## LITERATURE AND ART.

Sinding, Ipsen and Mme. Colban are Light has had a medallion head of his taken by Richard Greenough, the

Ingres' "Baigneuse" has been placed in ne Louvre, near David's portrait of Mme. Recamier."

It is reported that the marine painter,

I. F. H. de Haas, will soon proceed to gland, to settle there. Meissonier, when asked why he never paints women, answers :- "I love them

o well to paint them. Fifty-seven of Fragonard's original draw-ngs for Didot's edition of Lafontaine's ables are to be published in Paris.

Frescoes found in Farnese Gardens at ne, which are reckoned to have been nder water for thirteen centuries, are ex-biting signs of change. They are now the Tiberine Museum. Dryness and ght are doing them more harm than n and darkness

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says hat after a certain lecture of the Rev sph Cook, in Concord, Mass., which Emerson attended, it was suggested at a conversation should be held at the tter's house—the most hospitable home thought that can be imagined. "No," id Mr. Emerson, "the man who has andered my friend, Theodore Parker, I hall not invite to enter my house."

The Athenaum says that Lieutenant who commanded the now celebrated Vega, the exploring vessel in which Professor Nordenskjold made the North-East Pasage, will contribute an account of the voyto the March number of Blacking he same number will contain a paper enled "An American Statesman on Irish Atrocities," and also "Passages from the Note-book of a Staff Officer in Afghan-

The following item is going the rounds of the Canadian press:—"It is rumoured that a prominent member of the Ontario egislature, with a brilliant university reord, will shortly publish a Canadian novel ealing with the N. P., Canadian inependence and other problems of the day," ord Beaconsfield must look to his laurels, colitical fiction is a new thing in Canada and the field is all untrodden, It is to be ped that the anonymous author's talent equal to his aspirations.

Mrs. Goodwin describes in the Commonalth two new statues by W. W. Story. An Alcestis is a figure the draperies of ow its rounded proportions. She is sup-sed to have just reappeared above and, and to bear on her face some of the we that may be supposed in her whom ercules rescued from the hand of death. Sardanapalus "half reclines in a chair, figure draped with Oriental mag-icence, a bandeau of jewels upon his ow, and every line of his proud face expressing the refinement of luxurious ease and power. The arms and hands of this ue are adorned with bracelets and ngs, and are almost as round and beautiful those of a woman,

Mr. Coventry Patmore has presented to he Library of the British Museum a copy, ated on vellum, of the entire works o Thomas Aquinas, published at Rome, apud heredes Ant. Bladi.," seventeen s. fol., 1570-71. The work is, ording to Brunet, probably the rds the number of volumes, ever print-Patmore formerly belonged to Pope Pins V., who is said to have presented it to who is said to have proceed who it was g Phillip II. of Spain, by whom it was ed in the Escurial, and there kept unthe invasion of Spain under Napoleon, en it disappeared. It afterwards came nto the possession of Sir Marmaduke M.
Sykes, from whom it was purchased by the on, who had it bound in twenty-one lumes, in a magnificent purple morocco, o other copy of this magnificent work inted on vellum is known, except that in e National Library at Paris.

Mr. Charles G. Leland has been lecturng in Philadelphia on a subject which the may easily have studied to the best admay easily have studied to the best ad-natage during his late residence in Lon-n. His subject was "The Decorative ts." He believes that the masses will be to be educated in art, before the aels and Correggies can exist. "What would render clear and bring home to erybody, is that the only way in which rerybody, is that the only way in which t can be really disseminated and perfect-developed, is by educating all the hildren in a community to some kind of t." He ascerts that simple panel-carving in wood can be learned in two or tree weeks, and a still easier art in cuirmilli, or embossed leather-work, in which oftened sheets are worked up with the and-wheel and a few wooden tools or unches. The latter are suited for panels, hairs and table-covers and many other airs and table-covers and many other rposes. Inlaying with wood, ivory, ne, mother of pearl and celluloid is exely easy.

on Monday morning the first instalment fantiquities from the Indian Museum, resented to the trustees of the British fuseum, was exhibited to the public. his consists of five large cases, containing addhist sculptures dating five hundred ears before Christ, and come principally com the neighbourhood of Peshawur. Three of these cases are placed at the foot f the principal stairs, and two a few steps pwards, so that no person visiting the british Museum can pass them unoticed. At present no description f these wenderful sculptures has been iven, but the Museum authorities havongaged some of the most learned profesors to enlighten the public upon the subto enlighten the public upon the sub-s represented on the ancient stone and Amongst these are numerous gods d goddesses—some very grotesque in aracter, and some jovial and happy, here are also rural scenes—horses and es labouring under burdens, and carryshes tabouring under burdens, and carry-g human beings on their backs; drawing after from the well; great gatherings of tople, evidently listening to the words of eir priest. Then there are scenes char-teristic of the doctrine of Buddha, in ich the false gods are evidently coming against the good teaching of Vishru, I the water lily is exhibited as a sign true faith.

Capt. E. J. Trelawny, or as he has some-mes signed himself, J. Edward Trelawny, he has gained a certain kind of notoriety, the fact-a very unfortunate fact for the -that he was acquainted with Byron Shelley, still continues to attract some ention in England by recollecting them. use unhappy bards, chiefly unhappy ough his so-called friendship, have been stock in trade for more than half a cenand he refuses, very naturally for a of his sort, to allow them to rest to his sort, to allow them to rest tily in their graves, at which he has so istently played the ghoul. He talks of n continually, repeating his old stories in he can find any body to listen to him, invariably giving his listener to underdo, as of yore, that he is a far greater conage than either of the poets could been. Having known there once, he to be eccentric because they were se been. Having known there once, he ects to be eccentric because they were; and is now more garrulous and absurd his eighty-eighth year than he was in a youth. He tries hard to impress everydy with his artificial oddities, and, ten they are observed, he delightedly as: "O yes, we were always a queer o, Trelawny, Byron, and Shelley." His is to appear singular in every way, by Trelawny and Byron, with three ast-guards, were on the spot when Sheli's body was burned, Leigh Hunt remining in his carriage, on the edge of the se forest. If Byron had lived, he might be been, according to the old egotist, esident or King of Greece. "Childerold" portrayed the poet as he really a; "Don Juan," as he liked to appear the public. Trelawny is in excellent alth, and will, from present indications, still talking of the two poets, plus as at superfluity of himself, for ten years

A cough is an effort of nature to bring up any secretion from the lining membrane of the lungs, or from the bronchial tubes, hence it ought not to be interfered with. I have known the administration of syrup of white popples, or of paregoric, to stop the cough, and thereby to prevent the expulsion of the phlegm, and thus to produce either inflammation of the lungs, or bronchitis. Moreover, both paregoric and syrup of white poppies are, for a young child, dangerous medicines (un-less administered by a judicious medical man), and ought never to be given by a

mother.

In the month of April, 1844, I was sent for, in great haste, to an infant, agedseventeen months, who was labouring under convulsions and extreme drowsiness, from the injudicious administration of paregorio, which had been given him to ease a cough.

By the around administration of an emetic By the prompt administration of an emetic he was saved.

A child, who is teething, is subject to a breaking-out," more especially behind he ears—which is most disfiguring, and frequently very annoying: what would

I would apply no external application to cure it, as I should look upon it as an effort of the constitution to relieve itself; and should expect, if the "breaking-out" were repelled, that either convulsions, er bronchitis, or inflammation of the lungs, or water on the brain, would be the con-sequence. The only plan I should adopt sequence. The only plan I should adopt would be, to be more careful in his diet; to give him less meat (if he be old enough to eat animal food), and to give him, once or twice a week, a few doses of mild aperient medicine; and, if the irritation from the "breaking-out" be great, to bathe it, occasionally, either with a little warm milk and water, or with rose water.

EXERCISE.

Do you recommend exercise in the open air for a baby? and if so, how soon after I am a great advocate for his having ex-ercise in the open air. "The infant in arms makes known its desire for fresh air, by restlessness; it cries, for it cannot

speak its wants; is taken abroad and is

The age at which he ought to commence taking exercise will, of course, depend up-on the season and upon the weather. If it serve. should be carried in the open air, a week or a fortnight after birth; but if it be winter, he ought not on any account to be winter, he ought not on any account to be taken out under the month, and not even heur before dinner, when add two onlens, and arrot, three common-sized potatoes, and then, unless the weather be mild for the season, and it be the middle of the day. At the end of two months he should have the core is more from the should pepper, and salt to taste. This makes a breathe the open air more frequently. And after the expiration of three months, he ought to be carried out every day, even if it be wet under foot, provided it be fine above, and the wind be neither in an easterly nor in a north-easterly direction: by doing so we shall make him strong and hearty, and give the skin that mottled appearance, which is so characteristic of health. He must, of course, be well clothed.

I cannot help expressing my disapprobation of the practice of smothering up an infant's face with a handkerchief, with a veil, or with any other covering, when he is taken out into the air. If his face be so muffled up, he may as well remain at home;

water again; put in piece of pork the size of the hand, salt to taste; as water bolls away add so as to keep covered with water; cook till the beans mash easily; beat two eggs well, add two tablespoons water and a pinch of salt, stir in flour till as stiff as can be stirred, then drop the batter with a as, under such circumstances, it is impossible for him to receive any benefit from the invigorating effects of the fresh air.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

DENTITION.

(Continued.)

Should an infant be purged during teeth thing, or indeed, during any other time, do you approve of either absorbent or astringent medicines to restrain it?

Certainly not. I should look upon the relaxation as anoffort of nature torelieve itel. A child is never purged without acause; that cause, in the generality of instances, is the presence of either some undigested food, or acidity, or deprayed motions, that want a vent.

The better plan is, in such a case, to give a dose of aperient medicine, such as either castor oil, or magnesia and rhubart); and thus work it off. If we look up the bowds, we confine the ensure, and thus produce mischief. If he be purged more than usual, attention should be paid to the diet—if it be absolutely necessary to give him artificial food withe suckling—and care must be taken not to everload the stomach.

A child is subject to a slight cough during dentition—called by narrse "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrse "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrse "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrse "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrse "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrse "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrse "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrse "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring tooth of a sufficient importance to cousal's addring too of a sufficient importance to cousal's addring too of a sufficient importance to cousal's

BEEF SOUP.

Take the cracked joints of beef, and after putting the meat in the pot and covering it well with water, let it come to a boil, when it should be well skimmed. Set the pot where the meat will simmer slowly until it is thoroughly done, keeping it closely covered all the time. The next day or when cold, remove the fat which hardens en the top of the soup. Peel, wash, and slice three good-sized potatoes and put them into the soup; cut up half a head of white cabbage in shreds, and add to this a pint of Shaker corn that has been soaked over night, two onions, one head of colery, and tomatoes if desired. When these are done, and they should simmer slowly, care being taken that they do not burn, strain the soup and serve. The different vegetables used in preparing it, after the vegetables used in preparing it after the soup w ferent varieties of beef soup are formed by this method of seasoning and the ffifferent vegetables used in preparing it, after the joints have been well boiled. Besides onions, celery, cabbages, tomatoes and potatoes, many use a few carrots, turnips, beets, and force-meat balls seasoned with spice; rice or barley will give the soup consistency, and are to be preferred to flour for the nurrouse. Parally, there are described.

consistency, and are to be preferred to flour for the purpose. Paraley, thyme and sage are the favourite herbs for seasoning, but should be used sparingly. To make force-meat balls, add to one pound chopped beef one egg, a small lump butter, a cup or less of bread-orumbs; season with salt and pepper, and moisten with the water from stewed meat; make in balls and fry brown, or make egg-balls by boiling eggs, mashing the yolks with a silver spoon, and mixing with one raw yolk and one teaspoon flour; season with salt and pepper, make into balls, drop in soup just before serving,

BEEF SOUP WITH OKRA. Fry one pound "round" steak cut in bits, two tablespoons butter, and one sliced onion, till very brown; add three or four quarts cold water in soup-kettle, and boil slowly one hour; then add pint sliced okra, and simmer three hours or more; season with salt and pepper, strain and

water again; put in piece of pork the size of the hand, salt to taste; as water boils be stirred, then drop the batter with a spoon into the soup (having previously taken two-thirds of the beans out into a

which will be discovered the property of the p

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Sir,—I hasten to reply to your correspondent on pruning fruit trees. He says he does not see one orchard in a thousand properly trimmed. He also says that March is the best month in the year, as the pores of the tree are then open and the sap is thin. It is quite new to me, an old hand at the business, to see sap in apple trees in March, in this climate; there is no month of the year that cuts will dry quicker, a April being the best month of the year, the wounds healing quickly and safely. Later in the season there is a flow of sap to form wood and leaves, which, if cut and thrown away, will be lost. Pruning in full leaf is only done to retard the growth, and ferce the tree to usefulness. In conclusion he says, "and take away all the main centre, or limbs tending to the centre."

That style of pruning may do in the old country, but in our hot and dry climate the trees require protection from the hot sun, which injures the body and limbs of the tree on the south side.

He says:—"I would recommend you to the centre of the tree and the country is an and the says.

Will always banish lice, ticks, etc., with no injurious effects to the skin or animal.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

This disease is one that proceeds from a disordered liver, by which the liver is disordered liver, by which the second the source of fourth of a blue-pill to e

There are people who think raising poultry and eggs for market is small business anyway; let all such meditate on the following figures:

Over 20,000 carloads of live and dressed Over 20,000 carloads of live and dressed A London correspondent of the New

poultry are carried into New York city yearly, 25,000 000 dozens of eggs go to the same market. According to the best estimates, the United States produces nine thousand millions of eggs annually.

France exports eggs yearly to the value of \$6,000,000

# DIAMONDS.

He says.—"I would recommend you to dive partly into the tree several nails below the surface of the ground, that the oxide of tiron in the rising sap may destroy that bover." This would be effectual in both cases.

Obourg. B. LOEE.

BEST MIXFURE OF GRASSES.
Siz.—In the Welly Mail of the 5th inst, is an enquiry on this subject by W.
The English permanent meadows and partners are composed of a great variety of grasses, most of which succeeds well in this climate—each kind matures at different periods, thus furnishing succellent green lood fits of pork would the same quantity of food produce?

A good mixture, and one that succeeds well in the western portion of this Province, is composed of timothy, salike elever, blue grass, orchard grass, meadow and cover the ground, making a firm and cover the ground cover.

Sign.—While reading the agricultural department of your valuable paper, I A London correspondent of the New York Times says: -Mr. J. Ballatine Han-

by boiling for some time. The result will be a deep yellow solution, which is very effectual Careful application of gasoline will always banish lice, ticks, etc., with no injurious effects to the skin or animal.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

This disease is one that proceeds from a disordered liver, by which the liver is discordered liver, by which the liver is discordered

We have very few materials from which to form a picture of the outward appearance of paleolithic men. So far as we know, they did not usually bury their dead in mounds, caves, or other regular sepulchres; and so we have scarcely any bones, skulls or skeletons to flesh out into portraits of these our distinguished ancestors. Indeed, it seems not unlikely that they adopted the classic and now fashionable method of cremating their deceased relatives; or possibly they may even have cut the process short at the convenient point tives; or possibly they may even the process short at the convenient point of roasting and eating them. Perhaps of roasting and eating them.

this is the reason why our distinguished archeologist, Prof. Rolleston, is so uncompromising an opponent of cremation in its revived form; a fellow-feeling for antipromising an opponent of cremation in its revived form; a fellow-feeling for antiquarians and anatomists of the nineteenth cut in y doubtless makes him realize how inconvenient they would find it to be deprived of all skeletons of the nineteenth. At any rate, paleolithic bones are far rarer than paleolithic weapons, and only a very small number of skulls, the most important relics for reconstructing the features and appearance of our remote progenitors, have been casually discovered in Swiss or German caves. Fortunately, these are sufficient to give us all the most important clues to the physiognomy and mien of their quondam possessors. Paleolithic man approximated somewhat in type to the Bushman of South Africa and the digger Indian of California; but he was on the whole less human and more ape-like than even those most brutish of modernssavages. His forehead was villainously low and retreating, the worst existing specimen being far worse and the best a good deal better than those of the living Bushman. His jaws were more ponderous, and armed with hnge canine teeth, which recall in many particulars those of the gorilla. We can hardly deubt that his skin was a deep black, though here we have only the inferential proof to be drawn from the skin of those existing savages who have deferential proof to be drawn from the skin of those existing savages who have departed the least from the ancestral type. And we may reasonably conjecture that his limbs and back were far hairler than is the case with any men now living. There is no reason to suppose that he was acquainted with the use of any clothing except the skins of beasts. The fiint-chippers apparently lived in natural or artificial caves only, and did not build huts or villages. At least, no trace of anything like a town of this period anywhere occurs. On the other hand, the remains found in the caves have every appearance of belong.

On the other hand, the remains found in the caves have every appearance of belonging to human habitations. The flint implements, bone needles, and ornamental necklets all seem to have been lost in the caves by people who lived there, and to be associated with the refuse of their meals. We must remember, in connection with this apparent absence of towns, that man was not yet, in all likelihood, the absolutely dominant animal that we know him to be at the present day. He did not hold the whole country side as his acknowledged hunting ground, and rule over the beasts of the field as their undisputed lord. Rather was he one among a number of competitors, struggling hard for supremacy against the cave-lion. a number of competitors, struggling hard for supremacy against the cave-lion, the mammoth, and the grizzly bear. In each cave dwelt a separate family, ungoverned save by the harsh government of its father and hunter, and unbound to the

its father and hunter, and unbound to the inhabitants of other caves by any ties save those of a rude and half-developed barter. The size and shape of the jaws may even lead one to suppose that men still fought with one another like the higher spee, using their ponderous canine teeth as weapons of ofience. But in any case we must suppose that these primitive families lived in a state of isolation more complete than even that of our modern Australians, and remained utterly unconsolidated into and remained utterly unconsolidated into any form of tribe or nation.—The Cornhil

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. The Roman Catholics of Charlottetown presented Bishop McIntyre with a purse of \$200 on his departure for Rome. Last year twelve persons in the United States and Europe gave an aggregate of \$3,000,000 to the cause of foreign mis-The Presbyterian Synod of Otago and Southland, New Zealand, has appointed Dr. Stuart as its representative to the Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia.

Something new in the way of dedications is reported from North Carolina. Dr.
Craven, of the Methodist Episcopal church,
South, dedicated a cotton factory.

The Methodist Protestant church has
commissioned its first foreign missionary,
Miss L. M. Guthrie, who goes to Japan.
A woman's society in Pittsburg pays her
salary. Study of Paleolithic Man.

The Rev. George B. Paley, who was for 44 years Rector of Freekenham, England, died recently at the age of 80. He was a relative of the author of "Evidences of Chimid Rev. 1988 of 198 Christianity. The Independent Catholic Church, Bishop MacNamara's, is said to have 2,000 members. Some of the priests are to visit Chicago shortly, to organize, if possible, a congregation in that city. The organ question is in full blast in Pembroke. The vote in favour of the organ was 41 to 29, and the usual correspondence, quoting texts of Scripture, has commenced in the local papers.

Rev. John Brown, Congregationalist minister at Lanark, who is going to Manitoba, has resigned his charge. The Rev. George Willet, of Hawkesbury, has accepted a call to supply Mr. Brown's place.

The Rev. Nathan Sites, an American Methodist missionary in China, was recently beset by a mob at Yenping-foo, and seriously injured with clubs and stones. If a magistrate had not interfered, he would have been drowned by the infuriated populace. The outbreak is said to have been counsed by the ill-treatment of Chinaco in

California.

The missionaries of the English Wesleyan Society have entered the Mizam's territories in India. No missionary society has hitherto penetrated the interior of Hyderabad, with its 11,000,000 of people. The Wesleyans have been invited ao establish schools in the cities and villages of that Province, the hot-bed of Moslem fanaticism and political factionists.

An anti-Ritualistic meeting, recently

bytery of Shantung, several approved men have spent the entire year, ethers several months, itinerating and circulating books and tracts in regions extending over from 200 to 300 miles inland. They received and expected no compensation beyond the plainest food, not exceeding in cost \$3 per month for each person.

The Bishop of Manchester said at an ordination service the other day that it was better to be experts in godliness than in controversy. He said he was not ashamed to confess that he could not get up any interest in many of the questions of the day.

to confess that he could not get up any in-terest in many of the questions of the day. He cared little for the shape and colour of vestments, the form of bread used in com-munion, candles on the altar lighted or un-lighted, or anything of the sort. They did not concern the weightier matters of the Cornel

