Scientific and Aseful.

PRACH CAKE.—Bake three layers of sponge cake, cut ripe peaches into very thin slices; prepare some sweet cream by whipping, sweetening and flavouring it; spread the peaches, with the cream poured over, between each layer as also over the top of the cake.

GATHERING FERNS .- Fern-gathering parties are now in order, and ladies and children in many places may already be seen taking short drives into the country and to the water-courses and wild spots along the hills, for the purpose of making cozy homes still more attractive during the fall and winter mouths by carefully stocked Wardian cases, and the gracefully bending dried fronds. The chief obstacle to pressing ferns for indoor decoration is their disposition to curl up as soon as picked. It is best, therefore, to carry to glen and brake a folio made of white porous paper covered with stiff pasteboard. The ferns should be carefully placed between the pages as gathered, and the stiff cover will hold them in their natural shape.

CROWS.—In defiance of what we were ties are now in order, and ladies and children

CROWS.-In defiance of what we taught in our boyhood regarding the villain-ous character of the crow, and the almost ous character of the crow, and the almost universal belief that he is an enemy of the husbandman, we treat him with kindness whenever he choses to visit our grounds. When the time arrives for putting in corn we put up no "scarecrows," but scatter soaked corn over the field, allowing them to take all they want. A few quarts of soft corn, scattered every few days, until the growing crop is too large for the crows to pull, is a better and cheaper protection than any scarecrow, and it encourages the crows to visit the field to hunt for worms, grubs, and noxious insects later in the season. If all our insectivorous birds were encouraged to visit the grain-fields and orchards, there would be less occasion to fight insect pests by more expensive methods. fight insect pests by more expensive methods.

- Weekly: un.

Science and the Binle.—The Bible declares scientific truth far in advance of its discovery, far in advance of man's ability to understand its plain declarations. Take a few conspicuous illustrations: The Bible asserted from the first that the present order of things had a beginning. After ages of investigation, after researches in the realms of physics, arguments in metaphysics, and conclusions by the necessities of resistless logic, science has reached the same result. The Bible asserted from the first that creation of matter preceded arrangement. It was chaos; void, without form; darkness; arrangement was a subsequent work. The world was not created in the form it was to have; it was to be moulded, shaped, stratified, coaled, mountained, valleyed subsequently. All of which science utters ages afterward. The Bible did not hesitate to affirm that light existed before the sun, though men did not believe it, and used it as a weapon against inspiration. Now we praise men for having demonstrated the oldest record. It is a recently discovered truth of science that the strata of the earth were formed by the action of water, and that the mountains were once under the ocean. It is an idea long familiar to Bible readers: "Thou coverest the earth with the deep as with a garment. The weters stood above the mountains. At Thy rebuke they fled; at the voice of Thy thunder they hasted away. The mountains ascend, the valleys descend, into the place Thou hast founded for them." Here is a whole volume of geology in a paragraph. The thunder of continental convulsions is God's voice; the mountains rise by God's power; the waters haste away unto the place God prepared for them. Our slowness of geological discovery is accounted for hy Peter: "For of this they are willingly ignorant, that by the Word of God there were heavens of old, and land framed out of water, whereby the world that then was, being overflowed by water, perished." We recognize these co-SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.—The Bible declares scientific truth far in advance of its and land framed out of water, wherehy the world that then was, being overflowed by water, perished." We recognize these geological subsidences, but we read them from the testimony of the rocks more willingly than from the testimony of the Word.—Recreations in Astronomy, by Dr. H. W. War-

DEAF PEOPLE'S TROUBLES .- One of the saddest features of excessive deafness is the unhappy mental effect it is apt to leave on those troubled with it. So frequently is this the case that it has been said that persons of morbid dispositions are peculiarly liable to this affliction; but there is reason for think-

ing that in this way of looking at the matter, ing that in this way of looking at the matter, cause and effect are transposed. It is certain that persons of cheerful dispositions have been apparently transformed into something wholly different from their former selves by being deprived of the ordinary power of hearing. This change is not difficult to understand when one takes into account the many stand when one takes into account the many trials and deprivations a person whose hear-ing is greatly impaired is called upon to bear. He is outwardly in no way different from other reople, and unless he has with him at all times some ugly symbol of his infirmity, all times some ugly symbol of his infirmity, like an ear trumpet, strangers cannot know and friends are likely to forget that he is wanting in one of the most-used powers of sense. Of course, when something is said to him which he does not understand, in consequence of the light, careless way in which the words are uttered, or because the sounds are words are uttered, or because the sounds are lost to him in the jarring hum of a general conversation, it is easy to explain one's help-lessness and ask to have the question or statement repeated. But to be thus perpetually acknowledging one's weakness is exceedingly adistanteful to most persons; the more so as the confession rarely brings with it any satisfactory return. The prevailing it any satisfactory return. The prevailing belief of those who have not associated much belief of those who have not associated much with deaf people is that to make them hear it is only necessary to raise the voice. This, in most instances, is a complete mistake. Few men, and still fewer women, who are not professional vocalists, speak plainly when they speak with a loud voice, and hence it often happens that the victim of their kind efforts is in no way assisted in the task of understanding them, whill all those who may efforts is in no way assisted in the task of un-derstanding them, while all those who may be near are made aware of his misfortune. The proper way is to speak slowly and dis-tinctly, for with the deaf the recognition of volume of sound exists, just as a rear-sighted man has a perception of an object, duly in one case as in the other, the outlines and divisions are uncertain and confused. As divisions are uncertain and confused. As this is rarely understood, those who are troubled with deafness soon find that attempts at general social intercourse bring with them more discomfiture than pleasure, and the natural result is to force the sufferer into a kind of mental isolation.—New York Times.

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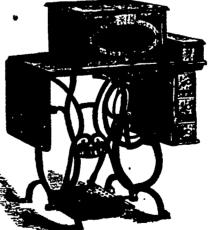
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