

## THE WOOD GIANT

From Alton Bay to Sandwich Dome,  
From Mad to Spec river,  
For patriarchs of the primal wood,  
We sought with vain endeavor.

And then we said: "The giants old  
Are lost beyond retrieval,  
This flamy growth the axe has spared  
Is not the wood primeval.

"Look where we will, o'er vale and hill,  
How idle are your searches,  
For broad grithed maples, wide limbed oaks,  
Centennial pines and birches!

"Their tortured limbs the axe and saw  
Have changed to beams and trestles;  
They rest in walls, they float on seas,  
They rot in sunken vessels.

"This shorn and wasted mountain land  
Of underbrush and boulder—  
Who thinks to see its full-grown tree  
Must live a century older."

At last to us a woodland path,  
To open sunset leading,  
Revealed the Anakin of places,  
Our wildest wish exceeding.

Alone, the level sun before,  
Below, the lake's green islands,  
Beyond, in misty distance dim,  
The rugged Northern Higulanda.

Dark Titan on his Sunset Hill,  
Of time and change defiant!  
How dwarfed the common woodland seem-  
ed, Before the old time giant.

What marvel that in simpler days  
Of the world's early childhood,  
Men crowned with garlands, gift and praise  
Some monarch of the wild wood.

That Tyrian maids with flower and song  
Danced through the hill grove's spaces,  
And hoary-bearded Druids found  
In woods their holy places!

With somewhat of that Pagan awe  
With Christian reverence blending,  
We saw our pine trees' mighty arms  
Above our heads extending.

We heard his needles' mystic rune,  
Now rising and now dying,  
Assert Duden's priestess heard  
The oak leaves prophesying.

Was it the half-conscious moan  
Of one apart and musing,  
The weariness of unshared power,  
The loneliness of greatness?

O dawn and sunsets, lend to him  
Your beauty and your wonder,  
Blythe sparrow, sing your summer song  
His solemn shadow under.

Play lightly on his slender keys,  
O wind of summer, waking  
For hills like these, the sound of seas  
On far-off beaches breaking!

And let the eagle and the crow  
Rest on his still green branches,  
When winds shake down his winter snow  
In silver avalanches.

The brave are braver for their cheer,  
The strongest need assurance,  
The sigh of longing makes not less  
The lesson of endurance.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

## SOME CURIOSITIES OF RAINFALL.

Here in Canada we have no particular extremes of wet and dry as in the tropical regions, and the same attention is not paid to the rain gauge as in such countries as dear old England, green Erin, or the west of Scotland, where it rains always except when it "snows." The rain "faileth on the just and the unjust" alike, but if we are to judge by the very uneven distribution of "the gentle rain from Heaven" we should say there were some very just, and some extremely unjust folk on the face of our globe. For instance: on the Guano Islands, off the coast of South America, they do not know what rain is, while in some other favored regions they have a trifle of two or three feet of rainfall in as many hours. The rainfall of a country depends much on the prevailing wind, its permanence, temperature, and the elevation and character of the district over which it passes. High mountain ranges have a great deal to say to the matter, as they intercept a great deal, and in some particular cases, nearly all of the aqueous vapors with

which the atmosphere becomes charged in its passage over the ocean, which of course is the chief source from which the great supply of moisture is derived. These mountains catch the rain clouds and cause the moisture to be deposited on the windward side, while the leeward receives little or none.

Intensely heated plains, by elevating the temperature of the winds passing over them, even though saturated with moisture on their arrival, greatly tend to prevent precipitation. Thus we see the deserts of Sahara, Egypt, Arabia, and immense tracts in Central Asia, nothing but arid wastes. The great Table Lands of Tibet and Mexico, parts of California, and what is known as the American desert, are all comparatively rainless districts. The greatest known rainfall occurs in some parts of India. On the western slopes of the Ghats the average fall for a period of forty years was 275 inches. A. Cherrphonji, on the Garrow Mountains, the annual rainfall averages 550 inches, which is about the entire quantity that they get at Alexandria, in Egypt, in a century. Hooker, the naturalist, observed in some of the valleys of the Himalayas, a fall of 470 inches in seven months, and 30 inches on one occasion in four hours, which equaled the annual rainfall of France. At Knaia, in the month of August, 1811, we are told that 204 inches fell, 30 inches falling daily for two successive days! They must be preternaturally "just" in that part, if the rainfall be any criterion.

Latitude exercises a great effect on rainfall. Humboldt estimates the average fall at the equator at 96 inches; at lat. 19°, 80 inches; at 45°, 29 inches, and at 60°, 17 inches. The average for some parts of the United States are:— Brunswick, Me., 44.68 inches; Burlington, Vt., 34.15 inches; New York, 43.24 inches; San Francisco, 19.56 inches; San Diego, Cal., 9.16, and Fort Garland, Co., 6.11 inches.

The lowest monthly rainfall in England in 1884 was in August, 0.67 inches, and the highest in June, 2.24 inches.

An inch of rain means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet—100 tons up in an acre. For snowfall the record of the year 1827 has not yet been broken. In that year on the 16th and 17th of February the fall in the neighborhood of Montreal was between 60 and 70 inches, converted into water, however, this light, dry snow would not represent much.

## AN INDIAN SHOW FOR GERMANY.

Professor Jacobson and his brother departed on the "Olympian" on route to Berlin. They were accompanied by nine Indians from the west coast of the Bella Bella tribe, intended for exhibition at the Royal Museum at Berlin. If the Indians could conceive the amount of land and water they must travel over before reaching Germany, the strange sight of the great cities, and hundreds of novelties to them, it would appear a great curiosity and it would be hard to prevail upon them to forsake their primitive existence and manners. Each of these Indians receives \$20 a month and all expenses during their absence, including transportation both ways. They will be quite civilized when they return a year hence. The Professor carried several tons of curios with him, which cost over \$1000. He has purchased and shipped from this coast in all about \$16,000 worth of Indian curios. —Victoria, B. C., Colonist.

## JUST A TRIFLE TOO CAUTIOUS.

It is still advisable for people who are camping out to keep a sharp look out and make sure of the character of nocturnal visitors, especially before using the rifle. It is well to be cautious, but not hasty. A case in point occurred near town the other night which resulted unfortunately for one of our neighbors. He had just bought a horse and taken it to his hay camp. In the stillness of the night he heard a suspicious noise, and peering cautiously under the edge of the tent he saw in the starlight what he declared to be an Indian. Knowing that safety lay on the side of the one who got the drop on the other, our agricultural friend fired at the midnight disturber of his peace and cautiously withdrew to the safety of his tent to await the result. No further noise broke the stillness of the night,

and when the return of daylight enabled him to see, he found that his aim had been true—the well directed bullet had done its deadly work, for there stiff in death and wet with the morning dew, lay the body of his new-bought horse. —Saskatchewan Herald

"I Don't want Relief But Cure," is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sizer's Catarrh Remedy? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Majesty the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness.

This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies in the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS in MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DESIGNS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her pre-eminence before the world.

Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order,  
JOHN LOWE,  
Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.  
Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885. 3w3

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## Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

(WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.)

Toronto 10th August, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain territory on the North Shore of Lake Huron will be offered for sale by Public Auction, as timber berths, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, on Thursday the Twenty-second Day of October next, at one o'clock p. m.

R. PARDEE,  
Commissioner.

NOTE.—Particulars as to locality and description of limits, area, etc., and terms and condition of sale, will be furnished on application personally, or by letter to the Department of Crown Lands, where also maps of the territory can be obtained.

No unauthorized Advertisement of the above will be paid for. 4L17

## Johnston's Fluid Beef



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