## FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

### Watering Horses.

A writer in the *National Live Stock Journal* says that "cold water taken before eating acts as a tonic in the same manner that going from a warm room into a frosty atmosphere acts as an invigorator upon the whole system of man and beast alike." For the above reason he recommends giving horses a drink of cold water before feeding them grain, which we do not think is the usual practice among farmers. We believe that horses will eat their feed with more relish if given water first, but they should always be offered water after feeding as well. This matter of watering animals, and especially horses, is not so well understood as it should be, and there are many persons who appear to think that if a horse gets all the water he will drink at stated times during the day, it is sufficient; but horses are not always thirsty just when it is most convenient to give them a drink, and for this reason they should be allowed to choose their own time, except, perhaps, when heated through violent exercise.

### Green Rye for Milch Cows.

Mr. I. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes that he demonstrated, during several years' experience, the value of green rye for spring feed for all stock, except milch cows, having raised annually fifteen to twenty acres, and it was not until he learned the great usefulness of orchard grass for the same purpose that he abandoned the old stand-by. "Therefore," he says, "I must repeat what the united experience of the household was, that 'milch cows must be kept from the rye, as it imparts a very unpleasant flavor to the milk and butter.' There is some ground for the differing opinions. In the neighborhood of large cities winter rye is often raised for feeding milch cows in early spring, sometimes with and sometimes without any complaint of its affecting the flavor unfavorably. When growing very rank and getting a little too mature, very liberal rations of it are apt to make milk a little strong. Green oats, fodder corn, or green clover, will do the same thing when fed too freely, but do not affect the milk quite so readily, perhaps, as rye at a certain stage of maturity. Rye, when not overgrown, and fed in moderation, is estimated by the great majority of feeders as an excellent milk-producing food, and is so recommended by authorities such as Mr. Flint, in his "Milch Cows and Dairy Farming," and Prof. E. W. Stewart, in his recent work on "Feeding Animals."

*Prof. L. B. Arnold.*

### Natural and Acquired Fertility.

A soil which is naturally fertile is much more valuable to the farmer than one which is fertile only by the help of manure. The natural fertility of the soil, comparatively speaking, is a permanent quality, and can only be injured by the continuance of an exhaustive system of cropping for a long time. Acquired fertility is quite a different matter; it is due to the accumulation of manurial ingredients in the soil, which may be reduced or entirely withdrawn by cropping in a short time.

Continued cropping without manuring, results in a reduction of the store of available fertility in every soil. A soil, however, which is seen exhausted for one sort of crop may still contain an abundant food supply for a crop of another kind. Hence the wisdom of a rotation of crops, which long defers the period of exhaustion.

The more available substances are, of course, the first to become exhausted; a poor soil will wear out sooner than a rich one; a shallow one becomes exhausted sooner than a deep one, and a light soil sooner than a stiff one.

All soils have more or less of the plant food in a dormant condition, capable of gradual development. As cropping removes available plant-food from the soil it is replaced more or less rapidly by the agencies of the weather, the action of earthworms, etc. The processes of natural self-renovation are greatly accelerated by artificial means, such as tillage, drainage, and the application of manures. With a judicious system of rotation of crops and fertilizing, the active fertility of the soil may be made to reproduce itself year after year, instead of becoming exhausted, as is too often the case, after a long period of mismanagement.

Mr. Lawes, of Rothamsted, England, gives to the public the results of an experiment extending through twelve years. The two crops grown each year were wheat. The soils were similar and in the same field, the management the same in so far as culture was concerned, and the seed used the same. The only difference was, that in one case nature had been unassisted by manure, and in the other the soil each year received the fertilizers which were found to be most suitable to the crop. The result of the latter treatment was a return of three times the weight of grain and four times the weight of straw, for an expenditure of manure which left a profit of 100 per cent. on its cost.

### Household Hints.

Washing the hair twice a day with salt water will prevent its falling out.

To make the hair fluffy, wash it with a solution of borax, two ounces; one tea-spoonful of ammonia, and one pint of water.

A hall-window may be made very pretty by pasting on it stained glass paper, which can be purchased for a small sum of money and easily applied.

To clean silver, mix two tea-spoonsful of ammonia in a quart of hot soapsuds; put in the silver and wash it. Dry with a piece of white flannel.

A mother recently trimmed her baby's sacque of white flannel very prettily with the pale-blue silk lining out of one of her husband's cast-off hats.

## PAPER LUMBER.

### Imitating All Sorts of Natural Wood in Grain, Color and Solidity.

A tall, elderly man, with a round, pleasant face, took from the marble mantel of a room overlooking Printing House square, New York, a section of what appeared to be walnut board.

"This is paper lumber," he said to a *Sun* reporter. "You may not be aware that a process has been invented for utilizing paper pulp in the manufacture of a substitute for natural wood. A mill has been erected in a Western town for the purpose of manufacturing artificial lumber, and a number of capitalists have taken hold of the matter. We are thoroughly convinced of the perfect practicability of paper lumber in the manufacture of all articles at present made from wood. It is only a question of a very short time when paper lumber will come into general use. I feel confident that it will prove much cheaper than woodle pually as durable, and fully as good for ane work."

Attention was directed to several articles of cabinet ware made of the material. Two of these were ordinary parlor tables, one of which resembled the peculiar mottled appearance seen in some choice hard woods. The surface of the table was varnished and highly polished. The other table was finished in exact imitation of rosewood. A panel door was also shown, the finish resembling mahogany. A couple of ladies' work boxes, made after an elegant pattern and highly finished, were also exhibited.

"The paper board," continued the gentleman, "is susceptible of the finest polish, and will take any tint or color. The lumber is made principally of the pulp of wheat, rye, and oat straw, and other vegetable fibres, combined with chemical ingredients and cements. It is formed in layers about one-quarter of an inch in thickness, and these are pressed together by powerful machinery, and thus rendered as hard as the hardest wood, besides being much more durable. The boards are also rendered waterproof in varying degrees, according to the purpose for which they are to be used. The material is as durable as time, and can be sold at a good profit for almost half less than ordinary pine lumber. It will take any finish, and in this respect alone is equal to the finest hard wood. Moreover it can be marbleized in imitation of any kind of marble, both in respect to a high degree of polish and an exact imitation of grain. It will not warp and can be rendered perfectly waterproof if desired, thus making it suitable for the construction of burial caskets. It makes just as solid a surface as any wood, and may be made of the hardness of stone. As a substitute for wood in the construction of buildings it possesses qualities of perfect adaptation. It will make the finest material in the world for roofing, not excepting slate or iron. It can be sawed, split, or planed, and boards made of it are perfectly smooth and flat from end to end on both sides, without any knots, cracks, or blemishes of any kind commonly met with in wood."

"Do you think that the supply of paper stock is sufficient to permit the general use of paper lumber as a substitute for wood?"

"Why not? The production of straw alone is sufficient. It takes 100 years to grow 20,000 feet of natural lumber on an acre of ground. This is according to official statistics. On the other hand an acre of ground will produce every year straw enough to make 2000 feet of artificial lumber, and hence in a hundred years it will produce 200,000 feet—ten times as much as the quantity of natural lumber."

### To Frighten Birds.

In Cochin China, says a writer, birds are frightened away from grain fields and fruit trees, and foxes from poultry houses, by the following devise:—"Old bottles are taken, the mouths corked, through the cork a thread is passed with its end hanging down, where a small piece of board, slate or any other object presenting surface to the wind, is attached. At the height of the thickest part of the bottle a nail is fixed in a way that the thread agitated by the wind makes the nail beat against the bottle like sounding a bell. After preparing a number of bottles in this way strong wooden rods are placed in the soil, and on their top those bottles are put by means of a string fastened at the neck of the bottle. The arrangement then is in a position similar to a fishing-rod placed in the ground, on which the fish caught would be the piece of slate, while the cork would be the bottle. Where there are trees the scare-crow may be suspended on slender branches, sometimes on lower and again at other times on higher ones. When the bottles are unlike in size and shape the concert of sounds on them is often a very pleasing one."

## OUR FAIR NEIGHBORS.

### How Mexican Girls are Trained in Schools of Arts and Trades.

Clara Bridgeman, in a letter from Mexico to the New Orleans *Times*, writes enthusiastically of the School of Art and Trades for Women, established there some years ago by President Juarez.

As it is, however, Mexico could not furnish a more interesting and attractive sight than this school when it is in operation with all the workshops crowded with busy students and such a hum and stir of bustling activity that one is irresistibly reminded of a vast beehive. There are troops of dark-eyed maidens on every side cheerfully engaged in all manner of occupations, and one hardly knows which to admire most, the deftness with which they perform their various tasks or the exquisite neatness of their appearance, with faces and clothes spotlessly clean, hair smoothly braided, and all with long holland aprons that give them a particularly tidy look. The school numbers about 365 regular attendants, varying in age from girls of 12 up to women of middle age. The government not only gives them every variety of instruction free of charge, but likewise provides all the materials and apparatus for work, two substantial meals each day, and the linen aprons. Moreover it allows them to dispose of what they make and for that purpose a pretty little store is attached to the school building, where all such articles may be exposed for sale. Further assistance is furnished by government officials who give orders for upholstery, bookbinding, and also clothing for the various charitable institutions of the city. Several hours in the morning are devoted to the primary branches of a good Spanish education as well as book-keeping, and the rest of the day is passed in learning the trades appropriate to the different classes. On the ground floor are the workshops or "talleres," all largely attended by students who seem deeply interested in their various labors. In one room you will find a crowd of workers busily engaged in upholstering furniture; in another a multitude of delicate hands are modeling and gilding, while in a third one is surprised to see the skill with which these Mexican girls can bind books. One large department is set aside for the manufacture of artificial flowers, in which the scholars are particularly expert, and they are sure of finding ready sale for these beautiful specimens of their handiwork. The printing-room is well stocked with all appliances of the art, and although the class at present is small, the work is done very satisfactory, and proves beyond a doubt that woman is eminently qualified for this employment. A newspaper is published by the students—a small weekly of four sheets—which bears the appropriate title of "La Mujer." On the second floor are the apartments for sewing and fancy work, and these contain a large number of machines, looms, and instruments for making all manner of trimmings, fringes, cords, and tassels, and the like. Some of the embroidery and "mailla" is beautiful beyond description, for the Mexicans are unrivaled in this branch of needle-work, and their dainty fingers seem specially adapted to all that requires delicate handling. In the meantime the higher arts are not neglected; the school has several good pianos, and both vocal and instrumental music are taught, while such as evince talent for drawing or painting are sent to the academy of San Carlos, near by. When one considers that these advantages are all enjoyed without the slightest expense to the poor students; that, moreover, they are partly supported and aided in every possible way in their efforts to be independent and self-helpful, one cannot refrain from paying a tribute of heartfelt admiration to the government which shows so paternal an interest in the welfare of its daughters, and makes such generous efforts to fit them for a career of usefulness. Nor are these efforts confined to the capital. Similar institutions exist in other cities of the republic, and in almost every direction the prospects for the future improvement and education of women are most encouraging. In Guadalajara, connected with the Hospicio, there is a school of arts and trades, where women are taught printing, photography, lithography, stenography, tailoring, shoemaking, stocking and cloth weaving.

### A Business Melody.

There was a man in our town, and he was wondrous wise, for when he marked his prices down he then did advertise.

And when he saw his trade increase, with all his might and main, he marked still lower every price and advertised again.

And when he advertised again his rivals stamped and tore, to see folks rush with might and main to patronize his store.

And while they sat in solitude and saw him custom win, that man behind the counter stood and raked the shekels in.

And when he raked the shekels in, and saw his fortune rising, he took a goodly lot of tin and kept on advertising.

Each day a generous sum he'd sink, and demonstrate full plain, the more one pays for printer's ink the greater is his gain.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Seventeen United States senators are worth in the aggregate $55,000,000. They come high, but we must have them. Mr. Bayard of Delaware is at the foot, and is worth only $100,000, while at the head stands Mr. Fair of Nevada, worth $18,000,000.

William and Mary College, of Virginia, has closed its doors, having but one student at the beginning of this school year. Next to Harvard, this was the oldest college in America, having been founded in 1693, and was the only one that received a royal charter. Among the most eminent men educated in its halls were Washington, Marshall, Randolph, Tyler, Breckinridge, and General Scott.

The melancholy suicide of a New-Yorker in Philadelphia recently points its own moral. It seems that he was addicted to gambling and for a time was unusually lucky. But he was fleeced by sharpers who were sharper than himself; his enormous winnings went first, then his private fortune. He resolved to make one desperate attempt to retrieve his losses; but his "luck" had changed, and a pistol-bullet ended his life.

Lord Ripon, the present governor-general of India, is perfecting a scheme to introduce local self-government among the cities and large towns in that country, on the plan that American towns govern their affairs. Councilors are to be elected by the people, with full powers to do almost everything but impose taxes or perform judicial functions. Should the experiment prove satisfactory, the India legislature will also be made elective.

Medical men have for some time arrived at the conclusion that consumption is infectious. The matter has been taken up in a very practical way in the German army, in which the disease is stated to be very prevalent. All soldiers suffering from it are isolated, and, to prevent any possible infection, on no account are they to be allowed to associate with patients suffering from pneumonia or acute bronchitis, while special means are to be taken for the disinfection of the *sputa* in infectious cases.

When Congressman William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, was a young man, he and Representative Randall's father were one day talking together with an eminent doctor in Paris. Health was the topic of conversation, and, "Young man," said the doctor to Mr. Kelley, "if you will make it a rule never to get exhausted so long as a part of the day remains in which you have anything to do, you will live to be as old as I am." "I followed the advice," said Judge Kelley to a Cleveland *Leader* correspondent, "as far as I could, and I have already lived to be older than either the gray-haired doctor or 'Sam' Randall's father."

One of the defunct industries of Detroit is the manufacture of dog oil, which, it is only fair to say, never reached colossal proportions. It was made by a man named Blakely, under arrangement with the guardians of the dog pound, and was purchased chiefly by veterinary surgeons, who used it in the compounding of a liniment. But three dollars a gallon was all that they would pay for it, and at that price the business did not prosper. It might be supposed that the dogs of Detroit might breathe freer now that this enterprise has collapsed, but in reality it makes little difference to them, for they were always drowned before their surrender to Mr. Blakely.

The London *Times* finds that the number of watches manufactured in England is yearly becoming less and less, and traces the cause of the decline to the use of new ideas and inventions by workmen both in America and Switzerland. "In America," it says, "everything is done on a large scale, while we still stick to the methods of our forefathers. Here, the different parts of a watch are made in different shops or in different portions of the country, and trotted about from one to the other. In America, a complete watch is made in one building. One American house alone made 201,000 watches last year, while our total production was not more than 175,000."

There seems to be little doubt that the germ of yellow fever has been discovered at Rio Janeiro by Dr. Domingos Friere. The British foreign office has sent out a paper on the subject. It comprises the report that the microbes of yellow fever have been taken from earth, propagated apart from any living subject, and then made to reproduce themselves in guinea pigs. The doctor goes on to say that the discovery of a preventive is not impossible, and that some encouraging results in this direction have already been obtained by him, he having succeeded in attenuating the microbes by a method of his own. Two guinea pigs were vaccinated with the culture of those organisms, and although their temperature rose, they resisted the innoculation.

He who betrays another's secrets because he has quarreled with him was never worth the sacred name of friend; a breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach on the other.

### Looking Out the Back Door.

A friend of ours wished to hire a farmer for a wealthy neighbor, and we mentioned one who was wanting an engagement. Knowing that our friend had been to see this farmer, we asked the result. His reply was, in substance,—

"Yes, I went there; I went around to the back door and came away, knowing that he would not suit."

The front doors of many farm-houses are rarely opened. The back door is in constant use. One need not go far in any locality, to find the outlet of the kitchen sink ending in a sort of ditch, which is supposed to carry off the waste water, but which only allows it to soak away and saturate the ground near the back of the house. The seldom used front door is opened when a small coffin is to be taken out. The minister speaks of "the mysterious dispensations of Providence." They are not all mysterious. Bad sink drains at the back of the house are sure to bring typhoid fever and other sickness. Let the back door surrounding be looked to. If nothing better can be done, carry the kitchen wastes to a cesspool a distance from the house, where they can soak away far below the surface. Prohibit all throwing out of slops at the back door. The ground soon becomes charged with matters that ferment and breed disease. Where pigs are kept—and that includes every farm—there should be a pail to receive all animal and vegetable matter and daily emptied. Nothing of the kind should be thrown out at the back of the house. Where there is such a disease-breeding sink spout as we have mentioned, let provisions be at once made to carry off the water to a cesspool, and cover up the saturated ground with dry earth. Let the back yard to the house always be kept scrupulously clean.

### Uncle Sam's Navy

In a communication published in the *Army and Navy Journal*, Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., states that the consultations of eminent naval and other surgeons, respecting his rheumatic attack, failed to afford him the slightest relief. By advice of Dr. Hoyle he used St. Jacobs Oil, which wrought a complete and, as he says, wonderful cure. John Carr Moody, Esq., lawyer at Vallejo, Cal., was likewise cured of a severe joint trouble.

Wide awake—the summer flea.

### POVERTY AND DISTRESS.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed dyscrasia in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

Conkling, Blaine and Don Cameron have all, recently, been elected—grandfathers.

As a tonic and nervine for debilitated woman nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

It is only after a ripe experience that a play-writer can produce a mellow drama.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

A mutual admiration society—A handsome preacher and a congregation of women.

Pimples, pustules, and all skin disorders are cured by using *Samaritan Nervine*.

Ernest Reese, of Hannibal, Mo., says "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of sick headache."

### ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to men, young or old, who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Wouldst see blithe looks, fresh cheeks begone,
Aye, wouldst see December smile?
Wouldst see locks of new raven hue?
Carboline makes the hair to grow
On the baldest of heads.

Nothing is uglier than crooked boots; straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners.

Why don't you use St. Patrick's Salve? Try it. Use it. 25c. at all druggists.

For nausea, dizziness and sick headache, Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has no equal.

PUREST AND BEST COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Mr. L. Ray, 44 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, says Dr. Elmore's R.-G. saved his life; four large bottles cured his dyspepsia, kidney and liver diseases, which six doctors had failed to help, and of which he expected to die soon.

### His Son's Advice.

I have been troubled for over twelve years with a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, which the doctors said was diabetes. I could not at times stand up, and would have to continually use the urinal both day and night with intense pains in my back and sides; there was brick dust deposits in my water; could not rest well or be easily in bed in any posture. I was at that time employed by the Maine Central Railroad, and had to give up work for a time. Fearing that it would sooner or later turn to that dreaded Bright's disease, I called in my son in Lewiston, who is in the drug business, and after consulting with him as to my case, he advised me to use Hunt's Remedy, as he knew of so many successful cures that it had made in Lewiston and vicinity. I at once commenced using it, and began to improve. I had less pain in my back and sides, my water was passed naturally with less color and no pain, and after using several bottles found that my pains were all gone and the weakness of the kidneys and bladder were cured, and I have no trouble with them now, and I can attend to my business; and for one of my years I am enjoying good health, and thanks to Hunt's Remedy for it, and I consider it a duty and pleasure to recommend so good a medicine as Hunt's Remedy, and I have taken pains to recommend it to others in this vicinity.

You are at liberty to publish this acknowledgment, hoping it may be the means of helping suffering humanity.

E. B. CLARK, Furniture Dealer,
Formerly with Maine Central Railroad.
Newport, Me., May 17, 1883.

### The Doctor's Indorsement.

Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio, send the subjoined professional indorsement: I have prescribed Dr. Wm Hall's Balsam for the Lungs in a great number of cases, and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed consumption—cold night sweats, hectic fever, harrassing cough, etc. He commenced immediately to get better, and was soon restored to his usual health. I found Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs the most valuable expectorant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds.

## A TERRIBLE PROPHECY.

### The Red Sunsets, Cyclones and Earthquakes Foretelling Coming Disasters—How to Meet It.

The recent mysterious appearances following sunset and preceding sunrise have attracted wide attention from students of the skies and the people generally. During the days of recent weeks the sun seems to have been obscured by a thin veil of a dull leden hue which, as the sun receded toward the horizon, became more luminous, then yellow, then orange, then red, and, as night settled down upon the earth, a dull purple. At first it was thought these appearances were ordinary sunset reflections of light, but it is now pretty certain that they are either the misty substance of the tail of some unseen comet, in which the earth is enveloped, or a surrounding stratum of world dust or very small meteors. Professor Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, Phelps, New York, has turned his telescope upon these objects and discovered what he thinks are myriads of telescopic meteors. If it is minor, unized world dust, or decomposed vapors, as the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., remarks: "How is this matter to be disposed of? Will it settle and form a deposit upon the earth, or remain a partial opaque shell about the earth to cut off a portion of the sun's light upon it?"

Whatever the mystery is, there is no denying that some very strange forces are at work in the upper airs. The terrible tornadoes and cyclones which have swept our own country, and the fearful volcanic and earthquakes which have destroyed so many cities and thousands of people—the tidal waves which mysteriously rise and fall on coasts heretofore unvexed by them—the tremendous activity which is evident in the sun by the unusual revelation of enormous spots upon its surface—all indicate unusual energy in the material bodies.

These circumstances recall Professor Grimke's prophecies, that from 1881 to 1887, the passage of the five great planets—Mars, Neptune, Saturn, Uranus and Saturn—around the sun would produce strange and wonderful phenomena. He says: "The waters of the earth will become more or less poisonous. The air will be filled with poisonous odors. Ancient races will disappear from the earth." He attempts to prove his prophecy by the fact that in 1857, when Mars and Saturn make their passage around the sun conjointly, great destruction and mortality visited all parts of the globe. He also found the same conditions previous to the passages of the planets, and argues that these conjunctions always produce epidemics and destructive diseases which will be the result of the most eminent physicians, that the poor will die by thousands, the weak and intemperate falling first, those whose blood has been impoverished by excess of work or dissipation next, and only those who are in comparative vigor shall escape to enjoy the era of renewed activity and prosperity which will follow the period of destruction.

Inasmuch as the entire world seems subject to the sway of the heavenly bodies no part of the earth, he thinks, can escape scourging. He even predicts that America will lose over ten millions of people, that the farmers will be stricken with fear and cease to till the soil, that famine will make human misery more wretched. That hundreds will flee to overcrowded cities for aid in vain. That sudden changes in certain currents, temperature and surroundings will entirely transform the face of nature and the mode of existence, that the air will be so foul with malaria and other noxious gases, that those who survive will be troubled with disorders of the digestive organs, that many who escape other ills will bloat with dropsy and suddenly pass away, while others will grow thin and drag out an aimless existence in miserable misery for weeks. Neuralgic pains in different parts of the body will torture them. They will easily tire and become despondent. A tonic, but nothing will be succeeded by chilly sensations, while exhaustions and dread of impending evil will paralyze a effort. The birds in the air, the beasts of the field and even the fish of the sea will become diseased, poisoning the air and poisoning the waters of the globe. We are told on the other hand that those who shall pass through this period of trial will have larger enjoyment of life and health. The earth will yield more abundantly than ever before. The animal kingdom will be more prolific and life prolonged very naturally. This prediction of Professor Grimke may be wrong to the healthy electric and magnetic influence that will prevail throughout the heavens. It would perhaps seem that the great princes of the sun and the great planets are too vast to be affected by any such trifling influence as that of the earth. Yet, on the other hand, it is a well established fact that the moon does exert a powerful influence upon the tides of the ocean, causing them to rise and fall twice every day. Why, then, should not the great planets, which are so much more powerful than our moon, exert a powerful influence upon the tides of the atmosphere? Why