## THE HEARTHSTONE.

participate of the meal. Indeed there is scarcely any animal which it will not attack. man not excepted. Large alligators which have been wounded on the tail aff rd a fair chance of satisfying their hunger, and even the loss of this formidable animal are not free fron their atticks The feet of ducks and geese, where they are kept, are alm ast invariably ent off, and young ones devoured altogether. In these places it is not safe to bathe, or even to wash clothes, many cases having occurred of

wash crotnes, many cases naving occurred or fingers and toes being cut off by them." Schomburgh then relates astonishing in-stances of their voracity, in which the toes of the river Cavia are caten off; a large sun-lish devoured alive; ducks and goese deprived of their feet and walking on the stumps. Of course the lines which are used to captured them have to be armed with metal to prevent their being cut through. Their voracity is marvellous, and any bait will attract them the instant it is thrown into the water Precaution is neces-sary, however, when the fish is lifted out of the water, or it will inflict serious wounds in its struggles. The fisherman therefore has a small bludgeon ready, with which he breaks their skulls as soon as they are caught.

Thus there are fish which shoot their prey, which fish for it, which course it and hunt it, in various ways. There are others which employ other fishes to hunt it up for them, as we use pointers and setters; such as the little Pilot-tish, which leads the huge shark to his prey; though this has been disputed, because the pilot-tish has been known to follow and play about a vessel just as it does usually about the body of a shark. The probability is that the pilot-fish is a species of parasite or dinerout, who will make particular friends with any big person who will feed him, and no doubt would find food in the refuse cast from the vessel, even as he would from the fragments torn off by the shark when feeding on any large body Doubtless, too, there is a certain amount of protection obtained from consorting with monster against other preduceous fish. The fact of the pilot-fish conducting the shark to his prey has been disputed, but veritable instances related by eye-witnesses leave no doubt that a times it does fulfil this office for the shark. Nor is there anything singular in the fact. The pilot-fish is on the look-out for his own dinner probably, but will not venture on it until his protector has helped himself. We have nu-merous instances of this both in human and

In weapons of offence, besides the shooting apparatus already mentioned, fish have, fi st, the sword. This is represented by the blade of the Sword-fish (*Xiphias yladius*). This fish possesses a tremendously powerful weapon, backed as it is by the great weight and impetus which it can bring to bear upon its thrusts. Many instances have been known in which the bottoms of ships have been pierced through by the sword of the Xiphias. Ships sailing quietly along have received a shock as if they had touched a rock, and when they have been examined after the voyage, the broken blade of the fish has been found sticking in the ship's side. In the United States Service Museum there is, or was formerly, a specimen of the sword-fish's handy work in this respect. A portion of the weapon is shown sticking into the timbers of a ship, having piere d the sheating and planking and buried itself deeply in the stontoak knee-timber of the vessel. Xiphias would, however, he terribly bothered with the change in naval architecture; and we are inclined to wonder what he would make of an Perhaps a little rough exp rience in this direction may make him more chary of indulging naughty tempers, and he may be taught qua Doctor Watts that, like little children, he "should not let his angry passions ise." If so, the cause of humanity will be trongly pleaded by the iron-class, and the poor, clumsy, harmless whate will be the gainer. The Xiphias frequently weighs five or six hundred pounds in weight. The rapidity with which it can cut through the water is very great. It is a great enemy to the whale, and it is generally surmised that it mistakes a ship sailing through the water for a without inconvenience. It was thought to be whale, and often dashes at it with indiscriminate of very unusual strength and dexterity ige, often breaving and losing its sword by its blind fury. Persons bathing have not always been entirely safe from this fish, but have been stabbed to death by the Xiphias One instance of this occurred in the Bristol which a small fish of seventy or eighty pounds weight was the malefactor. They abound in the Mediterranean, and a huntr after, with the harmoning and charles of the state of the shark only available that the shark only available the shark only available that the shark seizes its previous that the shark seizes its p Channel, near the mouth of the Severn, in harpooning and slaying of the Xiphins is usually a work of time and much excitement. Akin to the sword-fish in their offensive capabilities are the Saw-fishes, though their weapons resemble rather such as are used by cer-tain savage tribes than civilized saws. Nor does the word "saw" correctly describe them. They are terrible weapons, however, and the Indians who edge their spears with sharks' teeth almost reproduce artificially the weapon of the saw-fish. The largest of them, Pristis of the saw-fish. The largest of them, Pristis antiquorum, is commonly found to grow to the length of tifteen or sixteen feet. The elongated snout is set upon either side with sharp spikes, thickly dispersed, and somewhat resembling the teeth of the shark. It forms a most fear-ful weapon, as the poor whale has good reason to know, to whom it is also a deadly enemy There are several members of the saw-fish tribe; one of the most peculiar is the Pristis ciratus, or Cirrated Saw-fish, of New South In the saw of this fish the teeth are

placed alternately.

The weapon of the Narwhal—which by the bye is not strictly a fish, but a member of the Cetacea found chiefly in the Arctic seas—is the most perfect specimen of a very complete and efficient spear, being composed of the hardest ivory and tapering gradually to a point. But what the special purpose of this spear is, is not known; whether it is used as a means of attack upon its enemies, or to secure its prey, or whether it is a mere implement for digging a passage through opposing ice-floes, as is often supposed, we can but conjecture. It is a very singular fact that the spear of the narwhal is always situated on one side of the nose, chiefly the left; it does not project from the middle of the head; it is no long snout or horn, but an clongated tooth or tusk. The narwhal, when young, has the germs of but three teetle. Sometimes two of these become developed and grow out spiked tusks, pointing in divergent directions; oftener, however, but one is the

irregular, one long and three short ones being

It These spears were brought home formerly and imposed upon the credulous as the horn of the uni-

mature result. Whatever the use of this formidable spear, we know that it is very excellent and valuable ivory; but for any minute information as to the natural history of the animal itself, we would have to rely chiefly upon the knowledge of the Kamschatkans, which amounts to little more than that it is good eating, produces much oil, and is possessed of a valuable tooth.

Of daggers various we have many specimens, more particularly amongst the family of the Railda ; and fearful weapons they are, some of them being serrated or barbed, and capable of innicing terrible lacerated wounds. In most of these lish the dagger, or spine, is situated on and some way down the clongated tail; and as the animal has great muscular power in the tail, and is able to whirl it about in any direction it may desire, it not unfrequently deals forth most savage r tribution to its captors. It knows full well, too, how to direct its aim, and it is told of some of the members of this family that if a hand, or even a finger, be laid upon the fish, it can, by a single turn of the fail, transfix with its spine, the offending member. So dangerous are the consequences of these wounds, that it is customary (and in France spines of the fish thus armed before they are brought to market; and in this way almost the only specimen of the Eagle Ray (Myliobatis aquila) ever captured alive in this country. was mutilated; so that the specimen was uscless. The Picked Dog-fish is also provided with two short, sharp spine—one on each dorsal fin. Many other fish are furnished with spines, either upon the fins or as horns, or in sharp projections from the gill-covers. The spines of the Greater and Lesser Weaver inflict most p inful wounds, and cause such agony that it is commonly reported they are in some way venomous. This has been denied, and demonstrate the state of strated to be impossible; yet it seems difficult to account for the following facts upon any other hypothesis. Sir W. Jardine, in speaking of the greater weaver, says :

"It is much dreaded by the fishermen on account of its sharp spines, which are usually considered as venomous, but without any sufficient reason, as they are quite devoid of all poisonous secretion. Mr. Couch states that he has known three men wounded successively in the hand by the same fish; and the consequences have in a few minutes been elt us high as the shoulder."

Again, in treating of the lesser weaver, " If trodden on by bathers, as frequently happens, it inflicts," says Dr. Parnell, "a severe and painful wound, causing the part to swell and almost immediately to assume a dark brown appearance, which remains for five or six hours."

In the teeth of the confident assertion of great authorities it would be rash to say that any poisonous secretion exists. But if the above facts be quoted as proofs or instances of the absence of venom, they would appear to be singularly infelicitous ones.

Per ups one of the most formidable weapons possessed by any fish is the natural and terrible pair of shears formed by the jaws of the Shark. The only parallel weapon of offence that can be cited as used by man would, per-haps, be the spiked portcullis, but the future may present us with steam shears with blades ten feet long, and intended to receive cavalry -who knows? There is no telling where the ingenuity of modern inventors in the destructive line may lead us. But there are not many instruments so efficient for their purpose as the tooth of a shark. It is difficult to handle one freely without cutting one's tingers; and when we consider the tremen lous leverage of a shark's jaws employed against each other like scissors, armed with rows of lancets, it is evident that nothing in the shape of flesh, gristle, or bone could withstand them. Their capacity, too, is equal to their powers, for a pair of jaws taken from a shark of not more than nine feet long has been known to be passed down over the shoulders and body of a man six feet high without inconvenience. It was thought to be on the part of the Emperor Commodus to cut a man in two at one blow, but the jaws of the white shark find no difficulty whatever in exe-cuting that feat. The vast number of teeth contained within the shark's jaw has been accounted for by some writers on the hypothesis teeth, and that the inner ones are a provision of nature against an accident which is, and must be, a very common one, when the implements are considered, and the force with which they are employed—viz., the breaking of a tooth. In this case the corresponding tooth on the inside becomes erect, and is by degrees pushed forward into the place of the broken one-a wondrous and very necessary provision to keep so delicate and powerful in apparatus as the shark's jaw always in order. The voracity of the spark forms an endless resource for the writers on the marvellous whose bent lies towards natural history. Whole ships crews have been devoured by sharks ere now, while their omniverousness is extraordinary. This is well exemplified by the observation once

made to me by an old far, who was dilating on the variety of objects he had found at one time or another inside the bellies of sundry sharks. "Lord love ye, sir," quo' Ben, "there bain't nothin' as you mightn't expec' to find in the insides o' a shirk, from a street planny to a milestone." Continuing the description of the variety of

weapons exemplified in tishes, we have a rival of that terrible scourge, the knout, in the tail

† There are three species of rays in this country which have these weapons—the Sting Ray, the Engle Ray, and the Horned Ray.

This fish was captured at Ramsgate some years ago and sent to me; it was 18 inches long, exclusive of the tail, which was missing, and about 2½ feet broad. Previous to this the tail of one was examined by Pennant, and a small one was found dead off Berwick by Dr. Johnson, but no living specimen had been captured. Since this was penned, however, but a few months ago, another one was caught and attracted a good deal of notice. This fish was taken off the Devenshire coast, and was about the same size, or a triffe larger than mine. It was preserved in the Exeter Museum, where it now is. Mr. Buckland of the fish. The colours appear to have been most brilliant. . This fish was captured at Ramsgate some year,

• Witness the story of the Magnic schooner, very well told in the "Shipwrook Series" of the Parcy Anecdotes. This vessel was capsized in a squall, and most of the brow took refuge in a boat, which was apset by overcrowding. They were surrounded by sharks at the time, and every man, save two, who tanaged to right the boat and escape, was devoured by the sharks.

of the Thresher, or Fox-shark (. Itopias sulpes). The upper lob is tremendously clongated being nearly as long as the body of the fish, blade of a scythe in shape, and the blows which it can and does inflict with this living that can be heard at a great distance; a herd of dolphins are scattered as though they were mere sprats by one stroke of the Thresher's tail, and given off in one shock it may be stated that stories of the combats between the whale on Faraday having made experiments with the the one side and a combination of threshers specimen which was shown several years ago and sword-fish on the other are too common to at the Adelaide Gallery, estimated that an and sword-isis on the other are too common to at the Adenaue trailery, estimated the form of of battle usually consists in the sword-ish highest force of a Leyden lattery of lifteen stabbing the whale from beneath, and so driving him up to the surface, when the fox-sharks There are tive different fish childed with ing him up to the surface, when the fox-sharks spring upon him, and with resonant blows from their fearful knouts drive him below again upon the weapons of their allies.

The lasso is a weavon of some efficacy amongst various people; a form of lasso was even used by the Hungarians, and with great effect in the Way of Independence. It consisted of a kind of a long-lashed whip, with a builet slung at the end of the lash. And we have a sort of living lasso in the foot of the Cephalopod. The cophalopods are the polypes and England it is made compulsory by law on of Aristotle, and belong to the molluses. They the fishermen) to cut off the tails above the lare of the first order of invertebrate, or spineless animals. Mollusca cephalopoda is the style and titles of the family Cephalopoda, in English meaning " foot-headed "-that is, its organs of locomotion, or the greater part of them, are attached to its head, whence they radiate for the most part in long, tough, and pliant tentacles or arms, of great muscular powers. On these tentacles are placed rows of suckers of very singular construction, which singly or simultaneously adhere with great tenacity to any object they come in contact with. The arms are extended in all directions, when tentacles, the others winding around it also to secure it in their folds. It is compressed tightly and drawn down to the beak, which rends and devours it at leisure, escape from these terrible folds being almost impossible.

The arms are also the means of propulsion, and are used as oars, by the aid of which the octopus manages to progress through the water tances;" and he quotes Mr. Beale to show that they sometimes manage to propel themselves through the air for a distance of 80 or 100 yards, the action being likened to a something which might be achieved by a live corkserew with eight prongs. In the account given in Bennett's Whaling Voyage they are often spoken of as leaping on board the ship, and even clear over it into the water on the other side. Nature has also furnished the Cephalopod with another curious weapon of offence, or defence rather, in the shape of a lag of black fluid. or sepia, commonly termed by fishermen the ink-bag; and what a terrible weapon of offence or defence ink may be, in many cases, there are few of us unaware. The cuttle when closely pursued sends out a cloud of it to hide him from view, and escapes under cover of it

Some of the Cephalopods possess extraordinary powers of muscular contraction, as the common squid, for example, which is spread out at one momenting body and volume larger round than a large man's fist, and the next moment will contract itself so that it can easily pass through the cork-hole in a boat or the neck of a wine-bottle. Great sensational at-traction has been directed to the octopus by the tremendous description of the combat in Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea. No doubt a large octopus, such as are found in the Pacific. and elsewhere, and which sometimes have arms of eight or nine feet in length, could drown a man with the greatest case, if he had no weapon and was caught by one under water. From remote ages the deeds of the polypus: have been chronicled by poets and writers of ish Museum; the Docks and the Zoological probably, the partially fabulous story of the Lermann hydra, which, if it ever existed at all, had its origin no doubt in the impossible deeds: all, and I leave it for you to judge how far my of some improbable octopus. Then there is expectations were realized, the story of the king's daughter and the noble. I was to go with a friend; a musical friend; diver, who dived for a gold cup and the love of ; his princess, but profited by neither, since he never came up again, being supposed to have been lassoed by some monster octopus at the bottom of the whirlpool, and many other wellknown stories. The beast forms a very great attraction at the Crystal Palace aquarium where the Indies, of course, insist on calling him "the Devil Fish" (but that distinguished title belongs to another fish); and where he is poked up daily for their inspection, it being one of his diabolical tendencies to dwell "under coon shades and low-browed rocks." What a life for a poor devil who wants nothing but solitude and retirement, to ar a show-devil and

Amongst other offensive powers commanded by fish and men alike is the very remarkable one of electricity; it is slightly used in warlike as well as useful purposes. But the possible uses to which we may put electricity ourselves hereafter as an offensive weapon we cannot at present even guess at. It is a powerful agent to several kinds of fish, and yet ichthyologists are greatly at fault to settle the exact for which it is given to them-whether it be for the purpose of killing the animals they prey on, or of facilitating their capture, or whether it be intended to render them more

casy of digestion. Mr. Couch, in speaking of the properties electricity and the digestive capability of the Torpedo, has the following: "One well-known effect of the electric shock is to deprive animals killed by it of their organic irritability, and consequently to render them more easily disposed to pass into a state of decomposition, in which condition the digestive powers more speedily and effectively act upon them. If any creature more than others might seem to require such preparation of its food, it is the eramp my, the whole canal of whose intestine is not more than half as long as the stomach, This is certainly very curious, and if it should be found that the same deficiency in point of digestive accommodation exists in the gymno tus and the other fishes of electric powers, the hypothesis would be converted almost into a certainty. In hunting up authorities to verify

this curious fact, we find in the article on the gymnotus in Chamber's Encyclopædia, that "all the gymnotida are remarkable for the position

Of the tremendous powers which can be

electrical powers. Of the torpedo there are two species—the old and new British torpedo one of the Gymnotus electricus, or electric cel, os it is called; and two of the Malepterurus—viz., M. electricus of the Nile, called Raush or thunder tish by the Arabs, and the Malapterurus Beninensis-the smallest of the electrical fishes found in the Old Calabar River, which falls into the Bight of Benin on the coast of Africa The latter fish is a comparatively recent discovery, having been known to us only some fifteen or sixteen years. We have no very good account of either of these latter fish. A specimen of the last was sent to m: three or four years ago. It is a curious little fish about five or six inches in length, and very much resembles the Siturdir in general appearance, about the head especially. It has long barbules, three on each side of the mouth, and has a very bloated, puffy appearance, caused, it is to be presumed, by the electric apparatus, which is deposited between the skin and the frame of the fish. In the torpedo the electric battery is placed in two holes, one on either side of the ey's. Here a number of seeking prey. In the centre of them, in the middle of the stonach as it were, is the mouth of the creature, which is fully as curious as the rest of its anatomy, and consists of a large and strong hooked beak, similar to a hawk's or parrot's. A fish or other creature comes within parrot's. A fish or other creature comes within reach, and it is instantly lassoed by one of the | may trust also that the torpedoes with which our coasts and harbours are likely to be througed, will be capable of giving off even a severer shock; and though gunpowder and gun-cotton will be the shocking agents in these cases, yet electricity will play no unimportant part in their process. Formerly quacks galvanized their patients by the application of the natural torpedo, applying it to the joints and limbs for gont, rheumatism, &c. with considerable rapidity. Mr. Wood, in his popular natural history, treats on this point as follows: "All the squids are very active, and some species, called 'flying squids' by sailors, and omnastrephes by naturalists, are able to dash out of the sea and to dart to considerable distances?" and he notes the sea and to dart to considerable distances?" and he notes the sea and to dart to considerable distances?" and he notes the sea and to dart to considerable distances?" and he notes the sea and to dart to considerable distances?" and he notes the sea and to dart to considerable distances?" and he notes the sea and to dart to considerable distances?" and he notes the sea and to dart to considerable distances the notes that the sea and to dart to considerable distances the notes that the electricity is true electricity has been made to the point as the points and limbs for gout, rheumatism, &c.

There are many other points of similarity which might be enlarged upon; but if one were to attempt to set down all the strange and various considerations which come unde cognizance in this subject, they would soon swell the matter much beyond the limits of a magazine article.

HUMAN LIFE.

After a while—a busy brain Will rest from all its care and pain.

After a while "Earth's rush will cease. And a wearied heart find sweet release.

After a while -a vanished face-An empty seat -a vacant place.

After a while -a name forgot---A crumbled head-stone--unknown spot!

## DE GOOSE AT THE OPERA.

BY FIELD RICHARDS.

Pd been in London some time. Pd been sight-seeing in every possible manner; I was tipsy with sight-seeing I had been up to the Golden Ball on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral; Fd been to Madame Toussand's and the Brit-

Gardens; in fact, I'd been everywhere but to This I expected to be the most awful trial of

this friend said be had been steeped in music

He certainly looked as if he had been steeped in something sour, for he was always sighing.
I met him at a concert. He was sighing then; he sighs now; he will always sigh.

(Perhaps it's because his own sire is dead, and he's got a step-sire?) got a step-sire?)

Anyhow, we were going to the Opera.

- Be particular about your dress!" said my friend, the lugubrious Ramselli. (Such was the sire's and the sigher's name.)
I was particular;

I almost choked myself with my necktle and squeezed my whole soul into my gloves, and I verily believe my corns date from that "particular" night.

We arrived at Covent Garden,

I don't know how. I was still desperately struggling with my lavender kids.

We got out of something, and paid somebody,

Leave it to you, sir!" But when my friend paid bim, he threatened to knock all the sighs out of his body; which was certainly not leaving much to him, seeing

who answered when he was asked how much

that he hadn't got much else but sighs. However, at last we were seated high up it the amphitheatre stalls, wiping our perspiring brows, and wondering already why the man with the lee-creams did not come round.

Then the orchestra played and the curtain The first scene consisted of a fantastically

chal crowd, symmetrically drawn up in a line.
To all appearances, after having shouted something—just to show that they were alive—they all suddenly became sign-posts, for they wheeled about to the left and, with one movement, lifted their arms and pointed.

A very stout, addedy tasty decision in short

A very stout, elderly lady, dressed in short pettleouts, came on the stage and looked at The way she had of viewing them was pecu

liar, at least. She retired some distance and then taking a

run, bolted at them.

She always appeared disappointed in her search, for when she got near enough to discover their features, she generally fell back. I don't wonder at that, though, for they wore

At last, having given a run, a trill and a final seream—very much like a hop, skip and a jump—sho retreated in despair, and the others, who had only been assembled for her to book at, tumbled off too; while the curtain (after having paused half-way to consider whether it should come right down or go back again), came down too.

Ramsdii, I should mention, gave up sighting ora short time, too.

And so we had a general pause, and 1 wiped my perspiring brow, and waited like a marryr for the next torture.

The curtain rose; the lights were out sall but a few—to save gas, and gazing at the stage I behild the interior of a monastery; dark alleys stretched far behind, columns threw shades long and ghastly on the pavement lit up with a palo bloeish light, as if the moon were creeping in through some distant hole. Indistinctly, a figure might be seen wrapped

in a red cloak, lying like a bundle of old clothes, all of a henp, on the floor. This was the new tenor, in his celebrated at-

litude of affliction.

The people applauded violently, and Ratusdil heaved sighs, and the bundle of old clothes (although supposed to be dying), got up and lowed gracefully and lay down again and

As soon as he began to grunt, a light appear-of at the farther end of the corridor, and the stout hop-skip-and-a-jump figure appeared. arrayed in a night-gown and night-cap, with hair dishevelled and her eyes in fine frenzy

She howled softly to herself, as she approached, yet builder as she came opposite the old-clothes figure; at fast she dropped her candle (her shricking having become quite terrible) and put her hands to her head (either to stor ther cars or to hold her wig on).

Then the old-clothes grunted and she shricked

and then she shricked and he grunted and then they both grunted and shricked, till she fell, from mere exhaustion, on top of the old-clothes (which looked quite comfortable).

In this position they shricked and grunted together, in a miscollaneous manner, till several old ladies were seen to wipe their eyes, and the hoys in the gallery should a eneme?

Upon which, they both got up and bowed and cartsied and Sartor Resartus got a bouquet, and Meline. Squeader got a bouquet, and then they very gracefully acknowledged the eneare by having a folly good scream and grain together with the curtain again felt; much to the relief of my teclings and also of Ramsdil's, for he stopped

signing.

And now Ramsdil had a happy thought, and
that was to cat some lees, which we did, and
after that, well-acquainted as he was with all
the musical and literary characters there, began to polut them out.

"You see that stont hidy over there, with a red face? She's yawning, now, there! Don't you see her?"

I confessed that I didn't.

"Well, never mind," said Ramsdil, "it's Dick as' wife." I faintly tried to took astonished and said

He then showed me Randegger, Sir Julius Benedict, Sullivan and many other composers till I wished they were all in Pepperland and I

At last, I made up my mind.

I said, faintly, "Ramsall!"
He didn't hear. The music had begun again, and he was sighing.
"Ramsdi!" a little louder.

He turned round in the middle of a sigh, and

said:

"Don't bother! What's the matter?"

"Ramsdil," I said, turning pule, "let's go!"

"Gir?" shricked Ramsdil, so that all the
people turned round, and a fat old gentleman,
with hald head and spectueles, who had been
imagining bimself in church all the time, and

"book t bad long since recognized as "Pick-

imagning minsell in course all the time, and whom I had long since recognized as "Pickwick," said, solemnly, "Hush!"
"Go?" said Ramsell, a little lower. "Are you mad?" he continued in a despuiring whisper, "we have seen only two seems!"

"A hundred!" I cried; "Pil swear to a hundred!"

dred. Pil wait for you at the hotel round the corner!" and once more fastening every look upon us, I rushed wildly from the house.

Looking back, as I reached the door, I saw Ramsdil perched up high, with his gaze intently fixed on the stage, sighing; and I sighed for blm and went.

## THE "ROMAN BIT."

Some of our contemporaries, says the Broad Arrow, have called the attention of the public to the "Roman Bit," an invention patented by Count Vincenzo di Tergolina, and which, so far is we can judge of its merits from our own limited experience, is likely to prove an acqui-sition of considerable value to our cavalry regiments. The desirability of being able in case of necessity to restrain the horse by pressure applied to the nose bas long been recognized, but hitherto the efforts made to apply the principle practically have mot with little success. Count Vincenzo di Tergolina, who was formerly in the Noble Gund of the Emperor of Austria, seems to have been completely successful in this respect, and has produced a bit which is no less humane in its application to the horse's mouth than it is powerful and effective in the hands of the rider. One of its merits is that a runaway horse cannot selze the bit between his teeth, and another that it can be exactly adapted to suit the temper of the horse, and is at the aime time so easy to handle, owing to its powerful leverage, that it reduces the strain on the horseman's hands to a minimum.

· WEIGHTING " PAPER AND CLOTH WITH BLATE.

Protection has been obtained for an invention which consists in the employment of ordinary slate, or the inineral from which the slate is state, or the influence from which the state is quarried, in a state of fine dry powder, or of fine wet pulp, and using it in both conditions as articles of commerce, either with or without the addition of any colouring matter. State of different colours is selected as desired, and ground to any degree of fineness in the dry or create state, and the resider of the colours is selected. moist state, and this powder, or pulp, in its natural colour is to be used for "stiffening and weighting" cotton or other cloth or paper, either used alone or in combination with china clay or other similar substance. The dry powder or moist pulp is also to be coloured to any tint required, and used in the manufacture of pigments or colours.

THE LIFE OF THE BODY is the blood, and the blood is the lever which regulates our spirits and constitution. If we persist in keeping our Blood pure we discharge a debt we owe nature, and are invariably rewarded for our trouble and expense.

It is useless to expestilate on the many sevantages of sound health, and if you are now in quest of the precious (iift, you are strongly recommended to procure a supply of the Great Sheshonees Remedy and Fills and take as directed

