THE FARM.

Back to Griggsby's.

Pap's got his patent right, and rich as all creation:
But where's the peace and comfort that we all had before?
Let's us go a visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where we used to be so happy and so pore!

The likes of us a-livin' here! It's jest a mortal pity
To see us in this great big house, with carpets on the stairs,
And the pump right in the kitchen! And the city! city! city!
And nothin' but the city all around us everwheres!

Climb clean above the roof and look from the steeple,
And never see a root a, nor a beech or ellum tree!
And right here in earshot of at least a thousan' people,
And none that neighbors with us, or we want to go and see.

Let's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where the latch string's a-hangin' from the door,
And every neighbor round the place is dear as a relation—
Back where we used to be so happy and so pore!

want to see the Wigreneses, the whole kit and billn',
A-drivin' up from Shallow Ford to stay the Sunday through;
And I want to see them hitchin' at their son-in-law's and pi lin'
Out there at Lizy Ellen's, like they used to do

want to see the piece quilts the Jones girls is makin"
And I want to pester Laury 'bout their freckled hired hand,
And joke her 'bout the widower she come purty nigh a-takin',
Till her pap got his pension 'lowed in time to save his land.

Let's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where there's nothin' aggervatin' any more,
Shet away safe in the woods around the old location—
Back where we used to be so happy and so pore!

I want to see Marindy and help her with her sowin',
And hear her talk so lovin' of her man that's dead and gone,
And stand up with Emanuel to show me how he's growin',
And smile as I have saw her 'fore she put her mourni.' on,

And I want to see the bamples on the old lower Eighty—
Where John, our oldest boy, he was took and buried, for
His own sake and Katy's—and I want to cry with Katy
As she reads all his letters over, wilt from the war.

What's in all this grand and high situation,
And nary p'nx nor hollyhawk bloomin' at the door?
Let's go a-visitin' to Griggsby's Station—
Back where we used to be so happy and so pore.

Curing Corn Fodder.

When well cured, corn fodder that has been properly grown, is quite equal in value to average hay. To secure the full nutritive value of corn fodder, it should be grown in rows sufficiently wide apart to admit an abundance of light and air. Light and air are both necessary for the full development of the plant, and the production of starch, sugar and other nutritious constituents of the stalk and leaf. The pale, yellow leaves and stalks, that result from broad-cast sowing, are of little value, and when dried, become harsh, brittle and tasteless, so that a horse or cow rejects such food with disdain, unless starved into eating it. But the dark-green, well grown fodder, is sweet, tender, and as we have said, is equal to hay for winter feeding. To save the fodder in the best condition, it should be cut before frost has touched it, or the tassel has dried. If it has been grown for grain, the time to cut it is when the kernel is glazed, but is yet soft enough to be impressed by the thumb nail. When the crop has been grown for fodder alone, we cut it before the blossom has quite faded, and when the ears upon it are half grown. To cure a luxuriant crop of fodder, weighing while green, twenty tons per acre, is not an easy matter, unless one goes the right way about it. The stalks should be cut close to the surface of the ground, so as to leave us stubble in the way of fitting the ground at once for a crop of rye. For this purpose, we find the old fashioned corn hook, made of a piece of an old scythe, attached to a short, stout handle, to be the best and easiest tool. A stout brush hook, at the end of a handle four feet long, is also an excellent implement for cutting by hand. But a reaper may be used, if it is drawn diagonally across the rows, and the land has been cultivated on the level. But in whatever way the crop is cut, it should lie on the ground for twenty-four hours, to become thoroughly wilted. It is then bound in small sheaves, weighing about twenty-five pounds, which is a convenient way to use it for feeding, and these sheaves are set up in shocks, and protected from the rain. In this way the fodder will cure perfectly well without molding, and preserve its color and sweetness, until it is ready to be taken in, when the best way to dispose of it is, to stack it in open barracks.

Stocking with Sheep for the Winter.

The season of autumual drouths and short pasturage always brings lots of sheep upon the market, which their owners conclude not to winter, and that may often be very profitably bought. Sheep of good constitution, with good teeth, and healthy, may be safely bought, if one has feed for them which he wishes to convert into manure in the easiest and cheapest way. For instance, a large oat-grower has straw which will carry quite a flock through the season. If he buys ewes that have had lambs this year, and has them served early, by a long-wool or Down ram; though thin now, they will rapidly pick up and probably give him one hundred and twenty-five per cent. of lambs. Of course such ewes will need some grain; all the more if wheat straw instead of oat is their principal fodder. We have known lambs to bring in the spring double and triple what was paid for the ewes, while the ewes were worth fully as much as they cost, and the manure as much more. This is hardly the usual experience, but under advantageous circumstances, the experiment is well worth trying, recollecting that October service brings February lambs, which, if well pushed forward, may be in market by the first to the middle of May. Earlier service will, of course, bring earlier lambs and greater profit.

Around the House.

Little wonder that many farmers' wives wear out, grow prematurely old, or die young. There is absolutely nothing attractive for them to look at about the premises. The yard has never yet been properly graded, and if mowed at all, it is but once a year; generally the horses are turned in to graze it down. Sprouts have come up from the old fruit trees, branches broken down by the weight of fruit or winds of former years are hanging with their tops resting on the ground and burdock and other hardy weeds grow up through the dead branches. A dismal picture, but too often true to life.

Two things alone will make a yard beautiful, if well arranged and cared for; trees and grass; but the trees must not be in stiff, unnatural rows, nor crowded close to the house and the yard must be well graded, and the grass kept closely cut.

Flowers will usually give a better effect and be much easier to care for, if planted in small beds. The garden can be kept clean much easier, as the grass will be continually encroaching on the small beds. A single square rod will enable you to grow quite a variety of flowers, but several rods ought to be spared for this purpose. Locate the flower garden where the wife can see it when about her daily work, and it will prove a means of grace to her. A very little work done at the right time, will keep it in order, and if weeds are never allowed to go to seed in it, the labor of caring for it will be less each year. I cannot think of any other way in which so small an expenditure of time and money will bring so much pleasure to the wife and education to the children. Try it, and see how much genuine happiness can be had from a flower garden.

A popular minister was asked how it was possible for him to preach a new sermon every Sunday, year after year, and to find something new to say. "Doesn't it give you a good deal of thought and trouble?" "Oh, no," was the reply. "It is a mere matter of habit. "My sermons have never kept me awake five minutes." "Ah!" said the other, "that, then, is probably the reason why they don't keep other people awake, either."

INTERESTING ITEMS.

At a wedding in Bridgeport, Conn., recently the groom, a young man, who appeared nervous from the start, broke into hysterical sobs before the ceremony was over.

A glass bedstead has been made at a Birmingham, Eng., factory for a Calcutta millionaire. It is of solid glass, the legs, rails, &c., being richly cut. The King of Burmah also has one

The Swiss army now numbers 477 commissioned officers, and its effective strength is 200,754 men. The highest rank recognized in the Swiss army during peace is that of Colonel.

A writer in the *Bulletin Generale de Therapeutique* says that refrigeration of the lobe of the ear will stop hiccough, whatever its cause may be. Very slight refrigeration, such as a drop of cold water, is said to be sufficient.

A native of Madagascar who studied medicine in Edinburgh and returned home, now has seventy young men studying under him, and a large class of women whom he is training for nurses. He his in great favor with his Queen, and is about to marry the Prime Minister's daughter.

The new idea in nostrums is not to pretend that a particular medicine will cure all maladies, but will positively and and completely cure the one disease for which it is designed. The clear-sighted student of human nature who discovered this slant is said to be on the road to a fortune.

When Bismarck made the acquaintance of his present doctor he was sick and peevishly declined to answer questions. "As you like," said the doctor, "then send for a veterinary surgeon, as such practicioners treat their patients without asking them any questions." The Chancellor was captured.

A lately published report on the British army gives the number of recruits inspected for 1883 at 59,436, of whom 23,595 were rejected as unfit for service. There seems to be no further reason for the popular belief that Ireland fights England's battles, for the recruits born in England numbered 773 per 1,000. Scotland gave but 91, and Ireland 125 per 1,000. The number of short men offered was unusually large, so much so as to give rise to a question whether Englishmen were decreasing in stature.

The irrigation works of Colorado are on a great scale. The "Grand River Ditch," western Colorado, at the beginning, is thirty five feet wide at the bottom, fifty feet wide at the top, five feet deep for the first ten miles, then diminishidg until the last two and a half miles are sixteen feet wide at the bottom, with three feet depth of water. The grade is a little over twenty-two inches to the mile, which gives a strong cur ent. One company engaged in the irrigating business has constructed over 100 miles of canals in the Rio Grande valley at a cost of $750,000.

Recent statistics show that in 1884 the number of boiler explosions in the United States was 152, being less than in the previous year. There were 254 persons killed and 261 injured in them, however, and the number is much larger than it should be. Fifty-six of the explosions took place in sawmills, where the so-called engineer finds a too facile fuel in shavings. Men chosen for such positions should have gumption to perceive that such firing generates steam too rapidly for safety. These people can reduce the general death rate if they wish, and can especially reduce the present high percentage of mortality among sawmill engineers

Florida is the land of fruit as well as flowers. A paper of that State says: "Commencing with January, we have strawberries then and until late in June. Japan plums from February. Mulberries are ripe in April and last until August. Pineapples ripen in June and last nearly all the year. We have guavas from July until late the next spring. Of the various berries—dewberries, blackberries, and huckleberries—almost any quantity. Peaches from May 1 until July. Melons from June until late in the fall. Oranges—the best of the kind—from October until the next June, with lemons and limes, persimmons, pomegranates, grape fruit, grapes, and shaddocks.

Indications point to a bitter party fight at the British general elections in November. Both parties are prepared for the conflict, but which side will win cannot be foretold. There are evidences that Bismarck is using his influence on behalf of the Conservatives. Lord Salisbury and the Tory press are greatly elated at Russia's concession respecting Zulfikar, but it is believed that the action is illusory and in the interest of Conservative principles. It was until recently thought that Russia would disturb the present Ministry by re-opening the Afghan question and set up a new score on the eve of a general election. But this danger has been lifted from Lord Salisbury's path by the German Chancellor, on the plea that too much Radicalism in Western Europe may prove harmful to the two Northern Empires. But the limit of Russia's strength will place Zulfikar within arm's length. In fact the frontier question will not be closed until after the elections. If that event results in a Liberal victory there is a probability that Russian moderation will come to an end, as Russian statesmen labor under the mistaken notion that the Liberals will not fight for Herat. It is even asserted by some that if the Liberals are returned the Russians will at once advance on that city.

A Smart Scheme.

Two darkies had to carry a large desk to the house of Dr. Blister, who had bought it at a furniture store. When they arrived with the desk he was in and directed them where to put it. The darkies expected to get a quarter each at least for their extra trouble, but alas! the doctor did not give them anything at all. He forgot all about their sufferings in carrying the heavy desk up two flight of stairs.

They consulted together for a moment in the hall, and then they began to fight and pound each other, calling each other all manner of vile names. No such uproar had been heard since the adjournment of the Legislature.

Dr. Blister hearing the noise, came out and wanted to know what was the cause of the disturbance.

"Dis heah nigga kep for hisself de money what you guv him for us bofe, for totin' de desk up de stars,' said Sam.

"You is a liar. De docter didn't gib me de money. You got de money and kep' it," retorted Jim.

"You are both wrong, boys,' said Dr. Blister. "I didn't give either of you any thing, but I'll make it all right. Don't fight any more," and taking out his pocket book he gave them a quarter each.

Those who assert the colored man has no executive ability should ponder over this tem.

He Was Not Prepared.

A few years ago the people of a certain township were about to celebrate the opening of a new bridge, and invited a young lawyer to deliver the oration. He had made no written preparation, supposing that a lawyer ought to be capable of speaking without note or notice any number of hours, on any subject, in a style of thrilling eloquence.

Therefore, he trusted to the occasion.

He stood out upon a platform erected near the bridge and began amid the profound and attentive silence of his audience:

"Fellow-citizens: Five and forty years ago this bridge, built by your enterprise, was part and parcel of the howling wilderness!"

He paused a moment. "Yes, fellow-citizens, only five and forty years ago, this bridge, where we now stand, was part and parcel of the howling wilderness!"

Again he paused

(Cries of "Good! Go on!")

"I feel it hardly necessary to repeat that this bridge, fellow-citizens, only five and forty years ago was part and parcel of a howling wilderness, and I will conclude by saying that I wish—I wish it was part and parcel of it now!"

HOUSEHOLD.

Wife, Children and Friends.

BY WILLIAM ROBERT SPENCER.

When the black-lettered list to the gods was presented
(The list of what fate for which mortal intends),
At the long string of ills a kind goddess relented,
And slipped in three blessings—wife, children and friends.

In vain surely Pluto maintained he was cheated,
For justice divine could not compass its ends.
The scheme of man's penance he swore was defeated,
For earth becomes heaven with wife, children and friends

If the stock of our bliss is in stranger hands vested,
The fund, ill secured, crs in bankruptcy ends,
But the least issues bills which are never protested,
When drawn on the firm of wife, children and friends.

The dayspring of youth, still unclouded by sorrow,
Alone on itself for enjoyment depends;
But drear is the twilight of age if it borrow
No warmth from the smile of wife, children and friends.

CHOICE RECIPES.

GRAHAM GEMS.—One pint and a half of Graham, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 tablespoonful of butter, one egg, ½ cup sugar, a teaspoonful of salt; stir together with sweet milk or milk and water, or use water alone, to a batter not much stiffer than pancake batter. Bake in a hot oven. Have your gem pans well greased.

APPLE JELLY.—Cut apples in small pieces without paring, and stew till soft, using more water than for apple sauce. Strain through hair seive, then through a jelly bag twice. To a pint of juice put three fourths of a pound of sugar—a pound to a pint makes it too sweet—and boil until the right thickness is obtained. The addition of lemons makes it much nicer.

CHEESECAKES—Line tartlet pans with puff paste; let the edges have three thicknesses of paste. Fill them with the following mixture: To a pound of loafsugar, add the juice of three lemons, two tablespoonfuls of brandy and a quarter of a pound of perfectly fresh butter. Grate the rind of a lemon over it as small as possible. Beat six eggs, and add them to it. Stir over the fire until it begins to thicken like honey, then let it partly cool. Fill the patty-pans and bake in a moderate oven.

COLD MARMALADE PUDDING—Five eggs, a pint of boiling milk poured upon them after they have been well beaten; sugar to taste The rind of one lemon, two ounces of stoned and halved large raisins, spread over a thickly-buttered mold and four tablespoonfuls of Keiller's marmalade. Cut six penny sponge cakes in slices, spread the marmalade upon them, lay them in the mold, pour the custard upon them hot. Tie down carefully and boil gently one hour. Turn out only just before it is required.

TEA CAKES.—Rub one heaped teaspoonful of baking powder into a pound of flour, Add two ounces of butter also rubbed in, a quarter of a pound of sugar and two ounces of currants. Mix it with two eggs well beaten and stirred into half a pint of buttermilk or new milk. Roll out and make of the quantity six tea cakes. Bake in a moderate oven, and when half done wash over with the yolk of an egg beaten up with a teashoonful of milk. These tea cakes are very nice cut in slices and buttered cold for tea.

Decorative Notes.

Great attention is now paid to the decoration of doors. Some have large figures painted on the panels; others are upholstered with cretonne, and some are papered.

For a dining room furnished in mahogany, the wall paper should be red if harmony is wanted, or green if a contrast is desired.

In painting cornices dark colors should be avoided, red used very sparingly, blue plentifully, and yellow and gold—the former especially—in moderation.

A pretty way of arranging the ceiling in a sittingroom is to cover it with a small patterned, quiet-looking chintz, over which place three inch-wide flat-headed pine moldings, painted cream buff color, and crossing each other in such a way as to divide the ceiling into panels of about three feet square.

Light oak or cherry, either of its natural color or stained, will be the most popular woods for the interior of a summer cottage.

Crossed battledores, fastened by a large bow, and serving as a support for a basket ornamented with another bow, make a pretty and useful wall ornament.

Crimson and yellow form a pretty combination for a portiere.

For bedrooms there are white muslin or cheesecloth curtains with a lace edging on the front, or a plain hem with bands of plain sateen.

Brass chains are used for looping up portieres, or mantle lambrequins, or are festooned across them.

Educating Boys.

Let us make business men as well as lawyers and physicians out of our boys. There is a large and extensive field for work in every direction There are abuses to be corrected, defects to be remedied, that call for the man of talent. By establishing and extending industries and manufactures the successful merchant can accomplish more good for the world than either the attorney, physician or minister. He furnishes employment to hundreds of hands, thereby giving thousands the sustenance of life. His life is elevating in the highest degree. The petty annoyances and vexations of trade are trifling in comparison with the benefits that must be conferred upon the community by the business men. And it is for such considerations as these that the mercantile community should exact and obtain from all men the highest respect, and its prominent members receive that lofty position to which they are justly entitled.

Wild Dogs.

The tendency of animals to revert to a savage state has been strikingly illustrated at Woolwich, where a number of ownerless and half savage dogs have had to be exterminated. Some time ago, it seems, a female dog who had no definite home reared a litter of puppies in the timber sheds of the royal arsenal. She assumad nocturnal habits, which her decendants inherited, until at last they became a nuisance to the neighborhood and a positive source of not unreasonable terror. Several litters of puppies were found and destroyed; but at last organized war has had to be proclaimed, and the whole pack has been shot down one by one by a policeman told off and provided with a rifle for the purpose.

They are described as being of a large mongrel breed, and it is to be hoped that one of them at least may be preserved, as it is extremely interesting to notice the type toward which the dog when it runs wild shows a tendency to throw back. The dingo is no doubt an instance of reversion, and the fish-catching dogs of the fisher Indians of the Straits of Magellan are a similar example. The dog, beyond all question, is very closely connected with the wolf. But we have absolutely no traces of his original descent, and it is, consequently, very interesting to notice any instance when dogs have escaped and reverted to a lupine life. In all ascertained instances the lupine characteristics have been very strongly marked; and there can, indeed, be little reasonable doubt that the wolf is the dog's original ancestor.

There is a curious uniformity in the number of persons killed annually in India by wild animals and snakes The *Indian Medical Gazette* gives the number of those killed in Bengal alone by animals, for five years, at from 1,264 to 1,302 in each year. The snakes destroyed from 9,153 to 10,064 annually.

A Rochdale retriever has just cut the record in the way of canine attachment and fidelity, beside breaking ground in an entirely new direction. Hitherto the faithful brutes of his species have achieved their most notable successes in the water, but this dog has distinguished himself in another element. The style in which he stuck by the blazing bedside of his owner's children while the house was on fire compares with anything since Mrs. Hemans made the boy stand on the burning deck.

STORMS AT SEA.

Some Exciting Stories of a Life on the Ocean Wave.

Ever since the West Indies were discovered, now nearly four hundred years ago, it has been noticed that the violent hurricanes which afflict them usually appear in August, September, or October. A list of three hundred and sixty-five of such storms was made out not long ago, and two hundred and eighty-seven of these occurred in the "hurricane season." So if any of you young people wish to see double-reefed topsails, September is the time for you to go down there.

But the experience is not an attractive one, and it is a deal safer to stay at home and study Colonel Reid's "Law of Storms," in which you may learn that rain in some of these storms is salt, like ocean water, and that fish fall with it from the sky; that all the ships in the harbor of Mauritius, forty-one in number, were either sunk or driven on shore in a hurricane in 1818; that the British warship *Racer* was blown into the Gulf of Mexico during a hurricane 1837, where she was nearly capsized, and only righted after losing her masts, and even then had to heave overboard some of her guns to escape from foundering.

All these hurricanes closely resemble, although they exceed in violence, the winter storms that you read about in sea news. They are called cyclones, from the whirling of their winds, and their rotary motion may be very fairly likened to that of water eddying around in a basin before it runs out by the vent at the bottom, but with the difference that the air rises at the centre of the whirling storm, while the water decends through the escape pipe. It is worth while to draw a basin, with an outlet, full of water and remove the stopper gently, and then watch the formation of the rapidly whirling eddy as the water runs out. Although a simple experiment, it will give you a fair idea of the motion of the winds in a tropical cyclone, if you imagine the basin turned upside down, its size vastly increased, and the water changed to air.

Over the tropical oceans these storms develop a terrific strength. Imagine one of them, with its mass of whirling air two or three miles in diameter, turning faster and faster on the smaller circuits near the centre, advancing along its track from place to place, and beating the sea into great waves. Picture the central parts of the whirl all dark with roaring thunder clouds, from which torrents of rain fall, and, strangest of all, conceive a space ten or twenty miles in diameter just at the centre in which the air is almost quiet, although surrounded with screaming winds.

Even in this calm centre, which sailors call "eye of the storm," although there is no danger from the winds, still the waves run high and broken, and if a vessel survive them, there is yet the after side of the storm to be endured with violence as great as that of the front. Only the stoutest ships escape the double dangers of the storm's central passage.

A violent hurricane crossed the West Indies in August, 1871, giving a striking illustration of the contrast between the great whirlwind and its calm centre. It was first observed by two sailing vessels on the 17th, far out on the tropical Atlantic in latitude 34° W. and longitude 13° N., where there were heavy rains and violent winds in opposite directions, from which it is seen that the storm centre lay then between the two points of observation.

Thence it advanced westward, and at nine o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the central calm arrived at St. Kitts a little island in the Lesser Antilles; this makes its rate of travel thus far about eighteen miles an hour. The royal British mail steamship *Mersey*, commanded by Captain Dix, was anchored in the harbor of St. Thomas at this time; its log gives a valuable record of the passing storm, and introduces to us a new factor of great importance, namely, the decrease of the downward pressure of the air at the storm centre as shown by the barometer.

It has long been known that a "falling barometer," or low atmospheric measure, foretells the coming of bad weather. We can first illustrate the fact, and then consider its cause. Captain Dix noticed that the barometer stood lower than usual on the morning of the 21st, and that the wind was blowing in puffs of increasing violence, so he gave orders to get up steam, and prepare for bad weather. Atten o clock, the barometer read 29.88 inches, and began falling; at noon, it was 29 82, and the squalls were growing heavier. At one o'clock, 29.77, with very heavy squalls from the N. N. E.; the stronger part of the hurricane was at this hour just coming over St Thomas.

An officer was then stationed by the barometer with orders to watch it closely. At two in the afternoon, it was 29 50, with very heavy gusts still from the N. N. E., shingles and roofs were seen blowing about in the town on shore, and flying around in the air; about this time the English barque *Duke of Wellington*, which had been anchored outside the harbor, parted cables, and went ashore a total wreck, but the crew were saved

At half-past three, the barometer was 29 38 with terrific gusts backing to the north, and doing great damage on the land. The barometer continued to fall rapidly, and at five o'clock had reached 28 74, when the hurricane suddenly ceased, leaving a perfect stillness, "so that a candle might have burnt in the open air!"

At 5.25 the barometer reached its lowest point, 28 62; at 5 35, just as the captain saw the ripple of the southerly gale on the after side of the storm-centre coming along over the water, his officer called out, "The barometer is rising, sir!" and as soon as the wind struck the vessel, it began to rise fast, reaching 28 71 at 5 40, 28 93 at six, and 29.60 at seven o'clock. The gale that followed the calm was reversed from the direction of the first half of the storm, and came from the south, still very heavy, but steadier than before on account of blowing now mostly over the sea, and hence without the gusts and squalls of the front of the storm that had come down on the vessel from the high land of the island.

By eight in the evening the hurricane moderated to a fresh gale, and at midnight had decreased to a strong breeze as the storm moved away, leaving the staunch *Mersey* unharmed.

From this description it may be inferred that the storm crossed St. Thomas to the north of west; as eight hours were required to pass over the one hundred and forty miles from St. Kitt's to St. Thomas, the velocity of the storm as a whole must have been still about eighteen miles an hour; and as the calm lasted thirty-five minutes, the diameter of the eye of the storm must have been close to ten miles. Its further progress carried it northwestward, and then toward the north past Florida, and along our shores far northeast on the Atlantic.

To explain the mechanism of such a storm would require a long chapter of rather difficult description, but a few words may be given as to the cause of the barometer's falling as the storm approaches, and rising again as it recedes. Referring once more to the experiment with the basin, it will be seen that the surface of the water sinks at the centre as the eddy is formed; the depression deepens as the eddy strengthens, and finally even an empty funnel shaped core may by formed as the fastest rotation is gained so effective is centrifugal force in holding the water out from the centre.

The whirling air of a tropical hurricane is similiarly affected by its rapid rotation; the low barometric pressure at the centre results chiefly from the action of centrifugal force, which draws the air out on all sides, and so diminishes the weight of the atmosphere at the centre. As the low-pressure storm centre moves over an observer, his barometer must first fall and then rise again, as in the example recorded above.

Ever since it was discovered by Dove and Reid, Reid and Piddington, that storms were in reality great whirlwinds, and that they always turned from right to left in this hemisphere, and from left to right on the other side of the equator, and that their tracks were defined, it has been part of a sailor's education to learn how to avoid the violent storm centre; and simple rules are now devised by which a well-informed sea captain can shape his course so as to escape all serious danger from an approaching storm.

SNORING.

The Clothes-pin Theory Exploded—The Virtue in Castile Soap.

It is not generally known, but it is asserted to be a fact, that the nose has absolutely no share in the production of a snore Indeed, most people snore with their mouths open and their noses temporarily inactive. Hence, the proposal to fasten a clothes-pin to the nose of a snorer is not only worthless as a remedy, but is a positive aid to snoring. The person whose nose is closed with a clothes-pin must open his mouth in order to breathe, and he thus assumes the precise attitude most favorable to snoring. Nei her would it be of the slightest use to say to the snorer, "Don't snore." No person snores voluntarily. The snorer is ashamed of his offense, and when taxed with it generally denies it stoutly.

There is precisely one cure for snoring, and it is to Sir Humphrey Davy that we owe its discovery. That eminent scientific person ascertained that snoring is due to an abnormal vibration of the cords of the larynx, and that this vibration only occurs when the surface of the larynx has become dry. A man who sleeps with his mouth open, until his larynx has become dry by contact with the atmosphere, is sure to snore. Sir Humphrey saw at once that, in order to cure a snorer, his larynx must be kept moistened or relaxed. He found, by a series of experiments upon a person of unusual snoring powers, that a piece of Castile soap inserted in the open mouth of the snorer effected an instant cure and warded off any further attack of snoring for at least twenty-four hours. Repeated applications of soap broke up the habit of snoring and thus effected a permanent cure. According to Sir Humphrey Davy, Castile soap, which is composed of olive oil and soda, is decomposed the moment it comes in contact with the human tongue, which has a wonderful affinity for oxygen. The olive oil, being thus set free, lubricates and relaxes the larynx, while the sodium is forcibly expelled in the shape of a strong alkaline language by the snorer, who awakens the moment the decomposition of the soap begins. It is seldom necessary to administer the Castile soap more than three or four times, and the most obstinate case of snoring known to medical men was cured with six doses. It might be remarked that almost any variety of soap can be used with benefit as a remedy for snoring Castile soap is, nevertheless, much more rapid in its action than any other variety, with the solitary exception of soft soap.

Short jackets and long redingotes of velveteen will be much worn this fall.

A change in the shape of the human foot would seem to have taken place, when it is recorded that Greek statues represent the second toe as longer than the great toe, but in the modern European foot the great toe is generally the longest.

"Father," inquired a young lad, "who wrote the new edition of the Bible?" "It is the work of a number of eminent scholars," replied the father, very much pleased that his son should show an interest in such matters; "but the old edition, such as we have on the parlor table, was written by King James."

"Consumption Cure"

would be a truthful name to give to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the most efficacious medicine yet discovered for arresting the early development of pulmonary disease. But "consumption cure" would not sufficiently indicate the scope of its influence and usefulness. In all the many diseases which spring from a derangement of the liver and blood the "Discovery" is a safe and sure specific. Of all druggists.

"The Duchess"—whose works are popular because all the world likes love stories prettily told in a playful way—is an Irish lady. Her name is Mrs. Argelles.

Rupture, Breach or Hernia

permanently cured or no pay. The worst cases *guaranteed!* Pamphlet and references, two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Oh woman! Loveliest of lovely things. First in church, first in charity and first in circulating the news. The friend of the editor, but the foe of the press.

How often is the light of the household clouded by signs of melancholy or irritability on the part of the ladies. Yet they are not to be blamed, for they are the result of ailments peculiar to that sex, which men know not of. But the cause may be removed and joy restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which, as a tonic and nervine for debilitated women, is certain safe and pleasant. It is beyond all compare the great healer of women.

The Maidens' Ball in London was very successful. Each maiden paid $25 and received thereby the privilege of inviting five gentlemen. The wall-flowers were exclusively of the male sex.

No means have been taken by the manufacturers to push the sale of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco except giving from time to time a simple statement of the facts connected with it in the public press. The large and rapidly increasing demand for it has been the result of the experience of smokers which these statements suggested. Their advice to business men is to advertise largely if they have the right article to back up the advertisement with.

Baroness Rothschild gave a ball in London recently, at which the ladies wore gowns of either gray, black or white material, the court being now in mourning. The effect, though somber, was peculiar and not without richness.

Prevention Better Than Cue.

Many of the diseases so prevalent in these days are caused by using soap containing impure and infectious matter. Avoid all risk by using PERFECTION Laundry Soap, which is absolutely pure. Ask your grocer for PERFECTION. Manufactured only by the Toronto Soap Co.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.

☞ Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont., has full staff and complete courses in Literature, Music, Fine Arts, and Commercial Science. Re-opens September 10, 1885. For 50 pp. announcement, address Principal Austin, B.D.

These evils I deserve, yet despair not of His final pardon whose ear is ever open and His eye gracious to readmit the supplicant.

A.P. 247.

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PURE BRED AYRSHIRES for sale, two cows, two yearling heifers and one bull. Write for description, price and pedigree to G. F. BAKER, Trafalgar

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Reserve Fund	1,100,000
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