ther opinion. It is true that there are a few men of large experience, who have, by observation, attained to a sort of rule of thumb, and who are enabled to manage the handkerchief so as to admit always a good and sufficient proportion of atmospheric air. But these are exceptional in their power; and it is certainly not desirable that others should pass through the dangerous training necessary to attain the like dexterity.—*Lancet.*

SALTING MEAT.—A French professor denounces the use of saltpetre in brine intended for the preservation of flesh for food. That part of the saltpetre which is absorbed by the meat, he says, is nitric acid, a deadly poison. He ascribes to this chemical change all the diseases which are common to mariners and others, who subsist principally upon salted meat—such as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c., and advises a total abandonment of saltpetre in pickle for beef, &c.; the best substitute for that article being a small quantity of sugar, which renders the meat sweeter and more wholesome."

THE DOOM OF THE WORLD.—The *North British Review*, discoursing on the doom of the world, has the following remarks:—"What this change is we dare not even conjecture; but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of their annihilative power. The fragments of broken planets, the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe, the whirling comets wielding their loose material at the solar surface, the volcanic eruptions in our own satellite, the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others, are all foreshadows of that impending convulsion to which the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burnt up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus residing, as it were, on the cemeteries and dwelling upon mausoleum of former worlds, let us learn the lessons of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

RECEIPTS FOR TESTING EGGS.—There is no difficulty whatever in testing eggs; they are mostly examined by a candle. Another way to tell good eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lay on their sides, always; if bad, they will stand on their small end, the large end always uppermost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in water—always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat is good to eat, and can be depended upon. An ordinary mode is to take them into a room moderately dark, and hold them between the eye and a candle or lamp. If the egg be good—that is, if the albumen is still unaffected—a light will shine through a reddish glow; while, if affected, it will be opaque or dark.—*Springfield Republican.*

SCIENCE OF MILKING COWS.—It is a matter of great importance that the milk should all be drawn from the cow's udder. Careful experiments made in England show, according to a report recently published, that "the quantity of cream obtained from the last drawn cup from most cows, exceeds that of the first in a proportion of twelve to one." Thus a person who carelessly leaves but a teacup full of milk undrawn, loses in reality about as much cream as would be afforded by four or six pints at the beginning; and loses, too, that part of the cream which gives the richness and high flavor to the butter.

VARIETY IN CREATION.—There are 36,000 species of plants exhibited in the Museum of Natural History in Paris. The whole number of species in earth and sea cannot be less than four or five hundred thousand. These are of all sizes, from the invisible forests in a bit of mouldiness, to the towering trees of Malabar, fifty feet in circumference, and the banyans whose shoots cover a circumference of five