

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, October 29, 1853.

New Series, No. 81.

**Haszard's Gazette.**  
 GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.  
 Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.  
 Office, South side Queen Street, P. E. Island.  
 Terms—Annual Subscription, in Advance, for each copy in advance.

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**A CARD.**  
 THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business as  
**Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.**  
 At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

**ARTHEMUS G. SIMMS.**  
 Cash advanced upon articles left for Auction.

**Georgetown Mails.**  
 THE MAILS for Georgetown and further North, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.  
**THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.**  
 May 2, 1853.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**  
**WARNING TO TIMBER STEALERS.**  
 WHEREAS a number of Tenants, and other persons have, during the winter season, been in the habit of Stealing Timber from off the various Townships with which I am concerned. Now I hereby give Public Notice to all Tenants, or other individuals, who may hereafter be found Trespassing upon these Forest Lands, either by cutting timber, fire-wood, erecting camps, making sleigh roads, hauling on any private road, or said property, that they will without distinction of persons, be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law; and any person who will give information of such Trespassers, so that they may be brought to justice, shall, on conviction, receive the above reward.  
**WILLIAM DOUSE,**  
 Charlottetown, October 6, 1853.

**NOTICE.**  
 ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late **Honourable Colonel Lane**, deceased, are requested to make payment forthwith; and any persons having demands against the said Estate are requested to forward the same to the Office of **WILLIAM FORBES, Esq.**  
**J. HAMILTON LANE,**  
 Acting Executor.  
 7th Oct. 1853. All the papers & books.

**NOTICE.**  
 ALL Persons indebted to **Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT**, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorized by Power of Attorney to collect the same.  
**THOMAS ALLEY.**  
 Charlottetown, Sept. 21st, 1853.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by **GILBERT HENDERSON**, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and **ARTHUR HENDERSON**, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executor and Trustee named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of **Gilbert Henderson**, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said **Gilbert Henderson**, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said **Gilbert Henderson**, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.  
**JOHN LONGWORTH.**  
 Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

**Temperance Hall Company.**  
 AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—  
 "RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all uncollected Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."  
**J. B. COOPER, Secy.**  
 Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

**TO LICENSED TEACHERS.**  
 WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class for the St. John's and Covehead District. An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to  
**JAMES CURTIS LAWSON**  
 June 23d, 1853.

**A CARD.**  
 THE undersigned having this day entered into  
**CO-PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS**, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of **LONGWORTH & YATES.**  
**FRANCIS LONGWORTH.**  
**ALBERT H. YATES.**  
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island,  
 June, 18th, 1853.  
 N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers under the firm of **CROSS & RENDLE, Tailors and Curriers**, has been dissolved, by mutual consent. And all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to make payment to **Christopher Cross.**  
**CHRISTOPHER CROSS.**  
**JOHN RENDLE.**  
 Charlottetown, 14th Sept. 1853.  
 N. B.—Lenders all persons having any demands against the said firm will please to render their accounts for settlement.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)  
**DIOCESEAN CHURCH SOCIETY.**  
 The Tenth annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, of Prince Edward Island, (and second since its incorporation), was held at the Infant School House, on Tuesday evening, the 18th October, 1853, at 7 o'clock.

The Rev. C. Lloyd, E. C. in the chair, after singing the 100th Psalm, and Prayer being offered up by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the chairman opened the meeting with the following observations.

Ladies and Gentlemen, members of the Church of England, I am very sorry we have not the advantage of His Excellency's presence this evening, more particularly as we cannot but remember in how agreeable a manner he presided over our meeting last year. I feel assured, however, that his absence does not arise from any want of interest in the Diocesan Church Society, and I am glad to have this opportunity of stating, that in the instances in which I have had occasion to transact business with him on the affairs of the Church, I have found him most kind and considerate. I could have wished, in his Excellency's absence, that my friend Dr. Jenkins were to occupy the chair, on this occasion, but as he did not wish to continue in the exercise of the duties of Ecclesiastical Commissary, and as the laws of the Society require the holder of that office to preside, I can only ask you to extend your indulgence to me, and to give consideration to the office, rather than to the individual, I shall now therefore call your attention to the objects of this meeting, which are to take cognizance of what has been done during the past year, on your behalf, by the Executive Committee, and to provide for the proper working of the society for the ensuing year, viz. Dr. Bell, Dr. Kaye, Samuel Dawson, James Pidgeon, John Hudson, and James Craswell, Esqrs., and that the officers of the society remain as before.

The Society has now been in operation under its Incorporated Character for one year, and we ought in some measure to be able to judge to what extent it is likely to be the means of producing those desirable results for which we have hoped. I wish to explain my views of the character and objects of the Diocesan Church Society, for I believe some little misapprehension on this subject has dwelt on the minds of a few of the subscribers. One person has supposed it to be an offshoot of the S. P. E. another has believed it to be a branch of the Colonial Church Society. But the real truth is, that it is, emphatically, a National Society, representing the Church of England in this Island, in things temporal, you will easily perceive that it stands aloof in this character, when I remind you that it has, within it a building committee whose duty it is to give attention to the wants of the Church, in their department, and in a country where Ecclesiastical edifices are so few, I think I may conclude that this alone will prove sufficient to recommend this Society to your good will, and to your desire to aid in doing good. But there is another, and still stronger point of view, in which you may regard it. I consider the Diocesan Church Society, as holding a position midway between the church people of Prince Edward Island and the home societies, acting beneficially on both sides. For we know that the people scattered among our missions, however desirous of doing well, require that their minds should be stirred up by way of remembrance, and the best way in which that can be done is by shewing them that there are some among, and around, and beside them, who have a fellow feeling for their spiritual wants, watch with deep interest their endeavours to help themselves, and are ready to hold out the right hand of fellowship and help to them, on all fitting occasions. The societies, again, at home require to be encouraged and stimulated in their efforts to do the people of the Island good, and look for some fruits from their own labor among us, and this encouragement they receive when the Report of our Diocesan Church Society is favorable, shewing an increased effort in the people to meet the aid sent us from our mother country. Thus by well performing its duty, our society may both develop the resources of the Island in Church matters and encourage others who are therefore ask you to hear with interest the Report that will be now read, and to give your kind assistance to the promotion of able and willing to befriend us. I will the Society's views, for, I have reason to think, that under God, all we require, in order to make this society flourish in the Island, is a readiness in the several collectors, to exert themselves earnestly in its behalf, out of love to the Lord Jesus Christ, and consequently, from a desire that their Church worship, founded on the truths of the Everlasting Gospel, may have unobstructed way.

The chairman then called on the Rev. D. Pitts Gerald, Secretary, to read the annual Report.

The Report having been read, the accounts of the Treasurer, the Hon. J. M. Holl were passed, showing an increase of £100 over the receipts, of last year, after which it was moved by the Hon. J. M. Holl and seconded by the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Resolved, that the Report now read be adopted and printed, with a list of the subscribers and donors to the Society.

Moved by the Hon. C. Hensley and seconded by the Rev. J. H. Read Resolved, that this meeting desires with gratitude to acknowledge the goodness and mercy which Almighty God has been pleased during the past year to extend towards the Church at large as well as to that portion of it which he has planted in this Island.

Moved by the Rev. W. Meek, and seconded by the Rev. R. T. Rosch. Resolved, that this meeting records its grateful sense of obligation, to the S. P. G. for its continued liberality and support towards the Church established in this colony.

Moved by the Hon. the Chief Justice, and seconded by Thomas E. Tremain, Esq. Resolved, that this meeting fully appreciates the praiseworthy efforts of the Ladies' Branch of this society and prays it to continue, if not to redouble its exertions for the common good.

Moved by Commander Orlebar, R. N. and seconded by H. Haszard Esq. Resolved, that this meeting gratefully acknowledges the valuable aid which the Church in this Island has received from the Colonial Church and School Society, and trusts that it may be enabled to enlarge the sphere of its operations.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, and seconded by Theophilus Desbriary, Esq. Resolved that the following names be added to the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, viz. Dr. Bell, Dr. Kaye, Samuel Dawson, James Pidgeon, John Hudson, and James Craswell, Esqrs., and that the officers of the society remain as before.

It was then moved that the Rev. C. Lloyd do leave the chair, and that the Rev. Dr. Jenkins be called thereon, on which a vote of thanks was given to the chairman for his efficient conduct in the chair.

The Ecclesiastical Commissary then dismissed the meeting with the usual benediction.

We were glad to perceive almost all the clergy of the Island present on this occasion, together with some of the representatives of the local committees and several of the warmest friends of the Society, and trust that each succeeding anniversary, will increase in interest and induce every member of the Church in this Island, to give, if not their presence at the public meetings, at least their cordial co-operation to the general objects of the Society, and thus not only excite the zeal and sympathy and love of members of the same body, but give efficiency to their united operations, that God in all things may be glorified and his name made a praise in the earth.

**CAMPENE, BURNING FLUIDS, &c.**  
 (From the Scientific American.)

The following is an abstract of an article which appeared in the "Journal of Commerce," by Alex. Jones, of this city:—

"We doubt whether there are any other compositions so extensively used in domestic economy, regarding which such gross ignorance prevails, as the articles at the head of this communication. The ignorance has been worse confounded by the introduction of unmeaning names.

It should be remembered that not all inflammable substances are explosive; otherwise fish oil and candles would explode. We know the whole history of the materials produced by the pine tree, and used for purposes of illumination. And, strange enough common parlance has applied the name of camphene, to the whole of them. This name arose as follows:—The idea of using the common spirits of turpentine for illumination, had been long entertained; but its great excess of carbon rendered it unfit for use, as its combustion produced dense volumes of smoke. Attempts were made to neutralize this carbon, by the addition of other substances. It was found that if small portions of gum camphor were dissolved in the spirits of turpentine, it changed it to a clear fluid, which burnt with a bright flame without smoke, and was so more explosive than common fish oil. This prepared spirit of turpentine was camphene, and was introduced to the public under that name, as a patented article.

It was soon found, however, that the use of camphor rendered it too expensive, and the use of spirits of turpentine was tried in various ways without it.

Finally a lamp was invented, which by means of a metallic button in the centre of a circular wick at the point of combustion, became so much heated, aided by a good draft through an improved glass chimney, as to consume all the carbon of the spirits of turpentine, producing a steady and brilliant light, far surpassing that afforded by

gas, or any other substance, and at about half the cost of winter sperm oil, or gas. The spirits of turpentine thus used, is to this day called camphene, although it has not one particle of camphor in its composition.

By retail, it costs only on an average about 60 cents per gallon, while winter strained sperm oil to produce the same light, costs about 137 cents per gallon by retail. This plain spirit of turpentine (miscalled camphene) is wholly innoxious, and we defy any party to give a single solitary instance of its ever having exploded.

I have used it in my house for four or five years past, and prefer it to all others.

We have no hesitation in saying that by the use of proper lamps, the streets of cities, and Government light houses, could be illuminated by the use of common pure spirits of turpentine, at about one half the cost of any other material whatever, and with a brilliancy far surpassing all others in proportion to size of burners. Spirits of turpentine is as much a national product as whale oil; and more so than coal gas, distilled, as is usual, from Liverpool coal, and Government should institute experiments as to its applicability for house purposes. Yet this simple, cheap, and safe light, it is proposed to prohibit from use by Legislative enactment—This is on a par with the ancient legislation in England, which prohibited the use of bituminous coal.

There is another composition used for illumination, called by the ignorant, indifferently, 'burning fluid,' or 'camphene.' It was found that, if common high proof whisky, or 'alcohol,' was mixed with common spirits of turpentine, it, like camphor, neutralized the excessive carbon, and brought it into a state fit to be burned in an ordinary lamp, like the common oil lamp, with ordinary wick tubes.

This fluid is explosive, or about so much so as alcohol, and requires care in filling lamps—It, also, is a cheap and beautiful light. Its component parts, alcohol and spirits of turpentine being cheap and cleanly, it forms an exceedingly bright and steady light, better for the eyes than either gas, or oil light. In using the lamps with this mixture, they should always be filled in the daytime, and set aside for use. Whenever, through gross carelessness, an explosion happens, it is published to the world as the explosion of a 'camphene lamp.'

We have never heard of an accident of the kind, that was not the result of gross carelessness. They nearly always happen by attempting to fill the lamp while burning, or by bringing the fluid in contact with fire or light of some kind.

The name of 'pine oil' is a humbug. Spirits of turpentine is nothing but oils from pines, (Oleum Terabintha.) The nick name 'pine oil,' only means spirits of turpentine obtained from common resin, left in it by previous distillation, and then burnt alone, or mixed with alcohol.

The slight effluvia of turpentine, given off by the combustion of spirits of turpentine, I hold to be highly conducive to health, especially in bronchitis, and in affections of the lungs. I experienced a benefit from it in my own case, having suffered severely at times from bronchitis. Indeed, physicians sometimes recommend a residence in the pine forests of the South as a remedy for pulmonary diseases."

**REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.**—We have said a great deal in the Scientific American, and many communications from others have also appeared on this subject.—We dislike to harp upon one string too often, nevertheless, the subject of artificial illumination is so important to every man, woman, and child in our country, that every person should read all the articles which treat upon it. What a vast amount is expended for illumination in one year. We can form some idea of this when we take in to consideration that every house, store, street, many churches, lecture rooms, factories, &c., in our land, are lighted up for some hours every night. On land and sea, on railroads and steamboats, in cellar, cabin, in castle and cottage, the lamp is trimmed to cheer man in all situations, and in all conditions.

Camphene and alcohol give a more beautiful light than oil; it is cleaner, and we would prefer to use it always, and commend its use in families where there are no children, and where the females are careful and intelligent—not otherwise. We admit that many of the camphene explosions have been caused by ignorance of the nature of the fluid. Camphene is the proper chemical name of the oil of turpentine. It is composed of C10 H8—carbon and hydrogen. It is the excess of carbon which makes it give off a dense smoke when burned in a common lamp. It did not, so far as we know, obtain this name in the way mentioned above, but because camphor can be obtained from it. The only difference between it and camphor is this—Camphor is composed of C10 H16, O—one of oxygen. From the camphor tree a volatile oil is obtained, which is mixed with camphene, this by oxidation forms camphor and hydrate of camphene. Camphor mixed with turpentine will not prevent it (though we have not tried the experiment) from burning with dense smoke in a common lamp; we thus judge from the composition of the substance. Neither camphene, turpentine, nor the burning fluid mentioned by Mr. Jones are explosive as fluids. Brandy can be poured upon a lamp without causing an explosion. All substances commonly called explosive fluids must become vaporized before an explosion can take place. The vapor of camphene becomes explosive when it is mixed with O25, (oxygen); this amount saturates it to ignite instantaneously and forms carbonic acid and water. The alcohol and camphene mixture is more volatile than camphene, as it contains more hydrogen (C4 H50 H O.) All these fluids are perfectly safe to burn, if the vapor can be prevented from escaping. By experiments which were made by the Franklin Institute, the turpentine and alcohol fluid proved cheaper than either sperm, lard, or gas, for illumination. The suggestion by Mr. Jones of our government making experiments with camphene and alcohol fluids is a good one; it is worthy of attention. Newell's Safety Lamp, illustrated in our last volume, is the best we have seen for burning this fluid; it is constructed on the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp, and can be trusted. In our list of claims last week, one was for a can to hold the fluid, which we believe is a good one. The inventor is Dr. Nichols, of Haverhill, Mass. It would certainly be wrong to enact a law to prohibit the use of burning fluids, but at the same time it would not be amiss to make a law to prevent accidents arising from the use of them, so as to punish the culpable and reckless. These fluids can never be used for street illumination, they are neither so convenient nor safe as coal gas sent through tubes; in fact, gas is the grandest and best of all plans for artificial illumination, and we hope the day is not far distant when nothing else will be used in every family in all the cities and villages in our land. Every improvement which tends to cheapen gas light is an incalculable boon to the human family.

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A SINGULAR BIRD.—There is in the garden at Regent's Park, London, a plain-looking, sombre bird, a native of New Holland, called the brush turkey, whose habits of rearing its brood are among the most remarkable in the history of animal instincts. The bird is a thorough chemist, and constructs for itself a patent incubator, on chemical principles, by which it hatches its eggs in a scientific manner, without the tedious sitting to which other birds submit. This bird, at present, occupies part of the great aviary on the south side of the garden, on the right after entering the gate from the road. It is not a very striking bird in its appearance. The upper surface of the adult male, its wings and tail, is of a blackish-brown at the base, going into silver grey at the ends. The skin of the head and neck is of a deep pink, verging on red, and thinly sprinkled with a short, dingy hair. The wattle is of a bright yellow, shading off into red. In size it is nearly that of a turkey.

In general habits this bird is remarkable; it is in the reproduction of the species that its anomalous proceedings are manifested. It is a believer in fermentation and co-operation, for when the breeding season arrives, a number of the birds enter into partnership, and collect a huge heap of vegetable matter, which is allowed to ferment till it forms a hot-bed. Several weeks are patiently employed in forming this heap, but when once formed, it does duty for several years, new matter being added at the top as that beneath rots away. In collection, the birds use only the foot; the bill is not used at all. The surface of the ground surrounding the hot-bed is thus cleared of every leaf and blade of grass, every scrap of vegetation being added to assist in the fermentation.

When this pyramidal mound of green stuff has had sufficient time to heat, and when it is just at the proper temperature for hatching, the large eggs are inserted, not side by side, but planted at regular intervals from each other, and stuck into the fuz, smoking heap, perfectly upright, the large end downwards, and at an arm's-length below the surface. They are then covered up, and left till hatched. Whether the chickens have to fight their way through the warm, "artificial mother," or whether, as Mr. Gould was informed, the females remain in the neighbourhood, is a question not yet settled; there is no doubt, however, that in either case nature has provided for the safety of the young, and that all its instincts are adapted to the circumstances of its birth.

What is the only wig a barber cannot make? An Earwig.  
 Why is Englishmen like nineties shillings? Because he is under a tateroga.