

ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

—Paris owes 1,285,634,100 francs.
—Austrian ladies wear glass slippers.
—The government has not yet resigned.
—Kearney is on the stump in East Boston.
—Members of the French Assembly receive \$5 a day.
—Picton, N. S., shipped 6,855 tons of coal last week.
—Mary Benton, of Elton, England, is 148 years of age.
—Scientists say smoking arsenic is good for lung disease.
—Stanley is about to deliver one hundred lectures on Africa.
—Emperor William is about to re-assume the reins of government.
—Cholera has broken out in Sweden and Morocco simultaneously.
—Four millions of dollars are deposited in the Italian savings banks.
—Friendship between two women is merely a suspension of hostilities.
—The Memphis Appeal has only one of a staff: all the others are dead.
—Several arrests have been made for a new conspiracy against the Kaiser.
—The man of destiny, General Butler, is vigorously pushing his canvass.
—In the Vanderbilt contest, Mrs. Lillian Stoddard's veracity is impugned.
—The farmer out of every three goes to church in Western Massachusetts.
—The books that are to testify against Samuel J. Tilden have not been found.
—Propositions for heating the city of New York by steam are under consideration.
—It is rumored that Mr. Walter, of the London Times, is to be raised to the peerage.
—Ireland Severe her Chains" is the name of a new play brought out in New York.
—A judge complains of being unwell as he has had several attacks of sleeplessness on the Bench.
—Language was invented by Adam and Eve. They quarreled, and one word borrowed another.
—The body of a missing man, Dr. Peter H. Sheridan, has been found drowned in the East River, N.Y.
—Queen Victoria encountered Queen Esther of the Gipsies during a drive and had a formal reception.
—Steamers "Saragosa" and "Siegel" collided on the North River, New York, and one man was drowned.
—There is not such an article in existence as a sewing machine that did not take the first prize at Paris.
—The Pope is in possession of a vast conspiracy in Italy to prevent the restoration of the temporal power.
—In the past eight months the French imports were 2,144,674,000 francs, and the exports 2,238,151,000.
—Cashier Childs has victimized the Grocers and Producers' Bank of Providence, R.I., to the tune of \$70,000.
—The Grand Jury in the case of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, report it as an unparalleled public nuisance.
—An excellent divine has discovered that Cyprus is mentioned in Genesis; this places its respectability beyond doubt.
—Emigrants at Castle Garden, New York, complain of ill-treatment by the officers of the steamship "Albatross" of the Anchor Line.
—The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Mail regrets the absence of the handsome men and fair women seen at the Thames boat races.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

THE BEET.—The original stock of the beetle occurs wild on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, in Greece, and grows wild in some of the islands of the Atlantic Ocean. This is the common mangold, of which there are two subspecies. It is cultivated for food by the Greeks, as it is the present day by the Persians and natives of India. The Romans were acquainted with two varieties. Charlemagne ordered the cultivation of the beet on his estate, and from this it was distributed throughout Europe, and has extended to North America.

INTELLIGENCE IN A RAY.—A rather singular exhibition of intelligence in a ray occurred at Barre, near Montpelier, a few days since. The steadily bird had secured a mussel, which had been lodged on the rocks, but whose bivalve case was too tight to be smothered by the peck of the bill. Finding this, the wise bird carried its unconscious prey up in the air and let it drop on the rocks, but even that was not enough. The ray then carried the mussel up to a far greater height, and now falling from thence the shell was opened, and the tenant quickly devoured.

THE MUSK-OX.—Like most bovines the musk-ox is gregarious, associating in troops of from twenty to fifty or even more. Sir John Franklin and Samuel Hearne remark having seen herds numbering from eighty to one hundred. One peculiarity of the droves is the exceedingly small proportion of males; there being but two or three to the largest herd. Numbers of dead bulls are found each season, and they are known to be extremely pugnacious it is safe to assert that the lords of the herd have attained their positions only by many fiercely-contested engagements.

THE BONES OF A SKELETON.—The relations between the bones of the skeletons of various animals are at present being studied by M. de Luca. In the case of a three-year-old goat he finds the bones of the head equal in weight to the vertebral column (including the sacrum), and they form a fifth part of the entire weight of the skeleton. The bones of the right side weigh heavier than those of the left. The bones of the four limbs are about half the total weight. The two interior limbs weigh less than the two posterior. The 26 ribs weigh as much as the two shoulder-blades. The weight of the eight incisors is exactly the tenth of that of the twelve molars, &c.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WASPS AND BEES.—Wasps differ from bees in one important point, viz. that while bees are purely vegetable feeders wasps add to a vegetable diet by preying largely on insects smaller than themselves. The keenness of vision which enables a wasp to see its prey at a distance, aided by its acute sense of smell, are characteristics which distinguish it from the bee. Throughout the animal kingdom carnivores are endowed with keener powers of vision and scent than vegetable feeding creatures. The wasp also gains an advantage in seeking for honey on account of its being better endowed than the bee with the powers of scent and vision.

—Well-made bread is full of holes or eyes, because the fermentation of the dough throws up little bubbles filled with carbonic acid gas; and when the dough is baked these bubbles are made permanent in the bread.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—An Indiana man has invented an instrument superior to the telephone.
—Three railroads are being built towards the new silver mines at Leadville, Ont.
—The Jewish Advance fears that the Jews will ultimately disappear from the world.
—M. P. Ryan is spoken of as a Cabinet Minister.
—A Greco-English journal has been started in Cyprus.
—A railway is to be started across Newfoundland.
—The average rate of assessment in St. Thomas is under 12 mills on the dollar.
—A large grain storehouse is to be built at Kippen, on the Great Western Railway.
—The Roman Catholic Church at Lennoxville has been cased with brick and much improved in appearance.
—Halifax and the surrounding country are suffering from want of water. Nearly all the wells have dried up.
—A team belonging to a Canadian farmer was seized near Richmond, Yt., a few days ago for smuggling 42 gallons of high wines across the line.
—The erection of the new High School at Walkerton is progressing rapidly, and it is expected will be ready for occupation at the beginning of January.
—The farmers surrounding Seneca talk in a very discouraging manner of the potato crop this season. They give the wet weather as the cause of the failure.
—Large quantities of hoops are manufactured in Lambton county just now, for which good prices are paid by American buyers who purchase all they can get.
—Mrs. Cogan, the woman who unfortunately fell off the railway bridge at St. Catharines and received such injuries as were supposed to be fatal, is still alive, and some faint hope is now expressed that she will recover.
—Last week a "Dr." Macleod, of Clinton, was fined \$25 and \$10 costs, by Mr. Crabbe, J. P., at Godolphin, at the instance of the Medical Society of Ontario, for practising medicine without having a diploma and being duly registered.
—J. C. Miller, M. P. P., has forwarded to the Minister of Education a petition sent from Huntsville signed by 200 electors asking that Government aid be extended to villages in unorganized parts that desire to form mechanics institutes.
—D. W. Higgins, editor of the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist, was arrested on Sept. 18th on charge of having assaulted Robert Holloway of the Starbuck, with a cane, in front of the Supreme Court room, about two o'clock that afternoon. It is understood that the assault was provoked by an article which appeared in the Starbuck.
—The whiskey business is still reported lively on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. One man was recently arrested for selling liquor on contract 14, taken to last Portage, and the case fell through for want of evidence. He was arrested a second time and fined \$50. But if report is true, he is still dealing out the curse of Canada on the line.
—Capt. Horsey, No. 1, 14th P. W. O. Rifles, Kingston, has received a challenge from Madison Harbuck, Sackett's Harbour, to put a company of American Artillery against the first named Volunteer company, for a contest in arms and bayonet exercise, to take place about Christmas, either in Kingston or Sackett's Harbour. The challenge will be duly considered and probably accepted.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Paris Academy of Sciences has at last elected Mr. Darwin a correspondent member in the section of zoology. Prof. Asa Gray has also been elected in the section of botany.

A new weekly journal will shortly be published in Edinburgh, which will devote special attention to the best mode of purifying rivers, the ventilation of places of amusement and sanitary matters generally.

A French chemist has discovered that a single drop of alcoholic extract of camphor, placed upon pure flour or bread, will cause a brownish yellow stain; whereas, if the flour contains alum to the amount of one or two per cent, the colour will turn a grayish blue or violet. One-half per cent. alum will make the flour reddish-yellow.

When the Westinghouse air-brake was placed upon French railways, the engineers at first used to put on the whole force of the brake at once. The result was a general bumping of heads and promiscuous embracing upon the part of passengers. They have now learned how to use them and bring the cars to a gradual stoppage, even when the stations are not a stone's throw from each other.

The *Gazetta d'Italia* recounts a very novel terrestrial phenomenon. At Ortali, a small township containing a few houses, near Quaranta, in the province of Arezzo, the earth has gradually fallen until it is now twelve or fifteen feet below the original level. In consequence of this strange freak of nature, which no one explains, the houses of the village have lost their equilibrium, and threaten to fall asunder. The authorities have ordered the inhabitants to remove to huts which have been set up in the fields, and thither they have fled with their families. What seems still stranger is that about two hundred yards from Ortali the earth has risen instead of fallen off, and the rising of the ground has been visible at times.

—The hot winds of the Arabian deserts, which are called simoons, scatter death and desolation in their track, withering trees and shrubs, and burying them under waves of hot sand. When camels see the approach of a simoon, they make a rush to the nearest tree or bush, or to some projecting rock, to escape its terrible violence. The traveller throws himself on the ground on the lee side of the camel, and screens his head from the fiery blast within the folds of his robe. But frequently both man and beast fall a prey to the terrible simoon.

—Among the conclusions arrived at by M. Le Bon, who has been making researches on the variation in size of the human skull, are the following: A superior race contains more voluminous crania than an inferior, and stature has only a slight influence upon the volume of the brain. Woman has a much less heavy brain than man of equal stature, and this difference is found constantly increasing as civilization advances. The average difference of crania of the present Parisian men and women is nearly double that between the crania of the ancient Egyptian men and women. With the same circumference of over 200 cubic centimeters. The cranium is unequally developed as to the sides, but this does not appear to have any relation to race or intelligence.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Save all the tea grounds to sprinkle on the carpets on sweeping days, and save much trouble in dusting.

CANNED ONIONS.—Pure them, put them in water, boil them till you can pierce them with a straw; skin into a can, fill it with hot syrup and seal.

GRAPE CATSUP.—Take five pounds grapes boiled and colandered, two and one-half pounds sugar, one pint vinegar, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and pepper, and one-half tablespoonful of salt. Boil until a little thick.

CANNED SWEET APPLES.—Ten pounds of apples (after they are pared and quartered) to five pounds of sugar, one pint vinegar, spices to suit the taste; steam the apples till they are soft; put them in the sugar and vinegar; cook a few minutes and then can.

TO SET THE COLOR IN STOCKINGS.—When washed for the first time use a little ox gall (which can be procured at the druggist's); use it in the first water only, also have a teaspoonful of powdered borax to every pail of hot water; use very little soap, after the first use of ox gall; borax will answer every purpose; do not let the stockings remain long in the water. Hang up in the shade to dry.

TO COLOR LITMUS-PAPER.—If seeds—barley, wheat, &c., be placed between moist pieces of litmus-paper, the roots will stick to the paper, and colour it so intensely red that even on the back of the paper their course may be traced in red lines on a blue ground. If tincture of litmus be repeatedly added, the intensity of the red colour is increased. M. Cohn thus demonstrated lately the separation of a strong non-volatile acid by the roots.

EXERCISE FOR FASTENING KNIVES AND FORKS INTO THEIR HANDLES.—Take one pound of rosin and half a pound of powdered sulphur; melt together and mix in about twelve ounces of fine sand or powdered brick. Fill the cavity of the handle with this mixture, melted. Make the shank of the knife or fork quite warm, and insert in place and let it remain until cold, when it will be found to be firmly fixed. The handles of knives and forks should never be put in hot water.

PICKLED PEAS.—Rub the down all off with a coarse towel; steam in a steamer until they can be pierced with a straw. Have ready a jar, and some whole cloves; stick three or four in each one and drop in the jar. To every quart of cider vinegar put one pint of white sugar, one ounce stick cinnamon; boil all together one-half hour, then pour on hot peas. If the vinegar is good these will keep nicely all winter. Those which are to be saved for use during the next spring and summer put in fruit can and seal.

VACCINATION.—The most crucial evidence in favour of vaccination is that furnished by the experience of the small-pox hospitals, where every nurse is vaccinated before she is permitted to enter upon her duties, and where no nurse has ever contracted the disease. If it were possible now to render vaccination compulsory, small-pox might be extinguished in the course of a few weeks, and would have no remaining foothold in the country, save among the infants who had not come under the operation of the law.

Take pear shaped or small single potatoes, scald and skin them, then to half a peck or eight pounds, take three pounds of brown sugar. Cook them with sugar over a fire without water until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. Take them out and spread on dishes, flatten them and dry in the sun. Sprinkle on them a little syrup whilst drying. When dry, pack down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. They will keep from year to year, and retain their flavour, which is very much like that of figs.

TO MAKE EXCELLENT COFFEE.—Get a half pound of the best Rio, one-quarter of a pound of Java, one-quarter pound of chicory. Have it mixed and ground together. This will cost twenty-five cents. The night before using, mix three tablespoonfuls with half an egg in cold water; in the morning add more cold water and let it just come to a lively boil. Too much boiling lessens the strength and flavour. This will make enough for three or four persons. If there is any left, use it to mix with coffee for the next morning's breakfast.

"INFANT CORPSELS."—Many popular nostrums, as "Infant Corpels" and soothing syrups of various kinds, depend for their utility upon some preparation of opium, and are hence often followed by symptoms of narcotic poisoning. None of these things should be used. If a child cries, it is usually because it feels pain; and instead of making it so stupid with narcotics that it cannot feel the pain, it is better to go to work and find out the cause of the pain, and remove it. Mothers who use Mrs. Withrop's soothing syrup, and similar preparations, are doing their children irreparable injury.

FRUIT.—Fruit in its season may be safely indulged in by the strong according to their discretion, taste, appetite, or thirst. To the valetudinarian, if discreet in the timing and dose of the fruit he takes, it will be alike grateful and restorative. He must, however, be careful not to eat any quantity on a loaded stomach, as it is too frequently done in the shape of dessert after dinner. Fatty and starchy food, as the melon, is the least digestible; so also are the common stone fruits. The peach and apricot, however, are as light, and digestible as they are delicious. Cherries are less digestible. Apples and pears are next in point of digestibility. The small seeded fruits, as grapes, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and cranberries are the most wholesome.

EXERCISE.—Walking is the most agreeable and natural of all exercises. In walking the body is free and unconstrained, most parts of it are subjected to gentle action with but a slight degree of expenditure of muscular or nervous force, these powers being economized to the greatest extent, and the action consequently may be continued for a longer period than almost any other that engages the will. Walking causes the blood to circulate freely in the extremities, skin and lungs, to refresh, nourish, and invigorate these parts; strengthens the spine, and relieves all tendency to the congestion of the internal organs and head. It also supplies the most perfect condition for mental action and enjoyment. It is an exercise that all invalids can engage in without running a risk, provided it is not taken to excess.

MILK AS A SOLVENT FOR QUININE.—Milk is an elegant and convenient solvent for quinine, and disguises to a great extent its bitterness. If one grain of sulphate of quinine be dissolved in an ounce of milk, we shall find that the bitterness of the draught is hardly perceptible; with two grains there is rather more bitterness, but it is not at all marked. A dose of five grains may be taken in two ounces of milk without an unpleasantly bitter taste; and, if the same quantity be put into a tumblerful of milk, the bitterness is all but lost. This method of administering quinine must in some cases be preferable to the ordinary way of dissolving it in acid or spirit, especially where the bitter taste is objected to—as in the case of children—or where the required dose is large.

FIRESIDE READING.

Joaquin Miller says of one of the tangled-haired heroines that "she swept the lonesome sea." It would have been more to her credit to have been at home sweeping the lonesome kitchen or helping her poor old mother to wash up the supper dishes.

The little wee bit of a girl wanted more buttered toast, till she was told that too much would make her sick. Looking wistfully at the dish a moment, thought she saw her way out of the difficulty, and exclaimed: "Well, give me an annular piece and then send for the doctor."

A few years ago, a gentleman who had lost his nose was invited out to tea. "My dear," said the good lady of the house to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular and make no remark about Mr. Jenkins' nose." Gathered around the table, everything was going well; the child peeped about, looking rather puzzled; and at last started the table: "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkins' nose? He hasn't any."

A young woman recently answered an advertisement for a dining-room girl, and the lady of the house seemed pleased with her. But before engaging her there were some questions to ask. "Suppose," said the lady, "now only suppose, understand, that you were carrying a piece of steak from the kitchen and by accident should let it slip from the plate to the floor, what would you do in such a case?" The girl looked the lady square in the eye for a moment before asking: "Is it a private family, or are there boarders?" "Boarders," answered the lady. "Pick it up and put it back on the plate," firmly replied the girl. She was engaged.

"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of catching boys. One day he called out to us, 'Boys, I must have close attention to your books. The first one of you that sees another idle, I want you to inform me, and I will attend to his case.' 'Ah, thought I to myself, 'there's Joe Simmons, that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book, I'll tell.' It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book and immediately I informed the master. 'Indeed! said he, 'and how did you know he was idle?' 'I saw him,' said I. 'You did! and were your eyes on your book when you saw him?' 'I was caught, and never watched for the boys again.'"

Not content with that, a stammering joker, living in Cincinnati long ago as the time when it was considered capital fun to send a countryman from store to store inquiring for things he would be certain not to find at the places to which he was sent. One day a country fellow came, as he had been directed to, to a store to buy a Jew's harp. A Jew was a merchant tailor. He was busy with a customer as the man appeared, but observing that several of the "boys" had dropped in at the door, just to see what the Jew would do, he "took" at once, and responded to the inquiry for the musical instrument. "W-w-wait a minute." Having served his customer, picked up a pair of glove-stretcher and approached the rural melodist with "L-l-let me m-m-measure your m-m-mouth," and introducing the stretchers, manipulated them so as to transform the aperture into a horizontal yawn aimed to see, and capacious enough to hold a dozen Jew's harps. Removing the apparatus, he examined it carefully and deliberately, as one might scrutinize a thermometer or pocket compass, and then dismissed the successful searcher for Jew's harps, as he said in a tone well feigned disappointment: "W-w-w-e hadn't g-g-got any your size."

Advice.—I want to give you two or three rules. One is—Always look at the person you speak to. When you are addressed look straight at the person who speaks to you. Do not forget this. Another is—Speak your words plainly. Do not mumble or mumble. If words are worth saying, they are worth pronouncing distinctly and clearly. A third is—Do not say disagreeable things. If you have nothing pleasant to say keep silent. A fourth is—And oh, children, remember it all your lives! Think three times before you speak once! Have you something to do which you don't want to do? Then listen to a wise old grandmother. Do the hard things first and get it over with. If you have done wrong go and confess it. If the garden is to be weeded, weed it first and play afterwards. Do the thing you don't like to do first, and then, with a clear conscience, try the rest.

George W. Ebbatson, a staid, steady, well-to-do man, before Justice Liley on the charge of having assaulted Simon King in front of a tenement house in Hudson Avenue, of which King has charge. Ebbatson was sitting on the stoop when King accosted him, and he told King that he lived there. King said that this was false, and a scuffle followed, in which Ebbatson knocked him down. "Now where do you live?" asked Justice Liley. "At 385 Gold street, Judge, sah," said Ebbatson. "Then you told a lie when you said to King that you lived where he found you," said the Judge. "No, sah, I didn't," said Ebbatson; "I wasn't dead, Judge, and as I was dar, I was livin'. Now wasn't I livin' dar?" Sentence was suspended.

ODDS AND ENDS.

\$2,500 a night have been paid to Nicolin and Adelina Patti at Kroll's Theatre at Berlin.

A sailor visited a city where they, he said, "copper-bottomed the tops of their houses with sheet lead."

What is the best time of the day to act on a good impulse? Why, of course, when it has just struck one.

"No noise is good news," exclaimed the fellow who was about to be hanged, when the Sheriff informed him of his pardon.

Distinction between man and the lower animals—Animals like each other from a motive of affection; the reverse is generally the case of man.

"I wish you had been Eve," said an urchin to a stinky old aunt, proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?" "Because," said he, "you would have eaten all of the apple instead of dividing it."

A little boy was sent to a store for some eggs. Before reaching home he dropped them. In answer to his mother who asked: "Did you break any?" he replied: "No, I didn't break any, but the shells came off of some."

Clairborne F. Jackson, who was once governor of Mississippi, married five sisters in a wealthy and distinguished family. When he went to ask for the last one, his venerable father-in-law replied: "Yes, Clair, you can have her. You have had them all. For goodness sake, don't ask me for the old woman."

Not so very long ago the son of Mr. Mapleson married Mlle. Marie Rose, one of the most charming of the soprano who sang at Drury Lane during the previous season. Mr. Gye's son took the hint and followed the example set by the son of his father's rival; and next was married to Mlle. Albani. There is no rest however for the opera singer. Mlle. Albani is going to sing in the provinces even during the honeymoon.

AGRICULTURAL.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT MANURES ON GRASS LAND.

A Yorkshire correspondent of the London *Agricultural Gazette* gives the following bit of experience, which shows that one should not be too hasty in judging of the comparative effects of different kinds of manure: "Last January I dressed a very poor plain, or sheep run (21 acres), with about 14 loads of farmyard manure (not very rotten) on 4 acres. The rest of the pasture was sown about three weeks later with special dissolved bones, at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre. The effect of the first dressing was soon visible, and the 4 acres were distinctly marked out from the rest, showing where the manure was applied. As this result remained unchanged till the beginning of April, and the artificial manure then appeared to have been used in vain, judgment was given in favor of the yard manure. After this, however, we had some warm weather, with fine growing showers, which soon altered matters, and the line of demarcation became each day less distinct till at length the superiority of the bones became manifest. I have now (June 19th) got a most luxuriant mixture of grass (chiefly red and white clover) from the portions sown with artificial manure. On the 4-acre piece there is scarcely any clover, and only a poor share of rye-grass and other common varieties. I have used dissolved bones on a good deal of grass this year, and the result in each case is astonishing. My land is a strong loamy clay."

STAY ON THE FARM.

Stay on the farm. There, at least, you have plenty to eat and wear. You can find something to do there which will pay you better than anything in a city, where for every place vacant there are a hundred young men and women. In such circumstances it is a manifestation of folly for people to crowd into the city, there to scramble for the little employment that is going. Every charity has more recipients than it can provide for, and more suffering than its funds can alleviate. You can't live by picking pockets, for there is nothing in them, and burglary is dull. If you are a young man, stay where you are. If you are a young woman, one peep into the many employment offices in the city, where day after day young girls sit almost vainly waiting for a chance for honest labour that will save them and their honour, will cure you of any desire to come to the city.

WEANING COLTS.

The colt may be weaned at the age of five or six months, according to the development and growth of the foal. If the latter is strong and healthy, it should not be allowed to run with its dam longer. It then should be separated some distance from the stable compartments of the dam, and turned out into a large paddock with a house attached. The colt should be fed by all means be housed on cold nights and in cold, stormy weather. No quarters are better adapted or can be furnished the young foal than the above described, affording without trouble a run at will on succulent and grassy diet so peculiarly adapted for the general health and welfare of the young weanling and at the same time a shelter to protect the system from all sudden climate disturbances of the atmosphere. The dam should be put to more laborious work in the meantime, and fed on dry diet, such as good sweet hay and oats, and if the secretions of milk should be of any great degree troublesome after occasionally emptying the mamma by drawing the milk with the thumb and finger, or should the dam fret or pine after her foal for any length of time after it is separated from her, a mild dose of two or three laxative medicines should be administered; but these difficulties very rarely occur at weaning the foal. There is no principle of greater importance, or that should be more strictly observed, than the liberal feeding of the young colt upon good, sweet and wholesome diet of easy digestive properties, during the entire growth of the animal. More particularly should this attention be given to the food in the early stage of the weaning. Bruised oats or oatmeal, the last named being porridge, made thick and thinned with equal quantities of milk and water, well sweetened with sugar, and given in a milk-warm state, with a little salt mixed in the food, should form a considerable portion of its daily diet.

The Country Gentleman is positive that the best time, as well as the cheapest, to spread manure is in the winter. "It saves labor in handling but once." It does not cut up the soil with waggons-wheels, the ground being frozen. The first rains or thaws carry the soluble parts into the soil, and they become more thoroughly diffused than if the manure is spread in spring." As a general rule, it does best when applied to grass to be inverted for corn in spring or to remain in sod.

The law prohibiting vessels sailing for Europe with decksloads of more than three feet comes into force, and owners at Halifax yesterday making great exertions to get their ships away with full cargoes.



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