Pastoral and Agricultural Notes.

(Prom the Queenslander.)
The sugar-making season in the Mary River district is drawing to an end, and with results much better than were expected a few weeks since. As our readers are aware, the Mary plantations suffered severely from frost, which fell upon the case while it was still unripe and soft.

The mills were got to work as soon as possible, and at the central factory at Yengarie, as well as the other two plantations which make sugar, every effort was made to get through the inju cane. At one time it did seem as though the manufacturing power was altogether deficient, but by exercise of hard labor and skill a vast quantity of material was passed through in a that, as a whole, the season for sugar on the Mary is not a bad one. Several cane pieces have turned out remarkably well. There were losses from the frosted juice, of course. For weeks the density was so low that sugar could be made only by means of high-class machinery. There is no mistaking the suitability of the Yengarie process for extracting all the sugar available in get to work, and straw begins to accumulate process for extracting all the sugar available in auch an emergency, and juice was treated at the factory which by ordinary process could not have paid for handling; but by the Yengarie process the very smallest proportion of sugar in the juice was obtained. As the frosted came was the juice was obtained. As the frosted cane was got through the density improved, and, as a whole, the season thus far is a fair one: were it not for the frost the result must have been satisfactory beyond those of any preceding year, owing to the quantity of cane on the ground. The Yengarie factory is still at work, but there is not much more cane available for cruahing, and the manufacturing season cannot extend so long as was intended. To get the very best results, both for the cane grower and the manufacturing the factory would require to be in full work from the end of June, or perhaps a little earlier, until the end of the year; or say a manufacturing season extending over six months. It is with that object in view that Mr. Cran, the practical working partner in the factory, has extended the cultivation of cane on the Yengarie estates. All the juice available from outside sources has been purchased, and the plantation cane used as a stand-by, to be crushed when juice was required to keep the works going. The effort in the future will be so to arrange that a supply of juice can be maintained over the whole extent of the manufacturing season. It is a pleasure to add that the year now closing, with all its disadvantages, has allowed of more sugar being made at Yengarie than any preceding season since the factory commenced. through the density improved, and, as a ie, the season thus far is a fair one; were

In last issue we re-opened the discussion on the manufacture of sugar from frosted capes as a subject of immense importance, not only to the large number connected with the sugar businoss, as producers and merchants, but to colonists generally; for sugar production is one of the winesses of the country. It is evident now, fte: a close experience of twelve years, that attacks from frost are to be reckoned as amongst the conditions that have to be accepted in Australia as connected with the production of augar. There will be seasons, in the time to come, no doubt, as there have been in the past, when frost will scarcely be felt, and when it will do no injury whatever. But it has been a mistake to calculate on exemption from loss by frost may be incurred at any time; and the experience carefully, and who have endeavored to make the valuable. One of the conditions beyond all doubt is that sugar cane is amongst the hardiest of plants, and that, although there are considera e differences in the constitutional strength of different varieties of cane, it remains a fact that the plant, as a whole, is capable of withstanding wery great change from wet to dry weather, and very great change from wet to dry weather, and fr in heat to cold. Observations, apread daily from heat to cold. Observations, apread daily cret our own canefields, prove conclusively that, until the temperature falls to 40°, cane goes on growing, and that until the freezing point is reached there is no decided injury to the crop. Even when paralysed by frost, and the cane is injured beyond all further power to grow, the amount of injury done to the sugar in ripe cane is to congeal the watery particles. If the cane is green or unripe this attack of frost upon cane is to congeal the watery particles. If the cane is green or unripe this attack of frost destroys it; but when the density is 7° or higher, the sugar crystals are uninjured at the first attack. It is the weather which follows that settles the question of further injury. It is with this knowledge that Mr. Ker and others maintain that in cutting down the cane to prevent further injury from frost there is safety for the grower. When canes are cut down as recommended in the articles upon windrowing, and they are not streached by meet and When cases are cut down as recommended in the articles upon windrowing, and they are not attacked by wet and heat combined, the crushing goes on with comparatively little loss. From loss by excessive dryness there is not much to fear during our winters. But rain and heat are serious obstacles in the way of windrowing on an extensive scale in our canefields. In the article by Mr. Gill, he deals more with the treatment of juice in the manufacture; but the grower will be disposed to look to the previous condition, and consider how the came can be best preserved for the mill after an attack of frost. On this point considerable experience has been gained during this last season, and we will now be glad to see what our friends have to say on the subject.

atesd areas the crop reports are even better than harvest. As a whole, a fair, although by The rains of the first of the month, while they developed rust where that disease had swelling out the grain in places where fears were entertained that only light or blind wheat was to disease by inoculation, the stockowner should be reward the fartner's toil, as mentioned in the Quenakander of November 9. Fields of which serious fears were entertained are, we are very giad to say, turning out better than was expected. The black soil is again yielding the heavy crops of wheat; rust is again more severe upon the red soil than the black, and the fact is worthy of attention from all who contemplate entering upon that profitable branch of Queensland farming—the profutable scanned with that crop, and secure the full average of which our wheat lands are capable, the grower that have good soil; with that as a commencement, there is every reason for the belief that start is made with fair prospects of success. We are glad to note further that several of the areat landholders of the Darling Downs are accepting this view of the question, and are either selling, leasing, or bringing under cultivaries.

WE are also in receipt of wheat from the Peak Downs district—wheat grown by Mr. Croft of Camden Farm. It is a very white beardless variety; and would make a fine quality of flour. The bearded wheat sown in the district did not turn out so well it would appear from the report of our correspondent, who is severe upon the quality of the seed sent. He blames the loss of crop to the bad quality of the seed, and we can but again reiterate what has are the safest for dealing with, and, as the letter are the safest for dealing with, and, as the letter from Peak Downs says truly, there should be a clear stipulation that the best quality of seed only is sent. The other crops in the distric, maize and potatoes, have done well, notwithstanding the dryneas. Our correspondent claims for Peak Downs that ere many years it will be one of the farming districts of Queensland. The weather when he wrote (November 4) was dry, and rain was much wanted.

loss of wheaten straw that is by far too valuable to be wasted. Soon as the thrashing machines quantities of it are likely to be carted out to bare places in the fields, there to rot or lie until it is burnt up. When work is pressing and masses of stuff get in the way, and there are no masses of stuff get in the way, and there are no sufficient appliances to use it up or get rid of it, the temptations are present to wastefulness of straw. But, at the same time, it is worth considering whether the article cannot be put to better use. It is by no means unprofitable feeding stuff, and in time of scarcity sells freely for feed. But, even on the farm and too far away for reaching a market, there may yet be inducements for stacking up straw. With one of the elevators shown in Queenslander of November 9, it can be put into stacks and in shape for keeping as may be required, soon as it leaves the thresher. Feed may be plentiful at present, but the winter is to come on, and then straw is a valuable commodity. In any case it is too valuable to waste, if any means can be devised for saving it.

As intimated by us some time ago, it has been definitely settled that next exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England shall be held in London. A convenient and commodious site has been secured, an influential committee, with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as President, appointed, and from present appearances the show will be on a scale of magnificence for exceeding that of any purely agricultural exhibition ever yet attempted. Hitherto the society has not invited competition from foreign countries, but for the next show the prize schedule will coutain prizes specially arranged for live stock, implements, and produce from all countries. The cattle section of the schedule has already been published, and we notice that prizes are offered, and exhibits invited, for the following foreign breeds of cattle:—Charolais, Garonnais, Limonsin, Norman, Breton, Dutch and Flemiah, Swiss, Spanish and Portuguese, Angelu, Jutland, and other foreign breeds for meat-producing and milk-producing purposes. Prizes are also offered for foreign breeds of sheep. We trust some one will be found sufficiently plucky to give the Australian merino a chance of competition at the exhibition with the merinos of Europe and America. ceeding that of any purely agricultural exhibi-

one of the arguments used by a small section of those opposed to it was that we had in Australia the finest cattle in the world, and that, instead of the likelihood of their being improved by importation, the probabilities were that the English breeders would have to look to Australia as a travagant opinions as downright absurdity, and to endorse the opinion of Mr. Macanah that the atatements would "cause many a laugh throughout the colonies." Events have proved the shallow foundation of such a line of argument. We have already alluded to the fact of Mr-MCulloch, one of the acknowledged best judges of cattle in Australia, having been an extensive purchaser at several of the recent cattle sales in England. By recent advices we learn that during the September sales he has added several animals of the purch sales he has added several animals of the purch sales he had during the September sales he has added several animals of the purchased. At the Shotley Itall sale, on September 4, he became the purchaser of the four-year-old bull Duke of Oxford 31st for 435 guineas, and two six-year-old cows—OB's Justicia and Wild Eyebright—at 150 and 195 guineas, respectively. We further learn that at the Holker sale (Duke of Devonshire's) on September 18 he purchased Grand Duchess of Oxford 22nd, by Baron Oxford 4th, for 2100 guineas. Altogether Mr. M'Culloch has secured nearly forty animals of the most fashionable strains for Australia. We notice also that some valuable selections of Hereforda are now on their way to to endorse the opinion of Mr. Macansh that the

inoculation is a preventive of pleuro-pneumonia THE wheat harvest goes on bravely. From it will be essentially necessary, before it can b effective in stamping out the disease, that it be tit arly good, and from Allera and the home- performed on all young cattle, as vaccination is we'c calculated on at the commencement of the lated before the disease has obtained a footing in threest. As a whole, a fair, although by the herd, or until it is thoroughly established in the herd, or until it is thoroughly established in their neighborhood: and their reason is that virus cannot be obtained until the disease is within a reasonable distance of their runs. To be thoroughly effective in stamping out the disease by inoculation, the stockowner should be in a position to inoculate all his young cattle at time of branding, and this is impossible until some means have been devised of preserving the virus, as is done with vaccine lymph for small, pox. No such means have yet been discovered but this in great measure may be stributable to the fact that the subject has not been heartily gone into by English veterinaries, the supplies of means heavy, crop has been gathered. their neighborhood; and their reason is that previously appeared, have had the effect of be thoroughly effective in stamping out the

ing machines destined for this colony. From the various makers—Woods, M'Cormack, and Osborne — over 600 reapers and binders have been ordered for Australia and New Zealand. Of these, twenty were landed in Brisbane last week, and they are the first of the whole consignment. Mr. Heath, of the Woods Company, who is now in the colony, tells us the machines for New South Wales and Victoria are delayed so much on their journey that he fears they cannot be in time for the present harvest. This will be a serious disappointment and loss to the farmers of the South. The machines for this colony are being forwarded daily up the railway line. They are first put together in the yards of Alfred Shaw and Co., and then forwarded to Towocomba and Warwick, where Messrs. Heath and Russell deliver and set the machines to work for those who have ordered them. There is much energy in the basiness, and those connected with it deserve every credit for their efforts to make farmers acquainted with the details, and to enable them to work to the best advantage this deelded labor-saving class of machinery. The manner in which reapers and binders are coming into use may be surprising to those who were not aware of the great losses that have arisen at harvest time for want of sufficient help and machinery. According to returns from the various mannfacturers, over 15,000 reaping and binding machiners were made for the harvest of 1878 in various parts of the world where wheat is grown. In New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, they have come into lavor at once; also in the British Islands and on the Continent of Europe—but more slowly in these latter places, for labor of the best quality is abundant there. In California and the adjoining ferritories, reaping and binding machinery is doing much for the farmer. We have heard of one in Dekotah who had seventy-seven reapers and binders at work, and with them harvested a field of 13,000 ares of wheat. ing machines destined for this colony. From the various makers - Woods, M'Cormack, and Osb

district—the wheat referred to in our corres pondent's letter in issue of October 26. The grain is of two kinds; one is a small, very clear, and very white wheat, with pinkish straw. It looks like one of the Indian or South American wheats introduced some years since. The other is a lammas wheat, and of very fair quality. The ears are long, and the grain large, but it has not filled out so well as could be desired. The sample, we believe, is a fair one of fifty acres of wheat, grown this year about Roma. It is a branch of cultivation which should extend in that district, for grain of the kind sent will pay.

SPEAKING at an election meeting in Warwick, Mr. Horwitz, miller, of that town, and who will represent the electorate in Parliament will represent the electorate in Parliament gave utterance to a sentiment which does him honor, as a thinking man. "Last year," said Mr. Horwitz, "the Messra. Hayes commenced milling here, in opposition to us. We were not amoyed at that. The opposition tid no harm to us, and this time ten years I hope to see ten flour mills in the district. In 1870 we had 2318 acres of wheat and grain land under the plough, the produce of which was 24,263 bushels, or about 22 bushels to the acre; in 1871, we had 3640 acres, producing 57,241, or 19 bushels. Islb. to the acre; in 1872 we had 3640 acres, producing 76,101, or 22 bushels 23b. to the acre; in 1874, we had 3647 acres, yielding 78,187 bushels, or 24 bushels 11b. to the acre; in 1874, 3472 acres yielding 68,320, or 21 bushels to the acre; in 1875, 4395 acres, producing 95,236 bushels, or 22 bushels 52b. to the sere; in 1876, 5967 acres, producing 91,170 bushels, or about 201 per acre; and in 1877, which as you are aware was a very severe season, we had notwithstanding 9431 acres under the plough, producing 86,640 bushels, or 12 bushels and 40lb. to the acre. These figures will give you some idea of the progress which the district has made."

THE polled or hornless cattle of the northern counties of Scotland have won high honors at the exhibition in France. The great international prize, equivalent to £100 sterling, for the best beef producing animal from any part of the world, has been won by a polled bullock from Angusshire; and an equally valuable prize has been won by an animal of the same breed for being the best animal in the foreign (not French) section. There have been rejoicings in the north of Scotland over these events. On his return home, Mr. M'Combie, whose name and what he has done as a cattle breeder are familiar in Australia, said at a gathering of the Cushnic Australia, said at a gathering of the Cushnie Farmers' A-sociation: "It was gratifying to Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, Mr. George Bruce, Keig, and himself to have been ble not only to maintain the credit of the native breed of polled cattle at the late International Exhibition in Paris, but to have been able to place them at the top of all other breeds, both native and foreign; to have won the £100 prize for the best animals in the foreign section, and the £100 prize likewise for the best beef-producing animals for all nations of the world. (Applaine.) The winners being the youngest group of the thirty or forty in competition was a remarkable fact which ought to shut the mouths of those who have talked so loudly and so long against the early maturity of the breed the mouths of those who have talked so loudly and so long against the early maturity of the breed of native polled cattle. Sir George Macpherson Grant's bull created a greater sensation than any other animal in the yards. To save him from been eaten up, as it were, by the crowd, a guard of soldiers had to be specially stationed behind him, and regularly relieved during the exhibition. Sir George, Mr. Bruce, and himself had strong claims on the gratitude of the breeders of polled cattle, as otherwise they would not have heard of the polled cattle at Paris. They had to contend against the best exhibits of almost 2000 animals from all the local, national, and international showyards in the world, and they had placed the polls in their present position as the finest cattle in the world. (Applause.) This, however," continued Mr. M'Combie, "may be the last coven of the drawn,"

The black soil is again yielding the heavy crops of wheat; rout is again more severe upon the red soil than the black, and the fact is worthy of attention from all who contemplate entering upon that profitable branch of Queensiand farming—the production of wheat. To do reasonably well with that crop, and secure the full average of which our wheat lands are capable, the grover that the state of the first production of wheat. To do reasonably well with that crop, and secure the full average of which our wheat lands are capable, the grover than the state of the first production of wheat. To do reasonably well with that are commenced, the state of the containt of the containt of the belief that a start is made with fair not the belief that a start is made with fair not the belief that a start is made with fair not the belief that a start is made with fair not the belief that a start is made with fair not the belief that a start is made with fair not the belief and a copyring virus. He has sent to the chief inspector of the states he has followed the states he ha

The Charters Towers Goldfield. III.

(Continued from last issue.)
THE frontage claims on the Queen line, as The frontage claims on the Queen line, as already mentioned, are blocked off by other claims, the holders of which, by sinking deep shafts, strike the anne reef as that worked in the frontage claims. The principal of these block claims is the Bryan O'Lynn (Stubley and party). I should have liked to inspect the underground workings of this claim, but in consequence of the engine and poppet legs being eracted over the shaft I was unable to do so, because of the danger arising from the stuff occasionally falling down the shaft. Mr. Cooper, the manager, expressed his regret, but kindly aupplied me with the following particulars:—The reef was met with in the perpendicular shaft at a depth of 208tf. from the surface, from whence it was followed on the underlie 160ft. From the north-cast drive at the bottom of the straight shaft 1753 tons of stone was taken, which returned 2693oz. of gold. The drive was 140ft, in length, and in some places the reef was 10ft, in width. From another block 3039 tons was obtained, which From another block 1800 from the two blocks taken out during the last four months, £13,000 has been paid in dividends. There are the usual aults and blanks in this claim, and sometimes considerable extra labor is expended in driving through them. Mr. Cooper informs me that he considerable extra labor is expended in driving through them. Mr. Cooper informs me that he has driven no less than 1008ft, without getting payable quarts; but then there is the consolation that when the good blocks or shoots of stone are discovered the gold obtained amply compensates for the dead work previously done. Situated south from the above is the Papuan reef. A lease of 1a. Sr. 36p. embraces the original prospectors' claim and No. 1 North. This is the property of Mr. Watkis, who also superintends the management. The reef is worked down the underlie shaft from the surface by a 12-horse power engine, with double winding gear and pumpa. Accompanying Mr. Watkis I went down the shaft to the workings, which are at present confined to the 200ft. level, where five men were employed in getting out stone. The reef is in good working country, the labor being greatly facilitated by a layer of soft mullock lying between the reef and the hanging wall. This is termed a "dig" (dign are prevalent on this field), which the miner can work out with the pick. When the dig has been extended far enough, a shot is put in on the other side of the reef, which invariably results in a heavy fall of stone. The reef is 3ft, in width, but as only 15in. of it is considered payable, that amount is all that is paddocked. Mr. Watkis is of opinion that he does not obtain more than 35 per cent of the gold contained in the stone. He says he disposed of 250 tone of tailings to the owner of one of the prites and the source of the transition of the contained in the stone. He says he disposed of 250 tone of tailings to the owner of one of the prites and the stone from the prites and tailings treated by them, then opinion of Mr. Watkis must be regarded as conjecture only. The top stone in this claim gave an average of 3on, per ton. There are about 100 tons in the paddock. In No. I South the holders are working on the brown tone above the water level. The last crushing gave nearly 20x to the ton.

About half a mile from the above, in a northwest

are confined to the 160ft, level below the straight shaft. A stope is also being taken in above from another level. There is now 2ft, of stone showing; that previously taken out has given 2oz. 7dwt, to the ton, and what the holders are

as present getting is expected to yield a similar amount to the ton. A 12-horse power engine has recently been exceted.

Some distance north from the St. Patrick is the Mystery rest. The prospectors' claim, from which several payable crushings have been obtained, is now registered. An engine (4-horse) has been erected on No. I south. The straight shaft is 95ft. in depth, from whence the rest has been followed down the underle about 70ft. The rest is from 3ft. to 4ft. in width. Two crushings have been obtained, yielding 17dwt. and 2ox. 8dwt. per ton respectively; the latter was from the mundic stone. A crushing of 100 tons was going through at the time of my visit. There are several other claims along this line in which the holders are prospecting, but I have not sufficient space to particularise each claim. Another rest, called the Columbia, was visited, but very little work was being done there. Some top stone was being crushed from the prospectors' claim.

About three miles from the above, in a southerly direction, and near Buckland's prities works, the Rose of England reef is situated. This reef, in consequence of the influx of water, was abundoned, but has recently been taken possession of by Berwick and party, who are erecting an ergine on the ground. When the water has been baled out, it is the intention of the holders to work up to the top atone, that gave the original owners 2½ox, to the ton. Midway betwen this and Millchester the Gladatone reef lies upon which there are three claims being worked. At the back of Millchester the Gladatone reef lies upon which there are three claims being worked. In the bodders were raising payable stone. There is an engine erected on the claim.

In a southerly direction from the town a number of reefs lie scattered over about three miles of country. Several others were also passed that have been abandoned for some time. Payable crushings were taken from the modifier which they expected work may be a subject to the first of the payable, but the holders were sinking to the

Solver, Storger of the larger of the normal policy of the state of the story of the larger of the story of the larger of the lar

Cheap Rallway. In the present crisis the one most import

whether by a narrow or broad gauge, or by some other and newer process. We have before us a copy of the *Graphic* of the 3rd of August, 1878, some of the illustrations in which are descriptive of an artist's visit to the Holy Land, and "s Pioneer Railway." The article states: "A section of a novel military or pioneer railway was built and, to show the simplicity of the work, its con and, to show the simplicity of the work, its constructors were ten soldiers, sent as a fatigue party from the Grenadier Guards, and one or two ordinary unakilied laborers. This railway is the invention of Mr. J. L. Haddon, ex-engineer-inchief of the Ottoman Government, and the railway was primarily designed to meet the need in the East of having a speedily-constructed, chesp, and effective means of transport for men and stores over a wild country, without the necessity of surveying, levelling, and passing through the preliminary stages of ordinary railway-making. The new railway is a 'one-rail' structure, and the line it represented requires neither alsepers nor foundations, the line running upon 7tt, posts, 440 to a mile, the rolling stock upon it being shaped like an inverted V, designed upon the 'camel asddle' principle. The carriages and engines fall on each side like panniers on an animal's back, the wheels of the engines, trucks, and carriages being horizontal, and gripping on each side of the rail. The material of the new railway is wholly of timbers, which were brought on the ground ready cut for use, and, the plans having been explained to the sergeant of the fatigue party, the piles were sunk in the ground, the cross-timbers were readily faxed and bolted, and by a series of ingeniously-designed wedges an 80ft. or 100ft. section of the line, running over very uneven ground, was made secure and apparently solid. After a paper had been read on the subject by the inventor at the Royal United Service Institution, General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., who presided, remarked that in these days of short and sharp campaigns like the sieges of Troy and Sebastool, other systems required good roads, but for a country without the roads, and in rapidity and simplicity of construction, Mr. Haddon's railway would meet an army's wants. The sample section of the railway above referred to was erected at speed equivalent to meet in the father of the past of the country traversed, small hollows being graded out by varying

which appeared in our columns some twe years since, has found its way to Mr. Haddou's hands, and that he has appropriated the fruits of Mr. Stringfellow's genius and labor." Our pswich contemporary, after quoting the Fuilding News' description of the new railway, says:—"In the above the railway is described as 'a wall, and this is all the enlightenment with which we are favored. Mr. Stringfellow's line is constructed on piles, by which means embankments are entirely dispensed with and the cuttings are reduced to a minimum. The piles are placed 20ft. apart, and each pile is aurmounted by a corbel 10ft. in length. On these corbels is fixed the permanent way, which consists of two sleepers, each 15in. by Sin; these are fixed breakpoint, so that the greatest possible degree of strongth is obtained. On the top of these is placed the A rail on which the train runs, and from which it is in fact suspended; and on each side, at 4in. from the lower edge, a 7 rail is fixed, against which the side or steadying wheels revolve. The vertical wheels, which carry the train, and the upper portion of which is above the tops of the carriages, are of large diameter, so that the friction is very much less than in those at present in use. One of the greatest advantages claimed for this one-rail system is that by no possibility can a train get off the line."

The Russian Press on Central Asia. THE Moscow Gazette has the following article in one of its latest numbers :election cry is how best to open up the country

THE Moicous Gazette has the following article in one of its latest numbers:—

"The time has come to confirm the Russian influence over the Central Asian population, and it is all the more suitable because the ruler of Afghanistan is on ill terms with the English, our rivals in Central Asia. The strengthening of our influence on the boundaries of the present of the present of the present of the present of the respective of the present of the present of the secret though peaceful aim of those railitary movements which are now being made by the troops of the Turkestan military district. In Asia, as our Berlin correspondent justly remarked a few days ago, two political forces, which must inertially come into collision, stand facing each other. England wishes to be the nearest neighbor of Russia on the Asia Minor side; it is antural for the latter in her turn to desire a nearer approach to the English boundaries in India.

"The views of the English on Asia Minor and the seizure of Crete, if we are to believe all the news which has lately come from Berlin, were certainly not unknown to the Russian Cabinet, and, as certainly, must have called forth the arrangements about the preparations for that march which was begun by the Turkestan Toops on the 30th May, and which gives promise of important undertakings, if we are to believe the news published by the Turkestan Official Gazette. A large staff was formed for the army of the Turkest and district. In the middle of June orders were published for postal arrangements for the troops, operating on the frontier. From the orders given in May to the commanders of the troops, operating on the frontier.

of the British rule and incited British subjects to rebellion.

"England has always been jealous of our succeases in Central Asia; Englishmen have always thought that every set po fours, every military or diplomatic success in Central Asia brings that moment nearer when Russia will be able to meditate confirming her influence in the States conterminous with English possessions. The present moment appears most fitted for this purpose, and it is not without reason perhaps that the English Government is trying to weaken between the English Government is trying to weaken have vasual States in India. The English understand that 60,000 British and 127,000 native troops would be quite inaufficient to suppress an insurrection among 240,000,000 people."

would be quite insufficient to suppress an insurrection among 240,000,000 people."

The Norriters Circuit.—Shall we venture to
unfold some of the hidden mysteries of circuit
life, and lift the veil that shrouds the jovial
doings of the Grand Court? Lord Abinger in
his autobiography given as a glimpse of it when
he says:—"On the Northern Circuit at certain
periods there used to be a grand supper, at
which all the members were assembled, and the
expenses of which were paid by fines and congratulations that resulted in contributions to
which the principal leaders were subject. These
were introduced in general in a ceremonious
speech by one of the body, who bore the office
of Attorney-General of the Circuit." On one
occasion when the late Chief Justice Tindal was
Attorney-General, he presented the name of Iff.
Scarlett for congratulation (that is, a fine) as the
inventor of a machine that had the effect of
making the judge's head move in a direction
angular to the horizon, which signified a sood of
approbation. But there was another leader of
the circuit whom Lord Abinger does not name,
but asys that he "was a gestleman of more
popular and of much higher reputation than
myself"—meaning of course Rougham—who
was also presented as the inventor of a rival
machine to operate upon the head of the judge;
but it had the effect of producing a motion
parallel to the horizon—that is, of signifying
dissent. This is not a had counterpart of the
story we have already told of the Luncashire
rustic. On another cocasion, after Scarlett had
left the circuit, Pollock, who was the leader, was
crowned with an empty punch bowl. In fact,
there was hardly any limit to the fun and nonsense that ran riot at the Grand Court. And it
was treason to the circuit to absent oneself from
it. If any members had not joined it at the
assize town, their names were called three times
—each time with some ludicrous prefix, which
was auproaed to hit off the folibe or foibles of
the man—and stinging truths were often told
in the selection of the epi

with perfect good humor.—Blackwood.

The following anecdote may be apprecisted by people of the most opposite ways of thinking on the Eastern Question. One day Abdul Medjid took a walk with Rinn Pasha in the streets of Constantinople, when they me some Swims street hawkers, whose blue blonses seemed a strange apparel to the Sultan. "What kind of people are thee?" asked Abdul Medjid. "They are Switzers," replied Rina. "Switzers! What country is theirs!" enquired the Sultan. "It is a small Republic bordering upon Germany and France, "was the answer of the pasha, who had some better notions of political geography than his imperial master. "They must be very good people," Abdul Medjid said, musingly; "they keep no ambassador here to worry me." A DEVOTED husband says that the phonograph is simply a machine that "talks back," and he has had one of that kind in his house ever since he was married.