

clean, and as free from offensive odor as that of the chicken. They are to be found everywhere, in all our ponds and marshes, and may be raised to any extent with trifling care and expense. Already an enterprising gentleman in New Jersey has commenced raising them on his farm for the New York market, and finds it a good business at the low price of one dollar a hundred. In a year or two, we dare say, frogs will be seen in Boston market as "plenty as quails," and families in the country will look as often to the frog-pond to furnish a dinner as to the butcher's cart. The large "bull-frogs" are, of course, to be preferred for a roast or steaks, but a few dozen of the little "peepers" will make a pie that will knock the famous "chicken-pie" of "four-and-twenty black-birds" completely into the shade."

All we want, in the British Provinces, is free trade and no favour; and should the palates of our neighbours across the line become fairly conciliated to the general use of frog-meat, and should the prices be sufficient to warrant the exportation—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick can each send over half a dozen ship loads, or more, every summer, of as large, fat frogs as any can produce.

The Causes of Consumption.

It is vain to think of cures, or speak of remedies, until we have considered the causes.—[Glen.

The primary, producing causes of consumption are not yet known to the world. Speculation and theorizing upon the subject have abounded; but the real, originating agencies of causation have been sadly and almost entirely overlooked. Serious as is the subject, one cannot but be amused, who will take the trouble to review the various opinions of medical men, which have found a record in the annals of

the profession, and been adopted by public sentiment for the last twenty-five or thirty years, touching this question. Each has had its day, and in its turn been supplanted, as summarily and in as quick succession, almost, as the oft-recurring fashions of female apparel. It is time that investigation should commence anew, and be pursued by competent, earnest, and logical minds; and if definite and positive knowledge is possible upon the subject, that we should attain, establish, and apply it.

The present rate of the mortality of consumption is so immense as justly to fill with alarm the minds of those who are familiar with its statistics. If it is to increase in the same ratio for the next half century as it has for the last, it will leave of the civilized races of mankind but a miserable remnant of dwarfs and imbeciles. We view with horror the waste of human life on the field of battle; we are filled with consternation at the ravages of that terrible scourge, the cholera; but what are the effects of war and the pestilence compared with the devastation of this one agency of death, consumption? War endures but for a time, and has its compensations. The pestilence passes away, when it has taught the lesson for which it was commissioned; but since the first invasion of this, the mightiest and most destructive foe of mortal existence, it has continued its steady and unbroken march without pause or truce; and who shall show compensations? So gradual and insidious has been its progress, and so accustomed have we become to its presence, that we have seen the hosts of its victims perish, without admonition or alarm.

One thousand persons have fallen before the power of this great destroyer during the last year, in the city of Boston; in the State of Massachusetts, about five thousand; and in the United States, but little less than one hundred thousand. It sweeps into the