

ing such articles of vegetation as might ultimately tend to a national advantage."—*New England Farmer*.

LOCK TO THE CHESTS OF YOUR ANIMALS.—A late writer says that a wide, deep chest in all animals is an indication of robust constitution, and is, no doubt, the point of shape to which breeders should look when selecting either males or females. It is not enough that a bull or cow should show a wide, full breast in front, but the width should extend back along the brisket, and show itself under and between the elbows. Fullness through the region of the heart is indispensable in either sex.

The Language of Animals.

"That animals have each a language of their own to one another," says James Hogg, (the Scottish "Ettrick Shepherd,") "there can be no doubt. I know a good deal of their language myself. I know by the voice of the raven when he has discovered one of my flock dead; I know also his prelude to the storm and to fine weather. The moor-fowls call one another from hill to hill. I learned to imitate their language so closely that I could have brought scores of them within the range of my shot of a morning. The black-cock has a call, too, which brings all his motely mates around him, but the female has no call. They are a set of subordinate beings, like the wives of nabobs. They dare not even incubate upon the same hill with their haughty lords. But the partridge and every mountain bird have a language to each other; and though rather circumscribed, it is perfectly understood, and as Wordsworth says 'not unknown to me.' The stupid and silly barn-door hen, when the falcon appears, can, by one single alarm note, make all her chickens hide in a moment. Every hen tells you when she has laid her egg; and lest it should not be well enough heard or understood, the cock lends the whole power of his lungs in divulging the important secret. The black-faced ewe, on the approach of a dog or a fox, utters a whistle through her nostrils which alarms all her comrades, and immediately puts them upon the look out. Not one of them will take another bite till they discover whence the danger is approaching. If the dog be with a man, sundry of them utter a bleat, which I well know, but cannot describe, and begin feeding again. If the dog is by himself, they are more afraid of him than of any other animal, and then you will again hear the whistle repeated through the whole glen.

But the acuteness of the sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat among a hun-

dred lambs, all bleating at the same time, and making a noise. Besides the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and the lamb, who, amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things which have ever amused me more than a sheep-shearing, and the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into the fold, set all the lambs on the hill, and then send out the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the rough well clad mamma which it left an hour or a few hours ago, it meets a poor naked shivering—a most deplorable looking creature. It wheels about, and uttering a loud, tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests its flight—it returns and returns again generally ten or a dozen times before the recognition is perfect."

False Education.

Shame upon historians and schoolmasters for exciting the worst passions of youth by the display of false glories! If your religion hath any truth or influence, her professors will extinguish the promotory lights, which only allure to breakers. They will be assiduous in teaching the young and ardent that great abilities do not constitute great men, without the right and unremitting application of them; and that, in the sight of humanity and wisdom, it is better to erect one cottage than demolish a hundred cities. Down to the present day we have been taught little else but falsehood. We have been told to do this thing and that; we have been told we shall be punished unless we do; but at the same time we are shown by the finger that prosperity and glory, and the esteem of all about us, rest upon other and very different foundations. Now, do the ears or the eyes seduce the most easily, and lead the most directly to the heart? But both ears and eyes are won over, and alike are persuaded to corrupt us.—*Walter Savage Landor*.

NAMES OF TEAS.—Hyson means before the rain, or flourishing spring—that is, early in the spring. Hence it is often called Young Hyson. Hyson Skin is composed of the refuse of the other kinds, the native terms for which means tea skins. Refuse of a still coarser description, containing many stems, is called tea bones. Bohea is the name of the hill where it is collected. Pekoe, or Pecco, means white hairs—the down on the tender leaves. Fouchong—folded plant. Souchong—small plant. Twankay is the name of a small stream in the province where it is brought. Congo is from a term signifying labour, from the care required in its preparation.