

to save his life. However, bravery always does seem to receive the support of Fortune at the right moment, and this remarkable defender of the law shines now as the second Horatius at the Bridge.

The "Scientific American" this month gives an experimental explanation of "Seeing Things at Night." Now there is almost no one who has not received a fright from the exaggerated outlines of objects at night. The reason follows something like this: During darkness, the pupils of the eye are widely dilated, and the lens, as in similar conditions in a camera, can only focus for objects in a plane. In this way precision in measuring distances is out of the question altogether. Secondly, objects lose their colors in a regular succession, as the sun sinks at evening, until a point is reached at which all objects loom up in a cloak of sombre gray. These two causes combined, in vision, produce with the furtive sensory motions, a feeling of dread on the part of the person which tends to overcome the calmer reason, and cause all sorts of doubtful shades to cross the perturbed imagination.

Read this month's issue of the "Civilian." That is, if you want to be interested, notice the quatrains of "Silas Wegg." These little stanzas give indubitable proof of the author's poetic genius; and see with what facility words come to him. Common topics are rendered luminous by the scattered strains of "Rubaiyat."

A new sheet comes from the Department of the Interior. "Forest Fires in Canada" gives us a comprehensive account of the dangers, damages, and remedies to be considered in the matter of Canadian forest conservation.

The "Canadian Messenger" produces yet another of its splendid articles relative to the condition of the laboring classes in society. "Working Women," like "Trades Unions" and others, gives at once the plainest common-sense view, and the most consoling reflections on the state of society, and the condition of the workers in particular.