

They are propelled by means of compressed air behind, and a vacuum in front created by stationary engines. Between two of the stations no less than 1500 missives a day are interchanged. A transit of about half a mile is accomplished in some fifty seconds.

Precocity in Children.—The *Science of Health* says well and truly: "Precocity in children is to be deplored, not encouraged. A dull, sleepy child makes the best man. The business of childhood is to grow, rather than shrivel up in school and die. Would not a little physiological training be more useful than so much Greek. Latin and rhetoric? Precocious boys and girls should not be kept in school, but out-of-doors—in the garden, on the farm, in the play-ground, rolling hoops, flying kites, riding horses, climbing hills—all in moderation—and, if properly fed, clothed, and trained, they will learn enough later in life. They should also sleep abundantly. Children grow most when they sleep best."

A National School of Cookery.—It is proposed in England to establish a national school of cookery, in connection with the annual international exhibition at South Kensington. An influential meeting recently held for the purpose of advancing the project agreed to the following resolutions: 1. That such a school should be at once founded, to be in alliance with school boards and training schools throughout the country. 2. That the aim of the proposed school should be to teach the best methods of cooking articles of food in general use among all classes. 3. That an association should be formed with the intention of making the school self-supporting. 4. That it would be prudent to secure a capital, say £5,000. The provisional committee, containing some very eminent names, were authorized to take the necessary measures to establish the school by means of shares, donations, and guarantees. In time it is expected that schools of this description will be established in all the great towns of the kingdom.

The Greenback Paper.—All the paper used to print the national currency on is made in the Glen Mills near Westchester, Pa., by a sixt-two inch Fourdrinier machine. The principal peculiarity is that short pieces of red silk thread are mixed with the pulp, and this is poured on the wire cloth, without going through a sieve (as this would retain the threads.) Next, from a separate contrivance worked in a very peculiar manner, a shower of short blue silk threads falls in strips on the paper while this is in process of formation. One side of the paper is thus covered with blue lines, formed by the blue silk thread; and this is used for the front of the greenback, on which these threads are distinctly visible, conforming in the manner in which they were superficially distributed, notwithstanding they are deeply enough imbedded in the texture of the paper. The peculiarity of this machine is to make a paper so peculiar as to be practically impossible to imitate; and this is one of the principal guarantees against forgery in possession of the Government. We need scarcely mention that this paper-making machine is night and day under the careful charge of Treasury employees.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

(FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.)

The *Journal of Education*,—published under the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction, and Edited by H. H. MILES, Esq., LL. D., D. C. L., and P. DELANEY, Esq., of that Department,—offers an advantageous medium for advertising on matters appertaining exclusively to Education or the Arts and Sciences.

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All communications relating to the *Journal* to be addressed to the Editors.

Meteorology.

—OBSERVATIONS from the Records of the Montreal Observatory, Lat. 45° 31' North; Long. 4h. 54m. 11 sec. west of Greenwich; Height above the level of the sea, 182 feet,—for the month of Nov., 1873.—By CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

DAYS.	Barometer at 32°			Temperature of the Air.			Direction of Wind.			Miles in 24 hours.
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	
1	29.961	29.901	30.001	34.5	45.0	42.7	W	W	W	169.00
2	30.138	.998	29.886	37.1	44.0	41.0	WSW	SW	SW	81.28
3	29.664	.876	30.176	41.6	44.6	24.2	W	NSW	WSW	113.51
4	.951	.744	29.702	28.8	54.5	43.1	W	NSW	WSW	129.55
5	30.116	30.201	30.240	27.2	47.0	28.2	NW	NW	NW	60.04
6	.300	.302	.321	25.1	36.0	31.0	NW	W	W	67.92
7	.310	.101	.040	25.3	46.6	40.0	SE	S	S	72.16
8	29.671	29.470	29.468	38.2	40.5	39.0	E	E	NE	91.42
9	.610	.660	.764	35.5	35.5	30.2	N	W	W	126.98
10	.831	.862	.878	26.8	45.0	29.0	N	WSW	NW	99.54
11	.926	.910	.900	22.0	30.2	28.2	NW	W	clm	120.99
12	.604	.458	.420	31.0	33.0	30.5	NE	NE	W	103.96
13	.382	.525	.604	25.0	28.7	22.5	W	W	NE	110.48
14	.800	.898	.944	17.0	31.7	20.2	NE	NW	E	67.90
15	.874	.800	.784	19.0	21.0	20.0	E	E	NE	93.06
16	.521	.461	.460	22.0	26.6	25.0	NE	NE	NE	111.47
17	.489	.481	.476	22.2	25.5	26.1	NE	NE	NE	151.04
18	.181	29.975	28.976	24.5	26.0	24.5	NE	NE	W	268.41
19	.400	.501	.582	24.0	30.0	26.5	W	W	W	111.29
20	.823	.886	.962	22.1	28.5	25.5	NW	W	W	90.23
21	30.075	30.100	30.120	18.5	25.2	23.5	W	W	S	76.95
22	.219	.300	.356	19.1	28.5	21.5	NE	WSW	W	103.81
23	.401	.361	.256	19.0	26.5	22.0	NE	NE	NE	96.99
24	29.842	29.674	29.451	24.0	24.0	17.0	NE	NE	NE	319.29
25	.368	.366	.400	24.0	24.4	21.2	W	W	W	176.38
26	.780	.846	.914	4.0	19.0	14.7	W	W	W	57.79
27	.922	.860	.796	15.0	14.0	14.5	NE	NE	NE	114.93
28	30.000	30.400	30.206	8.6	28.0	14.6	W	W	W	133.31
29	.350	.368	.383	10.5	19.7	15.0	NE	W	W	96.25
30	.530	.600	.667	40.6	23.0	7.6	W	W	W	62.36

REMARKS.—The highest reading of the Barometer at 9 p. m., 31st day, indicated 30.666 inches; the lowest reading was at 7 a. m., on the 13th day 29.380;—giving a monthly range of 1.286 inches and a monthly mean of 29.927.

The highest Temperature was on the 4th day, 55°; and the lowest on the 26th, 3° 9';—giving a monthly range, or climatic difference, of 51° 1'. The mean temperature of the month was 26.66°.

Rain fell on 4 days amounting to 0.966 inches; and snow fell on 15 days amounting to 41.41 inches.

—OBSERVATIONS taken at Halifax, N. S., during the month of November, 1873; Lat. 44° 39' North; Long. 63° 36' West; height above the Sea 125 feet, by Sergt. John Thurling, A. H. Corps.

Barometer, highest reading on the 7th.....	30.382 inches
" lowest " 25th.....	28.757
" range in month.....	1.625
" mean for month (reduced to 32°).....	29.678
Thermometer, highest in month on the 1st.....	58.4 degrees
" lowest " 27th.....	11.7
" range in month.....	46.7
" mean of all highest.....	42.7
" mean of all lowest.....	23.2
" mean daily range.....	19.5
" mean for month.....	32.9
" highest readings in sun's rays.....	100.6
" lowest reading on the grass.....	5.7 degrees
Hygrometer, mean of dry bulb.....	35.0
" mean of wet bulb.....	32.8
" mean dew point.....	29.3
" elastic force of vapour.....	.162
" weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air.....	1.9 grains
" weight required to saturate do.....	0.5
" the figure of humidity (Sat: 100).....	79
" average weight of a cubic foot of air.....	556.1
Wind, mean direction of North.....	7.75 days
" " East.....	1.00
" " South.....	7.75
" " West.....	13.50
" daily force of 0-12.....	3.0
" daily horizontal movement.....	262.9 miles
Cloud, mean amount of 0-10.....	6.6
Ozone, mean amount of 0-10.....	3.1
Rain, No. of days it fell.....	9
Snow, number of days it fell.....	10
Amount collected on ground.....	10.16 inches
Greatest quantity in 24 hours on 13th.....	3.22