FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Mixed Farming.

In a discussion at a farmers' club meeting in Chatanqua county, N. Y., the president said: "We cannot always follow the business that suits us best. I prefer grain-raising, but, on my farm, think there is more money in mixed farming. We need sheep to pasture our orchards and the waste places on the farm, also the cows to eat the refuse fruit and keep up the condition of the soil. In raising fruit alone the soil would have to be kept good by fertilizing, which would be too expensive. Combine the three, and when one fails we have the others to depend upon.

The Depth to Sow Seeds.

N. J. Shipherd, of Miller county, Mo., writes concerning the depth to sow seeds: "As a rule the majority of the farmers sow seeds too deep. Small seeds need just enough covering to give them moisture and darkness. The soil should be pressed on fine seed, just enough to exclude the light. Especially should this be done very carefully and slightly where seeds are sown just before a rain. Many seeds are lost and the reputation of many good, honest seedsmen ruined in the estimation of individuals, because fine seeds are sown too deep and the soil is pressed down too hard upon them. A great many farmers are in too great a hurry to sow seeds early; they do not wait for the ground to get sufficiently dry and warm. It is hard to give general directions that will apply to all cases, but as a rule, the smaller the seed the lighter should be the covering, and the finer should be the soil in which they are sown."

Geese.

The London News says: "Of all poultry breeding the rearing of the goose in favorable situations is said to be the least troublesome and the most profitable. It is not surprising, therefore, that the trade has of late years been enormously developed. They will live and to a certain extent thrive on the coarsest of grasses; though, of course, if birds are to be brought to market in good condition they must be treated to something more than coarse grass. The fattening of geese has now become an established industry in some parts of the country." The goose is to the English table what the turkey is to that of America. It is bred in the northern parts of England and kept in large flocks. In the fall of the year the farmers of Lancashire and Yorkshire buy them to turn upon the stubbles after the grain is harvested, where they fatten rapidly. It is quite common in the fall to see a large flock of geese driven like sheep along the roads from the breeding grounds where they have been raised to the stubbles where they are to be fattened.

A Cheap Way to Dissolve Bones.

This can be easily done without the use of sulphuric acid. Strong lye, from hard wood ashes, will do the work, and if you have a large iron pot, or boiler, you can have them ready for use in a short time. Throw in ashes and bones together for an hour or two. Set aside and let cool. The bones will now be found to be in a soft and brittle state, and may be readily crushed under slight pressure. The contents of the boiler—lye, ashes, and bones—are all excellent material for the compost heap.

But, perhaps, economical housekeepers will prefer to utilize the bones for soap-making, in the first place. It is a good idea, as the bones, waste lye, and other refuse, after the soap is made can be carried to the compost heap, as before. Never throw away a bone, but put all away in a safe place till you have enough for a good boiling. I would stop by the roadside, even though ten miles from home, to pick up a bone. They contain some of the richest elements of plant food, and are, therefore, invaluable as fertilizers. [Christian Observer.

Green Oats for Fodder.

Mr. W. A. Armstrong offers his testimony to the excellence of the fodder made from oats cut when green. He has fed many crops cut when the grain was nearly full, a period indicated to the eye by the gray appearance of the field. At this stage there is almost completed growth, but the ripening process has not begun, the sap is in the stalks and the heads almost formed. After wilting in the swath a few hours in good weather—a longer time in poor weather for curing—the oats are bound in sheaves of moderate size and at once set up, two by two, in stocks, where they are left until dry enough to draw in, the degree of curing being dependent somewhat on the conditions of storage. If the sheaves are to be put on scaffolds and not packed to a great depth little care need be taken to secure thorough curing in the field. Now, as to value, oats so gathered, he thinks, are worth more for feeding milch cows than the best hay if made a part of the daily supply. He has never fed exclusively on oats. Cows in milk and doing well on good hay will at once show increased yields when given a suitable allowance of oats cut green and cured in the way here described, and they will eat all the straw as cleanly as they consume the best hay. The fodder is good also for horses—better than ripe oats for horses not steadily employed—for they keep the coat good and digestion unimpaired.

Mange in Horses.

Mange in a horse corresponds with itch in the human subject and is due to the presence of a parasitic insect. It is generally produced by contact with horses previously affected by the same disease or with some object infected by them. The treatment must work the destruction of this insect, or acarus, which, as is the case with its congener in the human subject is readily destroyed by sulphur, turpentine, arsenic, hellebore and corrosive sublimate. The poisons, however, are often nearly as dangerous to the horse as to insects that prey on him, so that the following recipe, which is quite efficacious, should be preferred. Take common sulphur, six ounces; sperm train oil, one pint; spirits of turpentine, three ounces. Mix and rub well into skin with a flannel, or, better still, with a painter's brush. The application should be made every third day for at least three or four weeks in bad cases, and for two weeks in mild ones. Should the inflammation from the pests not disappear, then the remedy should again be used. All the stable fittings around the stall or box in which the horse has been standing should be thoroughly washed with a solution made in the following proportions: Corrosive sublimate, one ounce; methylated spirit of wine, six ounces; water, one gallon. Dissolve the sublimate in the spirit by rubbing in a mortar, then mix with the water, and use with a brush, stirring it up constantly to prevent it from settling. The clothing should be destroyed, as it is nearly impossible to free them from the parasites; but if this is not done, they should be thoroughly washed, and when dry, saturated with spirts of turpentine.

How to Destroy Insects.

Slugs are occasionally seen eating large holes or notches in the leaves of all succulents and begonias. They usually feed at night. Cut potatoes, turnips or some other fleshy vegetable in halves and place conveniently near the plants. The slugs will gather upon the vegetable and are easily destroyed. The white worm, which infests occasionally all soils where plants are kept in pots, may be removed as follows: Sprinkle lime water over the soil or sprinkle a little slacked lime on the earth and in the saucer of the pot. Lime water may be easily made by slacking a large piece of lime in a pail of cold water, letting this settle and then bottling the clear water for use. Give each pot a tablespoonful three times a week. To destroy the little bags on the oleander take a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg and dissolve it in about two quarts of water. Wash the stock and branches with this water. To destroy plant lice take three and a half ounces of quassia chips, add five drachms Staves-acre seed in powder; place in seven pints of water and boil down to five pints. When cold the strained liquid is ready for use, either by means of a watering pot or a syringe. Hot alum water will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders and chintz-bugs. Take two-pounds of alum and dissolve it in three quarts of boiling water, let it stand on the fire until the alum is all melted, then apply it with a brush (while nearly boiling hot) to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedstead, pantry shelves, &c.—[Florist and Farmer.

Hills or Drills.

An old farmer, writing to the Country Gentleman on the mixed question of planting corn in hills or drills, is reminded of the courier in the army, who came riding rapidly up to headquarters with his horse all in a lather of sweat. "What have you there?" hastily asked the general, placing his hand on one side of the saddle-bags. "Orders!" answered the courier. "And what on the other side?" "Counter-orders!" One man shows very plainly from long trial that more corn is raised by hill-planting. Another follows, and shows us conclusively that drills bring the heaviest crop The writer continues:

"The advantage of planting in drills is that the plants are more evenly distributed over the ground, and every one has a separate chance to grow without crowding its neighbor. One of the heaviest crops I ever knew—one hundred and thirty-two bushels of shelled corn to the acre—on a small piece of ground was planted with the stalks a foot apart all over. It was not economical, for it had to be all cultivated by hand-hoeing, but it was done for the experiment Drills come next to this mode, and hills last; but there are serious disvantages in planting drills, as commonly practiced. It is more labor to hoe and cultivate them, and more to cut up the stalks and shock them. The check-rows in hills allow the cultivator to pass both ways, and little hand-hoeing is necessary. For these reasons nearly all farmers plant in hills.

"And yet for the past thirty years, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, I have planted my crops nearly always in drills. I have tried both ways thoroughly, and I get about twenty-five per cent. more corn in drills, and about fifty per cent. more of fodder. It costs me more to husk the corn, because there is twenty-five per cent. more of it. It costs me more to take care of the fodder, because there is fifty per cent. more of it. It costs me no more to hoe and keep the field clean, for I never hoe my corn, whether in hills or drills. And when I cut it up, it leaves the ground as clean as a floor. How is this done, do you ask? Answer: I keep the land as clear of weeds as practicable beforehand. Next, I harrow the crop with a fine, slant-tooth harrow before the plants are up. In five days I harrow again, whether it is up or not; it makes no difference. I keep on harrowing every four days till the corn is a foot high. The harrow knocks down some of it, and tears up some of it; but that which is knocked down is all up again in two days, and not over one plant in fifty is torn up, and these I can afford to spare for the good of the harrowing. When the corn is over a foot high, I cultivate it shallow with one horse once a week, as long as I can, throwing the mellow earth against the plants one week and away from them the next. With all this care some weeds will escape, and for these we go through the field when the corn is in tassel, and pull them out by hand—usually not a heavy job. I can well afford to do it, after saving so much by escaping hand-hoeing. I venture to assert that, taken as a whole, I cultivate my crop at less expense than my neighbors, who plant in hills. I might have stated that I never plant by hand, but always with a horse drill in the furrows of a marker previously used to make straight rows, two rows might be planted at once by using two tubes of a wheat drill.

Recipes.

TOMATO SOUP.—One quart of tomatoes, one quart of milk. Let tomatoes and milk come to a boil separately. One quarter teaspoonful of soda, a large lump of butter, one tablespoonful of corn starch.

POTATO PUDDING.—To one quart of boiled milk add gradually one quarter of a pound of potato flour well pulverized, one quarter of a pound of sugar and a little butter. When cold add three eggs and bake half an hour.

APPLE MERINGUE PUDDING.—Prepare eight large, tart apples as for sauce; drop in while hot a piece of butter the size of a turkey's egg; when cold add the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, a cup and a half of cracker-crumbs, and sweet milk, or better still, cream, a pinch of salt, nutmeg, and sugar to taste; pour into a baking dish lined with a nice crust and place in a hot oven. Have readily the whites of the four eggs, a cup of white sugar and a few drops of lemon extract beaten to a stiff froth; when the pudding is done place the beaten whites on the top, place it back in the oven and brown lightly.

ASPARAGUS.—Cut off the white part of the stalk and throw away, or reserve until another day and boil with rice and some soup stock, pound the stalk, pour the whole through a sieve, season and serve with fried bread, throw the green heads of the asparagus in salted boiling water, they do not require long boiling, put a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoon of flour smoothly together, add half a cup of cream, beat thoroughly, add to a cup of water in which the asparagus was boiled, boil up and serve. The asparagus should be laid on toasted bread and the sauce poured over. Asparagus is nice prepared with beaten eggs. The asparagus is well cooked, the water drained off, a lump of butter added, stew over a quick fire, keep them turning, dredge in a little flour, a little white sugar, beat up the yolks of two eggs, pour over the asparagus a tea cup of water, boil rapidly, stir in the yolks of eggs, make a pyramid of the asparagus in a dish, serve very hot.

Household Hints.

If you have a garden do not throw away the soapsuds from the laundry; keep it to use as a fertilizer for your flower beds.

A nice way to prepare potatoes for breakfast is to cut cold boiled ones in square pieces and dip them in beaten egg, and put them on a buttered pie plate in the oven; when they are hot and brown send them to the table.

Those who object to the odors of many of the disinfectants used at the present day will find charcoal unobjectionable on this account, and it is said to absorb gases in a surprising way; pieces can be laid on plates and put out of sight in a sick room.

To remove bruises from furniture, wet the bruised spot with warm water. Soak a piece of brown paper of several thickness in warm water, and lay over the place. Then apply a warm flat-iron until the moisture is gone. Repeat the process if needful, and the bruise will disappear.

One pound of sal-soda and half a pound of unslacked lime boiled together in one gallon of water for twenty minutes. Let stand until cool, then drain off a pint into a stone jug or jar—makes an elegant washing fluid. It should be added to the boiling water for soiled clothes—a large spoonful to a boiler of clothes.

Male prisoners between thirteen and sixty in English jails, if in sound health, sleep on a plank on entering prison until they have attained two hundred and forty marks, after which they have a mattress for five nights in each week till they have earned four hundred and eighty marks, then for six nights till they have earned seven hundred and twenty, and then a mattress every night.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Sunshades.

Sunshades, like hats, are very large and covered with flowers. They are generally of brocaded goods and match the toilet, or at least follow the coloring. The most serviceable shades for morning use are the "en-tout-cas" in such colors as seal green, bronze, or blue. For afternoon use the sunshade may be of tussor, embroidered with beige-colored silk and trimmed with twine guipure. The handles are of inlaid horn, ivory, shell, and jade, with a metal ring and tassel on the end. A bunch of flowers is drawn through the ring. A pretty parasol is of black "moire" lined with black. Around the border is a deep Spanish lace trimmed and above is embroidered a garland of red roses. Many sunshades of this style will be carried, some are embroidered and others painted. Another style is of striped moire and satin, in violet and dead leaf color. The lining is of red surah. The satin wood handle has a handsome black "moire" ribbon bow.

Zuni Method of Managing Husbands.

Among the Zuni Indians, who have recently come to the front by coming East for ocean water, there is said to be a social custom that might be worth adopting in more civilized circles. In Zuni-land the houses belong to the women instead of the men, so a man can marry without first being obliged to buy or hire a house; marrying men are, therefore, abundant among the Zunis. On the other hand, a man who marries can only occupy his wife's house during good behavior, the wife having always the right to put an unsavory husband out of doors. This is a privilege that would raise many an American wife from abject slavery to the rank of equal partner in the conjugal firm. But, whether for husband or wife, the Zuni plan is an advantageous one; it encourages early marriages, assures every woman of a home, so that she need not marry merely to get one, and it keeps husbands in order, for almost any man will behave himself if, by so doing, he can avoid the onerous duty of paying rent.

News and Notes for Women.

It is expected that the doors of the Kentucky School of Medicine will be opened to women very soon.

Mrs. Cynthia Hicks, who is seventy-eight years old, is the president of the Hunbolds (Iowa) Women Suffrage Society.

Adeline Wildes, M. D., a graduate of Boston University, has opened a free dispensary for women and children, at Meeting House Hill, Dorchester.

Miss Nettie H. McKelvey, Miss M. J. Howes and Miss A. W. Coles have been chosen essayists by the Obelin students for the oratorical contest next winter.

Woman suffrage was a marked feature in the recent school election in West Denver, Colorado. Out of seven hundred and sixty-one ballots, more than one-half the number were deposited by ladies.

Mrs. Charles Turner, a widow lady of Liverpool has given the munificent sum of $200,000 for the erection of a home for incurables in that city, and will make ample arrangements in the shape of endowment for the maintenance of the institution.

Miss Bell Bladen has recently been elected for the second time treasurer of the Waynesburg and Washington railroad in Pennsylvania. She is also paymaster, making regular trips over the road in the pay-car. Spe is probably the only lady in the country who is a railroad officer.

Sarah F. Nourse, of Moline, Ill was one of the pioneer workers of the West for the advancement of women. She was accidently killed by the falling of a windmill last August, and the Woman Suffrage Association of Moline, of which she was an active member held a memorial meeting to do honor to her memory.

Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, where women have all the rights of citizenship, says: "Women don't want to hold office; they do not care for public life. During all my experience in Wyoming Territory, where women are citizens and hold the same civil rights as men. I have not heard of one woman who desired active life."

The Washington (Ind.) Democrat advocates the election of a woman as school trustee in that city, and says: "Professional and business men do not, as a rule, have time to make frequent visits to the school-room. The influence of an intelligent, refined, and educated woman would make itself felt and prove a powerful auxiliary in advancing the educational interests of of our city."

The plaster-cast of a statue of Harriet Martineau has just been completed in Boston, and is to be sent to Florence, to be produced in marble. Miss Anne Whitney is the sculptor, and the $15,000 that it cost has been subscribed entirely by women. It is somewhat larger than life-size, and represents the subject sitting with her hands crossed upon a manuscript which lies in her lap. The statue is to be erected in Boston.

A new society of women has lately been found in Germantown, Penn., called "The Political Education Society." Its object is "the education of its members with a view to increasing their usefulness as citizens of the United States, and the extening of the means of such education as much as possible to others." They meet once in two weeks, read aloud some work upon government or politics, and discuss what they read.

Probably no woman has held office under this government for a longer period than did Mrs. Margaret Sillyman, postmistress of Pottsville, Penn., who died recently. She was appointed by President Lincoln, and entered upon the duties of her office, April 20, 1861. She was re-appointed successively by Presidents Johnson, Grant twice, Hayes and Garfield, and had she lived another week, would have completed twenty-one years of official service.

The New Orleans Christian Woman's Exchange organized and opened a salesroom for the reception and disposal of woman's work, in April, 1881. During the year articles have been sold to the amount of $5,952.02, of which $5,339.10 were paid to worthy women needing help. In June last a lunch room was opened, which proved a success, the receipts being $5,000. The association now numbers 233 members, and expects to extend its work in other directions, the coming year.

Fashion Notes.

Spanish lace is all the rage.

Jumbo gray is the latest shade of that color.

Cadet blue is the coming color for flannel dresses.

There is a rage in New York for small jet beaded Fanchon bonnets.

Very dark stocking will be worn all through the summer by children.

Pongee, in all colors as well as the natural ecru shades, is as fashionable as ever.

Street costumes and walking suits should never be made with panier draperies.

Crape in all shades of color is the favorite material for dressy capote bonnets.

The latest novelty in nuns' veiling is brocaded in imitation of embroidered China crape.

Squares of embroidered mull or black grenadine trimmed with Spanish lace are among new neckerchiefs.

"Over-the-garden wall" hats will be very fashionably worn all summer at watering place fetes and out-door entertainments of every description.

Black tulle, beaded with gold, silver, or jet, will be a fashionable evening dress the coming season, worn over undersiirs of black satin or surah.

White lilacs or clematis are used to trim small black straw bonnets. Straight wreaths of roses without foilage are worn on wide-brimmed garden hats.

Soft Moorish caps, devoid of brim or even head-band, made of the dress material, are worn with traveling costumes of cheviot, in mixed colors, or of silver gray.

The Guimpe underwaist, with Mother Hubbard overdress, low necked and sleeveless, and with no waist line shirred or belted in, is a very popular style for girls under ten.

Colored straw hats are the rule—dark blue, red, green, brown, etc., in solid color, and there are many which have plaided effects, two or more colors being combined in the braid.

The best dressmakers still make the foundation skirt very narrow and straight gored, clasping the figure like a sheath. The superimposed draperies are then made full according to fancy.

The Gainsborough hats, so long in popular favor, have lost their prestige entirely. Manufacturers last season turned them upon the market by the ton; hence their downfall from glory.

Jerseys are to be the fashionable fatigue contume of the summer. A sash should be draped over the junction of skirt and Jersey, else they have the effect of an underskirt worn outside the dress.

Fine colored hosiery should be washed in tepid water, with white castile coap, and rinsed in cold water. It should be dried in the shade, and should be turned wrong side out when being laundried.

Parasols for coaching in the country are of double-faced satin, changeable on the outside and a plain color inside, mounted on a club stick of white wood and ornamented with large bows of satin ribbon.

A pretty border for the skirt of white mull dresses is composed of two gathered ruffles of embroidery with their straight edges meeting under a puff of the mull through which rose or blue ribbon is passed and tied in a bow in front.

Satins with black and cream-colored stripes are used for skirts of dresses that have panier overdresses of black satin merveilleux. The ficelle lace or else ecru mull embroidery trims the basque, and also the small bonnet of jetted lace.

Superstitions About Love.

No event in human life has, from the earliest times, been associated with a more extensive folk-lore than marriage. Beginning with love divinations, these are of every conceivable kind, the anxious maiden apparently having left no stone upturned in her anxiety to ascertain her lot in the marriage state. Some cut the common brake or fern just above the root to ascertain the initials of her future husband's name. Again, nuts and apples are very favorite love tests. The mode of procedure is for a girl to place on the bars of a grate a nut, repeating this incantation:

"If he loves me, pop and fly;
If he hates me, live and die."

Great is the dismay if the anxious face of the inquirer gradually perceives the nut, instead of making the hoped-for pop, die and make no sign. One means of divination is to throw a ladybug into the air, repeating meanwhile the subjoined couplet:

"Fly away east and fly away west,
Show me where lives the one I like best."

Should this little insect chance to fly in the direction of the house where the loved one resides, it is regarded as a highly favorable omen. Another species of love divination once observed consisted in obtaining five bay-leaves, four of which the anxious maiden pinned at the four corners of her pillow, and the fifth in the middle. If she was fortunate enough to dream of her lover, it was a sure sign that he would be married to her in the course of a year. Friday has been held as a good day of the week for love omens; and in Norfolk the following lines are repeated on three Friday nights successively, as on the last one it is believed that the young lady will dream of her future husband:

"To-night, to-night is Friday night,
Lay me down in dirty white;
Dream whom my husband is to be,
And lay my children by my side,
If I'm to live to be his bride."

In selecting the time for the marriage ceremony precautions of every kind have generally been taken to avoid an unlucky month and day for the knot to be tied. Indeed, the old Roman notion that May marriages are unlucky survives to this day in England. June is a highly popular month. Friday, on account of it being regarded as an inauspicious and evil day for the commencement of any kind of enterprise, is generally avoided, few brides being found bold enough to run the risk of incurring bad luck from being married on a day of evil omen.

In days gone by Sunday appears to have been a popular day for marriages. It is, above all things, necessary that the sun should shine on the bride, and it is deemed absolutely necessary by very many that she should weep on her wedding day, if it be only a few tears, the omission of such an act being considered ominous of her future happiness. It is, too, the height of ill luck for either the bride or the bridegroom to meet a funeral on going to or coming from church, as it is death to one of them.

In Sussex a bride on her return home from church is often robbed of all her pins about her dress by the single women present from a belief that whoever possesses one of them will be married in the course of a year, and evil fortune will sooner or later inevitably overtake the bride who keeps even one pin used in the marriage toilet.

"Flinging the stocking" was an old marriage custom in England. The young men took the bride's stockings, and the girls those of the bridegroom, each of whom, sitting at the foot of the bed, threw the stocking over their heads, endeavoring to make it fall upon that of the bride or her spouse. If the bridegroom's stockings, thrown by the girls, fell upon the bridegroom's head, it was a sign that they themselves would soon be married, and similar luck was derived from the falling of the bride's stockings, thrown by the young men. There is a superstitious notion in some places that when a bride retires to rest on her wedding night her bridemaids should lay her stockings across, as this act is supposed to guarantee her future prosperity in the marriage state.

"Hardening" the Body.

A young man was an earnest advocate of a theory that the human body can accommodate itself to any temperature in which it may be placed. One winter he determined to harden himself by wearing no covering on his ears; they were badly frozen on a very cold day, and were tender for several years after. He grew wise, and abandoned the hardening process. A young woman heard an eloquent lecture on the importance of fresh air in chambers at night. The lecturer said there was no danger from a window slightly opened; the body would soon harden itself so as to resist the effect of the exposure. She tried the experiment one cold night and caught a cold, which lasted the entire winter. She lost faith in hardening against cold. A young mother maintained that children ought not to be brought up too tenderly. Arms and legs ought to be hardened in early years, and not to be made tender by warm coverings in winter. She lost her two children by croup and pneumonia, induced, as the physician said, by insufficient clothing. She gave up the attempt to harden the others.

The best way to harden the body is to protect it well from extremes both of cold and heat, and build up a strong constitution by good food, good sleep and good exercise. The Scotch Highlanders, with their bare legs, are victims to rheumatism.

The Harford College boat crew has won another race, but parents should wait until the college boat-sail championship is settled before deciding where to educate their sons. Excellence in one particular branch of study is well enough, but what people demand is an institution whose entire curriculum is faultless.

RELIGIOUS READING.

Life's Failures.

But how to bear failure? The best way is not to recognize the fact. Read history and find the failures have really advanced the world more than the successes. Columbus was a failure, Galileo was a failure, Savanarola was a failure, the two last especially, for they had not the courage of their convictions. If those three men had at any time been gifted with the second sight, and had seen the place they were to fill in history, it might have consoled them; but no doubt every one of them died of a broken heart, convicted in his own mind of failure.

The blind goddess hides her favors behind a terrible failure sometimes. One of the best scholars that West Point ever produced spent the whole period of our war underground, building works in the uncertain earth of Vicksburg, and the like. He saw all the boys whom he had distanced at the academy ride on to glorious victory with all the pride, and pomp, and circumstance of war, while burrowed like a mole, hid his talents under ground. When the war was over there was no increase of rank or pay for the industrious engineer, and he had no reward but his own conscience. How many fourth-rate men became generals while he was in that mud? What an instance of the apparent injustice of fate! He was sensible enough to retire from so ungrateful a profession, and to take up one in which he has met with no failures.

Wendell Phillips, in one of his witty lectures, made an amusing catalogue of the hundreds of babies who should be born on some particular day in New York. Fifty were to be absolute failures, not able to take care of themselves at all; twenty-five more were to drag out a hard-working existence, just keeping body and soul together; fifteen more were to be speculators, inventors, dreamy and impracticable, but able men; and the remaining ten were to be successful men, "if, indeed, any body can be called a successful man," added the lecturer.

It is curious to see the successful man with his satellites—the failures—hanging on to him; some who cannot work and some who will not work, all needing help. The energetic, industrious, successful man goes pulling his adherents through the world as some smart steam-tug goes pulling its lazy freight through the still waters of the Hudson, or in the busy waters of the bay. It is astonishing how generously and unquestioningly the successful man adapts himself to his burden. Does he never ask himself, "Why should I help these people? why should they not help me?" Apparently not; he accepts his destiny as unquestioningly as the steam-tug does. The inertia of the one is the complement of the energy of the other.—[Sunday Magazine.

Religious News and Notes.

Next year will bring the 400th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth, and a statue of him will be unveiled at Erfurt on that day.

There has been a revival in Jaffna College, Ceylon, and fifty of the seventy-three students have renounced paganism for Christianity.

Pope Leo's doctors doubt if he will live long if he continues to refuse to follow their instructions by leaving the Vatican to seek pure air on high ground.

Bishop Clarkson says that Episcopal churches worth $2,000 could be erected in at least twenty Nebraska towns if friends at the East would contribute $500 to each to make them memorial churches.

"Mrs. General Sherman once collected a $60,000 "Peter pence" for the Pope, and he has bestowed upon her a mark of favor not received by any other American—the Golden Rose, a religious emblem five centuries old.

The fact that sixteen out of twenty noted infidel lecturers in England during the last score of years have become advocates of the Christian religion is made the basis of the prediction that Col. Ingersoll will become a preacher.

The latest statistics of the Southern Methodist church state that there are 4,011 traveling and 5,865 local preachers, 844,367 white, 993 colored, and 5,451 Indian members, the total of ministers and members being 860,687, an increase of 12,984 the past year.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Tincture of eucalyptus has been found by Dr. Sinclair Stevenson to have effected the recovery of a woman who was suffering from hereditary leprosy.

Lately in London, England, a medical society obtained evidence of severe lead poisoning having been caused by the use of fashionable "hair-washes."

An electric railroad, twenty-six miles long, is proposed for a district in the South of England, which is well supplied with water-power to drive the dynamo-electric machines.

The old Cunard steamship Persia was one of the finest steamships afloat in her day; yet she required six tons of coal to carry a ton of freight across the Atlantic. To-day the Arizona consumes one-fifth of a ton of coal to a ton of freight.

It is calculated by Mr. A. Tylor that the land is denuded by the combined action of the sea and the rivers at the rate of one foot in a thousand years. He holds, therefore, that the deltas of the great rivers were formed when the rainfall was greater than now, later than the post pliocene age.

The alleged poisoning of bullets by combatants on both sides during the Franco-Prussian war was without foundation; but there was some ground for strong suspicion. Wounds not at all dangerous in themselves sometimes proved fatal or required a long time to heal. Dr. Gros, of Paris, has found out the cause. Modern breech-loading rifles are so constructed that the bullet conveys with it a portion of the hydrocyanic acid which the explosion of the powder has caused to accumulate in the barrel. The poisoning of the wounds was accidental, not intentional.

The ancient inhabitants of India were remarkably advanced in the art of iron-working. The famous iron pillar at Katab, near Delhi, indicates a skill in the manipulation of a large mass of wrought iron which could hardly be surpassed by modern foundries. The pillar is twenty-three feet eight inches in length, with a circumference of about fifty feet at the base, tapering to about four feet just below its capital. Its total weight is over six tons. It is supposed by Mr. Ferguson to date from the year 400 of our era; and, if so, has stood exposed to wind and weather for nearly fifteen centuries without showing signs of rust—an enduring monument to the skill of the old Indian ironworkers.

Singular Test of the Sense of Touch.

The papers of Indianapolis, Indiana, published extended notices of the recent death of Rev. W. H. Churchman, He was a man of remarkable ability strong character and amiable disposition. He was blind, and yet in spite of his infirmities attained a degree of literary attainments reached by few men of his age; and was well versed in literature and current topics. He was President of the State Institute for the Blind; and as an instructor of the blind he had few equals and no superior—and in the chosen field of his life work no man stood higher. Each of the Indianapolis papers give complimentary mention of his usefulness as a man and his worth as a citizen. As an example of the wonderful sense of touch acquired by the blind, it may be mentioned that Professor Churchman was sent out to Pittsburgh to purchase glass for the new Institute; he selected Schmeiz's Bellevernon glass; when asked why, he said it "had a smoother finish," and when, to test him, several makes were placed before him, he invariably selected the Bellevernon glass by touch alone, repeating his assertion that it "had the best surface of any."

The first vessel built upon the banks the Mississippi was in 1542.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

For bad breath, take after breakfast a tablespoonful of the following mixture: Chlorate of potassa, two drachms; sweetened water, four ounces. Wash the mouth occasionally with the same mixture and the breath will be as sweet as an infant's of two months.

A correspondent has found great relief from chronic diarrhœa, from which he has long suffered, in the daily use of wheat bran and soft water, strained through a cloth and used as a beverage at meals. The gruel is said to be very helpful to persons suffering from constipation. So simple and accessible a remedy ought to be universally known.

The following is given as a remedy for lockjaw: Let any one who has an attack of the lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it, and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than a minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is almost a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel on the throat and chest, and in a very severe case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly. Every family should have a bottle on hand.

In an annual report of the South Carolina Board of Health it is asserted that the farmers of the South and West have for years been cultivating disorders of the digestive organs by eating too much salt pork and fried food and by hurrying them down. Liebig, the dietetic chemist, states that salting pork diminishes its nutritive value and renders it more indigestible. Speaking of salt pork always reminds us of the Hindoo who, when introduced to a friend of ours traveling in India, refused to shake his hand because, as he said, "I hear you Americans eat dead hog, and even after it has been dead six months." The Hindoos evidently regard that with as much aversion as we do the eating of rats by the Chinese.—[Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The ancient ell, a measure, was the length of the arm of Henry I.

Next to rice, Indian corn is used by a larger number of people than any other grain.

The earliest known invention of an English double Christian name is a deed of the time of Edward III.

The first machine for making envelopes was invented by a brother of Sir Rowland Hill, the inventor of postage stamps.

According to Xenophon, the complete accoutrement of a Spartan, soldier weighed from ninety-five to one hundred pounds.

Among the Celts, the bards or singers were considered the historians of their time, and were dressed in blue as an emblem of truth.

A vegetable green, perfectly harmless, for the use of cooks and confectioners, has been discovered. It is made from the grains of raw coffee.

The cultivation of mushrooms is a paying branch of gardening in France, where this escalent is consumed every year to the value of $1,800,000.

Ducats were first coined in Sicily. They took their name from the word ducatus, which was part of the inscription the earliest bore. Ducatus means duchy.

A London journal records a curious instance of a man who wished to be hermit and misanthrope by deputy. This was Hon. Charles Hamilton, who, in the time of George II., laid out at Cobham the famous grounds celebrated by Grey and Horace Walpole. Among other pretty things which he erected on his grounds was a hermitage; and he took it into his head that he would like to have a real live hermit to inhabit it. He accordingly advertised for a hermit, and offered £700 a year to any one who would lead a true hermit's life sleeping on a mat, never suffering scissors to touch his beard or his nails, and never speaking a syllable to the servant who brought his food. A man was found for the place; but after three weeks he had enough of it, and retired. It is hard to see what good his £700 a year could have done him under such conditions.

Is the Moon Inhabited?

The eclipse was successfully observed by the astronomers from their several stations in Asia and Africa. One important discovery, due to the use of the spectroscope, is the detection of an atmosphere on the moon. This will again revive the question of its habitability. The theory of life existing on the moon has been rejected by the greater number of astronomers, because, reasoning from terrestrial facts, they argued that the attenuated atmosphere of the moon, if it has an atmosphere at all, must be absolutely incapable of maintaining animal existence.

That the moon presents the same side to our view is undoubtedly owing to its peculiar shape, which must be slightly conoid. It revolves around the earth in an orbit nearly a quarter of a million miles away, and consequently describes a circular path about one million and a half miles in length, moving over it at a rate approaching three thousand miles an hour. The centrifugal force must then be exceedingly great, and as the heaviest bodies are thrown the greatest distance, the heaviest side of the moon must be at the extreme of the radius, and, therefore, its non-rotation is accounted for.

Many years ago the German astronomer Gruithuisen, who made hundreds of observations of the moon, saw and delineated a figure in the northeast quadrant, consisting of a series of parallel walls branching off from a straight central line, like the backbone of a herring, and terminating at an abutting wall. This remarkable object was at times indistinct, as if obscured by mist, but the fact of its existence was attested by many European astronomers, among whom were Prince Metternich and Professors Schwabe and Schmidt, all noted for the accuracy of their observations. Its discoverer claimed that the figure was artificial and others pronounced it to be a fortification constructed according to the best principles of military defense. Subsequently the fortification disappeared and Professors Beer and Madler, who united in the study of the moon, denied its existence, and the charts published by them did not contain a trace of it, as they had determined to reject everything not visible through their Berlin telescope. But in 1838 the figure again appeared, not in its original dimensions, not exactly in its first design, but smaller and with modified outlines, one portion being omitted, as if the defences had been destroyed and were being rebuilt. Beer and Madler could not dispute the evidence of their own senses and altered their maps accordingly, showing the figure above the equator, northeast of the center. Who built it?

Now that the infallible spectroscope has made its revelation, speculation may indulge in its loftiest flight, and within this century, with other and more powerful instruments, constructed upon improved principles, a more satisfactory view of our satellite may be obtained, and we may yet be enabled to see our neighbors, or at least their habitations and their homes.—[Philadelphia Times.

Madame Replie Tartly.

A bibulous individual was introduced to a lady who had been represented to him as quite a talented artist. He greeted her by saying:

"I understand, madam, that you paint?"

She started, blushed deeply, and, recovering herself after a few seconds, said, with as much acidity of tone and style as she could command:

"Well, if I do paint, I don't make any mistake and put it on my nose."

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

Happiness is something to hope for, and something to love.

Acts, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you spell character.

Let no one overload you with favors you will find it an insufferable burden.

Idleness is hard work to those who are not used to it, and dull work to those who are.

Leisure is sweet to those who have earned it, but burdensome to those who get it for nothing.

It is astonishing how much easier it is to do evil than bear to be told of the evil we have done.

The shortest life is long enough if it leads to a better, and the longest is too short if it does not.

It is more from carelessness about the truth than intentional lying that there is so much falsehood in the world.

Train your children in politeness and unselfishness in all little things, and the greater will come without an effort.

Though judgment is not so rare in youth as is generally supposed, those who do not possess it early are apt to miss it late.

Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress toward a higher and better estate.

Every idea, from the moment of its emergence, begins to gather material orce, and after a little while makes itself known.

He who is false to the present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the effect when the weaving of a lifetime is unraveled.

Let a man give application, and depend upon it, he will soon get above a state of despicable helplessness, and attain the power of acting for himself.

A very wise man will always have sense enough to see that he is a great deal of a fool; but a very big fool always looks upon himself as a very wise man.

There are a variety of little circumstances in life which, like pins in a lady's dress, are necessary for keeping it together, and giving it neatness and elegance.

Good manners is an art of making those people easy with whom we converse; whoever makes the fewest persons weary is the best-bred man in the company.

Wanted a Bill of Particulars.

Washington on one occasion felt it was necessary that he should administer a rebuke to an officer high in command, but who had stepped aside from precedent in an umbecoming manner. This sharp letter reveals much of the high sense of honor which characterized Washington. It says:

WEST POINT, August 12, 1779.

DEAR SIR—Mrs. Moylan's illness will readily obtain my consent to your being absent from the army a fortnight, provided a movement of the enemy should not require your presence sooner. General Howe should be made acquainted with your absence.

The sum you speak of as having expended for secret services surprises me exceedingly, because I do not call to mind ever having empowered you to lay out money for such purposes, nor do I recollect ever to have received any intelligence of an extraordinary nature from you differing in any respect from that which every officer at an advanced post, or removed from the main army regularly obtained (by his own observation and industry or from the inhabitants) and transmitted to head quarters; and because the sum exceeds the aggregate of the charges of all the officers of the whole line for services of this kind, although some of them have been appointed and attended to this particular business.

Under these circumstances, and as a public officer, my duty obliges me to call for such an account as will justify my conduct in ordering payment.

With esteem and regard, I am, Dear Sir, Yr. most obed't serv't,

GO WASHINGTON.

Indorsed: STEPHEN MOYLAN, ESQ., Col. Commandant of Horse.

Disappointed Entirely.

Mr. W. F. Hetherington, editor of the Sentinel, informed one of our representatives that he tried St Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, and found it all that could be asked. The remedy caused the pain to entirely disappear.—Emporia (Kan.) News.

Now that banana skins are used in the manufacture of paper, and have become an article of commerce, perhaps city scavengers will find it to their