Art of Floating -Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face to wards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in ble still water—ay, and sleep there, no matter how ! knowing how to swim, you would escape ong. If not ... pe urowning when you find yourself in deep water, you bave only to consider yourself an empty pitcher, let your mouth, and nose not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go, turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. .. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drowning by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.—Walker.

A faithful Dog.—In Youatt's "Humanity to Brutes" is given the following anecdote of a Newfoundland dog: "A vessel was driven on the beach at Lloyd, in Kent. The surf was rolling furiously; eight poor fellows were crying out for help, but not a boat could be got off to their assistance. At length a gentleman came on the beach, accompanied by his Newfoundland dog. He directed the attention of the animal to the vessel, and put a short stick into his mouth. The intelligent and courageous fellow at once understood his meaning, and sprang into the sea and fought his way through the waves. He could not, however, get close enough to the vessel to deliver that with which he was charged; but the crew joyfully made fast a rope to another piece of wood, and threw it towards him. He saw the whole business in an instant: he dropped his own piece, and immediately seized that which had been cast to him, and then with a degree of strength and determination almost incredible, he dragged it through the surf and delivered it to his master. A line of communication was thus formed, and every man on board was rescued from a watery grave.

Pickling Meat.—We consider the suggestion in the following

paragraph worthy of particular consideration.

Professor Refinesque strongly denounces the use of saltpetre in brine, intended for the preservation of flesh to keep for food. That part of the saltpetre which is absorbed by the meat he says is nitric acid, or aquafortis, a deadly poison; animal flesh, previous to the addition of the former, only possessing a nutritious virtue. This is destroyed by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre; and as the professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning. He ascribes to the pernicious effects of 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, etc. and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpetre in making pickle, etc. best substitute, he says, is sugar, a small quantity, rendering the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as durable.

There is nothing, says Plato, so delightful as the hearing or speaking of the truth. For this reason, there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.

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