

the body of the victim. If the body is in contact with the earth, the coat-tails of the victim, or any loose or detached piece of clothing, may be seized with impunity to draw him away from the conductor. The treatment for lightning shock is the same as that from dynamo electricity.

DON'T USE WHISKEY.

It is both useless and unwise to attempt to administer stimulants to the victim in the usual manner, by pouring it down the throat.

The dashing of cold water into the face will sometimes produce a gasp and start breathing. If this is not successful the spine may be rubbed vigorously with a piece of ice. Alternate applications of heat and cold over the region of the heart will accomplish the same object in some instances.

If these remedies fail to revive the victim artificial respiration, as used in cases of drowning and asphyxiation from gas, should be employed. The object is to make him breathe and if this can be accomplished and continued he can be saved.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

Turn the body upon the back, loosen the collar and clothing about the neck, roll up a coat and place it under the shoulders, so as to throw the head back, and then make efforts to establish breathing. To accomplish this, kneel at the subject's head, facing him, and seizing both arms draw them forcibly to their full length over the head, so as to bring them almost together above it, and hold them there for two or three seconds only. (This is to expand the chest and favour the entrance of air into the lungs). Then carry the arms down to the sides and front of the chest, firmly compressing the chest walls, and expel the air from the lungs. Repeat this manoeuvre at least sixteen times per minute.

AN ASSISTANT NEEDED.

At the same time that this is being done someone should grasp the tongue of the subject, with a handkerchief or piece of cloth to prevent it slipping, and draw it forcibly out when the arms are extended above the head and allow it to recede when the chest is compressed. This serves the purpose of freeing the throat so as to permit air to enter the lungs. To secure the tongue, if the teeth are clenched, force the jaws apart with a piece of wood.

These efforts should be continued unremittingly for at least an hour, or until natural respiration is established.

D. S. CREAMER,
State Fire Marshal, Ohio.

FOREST FIRE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Upwards of forty square miles of forest reserves of the Columbia and Western railway belt, is reported to be on fire, and it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber has been destroyed.

PEOPLES' BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The demand for the stock of the Peoples' Bank of New Brunswick has given rise to a rumour that the Bank is to be absorbed. The last price paid for stock of the bank was \$300 per share, the par value is \$150, but later efforts to secure stock at the same figure have failed.

The Bank of Montreal, it is rumoured, is the institution desirous of securing the bank.

FARM RISKS.

In the selection of farm risks agents should note that a close relation exists between the hazards of a risk and the habits of its occupants. A family generally careless and shiftless is certain to take few precautions with its smoking, its matches, its stoves, pipes and chimneys, its ashes, its lamps or its lanterns. A family of prudent, thrifty and painstaking people will so far as it knows how be characteristically cautious with these same hazards. Farm property is an open book in which to read character, if one will only take the trouble to look for it. Read it by this interpretation: Let the home sentiment be the guiding idea. No one believes that Payne, when he wrote the immortal ballad "Home, Sweet Home," had in view a tumble-down, unpainted, unplastered building on an open lot in the country, the front yard littered with chips and green wood of sled length; dogs and hens, pigs and dirty children sauntering around and in the house, in which is barely furniture enough to distinguish it—about the only distinguishing feature—from the barn and sty adjoining. "Humble" as his idea of home might be, it did not include the abodes of the "ne'er do wells." And when we now request "Home" risks only, we do not include such homes. The lowest class of buildings that we care to write must fairly fulfill the sentimental idea we all have of what makes a "home, be it ever so humble." Let the dwelling be good enough to afford ample protection from all the changes of climate. Let it be built on a good stone foundation laid in mortar. Let the chimneys be good, brick or stone. Let the walls and ceilings be thoroughly plastered or ceiled. Let the doors be paneled and the glass in the windows well puttied, and both suitably set in casings. Let the roof be shingled and in good condition. Let the furniture in the house be ample enough, and of such quality as will make the family comfortable. Let there be rooms enough to secure a reasonable amount of privacy to the different ages and sexes. There should be a parlor or spare room, and evidences of an effort to be civilized. Let there be a vegetable garden, indicating a desire for a good table; and if there are shade and fruit trees and flowers, the home idea will be still further developed. Let the outbuild-