

breathe the foul atmosphere, and he will feel in his own person the truth of what has been said.

This subject commends itself to the earnest attention of every parent. School houses have and can be constructed in harmony with good taste and the laws of health. So that physical well being need not be sacrificed in the acquisition of knowledge.

FRESH AIR.

Man acts strangely. Although a current of fresh air is the very life of his lungs, he seems indefatigable in the exercise of his inventive powers to deprive himself of this heavenly blessing. Thus he carefully closes every cranny of his bed-chamber against its entrance, and he prefers that his lungs should receive the mixed effluvia from his cellar and larder, and from a patent little modern aquarium in lieu of it. Why should man be so terrified at the admission of the night air into any of his apartments? It is nature's overflowing current, and never carries the destroying angel with it. See how soundly the delicate wren and the tender little robin sleep under its influence; and how fresh, and vigorous, and joyous they rise amid the surrounding dewdrops of the morning. Although exposed all night long to the air of heaven, their lungs are never out of order; and this we know by the daily repetition of their song. Look at the newly-born bear, without any nest to go to. It lives and thrives, and becomes strong and playful, under the unmitigated inclemency of the falling dews of the night. I have here a fine male turkey, full eight years old, and he has not passed a single night in shelter. He roosts in a cherry-tree, and is always in the prime health the year throughout. Three dunghill fowls, preferring this cherry-tree, to the warm perches in the hen-house, took up their airy quarters with him early in October, and have never since gone to any other roosting-place.

The cow and the horse sleep safely on the cold, damp ground, and the roebuck lies down to rest in the heather, on the dewy mountain top. I myself can sleep all night long, bareheaded, under the full moon's watery beam, without any fear of danger, and pass the day in wet shoes, without catching cold. Coughs and colds are generally caught in the transition from an overheated room to a cold apartment; but there would be no danger in this movement if ventilation were attended to—a precaution little thought of now-a-days.—*Watterton's Essays on Natural History.*

SHOES.

The shoes of the horses should be of equal thickness throughout, with a flat ground surface, as those with high heels, which assinine smiths make in imitation of their own, are dangerously absurd. The toe, which ought to be raised, is thus lowered, and Nature's plan reversed, who elevates the point in order to avoid obstructions. The web should be wide, and of the same width throughout, instead of being pinched in, because Vulcan operator "likes to see the shoe well set off at the heels." This is both unphilosophical and detri-

mental; it deceives the eye of man, and injures the foot of the horse. "The outer edge of the foot rests on the inner edge of the shoe, and the remaining width of the web projects beyond the hoof;" so that the master who thinks his horse has a good open foot, only has to be proud of a bad, open shoe, which both conceals deformities underneath, and "invites with open arms a bad road to come and do its worst." The heels are made bare just where the navicular joint is most exposed; and if that be inflamed, what must the agony be when the unprotected foot treads on a sharp flint? The horse falls "suddenly lame," "drops as if he had been shot," "phrases in much too common use to require explanation;" and small is the pity which the suffering animal meets with from man; who having destroyed the use of his victim's feet, abuses him because he cannot go; and imputes "grogginess" to him as a crime, as if he were in liquor like a groom, and not in agony.—*Miles, Veterinary Surgeon.*

ARTESIAN WELLS.

A late Paris letter says, the famous Artesian Well, commenced in 1832, at Kissingen, a city of Rhenish Bavaria, is just finished. This immense work, of which the workmen began to despair, has given resolute which have never been seen before. Kissingen is situated in a saline valley at nearly 300 metres above the level of the Baltic sea. In the month of June, 1849, after 17 years of hard labor, they had succeed in reaching a depth of 560 metres, a (metre is about 39 inches) before getting to this it was necessary to cut through several beds of salt separated by masses of granite. They then arrived at a first bed of carbon acid gas, followed by new masses of granite, and finally the 11th of this month, a violent concussion knocked away without injuring any body, the scaffolding which marked the orifice of the well, and then was immediately presented the curious spectacle of a column of water 12 centimetres in diameter, which rose with prodigious force to the height of 30 metres spreading them on all sides like the branches of a magnificent palm tree, and thus forming the most extraordinary jet d'eau imaginable. The water clear as crystal, comes from a soil of a temperature of sixty-six degrees Fahrenheit and gives a volume of twelve cubic metres a minute. It is forced by an atmospheric subterranean of carbon gas, acting with the force of fifty ordinary atmospheres.

— We may begin to take Time into our houses and pay by the month as we do for gas and water—for a Mr. Peyrot of St. Etienne, has arranged an electrical clock, which at small expense and by means of communicating wires, will indicate the same moment upon a myriad of clock faces. In this manner one clock will serve a whole city. What a vista of pleasant possibilities this discovery opens! No more inaccuracy in dinner arrivals—no more being caught at home by difference in clocks, at hours arranged for friends or creditors to call. Decidedly there is no end of the things of which our philosophy has not dreamed.

THE RICHEST FAMILY IN ENGLAND.—The Arkwright family is the richest in England. The head of the house died lately, and the personal property he exchanged for the narrow accommodations of the coffin, was sworn to be over five millions sterling—say \$25,000,000. It was the inventive genius of Richard Arkwright, the barber, who made such great improvements in the manufacture of cotton, that elevated his family from poverty and obscurity to their present proud position.