

sums that the late Emperor paid in England for such, testify. He gave \$10,000 for Van Tromp, after he had broken down in training; Andover became his property for the same figure. For Peep-o'-day-Boy, Col. Shrider, the Emperor's agent, was asked \$3,000, but as he would not give an answer at the time, the price, on his next visit, was raised to \$8000; another demur shot the price up to \$8,000, and the Emperor bought him for that sum. Dr. Cains, Cardinal Wolsey, Soothsayer, Juggler, Bourbon, Middleton, Memnon, Allegro, Coronation, Jerced, Ithuriel, Uriel, General Chasse, Wanota and Andover, are a few only of the "terribly highbred" English stallions that Russia has imported to produce her cavalry horses. In the south parts of that vast empire, the studs for cavalry horses alone comprise 1,000 to 1,500 mares each.—Strict military discipline is kept up, and the great object is to get horses as thoroughbred as possible, as the half breeds cannot stand six or seven hours of manœuvring on parade. In the royal stables alone, in Nicholas' day, there were 600 chargers and 600 in breaking, 1,200 harness horses and 1,200 in breaking, and these did not include those at Warsaw and Moscow.

In France, the breed of cavalry horses is equally as great an object of importance and care as in Russia, and the thoroughbred racers of England are the source from whence stock is derived. Some of the best horses that ever ran on the English turf have been purchased for the Government Haras. Gladiator, Lincocost, Ionian, Sting, The Baron, Ion, the Emperor, Nannykirk, Dithron, Womersley, Hernandez, Caravan, Assault, Flying Dutchman and West Australian, have sown their high-bred progeny largely over France. For cavalry horses, the government has several *depôts de remount*, but it will only buy from breeders, and not from dealers. In spite of this virtual monopoly, their great cavalry contract in 1842-3 was executed in England. Their standard for the cavalry *legere* is from fourteen-three to fifteen hands; for the dragoons, from fifteen-one to fifteen-two; and for the cuirassiers, from fifteen-two to sixteen hands. The Emperor's own private establishment contains nearly five hundred horses.

Prussia, Sardinia and Austria, also pay great attention to the raising of cavalry horses, and, like Russia and France, endeavour to have them as near thoroughbred as possible. Prussia imports a vast number of thoroughbred mares for the Government Haras, in which are now standing the famous sires, Stilton, Ephesus and Chatham. The studious care devoted by the governments of Europe to the securing and cultivating of the best breed of horses for cavalry purposes, stands in striking contrast to the neglect hitherto evinced by our own government in this important matter. Nor has individual enterprise effected what government has left undone. Throughout the Northern States, breeders

devote all their efforts to the extension of a race of trotters, which can never be made good cavalry horses, and think more of a Morgan, Bashaw, or Messenger than of the best thoroughbred racer on the turf. Except Lapidist, Come Hermes, Mango, Slasher and Consternation, we have no thoroughbreds at the stud; while in the South they are spread broadcast through the States, and include such world-renowned horses as Albion, Childe Harold, Yorkshire, Lexington, Nicholas, Revenue, Sovereign, Fly-by-night, Wagner, Balrownie, Knight of St. George and Bonnie Scotland.—We repeat, therefore, that it is to the dying out among us in the North, of racing as a national pastime, that the degeneration and deterioration of our breed of horses for cavalry is to be attributed, and to its revival only can we look for a remedy for the evil.—*Wilke's Spirit.*

THE HARVEST MOON.—The remarkable phenomenon of the harvest moon is familiar to every one. During the time that our satellite is full, and for a few days before and after—in all about a week—there is less difference between the time of her rising on any two successive nights than when she is full in any other month of the year. By this means, an immediate supply of light is obtained after sunset, so beneficial for gathering in the fruits of the season. To conceive of this phenomenon, it must be recollected that the moon is always opposite to the sun when she is full—that she is full in the signs of Pisces and Aries, these being the signs opposite to Virgo and Libra, which the sun passes through in September and October, our harvest months. Thus, although, whenever the moon enters the signs Pisces and Aries (and she does so twelve times a year), the same circumstance takes place with regard to her rising, yet it is not observed on these occasions, just because she is not full at the time. The reason of there being little difference in the time at which she rises on several consecutive nights is that at these periods her orbit is nearly parallel with the horizon. The harvest moons are as regular in south latitude as with us in north latitude, only they happen at different periods of the year.—*Chamber's "Information for the people"*

AN EASY WAY TO DISSOLVE BONES.—James S. Grennell, Esq., Greenfield, practices dissolving bones by a method which seems worthy of notice from its simplicity and convenience. Casks having each but one head are provided; a layer of bones six or seven inches thick placed on the bottom; then strong, unleached wood ashes are spread over the bones to the thickness of two inches or more. The casks are filled in this way, taking care to have a pretty good thickness of ashes at the top to prevent the exhalation of ammonia. The process of thus packing the bones goes on through the season,