

es of all kinds, the knees straight, and back sinews strong and well braced. The pastern joints should be clean and clear of swellings of all kinds, and come near the ground; for such never have the ring-bone. Fleishy-legged horses are generally subject to the grease and other infirmities of that kind, and therefore should not be chosen. The body should be of good size, the back straight, or nearly so, and have only a small sinking below the withers; the barrel round, and the ribs coming close to the hip joints. The shoulders should run back, but not too heavy; for a horse with heavy shoulders seldom moves well. Chest and arms large. A horse weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds is large enough for a cart horse; from 1,000 to 1,200 is large enough for a farmer's horse; from 1,000 to 1,100 is heavy enough for a carriage horse. I should advise every one to get some experimental knowledge of a horse before purchasing."

Miscellaneous.

STRENGTH OF THE TIGER.—The strength of the tiger is prodigious. By a single cuff of his great fore paw he will break the skull of an ox as easily as you or I could smash a gooseberry, and then, taking his prey by the neck, will straighten his muscles and march off at a half trot with only the hoofs and tail of the defunct animal trailing the ground. An eminent traveller relates that a buffalo belonging to a peasant in India having got helplessly fixed in a swamp, its owner went to seek assistance of his neighbours to drag it out. While he was gone, however, a tiger visited the spot and unceremoniously slew and drew the buffalo out of the mire, and had just got it comfortably over his shoulders preparatory to trotting home, when the herdsman and his friends approached. The buffalo, which weighed more than a thousand pounds had its skull fractured, and its body nearly emptied of blood.—*Wild Sports of the World.*

MODE OF LIVING IN ICELAND.—The walls of the room are still of the colour of the wood, but it is easy to see that they are new. Within a year, the peasant remarks, they will be handsomely painted. In the backgrounds our searching glance detects a small alcove; and a clean bed is visible between the half-drawn chintz curtains. The space between the windows is occupied by a table and several easy chairs.—Against the walls, to right and left stand the newly polished commode, and a species of secretaire in oak. The conversation between ourselves and the peasant certainly progresses but poorly as we both maltreated Danish; but, ere long, his daughter appears, an underset girl with bright red plump cheeks, and the stumpy nose peculiar to the daughters of the land. She is busy in preparing the meal. The tablecloth is of snow

white linen, the service of the finest china, the spoons of heavy silver. Soon a turric-soup steams on the table. The fol-dishes are magnificent: Trout with their yish-red meat, smoked mutton, eggs, supple the ducks dwelling on the adjoining lake; f the well-tasted national fish *skyr*; and finale, coffee. A gourmet might possibly some fault to find with the cookery, but the traveller is not dainty. When, besides enjoyments, he has the certain'y that a down is awaiting him, such as can only be found in princely palaces, he has everything bined to make him comfortable.—*W. Iceland.*

USE OF FAT.—"What is the use of? It performs several offices; one is to round system and complete the beauty of the r. Your cousin Jane's smooth neck owes it to the skilful manner in which the adipose matter is packed into all the crevices between muscles, veins and arteries. For nature exerts no small amount of labor in the production of beauty. "Behold the lilies of the field Solomon in all his glory was arrayed like these!" Another use of the adipose matter is to serve as a reservoir of aliment for the rest of the system. In the fever which I recently contracted my stomach was in such a state that it digested no food, and by one of those bodily adjustments so common in nature, my system rejected it, and I did not eat a morsel several days. The consequence was that the heat of the body had to be kept up by the fat in the system, and how rapidly it was consumed! I suppose I lost twenty pounds in the course of three days. Hibernating animals, that sleep through the winter, are generally fat as they can be, when they crawl into their nests in the fall. Their thick fur prevents radiation of heat, so that little is required to be generated; their breathing and circulation are sluggish, causing a slow consumption of food, and this matter is supplied by a store of fat in the system, which is slowly burned up during the winter, and the animals come out in spring as lank as Pharaoh's lean kine. Put a piece of fat on the fire and you will see it burn with a blaze. Whenever any substance burns with a blaze you may be sure that it contains hydrogen. The heat of a substance is simply its combination of hydrogen. Whenever an organic substance containing hydrogen is sufficiently heated, it decomposes, and, as the hydrogen is separated from the other elements, it takes the gaseous form. In this hot state, as it comes in contact with oxygen in the air, it combines with it, and, words, burns; one atom of oxygen combined with one atom of hydrogen, and produces water. There is phosphorus in the bones, and, separated, will burn with a flame, but, invariably, when you see any animal or