

a shark's teeth seem to us to render such a feat next to impossible. The teeth of sharks are arranged in several series, one within the other, of which the outermost row is that in use, and the other rows are disjunct, and serve to replace the foremost when injured.

The reader may possibly have found on the seashore certain cases, which are fancifully called seapurses, mermaids' purses, &c. Now some sharks bring forth their young alive, whilst others are enclosed in oblong semi-transparent, horny cases, at each extremity of which are two long tendrils. These cases are the above purses, which the parent shark deposits near the shore in the winter months. The twisting tendrils hang to sea-weed, or other fixed bodies, to prevent the cases being washed away into deep water. Two fissures, one at each end, allow the admission of sea-water. The young fish ultimately escapes by an opening at the end, near which the head is situated; and here the young shark remains until it has acquired the power of taking food by the mouth, when it leaves what resembles its cradle.

### EPITAPHS.

IN a churchyard in Somersetshire, England, may be seen the following:

Here lies Margaret Jowly, a beauty bright,  
Who left Isaac Jowly to mourn her flight.

The "bull" is a species of witticism generally attributed to the Irishman, and in the following, to be seen at Monknewton, near Drogheda, he would seem to maintain his fame:—

Erected by Patrick Kelly,  
Of the town of Drogheda, mariner,  
In memory of his posterity.  
Also the above Patrick Kelly,  
Who departed this life the 12th August, 1844.  
Aged 60 years.  
Requiescat in pace.

But the "Irishman" cannot claim the sole possession of this sort of wit. The Welshman and the Englishman both dispute it with him. In Stenmynech churchyard we read:

Here lies John Thomas,  
And his three children dear:  
Two buried at Oswestry,  
And one buried here.

And at Nettlebed, Oxfordshire:

Here lies father, and mother, and sister, and I,  
Who all died within the short space of one year,  
They be all buried at Wumble, except I,  
And I be buried here.

But the Scotchman outdoes them all, and carries off the prize for a double "bull":—

"Here lie the remains of Thomas Nicholls,  
who died in Philadelphia, March, 1753. Had he lived, he would have been buried here."

If brevity be indeed "the soul of wit," it is to be found in the well known epitaph on Sir Christopher Wren, the architect in St. Paul's Cathedral:—

"Si monumentum queris, circumspice."  
If you seek his monument, look around you.

Or, that most beautiful one in Gloucester Cathedral:—

"Miserrimus."

Which perhaps has never been surpassed, unless it be by the one suggested by Sir Walter Raleigh:—

"*Hic jacet.*"

WIT AND HUMOUR.—There is a wide difference between wit and humour. Humour lies sparkling at the bottom of a deep well—while wit, clad in garish habiliments, with a bright feather in his hat, sits astride the highest weather-cock.

The following distinction may be made between the desire of ease and the wish for happiness; that the one induces us to regulate our actions by our feelings, and the other by our reason.

People who brood over their sorrows, are usually successful in hatching a numerous family; and those who "nurse their rage to keep it warm" are sure of a comfortable temperature of indignation.

In many a heart a sweet angel slumbers unseen till some happy moment awakes it.

### PASTIMES.

#### RIDDLE.

Emblem of purity, image of truth,  
Double faced liar from earliest youth.

#### CHARADES.

- Earth reets upon, but heaven disowns my first  
(Yet it existed before Earth was cursed);  
Whence to many a gallant vessel lost,  
Which in my next and last was tempest tossed;  
Hid in my first my whole will chariu you best,  
But in my last they always seek a rest.
  - The letters which compose my whole  
A number sacred is, in Hebrew scroll.  
My first and sixth with loving lip;  
Old maids and babbling possess it;  
My three, two, one, describe the common lot  
Of all who live and breathe, and then are not;  
My five, two, one, a negatively proclaims;  
And when reversed a heavy weight it names; (be  
Without my three, two, four, and six there could not  
A single plant, or flower, or shrub or tree;  
My one, two, three, and six exemplifies  
A kind of wrong well known to legal eyes;  
My first two, and my last two are the same,  
My whole is a Canadian city's name.
- BELLEVILLE.
- As Kato sat musing by the fire,  
John came in and sat down by her,  
"A penny for your thoughts," quoth he,  
"My thoughts, good sir," at once said she,  
"Are of what we put our feet on, what the poor make  
bread of, and what the rich possess."
  - I am a word of nine letters; my 5, 6, 2, 3,  
4, is often heard in crowded assemblies; my 5, 6,  
8, 1, is a companion; my 4, 3, 7, 9, is composed of  
paper; my 6, 2, stands for another; my 7, 4, 5, 6,  
adds dignity to a bishop; my 5, 6, 8, 4, 5, 6, is a  
sacred edifice; my whole is loved by husbands,  
but not by their wives.

#### CONUNDRUMS.

- What is most like a hen stealing?
- Why should the children of a thief be burned?
- When Brutus asked Cæsar how many eggs he had eaten for breakfast, what was his answer?
- When a Hebrew pays his debts, what character in Shakspeare does he name?
- Why is a candle manufacturer the worst of characters and the most pitiable?

#### PUZZLES.

The following, though pretty well known, may be new to some of our readers.

- If Dick's father is John's son,  
What relation is Dick to John?
- To a hundred and four,  
Add one and fifty more.  
And then I think you'll plainly see  
What our behaviour ought to be.

#### ANAGRAM.

Ikñht otn usacbec hot eey el grñbb  
Dna lismæ rno hignualg orñho,  
Hto aroht htta sbato niñwiti a tullig  
Nad orñ orñm apin adn rcaç.  
A sblllu aym niçet eht ketdsar odluc,  
Reo sya' d estl aebum tapedr,  
Adn nihoñures i hot stouñus lismæ,  
Yma riuk eth usdseta teahr.

#### ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., No. 9.

Puzzles.—1. Monosyllable.

2. 54d.

Conundrums.—1. Because he is always for getting (forgetting). 2. Because they contain bells (belles). 3. When he has a bullet in (bulletin).

Transpositions.—1. Effervescence. 2. Salt-petre. 3. Curiosity!! 4. Psyche. 5. Empress. 6. 7. One word.

Charades.—1. Wardrobe. 2. Woodpecker. 3. Legend.

Enigma.—Miles.

Arithmetical Problems.—1. 10 Merchants. 2. 4 miles. 3. 6 and 5.

The following answers have been received.

Puzzles.—Both, Gloriana A. A., Peter Oxon, H. H. V. 1. M. S., Camp, Q. E. D., 2. H.  
Conundrums.—All, H. H. V., Geo. H. Lester, Arnold B., 2 and 3 Gloriana, 1 and 2 Q. E. D., J. A. K., 2. H.

Transpositions.—All, A. A., Oxon, Peter Lester, Geo. H. Cloud; 1, 5, 6 and 7, Jim Crack Corn; 1, 2, 4, 5, Gloriana; 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, J. A. K.; 1, M. S.; 7, W. J. M.; 1, 3, 5, H.; 3, 4, 5, Q. E. D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, Camp.

Charades.—All, H. H. V., Geo. H., Arnold B., Lester; 1 and 2, Gloriana, Peter, Camp, Jim Crack Corn; H. E. J., A. A., Oxon; 1, W. J. M.  
Enigma.—Gloriana, A. A. Oxon, Jim Crack Corn, Geo. H., Q. E. D., Lester, Cloud, Camp, Peter.

Arithmetical Problems.—All, Gloriana, Geo. H., Arnold B., Student, H. H. V.; Peter, 2 and 3, A. A. Oxon; Camp.

The following were received too late to be acknowledged in last week's number. H., Gloriana, G. Massey, Presto Cloud.

### SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA.—From authentic sources it is stated that in Germany, in 1842, camphorated spirits of wine cured thousands of cholera patients—frequently in less than a quarter of an hour. A simple mode of preparing the medicine is the following:—In an ounce phial of spirits of wine dissolve a quarter of an ounce of camphor. Three drops of this solution is a sufficient dose for an adult, and may be taken on a piece of sugar, or in a teaspoonful of hot liquid, and repeated until relief is obtained. In cholera it may be taken every ten minutes. For infants and children from one to three drops of a weaker solution will suffice. This remedy has been found successful in dysentery, where other means had failed. It has also been found valuable in recent colds, and as an external application on cuts, &c. When cholera broke out in Gibraltar, the wife of a military officer heated a quarter of a pound of soft soap, and added half an ounce of camphorated spirits of wine to it. With this mixture she rubbed her husband's legs, and in a short time cramps and other alarming symptoms were entirely removed.

STRONG GLUE.—Common glue, as used by cabinet-makers, is not always sufficiently strong to resist the strain to which the pieces joined together with it may happen to be exposed; sometimes even it is required to make metal, glass, or stone adhere strongly to wood, in which case a mixture of glue and ashes of wood will be found greatly preferable to glue in its ordinary state. The latter should first be reduced to the proper consistency required for wood, and a sufficient quantity of ashes added to give it the tenacity of a varnish. It must be applied hot.

A NEW and improved tunnelling machine, to be worked by compressed air, is now in course of construction at the engineering works of Messrs. Hawkes & Co., at Gateshead.

ON Wednesday, the 13th inst., according to *The Sunderland Herald*, an extraordinary and remarkably interesting discovery was made at the Ryhope Colliery by some workmen engaged in quarrying in the limestone rock. This rock was blasted, and in removing the loosened fragments of rock the workmen came upon a large quantity of bones, including several human skulls, numerous skulls of animals, such as foxes, badgers, &c., and a great number of human and other bones. The place where the bones were found was about twenty feet below the surface, and about thirty feet within the bank. The appearances indicated that there had been a cavity in the rock, which had at one time been filled with water, but there appears no means for accounting for the presence of the skulls and bones, except that they were washed into the hollow of the rock many centuries ago.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Chemical News* states that an important experiment has been made by M. Duchemin during a holiday at the seaside. He made a small cork buoy, and fixed to it a disc of charcoal containing a small plate of zinc. He then threw the buoy into the sea, and connected it with copper wires to an electric alarm on the shore. The alarm instantly began to ring, and continued ringing while connected with the cork buoy, and it is added that sparks may be drawn between the two ends of the wires. Thus the ocean seems to be a powerful and inexhaustible source of electricity, and the small experiment of M. Duchemin may lead to most important results.