as we can and die as we ought.

The honest-hearted girl who owns that she has passions, but has the prudence to govern them.

May we always forget, when we forgive, an injury.

Beauty is only skin deep. But it takes some time to get through the preliminary enamel.

Match-making is an amiable trait with a touch of brimstone about it.

I drink to the general joy o' the whole table.

Here's to the prettiest,
 Here's to the wittiest,
 Here's to the truest of all who are true.
 Here's to the neatest one,
 Here's to the sweetest one,
 Here's to them all in one—here's to you!

May we breakfast with Health, dine with
 Friendship, crack a bottle with Mirth, and
 sup with the goddess of Contentment.

Ask me no more—the moon may draw the sea,
 The corkscrew from its lair extract the cork,
 A pickle may be fished out with a fork,
 But four small words are all you'll draw from
 me, Ask me no more.

A wife is a woman who is expected to purchase
 without means, and sew on buttons before
 they come off.

Marriage is man's after-thought, but woman's
 intention.

Marriage is like a beleaguered fortress; those
 who are without want to get in, and those
 who are in want to get out.

Here's to all of us!
 For there's so much good in the worst of us,
 And so much bad in the best of us,
 That it hardly behooves any of us
 To talk about the rest of us.

To the honest fellow that stands upright in the
 presence of a great man.

Here's to a long life and a merry one,
 A quick death, and a painless one,
 A pretty girl, and a loving one,
 A cold bottle, and another one!

You will never miss water while the champagne
 runs dry.

A QUESTION.

Fill all the glasses there, for why
 Should every creature drink but I?
 Why, man, of morals, tell me why?

A cup of wine that's brisk and fine,
 And drink unto the leman mine;
 And a merry heart lives long-a.

TILL THE WORLD GO ROUND.
 Come, thou monarch of the vine,
 Plump Bacchus with pink eye!
 In thy fats our cares be drown'd,
 With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd;
 Cup us, till the world go round,
 Cup us, till the world go round!

THE FIVE REASONS.

If on my theme I rightly think,
 There are five reasons why men drink—
 Good wine, a friend, because I'm dry,
 Or else I may be by and by,
 Or any other reason why.

MUSICIAN'S TOAST.

May a crochet in the head never bar the utter-
 ance of good notes.

BAKER'S TOAST.

May we never be done so much as to make us
 crusty.

SURGEON'S TOAST.

The man that bleeds for his country.

Her Ladyship.

Actresses will happen in the best regulated
 families.

Somehow a woman with short hair always
 makes a man wonder how he would look in
 petticoats.

To love is the least fault of the woman who
 has abandoned herself to love.

Drink ye to her that each loves best!
 And if you nurse a flame,
 That's told but to her mutual breast,
 We will not ask her name.

Money talks but nobody notices what kind of
 grammar it uses.

It is easier to love some women than to have
 to tell them why you do.

You could not get a girl with freckles to worry
 about such trifles as consols.

Some are born widows, others achieve widow-
 hood, whilst others have widows thrust
 upon them.

Dolls are made for girls to play with, not for
 men to marry.

Marry in haste and repent in the Divorce
 Court.

We pass often from love to ambition, but we
 seldom return from ambition to love.

The man who thinks he loves his mistress for
 her sake is much mistaken.

A man's home is his wife's castle.

What could have been the use of Eve's wear-
 ing clothes when there were no other
 women to be jealous of them?

Women don't dress to please the men, but to
 worry other women.

A bird on a bonnet is worth five on a plate.

It was Sir Frank Lockwood who sang:—
 The fee simple and the simple fee,
 And all the fees entail,
 Are nothing when compared with thee,
 Thou best of fees—female.

Women in love more easily forgive great indis-
 cretions than small indelicacies.

Women have so much heart that they don't
 need any conscience.

When a woman has nine children she begins to
 have suspicions about some of the beautiful
 passages in love stories.

Birds of a feather flock together—on a theatre
 hat.

We had better appear to be what we are, than
affect to be what we are not.

Be the same thing ye wa'd be ca'd.

It is better to be made a fool of by women
than to be ignored by them.

There are many women who never have had
one intrigue; but there are few who have
had only one.

After fifty virtue becomes almost a habit.

It takes nine tailors to make a man and one
woman to break him.

A widow's advantage is that she can give
references.

Marriage for love is risky, but it is right.

THE WAY TO BE WISE.

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

Ancient & Modern Maxims.

If a donkey brays at you, don't bray at him.

To have a thing is little, if you're not allowed
to show it,
And to know a thing is nothing, unless others
know you know it.

What can't be cured must be insured.

The law has no penalty for stealing a heart
because the punishment of having it left
on your hands is enough.

Don't take the will for the deed—get the deed.

Save your pennies, and your wife's dressmaker
will take care of the pounds.

The greatest possession is self-possession.

LAUGHING AND WEEPING.

Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone;
For this sordid old earth must borrow its
mirth,

It has troubles enough of its own.

Sing, and the hills will echo it;
Sigh, and it's lost on the air;
For they want full measure of all your
pleasure,

But nobody wants your care.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and they pass you by;
Succeed and give, and they let you live;
Fail, and they let you die.

Tell the truth and shame the family.

The hand that cooks the meal is the hand that
rules the world.

Handsome is as the photographer does.

The best thing in the world is joy, but only the
sorrowful know it.

Everybody takes pleasure in returning small
obligations; many go so far as to acknow-
ledge moderate ones; but there is hardly
anyone who does not repay great obliga-
tions with ingratitude.

A bad compromise beats a good lawsuit.

In writing a patent medicine advertisement,
first convince the reader that he has the
disease he is reading about; secondly, that
it is curable.

Knowledge consists in having a secretary to
deive the information.

There's a pen for the wise, but, alas! no
pound for the foolish.

Moderation is a dread of incurring that envy
and contempt which attend upon intoxicated
prosperity; it is an ostentation of the
strength of the mind. Moderation in an
exalted station is the desire of appearing
superior to fortune.

Repentance is not so much a remorse for what
we have done, as an apprehension of conse-
quences.



Irish Yarns, Wit & Humour.

The captain of the schooner was lounging on the dock whilst the cargo was being taken aboard.

An Irishman stepped up and asked for a job before the mast.

"Well," said Captain Lightwind, "where are your recommendations?"

"Sure, an' I haven't anny, Cap."

"Don't want you, then. Got a German here with fine recommendations; have to give him the job."

Mike pleaded so hard, however, that the captain finally agreed to take him and the German both on a trial trip, the best man to get a steady job.

They were well out to sea when a storm came up suddenly whilst Mike and Dutchy were swabbing the deck. A big wave came along and swept the Dutchman overboard with his bucket. Mike immediately picked up his bucket and started after the captain.

"Well, Mike, what's the matter now?" inquired the captain.

"Begorra, sur, ye know that Dutchy what had such foine ricommindations?"

"Well, what of him?"

"Faith, sur, an' he's gone off wid wan o' your buckets."

A week previous to the return of the 69th Regiment, N. G., of N. Y., from Chickamauga, an Irishman connected with one of the prominent Irish organizations went to a telephone and called up the well-known firm of horse dealers, Fiss, Dorr & Carroll, of New York City, and the following conversation ensued: "I am Tom Gallagher, one of the Committee of the A. O. H., and we want you to send up to the headquarters of our association, on Monday morning next, Twenty-five Milk White Horses, as we are going down to the Hoboken ferry to receive the gallant 69th 'boys.'" One of the firm answers back: "We have only ten White Horses on hand at present, but we expect about three hundred Green Horses in a day or two and possibly will be able to select the balance from that lot." Gallagher became excited and says: "Well, if that is the case cancel the order for the Twenty-five White Horses and send us up Fifty Green Horses."

"Pat," said a gentleman who is fond of using high-sounding phraseology to his man-of-all-work, "I am going to town at ten o'clock, and shall weed out the cucumber-beds in the interim." "Interim," thought Pat. "That's a mighty square name for a garden, anyhow!" "Is Mr. Smith at home?" asked a visitor, who called shortly afterwards. "Yis, sorr; ye'll find him at work in his interim there beyant."

Three Irishmen had four guineas to be equally divided among them. After several unsuccessful efforts by two of them, the third settled the business thus: "There are two for you two, and here are two for me, too."

"Barney, my darlint," says the ould woman to me when I was leaving her after inlisting in the 69th Regiment, "take this umbrella wid ye as ye may need it, as I do be reading in the newspapers that they are raining bullets at the front."

Droll, though not very logical or conclusive, was the reply of the tipsy Irishman, who, as he supported himself by the iron railings of Union Square, was advised by a passer-by to take himself home.

"Ah, now, be aisy; I live in the square; isn't it going round and round, and when I see my own door come up, won't I pop into it in a jiffy?"

As the St. Patrick's Day parade turned the corner an electric car came clanging down the street. The gallant captain knew that the proper manœuvre under the circumstances was "open order," but not knowing the exact word of command for the occasion he turned to his followers and shouted in martial tones: "Attention, min! Here comes the car-rif Company, splitt!"

A poor Irishman, who was on his death-bed, and who did not seem reconciled to the long journey he was going to take, was kindly consoled by a good-natured friend with the common-place reflection that we must all die once. "Why, my dear, now," answered the sick man, "that is the very thing that vexes me; if I could die half-a-dozen times, I should not mind it."

An Irishman, in telling how he met with the accident, said: "Hinessey belongs to the windlass men's union. The walking delegate was watching him work. Hinessey was histin' me out of the well in the bucket. Jist when he got me half way up the twilve o'clock whistle blew. Hinessey is no scab."

In a certain church in Ireland a young priest was detailed to preach. The occasion was his first appearance, and he took for his text "The Feeding of the Multitude." He said: "And they fed ten people with ten thousand loaves of bread and ten thousand fishes." An old Irishman said: "That's no miracle; begorra I could do that myself," which the priest overheard.

The next Sunday the priest announced the same text, but he had it right this time. He said: "And they fed ten thousand people on ten loaves of bread and ten fishes." He waited a second or two and then leaned well over the pulpit and said: "And could you do that Mr. Murphy?"

Mr. Murphy replied: "And sure, your reverence, I could."

"And how could you do it, Mr. Murphy?" said the priest.

"And sure, your reverence, I could do it with what was left over from last Sunday."

General Phil Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most. "Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman remarked, 'Well, begorra, if you're goin' to git on I'll git off.'"

I heard that Dan and James Monahan are very lucky; they are all the time tumbling into luck. James fell into a lot of property about a week ago—"an ould cellar."

Pat Shields, a smooth-faced young man, left home to seek his fortune. He was gone two years, and when he returned he had grown side whiskers (side burns). His mother failed to recognize him when he came to her door. He cried, "Mother, don't you know your son Patrick?" She exclaimed: "Patrick! I hardly knew you with the two moustaches on your jaw."

A member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians wooed, won, and married a lovely German girl, and to bless their happy union came several lovable children, who grew up and learned to love, honour, and obey their parents. They called their father papa and their mother mamma. To make the long story short—in other words, to be brief—papa died. Delegates from the several clubs and societies came and escorted the remains to the grave. At the grave the flowers were placed on the little mound which told the sad story, when one of the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians roared out, with a not-to-be-mentioned-here remark, "Look at that floral piece over there! It has A.P.A. on it! Boys, come, can you believe it, be me soul, that McGulmness was a traitor and joined the A.P.A.'s?" "Why, no," replied one of his sons, "you are mistaken; that doesn't stand for A.P.A. It stands for papa, only the P' dropped out on the way over."

An old Irishman was engaged in the business of chicken-raising near Princeton. One day a travelling man expressed surprise at the use of so much cornmeal at feeding time, and suggested that the meal be mixed with sawdust, insisting that the hens would not know the difference. A few months later the travelling man was again in the community, and he asked if the new diet had been tried, and what the result had been. "It works beautifully," was the reply. "See that old yellow hen?" Well, I tried her on half-and-half and she liked it so well I changed to all sawdust, and the last time she hatched three of the chicks had wooden legs and the fourth was a woodpecker."

"Patrick, did you steal the widow Maloney's pig, and, if so, what did you do with it?"

"Killed it and ate it, yer honour."

"Oh, Patrick, when you are brought face to face with the widow and her pig on judgment day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing?"

"Did you say the pig would be there, yer riverence?"

"To be sure I did."

"Well, then, I'll say: 'Mrs. Maloney, there's yer pig.'"

The cousin and myself went up to see McManus to collect a bill. He owes me money, and he promised to pay me in a week. As he was closing the door me cousin heard him say something about a pig's eye. Now, I wonder if a pig's eye has got anything to do wid that debt.

An Irishman sees a Chinaman coming up out of coal hole. "Look at the heathen coming through the earth! Begorry, I knew if they passed a law to keep them yellow devils out of the country they'd get in some way."

An Irishman doing lookout duty on board ship: "Hello, officer." Officer says: "What's the matter? What do you see?" "There's something ahead, sir, and it has red and green lights. I think it must be a drug store."

An Irishman, walking down the street, sees in front of a hardware store the sign, "Patent Skylights," only the word "patent" was spelled "Pat" for brevity's sake. The Irishman stopped, looked at the sign, and says, "That's the first time I ever knew of an Irishman by the name of Pat "Skylights."

A revenue officer was sent into an illicit whisky distilling district in Kentucky. He knew illicit distilling was going on, but he could get no basis to work upon. Coming to an Irishman who was tolerably drunk, the officer tapped him on the shoulder, and said "My man, do you want to make ten dollars?" "Is it ten dollars?" said Pat. "Sure and I do." "Then," said the officer, "show me a private still." "I'll do the same; follow me, your honour." The officer followed across lots and fields to the camp of a company of soldiers, which had been sent there to aid the revenue officers. The soldiers were in line—dress parade. "Do you see that red-haired man?" asked Pat, pointing to one of the soldiers. "Yes," replied the officer. "He is," said Pat, "my brother. He has been in the service twelve years. He'll be a corporal after a while, but he is a 'private still.'"

"Ten dollars gone, and no illicit whisky found," moralized the officer, as he wended his way back to the hotel.

Two sailors, one Irish, the other English, agreed reciprocally to take care of each other, in case of either's being wounded in the action then about to commence. It was not long before the Englishman's leg was shot off by a cannon-ball, and on his calling Pat to carry him to the doctor, according to the agreement, the other very readily complied. He had scarcely got his wounded companion on his back when a second ball struck off the poor fellow's head. Pat, who, through the noise and disturbance common in a sea engagement, had not perceived his friend's last misfortune, continued to make the best of his way to the surgeon. An officer, observing him with a headless trunk upon his shoulders, asked him where he was going.

"To the doctor," said Pat.

"The doctor?" rejoined the officer. "Why, you blockhead, the man has lost his head."

On hearing this Pat flung the body from his shoulders, and, having looked at it very attentively, said: "By my soul, he tould me it was his leg!"

An Irishman on landing at New York and seeing a boatload of tomatoes tied up to the wharf, exclaimed: "My, what nice red apples they are." Reaching over he took one, and when he bit into it the juice flew all over him. He threw the tomato in the street and said, "The d—d thing is too mellow for me."

Bridget was hired in a female boarding-school and was told to ring the first bell at six o'clock in the morning. At half-past six o'clock the pupils were required to attend prayers; but for several mornings after Bridget commenced her labours many were unusually tardy, giving as an excuse that they did not hear the ringing-bell. "Sure, marm," she replied, "I never rings it very hard, for fear I might wake the young ladies!"

An Irishwoman, meeting a neighbour on Gold Street, was glad to see her friend wearing a happier face than usual.

"What do you think, Mrs. Grady? My husband has got a job."

"I am just delighted to hear you say so, and what is he doing?"

"Faith, he tells me he is feeding the press in a printing office."

"Feeding the press? Go on, now; why, Murphy's not been able to feed himself for the last two months. Feeding the press, indeed. I'd teach him to bring the food home to his poor wife!"

There is a good old story told of an Irishman, who, years ago, worked for a man named Morrison, who kept a retail coal yard in a New England city. Pat was continually making mistakes, which exasperated his employer, until finally, after a week of unusual stupidity on the part of the son of Erin, when Saturday night came, the boss paid him off, and remarked that he would not need his services any longer.

"An' how's that?" queried Pat.

"Well, the truth of the matter is, you're so stupid; it's impossible for me to teach you anything."

Pat thought a moment: "Sure, there's wan thing Ol've f'arned since Ol've been wid yeez, Mister Morrison," he replied.

"And what is that?" asked the proprietor.

"That seventeen hundred make a ton."

The boss reconsidered the matter, and told Pat he'd better report for work Monday morning as usual.

An Irishman, looking over a physician's bill, said he had no objection to paying for the medicine, but his visits he would return.

An Irish farmer went into an ironmonger's shop to buy a scythe. After serving him, the shopman asked him if he would buy a bicycle.

"What is that?" queried the Irishman.

"It's a machine to ride about the town on."

"And, sure, what might the price ov it be?"

"Fifteen pounds."

"I'd rather see fifteen pounds in a cow."

"But what a fool you would look riding around the town on the back of a cow!"

"Sure, now," replied the Irishman, "not half such a fool as I'd luk trying to milk a bicycle!"

An enterprising insurance agent induced an Irishman to take out an accident policy for his wife. A few days later, while conversing with a friend in his office, he was started to see the Irishman rush in, brandishing fiercely a stout cane.

"Ye rascal!" he yelled, springing toward the agent, "ye wanter cheat me!"

Fortunately the enraged man was disarmed and held fast by the agent's friend, who was a powerfully built man. The Irishman, struggling to get free, shouted:

"Let me get at the spalpeen! Think ov it, chargin' me folve dollars for an accident ticket fer me ole woman, an' she jest broke her leg a-fallin' downstairs! Wot's the good ov the ticket, anyhow?"

Pat, looking through a lot of bricks: "Last night my daughter told me that ice cream came in bricks, but the devil a bit can I find in this pile."

In jovial company each one asked a question. If it was answered he paid a forfeit; or if he could not answer it himself he paid a forfeit.

An Irishman's question was: "How does the little ground squirrel dig his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?"

When they all gave up, Pat said: "Sure, do you see, he begins at the other end of the hole."

"But how does he get there," said one.

"Ah," said Pat, "that's your question. Can you answer it yourself?"

An Irishman had a dream which taught him the danger of delay. "I dreamed," said he, "I was wid the Pope, who was as great a jintleman as any one in this district, an' he axed me wad I drink. Thinks I, wad a duck swin, and seein' the whisky an' the lemon an' sugar on the sideboard, I told him I didn't care if I tuk a wee dhrap of punch. Cowid or hot, axed the Pope. Hot, your Holliness. I replied, an' be that he stepped down to the kitchen for the billin' water, but before he got back, I woks straight up, and now it's dis-tressin' me I didn't take it cowid."

A wealthy Irish contractor died, leaving to his wife a good-sized fortune in real estate and bonds. Both had come to this country many years ago, and he had begun work as a day labourer. Gradually, by saving and good sense, he came to own a cart, and in the course of time blossomed out as a politician. He made money fast, but as he ascended the social ladder his wife turned away from her former friends as not being fit companions for her increased importance.

This was finally demonstrated when he died. The room in which the coffin lay was filled with flowers and mourners, but Mrs. S. did not appear for some time. When she did enter she was heavily veiled. She looked neither to the left nor right, but walked straight to the casket. A large floral anchor stood prominently out among the other pieces. As the widow saw it, with flashing eyes, she raised her veil, and, turning angrily on the company demanded, with as much hauteur as she could summon:

"Who th' divil sint that pick?"

A story is told of a doctor who was much concerned at the drunken habits of his coachman, whom he had tried in vain to reform. One day he came upon a story so gruesome that it must, thought the doctor, make Mick a teetotalter for life. It was that of an old lady who had so saturated herself with spirits that her breath caught fire in blowing out a candle, and the flames, striking inwards, burned her in a moment to ashes.

Having read this frightful story to Mick with due melodramatic emphasis, the doctor wound up with the solemn admonition:

"Mick, Mick, let this be a warning to you! Let this be a warning to you!"

"Oh, begorra, it will, sir," answered the awe-struck Mick; "I'll never blow a candle out again the longest day I live!"

A certain judge was once obliged to sleep with an Irishman in a crowded hotel in America, when the following conversation took place between them:—

"Pat, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge, would you not?"

"Yes, your honour," said Pat; "and I think your honour would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a judge, too."

An Irishman was seen in the upper part of the city with the words "A Tenant Wanted," painted in large letters on pasteboard, and suspended around his neck. Patrick was asked, "Who wanted the tenant, and where?" "And it's me, meself," he replied, "that wants a tenant." "Well, for what house?" "House! and do I care what house, so long as it be a dacent and respectable place and sure wages?" "You're a fool, Paddy, or somebody has been making a fool of you—for if you have a house to rent, then you want a tenant, but if you want a situation, why don't you say on your showbill 'A Situation Wanted.'" "Aha, my darlint," replied the Irishman, "and is it there ye are? And perhaps I ain't a fool! Sure, I want to be occupied, and can I be occupied unless I have a tenant?"

An Irishman, while on his passage to this county in search of harvest work, was observed to walk up and down the deck at a brisk pace, occasionally giving a look at the captain when he came in sight, as if to attract his observation. On being asked by the steward for his passage-money, when nearing the port of destination, Pat replied, "Arrah, honey, be aisy, now; sure the master won't do such a dirty trick as charge a poor shearer who has walked the whole way."

A ship from Port Glasgow was recently lying in the harbour at New Orleans, when an Irish emigrant one day came aboard and thus addressed the cook, who was also Irish: "Ate you the mate?" "No," said he, "but I'm the man that boils the mate!"

A motherly old Irishwoman was endeavouring to persuade an ambitious young man to give up his nightly post of duty and secure a day job, vigorously maintaining that day sleep was of little benefit and that night work was generally deleterious to health.

"Quit it, me b'y," she pleaded, "quit it. Me fond husband wurked nights fer forty years, but it finally killed him."

During a recent visit to one of my east-side customers I overheard a bit of interesting conversation of which the following is an extract: "How is Molke this mornin', Mrs. Kerrigan? I hurd he was sufferin' from sum onheard of complaint."

"Yis, dear. Shurr the doctor was here a while ago an' descrobed for him; an' sald he vus sufferin' from 'various-potations,' an' devil a one av me ever hurd av such a disease in me lufe."

An Irishman, who was very nearsighted, about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer to his antagonist than the other did to him, and they were both to fire at the same time.

Mike, digging a sewer while the thermometer was in the nineties, was wiping his brow on a banana, when a Sister of Charity approached and whispered some thing to him. He dug down into his jeans, took out a well-worn purse, and, extracting a coin, handed it to the sister, with the remark: "Aisy come, aisly go!"

An amusing incident occurred at one of the large new London hotels. One of the chamber-maids, Bridget Maloney, in writing to her friends in Ireland, used the hotel letter-paper. Imagine the surprise of the manager on finding a letter by return addressed:

"Bridget Maloney, care—Hotel—all modern improvements—lift. Tariff on application; terms moderate.—London, England."

It was evident Bridget's Irish friend was determined the letter should not miscarry for want of full directions.

Walking along a street one day, Patrick and his wife Nora passed by a window where a handsome silk dress was exposed to view.

"Ah, Patrick," sald Nora, "do ye remember ye said I was to have the silk dhriiss, when ye had the money to buy it?"

"Did I say that, Nora?"

"Indade ye did, Patrick. An' ye have the money in yer pocket to buy me the dhriiss this day."

"That I have, Nora; but I don't buy you the dhriiss."

"An' why not, shure?"

"It's bist, Nora, that I kape the money in me pocket for the day whin we haven't got it."

One of our well-known contractors and builders, while superintending the erection of a large brick building, was approached one day by a late arrival from Ireland, who applied for a job, and was employed as a hod-carrier, after being instructed that he must always carry a certain number of bricks in his hod.

One morning the supply of bricks ran out, and, although doing his best, the man could not find the usual number to make up his load. After gathering every brick in sight, he found he was still one brick short of his usual number.

In answer to a loud yell from the street, one of the workmen on the fifth story staging shrieked down:

"What do you want?"

"T'row me down wan brick," sald Pat, pointing to his load, "to make me number good!"

A poor Irishman offered an old saucepan for sale. His children gathered around him and inquired why he parted with it. "Ah! my honeys," answered he, "I would not be after parting with it, but for a little money to buy something to put in it."

"See there!" exclaimed a returned Irish soldier to the gaping crowd, as he exhibited with some pride his tall hat with a bullet hole in it. "Look at that hole, will you? Ye see, if it had been a low-crowned hat, I should have been killed outright."

An Irishman a short time ago offered an extraordinary price for an alarm clock, and gave for a reason, "That as he loved to rise early, he had nothing to do but pull the string, and he could wake himself."

At an excellent hotel in New York, they were one day short of a waiter, when a newly-arrived Hibernian was hastily made to supply the place of a more expert hand. "Now, Barney," sald the proprietor, "mind you serve every man with soup, anyhow." "Bedad I'll do that same," sald the alert Barney. Soup came on the start, and Barney, after helping all but one guest, came upon the last one. "Soup, sir?" sald Barney. "No soup for me," sald the gent. "But you must have it," sald Barney. "It is the rules of the house." "D—n the house," exclaimed the guest, highly exasperated; "when I don't want soup, I won't eat it—get along with you." "Well," sald Barney, with solemnity, "all I can say is jest this: It's the regulations of the house, and the divil a drop else ye'll get till ye finish the soup!" The traveller then gave in, and the soup was gobbled.

A metropolitan housekeeper advertised recently for a wet nurse. A young Irish girl offered herself. "How old are you, Bridget?" sald the dame. "Sixteen, please, ma'am." "Have you ever had a baby?" "No, ma'am, but I am very fond of them." "Then, I'm afraid, Bridget, you will not do for me. It is a wet nurse I want." O, please, ma'am, I know I'll do; I'm very aisly to teach."

Among Daniel O'Connell's professional reminiscences was the following unique instance of a client's gratitude. He had obtained an acquittal; and the fellow, in the ecstasy of his joy, exclaimed: "Och, counsellor! I've no way here to show your honor my gratitude! but I wish I saw you knocked down in my own parish, and maybe I wouldn't bring a faction to the rescue!"

Pat Murphy, my footman desires to suit,

And so quick of his errands to go;

He walked till he fairly had worn in his boot

A little round hole in the toe.

Next morning I saw him intently at work,

I scarcely could ask him for laughter;

In the heel he was boring a hole with a fork;

"Why, Pat," sald I, "what are you after?"

"Why, master," sald he, "you quickly shall know,

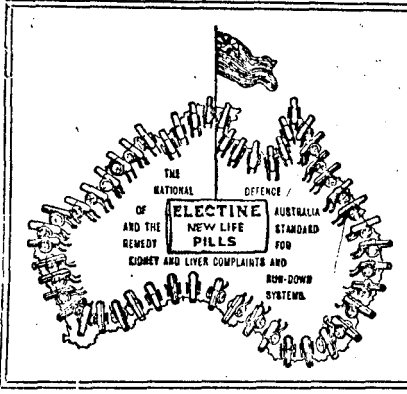
The cause I don't wish to conceal.

'Tis to let all the wet that comes in at the toe

Run immediately out at the heel."

An honest Hibernian had come far to see Niagara, and, while he gazed upon it, a friend asked him if it was not the most wonderful thing he had ever seen. To which he replied: "Never a bit, man; never a bit. Sure, it's no wonder at all that the wather should fall down there; for I'd like to know what could hnther it; but it's mighty quare though, I'm thinking, how the mischief it ever got up."

"A twopenny loaf," sald an Irishman. The loaf was placed before him. As if suddenly changing his mind, he declared he should prefer twopenn'orth of whisky instead. This he drank off, and, pushing the loaf towards the shopkeeper, was departing, when demand of payment was made for the whisky. "Sure, and haven't I given you the loaf for the whisky?" "Well, but you did not pay for the loaf, you know." "Thruce, and why should I? Don't you see I didn't take the loaf, man alive?" And away he quietly walked, leaving the worthy dealer lost in a brown study.



**Copies of a few of
the many
UNSOLICITED LETTERS
which we are
receiving daily from
grateful Users of
ELECTINE MEDICINES.**

Dear Sirs,—After suffering for two years, and being under the treatment of several Perth doctors, also herbalists and chemists, without any relief whatever, in fact, they do not understand my complaint, I called in a doctor last month, and he could not locate where the trouble was. He told me I had a small lump on the back of the throat, which was from the spine or on the spine bone, about the size of a split pea, which wanted operating on. He gave me medicine to take, but it did me no good, so I tried a box of your Liver Granules, which gave me splendid relief.

Send me eight boxes by return of post, as I cannot get your liver pills here. Please send them by return post.—Mrs. E. STEVENS, c/o Mrs. Willis, Lawlers, W.A.

Watchanny, Franklin Harbour, S. Aust.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find cheque for 16/6. I want you to send me per return ten 2/6 boxes of Kidney Beans and six boxes of Red Blood and Tissue Builders.

I received the eight boxes, and had no trouble in selling them, especially the Kidney Beans. I myself find them to do me far more good than Doan's much-advertised pills. I expect I shall be sending you another order soon.—Yours faithfully, J. W. DAVIES.

Sirs,—Will you please forward me one box of Blood Tonic and Nerve Pills, as my aunt that I used to get them from has moved to Melbourne. I feel run down, and your pills are the only thing I have ever tried that builds me up quickly. I get quite well and strong again after a few doses. By sending pills as soon as possible you will oblige, Mrs. ALICE DENNIS, Outtrim Street, Maryborough, Vic.

39 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo, N.S.W.

Dear Sirs,—Owing to sickness in the house, I have not been able to thank you, but I now do take pleasure in thanking you for your splendid phono., also the beautiful mizpah brooch, more so, because the brooch was quite unexpected. I was surprised when, on taking out the phonograph, the brooch fell out on to the table. Please accept of my very best of thanks. My daughters are fairly in love with it, and take it about with them every day to show their friends.

I must say, in sincerity, that I do not know how you can give such beautiful and expensive things away for so little trouble as the selling of the pill.

Thanking you again for your splendid gifts, and wishing you every success in your business, I remain, Dear Sirs, yours sincerely,
HENRY REES.

Dear Sirs,—Having tried all sorts of patent medicines, I find there is nothing on the market like your Little Liver Pills and Kidney Beans. I have done harder work and feel less tired since I took them; they act like magic.—Yours faithfully, L. E. TORTICE.

P.S.—I give the children the New Life and Blood Pills with good results.
Please send my friend, Miss Johnson, twenty-six boxes of your Electine Pills.
South Yarra, Melbourne.

Dear Sirs,—As I had a severe headache, I took two of your Tablets, and found relief quickly.—I am, MARION A. LAUDER, Blackall.

St. Mary's, Tas.

Dear Sirs,—After taking only one box of your Liver Granulates, I have got great relief.—Yours respectfully, G. HAYES.

Dear Sirs,—I have purchased a box of your Blood and Nerve Pills, and can highly recommend them to any one requiring the same, as I believe them to act as magic on the system.—I remain, your faithfully, Mr. ALEX. BPPS, Bolivar P.O., South Australia.

Pine Street, Prospect, Victoria.

Dear Sirs,—Your pills are the best I have ever tried; they have given me great relief. Several to whom I have sold the pills have been coming back to me for further supplies. Kindly forward me six boxes of red pills for the blood and six bottles of kidney beans by return mail.
Yours faithfully, Mrs. H. STEWART.

Glen Road, Warick, Queensland,
20th May, 1908.

Dear Sirs,—I herewith enclose postal note for 5/-, for which please send me as soon as you can five boxes of your Kidney Beans. I have taken two boxes that a friend gave me, and felt much better after taking them.—Yours truly, SAMUEL WEAVER.

Hopetoun, Victoria.

Dear Sirs,—I have decided to keep your medicines for my own household use, as I have tried them before and found them as good, so I am sending the money along at once. After using them they did me good. I am only too pleased to do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.—Yours respectfully, Mrs. E. FINNEMORE.

Dear Sirs,—Kindly forward me by return of mail three boxes of your Electine New Life Blood and Tissue Builders, and you will oblige. Will not be without them.—Mrs. F. M. BROWN, c/o Mr. J. A. Dietrich, Hunt's Grove, Keppit, New South Wales.

Sirs,—I enclose 2/- by postal note, wishing you to forward me as soon as possible two (2) boxes of your Kidney Beans. Trusting to receive the pills. I like your kidney beans.—Yours, etc., Mrs. W. T. STEPHENS, Stephen Street, Hamilton, Victoria.

Wallenbeen, Dec., 1907.

Sirs,—Enclosed please find post notes for 6/- balance on pills, and thank you very much for the very nice tea set. It is well worth the small trouble of selling the pills. I will sell more pills if you send them.—Yours faithfully, Mrs. E. HARDING.

St. Mary's Tasmania, 7th March, 1908.

Dear Sirs,—Herein please find postal notes value 26/-. Your medicines are indeed all you say, and I am sure will command a ready sale. I shall be able to dispose of them freely. I shall not fail to advertise them throughout.—Yours faithfully, W. M. McHUGO.

Sirs,—I enclose you postal note for £1 for pills sold, for which I am entitled to a dinner set as prize. I sold twenty boxes in two days. I am keeping the other six for my own family use, as I bought some from Mr. W. Craig in Glen Innes, as my husband has been suffering with his back for some time. Since taking your pills he is much better, for which I am very thankful. I will forward balance when I receive my prize.—I am, your faithfully, Mrs. T. T. CRAIG, P.O., Deepwater, N.S.W.

347 Riley Street, Surrey Hills, N.S.W.

Dear Sirs,—I found it very hard to dispose of your pills at first. The people used to say they never heard of them, so were dubious about taking them, but I have taken two boxes myself for liver complaint, finding them superior to the pills I have been in the habit of taking, "Indian Root."—I remain, yours truly, E. PHILLIPS.

Zeehan, Tasmania, 3rd Feb., 1908.

Dear Sirs,—I received the gramophone safely on the 1st inst., and I am very much obliged for your kindness. I am sending for some more of your wonderful pills. Thanking you very much—I remain, Mrs. J. T. POWELL.

Dear Sirs,—I have taken the Electine Kidney Beans and find great relief. Please send another supply.—LYDIA COLE, 102 Wyndham Street, Sydney.

Bredlo River, N.S.W.

Dear Sirs,—I received the tea set; many thanks for your kindness. It is a lovely set, everyone who sees it is fairly surprised. I wrote to you for four boxes of the Red Blood and Tissue Builders. Send them at once. Please send as quickly as possible as I want them for a sick friend who has previously used them with marvellous results. Yours truly, Mrs. SAY. SUTTER.

Gentlemen,—I have kept the Kidney Beans for myself. I have used the second box and am almost cured. I will send for more later. My daughter got one box of headache pills, and when I was at her place last week, my head being very bad, I tried one of your pills and got almost instant relief. I am sure it will be the same with your many patrons. I will do my utmost to forward your interest.—Yours very sincerely, Mrs. E. PARKS, Princes Street, Bexley, N.S.W.

P.S.—I must apologise for this not being sent before, but I have been sick in bed and it was overlooked.—E. PARKS.

Dear Sirs,—I hope you will excuse me for not letting you know I received the talking machine, spoons, and brooch three weeks ago. I am well pleased with them. We have tried the phonograph, and it is a good-sounding machine. Many a sufferer was relieved by your pills on the Concession, especially the headache and cold pills; the pink pills for the wind at the heart are worth their weight in gold. I suffer very much with my heart; for days I could scarcely breathe, and two doses of your pink pills put me all right. I will sell your pills again; their quality is excellent, and the reward is well worth the trouble. I want to show my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have had by using your pills.—I remain, yours truly, Mrs. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Collic, Western Australia.

Mt. Dangar Street, Via Bowen,
N. Queensland.

Sirs,—I received the box of chinaware safely; am very pleased with them. I am now sending you down postal notes for the 6/- for more of your excellent Electine Headache Tablets, and oblige.—Yours faithfully, Miss L. M. LEITZEL.

Gentlemen,—I again saw your advertisement of your Electine Pills, and as I am in a new district and not too busy, I will do my best to introduce your medicine. I acted as an agent to you before, when I was living at Grogery, some two or three years ago, and I used to get good reports from buyers of the medicine, which gives me confidence in trying to sell them for you again. I used them myself, and found them very good. You can send eight boxes of the pills for a start.—I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, WILLIAM KELTON, Senn, Matong, via Junee, N. S. Wales.

Busselton Post Office, W.A.

Dear Sirs,—I sold two boxes of your pills, and I bought the rest myself. I have taken one box of your Headache and Cold Tablets and found them to give me great ease, and I am now taking a box of your Blood and Tonic Pills. I find a wonderful improvement in myself already.—I remain, yours truly, Miss IVY SUTTON.

Bangerang N., via Warracknabeal,
Victoria, 7th February.

Dear Sirs,—I have tried your New Life Tonic Pills, and think they are very good. I am sending for eight boxes, and I am sure I will be able to sell them easily. I am trying for the gold watch and chain prize. I will send the money as soon as I have sold them. Hoping to introduce your pills, which I can always recommend,—I remain, your truly, MAGGIE BURKE.

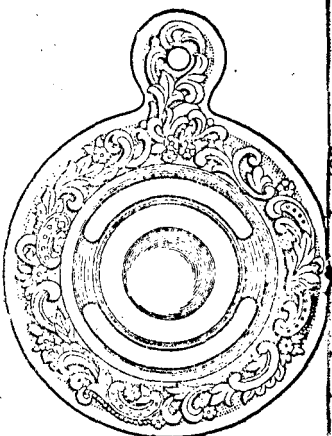
Would you please send me one box of Electine Blood and Tonic Pills. I enclose postal note for 1/1. If they are any more I will send by return mail. I trust you will send the box at once, as I have derived much benefit by using them and wish to continue using them.—Yours sincerely, Mrs. W. RANTALL, P.O., Naroghid, near Camperdown, Victoria.

Dear Sir,—I sold your twenty-four boxes of Electine Pills in four days. In this short time the people that bought them have found a deal of relief. The public at large say that these pills are what they are represented to be. I can get testimonials from many who have bought the pills from me. There is a good demand for them here. I enclose 24/- for pills.—Yours truly, RINNST RIEDEL, Kolern River South, via Bundaberg, Queensland.

Continued on back cover outside.

frigid night will probably way damage it. It was a very delicate showing. You are not to be blamed for the many letters we receive expressing delight with the splendid results obtained by the use of our Egg Separators, and thanking us for our excellent premiums. It will be to your advantage to reply at once. Don't put it off until to-morrow, but write now before you forget it. Be first in all things! The Merry Widow Brooch, which we give you entirely free, is in itself a princely gift, being finely gold-finished, and it is the embodiment of artistic skill and beauty. Were you to purchase to-day one of these lovely Merry Widow Brooches in the regular way from your local jeweller, it would cost you at least 3/. Remember, all you have to do to get it is to sign and return the attached request to-day: the Merry Widow Brooch and the Egg Separators will be promptly mailed, post paid, and, even if you do not sell the Egg Separators you will at least have the Brooch for making the effort. Minors must not answer without first showing this advertisement to their parents or guardians and getting their consent.

To assist you in your sales, we send twelve coupons with the Separators—one to be given to each purchaser, entitling them to a useful prize.



Front View of Separator.

Request for Merry Widow Brooch and 12 Egg Separators.

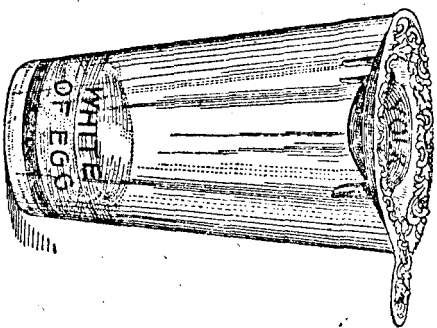
ALUMINIUM MANUFACTURING CO., 352½ George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Ship immediately by mail one Merry Widow Brooch, also 12 Egg Separators. I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the Egg Separators and to turn you the money with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Solid Gold Shell (any Ring, or a Solid Gold Shell Signet or Monogram Ring, on which I can have my initials or monogram engraved, or, should I wish after receiving your list of prices to call in the combination—Solid Gold Shell Ring and 12 Eggs, I may do so. Should I fail to sell the Separators, I will return them to you within thirty days, and retain the Merry Widow Brooch as a gift from you.

Name.....

Address in full.....

Write your Name and Address very plainly, and, when posting, see that your letter has sufficient postage.



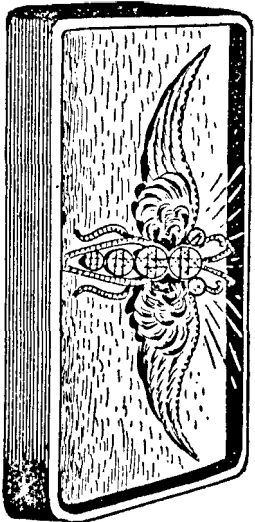
Showing Egg separated.

Lay down
this
Advertisement
and
Write us
Now!

ALUMINIUM MANUFACTURING CO., 352½ GEORGE ST., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Factory and Offices, rear Bank of Australasia,

If We Could Make You Understand



that we want to send you an Absolute
Gift, you would read every word
of this Advertisement, and
answer it at once.

This Beautiful Merry Widow Brooch is a Gift to every person
Reading and Answering this Advertisement.

SEND us your name and address on the below request, or on a post card, and we will take pleasure in sending you, **free of any charge**, this exquisite Gold Finished Merry Widow Brooch. The gift is unconditional, it being a bid for your friendship and good-will. With the Merry Widow Brooch we will send you twelve everlasting Egg Separators, to sell, if you can, at 6d. each, then return us our money, and we will give you, absolutely free, the following magnificent premiums:—

**A Solid Gold Shell Cameo or Crest Ring,
“
“
“
Signet or Monogram Ring,**

on which any initial or monogram may be engraved. We also give combinations of Watches and Rings—each prize is guaranteed. We also give many other valuable prizes which we cannot describe here for want of space. Never before has there been gathered together such an array of beautiful and distinctive premiums for so light a service. Our Egg Separators are not like many articles put on the market in this way. This Egg Separator is made of that lightest of all metals—Aluminium. It is just as necessary in the kitchen as a saucepan or any other cooking utensil; it will always retain its silvery brilliancy without any polishing—it is clean, quick, and economical. It has excellent value for 6d., has a beautifully chased design; every housewife will want one and will buy one on sight. After receiving the twelve Egg Separators, leave one with each of your twelve neighbours, tell them to try it, and you will call next day. If they find it satisfactory they will buy one; if not, they return it to you. In this way, you will have no difficulty in disposing of a good many, as the Separator sells itself on its merit without any arguments for or against from our agents. Do not be afraid—~~signet will in no way damage it.~~ In ~~was~~ it well before showing ~~your next neighbour.~~ Our Egg Separator and premiums



State Library of Victoria

TESTIMONIALS.

Wolfram Camp, Dimbulah,
via Cairns, N.Q., 12th March, 1908.

Please find enclosed 1/- in stamps, for which kindly send me a box of your New Life Blood Tonic and Nerve Pills. I bought a box from your agent, and I can say they done me a lot of good. They seem to clear the head, and are wonderful as a nerve tonic.—I remain, yours faithfully, Mrs. J. McLEAN.

Sirs,—Will you be so kind as to forward me two boxes of your Blood and Nerve Pills, for which I am enclosing stamps and stamp for postage back to me. I have been using them for my nerves, and I get great benefit from them.—Yours, etc., Mrs. J. DIMMOCK, Orchard, Abermain, N.S.W.

Clifton, Darling Downs, 16th March, 1908.

Sirs,—I have been absent from home and was unable to attend to the sale of the pills, and since I returned I have disposed of the lot. A good few of my father's men purchased pills, and father wishes me to let you know that his men speak very highly of the pills.—Yours sincerely, EILEEN RUNGE.

Heatherton, Vic.

Dear Sirs,—I received the watch safely last month. It has kept good time, as you said it would. Thanking you very much, I remain, yours truly, FRANK EBSARY.

Broken Hill, N.S.W.,
31st March, 1908.

Sirs,—I have much pleasure in taking the opportunity of thanking you for the watch, which I received in good working order, and I am more than satisfied with it. Trusting you will send the New Life Electine Vegetable Pills by return of post, as mother is anxious to try them.—L. McCUBBIN.

Wattamandara, N.S.W.

Dear Sirs,—I received your parcel of delf yesterday, 40 pieces, for which I am most grateful; also a blouse set, for which I thank you very much. Am sending a postal note to-day for the remaining 6/-. Trusting to hear from you soon again, I remain, yours sincerely, M. C. ANTHONY.

Flowerdale, Tas.

Dear Sirs,—I am writing to thank you for the watch I received last week; I was much surprised and also very pleased with it. I tested it with another watch, and it kept good time. I am also sending for eight more boxes of pills to sell for you.

Mrs. FRED. BASSETT.

Williamstown, Vic.

Dear Sirs,—I now have the pleasure of writing to let you know that I received the box safely on Monday, 23rd March, and was well pleased with the dishes and also the brooch. I am sending the 6/- to you for more pills.—Yours truly, Miss LUDWIG.

Dear Sirs,—I here enclose the 6/- for the remainder of the pills. I received the dishes quite safe and was well satisfied with them.—Yours truly, Miss E. L. HARRIS, Bleak House, via Nhill.

Spring Hill, Meningie, S.A.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed 3/- for more of your Blood Tonic and Nerve Pills. I have taken two boxes and find them very good. Please send soon as possible, as I want the pills.—Yours respectfully,
Miss AMY SULLIVAN.

Patina, S.A.

Dear Sirs,—I have entertained my friends with the phonograph which I got from you, and I am very pleased with it. Wishing you every success, I am, yours,
Mrs. A. WALLSCHUTZKY.

Dear Sirs,—I received watch and chain and brooch for selling twelve boxes of your Electine Pills, and I am very pleased with them, and I thank you. I used the pills and I find they have done me good, and I hope soon to send for more, as I don't like to be without them.—Yours faithfully, Mrs. D. C. RODWELL, Percydale, near Avoca, Victoria.

Ellerslie, Nyrang Creek,
Canowondra, N.S.W.

Sirs,—I herewith enclose postal note for the 8/- for the eight boxes of Electine medicines which I have sold. I have purchased some records for the phonograph which you gave me for the sale of twenty-four boxes of pills, and I am well pleased with it. It sings and plays very distinctly.—Yours respectfully, EDITH B. WILLIAMSON.

Sirs,—I received the premiums, and I am delighted with them; they are very pretty.—Yours respectfully, EDITH B. WILLIAMSON, Ellerslie, Nyrang Creek, Canowondra, N.S.W.

15 Brown Street, Long Gully,
Bendigo, Victoria.

Dear Sirs,—I received yesterday through Permewan, Wright & Co., Melbourne, one box forwarded by you to me for which I thank you. I am pleased with the quality of the tea set which the box contained. Again thanking you for the tea set sent me.—Yours respectfully, JAS. H. ELLIS.

2 Vale Street, St. Kilda, Victoria.

Dear Sirs,—I am forwarding you the amount. I used two boxes of your Kidney Pills myself, and I got wonderful relief. Hoping to do further business with you,—Yours faithfully, T. COREY.

Dear Sirs,—I am sending the cheque for 8/6. I have been taking the Blood and Nerve Pills and find they did me a lot of good; will send for more when these are done.—Yours faithfully, Mrs. H. LLOYD.

Bimbi, 29th March, 1908.

Dear Sirs,—My mother wishes me to mention that she never took better medicine in her life than your pills. Please send me another sixteen boxes of your New Life Electine Vegetable Pills.—I am, yours, in haste,
DORA TOMS.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me one dozen boxes of your remedies—six boxes of Kidney Beans and six boxes of Liver Granules—for which, with the eight I have had, I here enclose postal note for one pound. I will send you a big order later on, as I have had a good account of what I have sold. I used them myself and have derived great benefit from them.—Yours faithfully, W. FRANCIS, Featherston, via Beerwah, N.C. Line, Queensland.