

phere, in a proportion not exceeding one-thousandth part of its weight—and presumably also by the iodine and bromine in the waters of the sea, though here the proportion is yet infinitely smaller. The iron existing in a portion of the blood—the phosphorous found in the medullary substance of the brain and nerves—the fluoric acid in bones—the sulphur in albumen, fibrin, and certain other animal matters—and the silica, sulphur, phosphorus, and the metallic oxides or alkalies, found in different vegetable substances—are a few among the many examples which organic chemistry furnishes of the influence of minute quantities in combination. They are relations of deep interest to us, as wonderful and exquisite provisions of Providence for the purposes of life, and for the mutual dependence of the several parts of creation. What they present in natural combinations, has its counterpart in the artificial chemical union of different substances, where we still find, under various forms, this marvellous influence of small quantities, pervading and changing the sensible properties of large masses or volumes of matter. We can destroy the ductility of gold, by exposing it, when melted, to the mere fumes of antimony. We can variously change the physical properties of other metals by an amount of alloy much less than a thousandth part their own weight. We can detect, by a little starch, the presence of iodine, in a solution of which it forms less than the millionth part. And there are cases where a proportion of calcareous matter, equally small, suffices to alter the sensible properties of the substance through which it is diffused.—[Quarterly Review.

ENGLAND AS IT IS, AND WILL BE.—It is now the fashion to place the golden age of England in times when noblemen were destitute of comforts, the want of which would be intolerable to a modern footman; when farmers and shopkeepers breakfasted on loaves, the very sight of which would raise a riot in a modern workhouse; when men died faster in the purest country air than they now die in the most pestilential lanes of our towns; and when men died faster in the lanes of our towns than they now die on the coast of Guinea. We, too, shall in our turn be outstripped, and in our turn be envied. It may well be, in the 20th century, that the peasant of Dorsetshire may think himself miserably paid with 15s. a week; that the carpenter of Greenwich may receive 10s. a day; that the labouring men may be as little used to dice without meat as they are now to eat rye bread; that sanitary police and medical discoveries may have added several more years to the average length of human life; that numerous comforts and luxuries which are now unknown, or confined to a few, may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man.—[Macaulay's History of England.

BONES.—That world-renowned chemist, LIEBIG, says that a single pound of bone dust contains as much phosphoric acid as one hundred pounds of wheat. From this we can easily perceive that there are bones wasted on every farm sufficient to manure the entire wheat crop. This, to many, will doubtless appear strange, but it is nevertheless true.

THE PURITY OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF SALT.

Prof. Beck, of Rutgers' College, has made the following analysis of the different kinds of salt:—

1000 parts Onondago coarse salt contains pure salt 991 parts. 1000 parts Onondago dairy salt contains pure salt 974. 1000 parts Turk's Island salt contains pure salt 984. 1000 parts Cheshire crushed rock salt contains pure salt 986 parts.

If this be true, why is it that farmers and beef and pork packers still prefer Turk's Island or Liverpool (Cheshire) salt? This fact is notorious. If Onondago salt was better, would they not find it out! —*Buff. Com.*

LEPIDIDIUM RUDERALE.—In the fifth volume of the "Bibliotique Universelle de Geneve," No. IX., September, 1836, page 203. Mr. Fournel, member of the Sciences of Metz, and of the Institute, says as follows:—"In the spring I had gathered about 100 plants of a herb called by botanists *Lepidium ruderale*, and had put them upon a shelf in my room (cabinet), after I had dried them. From that instant the bugs, which were in great numbers in the apartment, appeared reduced in number, and ended by completely disappearing. I was far from suspecting the cause, when some time after, upon opening the paper in which the *Lepidium* was wrapped, I saw a prodigious quantity of those insects, placed like swarms of bees upon each branch, each leaf, and even upon each seed (fruit). The paper was covered with eggs, and the bugs were, for the most part, dead or benumbed. In the third volume of "Withering's Botany," page 556, the *Lepidium ruderale*, which is a British plant, is described, and reference is made to many figures of it. Its English name is there said to be narrow-leaved *Dittander*. It is said to grow on rubbish, and on the sea-coast; at Maldon, Essex, Lynn, and Clay, in Norfolk, plentifully; on rubbish on the side of the Severn, above Worcester, and near King's Weston, below Bristol. He says that the plant smells like a fox.—[From Bell's Weekly Messenger, England.

SALTING MASURE.—Mixing salt with stable and other manures has a great tendency to prevent the development of grubs and vermin, which are frequently bred in dung when carried unsalted to the fields.

ENJOYMENT.—If we would enjoy ourselves, we must take the world as it is—mix up a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky—a storm to day—a calm to-morrow—the chill piercing winds of autumn, and the bland reviving air of summer.

LONGITUDE.—"Archibald, my son, What is longitude?" "A clothes line, pa." "Prove it, my son." "Because it stretches from pole to pole."

CORONDRUM.—Why is a lady, while dressing her fingers, like one in distress? Because she's *ringing* her hands.

SOPHISTRY is like a window curtain—pleasing as an ornament, while its true use is to keep out the light.

TO KEEP BIRDS FROM FRUIT.—Suspend in the trees or vines a piece of looking-glass by a string, so as to turn freely in every direction. No bird will come near, after a trial or so, unless very tame.