BY-AND-BY.

There's a little mischief-making
Elfin, who is ever nigh,
Thwarting every undertaking,
And his name is By-and-by.
What we ought to do this minute,
"Will he better done," he'll cry,
"If to morrow we begin it"—
"Put it off," says By-and-by.

Those who heed his treacherous wooing
Will his faithless guidance rue;
What we always put off doing,
Clearly, we shall never do:
We shall reach what we endeavor
If on Now we more rely;
But unto the realms of Never,
Leads the pilot By-and-by.

MY GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

"What are you good for, my brave little man?
Answer that question for me, if you can—
You, with your fingers as white as a nun—
You, with your ringlets as bright as the sun.
All the day long, with your busy contriving,
Into all mischief and fun you are driving;
See if your wise little noddle can tell
What you are good for. Now ponder it well."

Over the carpet the dear little feet
Came with a patter to climb on my seat;
Two merry eyes full of frolic and glee,
Under their lashes looked up unto me;
Two little hands pressing soft on my face,
Drew me down close in a loving embrace;
Two rosy lips gave the answer so true,
"Good to love you, mamma,—good to love you."

MY MOTHER'S SONG.

BY W. W. CALDWELL.

I pray thee sing it o'er again,
And sing it soft and low;
It is the same sweet, holy strain
I loved so long ago,
When in my mother's arms I lay,
A little child at close of day.

It brings once more, the dear home place
Before my longing eye,
The elms that o'er it interlace
Their shady branchery,
And the slim poplar, grown so high,
I deemed it touched the very sky;

The currents, too, beside the fence,
The giant gooseberries rare,
And the great lilac bush, from whence
Such fragrance filled the air;
The gravel walks, so trim and neat,
The grape, that bowered the garden seat,

The apple tree, whose blossoms swung
My casement far above,
The birds that built therein, and sung
Their matinals of love;
These, and a thousand memories more,
Those half-forgotten tones restore.

But most, what tender thoughts they bring,
Of her, so angel-mild,
Who than at twilight hour would sing
To rest her weary child.
And pray the Father kind to keep
Unceasing watch around his sleep!

My mother! many years have spent,
Mid other scenes I rove,
But long as life and memory last
I'll think of all thy love—
Thy patient love, thy tender cares,
Thy gentle smile, thy earnest prayers.

And oft, amid life's busy throng,
Its endless whirl and war,
My wearied care-worn heart will long
For childhood's rest once more—
The calm, sweet rest, beside thy knee,
List'ning to the songs of infancy.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Dick and Bob.

BY AUGUST BELL.

DICK and Bob were two of the greatest friends that ever was among boys; they went to school together, held their heads over the same Latin Grammar, backed each other in all games, and at hey grew older went off rambling together in the woods and on the shore. Sometimes they would separate on these excursions, but always kept within hearing of each other, for every little while Bob would shout "Dick," as loud as he could, and Dick would call "Bob" in return.

Bob had a passion for botany, and was always on the lookout for new leaves and flowers; so this took them very often to the woods. Sometimes Dick would stay by a brook, fishing for trout, while Bob would be off in the distance collecting specimens, or perhaps Dick would be under some tree reading or day dreaming. But every once in a while he would call loudly "Bob," and then Bob would shout back "Dick," so they knew they should not lose each other.

One day they were down by the river bank, and not far from the ocean. Dick wanted to go bathing, but Bob said he had rather hunt for specimens; so they separated, Bob disappeared up the bank, among the rocks, on the way to a little wooded copse. Meanwhile Dick prepared for his bath, and was soon plunging in the cool salt water. How refreshing it was: he longed to be able to swim but had never tried to do so alone. There was a large rock out in the stream a rod or so, and he tried to reach that by walking through the water. This he succeeded in doing, though at the last the water was fairly up to his chin; but he caught hold of a projecting rock, and so swung himself around into a shallower part. He explored the rock, on the outer side, gathered a handful of little shells to take back, plunged and floated in the water, wished again that he could swim, and managed to use up half an hour or more, on the edge of this island rock.

At last he was ready to go back to shore; but on turning to that side of the rock, he found to his surprise that the tide had been steadily rising, and now the water was several inches deeper than before.

"This won't do," he said to himself; "I can't walk back now anyhow. I must try to swim just a few strokes till I can get footing."

He had often heard directions for swimming, and was quite sure he could support himself just long enough to get where his feet could touch bottom.

"Bob would laugh at me outrageously if he came back and found me here waiting for the tide to turn. Besides I'm getting chilly; I must start right off."

So working his way to the end of the rock nearest shore, he let go bravely and tried to strike out with his hands and feet. But somehow he failed in the very first motions, and down he sank, poor Dick, down to the river's bottom.

He knew that he was sinking, his senses did not desert him; he knew that he would rise three times and in these times must try and save himself. Up he came again for a moment's glimpse of shore and sky, and in that moment he shouted with all his might, "Bob!"

And the answer came ringing back from over the high banks, "Dick!"

Then he sank again, but rose for the second time, and cried out in the extremity of terror on his friend: "Bob! Bob!"

And the clear, hearty answer came promptly back: "Dick!"

"O," thought Dick, "he does not know that I am drowning!" And as he rose again for the third and last time, he called out in piteous agony with a voice like a shriek: "*Bob!* Bob!"

"Dick!" shouted Bob in return, thinking it was strange he should call so often and he began slowly retracing his steps.

Meantime poor Dick sank down into the very jaws of death. With a shudder he saw the cold, green wall of water closing above him and pressing him down. His mind seemed to grasp every fact, every circumstance of his situation, and he lay upon the sandy bottom thinking almost calmly of death. He thought how Bob's heart would break when he came joyously back to find his friend drowned, and would think too late what his cries had meant. He watched with a curious sensation the little fish in the water swimming about him, he could see the sea weeds waving to and fro. At last he turned his eyes upon the sand around him, with stones bedded in it here and there, and a sort of growth like rushes springing up around. His strength was almost gone, he expected to die—but the thought came over him like a clear course of reasoning why should he not seize those stones, those rushes with his hands, and so pull along a little nearer shore. He reached out feebly enough at first, but when he felt something firm to his touch, he grasped it with desperation, a wild hope sprang up in his heart, and he began a race with death. Laboriously he clutched at one thing after another and dragged himself along, surely though slowly toward the shore. The water grew shallower, and the sunshine reached him brightly—almost there! He raised himself and saw the shore, the trees, and the water was not more than two feet deep above him, but he had no strength now to get to his feet, no strength to struggle more.

But a step came bounding down the bank, there were plunging feet in the water, and Bob raised his friend quickly up, and bore him on shore. There he lay, faint, almost senseless; but Bob rubbed him vigorously, and thumped him with a good will, as he had read how to do in such cases. He turned him over to let the water run from his mouth, and still chafing him, soon had the pleasure of seeing Dick's eyes open, and the color come back to his face.

So Dick was saved, but it was a narrow and fearful escape—and Bob never thinks without horror, of how near he came to leaving his friend to drown alone, while answering so thoughtlessly those cries of despair.

AGRICULTURAL.

AN old lady, a Miss Hough, residing in Twickenham, England, found her chief pleasure in her hives; but her cherished favorites, the occupants, have literally stung her to death. It is said that bees, when swarming, often choose to alight upon the human head. If let alone they choke, and if disturbed, sting the owner to death. It is possible to escape, if the person assailed has great courage, quickness, and presence of mind, by sweeping the bees gently but firmly and dexterously into a hive. Miss Hough got frightened, and tried to dash off her tormentors as she might; but they stung her so severely that before a doctor could be brought she was dead.

SAVE THE SHEEP FROM DOGS.—We have frequently recommended bells—one secured to the neck of every sheep—as a certain protection against dogs. A keeper of sheep in one of the New England States, writes, that in his early years sheep and lamb must be belled to save them from dogs and wild cats, which latter will take a lamb quietly, not disturbing the flock as much as dogs. They rarely visit the same flock or neighborhood successive nights. I know two flocks kept in adjoining pastures; one had a bell on each sheep and lamb—these were never disturbed; the other without bells were destroyed by the cats. Driving the flock home and folding within a few feet of the house proved no protection. I had a small flock kept beside a thoroughfare, which would be chased by the passing dogs out of the lot and so frightened that I could not keep them without fetters, when the dogs would get them down and tear them. I bought bells all strapped and buckled for 12c. each; put one on each sheep and lamb, which so frightened the dogs that the sheep became very daring, and I had no further trouble from the dogs.

Sheep killers and lamb stealers are usually thieving cowards. They know better than to touch the harmless flock. Hence, when every sheep begins to rattle a bell, the sneak thieves will think more of skedaddling away from the sheepfold than of drinking the smoking blood of the inoffensive sheep. The price of one fat sheep will purchase a chime of bells that will save a flock.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.—There are not less than three ways by which the productiveness of most soils may be improved so that they will yield satisfactory crops of products adapted to their quality, provided the climate favors the cultivation of the kind of crop raised. One way of improving the fertility of land is by neglecting to cultivate it—by allowing vegetable growth to mature from year to year and to decay where the plants grew. This is nature's own process for rendering barren soils fertile and rich ground still more productive. It is here where the eminent value of noxious weeds for agricultural purposes is disclosed. When the farmer neglects the proper cultivation of his fields, it was ever wisely ordered that *weeds* shall take possession and, by a slow and tedious process, accomplish in an age what an intelligent tiller of the soil is able to perform in a few years. Hence, we perceive why the species of noxious plants are so numerous, and so much more hardy and prolific, than those plants which are cultivated for crop products. Weeds are a great blessing in disguise, as every one, from the little chick-weed up to the pestiferous Canada thistle and couch grass (*Triticum repens*), plays an admirable part of an ameliorator of the soil. If a farmer fails to cultivate his land properly, weeds come in to supply the deficiency. Grass of all kinds always exerts an ameliorating influence on the fertility of the soil, as the roots lay hold of the inorganic and insoluble substances that are locked up in the barren atoms of earth, dissolve and digest them, and appropriate the minute particles to the development of their own roots, stems and leaves, which, after they have decayed, furnish available plant-food for promoting the growth of crop-plants, which must have their pabulum supplied directly or prepared by other vegetation having the power to feed upon the granite, mica, limestone, quartz and stubborn soil which may be within reach of the roots. In the foregoing manner the Western prairies have been improved in fertility for ages past. Rain-water—which is one of the most powerful solvents in nature—frost, heat, vegetable growth and decay, and sweeping conflagrations, have all been in operation, every year, preparation both organic and inorganic materials, reducing them to a soluble condition, and storing the particles in the soil for the purpose of developing useful products which will yield necessary food for man and beast.

Another more expeditious way of improving the fertility of a cultivated soil is, by employing mechanical appliances for accomplishing in a few years, in connection with the opperations of nature, what she alone would scarcely be able to perform in ages. For example, there are inexhaustible stores of phosphoric acid in a given soil, which so firmly held in the stubborn clods that the particles are not in a soluble condition. Hence, they are not available by the roots of useful crop-plants. The grain of wheat, for example, is composed, chemically, of forty-six parts in every 100 of phosphoric acid and 29.97 of potash. Now, then, if these substances be absent, or if they are abundant in the soil, although in an insoluble condition—not in a condition to feed the wheat plants—it would be folly to attempt to cultivate wheat on that soil until its productiveness has been improved. The elements of fertility may be in the soil, or the fertilizing resources of the farm may be amply sufficient, if properly employed, to develop the productiveness so that every acre will yield a bountiful crop of grain.

The plough and other implements of husbandry frequently operate like magic in develping the productiveness of a soil. Wherever the steel coulter, the shire, the mold board, the cultivator teeth and the harrow teeth are brought in contact with the coarse particles of earth containing plant-food, the stubborn atoms are reduced to a fine powder, so that the rain, the burning heat of summer and the disintegrating influences of the frosts of winter set the vast stores of phosphoric acid and potash free; yet, the particles will be retained in the soil until the wheat plants throw out their numerous roots through the soil and collect such substances as may be available. In every 100 parts of wheat straw there are 12.14 potash and 67.88 parts of silica. The foregoing figures furnish the intelligent tiller of the soil something of an idea as to the requirements of land in order to produce a crop of wheat. If these substances are not present, the land may produce a diminutive growth of wheat plants; but the product will not be a bountiful crop of fair grain.

In addition to the mechanical crushing and grinding of a soil, its productiveness can be rapidly developed by cultivating occasionally a crop of red clover, the roots of which will prepare a large amount of valuable plant food for the cerealia, while the leaves will collect a generous supply of available pabulum from the atmosphere. Then, if the crop be fed to domestic animals, and the accumulations of their appartments be returned to the soil where the crop was produced, the acids and the alkalies in the manure will exert a still further ameliorating influence in developing the productive character of the land. Although no element of fertility will be added to a ton of clover hay, or a ton of wheat straw by allowing it to be consumed and digested by domestic animals, yet, if all the liquid and solid portions be saved with care and be judiciously applied to the land, the dressing will exert a stimulating influence on the soil, which would not have been felt if the crop had been permitted to decay where it grew. These facts will indicate why a soil can be renovated and the fertility maintained more satisfactorily and at less expense by making beef, pork and mutton, saving and applying all the manure of the stock, than to attempt to keep the land fertile by any other means, except where the natural resources of a farm are inadequate to meet the requirements of the crops cultivated.

In certain localities, where there are inexhaustible deposits of sulphate of lime (gypsum) beds of phosphatic material, marl, peat, limestone and products of the sea, the productiveness of land may be maintained by the employment of one or more of the foregoing fertilizing substances, as the character of the soil may seem to require. One grand and fundamental principle must ever be borne in mind, that on most soils the available plant-food is exhausted more rapidly than it can be prepared, unless a fair equivalent for every crop be returned to the fields in the form of some efficient fertilizer.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

HE that walks uprightly before God, will walk honorably before men; and is safe in every place and condition.

OF 30,000 Jews living in London, 2,000 are members of Christian Churches. Of 18,000 in Berlin, 2,000 are said to be converts; in the University three years ago, twenty-eight were Christian Jews. The total number of Jews in Europe is reckoned at 3,431,700, and of these 20,000 are reckoned as Christian converts. In the Episcopal Church in England one hundred ministers are said to be of Jewish birth.

THE Presbyterian church at Hammond St. Lawrence county, New York, has completed a $15,000 church edifice, and called as its pastor Rev. H. B. Swift, of the Vincennes Presbytery, Indiana. Hammond is near the St. Lawrence River, at the foot of the Thousand Islands. The new pastor will be glad to have his ministerial brethren, spending their vacation, to visit Hammond, so as to spend a Sabbath there, assuring them that the parsonage "latch-string will be found out" at all times.

FROM Germany we learn that "it is said that the German Goverment has applied to the four Powers which have the right of veto in the election of Popes to ascertain if it is possible to come to an understanding with regard to the condition of the future Conclave. It is said that three of these powers have manifested a feeling favorable to the proposal and that the fourth has rejected any proposal of the kind as inopportune. It is evident that the election of the next Pope is to be the crisis in its history Church may have two Popes when Pius IX. rests from his labors. Two are better than none perhaps, and if she has any it seems that the "four powers" must be satisfied.

But when women want to burn themselves on the funeral-pile with their dead husbands, it is time to interfere with woman's rights in India. So the British Government thought, and the suttee was abolished some time ago. If mothers would throw their children into the Ganges to be devoured by the river gods, the Government was bound to interfere and preserve the lives of infant subjects. And it did. We therefore read with surprise among foreign dispatches, the one we have copied above. It may be that these poor wretches were accidentally crushed, but the dragging of the car was so slow a process that none are run over except such as put themselves in a convenient position. We shall hear more about it.—*N. Y. Observer.*

A missionary visited a poor old woman living alone in a city attic, and whose scanty pittance of half a crown a week was scarcely sufficient for her bare subsistence. He observed in a broken tea pot that stood at the window, a strawberry plant growing. He remarked from time to time how it continued to grow, and with what care it was watched and tended. One day he said: "Your plant flourishes nicely you will soon have strawberries upon it.," "O, sir," replied the woman, "it is not for the sake of the fruit that I prize it; but I am too poor to keep any living creature, and it is a great comfort to me to have that living plant, for I know it can only live by the power of God: and as I see it live and grow from day to day, it tells me that God is near."

"Johnny, come here," said Dr. Fry to his little boy, who was playing on the carpet in the dining room; "here is an apple for you."

It was so large that he could hardly grasp it. Dr. Fry then gave him another apple which filled the other hand.

"Here is another," said he giving the child a third.

Little Johnny tried hard to hold it between the other two but could not succeed; it rolled away across the floor. On seeing this he burst into tears.

"See," said Dr. Fry to a lady who was present, "here is a child with more than he can enjoy, and yet not satisfied My child is just like us all. We are ever seeking to possess more and more of the world's treasures, and yet we are never satisfied. Oh! that we were equally in earnest in 'grasping the promise of the Gospel.'"

REV. J. V. R. Talmage, D. D., the honored missionary of the Reformed Church at Amoy, China, with his wife and son, arrived in this country by way of England, last week. Dr. Talmage first went to China in 1847, and, with two or three brief intervals, has been laboriously engaged in prosecuting the mission which was first started by the lamented David Abeel, to whom he has been a worthy successor. No one of the foreign missions in China has been more eminently blessed with the effusions of the Holy spirit and with the extension of the work by native agency. From the island of Amoy, Christian converts have gone to the main land and established centres of influence, which have grown into Christian churches that are now increasing in numbers and strength. The *Christian Intelligencer*, in announcing the return of Dr. Talmage, says: "We trust that his presence in this country at this time will affect favorably the missionary spirit of our church. It is a reproach to us that appropriations should be reduced, and we hope the words of Dr. Talmage will awaken a new interest in the cause. May he be proved the instrument of Providence to carry the Church back to the ground it has abandoned." Surely a church that has had under its care missions that have been so signally blessed of God, should not be backward in their support.

We had understood that the British rule in India had put an end to the inhuman cruelties and barbarous sacrifices attending the rites of Paganism. But a dispatch from Calcutta states that the celebration of the heathen festival of Juggernaut took place at Serampore, fourteen miles from Calcutta, on the Hooghly, July 13th. Two natives were crushed to death by the mammoth car of Juggernaut, during a procession in the streets. How far it is the duty of a powerful paternal government to exercise its rights, and to interfere with the religious practices of a subject people, may be a serious and difficult question to answer. Perhaps the Evangelical Alliance would be puzzled to make application of its principles of toleration in the case of heathens who may claim the right of putting themselves or their children to death in the worship of their idols. If the British Government should forbid the practice of idolatry, under severe penalties, it is quite likely that the world, religious and secular, would cry out against the ordinance as interfering with the rights of conscience. Perhaps the Evangelical Alliance would not send a deputation to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, imploring her to allow her East Indian Hindoo subjects to say their prayers to idols of wood and stone. But we should all feel that England was hard on the pagans, and ought to convert them by argument and not by law.

THE *Herald and Presbyter* says, and we are glad it can and does say: "Among Presbyterians the month of May was one of great progress. Our Assembly again held out the olive branch to the Independent Synod of Missiouri and to the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Southern Presbyterian Church, at the late meeting of their Assembly, and the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, sent out tendrils which promise to clasp each other in loving bonds. The Reformed (German) Synod of the West, by Rev. Dr. Williard, proposed formal organic union to the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church with his Church and his advances met a hearty response. These movements have a basis of spiritual life, and will grow. Alienations and divisions are only inflammations which must be temporary, whether they terminate by resolution, suppuration or death. That which Christian men do when led by the Prince of the power of the air, the Spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience, they will not preserve in, but, when they are led by the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Peace, they will not become weary in well doing. These efforts will gain strength from year to year, until the sons of peace shall come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them." The same paper has the following truly Christian sentiment, and we rejoice with thanksgiving that such sound and Christian-like declarations as these are coming now from such a quarter. Rev. D. Moufort is the writer: "Our sectarianism is growing weaker, day by day, and our charity and fraternity for all evangelical people strengthen in the same ratio. We are on the co-operation of all evangelical denominations in securing the conversion of the world, and we rejoice in the success of all."

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.

Violet or Purple Ink.—Eight parts of logwood in sixty-four parts of water, boil down to one-half, then strain and add one part of the chloride of tin.

Sponge Cake.—One pound of sugar, three quarters of a pound of flour, ten eggs leaving the white; one glass of brandy, one glass of wine and six drops of lemon.

Cup Cake.—One cup of flour, one and half cup of butter; (flour and butter rubbed fine,) three cups of sugar, three eggs, one teaspoonful of pearlash, one cup of milk, and one glass of brandy.

Cake Without Eggs.—Five cups of flour 2 cups of sugar, 1-2 cup of molasas, 2 cups of sour milk, 1-2 cup of lard, 1 large teaspoonful of soda, all kinds of spices and salt. This makes two loaves and is an excellent cheap cake.

Silver Ink.—Triturate in a mortar, equal parts of silver foil and sulphur of potassia until reduced to a fine powder; then wash out the salt, and raise the residue with a mucilage of equal parts of gum arabic and water.

To Keep Cider Sweet—Take for a barrel of cider one pint of alcohol, this wil keep cider for years, and through the hottest of the weather, if you wish to flavor it add 1-2 ounce of essence of winter-green and 1-2 ounce of sassafras.

Fruit Cake.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one and one half cups of butter, five cups of sifted flour, one pound of raisins, currents and citron, four eggs, all kinds of spice, and one teaspoonful of saleratus and a glass of wine. Bake two hours.

Gold cake.—Three cups sugar, one cup butter, yolks of twelve eggs, salt, nutmeg, one cup of sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, six cups of sifted flour; bake in a moderate oven. If the cake browns too fast on top, grease a piece of thick brown paper and place on it.

Steam pudding.—One half cup of suet, chopped fine, one half cup of molassas, one half cup of milk, one cup of chopped raisins, one half teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one half teaspoonful of soda and salt. Boil three hours.

Railroad Cake.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, whites of eggs beat alone, and put in last. The soda and cream of tartar after the flour, and before the whites of eggs.

Cream Pies.—Four eggs, one cup of flour, one cup of sugar, beat together thoroughly with a little water, bring one quart almost to a boil, add a little salt, cool and add extract of lemon. Make nice crust, and make the upper and under crust separate, and when baked place the crust between.

Glue which Stands Moisture without Softening.—Dissolve in about 8 ounces of strong alcohol, 1-2 an ounce each of sandarac and mastic, next add 1-2 an ounce of turpentine. This solution is added to a hot solution of glue to which isinglass has been added, and is afterwards filtered while hot through cloth or a good seive.

Coloring Ivory.—Wash the balls free from grease, and steep for a few minutes in a dilute solution of muriate of tin; take out and rinse in clear water, and then put them into a clear infusion of cochineal, to which a little ammonia has been added. When of the proper color, take out, wash and dry, and polish with a piece of dry flannel.

Ginger Cakes.—One pint molasses (Orleans), one cup melted lard, one tablespoonful soda, one tablespoonful ginger, two eggs, teaspoonful salt; stir the yolks in the molassas; beat the whites to a stiff froth, and add just before the flour. Stir in the flour until you have a stiff batter; turn into your bowl; roll, cut, and bake quick.

Lemon Custard Pie.—Yolks of three eggs, two cups of sugar, four powdered crackers, beat together; and one and one-half cups of milk, and just before turning into plates, add the juice of three lemons. Line plates as for custard pies. This will make two pies. When baked cover with whites of three eggs beaten to a froth and two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

How to Boil Fresh Fish.—A "traveled gentleman" says the proper way to boil fish is, after eviscerating it, to sew it up in a linen bag and put it into hot water containing a little salt. When done, take out, and in cutting the threads of the sack down the back of the fish, cut the skin of the fish, so that when you take the cloth, the skin comes off with it, leaving the fish "just delicious." Scaling the fish before cooking it, he regards as very bad economy.

Fire-proof and Water-proof Cement.—Take two parts of finely sifted unoxidized iron filings mix them with one part of perfectly dry and finely powdered loam, and knead the mixture with strong vinegar until a perfectly homogeneous, plastic mass is formed, when the cement is ready for use. It must be made as wanted, for it quickly hardens, and once set is never fit for use again. This cement effectually resists fire and water.

Method to Fix Pencil and Carbon Drawings upon Paper.—In order to acomplish this the paper having the design is soaked on the back with a solution of bleached shellac in alcohol. It is necessary not to have too concented a solution, but have it so as to flow easily on the paper, render it transparent, and leave, after the evaporation of the alcohol, no spots on it. The pencil and carbon marks become fixed, and the drawing may then be colored with water-colors or washed, when much time and trouble will be saved.

Gold Ink.—Prepare honey with gold leaf equal parts; grind together upon a painters porphyry slab with a muller, until the gold is reduced to the finest possible state of division, and the mass becomes perfectly homogeneous, when it must be agitated 20 or 30 times its weight of hot water, and then allowed to settle, and the water poured off. This process must be repeated with fresh water two or three times, when the gold must be dried and then mixed up with a little gum water for use. The brilliance of writing performed with this ink is considerable and may be increased by burnishing. Gold ink may also be made by mixing precipitated gold powder with a little gum water.

Preservation of Eggs.—Eggs may be preserved for any length of time by excluding them from the air. One of the cleanest and easiest methods of doing this, is to pack them in clean dry salt, in barrels or tubs, and to place them in a cool and dry situation. An old shipmaster says, that he has eaten eggs thus perserved that were a twelvemonth old, and that had been some months aboard ship in a tropical climate, and yet retain all the peculiar sweetness of new laid eggs. Some persons place those which they wish to preserve in a netting or on a cullender, and immerse them for an instant in a caldron of boiling water, before packing them away. Sometimes eggs are placed in vessels containing lard or gum water; all of which act by excluding the air.

Drilling Glass with Ease.—We saw a novel experiment tried a few days ago which in its results is not unlike the action of a sand blast upon glass. A 1-2 inch tin tube, six feet long, was mounted at an angle of 5 degs. This tube was supplied, on its lowest end, with a nozzle of 1 1-2 inch diameter. The tube was filled with emery powder. A sheet of double thick window glass was placed with its plane at a right angle with the tube and within two inches of the nozzle. A plug was withdrawn from the nozzle and the emery discharged from the tube. The operation was repeated three times in eighteen minutes. The result was the drilling of a hole through the glass and the wearing away of quite a portion of it, in fish tail shape, below the hole where the emery passed down the incline of the glass into a receptacle. The position of the glass was then changed, and a piece of thin sheet lead, having a hole of star shape cut through it was placed on the glass with the hole opposite the nozzle of the tube. The result was a clear star shaped hole through the glass, without marring the lead pattern in the least.

C. H. Wheeler,

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HAVING ESTABLISHED THE BUSINESS in 1858, I am prepared to do

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And having in my employ a

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A large quantity of Elegant MATTRASSES just received. PICTURE FRAMES furnished on any pattern.

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HERBAL REMEDIES!

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W. G. WATERMAN

HAVING recently leased and newly fitted up the above Stable, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to receive and

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by the meal, day or week. Having had many years' experience, satisfaction will be guaranteed in both care and keeping. Terms reasonable. Guests at the Stockwell House will find every convenience at these Stables. 41f k2

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