HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Receipts.

COOKING FOR THE SICK. MILE PUNCH. - With one well-beaten best a teaspoonful or so of sugar. Stir mall glass of new milk and a cup of very Sweeten to the taste.

JULE JULE -Squeeze two pounds of them from the stems. Add three tablemen following ar, and when this is dismed, add one cup of cold water. Surround

Description of the stems of it ise until very cold.

TITON BROTH -Cut up a pound of lean m into small pieces and add a quart of inter. Let it simmer for three hours, and add a pinch of salt. Strain, cool remove the fat if there is any.

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PUDDING.—Take two tablespoonfuls rice or s.go and soak in warm water no hours, then drain. Stir it in a pint ilk, aid a little sugar and bake or boil

THON JELLY. - Dissolve an ounce of isinin a piat of water, add a pound of loaf and the juice and rind of two lemons. for ten minutes and strain it into a

(REAM. - Beat the yolks of four eggs. ablespoorfuls of sugar and the rind adjuice of a small lemon, ange. Add a teaspoonful of powdered to the whites of the eggs and beat un-Place the beaten yolks in a vessel not of boiling water and cook gently, mg all the time. When it thickens, stir the whites until thoroughly mixed, then Serve in small glasses.

AVADA.-Lay in a bowl two Boston or tam crackers split; sprinkle on a pinch of and cover with boiling water. Set the in a saucepan of boiling water, and let and thirty minutes, till the crackers look Slide into a not saucer without breakand eat with cream and sugar. Serve al-

W MEAL GRUEL .- Mix three tablecafuls of corn meal with a little cold er and stir it into a quart of boiling water a teaspoonful of salt. Boil one hour, BRITISH COUR in and serve.

WATER -Reast two sour apples four over them a quart of boiling water. er and let it stand for half an hour. tof washed dried apples may be used ind of the roasted apples.

Kitchen Hints.

ill show you prevent flat-irons from scorching, wipe mona cloth wet with kerosene. delicate of a lortar and point may be removed from

exportation glass with hot, sharp vinegar. Water weakens digestion and encourages a sorption of fatty and saccharine mat-

to bake pies to a fine brown, dip a clean e cloth in fresh cream, and brush light-ON Laundry 8 erer the top crust before putting into the

factured only rerybody hould live on the sunny side heir houses as much as possible, and allow A.P.2 sm's genial rays to penetrate the rooms. o not eat fruit skins or seeds. The skin u apple is as bad for your child as a bit cor kid glove would be; that of a grape HOE BLACK re indigestible than sole leather.

or mildew stains, mix together soft soap BAKER Trafales paice of a lemon. Apply to the mildewed a, and spread the garment on the grass. St. Thomas. Re a, and spread the garment on the grant. New Sarum, Ont is make linen beautifully white, prepare GENILEVE rater for washing by putting into every allons of water a large handful of powompany, 142 Full borax. Or, boil with the clothes one goonful of spirits of turpentine.

beautify the nails, hold them for fifs training she minutes in warm water. Then, while the, cut carefully. Polish them with a The of chamois skin dipped in a mixture of m very finely powdered pumice stone.

my forms of too hache may be promptmi pleasantly relieved by chewing cinna-CONSUME bark. And cotton, soaked in two parts tal, ten parts of oil of almonds and sixerop of 1683 be parts of glycerine, often allays earache. selected only is said that by the following simple keep our "I not almost instant relief of earache is afandard; and the led Put five drops of chloroform on a B. Myrtle" Paraton or wool in the bowl of a clay se there will be the then blow the vapor through the stem nd of October. the aching ear.

out to manufact age of hot sand are much better than and we know and of hot water to place in the beds of who require artificial heat. The thains hear longer than water, and thus are more comfortable "bed-felbea bottles.

the French Academy of Medicine Dr. has made a valuable communication pering the des ructive effects of the perat use of morphia on the teeth. He has hat the victims have not a sound elt after a year's addiction to this

a grains of iodine dissolved in an ounce Trentine forms a solution eminently resign in the treatment of ringworm of after the parts have been thoroughmuhed and cleaned. It is a painless apand may be employed at any age

Dere is said to be nothing better for a cut powdered resin. Pound it until fine Int in an empty, clean pepper box, with conted top, then it can be easily sifted on ent; put a soft cloth around the injured ener and wet it with cold water once in a It will prevent inflammation and

the. In many cases of bleeding at the when other remedies fail, Dr. Rush two teaspoonfuls of salt completely In the blood.

la destroy ants: Drop some quicklime on mouth of their nest, and wash it in with water; or dissolve some camphor in then mir with water, and pour into haunts; or tobacco water, which has proven satisfactory. They are averse cong scents. Camphor will prevent meeting a cupboard, or a sponge satuwith creosote. To prevent their climbtrees, place a ring of tar about the of the tree, or a circle of rag moistencreosote.

A dish familiarly known as "pepper pot," much sought for by the epicure, is made thus: Boil six pounds of tripe for one hour, then take it from the water in which it has boiled and put it into fresh water with a knuckle of veal. Let these boil for two hours, then put in some potatoes, onions, carrots, a little parsley, some celery salt or stalks of celery, and any other herb or vegetable your taste demands; plenty of salt is essential, and considerable black pepper. When the tripe is tender, cut it into small bits and put it back into the kettle. After removing the vegetables make a nice gravy. Dumplings may be served with this if you please. The best way to cook them is to steam them and then drop them into the boiling gravy just before serving. They are certain to be thoroughly cooked and be light if steamed for three-quarters of an hour.

THE LIME-KILN OLUB.

"De fust annual installment of charity circulars has arrove," said Brother Gardner as Waydown Bebee ceased his mournful cough and Pickles Smith and Whalebone Howker ended their discussion on religion. "Heah am a iercular statio' dat werry large number of pussons will need help dis winter an' axin' what sum of money dis Lime-Kiln Club will appropriate.

"It am de same ole ding dong-bell which has rung in de ears of de world since de y'ar one. De poor hev bin wi'd us fur de las' 6 000 yar s, an' charity hez bin appea!ed to ebery y'ar to help 'em. Am de poo'. as a class, any better off to day dan dey war' at de start? De mo' we give de mo' we am axed to give, untle it hez come down to de pint dat de class who am willin' to work who practice economy-who l'arn how to manage-who am determined to git ahead, hev a perpetual clog fastened to 'em in de shape of de shif less.

"Who am de shif'less man? Let us analyze him. As a boy he finds it mo' pleasant to fish, hunt an' loaf dan secure au' eddicashun or l'arn a trade. As a man dese habits stick by him. He works as a last resort. He sots up de claim dat de world owes him a libin', an' he makes de world support him. He am poo', unprincipled an' vicious. He marries de same sort of blocd an' perpetu-

"De charity of a city like Detroit pours \$ 00,000 per v'ar into de lap of idleness an' crime. It offers a premium on loaferism. It prevents stern Necessity from drivin' men an' boys to honest labor.

"Few men get ahead widout strict economy an' keerful management De rich doan' support all dese saloons an' tobacco stores an' cheap theaters. One an' all depend upon de shif'iess poo' man. He chews an' smokes an' drinks beer and goes to de circus. He frows away de money he should spend fur wood an' clothes an' rent Economy am a word he h'as only when winter comes an' his job am gone. Den he turns about an' appeals to de keerful, savin' an' industrious man, who has denied himself all luxuries, to whack up wid him. It am simply black mail on industry. It am an encouragement to vice.

"All dis I may hev told you befo', but I tell it again dat you may not forgit it De poo' man who kin prove to me dat he has labored when work was to be had—dat his shillings an' nickels hev gone fur food an' clothing-dat he want airn instead of beg. kin depend upon me fur \$2 a week all winter. Any odder pusson who axes me in de name of charity am a fraud who deserves a stone in place of bread."

NOT ALWAYS. Prof. Gumboil Smith arose to a question of privilege. The other day a white man re. ferred to him as a "coon" and "moke," and he had been severely censured by several members of the club for not resenting the insult. He would like a decision by the President.

"My dear brudder," said the President as he looked down upon him, "if it does sartin white men heaps of good to refer to cull'd men a s'coons' and 'mokes' I dunne why we should kick. It doan' spile our complexun nor make our ha'r kink any de wuss."

"I can't agree wid de President," announced the Rev. Penstock as he bobbed up. "De white man who insults me had better look out !"

"Brudder Penstock, sot down! Dar' were coons an' mokes long 'nuff afore you war' bo'n, an' some of 'em knowed fully as much as you do! De man no matter what his color, who gits his back up ebery time anybody shoots off his mouth will land up in de fool asylum afore he dies. De cha'r sustains Brudder Smith in preservin' a grin on his face when called a 'moke' and a 'coon.'

RECONSIDERED The Hon. Anxiety Smith desired to call up the case of Jack Loney, LL. D, a 'bus driver at Ann Arbor. Application for membership was made some six montas ago, but the committee reported unfavorably. Parties in Ann Arbor had informed them that Mr. Loney had purchased a liquid to straighten his hair, and intended to be of Indian descent. The committee decided that a man who would go back on his race would not enj y himself in the Lime-Kiln Club. Brother Smith now desired to state that he had run the story to the ground, and that it was a bare canard. Mr. Loney, far from wanting straight hair, was using aloes and alum water to make it kink the closer. He was a big-hearted, industrious, honest man, and it was hoped that the club would revise the action of the committee. After considerable discussion the applicant was made a member under a suspension of the rules.

A NEW CLUB. The Secretary announced a communication from Friday Alexander Webster, of Ypailanti, Mich., asking permission to organize a branch club in that city. He should be placed in warm bers he named James Embers, the Hon. Ed. branch club in that city. As charter memwith mustard added, and the legs Hewson, Judge Henry Gaines, Alexander the Great, Fatty Hawes, Edward Low and the Great, Fatty Hawes, Edward Low and and a cool apartment procured if Bob Butler. None of these parties have lifted a pullet or carried off a watermelon during the last fifteen years, and all are be-

lievers in Beecher's latest theory. The matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with leave to visit Ypsilanti on a freight train, if positively necessary, and the meeting adjourned.

"Yours is a very dangerous occupation," said the philanthropist to the policeman. "Officers are sometimes killed while in the discharge of their duty," continued the philanthropist. "Yaas," yawned the policeman, "You're not afraid of death, then?" "Certainly not; our minister says death is only a sleep, and I ain't afraid of sleep."

YOUNG FOLKS.

The Little Dog's Lesson.

He was a very small dog, and a very restless and unhappy dog, because he consider ed himself a dog of no account. He envied the dog that was covered with spots, and ran all day under a great carriage. He envied the champion fighting dog of the town, because no one dared to pick nim up by an ear or indulge in other familiarities unpleasant to a dog. And he was very je lous of the dog that wandered the streets wishout home, because that dog did not have to sub-

mit to the indignity of a weekly bath. One day when the unhappy little dog was running across the lawn in one of his most sorrowful moods, thoroughly dissatisfied with himself and the world generally, he

espied a new ornament on the grass. It was a large ball, apparently of quicksilver, and had great reflecting power; and when the dog saw himself in it he was simple electrified with surprise, for the ball magnified him into a dog of great size and dignity.

"I see," said the unhappy little dog, who was now happy, "that I am a large dog after all, and that I have been kept in ignorance of my size and strength that I might not become dangerous. I suppose it is the same with great animals. The elephant, in a l probability, thinks he is no larger than a pig, and that is what makes him so gentle and kind. The next time that cat scratches me, I shall tell the mice to come out here some moonlight night and look at themselves, and they will discover that they are as large as sheep, no doubt, and that will be an end ot Mr. Cat."

Then the little dog viewed himself with great pride and satisfaction. The silver ball did not increase his height as much as it did his breath; but it made him appear as high as a mastiff, and his muscles stood out like saplings and when he opened his mouth and saw what great teeth he had, he

remarked: "I think it a great shame that I did not know this before. Here I have been chased and wantonly bitten by little insignificant dcgs, simply because I thought myself weak aud harmiess. But now that I know I am great, I shall have a big, brave heart to correspond. And I shall not deign to netice the small pet dogs I used to play with, but shall only associate with the large ones. suppose I ought to go up the road now and have my revenge out of that bull-dog that

gave me such a thrashing the other day. So he bustled away, like a small man who has suddenly had grea ness thrust upon him, and is full of his own importance. A little way up the road he met the bull-dog. "How do you do?" said the bull-dog.

"What't the matter with you?' asked the oull-dog; "haven't you had any dioner. "Yes, and a good big one, too," replied the dog who had suddenly discovered his greatness. "You seem to be rather out of sorts,

The other bowed haughtily.

said the bull-dog. "Perhaps your digestion is not good." "I think I could digest you in a few minutes, Jack," rep'ied the warlike.

"If you are going to treat me with haughty disdain," said the bull-doz, "you should call me by my last name, which is Stilton, with the prefix of Mr.

his mouth to conceal the smile that played on his features. "What are you laughing at?" demanded

Here the warlike dog held his paw over

the bull-dog. "I was just laughing at your name, and wondering if you are a member of the great Stilton Cheese family—that was all."

"in fact, a little too much. You should have controlled your features until you got off a little way. Don't you know it is not polite to snicker right in a dog's face ?" "I don't know whether it is or not, and

don't care. I snicker whenever I please.' "Then you are no gentledog," said the bull-dog, "and I think I'll teach you such another wholesome lesson as I did when I thrashed you the other day."

"I was sick that day," relied the newmade warrior; "I had, only an hour before the fight, dined on lobster croquettes. But I am well to-day.' The details of a dog-fight are anything but

entertaining. Therefore it is but necessary to state that the dog whose greatness existed only in a lawn reflector was taught a valuable lesson. When he limped back home, all the other little dogs met him in the yard, and laughed

until they had to hold their paws against their sides. And even the old hens caught the fit, and were obliged to put their heads under their wings to conceal their mirth. And then the crest-fallen dog went down to look at himself again in the silver ball on the lawn. He was just as large as ever, but oh, how he was astonished at what he saw! He was covered with gashes, and

every gash seemed an inch wide, and every mark of his opponent's teeth seemed as large as an auger hole; for the silver ball magnified the wounds just as it did the dog. "Gracious!' said the vanquished champion, "that dog must be twice as large as he seems to be, and I am free to confess that I am about the saddest and wisest, if not the sorest, dog in this community. I shall fight no more, and I shall never again allow my.

Grandmother.

greater than any other dog."

self to be deceived into the belief that I am

I have a sunny corner in my home, One corner where the shadows never come;

For when the glowing our outside has set Grandmother's sunshine lights the corner up. Her features have the radiance of love; Her voice the peaceful cadence of the dove : Her silver hair a crown of glory shines,

Her winning way aro and all hearts entwines. The very wrinkles on her placid face Seem but to add a beautifying grace, And to enchance her beauty as forsooth Do dimples on the fair, plump cheek of youth.

The children know grandmother's corner well, And run to her their troubles all to tell. They're sure to find their clouds all scattered And hearts filled up again with sunshine bright. No clouds e'er dim grandmother's corner bright.

For she has learned full well the source of light.

She draws in cheerful patience her supply, And scatters it to every passer-by. Dear Grandmother ! would every home and heart Had such a blessing in it as thou art. Long be thy life, and lighter still thy days,
Until upon thee shall bears Heaven's period rays

ray, but not in the shade,

HERE AND THERE.

A Madrid engineer is at work on a pro ject for tunnelling from the mainland under Gibraltar and dynamiting the English garrison out of Sp in.

In a household in Buncombe county, I C., a large dish of peanuts has been placed on the dinner table for dessert every day is the year since the lady of the house took fancy to fruit thirty years back.

The deaths in Europe from small-pox are said to be 60,000 annually. The mortality is almost wholly confined to civilians, as owing to constant vaccination and revaccination the armies are almost wholly free from the disease.

According to the Lancet, the recent visit to America of Dr. Keith, who came to per form a surgical operation, is the first instance since the Declaration of Independ ance of an American having summoned medical aid from the old country.

It is said that the king of Siam has 3,000 wives, and very few members of the male sex are allowed to enter the sacred precincts where they are housed. The king seems to have less confidence in his wives than does the average husband of an opera singer.

A cheese dealer states that much of the so called English cheese is made in this country and shipped to England, whence I is returned, enhanced in value by the sea voyage. Sometimes cheeses are shipped back ward and forward two or three times, each voyage adding to the richness of their flavor The Practical Photographer suggests

that in these days of convenient photograph ing appliances, those who visit in any official capacity scenes of murder, wreck, or riot should apply the camera before anything is disturbed, as the evidence thus gained, being incontrevertible, might possess incalculable value.

After a severe illness an Engishman shaved off his whiskers and otherwise disguised himself. He then went to his doctor and said he was a brother of the sick man. who, he asserted, was now dead. He thus obtained a certificate of his own death, had his own decease registered, drew the burial money from his lodge, and decamped.

Prize fighters evidently have not yet learned the most effectual methods of reducing their weight. The British Medical Journal tells of a fat pig which was buried under the chalk cliffs of Dover for 160 days. It weighed 160 pounds when immured, and when dug out turned the scale at 40 pounds. It thus lost 120 pounds in 160 days, and came out a very clean pig.

Frau Ruete, the wife of a Hamburg merchant and sister of Sultan Said Burgash, of Zanzibar, who for more than twenty years has been a resident of Germany, lately proceeded with her children to the native country on board the German man-of-war Ehrenfels, in order to reclaim the property wrongfully witheld from her by the Sultan. It is said that Admiral Knorr has been empowered to enforce her claim.

There is a patient in a Scotch infirmary suffering from a painful disease in which every person who uses a cane is interested. It is a sore of the hand, brought on by pressure of a round-knobbed stick against the palm; and in this case it has effected the musc'es from the fingers to above the wrist. A speedy cure is not probable. The surgeons say that a stick with a handle instead of a knob on which the palm must press is the thing to carry.

A Frenchman claims to have discovered a method of preserving the body of the dead by a process of electro-plating, whereby statues of prominent p ople, "true to life, can be secured at comparatively small cost "That was enough," said the bull-dog: Just think how pretty a room would look with the dear departed all standing about in full nickle, silver and gold. Unimporant relatives, mother in-laws and such, could be done in copper-plate, which is comparatively inexpensive.

When in Norway Mr. Gladstone was much interested in the licensing system in vogue at Bergen, and requested the British vica-consul there to send him an account of its working. The public houses of that town belong to a company, which, after deducting a percentage for the use of its capital, hands over the surplus profits to the municipality in aid of local improvements. A more easy way of paying for the latter could scarcely te devised.

Dr. Livingston, in the Zambesi, describes one of the most remarkable operations on record. A native woman had an arrow-head eight inches long in her back, slanting through the left lung towards the heart. She had been shot from behind while stooping. Air was coming out through the wound, and it was not deemed advisable to attempt an operation One of her relatives, however, cut out the arrow and part of the lung, and she not only became well, but

Field Marshal Moltke, who spends his vacation at his country-sent, Creisau, devotes his time there to agriculture. takes especial pride in his magnificent park, whose beauties he is fond of pointing out to visitors. He walks regulary every day to the Kapellenberg, a neighboring hill, where his wife and sister are buried, and where he too is to find his last resting place. A marble slab already marks the spot. The burial plot is surrounded by trees planted by him-

There is now at Millwall, on the Thames, England, a small yacht, which will be propelled by electrical power. The boat is 36 feet in length by 7 feet in breadth. It is constructed of galvanized steel, lined inside with wood and lead. The accumulators are placed below the floor of the boat, so that, with the exception of a small compartment | ly, and although the balloon had drifted aft for the dynamos, the whole of the space | away from the point of starting a few turns is available for passengers. Two masts and of the crank brought it to the same spot a suit of sails are also fitted for use when required. In the course of a few days it is intended to take the yacht on a trial from Dover to Calais.

After a visit to some of the Alaska glasciers, Mr. Thomas Mechan states that beneath the Muir glacier, said to be four hundred miles long, flows a rapid torrent, which he estimates to be one hundred feet wide and four feet in average depth, and which runs summer and winter without interruption. At its termination the glacier hangs over the sea and gives off icebergs. Mr. Mechan remarks that the great ice in the large surface exposed to the wind. sheets have their lakes, rapids, waterfalls, hills, valleys; that their waterways change their courses at times through the melting. and that melting proceeds freely in the sun's

ABRIAL WAVIGATION

Juccessful Experiments in Aerostation near Pari.

The new-born science of balloon navigation has advanced another step. There is no longer room to doubt that, given or rtain favorable atmospheric conditions, balloens may be guided for a time as easily as bicycles. Krebs and Renard, the Timandier brothers, and the late Frederick Gower had all obtained partial success in steering their air ships; while a M. Clarin de la Rive, hailing from Burgundy, bas just completed an aerostat which he claims will be infinitely more manageable and practicable than any yet invented. For two days recently thousands of people congregated on the banks of the Seine at Meudon to watch the fresh trial trips made by Captain Renard and his brother from the camp of Chalais.

MASTER OF THE AIR. On the afternoon of each day their balloon rose suddenly in mid air, and, after remaining motionless for a short time, sailed off successively toward the east, west, north, and south, and finally took its course steadily toward the Point du Jour, about three miles from th starting point. Here the balloon, descending slightly, paused again; then, unresistingly obeying its steersman, it sailed back to the camp o' Chalais, where it descended. The War Office authorities, who watched the trials, seemed satisfied that the problem had been solved; but experts tell me that the cost of working Captain Renard's balloon is still prohibitive, while even at the enormous cost it cannot be controlled for a long interval of time.

BALLOON STRERING. The most recent feat in zrial navagation was performed in France on November 8, 1884, when Captains Renard and Krebs made a balloon voyage from Meudon to Bellancourt, and returned, alighting at the point from which they started in forty-five minutes. The aeronauts made a complete success in steering the balloon. This was the third attempt made by Captain Renard with his balloon steering apparatus. His second experiment was far from being satisfactory. He ascended at Meudon on September 13, expecting to go to the Champs Elysses, and was able for some seconds to sail against a strong breeze, but his attempt to rise or to return to his starting point was a failure, the propeller ceased to revolve after ten minutes, and he descended at Versailles. His first at empt was in August, 1884, when Captain Renard started from Meudon, and although the balloon moved against the wind it easily followed the course along which it was steered. It was then veered around and brought back to the point from which it started. The success of this feat created the greatest interest in all the military circles of Europe, and M. Herve Maujon brought the matter to the attention of the French Academy of Sciences. Captain Renard's balloon was cigar shaped, and pointed at each extremity-not simply underneath, as is usually the case. In the car were seats for two aeronauts, and the balloon had a directing apparatus and a rudder. The force was obtained by a series of electric accumulators of ten horse power, and the balloon was operative for four hours,

BRISSON'S FAILURE. On October 29th, 1883, an experiment took place at the Placede la Defense, Courbevoie, Paris, which comprised a sensational balloon ascent and the use of a new contrivance for ærial navagation invented by M. Brisson. The apparatus was lozengeshaped, and could be compared to the upper deck of one of the small passenger steamers which cross from Dover to Calais. It was a sort of a platform, safely surrounded by iron railings, one of which at the height of two yards served as a support for another platform, on which nine parachutes, in the shape of a cup, about 45 inches high, were placed side by side. These cupolas were supposed to reserve under their airtight domes a certain quantity of air considered to be less dense than the interior layer of air. The apparatus in its de cent w s expected to displace a volume of air equal to its proper weight, and consequently to find its support upon a layer of air more dense than that stored under the cupolas. At about 5 p, m. the balloon started, with M. Brisson's apparatus attached to it, with a sudden rush, and disappeared in less than two minutes in a thick fog. The next day one of the aeronauts reported that after leaving Courbevoie his party plunged into a thick fog, but at an altitude of 300 yards the sky was fine and bright, and the setting sun gave a brilliant light. A sudden expansion of the gas made them ascend 1,600 metres without having to throw out any ballast. Having reached that altitude a strong pull was given to the safety valve, and almost immediately the balloon descended with a certain rapidity which one of the aeronauts attempted to control in order to see whether M. Brisson's apparatus would offer any resistance, or, in other words, remain in the air by itself. The cable to which the apparatus was fixed did not even bend. and consequently the result of the experiment was entirely unsatisfactory. At about aix hundred metres' altitude the aeronaut had to regulate the descent by throwing out ballast, as he was afraid to make the land too swiftly. Finally a successful landing was made at Maladrerie of Poissy.

GRIMLEY'S ATTEMPT. In June, 1870, Professor Grimley started on a balloon voyage from Montreal for New York in the airship Canada, but he had a fearful experience, and came near losing his life. After ascending for the first few hundred feet it was found that the trip could not be made on account of the poor quality of the gas used. The wheels for steering and the rudder of the aerial car worked splendidagain. The aeronaut started at eighteen minutes to eight p. m., and landed in safety at ten p. m. in the village of St Jules, fortyfive miles distant from Montreal.

THE BALLOON FALLACY. In September, 1878, Professor C. R. Ritchell's air ship was sent up at Hartford. Conn. It consisted of a balloon above and a revolving vertical screw, worked by hand power, beneath for lifting purposes, and a horizontal screw for steering. It illustrated the balloon fallacy to a nicety. What it gained from the balloon in buoyancy it lost The balloon was made to balance exactly at the earth's surface the weight to be carried. In a four mile breeze it could be steered, but at a little increase above that force it was drifted miles to leeward.