not satisfy myself whether the music was in the air or in my own brain. I thought of the pine forest, which was not far off, but the tone was not harp-like, and there was not a breath of wind. Then it swelled and approached, and then it seemed to be miles away in a moment, and again it moaned as if under my very feet. It was in fact almost under my feet It was the voice of the winds imprisoned under the pall of ice suddenly cast over them by the peremptory power of the frost. Nobody there had made air-holes, for the place was a wilderness; and there was no escape for the winds, which must moan on till the spring warmth should release them They were fastened down in silence; but they would come out with an explosion when, in some still night, after a warm spring day, the ice would blow up, and make a crash and a racket from shore to shore. So I was told at my host's that evening, where I arrived with something of the sensation of a haunted man. It had been some time before the true idea struck me, and meanwhile the rising and falling moan made my very heart thrill again.—*Once a Week.*

An Interesting Experiment.—Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven and afterward put into a large earthenware vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain-water, and a willow-tree, weighing five pounds, was placed therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered with rain-water, or pure water. The willow grew and flourished, and to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth, or dust blown into it by the wind, it was covered with a small metal plate, perforated with a great number of small holes, suitable for the free admission of air only. After growing in the earth for five years, the willow-tree was removed, and found to weigh 169 pounds and about three ounces. The leaves which fell from the tree every Autumn were not included in this weight. The earth was then removed from the vessel, again dried in the oven, and afterward weighed; it was afterward discovered to have lost only about two ounces of its original weight; thus 164 pounds of lignum or woody fiber, bark, roots, etc., were certainly produced, but from what source? —*Griffith's Chemistry of the Seasons.*

To Cure Diptheria.—A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diptheria, informs us that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief: take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, our informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

The Beech Tree.—The beech tree is said to be a non-conductor of lightning. So notorious is the fact, that the Indians whenever the sky wears the appearance of a thunder-storm leave their pursuits and take refuge under the nearest beech tree. In Tennessee the people consider it a complete protection. Dr. Beeton in a letter to Dr. Mitchell, states that the beech tree is never known to be struck by atmospheric electricity, while other trees are often shattered into splinters —May not a knowledge of this afford protection to many when exposed?

A Remedy for Sea Sickness.—In ordinary cases, if in dread of sea-sickness, lie down on the back at least a quarter of an hour before the vessel starts. No position but that of recumbency on the back will do. Let head, body, and back, become, as it were, part of the vessel, participating in its motion without muscular effort. This precaution is often of itself sufficient. It will be of little use to assume this position after the sickness has commenced It must be beforehand. Travellers may like to test this counsel If the result should not be successful, anyhow, the advice will all the same have come to them without fee. —*Dr. Corrigan's Ten Days in Athens.*