#### The Moth

This little insect, so destructive in our households, is known to naturalists by the name of tinea, and belongs to the family of the Ispidoptera, or scaly-winged insects, of which it is the smallest, the most beautiful, and the most destructive. It is second cousin to the canker-worm, the apple-worm, and the turpentine moth, but among its aristocratic and honorable rela-tions is the silk-worm. The immediate fons is the Sik-Worm. The immediate family relatives of the common moth are the bee moth, the carpet moth, the hair moth, the grain moth, and the pack moth. As soon as the egg laid by the mother-moth is hatched, straightway the tlny worm proceeding from it begins to feed upon the fabric to which it is fastened, and spins itself a cocoon, in which it moves freely and uncorn and from which it emerges in due. seen, and from which it emerges in due time a butterfly. In May or June these winged insects deposit their eggs. Before this time everything they can harm should be placed beyond their reach. Before put-ting away fur or woollen goods they should be thoroughly beaten to dislodge any eggs that may have been deposited on them, and exposed to the sun and air for hours. It is said that brushing over their retreats with turpentine will dislodge them; that camphor, black pepper, tobacco, shavings of Busia leather, will disgust them; that camphor wood and cedar trunks are free from their visitations; and that corresive sublimate washings, sulphur fumigations, and the action of heat and steam, will destroy them. Prevention is the best cure. If furs and woollens are carefully sealed up in paper cases, or put away in chests and trunks which the moth-fly cannot penetrate, they are safe. Fabrics already attacked by them should be beaten and sunned repeatedly, and the ravages will be checked. This little insect loves darkness, and hides its evil doings from the light of To keep it from plush furniture, twice a year, on a bright sunny day, take the furniture out of doors, remove the botsoms from the chairs if they can be removed, and give the cushions a good switching with long, pliable switches, till the dust is removed. Then brush them thoroughly. While the cushions are being sunned, give the frames a coat of varnish. Let the fur-niture remain in the sun nearly all day.

#### The Arabian Nights.

In one of the opening paragraphs of an artitle on "Henry Stephens' Greek Thessaurus," in the July number of the Princeton Review, Professor Jacob Cooper ventures the statement that "Haroun Alraschid "Literal to that most parvellons and nonlistened to that most parvellous and popular of all romances, The Thousand and One Nights." One Nights. What evidence is there that this renown-

ed Caliph ever listened to any of these delightful stories, or indeed that they were delightful stories, or indeed that they were ever written in his day? He was born about A.D. 765 and died A.D. 309, while the earliest known date connected with the copy of the "Arabian Nights," first translated by M. Galland, to whom the world is indebted for the work in its modern form, 24 A.D. 1584. The same to which we refer is A.D. 1584. The copy to which we refer, was an Arabic manuscript, which M. Gallwas an Arabic manuscript, which M. Cau-and brought with him from Syria, and on which was a marginal note by Wasaba, a Syrian Christian of Tripoli, in Syria, with the above date. This date is not, however, by any means to be assumed as that when the work was originally written, since doubtless, it was written much earlier than then. Nevertheless there is abundant evidence in the "Arabian Nights," that it was written—or at least that several of the stories comprised in the collection were written after the time of Haroun Alraschid. One of the points insisted upon by the the learned oriental scholar DeSacy against an early date for the "Arabian Nights" is the fact that coffee is spoken of in some of in some of the tales, whereas it is an historical fact that coffee was not introduced in Arabia till A.D. 1454. Tobacco is also spoken of, and this we know was not known in England, where its was first introduced from America, till 1564. By some critics, the sole mention of tobacco in the tales is explained away as being an interpolation ; and the explanation is a reasonable one. But the reference to coffee, and the fact that the work was not written in pure Ara-bic, but in the ordinary spoken language of Syria and Egypt, and other internal evidence, have led to the general agreement among critics that must have been originally written about A.D. 1450. If then Professor Cooper has any evidence that it was written as early as 765-809, the period of Haroun, it would be interesting to scholars to see it. The probability is from the references to the Caliph and his celebrated Grand Vizier Giastar, which occur in the tales, that these personages bore the same relation to the composer or composers of the Arabian Nights as the personages of English or other romance bore to the ages is which they were written—they were the heroes of popular ballads, folk lore, and legendary tales, which were composed after the characters who are celebrated in them had passed away into the region of romance. It is reasonable to suppose that Arthur and Haroun Alraschid had both become legendary and historical characters, before the one was celebrated in Morte d'

A GERMAN savant has been making some very interesting experiments on pulse and flower seeds, a knowledge of which may be of some service to our city ladies who take pleasure in raising and tending flowers at the control of at home. He takes seeds three or four years old, the residual vitality of which years old, the residual vitality of which must be very weak; but on placing them between folds of blotting paper, moistened with water in which asmall portion of camphor has been dissolved, the seeds germinate promptly and grow freely. This is not the case when like seeds are treated with simple water. The experimenter regards the camphor as holding the same relation to vegetation as alcohol does to the animal system, and such ladies as are not particular about their flowers and herbacecus pets being total abstainers, will be likely to try it for themselves by sprinkling around their plants with camphorated water.

Arthur and the legions of the "Round Table," or the other in the "Arabian Rights."

#### Sympathy.

A year or two ago there was an Arabian baboon and an Anubis baboon confined in one cage in the Zoological Garden, adjoining that which contained a dog-headed ba-boon. The Anubis baboon passed its hand boon. The Anubis baboon passed its hand through the wires of the polition in order to purion a nut which the large dog-headed baboon had left, within reach—expressly, I bolieve, that it might act as a bait. The Anubis baboon very well knew the danger he ran, for he watted until his bulky neighbour had turned his back upon the nut, with the appearance of having forgotten all about it. The dog-headed baboon was, however, all the time slyly looking around with the corner of his eye, and no sooner was the arm of his victim well within the cage, than he sprang with astonishing rapidity and caught the retreating hand in pidity and caught the retreating hand in his mouth. The cries of the Anubis babbon quickly brought the keepar to the resoue, when by dint of considerable physical per-suasion, the dog-headed baboon was induced to let go his hold. The Anubis baboon then retired to the middle of his cago, moaning pitcously, and holding the injured hand against his cheat, while he rubbed it with the other one. The Arabian babcon now approached him from the top part of the case and while making sections. the cage, and while making a soothing sound, very expressive of sympathy, folded the sufferer in his arms, exactly as a mother would her child under similar circumstances. It must be stated, also, that this expression of sympathy had a decidedly quieting effect upon the sufferer, his moans becoming less pitcous so soon as he was enfolded in the arms of his comforter; and the man-ner in which he laid his cheek upon the bosom of his friend was as expressive as anything could be of sympathy appreci-

#### The Origin of Newspapers.

Who thought of the newspaper first ? It seems to have had its birth in that land of vivid gesture and grave gossip, Italy; and the first paper of which we have any record was a monthly, published in Venice, by order of the government, in manuscript, as printing had not been invented. It was called a Gazotta, which word is a derivative of Gazzera, the name of a magpie or chatterer. In the Magliabechian library, at Florence, are now to be seen thirty volumes of Venetian gazettes, in manuscript, the last of which is dated in the sixteenth century. The Venetian conservatives clung to their script after printing was an accomplished fact.

fact.

The epoch of the Spanish Armada, in England, was the epoch of the first English newspaper. In the British Museum are preserved several newspapers which were printed 1588, while the Spanish fleet lay in the British Channel. The earliest of these is entitled The English Mercuric, which by authority "was imprinted at London by her Highness's printer, 1688." In this early journal are the news of the day and by her Highness's printer, 1088." In this early journal are the news of the day, and a well-written article, designed to arouse and stiffen timid loyalty, tells of the discovery of a Spanish plot to murder the Queen. There is a heroic poem, too, called "Elizabethe Triumphans," by one James Asker; a critical article on any informatic article article. a critical article on an unfortunate author, entitled, "Father Parson's Coat Well Dusted," and various witty sayings, all printed in Roman letter.

· To a physician of Paris, Renaudot, belongs the credit of having first collected in fugitive sheets the news of various countries. This first venture was a weekly, issued in healthy seasons, when patients were few, and the doctor at leisure. He Hе obtained a license to do this in 1682.

# Coffee.

The oldest mention of coffee that can anywhere be found does not go further back than 800 years. Nobody knows when it was first used in the East. There is nothing to go upon, except a tradition that the angel Gairrel invented coffee for the especial behoof of Mahomet in his old age, to enable him to renew his youth, and be happy in his loves. Whether it had this effect we are not told, but it is to be supposed that Gabriel did his best for the prophet. In any case, it is certain that coffee is incomparable as a stimulant, and will even make up for the want of food. Rossini used to say that it could keep him up for a fortnight, the time he required for the composition of an opera. There is no other stimulant that can sustain such a niteh. Onium is wonderfi ılly sustaining but it has bad effects, and it tends too much to dreaminess, with a lack of con-centration. Alcohol has a force of its own, as we all know; but it requires frequent renewal, and is too speedily followed by reaction and collapse. Tea comes nearest to the Arabian berry as a stimulant, but it often excites without invigorating. Coffee seems, while wakening up the brain, to seems, while wakening up the brain, to make one, for a time at least, independent of food. It is, indeed, most enjoyed on short rations; and taken on a full stomach, as was pointed out, it neither pleases the palate, nor refreshes the system. Nor is it always quite harmless. Brillat Savarin gave up coffee because he found that it turned his head into a mill whirling round without ideas to avied. turned his head into a mill whirling round without ideas to grind. To some people it gives a shaking of the hand and a trembling of the knees. Stories are told of the people who have become cripples through excessive love of it; other stories of people who have become imbedie. Brillat Savarin is particularly earnest in forbidding it to children. It must be confessed that black tea is less dangerous, but it is much more of a feminine drink; it wants the masculine qualities of coffee. it is much more of a feminine drink; it wants the masculine qualities of coffee. Balzae wrote a little treaties on modern stimulants full of his usual enthusiasm and minute analysis, in which he maintained that by a certain mode of preparation, chiefly by quick infusion, whatever is hurtful in coffee may be avoided.

A CANDLE does not belong to the candle-stick that holds it, but to every one in the room where it shines; and the knowledge of God, the precioumes of the Divine re-velation, does not belong to the nation it which it is first and most clearly disclosed. They hold it as a torch; but it is that all may have the benefit of its shining.

ABOUT Eggs,-About one third of the Weight of an egg is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones or tough pieces that have to be left aside. A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains eighty-five per cent. water, the yolk lifty-two per cent. The average weight of an egg is about two ounces. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. The vegetarians of England use eggs freely, and many of those men are eighty and unety years old, and have been remarkably free from illness. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste that is freely to the same and the same and the same and the same and the same are the same and the same are the same and the same are same are same and the same are same are same are same are same are same and the same are same ar offensive to some, but does not so harden the white or yelk as to make them hard to digest. An egg if cooked very hard is difficult of digestion, except by those with stont stomachs; such eggs should be eaten with bread and masticated very finely. An egg spread on teast is food fit for a king, if kings deserve any better food than anybody else, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only clean and handsome, but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be useful offensive to some, but does not so harden phosphorus, which is supposed to be useful to those who use their brains much.

MINISTERS must pray much if they would be successful. The apostlos spent their time this way. Yea, our Lord Josus Christ preached all day, and continued all night in prayer to God. Ministers should be much in prayer. They reckon how many hours they spend in reading and study. It were far better both for ourselves and the church of God if more time was great in preser. Tuthey's three hours daily spent in prayer. Luther's three hours daily in secret prayer, and Bradford's studying on his knees are talked of rather than imitated .- Trail, 1696.

#### A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral ad vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to produce the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liverstrengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

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WILLIAM MEAZEL. FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALOBILL. Holland House, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.:
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with your Pellots, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine. W. F. Copy, ("Buffalo Bill").

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THE HAY F 1 all men Med Dear Principles of the State of t I then consumed another physician, but I seemed to the straight any cool offset. I grain returned to be trailly cool offset and there were a different consumer to the straight and bleed several different consumer. I say the straight and bleed several different consumer to the straight and the straight and a straight and the straight and a straight and the straight and the straight and a straight and the straight and straight and the straight an

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colling to directions. He has never the since. It

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live of was a very bad you, he wad his userly all bis

per Persons have written to no from Alabama and

lemenses on the subject, for the purpose of ascertain
g us opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always

recommended them, and in no instance where I have

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faired to cure. Yours, etc., C. If Gry.

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