

pers timidly out of the shelter of his mistress's
 off. There is the active black and tan terrier,
 a more enemy of all four-footed vermin; and
 here is the lazy, curly King Charles, in an un-
 usually state of plethora of good living, able to
 saddle after a comely dame or repose upon her
 handsome heart-brug. There is the homespun,
 plain, intelligent sheep-dog; and there are the
 sleek, negro-featured pug, and the Skye-terrier,
 little like a ferret, and shaggy beyond recogni-
 tion of head or tail. The mastiffs are a superb
 class; the black Newfoundland equally good;
 the bull-dogs repulsive, yet interesting from the
 extravagance of sullen savageness and latent
 ferocity in their expression, and for their well-
 known pluck prize-ring qualities. Sheep dogs
 are fairly represented; the terriers attractive
 and maintaining the credit of their order. One
 rough customer of a Scotch terrier is indeed a
 marvel; he is said to weigh less than three
 pounds, yet is over two years old, and a day or
 so ago killed a fierce big rat, and his selling
 price is fifty guineas. One imitably ugly pug,
 at as a lapdog would by contrast give charms
 as a gorgon, is priced at a thousand guineas. The
 alban greyhounds and diminutive toy terriers
 of course attract more attention from the fair
 visitors. The Alpine mastiffs, St. Bernard dogs,
 and the rough Russian terrier, the rare Maltese
 dogs, and the Borzoi and fox dogs are also a
 source of great interest."

A STRANGE PET—Although Buffon was of
 opinion that the weasel was an animal incapable of
 domestication, we have the following interest-
 ing account of one in a letter of Mademoiselle
 Laistre:—"If I pour some milk into my hands'
 she, "It will drink a good deal; but if I do
 pay it this compliment, it will scarcely take
 any. When it is satisfied it generally goes
 to sleep. My chamber is the place of its resi-
 dence; and I have found a method of dis-
 peling strong odors, by perfumes. During day it
 lies inside a quilt, entering by a place that is
 covered in its edge, which it accidentally dis-
 covered. At night I keep it in a wired cage,
 which it always enters with much reluctance, but
 goes with joy. If the servant sets it at liberty
 and I am up in the morning, after a thousand
 adieus, it comes into my bed, and reposes on
 my hand, or on my bosom. If I am up before
 it is let out, it will fly to me in rapture, and
 in half an hour in caressing me, playing
 with my fingers, and nibbling at them with its
 tongue like a little dog, leaping on my head and
 round my neck, and then running round my arm
 with the softness and elegance of a squirrel."—
Cassell's Popular Natural History.

THE WAY TO GET WEALTHY.—Never was
 money so scarce, everybody says, and everybody
 believes, is justified in making the remark.
 It may be plentiful in bank, gold may be

abundant at Frazer River, but neither can be
 picked up along the streets by men too indolent
 to work, or women too extravagant to study
 economy. They will now discern that

'Tis a very good world that we live in,
 ' To lend, or to spend, or to give in;
 But to beg, or to borrow, or to get a man's
 own,
 'Tis the very worst world that ever was known."

The proverb is an old one, but just as applicable
 to our times as those of our ancestors. Poverty
 has not much credit in bank parlors, though
 wealth is frequently less reliable, unless accom-
 panied by honest principle. The only thing to
 be depended upon in these days is industry.
 That is the best financial institution. It never
 fails. Abstemiousness and frugality are the
 best bankers. They allow a handsome interest,
 and never dishonor a draft drawn on them by
 their humble customers. That's our opinion
 of the matter.—*Old Jonathan*

THE HORSE IN ARABIA.—The horse is involv-
 ed in the most ancient superstitions of the peo-
 ple of Arabia. They believe him to be endow-
 ed with a nature superior, not in degree only,
 but in kind, to that of other animals, and to
 have been framed by the Almighty with a spe-
 cial regard to the convenience of man, and the
 setting forth of his person. It is one of their
 old proverbs, that, after man, the most eminent
 creature is the horse; the best employment is
 that of rearing it; the most delightful posture
 is that of sitting on his back; and the most mer-
 itorious of domestic actions is that of feeding it.
 Mahomet himself did not disdain to inculcate
 a lesson of kindness towards the horse. "As many
 grains of barley," said he, "as are contained in
 the food we give to a horse, so many indulgences
 do we daily gain by giving it." The belief is
 widely spread that the best breeds are descend-
 ed from five favorite mares of the prophet, on
 which he and his friends fled from Mecca to Me-
 dina.—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

OUR CHANGING CLIMATE.—The frequent
 changes of our uncertain climate give rise to
 many forms of disease, and we often murmur and
 repine at their suddenness. But there is a bright,
 as well as a dark side in all the ordinances of
 nature, and Washington Irving has painted the
 bright side of the fickle season in the following
 glowing terms:

"Here let me say a word in favor of those vicis-
 situdes of our climate which are too often made
 the subject of exclusive repining. If they annoy
 us, they give us one of the most beautiful cli-
 mates in the world. They give us the brilliant
 sunshine of the south of Europe, with the fresh
 verdure of the north. They float our summer
 sky with gorgeous tints of fleecy whiteness, and
 send down cooling showers to refresh the pant-
 ing earth, and keep it green. Our seasons are