

**HOW TO MAKE YELLOW BUTTER IN WINTER.**—Dr. Dadd gives the following directions:—As butter made in winter is generally pale or white, and its richness, at the same time, inferior to that which is made during the summer months, the idea of excellence has been associated with the yellow cover. Means are therefore employed, by those who prepare and sell butter, to impart to it the yellow color, where that is naturally wanting. The substances mostly employed in England and Scotland are the root of the carrot and the flowers of the marigold. The juice of either of these is expressed and passed through a linen cloth. A small quantity of it (and the proportion necessary is soon learned by experience) is diluted with a little cream, and this mixture is added to the rest of the cream when it enters the churn. So little of this coloring matter unites with the butter, that it never communicates to it any peculiar taste.

**COMPOSITION OF MILK AT VARIOUS TIMES OF THE DAY.**—Professor Boedeker has analyzed the milk of a healthy cow at various times of the day, with the view of determining the changes in the relative amount of its constituents. He found the solids of the evening's milk (13 per cent) exceeded those of the morning's milk (10 per cent.); while the water contained in the fluid was diminished from 89 per cent. to 86 per cent. The fatty matters gradually increase as the day progresses. In the morning they amount to 2.17 per cent., at noon 2.63 per cent., and in the evening 5.42 per cent.—This fact is important in a practical point of view; for while 16 ounces of morning's milk will yield nearly half an ounce of butter, about double this quantity can be obtained from the evening's milk. The casein is also increased in the evening's milk, from 2.24 to 2.70 per cent.; but the albumen is diminished from 0.44 per cent. to 0.31 per cent. Sugar is least abundant at midnight (4.19 per cent.), and most plenty at noon (4.72 per cent.) The per centage of the salts undergoes almost no change at any time of the day.—*Edinburgh Medical Journal.*

**DON'T OVERTASK THE YOUNG BRAIN.**—The minds of children ought to be little if at all tasked till the brain's development is nearly completed, or until the age of six or seven years. And will those years be wasted? or will the future man be more likely to be deficient in mental power and capability, than one who is differently treated?—Those years will not be wasted. The great book of Nature is open to the infant and the child's prying investigation; and from Nature's page may be learned more useful information than is contained in all the children's books that have ever been published. But even supposing these years to have been absolutely lost, which is anything but the case, will the child be eventually a loser thereby? We contend that he will not. Task the mind during the earlier years, and you will not only expose the child to a greater risk of a disordered brain, not only, it may be, lay the foundation for a morbid excitability of brain, that may one day end in insanity, but you debilitate the bodily powers, and by so doing, to all intents and purposes the mind will eventually be a loser in its powers and capabilities.—*Dr. Robertson.*

**ARAB HORSES AND STABLES.**—The following description of Arab horses and stables is extracted from one of the admirable "Letters from Algiers," written over the signature of "Phantom," in the London *Field*:—

"The town of Blidah was totally destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1825, and 18,000 persons are supposed to have been buried in its ruins. The survivors retired to the distance of about a mile from the old town, with the intention of raising a new city; however, their love for their old haunts induced them to abandon the idea, and a new town rose from amidst the ruins of the old one. Blidah was surnamed the 'voluptuous' by the inhabitants of Algiers; its situation at the foot of the Atlas Mountains, and its beautiful environs with their stately orange groves, combine to render it a most attractive city. It is here that the Government have placed their establishment for improving the breed of Arab horses. A French officer was so kind as to take us over the stud.

"The civility and genuine good-heartedness of all those French gentlemen we had the happiness to become acquainted with, added greatly to the enjoyment of our visit to Algeria, and we shall always entertain a lively recollection of the hospitality and consideration shown us by our French friends.

"The stud is composed of about forty horses. There are horses from Syria, Tunis, Morocco, and Algeria. Some of them have been bought for large sums. El Maz, a white Syrian horse, of great strength, and standing about fifteen hands, has cost one thousand guineas, and was a present from the Emperor. I was also much struck with