

what is known as a "chippy dive" is operated in connection with the saloon. That is, one or more fallen females, representing the lowest order of their class, conduct their calling on the premises, dividing the financial proceeds with the saloon. In short, in connection with these drinking dens, which have behind them the corporations who own the breweries, may be found the most nefarious means of fleecing their patrons to the last cent.

One means of remedying this sort of thing has been tried with considerable success, it is claimed, in the city of Philadelphia. A law was passed forbidding a brewery or distillery to be directly or indirectly interested in the ownership or control of any saloon. This provision, it is said, wiped out of existence in the city, several hundred saloons of the lower class, and it is believed that a similar law would result similarly in this city.

HOUSES OF THE ROMANS.

In the early ages of Rome the houses were merely thatched cottages. After the city was burned by the Gauls, they were built in a more spacious and convenient style, and of more substantial materials; but so great was the haste to have them erected, that no attention was paid to the regularity of the streets. Every one set down his habitation according to his own taste or fancy.

The success of the Roman arms in Greece served to introduce an immense improvement in the Roman architecture, and toward the Augustan era, Rome might well boast of the magnificence of her buildings. During the reign of Augustus, the improvements seem to have been conducted on a very extensive scale, and to have justified the Emperor in exclaiming, that he had found Rome of brick and had left it of marble. Still, however, the streets continued narrow and crooked, and the houses were for the most part of wood, generally of three stories, and very inconvenient. A dreadful conflagration in the reign of Nero reduced the greater part of Rome to ashes, but it was soon after rebuilt with increased splendor. The streets were made of greater width and laid out with more regularity, and the height of the houses was restricted to a certain standard. Every house was ordered to be isolated, and to be built of stone, so as to be less subject to destruction by fire. This also contributed to the health and magnificence of Rome, though there were many at the time who censured the improvements, and pretended that the narrow streets and lofty houses produced an agreeable shade in the heat of summer, and rendered the city both pleasant and salubrious.

The vestibule of the golden palace of Nero was so extensive that it had three porticoes, each a mile in length, and which inclosed a large basin of water, surrounded by so many buildings that they presented the appearance of a town.

The dome was made in general of

different kinds of wood, such as cedar, cypress, elm and oak, but sometimes of iron or of brass. The doors of the temples were often inlaid with ivory and gold. They were, in general, elevated above the street by a flight of steps; at least, this was the case in the temples, and, in all probability, also, in the houses of Rome, though the doors of the houses of Pompeii are found on a level with the footpath. The door opened inward, like those used by us; but among the Greeks, and in order to confer honor on meritorious citizens among the Romans, it was made to open outward. Hence arose the custom, when a person intended going out of a house, of knocking on the door, to warn those who were passing by to get out of the way—a circumstance which serves to explain some passages of the dramatic authors of that period.

When the door was shut it was secured by bolts and locks; sometimes two bolts were used, one above and the other below. The lock seems to have been movable, like our padlock. Knockers or bells appear to have been generally used.

The gate served as an entrance to the hall, three sides of which were supported on pillars. The side opposite to the entrance was fitted up as a library, where the family archives were kept. The hall was the principal bed-chamber, and the spot where domestic manufactures were carried on. In ancient times it served as the kitchen and the place where the family supped. It was also the room where the noble families kept the statues of their ancestors and received company. It was ornamented with paintings, statues and valuable furniture, and was divided by curtains.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

SCARLET FEVER.

The health of the family on the farm is more securely guarded from contagious diseases than those in cities and towns, yet how often do we hear of these most fatal diseases, diphtheria and scarlet fever, taking the little ones from the country homes. To every mother who has the care of a child the very sound of these names send a chill to her heart. Mothers, especially, are interested in learning everything possible in regard to this disease. The Western Rural of recent date contains the following:

At a recent meeting of the American Pediatric Society in New York Dr. J. Lewis Smith, the president of the society, read a paper on a part of the general discussion on "How to Prevent Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever." The micro-organism of scarlet fever had not been positively ascertained, but its effects were known from clinical observations. The contagiousness probably did not cease until after desquamation had passed, and it had been said the discharges from the otitis due to it were contagious. Quarantine in a small room attached to one of the wards at the Foundling asylum in this city had been sufficient for scarlet fever, but not for measles. The contagious ele-

ment was more fixed and less diffusible in the former. It remained in clothes a long time. Most prophylactic measure consisted in isolation of the patient, disinfection of the person and air which surrounded him and of objects and persons in close relation with him.

He called particular attention to the danger of books handled by the sick with scarlet fever, for in them the contagious element remained a long time. At his first visit he wrote a prescription for carbolic acid and oil of eucalyptus, of each one an ounce, mix, add two tablespoonfuls to a quart of water, put in a broad basin and maintain a constant simmering over an oil stove. He also ordered an injunction of the entire surface of the patient every three hours with carbolic acid and oil of eucalyptus, each one dram; sweet oil, seven ounces. A solution of corrosive sublimate might with advantage be applied on a probe and cotton to the tonsils and pharynx, and ten drops of a solution of two grains to the pint syringed into the nostrils every two hours. Then there should be constant ventilation during the active period of the fever; no article should be sent from the room unless properly disinfected; new families should not be allowed to move into the apartments before disinfection; the physician should disinfect his hair and entire person and wear outer clothing when going to see other cases.

A SPARK DESTROYED A VILLAGE

How the terrible fire which has destroyed the village of Moor, in Hungary, originated is thus told by our Vienna correspondent: A farmer's wife was ironing in her kitchen, using a flatiron filled with charcoal, when a spark flew out and set fire to her muslin dress. In her fright she ran into the courtyard, where her husband and his people were thrashing barley. The barley caught fire from her and was no sooner ablaze than the wind blew the sparks in all directions, setting fire to the thatched roofs of the houses which stood in two long rows forming the main street. All was so sudden and people were so dumb-founded that for a little time they could not even call for help. Most of the heads of families were in the vineyards, and their help was not available until they had been recalled by the alarm bell. The old people and children in the houses had not presence of mind enough to save themselves. In Hungary it has not rained for a long time, and the wells contained no water, so that nothing could be done to save even a single house. In all 109 houses were destroyed and 134 families are without a roof above their heads. The harvest was over and the corn in the barns was consumed in the general conflagration, which was a terrible spectacle as night came on. Ten bodies have been found, and some children are missing. Nearly everybody in the neighborhood are suffering from burns received in rescue work.—*London Daily News.*