## SKILFUL SPIDERS.

Making Balloons and Sailing in the Air. At the Spring Garden Institute recently the Rev. Henry C. McCook succeeded convincing an audience of five hundred people, mostly young boys and girls, that the spider, so far from being horrid or detestable, is one of the most beutiful creatures and the truest philanthropist of the animal world. If it were not for the spider, the lecturer said, the butterflies and other insects that everybody think beautiful would take posse sion of the earth so completely that mankind would be almost if not quite extirminated. Everywhere a spider is stationed to reduce our enemies, and yet we despise him. Te illustrate the beauties of the

spiders and the wonderful skill of their works Dr. McCook made use of a series of colored drawings, made by himself from nature. In many of these the habitations of the little animals were seen in the midst of roses and other flowers. The particulars of the habits of all the varieties described were gained by the personal observations of the lecturer, and some of his facts are entirely new to science. Owing to the character of his audience he did not give the scientific names, and there are no popular names among spiders. Most of the spider-webs are spun in

circles upon threads radiating from a small central opening, but there are square, triangular and many other forms. gard the maxim concerning the differ-The webs are usually swung vertically, but some are horizontal and some at various angles. There is one species of spider that sails in a balloon of his own making. Sitting on the top of a blade of grass, head down, be unwinds from the spinning apparatus in his tail a gossamer thread that floats in the air high above him. Presently he unwinds another thread, and so on, until he has enough threads flying to lift his weight off, to lodge probably at the

## TOP OF A HIGH TREE.

The ground spiders are called wolves and roam about for their prey. Some of them build a nest of grass lined with silk, that does not look unlike a very small bird's nest. Others burrow in the ground, lining their tube richly with silk and plush. One of these is called the turret spider. He burrows to the depth of about a foot and a half, and above the surface of the ground constructs a turret of bits of wood and silk, that looks very much like a miniature mud chimney. On top of this structure he awaits his prey. Beetles are at-tracted to it by curiosity and fall easy victims. Another burrowing spider closes his tube at night with a nicelyhinged trap-door and goes forth to seek his prey. He selects a suitable spot and smears it with a sort of lime that holds every small insect that happens to step upon it A part of the lecture was devoted to

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the cocoons, or egg nests, that nearly all spiders make. Some of these are exceedingly ingenious and pretty, and the devices for suspending them are as varied as are the designs of the trap-web. One of the commonest of spiders in this neighborhood carries her cocoon of eggs suspended to her abdomen until her young are hatched out. Immediately k, to the numt upon her ba

ber of a hundred usually, and thus they

are carried with her wherever she goes. When threatened by an enemy she acts

like a mother partridge, feigning distress or fighting, as appears best. In the

or lighting, as appears best. In the meantime the young ones run and hide. All danger past they are brought back, not by a call, but by the thread that each has spun as he ran. At the close of the lecture Dr. Mc-Cook was much anylanded and a sum

Cook was much applauded, and a num-ber of children crowded about him to ask further particulars about some of

the spiders most commonly seen here .--

Segar in Lumps.

In answer to a correspondent who asks the difference between the sugar

which is sold in apparently smooth-cut

lumps and other white sugar, the lumps of which are somewhat rough on their

surface, the New York Sun says: The difference is considerable, and the lat-

ter, which is pure loaf sugar cut into lumps, always commands a higher price in the wholesale market, and cannot be

adulterated. It is called in the market "cut-loaf." The former quality of sugar is what is known as "cubes." The cut-loaf sugar is made in lumps of fifty pounds out of cane sugar, then

sawed into slabs, and these slabs are

partly cut through and partly broken. It is easy to distinguish the marks of cutting and breaking on each lump. The cube sugar is made of soft sugar

and pressed in moulds, which gives the smooth appearance. The cut-loaf will

keep in shape in any climate, and is suitable for shipment. The cube sugar

will sometimes on a sea voyage resume the consistency of the soft sugar, and the change of form is due to adultera-

The safest sugar for anyone to buy is

pure loaf sugar, and it is much sweeter than any other. The principal substance

used in adulterating sugar is glucose, which is sugar made from various ve-

getable substances, chiefly grain. While

getable substances, chiefly grain. While glucose is sweet, it is easily detected by the expert because it is not so sweet as cane sugar. It is, nevertheless, very extensively used to adulterate cane sugar and produce the cheap sugars which are sold in the market. Reput-able dealers sell it as glucose, but there

A Badge of Mourning.

"Yes," responded the proprietor, with considerable feeling, "Brown was a good printer; I fear it will be hard to fill his

"I suppose we ought to attach some

"I suppose we ought to attach some thing to the door in the shape of a badge of mourning for a little while," suggest-ed the editor. "I know just the thing." "What is it ?" asked the proprietor.

"One of the composing room towels." -Philadelphia Call.

Knew the Anthor.

A lawyer pleading before Sir J. Byles, recently deceased, said : "I would re-

produce grains, like cane.

Philadelphia Times.

Over-Zealous Reformers. A Food Reform Society in London has tely undertaken to demonstrate the superiority of a purely vegetable diet hold important positions. A supper was given to 150 persons, most of whom belonged to the the working classes, and the bill of fare consisted of Scotch broth with slices of whole meal or Graham broad, green-pea pie with potatoes the pie-crust being made with cotton-seed oil, and a dessert of sweetened emolina or farina pudding with stewed prunes. The feast of reason that fol-lowed this auchorites' banquet was made up of several courses of speeches,

beginning with a description of the me-thods of cooking followed in the preparation of the meal, with other practical details. To these succeeded hymns of praise to the society and the system to which it was devoted, with a fair pro-portion of self and mutual congratulations, all in the conventional fashion. There is no doubt that the reform in eating which Graham started some fifty

years ago, and which has since been de-veloped with more or less success at divers times and in sundry places, is necossary, and that, owing to the persistorts of the "reformers," many palatable as well as wholesome additions have been made to the forms of our daily bread. But the error which the

gard the maxim concerning the differ-ences in the nature of men-" what's one man's meat is another man's poi son." To take an extreme case, what effect would be produced on the physique of the Laplander were he to sub-stitute oatmeal for his beloved blubber? Natural instincts, and the teachings o Nature by the examples which she sets before us in the eating habits of other nimals-gramnivorous, carnivorous o -should not be entirely set mnivorou aside at the bidding of theorists, among whom a moral myopia seems always prevalent. The Spanish peasant is content with a meal of coarse crusts and

nions, and, what is more to the point, he thrives on these visuals. But it does not follow that the Cape Horn sailor can safely adopt the same diet. A larger use of farinaceous food is

however, possible in the United States than in any other country, the varied natural conditions of climate and soil permitting the cultivation of more vaieties of fruit and vegetables than are known elsewhere. But note that it is to cultivation that we are indebted for the unlimited assortment of products of field and orchard which is offered here. Now systematic cultivation is an out rowth of civilization, and is, therefore rtificial. So, too, is the actual cooking of the viands to which the vegetarian yould limit mankind. Consequently he eating of a johnny cake is as much to be deplored on natural principles, as is the consumption of a boiled lobster, auce mayonnaise, or a fillet of beef, aua

While in this alimentary vein it may be well to note that cotton seed oil was used in the preparation of the London supper. As that article is largely used in the manufacture of what is sold as olive oil, and with no injurious effects so far as is known, why not save time, trouble and money by using it, without rouble and money by using it withou

items of cost?-Boston Transcript.

Do You See That Dollar ?

lse. He hunted up new dishes,

The Biter Bit.

ion it occurred to him that his ward

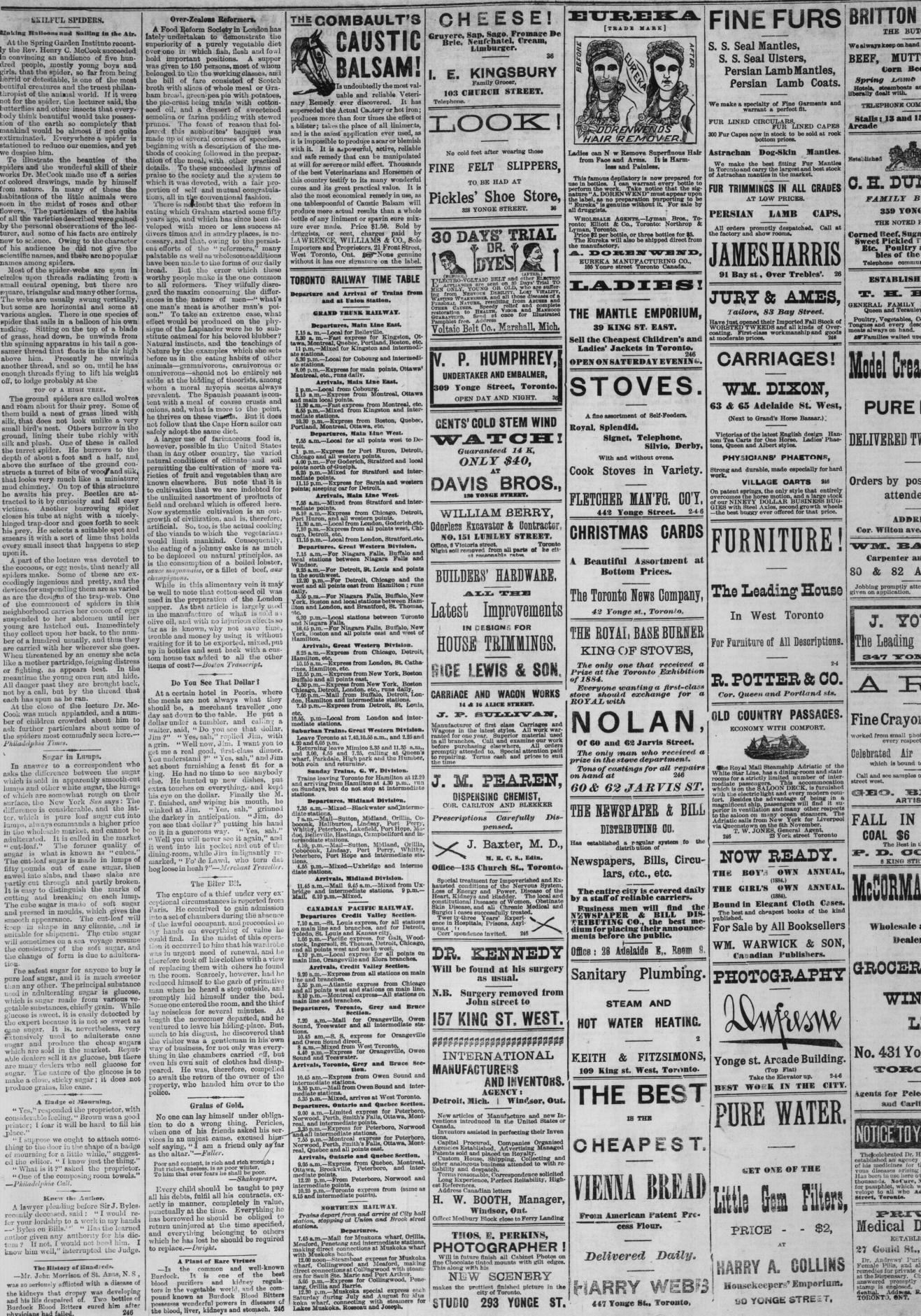
ay noiseless for several minutes.

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Poor and content, is rich and rich enough; But riches, fineless, is as poor winter, To him that ever fears he shall be poor. Sheesmare. -Shakespeare. Every child should be taught to pay all his debts, fulfil all his contracts, exactly in manner, completely in value, punctually at the time. Everything he has borrowed he should be obliged to for your lordship to a work in my hands --- Byles on Bills?" "Has the learned author given any authority for his dic-tum? If not, I would not head him. I know him well," interrupted the Judge. has borrowed he should be obliged to return uninjured at the time specified, and everything belonging to others' which he has lost he should be required to replace.—Dwight. A Plant of Rare Virtues

The History of Hundreds. -Mr. John Morrison of St. Anns, N. S, was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters eured him after physicians had failed. 246