

COLINETTE.

The maiden of the hostel
Stands at the set of sun;
The soldiers halt full gaily,
She has but eyes for one.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEASONABLE HINTS.—Among the hints
most reasonable on either garden or
the farm, few things are more serviceable
than those relating to the sharpening
of tools.

SCIENTIFIC.

MONSIEUR ROFFING, a French chemist
of eminence, believes that he has discovered
a means for the prolongation
of life in the plentiful use of buttermilk
with the advance of age.

DOMESTIC.

HINTS ABOUT CLOTHING AND VENTILATION.—The New England Homestead
contains these timely hints: It is much
to be regretted that women do not always
wear woolen next the skin, whether
in Summer or Winter and still more
so that there are men who are much
exposed to cold and do not wear it.

HUMOROUS.

A NEW ENGLANDER, riding in a railway
car, seemed particularly disposed
to astonish the other passengers with
tough stories about Yankeeism.

YOUTH'S COLUMN.

"TRY, TRY AGAIN."—It is a true story
that I am going to tell you now. It is
all about a little boy whose name was
William Ross. Having had a present
of a pencil, he thought he would make
use of it by trying to draw.

A Satisfied Conscience.

There are a great many stories afloat
about the punctilious observances of
Sunday in Scotland; but we remember
none more illustrative of the absurdity
to which the custom is carried than the
following, which is told by the Count
De Medine Pomar, in his newly published
work, "The Honeycomb."

The Winter Life of the Bear.

The Popular Science Monthly says:
"One of the most curious characteristics
of the bear is its habit of hibernating
through the winter. During the autumn
it becomes very fat, and about the end
of October, completing its winter house,
ceases feeding for the year. A remarkable
phenomenon then takes place in the
animal's digestive organs. The stomach,
no longer supplied with food, contracts
into a very small space. A mechanical
obstruction called the "tappen," composed
of fine leaves, or other extraneous substances,
blocks the alimentary canal, and prevents
the outward passage of any matter.

A Remarkable Pedestrian.

A remarkable pedestrian feat has,
according to the Finanza of Alexandria,
been lately performed by an Italian
named Giuseppe Ricci, who seriously
seems to have taken rather a long constitutional.
Having come some months
ago from Alexandria to Constantinople
in search of employment, but being
unsuccessful in his object, Ricci resolved
to return to Alexandria. A slight difficulty,
however, at the very commencement
of his journey, owing to the fact
of his having no money—a serious
drawback to a bona fide traveler, for,
notwithstanding the "wretched impotence
of gold," it is uncommonly difficult
to travel comfortably without it.

Hoping Against Hope.

Hoping for a servant who will be satisfied
with half the work being put out
and all the wages doubled. Hoping
for a friend to lend you fifty pounds
without interest or security. Hoping
for another friend to pay the fifty
pounds you lent him on the same conditions.
Hoping for the horse to win
that you've backed with money entrusted
to you for something else. Hoping
the man you asked to dinner in a
moment of enthusiastic want of reflection
won't come. Hoping when he
has come that he'll go away again
soon. Hoping the landlord won't come
for his rent just yet. Hoping there's
another bottle left in the cellar.

Professor Watson, at present one of
the members of the transient of Venus
expedition for this country, has found
a new asteroid. This makes his
seventeenth discovery of the same kind.

ABOUT SICK ANIMALS.—Nearly all sick
animals become so by improper feeding
in the first place. Nine cases out
of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal
is the most efficient and rapid
corrective. It will cure in a majority
of cases if properly administered. An
example of its use:—The third man
came in with the intelligence that one
of the finest cows was very sick, and
a kind neighbor proposed the usual
drugs and poisons. The owner being ill
and unable to examine the cow, concluded
that the trouble came from overeating,
and ordered a teacupful of pulverized
charcoal given in water. It was mixed,
placed in a junk bottle, the head held
upward, and the water and charcoal
poured downward. In five minutes
improvement was visible, and in a few
hours the animal was in the pasture
quietly eating grass. Another instance
of equal success occurred with a young
heifer which had become badly bloated
by eating green apples after a hard
wind. The bloating was so severe that
the sides were almost as hard as a
barrel. The old remedy, salutaris, was
tried for correcting the acidity. But
the attempt to put it down always
caused coughing, and it did little good.
Half a teacupful of fresh powdered
charcoal was given. In six hours all
appearance of the bloating had gone
and the heifer was well.

WHAT TO DO WITH SONS.—Fifty years
ago a father was not ashamed to put
his son to the plough or to a mechanical
trade; but now they are "too feeble"
for bodily labor; one has a pain in
his side, another "a very delicate
constitution," another is very nervous;
and so poor Bobby or Billy or Tommy
is sent off to the City. It seems never
to occur to their foolish parents that
moderate manual labor in the pure
and bracing air of the country is just
what these puny lads need, and that
to send them to the crowded and
unhealthy city is to send them to small
salaries and early graves, instead of
becoming jolly, strong tillers of the
soil, for there is room for all, and a
good landlord can find room for the
sons in nine cases out of ten. This
is the idea of a correspondent, and
although not quite mathematically correct,
there is a quality of truth in it.
Say that farmers would not be
quite so high, and employ some of
the son labor themselves—not in manual
work, but in making high class
work—how would that be? There is
really plenty of high class work to be
done on farms.

TO MAKE AND KEEP SAUSAGE.—For
one hundred pounds of meat, two and
one quarter pounds of salt, one half
a pound of pepper, and one half a pound
of sage. Some vary this by putting
in a little more sage and a little less
pepper, but the above rule is a very
good one. When chopped and seasoned
pack the meat firmly in tin pans or
small stone jars; take large melted
just enough to spread with a knife and
cover the top with lard an inch thick,
to keep out the air. This will keep
nicely all winter, unless it freezes or
thaws too often. Some make balls and
fry sausage, packing them and covering
with melted lard, but it is some labor
to prepare a large quantity that way—
more than most people would relish.—
Farmer's Wife.

SAUSAGE.—Good sausage can be made
better by mixing, thoroughly, one
teacup Indian meal to four pounds
of sausage. Mix only enough to last
four or five days at a time, as it might
sour.

ROOTS FOR SHEEP.—It would be well
to use caution in feeding roots to
breeding ewes. A "belly-full" of turnips
or mangles upon a cold wintry morning
abstracts a large amount of heat from
the animal. This results in decreasing
the vitality and vigor of the ewe, and
consequently injures the growing lamb.
The loss is never regained. Consequently
at lambing time, more especially
when that comes early, a number
of weakly or dead lambs are produced,
and the ewes themselves are too much
weakened to recover as quickly as they
should do from the shock of yearning.
Experience has taught us to be cautious
in the use of roots, especially of mangles
or white turnips. Sugar beets,
carrots, and rutabagas, which contain
much sugar, are less injurious; but
even these should be used with caution
and never without meal sprinkled upon
them.

TO MEASURE APPLES in the crib
multiply the length, breadth, and thickness
of the bin, and this product by eight,
and point off the figure in the product
for decimals.

"Asparagus in August," by the
author of "A Rose in June."

ELECTRICITY AND MECHANICS.—In
consequence of certain phenomena of
electricity of tension, observed in
leather belting, M. Joulin, the eminent
physicist, made the subject one of
special investigation. He has constructed
machines in which the mechanical
tension of the belt can be varied at will,
and has used for conducting pulleys
the following materials: Iron, brass,
zinc, red copper, white iron, lead—the
last four metals applied in the laminae
to wooden pulleys; the imperfect
conductors, walnut wood leather, hardened
rubber in sheets of 0.36 inch, applied to
wood; cloth and silk, fastened in form
of cushions, also to wooden pulleys.

IN THE MACHINES FORMED OF METAL
AND LEATHER.—In the latter body electric
tensions of surprising intensity were
found; and, independently of the long
sparks obtainable, a metallic wire
brought near the belt was traversed
by a continuous current powerful
enough to deflect the needle of a galvanometer,
with electricity of tension
too weakly decompose water, and, in
slightly modified Geissler tubes, to
produce a distinct stratification of the
electric light. These experiments are
the most definite and important of any
that have yet been attempted in this
direction.

COLORS INKS.—The following
recipes have been well tested and are
commended by good authorities as preferable
to the solutions of anilin dyes
which are now so extensively used as
colored inks.

GREEN.—Two parts acetate of copper,
1 part carbonate of potash, and 8 parts
water. Boil till half is evaporated, and
filter.

BLUE.—Three parts Prussian blue,
1 part oxalic acid, and 30 parts of water.
When dissolved, add 1 part gum arabic.

YELLOW.—One part fine orpiment,
well rubbed up with 4 parts thick gum
water.

RED.—With the aid of a gentle heat,
dissolve 4 grains of carmine in 1 ounce
of aqua ammonia, and add 6 grains of
gum arabic.

GOLD.—Rub gold leaf, such as is used
by book binders, with honey, till it
forms a uniform mixture. When the
honey has been washed out with water,
the gold powder will settle at the bottom,
and must be mixed with gum water
in sufficient quantity.

BLACK.—Three ounces crushed gall
nuts, 2 ounces crystallized sulphate of
iron, 2 ounces gum arabic, and 24
ounces water.

STRAW PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING.—An
extraordinary account has appeared
in a French agricultural journal,
to the effect that straw forms an
admirable lightning-conductor. It had
been observed that straw had the effect
of discharging Leyden jars without
spark or explosion, and some one in the
neighborhood of Tarbes had the idea of
constructing straw lightning-conductors
which were formed by fastening a wisp
or rope of straw to a deal stick by
means of brass wire, and capping the
conductor with a copper point. It is
asserted that the experiment has been
tried on a large scale around Tarbes, 18
communes having been provided with
such straw conductors, only one being
erected for every 750 acres, and that the
whole neighborhood has thus been
preserved from the effects, not only of
lightning, but of hail also. The statement
comes from a reliable source, and,
the apparatus being extremely simple
and inexpensive, it is at any rate worth
a trial. Copper conductors are out of
the question in ninety-nine cases out
of a hundred, but every cottager almost
could set up a straw one.

EFFECT OF AMMONIA FUMES ON FLOWERS.—Professor Gabba
has been examining the effects of ammonia
on the color of flowers. It is well known
that the smoke of tobacco will, when
applied in sufficient quantity, change the
tint of flowers; but Professor Gabba
experiments by pouring a little ammonia
liquor into a saucer and inverting a
funnel over it. Placing the flowers in
the tube of the latter, he finds that
blue, violet, and purple colored blossoms
become of a fine green; carmine
and crimson become black; white,
yellow; and purple colored flowers such
as red and white are changed to green
and yellow. If the flowers are immersed
in water, the natural color will
return in a few hours. Professor Gabba
also found that asters acquire a pleasing
odor when submitted to the fumes of
ammonia.

The lambent blue flame from a coal
fire (carbonic oxide gas) has a temperature
of 5,500° Fahrenheit. The flame
of hydrogen of nearly 6,000°, and of
oxy-hydrogen, 9,500°. The temperature
of the electric spark is unknown,
but is supposed to be about 22,000°
Fahrenheit.

BOILED TURKEY.—Hen turkeys are
preferable for boiling, on account of
their whiteness and tenderness, and one
of moderate size should be selected, as
a large one is not suitable for boiling.
After having dressed, trussed and
stuffed the bird, put it into sufficient
boiling water to cover it. Let it come
to a boil, then carefully remove all the
scum. Let it simmer very gently from
one and a-half to two hours, according
to size. Serve with melted butter, as
with oysters. In the latter case, the
turkey should be stuffed with oysters,
and the sauce be made according to
recipe for boiled chicken with oysters.

EATING EGGS.—An English paper
very consistently recommends an increased
consumption of eggs as food. It says:
"Excellent sandwiches may be made
of hard-boiled eggs and brown
bread and butter; eggs spread on toast
are fit food for kings; a poached egg—
that is, one dropped from the shell into
hot water—is not only clean and handsome,
but a delicious morsel; eggs are
better flavored without salt or pepper,
a little sweet butter being the best
dressing; persons who eat eggs freely
may live to the age of 80 or 90; and
lastly, eggs contain much phosphorus
and are the best food for those persons
who are deficient in brains." This last
idea is of the utmost importance of
many persons.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—The superintendent
of the Methodist Sunday school
in our place is an undertaker, and there
is some talk of asking him to resign,
not only because he makes the children
sing, "I would not live away," regularly
every Sunday, but because on the back
of the reward-cards that are given to
good children he has had printed a gilt
coffin with a list of his rates for funerals.—
Max Adeler.

A SOLDIER OF A CAVALRY REGIMENT
was brought up for stealing his comrade's
liquor ration. He was an Irishman,
and his defence was unique: "I'd be
sorry indeed, sur, to be called a thief!
I put the liquor in the same bottle, and
mine was at the bottom: and sure, I
was obliged to drink his to get out me
own!"

THEY HAVE A YOUNG LAMPGLIMMER
in Chicago who bids fair to be a rich man.
He not only receives a regular stipend
from the public treasury for lighting
the lamps, but is also paid a penny a
night by another youth who is ambitious
to do the work, and finds his own
matches into the bargain.

A YARN IS TOLD OF A PATER FAMILIAS
who told his young hopeful
that he could not afford to furnish both
butter and molasses for his cakes, and
that he must choose one or the other.
Quoth the lad, "Pa, I've got two cakes.
I'll take butter on one and molasses
on the other, please."

"BOY," SAID A TRAVELER TO A DISOBEDIENT
youth, whom he encountered, "don't
you hear your father speaking to you?"
"Oh! y-a-s," replied the youth. "But
I don't mind what he says. Mother
don't neither, and twixt she and I,
we've about got the dog so he don't."

A WIDOW, who had just lost her husband
was weeping bitterly for the dear
departed. A friend tried to console her.
"No, no," said the fair mourner, "let
me have my cry out. After that I shan't
think anything about it."

A DETROIT editor has established a
bad precedent by marrying a girl
compositor. She will always know whether
it is necessary for him to stay down at
the office till 3 o'clock in the morning
to "make up the forms."

JULIUS, what part ob de ceremonies
do de ladies most admire when dey go
to de church?" "Well, Pompey, I
can't tell what dat is. Can you tell?"
"Why, yes, nigga; don't you see, dey
observe de hims!"

AN OLD lady thinks that a good many
modern "songs" thoroughly deserve to
be called "strains."

WHY is a hotel ghost like an excise-
man?—Because it's an inn spectre.

"WELL, STRANGER," said a back-
woodman to a man whom the landlord
of the hotel both were stopping at had
detailed to sleep with him—"Well,
stranger, I've no objection to you sleep-
ing with me, none in the least; but it
seems to me the bed is rather narrow
for you to sleep comfortable consider-
ing how I dream. You see I am an old
trapper, and generally dream of shootin'
and scalpin' Injuns. Where I stopped
night before last they charged me five
dollars extra, 'cause I happened to
whittle up the head-board in the night.
But you can come, stranger if you like,
I feel kinder peaceable now."

"WHY did you stop in the aisle to
talk with those gossiping women, and
keep me and Judge M— waiting?"
growled a husband to his wife, on their
way home from church, ungalantly
adding: "Nothing ever so much re-
minded me of Balaam and his ass." "I
am very sorry," meekly replied the
wife; "but you seem to forget, dear,
that it was an angel that stopped the
way, and Balaam and his ass who com-
plained of it."

A BABY MONKEY.—He was a little bit
of a fellow, about as large as a kitten,
and had a tail as long as his mother's
but he looked very old in the face.
When I first went to see him, the
mother monkey was holding him in her
arms, but presently he crawled to the
floor, then out through the bars and
upon my knee. I thought it strange
that the mother was not afraid of losing
it; but when I moved my hand to
stroke it, back went the little monkey,
swift as a dart into his mother's arms.
Pretty soon he crawled away again, and
then I saw that the mother monkey had
hold of the tip of his tail with her
fingers, and as the little one crawled
away from her she let him go as far as
she could reach, but never let go of his
tail; and when anybody moved to
touch him she pulled him back into
the cage. She never seemed to relax
this hold by day or night till the little
fellow was two months old, then she
let him go. But her mother instincts
were very marked even then. The cage
contained a "happy family" of dogs,
cats and guinea pigs, sleeping in one
box together, so when the little monkey
crept out of his mother's arms, she
would reach down into the box and
take up a little puppy, or kitten, or
guinea pig, and nurse and fondle it
just as though it were her own. She
did not seem quite contented without
some sort of a young thing in her
motherly arms.

AN INDIAN BABY.—How helpless the
Indian babe, born without shelter,
amidst storms and ice; but fear
nothing for him; God has placed near
him a guardian angel that can triumph
over the severities of nature; the senti-
ment of maternity is by his side, and so
long as his mother breathes he is safe.
The squaw loves her child with instinc-
tive passion, and if she does not man-
ifest it by lively caresses, her tenderness
is not less real, wakeful and constant.
No savage mother ever trusted her babe
to a hireling nurse, nor put away her
own child for that of another. To the
cradle, consisting of light wood, and
gaily ornamented with the quills of
porcupine, and beads, and rattles, the
nursling is firmly attached, and care-
fully wrapped in furs, and the infant
thus swathed, its back to its mother's
back, is borne, as the topmost burden,
its eyes now cheerfully flashing light,
now accompanying with tears the wail-
ings which the plaintive melodies of
the carrier can not hush. Or while the
squaw toils in the field, she hangs her
child, as spring does her blossoms, on
the bough of a tree, that it may be
rocked by the breezes from the land of
souls, and soothed to sleep by the
lullaby of the birds. Does the mother
die, the nursing—such is Indian com-
passion—shares her grave.

ROBERT'S TAME LIZARD.—Many of
our little readers have never seen a
lizard. It is not often found in our
Northern States.

My friend Robert passed last winter
at Savannah, and among his other
treasures, consisting of a mocking-bird,
a pet alligator, and a banana-plant, he
had a lizard, to which he gave the name
of Spry.

It grew to be so tame, that it would
take food from Robert's fingers, and
lap water from the hollow of his hand.
Lizards are social beings, and are some-
times found in countless numbers,
basking in the sun in perfect harmony.

When Robert came North in the
spring, he gave away all his treasures,
including his tame lizard, to a lady.
She has the lizard still in her garden,
where it runs into a little chink in the
wall when it sees an enemy approach-
ing. Robert had a letter, last week,
informing him that Spry was quite well.

NO TRAIT of character is more valu-
able than the possession of good temper.
Home can never be made happy with-
out it. It is like flowers springing up
in our pathway, reviving and cheering
us. Kind words and looks are the
outward demonstration, patience and
forbearance are the sentinels within.

How many days has the year of its
own? Three-hundred and twenty-five,
because forty are lent.