CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

"Nobody Will Play With Me."

BY AMETHYST WAYNE.

"NOBODY will play with me, mother!" cried our little Nelly, rushing into the house, hot and flushed, and throwing her hat petulantly upon the floor.

Yes, Nelly, what you say is true. But has it never entered that busy brain to inquire the reason why? Here, come to aunty. Lay your head on her lap, and let me brush out those tumbled, raven locks, while you smooth away the frown from that high, white forehead, too much like your own dear mother's to be disfigured so. Now bring a pleasant look into those hazel eyes, and I will tell you a story. How the little face brightens! Well, give good attention, and I'll commence.

It was only a few days ago I passed a schoolhouse, which looked so cool and pleasant in the shade of a group of noble elms, while I was on the sultry, dusty highway, that I turned in and took a seat under one of the trees, smiling all the time to myself to hear the monotonous, sing-song tone that reached me from the building where some little girl was repeating her lesson. In a few moments the humming ceased, a bell tinkled, and I heard the rush of many hurrying feet, all eager to reach the fresh, green yard. And out came a troop of wild, merry girls, dancing along, and frightening away the bright-eyed sparrows that had been hopping about the yard after the stray crumbs from the children's luncheon baskets. As wild and graceful as the birds themselves, they seemed to me, in their light-heartedness and glee, as they dispersed about the yard; and I wondered if they realized how blessed and free from care their life was, and sighed a little, as I contrasted it with the wearisome, troubled hours maturer years would be sure to bring them.

But my meditation was dispersed, and my attention arrested, by a pretty, graceful little maiden, who called out gaily to her companions: "Come, girls, come play

'Open the gate as high as the sky,
And let the king and his queen pass by.'"

And seizing rather roughly, the hand of a schoolmate beside her, she assumed the attitude for play.

I wondered that none of her playfellows gave attention to her words, and was astonished to see the other girl pull away her hand and run up to a quiet, plainly-dressed child of eight or nine years of age, saying, eagerly:

"You tell us what to play, Alice."

"Yes, yes," echoed all, "we'll play what Alice says."

"I think they will all like Fox and Geese best; don't you, Emma?" said Alice, turning to the girl who had proposed the other play.

"I don't know or care. I shan't play with you, because they never play what I want to," was the ungracious reply, as Emma turned away with a pouting lip and sullen face, drumming with her foot against the fence.

But the other girls took little notice of her ill humor, and commenced their play of Fox and Geese, which they kept up with enthusiasm till the teacher rang the bell, when a murmur of dismay ran through their ranks, although they turned obediently and vanished, panting and flushed with the exercise, through the open door.

I had quite forgotten little Emma in watching the skillful fox pouncing here and there upon the unwary geese, but as the children filed in, I noticed her again, still silent and sulky. She had an unusually pretty face, and the blue eyes looked as if they could smile and dance as gleefully as any one's, while the broad, white forehead showed plainly she was bright and intelligent, and her tasteful dress betrayed she belonged to a home of refinement, if not wealth. "What can be the reason of this neglect she receives from her schoolmates?" thought I. "What makes them so careless of her pleasure?"

I pondered over these questions all the way to my friend's house, which I was on my way to visit, and when I arrived there, I told her of my call to the schoolyard, and my sudden interest in those two girls, the pretty, graceful Emma, and the plain, but beloved little Alice.

"Ah!" said my friend, in reply, "you will soon understand it. Our Mary will describe her visit to them."

And so I learned all about them, Nelly, and was glad for your sake that I had the opportunity.

Emma Price lived in a large, fine house on the grand street of the village. I cannot describe all the pleasant things about her home, but will tell you some of them. There was a nice large garden filled with flowers, which she could pluck to carry to her teacher, or to deck her own little chamber with. A strong, safe swing hung from the tall cherry tree, which was hers alone, and in the house a little playroom all fitted up with dolls and miniature furniture and pretty presents. There was a book-case well filled with books, and pictures, and pencils and paper for drawing, and colors to paint with, everything a little girl could wish to have to spend the hours pleasantly. And always when Emma's playmates visited her, her kind mamma allowed her to set out her china tea-set, and gave her cake and fruit as much as she thought proper for them to eat. And yet, for all this, little Mary Hudson would never pay a third visit, after her two attempts to play with Emma Price.

When Mary first entered the yard Emma was rejoiced to see her, and ran out eagerly to meet her. After they had looked at the flowers, they went over to the swing, into which Emma sprang immediately, calling out to her companion:

"Come, Mary, come push me."

Mary obeyed, and pushed and pushed till her arms ached, wondering all the time when she could get into the swing herself. But the selfish girl in the swing said nothing about that, till Mary ventured to suggest that she should like to try.

"Well, in two or three minutes," answered Emma, keeping the seat much longer than that time, tilla deep sigh from Mary roused her; and then getting out slowly, she said, ungraciously:

"There, swing if you want to!" And ran off herself to pat Carlo the dog, and sent him into the water for a stick she had thrown in.

Of course, Mary soon left the swing to watch Carlo, and then the perverse girl refused to throw any more, and went away to the gardener for some berries, and returned with her hands filled, but only the smallest and least tempting were bestowed on Mary.

"Let's us play something," said Mary, tired of sauntering around idly, and suggested a pretty play.

"No," said Emma, "no, not that; play school, and I'll be the teacher." And in that last character, pulling and scolding, and punishing poor little Mary, till it seemed like anything but play to her.

So it was all the afternoon long. They visited the play-room, where Mary could have enjoyed herself finely, had she been alone, examining the pretty toys. But Emma took away first one thing and then another. If Mary found a book of pictures she liked to look at, it was snatched rudely away, while Emma bade her pay attention to what she was saying. And then when the nice luncheon was sent in to them, the little visitor could not help seeing what marked pains Emma was taking to keep the largest piece of cake, and the finest dish of fruit to herself. Was it so great a wonder that Mary returned home early in the afternoon?

Many other times had Mary visited at the house of Alice Brown, which was a very humble cottage in a grove of oak trees, for her father had died amidst his toil at the far-away mines of California, and her mother was very poor, and worked to take care of Alice and her two little brothers. Alice had no fine playthings, no playroom, except the pleasant grove, no pretty books, no cunning tea-set, or expensive sweetmeats; yet little Mary's eye sparkled as she described the happy hours she had spent with her. She told how merrily they had drank their mimic tea from the acorn cups Alice called her china set. How that good girl had given up her only doll to be Mary's child, while she had dressed up a stick, and made them all laugh at the tender way she handled it. In her swing, it was always some one else who sat first and longest, for Alice loved to make her friends happy, and was always ready to yield her own pleasure for theirs. If Mrs. Brown sent out, by her little brother, a cunning pie and a pair of rosy-cheeked apples to Alice, it would be sure that Alice had robbed her own piece to make a generous slice for her playfellow. In their plays, it was not her own selfish pleasure she was thinking about, but the happiness and amusement of those around her. And therefore it was that the girls of the village all loved her dearly, and were ready to do anything she wished; and so at always happened that Mary never left Alice a moment before the hour her mother had fixed for her return. And now cannot our Nelly see the difference between those two little girls, Emma and Alice? And when she knows the way to make a schoolmate's visit pleasant, will she ever come to us again, saying, "Nobody will play with me?"

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop Ames, is the wealthiest methodist minister in the West.

In Minnesota there are 161 Baptist churches, and in Wisconsin, 200.

The Jews of Birmingham have formed an Anti-Jewish Conversion Society.

The Unitarians are at work in Italy, with indications of growing influence.

The old convent of Ajuda, in Rio Janeiro, is to be turned into a school-house.

The Boston youths have been fined ten dollars each for playing cards on Sunday.

The Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, of Chicago, is to be the successor of Dr. Ewer.

A church is to be established in New York at which the Rev. Cory Tappan is to officiate as pastor.

A Roman Catholic church in Indiana appeals for money to erect a new house and promises a daily mass to be said *fifty years* for any one sending $50. This is certainly very cheap, and a great sum will be contributed.

According to the *Congregationalist*, the Congregational Church, at New Britain, Conn., a village of 6,000 inhabitants, has built a new edifice, costing $160,000, and paid for to the last dollar before dedication. This is certainly an unusual thing and something to be proud of.

Rev. F. L. Patton, who has been elected to professorship of the Northwestern Theological Seminary declined by Prof. Prentiss, is a young man of much ability, and the successor in the Brooklyn pastorate of Dr. Samuel T. Spear. He has the merit, which fits him for the position, of being thoroughly Old School in his theology.

Rochester Theological Seminary has a productive endowment of $110,729.43; in all about $200,000. It is now in pressing need of $100,000 more. It has seventy students from twenty-one colleges and universities. Two-thirds of all the German Baptist ministers in the United States receive their instruction in theology at this school.

There is a revival in Cold Spring, N. Y., which we should judge from one circumstance to be a genuine work. One man told the minister that if he was to be a Christian he must restore from $500 to $1,000 of unjust gains; and not only saw that to be his duty, but went and did it. Such proofs of conversions are beyond gainsaying.

Nearly all the Manchester (England) Dissenting ministers, orthodox and heterodox, lately met at a *soiree*, at which Dr. McKerrow, an influential United Presbyterian pastor, made a speech, urging that their denominations, including Unitarians, should act in concert in Sunday school matters, and once in a year hold a communion service in common.

The Pope recently sent for a monk to come to him to be made a bishop. The monk begged to be excused, and implored the Pope to let him off. His only good excuse was a want of memory. "Oh, well," said the Pope, "the worst of that will be that after you are dead, they can't speak of you as 'happy memory.' This will be only a slight inconvenience, and a bishop you must be."

Henry Ward Beecher says he is inclined to leave the Baptists, Episcopalians Unitarians, Catholics and Jews to get to Heaven in their own way, and without his guidance, and to spend the year 1872 in promoting the fruits of the Spirit, "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," against which there is in none of these denominations any law.

The Southern Presbyterian Church has missionaries among the Choctaws—the Rev. Messrs. Cohen, Lloyd, and Wright, and Mr. Elijah Brewer, a licentiate. More laborers for this field are called for. A solitary laborer among the Creeks, the Rev. Mr. Perryman, has been much blessed in his work. Twelve converts have been added to his church. The committee have but two converts among the Cherokees—the Rev. Messrs. Foreman and Ballentine.

Heads of families should pray at their tables, not only because they owe it as a duty to God, on their own account, but on account of their dependents, wives, children, domestics and employees. If saying grace at meals is a Christain duty, then its neglect is a sin, and its effect on children and others must be bad. Is it not painful and humiliating that there are members of the church, professors of religion, who do not even pray at their tables! And for the neglect of this duty there is no excuse.—*Rev. Dr. Kremer.*

EITHER the editors of the Unitarian papers misrepresent the spirit of the denomination, or Unitarians are giving up all claims not only to liberalty but to common courtesy. The defection of Mr. Hepworth seems to have changed in them the milk of human kindness not into gall, but into vinegar. The last number of the *Liberal Christian* says: "There is certainly a great lack of devotedness among all classes of Christians, but we have seldom had serious reason to complain of overconscientiousness in "members of evangelical Churches.' Pure Christianity certainly favors the harmonious growth of both these qualities. 'Orthodox' Christianity seems somehow practically to separate them. How is this?"

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States reports an actual accession to its communion last year, of 24,124, being a larger per centage upon its whole number of members (224,995) than any other Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church reports an increase of 58,387, and a total membership of 1,172,099. The Reunited Presbyterian Church reported as received on examination last year, 27,770, and a total of 455,378 members. The Congregationalists had 13,501 added by profession, and a total membership of 306,518. The Presbyterian Church (South) reported (1870) a total membership of 87,629 and additions on profession of 5,302. The regular Baptists report a total membership of 1,410,403, and 77,795 added by baptism, and 15,936 excluded and 2,271 erased. There are many sub-divisions of these denominations, and smaller bodies, whose reports we have not compared. But the above are worthy of study, by ministers and others interested in Church growth.

Dr. Bellows, in speaking of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, says: "We are not among those who regret Mr. Hepworth's desertion. With his popular gift and his external attractions, he has been steadily demoralizing the standard of the Unitarian ministry, and preaching by a sensational, unscholarly style of self-exhibition, an appeal to a wishy-washy sentimentality, and to vulgar prejudices, abusing a culture he did not possess, speaking lightly of theological science, any knowledge of which he honestly disclaimed, and using orthodox phrases in a delusive and confusing way. There was a great boy acting in the pulpit which the modest and classic Lunt, the dignified and thoughtful Dewey, the decorous and scholarly Osgood had filled. Sober and religious Unitarians foresaw and deplored the disastrous eclipse. But happily for our cause, which he employed the last hours of his brief ministry in disparaging, he has left us. If not divine in its origin and life it could not long survive the influence of many ministers like this. He and those like him have been its main discouragement for the last few years. But nobody knows better than this "rule or ruin" gentleman, that the cause that has foolishly and blindly nursed him into a popular importance which his intelligence, acquirements, or dignity of character did not justify, and which his ministerial brethren have never conceded him, was never as flourishing in its real and wide-spread influence as now. Only it refuses to attach importance to such ill-furnished and unbalanced men as he, and has now to thank him for drawing a new attention to its foundation truths. It owes him few other thanks. We regard Mr. Hepworth's secession, without a shadow of ill-will or exaggeration, as the greatest service the Unitarian body has ever received from him.

AGRICULTURAL.

HENS.—There is hardly a family that does not throw away enough table scraps to keep at least a half dozen hens, and many that keep a nuisance in the shape of a dog, that does no good, but costs more than a dozen good hens, complain that they cannot afford to keep hens. One dog in a neighborhood is generally a greater trouble to the neighbors than a flock of hens would be, for if hens are well fed at home they will rarely go away.

THE DAIRY OUTLOOK.—A well informed agricultural exchange paper says:

For some few years past the making of butter and cheese has been very remunerative, so much so as to attract the attention of an unusual number of those engaged in agricultural pursuits; so much so that an undue proportion rushed into this business as aforetime they had gone to hoptaising, or some other hobby. Farmers are little less excitable in their business than stock operators in Wall street, though not so sharp characteristically spasmodic. Dairying has not probably been materially overdone, the supply has not been largely in excess of the demand, but many have gone into the business unadvisedly. Either they did not understand it fully, had not the soil and pasture suited thereto, or were unprepared to make, cure, and market such an article as would command the best prices, consequently suffered loss, and helped to depreciate the general average to the loss of those older in the business. In many localities forage is very high this winter and many will be sorely pinched all over the country, except in the strictly dairy districts, the number engaging in both butter and cheese-making will probably be much less than in 1871. Those who have not succeeded satisfactorily will very judiciously adopt some other method of farming to which their soil or locality is better adapted. And even in dairy districts, and especially in the West, we think that many of the smaller factories will not be run. This is true of some portions of New York. Either the milk will be sold for city consumption, or the cows will be disposed of and their value invested in sheep, which now promise well again. Cows are worth much less than in former years, and those who do continue the business will have less to expend in stock.

EFFECTS OF COLD ON MILCH COWS.—The extreme sensitiveness of the mammary functions in cows to the influences of cold, fatigue, excitement, unpleasant odors, etc., is indeed surprising. We have been greatly interested in observing the effects of cold upon the milk secretion as seen in the herd of cows upon the farm at Lakeside.

During the past summer, in the hot days in July and August, the animals resorted to the lake to drink, and, after slaking their thirst, they would wade into the water, and remain sometimes an hour or two, with legs half immersed. This habit it was found invariably diminished the flow of milk at night, and in order to learn the extent of the diminution careful observations were made. It was ascertained that standing in the water an hour diminished the flow to the amount of eight or ten quarts in a herd of thirteen cows. The loss was so great that whenever they resorted to the water they were driven away to the pasture again at once. We have learned that from simply turning the herd into the yard upon a cold day in winter, and allowing them to remain fifteen minutes, the flow of milk was diminished to a serious extent, and consequently the animals are not allowed to leave the warm stable during the entire winter, except for a brief period upon warm, sunshiny days. Water is brought directly from a well into the barn, and the drinking vessels are arranged so that the animals have to move but a step or two to supply their wants. The nature of the water supply, and conveniences of access, are most important points in the management of milch cows. A draught of ice-cold water, taken by a cow in the winter cuts short the milk yield for the day from one to two pints. Well-water drawn into vessels, and allowed to stand a few hours covered in the warm barn, has its temperature raised several degrees, and this practice should be adopted by all thrifty farmers. It would undoubtedly pay well to slightly warm the water, but this is attended with considerable inconvenience where large herds are kept, unless steam apparatus is used. The influence of a cold current of air, and cold drinking water upon cows yielding milk, is not of a transient nature; it extends for a longer period than a day or a week. Many fine animals are ruined by careless exposures every year, and self-interest and feelings of humanity should prompt all cow owners to keep diligent watch over their welfare and comfort.

Cows in milk are often injured by rapid driving from pasture by heedless boys and unthinking men. They should never be urged faster than a walk. Gentleness and kindness of conduct toward cows have a wonderful influence upon the milk-pail, and also upon the progeny of the animals. A bad-tempered, irascible man ought never to be allowed in a stable. A man who will kick a cow in a passion, ought himself to be kicked into the barnyard, and forever prohibited from again coming in contact with the noble animal. The right person placed in charge of a herd of valuable cows which have been badly managed, will in one month raise the lacteal products so that the increased cash receipts will pay his wages. This is a statement which has been verified more than once.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

SPRING CHICKENS.—Very early spring chickens are generally dear, and pay extraordinarily well for raising, and they are much easier brought through the cold weather of the latter part of February and March than people suppose, and as practical knowledge is worth more than aught else, what I am going to say can be done, and has been accomplished extensively by the writer and his better half. Having little birds, rather larger than pigeons, sell for seventy-five cents each in April and May, giving a dollar per couple clear profit, is making money fast enough to satisfy reasonable people. The way to do it is to have the hens all comfortably lodged in a warm roost by the 1st of January. Have some nice, snug, warmly situated nests in a place near the roost for the hens to lay in, and contrive that they can go to and from it without going out into bad weather, and if they have been well fed they will be laying when the new year begins, and if Brahma blood is in them half will do) they will set by the end of the month; after hatching, put them in coops which can be closed and made dark by fastening up a front board—then in bad weather the chickens can be fed by letting down the board, and be shut up again as soon as they have eaten, which will cause them to sit still and nurse them till they are fed again; have no bottoms to the coops and move every day, putting dry fine straw, or any kind of litter, under the coop when the ground is wet, but in moderate weather, or whenever dry, let them be on the sod. Keep the hen confined till the chickens are a month old, unless unusually mild, and let these coops be on a slope facing the south, and away from the haunts of the old fowls. There are many days in February when the chickens will run around the coop picking blades of grass, &c., enjoying the sunshine, which puts them in strong health to bear closer confinement in cold spells and during snow storms, which, with these coops, do not hurt them at all; and there will be no drooping wings and no crying, as there invariably is when little chickens are raised in glass hot-houses or in any kind of hen-house or brooder, for in any of these places they miss the fresh ground to be daily moved on, and the fresh air and sunshine which gives them an appetite out-of-doors which they lose in-door, however spacious the apartments may be. I have had to dig the snow away from the coops several times in one season, and brush places for them to be placed on, which is quickly done by having a spare coop, and going from one to the other with a basket; and by ten or eleven o'clock the whole of the broods, from thirty to forty coops, would be seen as brisk as bees, a dozen or more at each coop, and racing to meet the feeder.

The feed requires variation, and should be given every two or three hours—say one day scalded meal at 7, wheat or barley at 9, cracked corn at 12, liver or other meat, chopped fine, at 2, and bread soaped in milk, with oats, or any dry grain, at 4, and then shut up. Next day, egg shells broken fine, mixed with the morning's first meal, and give one feed of some kind of sprouted grain in about such a stage as malt is made, and vary this feeding as convenient, and as the chickens seem to prefer one form to another; for generally what they like best is best for them, as nature seldom desires for that which is not good, and in the case of anything being too rich, it will give them until the system requires more. *Country Gentleman.*

PRACTICAL HINTS.

The various recipes which will hereafter be given to our readers, in this department, are presented only after they have been tested and proven reliable. The information they contain will, therefore, always be found to be valuable and well worthy of preservation.

To Color Butter.—Grate yellow carrots fine into milk, and press out the juice through a strainer into the cream.

Warts.—Warts have been cured by the application daily (for a few days) of spirits of salts. It does not stain the skin, or leave a scar where the warts have been.

Every-day Fruit Cake.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, two cups sour milk, two cups raisins, five cups flour, tea-spoonfuls saleratus. Salt, cinnamon, cloves, citron, and wine to taste.

Apple Pudding.—Half pint milk, one egg, and flour to make a pretty stiff batter; a little salt. Fill your pudding-dish with sliced apples, pour your batter over them, and steam three hours. Sauce.

Bird's-nest Pudding.—Put into 3 pints of boiling milk 6 crackers, pounded fine, and 1 cup of raisins; when cool, add 4 eggs well beaten, a little sugar, and four good-sized apples, pared and cored. To be baked and eaten with warm sauce.

Rye and Indian Johnny Cakes.—Two cups of rye, two cups of Indian meal, a small tea-spoonful of saleratus, a little salt, sufficient sour milk to make a stiff batter. Bake in cakes on a griddle; split open and butter them; send to table hot.

Sponge Cake.—One pound powdered sugar, one pound flour, six eggs, beaten separately, grated rind of one lemon, and part of the juice; one tea-spoonful cream tartar, rubbed with the flour, half tea-spoonful soda, dissolved in half tea-cup of cold water.

Knives.—Clean with a soft flannel and Bath brick. If rusty, use wood-ashes, rubbed on with a newly-cut bit of Irish potato. This will remove spots when nothing else will. Keep your best set wrapped in soft white paper, then in linen, in a drawer out of damp and dust. Never dip the ivory handles of knives in hot water.

Washing China and Glass.—The right and only clean method is quite simple and easy. Rinse the greasy plates, or whatever is sticky with sugar or other sweet, in hot water, and transfer to a larger pan of very hot. Wash glass first, next silver, then china—one article at a time, although you may put several in the pan. Have a mop with a handle; rub upon the soap (over which the water should have been poured) until you have strong suds; wash both sides of plate and saucer, and wipe before putting it out of your hand. Draining leaves a film which can be felt by sensitive finger-tips, if not seen. If china is rough to the touch, it is dirty. Hot, clean suds, a dry, clean towel and quick wiping, leaves it bright and shining. Roll your glasses around in the water, filling them as soon as they touch it, and you need never crack one.

Silver.—Wash, after each meal, all that is soiled, in very hot soft water, with hard soap. Wipe hard and quickly on a clean towel; then polish with dry flannel. If discolored with egg, mustard, spinach, or beans, or any other means, rub out the stain with a stiff toothbrush and silver soap. After rubbing with a stiff lather made with this, wash off with hot water, wipe and polish while hot. There is no need for the weekly silver cleaning to be an event or a bug-bear, if a little care and watchfulness be observed after each meal. Silver should never be allowed to grow dingy. If Bridget or Chloe will not attend properly to this matter, take it in hand yourself. Have your own soap-cups—one for silver, the other with common soap, the other with a cake of silver soap in the bottom. Have for one a mop, for the other a stiff brush—a toothbrush is the best. Use your softest towels for silver. Besides being clean and easy of application, the silver soap will not wear away the metal as will whiting or chalk, or plate-powder, however finely pulverized.

Clear Starching.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: The terrors of clear starching have darkly hung around many a young wife, and she has dreaded ironing dear Fred's nice shirts more than doing all the rest of his work for a week. To such poor tremblers let me say, patiently persevere. Practice makes perfect. She'd no sooner fear over shirts he pronounces "horrid" and declares "he can never wear." Wash them out and dry again. In cold weather, if you have no dresses or shirts, use cold starch, it is so much easier made and used. For two bosomed shirts, one pair of cuffs and two or three collars, take a small teaspoonful of starch, dissolve in about a coffee cup of cold water, stir until the water looks like milk; dip in the collars and cuffs first, then the bosoms; wring as dry as possible. Set the starch one side; roll the linen up in a dry cloth. After it has lain a few moments, iron after the usual fashion. Put a lump of starch over the linen; rub a bit of beeswax over the iron and around the point and edges; wipe clean with a coarse towel; iron over the cotton cloth a bit; remove it and smooth the linen very fast one way until perfectly dry. If not stiff enough, stir your starch well and dip it in again, proceeding as before. Some always starch collars and cuffs twice. I never do. If your shirts are cut sack you can iron them without a bosom board, but if there are gathers in the back you had better have one. It should be a little longer and wider than the bosom. Cover it with two or three thicknesses of white flannel, then two of cotton cloth, drawn very smooth and tight, and sewed together on the back. Iron the bosom until dry, smooth and glossy; remove the board, hang the shirt by the fire. When thoroughly dry, start up every pleat, unless very finely plaited, by slipping your finger under it from top to bottom. If the bosom is too stiff use less starch next time. So few people understand using cold starch, I have written very plainly. Most of the people use too much, get disgusted and won't try to learn. If your iron sticks, use sandpaper; if it sticks then, rest assured you have used too much starch. When done with the starch, set the bowl away and let it settle until the water is clear, when pour it off and let the starch dry a few hours. When dry, scrape from the bowl with a spoon, and put back in your starch box—it is as good as new.

Diet and Habit.—The following observations concerning diet, habit, etc., will be found quite as valuable as any: Quinine should not be eaten after a hearty meal of India rubber; the spermaceti contained in the former will unite with the oxalic acid in the latter, and wagon grease will be evolved with disastrous result. Before taking a bath the entire body should be carefully washed. Then lay on a coating of tar and get into the water. It can't touch you anywhere. A splendid antidote for pork sausage is made by twisting together a rattlesnake and a common inch rope. Being subjected to a heat of 230 degrees, they will blend so as to be indistinguishable. Stir before taking if you would stir at all. It is not so fashionable as it formerly was to chop a cord of wood before breakfast; none but very old men, who cling to the traditions of youth like a lean leech to a stuffed hog, ever do it, and they commonly perish at it. Getting out of bed in a perspiration is to be avoided; always lie in bed as long as you can find any excuse for it. Nothing is more injurious than the ordinary method of going up stairs; it causes the alkali in the blood to settle in the coons, producing Arianism and strangulation. The proper way is to lie down on your stomach and go up feet first. Never sleep with your eyes shut; it is a degenerate habit. Bathing, as intimated above, is conducted on a wrong principle. It is probable that the custom might be advantageously abolished together. Bathing houses and bath-rooms in dwelling-houses are a thing of recent growth. Our grandfathers seldom or never bathed; and it is conceded that they lived to be several hundred years old. They were very dirty, but one of them could stand more hard, square drinking than a dozen of us. In your morning walk (and every one should walk at least ten miles before breakfast) always go round a corn field; oat fields and barley fields won't do. Sir Isaac Newton always walked round a corn field, and was in as good health as any man Saint Paul, who aroused his appetite by simply journeying to Damascus. Potatoes should always be eaten with the skins on. The skin contains bicarbonate of mucilage, which is just what the liver requires. When the custom of giving the skins to the poor originated, science was almost wholly unknown. There are more things it would be well to know, but a strict compliance with the rules already given will enable you to live as long as you will wish to. Further instruction would but prolong your misery.

The PAINESVILLE JOURNAL,

Reasons why the Journal Has Met with Such Success.

First.—Because it is the largest paper ever published in this county, and because it furnishes each week nearly **three columns more reading** than **all the other papers combined.**

Second.—Because it has a **larger list of contributors** than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

Third.—Because it is in **every** sense of the word, "a live paper," "for live people."

Fourth.—Because it is, in the broadest sense, fair and independent upon all subjects, whether Social, Religious or Political.

Fifth.—Because its articles are all to the point, and its columns are not filled with long and prosy essays devoid of all interest.

Sixth.—Because it gathers the news from all quarters of the world, by telegraph and through its own special correspondents and reporters, and condenses it into such brief shape as to present a reliable mirror of all that is going on in this and other countries.

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$2.00 FOR NOTHING.

Notwithstanding the large numbers of subscribers who are already enrolled upon the Subscription Book of the JOURNAL, it is hoped that the next thirty days will see the list grown to twice its present size. Twenty-five hundred subscribers by the first of January are the least that are expected, and in order to secure them, time of the largest and most liberal Premium Lists ever offered by any paper, is now offered for all to avail themselves of.

☞ To every new yearly subscriber, on and after this date, will be presented a beautiful

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There are so many good Sewing Machines made now-a-days, that is has been a difficult matter to say which is the best. But we have selected the celebrated Howe Sewing Machine to offer as a premium, because we consider it, beyond a doubt, equal to the VERY best, if not superior to any Sewing Machine Made. The reputation of this machine for simplicity, durability, rapidity of action, and having the best of stitches, ranks with the very best. This machine, with walnut table, cover, and the modern improvements sells at SEVENTY DOLLARS.

We will present such a machine to any person who will send us the names of **One Hundred and Twenty-Five** new subscribers, which, at our usual rates, $2.00 each, is $250.

We simply want the names, with the money of *one hundred and twenty-five persons* who do not take our paper, and who really subscribe for it; they may be sent one at a time, or all together, they may be at one post-office, or more than one—we are only particular that they shall be *bona-fide new subscribers.* On this liberal offer we shall expect to send one of these indespensable household articles into almost every township in this county.

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All subscriptions sent under this offer must begin with the number of the paper NEXT AFTER THE RECEIPT OF THE MONEY.

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☞ In order to present every possible inducement to those desiring to work for this premium, we will add to the above offer, which in itself is almost unparalelled, the following: **to each one composing the club we will present a copy of one of the Steel Plate Engravings, which sell at $2.50 apiece.** So that in presenting this premium, our offer stands as follows: to any person procuring us the names (and money) for one hundred and twenty-five yearly subscribers to the JOURNAL, we will present a Seventy Dollar Elias Howe Sewing Machine, and at the same time will give to each of the persons belonging to the club, a beautiful engraving, the price of which would be JUST THE SAME as the original subscription price to the paper, namely Two Dollars. ☞

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First.—Because it is the largest paper ever published in this county, and because it furnishes each week nearly **three columns more reading** than **all the other papers combined.**

Second.—Because it has a **larger list of contributors** than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

Third.—Because it is in **every** sense of the word, "a live paper," "for live people."

Fourth.—Because it is, in the broadest sense, fair and independent upon all subjects, whether Social, Religious or Political.

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