

gish, if not stagnant, and unobstructed by boats, or drift-wood, or other extraneous matters calculated to injure their very fragile stalks.

Paxon gives us only two species of *Elodea*, which, by-the-bye, he terms "interesting aquatic," *Guianensis*, from Guiana, and *pulchella*, from the East Indies. He makes no allusion to a Canadian species. He assigns the *Elodea* to the *Frog's-bit* family.

Gray and Paxton are both recognized authorities; so after all I fear I have made "confusion worse confounded."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

V. C.

Peterboro', C.W.. Nov. 21. 1861.

[The above communication should have appeared several weeks ago, but got accidentally mislaid, and was not discovered again till a few days back.—Ed.]

### International Exhibition, 1862.

The subjoined official notice has been issued by the commissioners:—Her Majesty's Commissioners have adapted the following regulations with respect to the admission of visitors to the exhibition:

1. The exhibition will open, as previously announced, on Thursday, the 1st of May, and will be open daily (Sundays excepted) during such hours as the commissioners shall, from time to time, appoint.

2. The Royal Horticultural Society having arranged a new entrance to their gardens from Kensington-road, the commissioners have agreed with the council of the Society to establish an entrance to the Exhibition from the Gardens, and to issue a joint ticket giving the owner the privilege of admission both to the gardens and to the Exhibition on all occasions when they are open to visitors, including the flower shows and *fetes* held in the Gardens, up to the 18th of October, 1862.

3. There will, therefore, be four principal entrances for visitors:—(1.) From the Horticultural Gardens for the owners of the joint tickets, fellows of the society, and other visitors to the garden. (2.) In Cromwell-road. (3.) In Prince Albert's-road. (4.) In Exhibition-road.

4. The regulations necessary for preventing obstructions and danger at the several entrances will be issued prior to the opening.

5. Admittance to the Exhibition will be given only to the owners of season tickets, and to visitors paying at the doors.

6. There will be two classes of season tickets; the 1st, price £3 3s, will entitle the owner to admission to the opening and all other ceremonials, as well as at all times when the building is open to the public; the 2nd, price £5 5s,

will confer the same privileges of admission to the exhibition, and will further entitle the owner to admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington and Chiswick (including the flower show and *fetes* at these gardens) during the continuance of the Exhibition.

7. On the 1st of May, on the occasion of the opening ceremonial, the admissions will be restricted to owners of season tickets.

8. On the 2nd and 3rd of May the price of admission will be £1 for each person; and the commissioners reserve to themselves the power of appointing three other days, when the same charge will be made.

9. From the 5th to the 17th of May, 5s.

10. From the 19th to the 31st of May, 2s 6d, except on one day in each week, when the charge will be 5s.

11. After the 31st of May the price of admission on four days each week will be 1s.

12. Season tickets are now for sale, between the hours of 10 and 5 daily, at the offices of her Majesty's Commissioners, No. 454 West Strand, London, W. C.

13. Application through the post (stating Christian name and surname) must be addressed to the secretary, and must be accompanied by Post-office orders, payable to J. J. Mayo, Esq., at the Post-office, Charing-cross.

14. No cheques or country notes will be received.

15. Cases for preserving the season tickets may be obtained at the office for 1s each.

### On Feeding Stock.

*Continued from Page 44.)*

It is difficult, among these conflicting statements, to decide as to what is to be considered the real effect of salt. But, fortunately, we possess a very remarkable series of experiments by Voit, whose object was to elucidate the general question of the influence of salt in the nutrition of animals, on which they throw a good deal of light. His experiments were made on the dog, which, from its small size and docility, is well fitted for the purpose. The dog used, for the experiments required, 1,500 grammes of flesh to maintain its weight. As soon as it was supplied with salt, it began to drink a larger quantity of water, and to secrete more urine, and the proportion was:—

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| No salt, .....        | 935 grammes. |
| 5 Grammes daily ..... | 948 "        |
| 10 " .....            | 1042 "       |
| 20 " .....            | 1284 "       |

It may be supposed that this increase is due to the larger quantity of water drunk; but this is not the case, for when the animal was not allowed to drink, it was nevertheless found to