

ed to Ireland for flocks of plover, and quails are brought from Egypt and the South of Europe. Some 17,000 quails on one occasion descended upon London *via* Liverpool, whither they had been brought from the Roman Campagna. Of the 2000,000 fowls that every year flank the bled tongues on our London tables, by far the greater number are drawn from the counties of Surrey and Sussex, where the Dorking breed is in favor. Ireland also sends much poultry. No less than 1,400 tons of chickens, geese, and ducks are brought to town annually by the Great Western Railway, most of which are from the neighborhood of Cork and Waterford, whence they are shipped to Bristol. The bulk of the geese, ducks, and turkeys, comes from Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk—four fat counties which do much to supply the London commissariat, the Eastern Counties Railway alone having brought thence in one year 22,462 tons of fat, flesh, fowl, and good herrings. The estimate of all the poulterers' stock which is annually consumed here, including bares and rabbits, amounts to some unknown figure of between 800,000 and 10,000,000 items.—*Times*.

LOW DIET—In 1307, when the Archbishop of St. Andrews was a prisoner at Winchester, he was allowed 1s. per day for the maintenance of himself and servants, divided in the following proportions:—For the archbishop's own daily pence, 6d.; one man-servant to attend him 1s.; one boy ditto, 1½d. And the Queen of Robert Bruce, who was a prisoner in England 1314, was allowed only 20s. a week for herself and household.

THE WALRUS—The chase of the walrus is of great antiquity. Otho, the Norwegian, about the year 890, gave an account of it to Alfred the Great. "Having," he says, "made a voyage round Norway for the more commodious of catching the walrus, which have in their teeth tusks of great price and excellencie, whereof he brought some at his return to the king." In the next day the sea-horses range the coasts of the North Sea almost without molestation from the British. The whale-fishers rarely take half a year in a voyage. The Russians are their principal enemies, who, by means of the hunting ships, sent out to winter on the coast, capture considerable number. The flesh of the walrus is tolerably good by Europeans, and affords a variety amid the ordinary sea fare; and there are few of the sailors who do not prefer it to meat. Among the Chinese, the tusks are employed for those curious uses to which the ivory of the elephant in hardness and perfect whiteness; and in most civilized nations extensively used for the invaluable purpose of giving teeth to the toothless.—*Lessons from the Geographical Distribution of Animals*.

WOMAN.—Great, indeed, is the task assigned to woman! Who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires; but to form those by whom laws are made, armies led, and empires governed; to guard, against the slightest taint of bodily infirmity, the frail, yet spotless creature whose moral no less than physical being, must be derived from here to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentiments which generations yet unborn, and nations yet uncivilized will learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and chasten honor into refinement; to exalt generosity into virtue; by a soothing care to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the sinner for the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be compensation for friends that are perfidious—for happiness that has passed away. Such is her vocation. The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of the rejected Saviour—these are the theaters on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny: to visit the forsaken, to tend to the neglected when monarchs abandon, when councilors betray, when justice prosecutes, when brethren and disciples flee, to remain unshaken and unchanged, and to exhibit in this lower world a type of that love, pure, constant and ineffable, which in another we are taught to believe the test of virtue.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Editorial Notices &c.

Death of Dr. Robb.

We learn with deep sorrow of the decease of Dr. Robb, the very able Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick. The Doctor was Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in King's College; and for many years distinguished himself as a zealous and enlightened promoter of scientific and practical agriculture. Much of the late improvement that has taken place in that important colony may fairly be attributed to the exertions of the late highly esteemed Professor, and the few enterprising men who, for many years, have been associated with him. His premature removal must be felt as a most serious calamity in our sister colony; and also as a heavy loss by the agricultural community throughout British America, and the neighboring States.

James G. Steuens, Esq., of Charlotte Co., has