TORNADORS.

Scientifically Accounted for, and Some Re-mote Causes that Produce Painful Results Explained.

Explained. The following synopsis of a lecture deliver-ed by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York Society for the Primoti n of Science contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both inter-

important that is can be read with both inter-est and profit :--There is probably no enbject of mod re-times that h is caused, and is causing, greater attention than the right of tornadoes. Sci-entists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the we fare o their fam.li s. It has been a vexed which is a considered and through all this aubject long considered, and through all this i. vestigation the cyclone has swept across the land, carrying destruction to sc. ncists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, how ver, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whiting body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us there'ore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark apples prono the ise of the way. These apples spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of h at in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air mu-t rush in to fill tais vacuum. Hence the disturbances-hence the cyclon. This theory finds additional con rmation in the fact hat finds additional con runation in the fact hat tor address come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, wh te er they may be seem to cause great comm tion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the ex-tremely wet weather of the present season can be coounted for on precisely this basis. Is it re sonable to suppose that the marvelous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmos-phere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here. After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyc one, the sp aker went on to say to of the cyc one, the sp aker went on to say :-This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is in an Francisc -the click of the instrument man putated by his tingers, in New York. The Pr sident makes a siight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is a oused by the act. An uneasine s and disgust with everything in life, commonly called home-sickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The It is repeated in other parts of the body. In appetite d parts and all energy is gone. Is the cause ne estarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and a become more aggravated. The slight pain is the head increase to arguing The papers in the head increases to agonies. The nausea bec mes ch onic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause; and, after years of deep experience upon bis subject. I do not sitate to say that this cause is to be fou d in some derangement of the ki neys or hver far away from that portion of the b dy in which hese effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in m kidnevs or liver. Very true. Ne ther have we any evidence that there is a tornado,ou the surface of the sun ; but it is none the 1 as cer ain that the t ruado is here, and it is none the less certain that these great or-ga s of the body are the cause of the rouble, alt sough there may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed hrough this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any na. I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described, they caused me a n-y-ance, not only by reason of their augravating ance, not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had never selt any pain before. Other doctors told me I was trou-uled with mala ia, and I treated myself zo-cording y. I did not believe, however, that mal.mis could show such aggravated symp-toms. It never occurred to me that ans vas would help solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was loca ed in that I o the ody. But I continued to grow worse. I had a fant sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. If it a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tree, and still I could not sleep. My brain was unaually active, but I could not think connectedly. My existence aleep. My brain was unusually active, but 1 could not think connectedly. My existence was a living misery. I continued in this condition for nearly a year; never free from paid, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I confess I earnest, longed. It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my nealth. I sneered inwardiy at his sug-ges ion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remrdy, simple yet paia able, and within two days observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I wou d not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater vigour than I had b fore known. I his condition has continued a to the pres-ent time, and I be ieve I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have died, and are dying every day, had it not Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed. The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as believe I have discovered the key to most ill-believe I have discovered the key to most ill-heal h of our modern ivilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which condent that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kinneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly to avert d. That, however, is one of the things that can-not be. But 1 rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver; to render their action wholly normal, and their effect up a the system that of pur hers rather than poisoners. That the s end has been accom-plished largely by means of the remeiv I have named I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open d claration for the enlightenment of the profes ion and for th benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the medd of the world. A Sybarite on a visit to Sparta partook of the home y public meal. He tuen beerved : "No wonder the Spartans fought we l, for the greatest coward would rather face death the greatest coward would rather face death than live on such fare." Dem des compared the Athenians to a clariouet -- "Take out th ir tougues and they are good for nothing." A certain scorolmaster was reading badly. Theocritus said to hm: "Why don't you teach geometry?" "Because I don't under-stand it." "Then why do you teach read-ing?" A thief caught in the aot said to Demosthemes: "I didn't know it was yours." "No" was the rep y: "but you knew it wasn't yours." Augustus saw a knight help-ing himself from a pocket flask at the gaues, and sent word to him te say that who he wanted to drink he went home. "Yes," rewanted to drink he went home. "Yes," re-torted the knight; "bat he wouldn't lose his place, as I should."

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two-inch auger, holes three medes deep. At the bottom of the noles ut a smill quantity of salt, a d th n cont the eiges with pine tar. The sheep, in endeavouring to rea h the salt, will smear their noses with tar. which is so offensive to the fly that they will not give the sheep the least annoyance. BUTTER TESTS. The competition for the Brewers' Gazette challenge butter cup for the greatest yield of butter in thirty consecutive days has closed with an interesting finish between The and the remains at a standstill through-out the winter and spring, till the ear.y grass again tarts his growth. But then muck valuable time has been lost in the period of his growth that can never be re-covered. Moreover, his system has been stanted, and his subsequent griwth is, like that of the pony, more in br addt than in height. All this is remedied if sufficient food and helter are given to the young cdi dur-ing the first winter of his existence; and if the same generous treatment is con-tinued during the second winter, then the possibility of stanting him has passed away. Even considination, monetary and needly of value and usanty, favours the horse of fine

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

Epps's Cocoa-Grateful and Comforting.

closed with an interesting finish between Thomas B. Wales' Merced s (Holstein), and Valancey E. Full r's Mary Ann (Jersey). Mr. Wales is a resident of Iowa city, Ia, and Mr. Fuller of Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Wales' Contractor and a contractor

Wasteful Destruction of Calves.

cow produced in the thirty days 99 lbs. 61 cow produced in the thirty days 99 lbs. 6 oz, or an average daily pr duct of 8 lbs. 5 oz. Mr. Fuller gave a more detailed state-ment of the product of Mary Ann, from which we find the yield of milk to have been for thirty days 1,138 lbs; cream, 311 lbs;

well this unfavourable season. The decision will not be known until the time of the Provincial Exhibition in Guelph.

Making Hay,

Making Hay. There is still a great difference of opinion as to the best method of making hay so as to have it retain the largest amount of its nutritive qualities. When haying was done entirily by hand work, while some would get the hay in the same day it was cut, others would make it a least three days; and while some would apread it out very thin, that the sun might shine on nearly every stak others, after the firs day, kept it in small heaps and let it, make in the snade; each concending

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> let it make in the suade; each concending that his way was the best. Since the introduction of machinery farm-ers do not vary so much in their methods, in fact hey cannot if they use the machines. Under the old methods the mowers, most of them, we e in the field early in the morning cutting the grass when the dew was on, but now with the mowing machine the farmer finds it for his interest to wait until the dew is off when he raidly out the more lowing

tive in appearance and onlight in manner, she soon became a valued assistant at the atore, where many kind words were spoken of her yeste day. After a time Miss Parry informed her grindes ents that, with their consent, Mr. Chamberlin would come ea t late in the summer, and that she hoped to marry him in September. Mr. Williams in-formed his daughter of this fact, and in May last. Mrs. Williams, of Minneapolis, the mother and gu rdian of Miss Parry came to this of her time. At first she sought to extract from her father and mother a promise that they would uever

a girl only 9 years of age, of the same crime. They were tried before Judge Wilnot at Huntingdon, and on the prosecution of the husband and father the wife and child were executed for an imaginary crime.

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Modern Appliances and Tooth-Pulling

"Not the slightest pain," explained the old dentist, adjusting the hardwood gag that held the jaws of the victim apart to the widest limit. "Does it hurt? Well, now, young man, filling teach, as I do it, is like going to

a matinee. Meanwhile be had strapped the culpr head back to the consir, had out a small i in a sheet of rubb r.asd, thrusting both he into the condemned's month, had forced affected tooth through the small aperture "Comment"

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Tricks on a Traveller.