

A SUBURBAN COTTAGE AT BOSTON, MASS.

Our engraving shows a model suburban cottage which has been erected recently for Mr. William B. Merrill, at Newton Center, Boston, Mass. The site is an attractive one, at the side of Newton Lake, and this adds much beauty to the already picturesque design, which is well ornamented by a pleasant porch on either side of house, and a chimney which is a feature in itself. The chimney, balustrade at porches, and underpinning, are built of field stone laid up at random in a neat manner. The exterior framework above is covered with sheathing paper, and then shingles, and stained a mahogany color. The trimmings and blinds are painted bottle green. Roof shingled. Dimensions: Front, 45 feet; side, 44 feet, exclusive of porches. Height of ceilings: Cellar, 8 feet; first story, 9 feet; second, 9 feet; third, 8 feet. The entrance is through a paneled lobby 5 feet square. The main hall is trimmed with oak. It has a paneled wainscoting, columns between reception room, rising to ceiling, and forming an arcaded effect, and an ornamental staircase

Severe Test for Some Watches.

At the two great centers of the English watch trade, Coventry and Birmingham, the standard quality of workmanship is still considered, after so many decades, the perfection of artistic skill attainable in this line. Singular enough, while the test of excellence in a watch is that it obtain a Kew certificate, it is stated that of the watches that go to Kew 75 per cent are from Coventry; and while at Kew no watch has yet succeeded in obtaining the 100 marks which signify perfection, Coventry has come nearest, with 92, and well maintains this reputation. That this Kew test is no light one will be understood from the statement that the watch is tested in every position and its rate registered, not only per day, but per hour. It is hung up by its pendant, hung upside down, hung on each side, placed dial down and back down, and, finally, is baked in an oven and frozen in an ice pail. When, therefore, it is considered, says the Jewelers' Review, that it makes eighteen thousand vibrations an hour and must not vary a second a week, while a quarter

a new one, see that it drips on end with the handle down, unless the handle is valuable and easily injured by damp. Such an umbrella cannot be cared for according to any fixed rules.

How Mineral Waters Cure.

When a patient reaches a mineral water health resort, he is examined by the resident physician and ordered to drink certain quantities of the water at certain times during the day; this is increased from day to day until the maximum quantity needed is reached. He is ordered to drink one or two glassfuls upon rising, two or three glasses between breakfast and dinner, the same quantity in the afternoon, and a couple of glasses before going to bed. The patient is urged to take it whether he wants it or not. He may say that he is not thirsty, but that makes no difference; he must take it as a medicine. The quantity is increased until we have known thirty glasses per day to be taken.

A part of the benefit derived is because of the rest and change of scene; a part, perhaps, is from the

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with a broad landing, and bay window thrown out, giving ample light and ventilation.

The reception room is treated with china white, dead finish, and in a dainty manner. The library is trimmed with oak, and it contains an octagonal projection thrown out, and a pleasing nook with seats, and an open fireplace trimmed with tiled hearth and facings, and hardwood mantel with columns and mirror. The dining room is trimmed and finished similar to library. Kitchen and pantries are trimmed and wainscoted with whitewood, and are furnished with the usual necessary fixtures complete. The second floor is trimmed with whitewood, and it contains four bedrooms, large closets, and two bathrooms. The bathrooms are treated with white enamel, and are fitted up with porcelain fixtures and exposed nickelplated plumbing. The third floor contains billiard room, one bedroom, and trunkroom. Cemented cellar contains furnace, laundry, and other necessary apartments. Mr. Bertrand E. Taylor, of the firm of Rand & Taylor, Kendall & Stevens, 87 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., architect.

Our engravings were made direct from a photograph of the building, taken specially for the BUILDING EDITION SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

turn of its two time screws—meaning a millionth of an inch—will make a difference of twenty seconds a day, the delicacy of its adjustment will be appreciated, as also the risk of intrusting its repair to any but skillful hands.

The Proper Care of Umbrellas.

Judge Dustin, in speaking of his stay in England, said: "Umbrellas are carried every day, for showers there are liable to occur at any moment."

It seems, therefore, that we cannot do better than follow the directions of an Englishman on the proper care to take of an umbrella:

Do not let it dry while opened, as this strains the silk and makes holes at the seams.

Do not place it to dry with the handle up. In this case the moisture lodges in the center, where the ribs meet, causing the silk to decay.

Never put it in the wardrobe without unrolling it, or after a long period of dry weather you may have the misfortune of finding that the continuance of the pressure has cut the silk between each rib.

If you are satisfied for the present with your umbrella, and are not anxious to be obliged to purchase

small quantity of the salts and other bases contained in these waters (we are not speaking of cathartic or chalybeate waters), but the benefit from this source is very slight. The secret of the cure is in the quantity of water taken. If the water be pure, free from organic matter, and taken in sufficient quantity, the results will be substantially the same, regardless of the "traces" of lithia and small quantities of sodium chloride and other salts. You can perform these cures at home with the ordinary drinking water, if of good quality, if you will require the patient to take it in the same quantity as at the springs. It is very easy to add lithia if desired; but you must not lose sight of the fact that the quantity of water (not lithia) taken is the important thing. It acts by flooding the kidneys; by washing out the bladder with a copious, bland and dilute urine; by unclogging the liver and clearing the brain. The patient feels better from day to day; he is better. Irritable bladder is relieved, the kidneys act freely—are "washed out"—and many effete substances are carried out with the blood; this clears the way for the liver to act freely and normally, for there is an intimate relation between the liver and kidneys.—Med. World.