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Editor's Cable.

Robinson. Physical Geography of the Holy Land. By Edward Robinson, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. A Supplement to the late Author's Biblical Researches in Palestine. Published by Crocker & Brewster, Boston. Svo., pp. 399. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

With all the high valuation deservedly placed by Biblical scholars upon the works of the lamented author, issued before his death, this posthumous fragmentary volume, prepared for the press by his accomplished widow, alone reveals to us the vastness of his plans and the wealth of his material for instructing his contemporaries upon the branch of Biblical knowledge which he had made his especial study. The "Biblical Researches" were but the foundation of a great systematic work, or series of works. THE FAITHFUL SHEPHERD. A Man Mighty upon the Physical, Historical and Topographical Geography of the Holy Land and contiguous territories, as Sinai, Lebanon. Mesopotamia, Arabia, Ethiopia, Egypt. Asia-Minor, Greece, and Italy. Of all this izes for the children the life of that indegreat plan, only the comparatively small fatigable worker, both in the pulpit and portion embracing the Physical Geogra- with his pen, Dr. Thomas Scott; best phy of Palestine proper, was achieved by known and esteemed as the author of prothe great-minded author. Yet it is perhaps | bably the most edifying of all commentaries the most important part of the whole, and on the entire Bible. It is a life well worwould have constituted the most prized thy of being placed attractively before the portion, if the whole had been completed. young. Dr. Todd gives it his endorsement And this part, we are told, is "thorough with an intrduction, the name of the author and complete in itself, without a missing being withheld. Paper, typography, illusnote, without the omission of a single word trations, and binding, are all of the best to be subsequently inserted."

What a treasure was providentially shut out from Biblical students at the death of this earnest and faithful investigator, this rare scholar, who knew how to combine the most intense scientific interest with the humblest faith and the soundest and most common sense views, we can only guess from the brought in the aid of photographers to preciousness of the fragment that envious death has spared us. Ex pede Herculem. Every mountain, every valley, every plain, every lake and river, even the fountains, acqueducts and cisterns of the Holy Land are appropriately grouped, compared and described. Then come statements upon the climate, including the Seasons, Temperature, Winds, and Purity of the Atmosphere, and upon the Geological Features of the Country. The Appendix contains the appears for the first time in the summary Physical Geography of the Syrian Coast. It is undoubtedly the most complete scientific work, not only upon Palestine, but upon Physical Geography, in the English lar guage.

the amount of zeal and of patient, scholarly Judge Iredell, of North Carolina; The labor bestowed upon it by the gifted Arch Duke Maximilian; The North Pole; author, appears from the providential Napoleon III. and Italy; Correspondence adaptations which are brought to light by with England; Poetry. the study. "It is seen at a glance," says the author, in the closing paragraphs of the Charles Lamb, in what is called "one of Introduction, "that while Palestine was, in ancient times, in a manner isolated from all University Magazine, copied into the other countries, it yet formed the middle "Living Age." point of all intercourse and communication between the most populous and powerful contains: Two Discourses, by Dr. Hatfield, nations of Asia, Africa, and Europe. We on "Woman's Work in Time of War." may thus perceive the wisdom of the divine New York: W. H. Bidwell. counsels in planting in this remote and apparently isolated land, the people to whom the knowledge of the true God and of the gospel was to be revealed, in order that they should make it known to other nations. Probably from no other spot in the ancient world could this knowledge have been spread abroad, in all directions, and so widely, so constantly, and for so long a period of ages."

R. CARTER & PROS ROOKS.

A. L. O. E. Ned Franks; Or, The Christian's Panoply. By A. L. O. E. New York: R. Carter & Bros. 18mo., pp. 382. For sale at the Presbyterian Book Store.

Ned Franks is an intelligent, pious English sailor, who returns disabled to his native village, becomes teacher of the village school, and becomes the medium of the ingenious author's illustrations of the Christian's Armor in various conferences with his delighted scholars. There are thouappreciate and profit by these striking illustrations, as were Ned Franks' scholars.

"Schenberg-Cotta." The Two Vacations; Or, The Sisters of Morey at Home. A Tale. By the author of "The Schenberg-Cotta Family." New York: R. Carter & Bros. 16mo., pp. 336. Illustrated. For sale at the Presbyterian Book Store.

In this volume the well-known author enters upon the, to her, new field of writing, and gives us a sketch, in her inimitable delicacy and fidelity to truth, of Christian Home Life of to-day. The prominent characters are two cousins, whose girlhood and maiden life are so represented as to illustrate, in a signal manner, the power of grace to mould and direct character to high objects and to sustain in trial. The love story, into which the history runs, adds to the interest without abating from the high Christian tone of the book.

TROWBRIDGE The Three Scouts. By J. T. Trowbridge, author of "Cudjo's Cave," "The Drummer Boy," etc. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co. 16mo., pp. 381; price \$1 75. For sale by J. B. Lippincott &

A well-wrought tale of the war in Tennessee, full of the excitement, the hairbreadth escapes, and the thrilling adventures in which that portion of the theatre of war has abounded. Nor is it exaggerated or unnatural, unless in the crowded and rapid movement of the narrative, scarcely giving the reader a resting-place from only drawn in when wanted in the winter. all been Merino flockmasters. Not the least than any ever built to any conqueror." one scene of romance to another. Mr. The stalks were cut and hot still-slops injury appears to accrue to sheep from N. Y. Observer.

| Trowbridge's books are deservedly popular, | poured upon them, and then fed. He win- | actually eating this powerful vegetable narand "The Three Scouts" lacks none of the elements which have gained its predecessors such a "run."

Studies for Stories. By Jean Boston: Roberts Bros. 16mo.,

These are simple, pure, truthful compositions, adapted to the younger class of eaders, from twelve years upwards. Valuagenial manner. Good taste and good sense and a certain delicate tact, rather than intensity of feeling or ingenuity of plot, characterize the "Studies," which by the title suggest something more pretentious to come, as skirmishers give promise of an army close behind. Those seeking new books for Sabbath-school Libraries, would do well to examine the volume.

in the Scriptures. Northampton, Bridgman & Childs. 18mo., pp. 180, illustrated. Philadelphia. For sale by James S. Clax-

This beautiful little volume popular-

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER. Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department of the City of Philadelphia. Presented to Councils, February 2, 1865.

Mr. Birkinbine has issued a handsome edition of his Annual Report, and has enhance its value and beauty. The illustration is a very fine view of the watertower at Fairmount.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

THE PHILADELHIA PHOTOGRAPHER for March, contains papers on the Relation of Photography to the Fine Arts, and the Trials of the Photographer; besides articles of a purely professional charater. Italy of the intelligence of the art from abroad. The illustration is a scene on Tacony Creek.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE for March 11 No. 1084, contains: Miss Majoribanks; About Charles Lamb and his Friends; That the subject is eminently worthy of First Decade of the United States, by

> We are sorry to see the maudlin oaths of his most delightful letters," by the Dublin

THE NATIONAL PREACHER for March

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, BOSton, for March, contains a very fine engraved head of the editor, Wm. T. Adams, known as "Oliver Optic." The contents are unusually good, which is saying a great

Agricultural.

INDIAN CORN AS A FODDER PLANT If there is any value in the following statements and suggestions from the pen of Western New York correspondent of the Country Gentleman, they will be timely for this season of the year, when the farmer is

planning his yearly agricultural campaign.] At an early period in my career of farming I embraced the English idea that turnips and other root crops were essential to uccessful farming, because it enabled one to feed a larger stock of animals from a given surface than could otherwise be done, sands of other young people prepared to and thereby greatly increased the manurial resources of the farm. I soon found, however, that the conditions of climate so essential to the profitable cultivation of roots, and of turnips in particular, were wanting in a large degree in this courtry. That, instead of the humid atmosphere of England, we had hot dry, seasons, which rendered the cultivation of that bulb exceedingly precarious; so much so, that, with our very hard, cold winters, and the increased amount of room required for storage, no farmer could

afford to grow them. My attention was next directed to Indian corn as a substitute, and I easily came to the conclusion that I could make more beef, mutton, or pork, from an acre of corn, both stalks and grain, than I could from the same surface in roots. It was not, however, until Ladopted the plan of cutting or chaffing value of the plant to the farmer. I have now had several years' experience with chaffed stalks, each year improving upon the experience of the last, and begin to think that I pretty well understand the subject of making the most of coarse forage

for winter supply.

But heretofore I have, with a very slight exception, confined myself: to the stalks of the cornfield after the grain has been secured, observing the result of others' ope rations who have sown or drilled in corn a milkman who lived near Buffalo and supof sowing several acres with Western corn broad-cast, cutting it up before the frest, and curing in large stooks well set up and

in high condition. I became satisfied that to make the stalks of increased value to the cattle, some method must be devised to moisten the stalks before feeding, and having some twenty-five acres of corn-fiodder, and considerable straw, and only a small quantity of hay-rather a large stock of animals, le moral lessons are inculcated in a most of my barns, into which the cut feed falls from the cutter. I found that the cattle from one vat, the other is filled by wetting down every few baskets full of dry feed. and forking it to the opposite end. Before commencing to wet down, a barrel is filled with water, and salt added to make it slightly brackish, and something more than a barrel of water is used upon the barrel of cut feed. and entirely absorbed. In a few hours fermentation commences, and before we begin feeding from the vat the feed has become smoking hot. Thus far the cattle eat it with great avidity, and seem to thrive; at any rate, the cows which are in milk do not decrease the daily flow. The stalks are cut with about one-third their bulk of bright wheat straw, cut when the wheat was well out of the milk, but the berry not hard. The straw is not saved under cover. The length of cut is about three-quarters of an coarsest butts are left by the cattle, and a still smaller number by the horses. The waste is not as much as with good timothy or clover hay. In my practice, the fodder from an acre of corn is worth all that it

costs to make the crop. This leads to the question how much win ter forage can be grown upon an acre by means of cornstalks? I am satisfied that the stalks grown upon a square yard will furnish fodder for a cow or ox for twentyfour hours. There are about two hundred days foddering for our animals. An acre contains 4480 square yards, or will contain, if fairly cultivated, the necessary fodder for twenty-two animals the usual number of days. If the corn be drilled in early, and not too thick, say at the rate of two and a half bushels to the acre, there will be small ears enough perfected to supply all the grain necessary to keep those animals in good store condition. But as I may err, and it is better to do so on the safe side, let us double the quantity, say two square yards —and any person who will measure off three feet by six feet will readily concede that it is no very large yield to say three bushels of chopped stalks will be produced from that space. We then have food for eleven

It must be understood that it is only by feeding cut feed that I claim such results can be achieved.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

I will next mention a disease common to chickens at an early age-I mean the gapes. These are caused by numerous small worms in the throat. The best way I know of getting rid of them, is to take a hen's tail feather, strip it to within an inch of the end, put it down the chicken's throat, twist it sharply round several times, and draw it quickly out: the worms will be found entangled in the feathers. When this is not effectual in removing them, if the tip of the feather be dipped in turpentine, it will kill them, but it must be put down the windpipe, not the gullet. I have always thought these are got from impure water, and I have been informed by a gentleman who inquires closely into those things, that having placed some of the worms taken from the throat of a chicken, and some from the bottom of a water-butt, where rain had remained for a long time, in a microscope, he found them identical. I have never met with gapes where fowls had a running stream to water at. Camphor is perhaps the best cure there is for gapes, and if some is constantly kept in the water they drink, they take it readily. This has been most successful.

There is also another description of gapes arising probably from internal fever; I have found meal mixed with milk and salts a good remedy. They are sometimes caused by a hard substance at the tip of the tongue; in this case, remove it sharply with the thumb-nail, and let it bleed freely. A gentleman mentioned this to me who had met with it in an old French writer on poultry. Sometimes a fowl will droop almost suddenly, after being in perfect health; if caught directly, it will be found it has eaten something that has hardened in the crop; pour plenty of warm water down the throat, and loosen the food till it is soft, then give a tablespoonful of castor oil, or about as much jalap as will lay on a ten cent piece, for scouring .- Wilkes' Spirit.

SHEEP EATING TOBACCO.

In the winter of 1864 we stated the seemingly wonderful and anomalous fact even more spontaneously than a Bowery boy, they took to "the weed" at sight! We ity, the way is plain, and the Monthly Re suppose that even Meinherr Dutchman the cord of the Five Points House of Industry, first time he took a pull at a meerschaum, plainly states it: felt some qualms, and that his first quid

tered his cows in this manner, and always cotic which contains a principle (Nicotia or had a good flow of milk, and his cows kept | Nicotin) so deadly, that a drop of it in the state of concentrated solution will kill a dog. Few human tobacco chewers can swallow much of it with impunity. We knew a case last winter where it was regularly fed to breeding ewes, (by Chester Baker, Lafayette, N. Y.,) and it produced no injury to the lambs. They became strong some forty head of cattle and seven horses

I prepared vats in the basement of one the experience of all the feeders of it whom we have conversed with. Most of these gentlemen regard it as nutritious food to averaged about three bushels of feed per sheep, so far as they eat it—and some fancy day; the vats therefore held enough for that their sheep are healthier for having twenty-four hours' feeding and an extra it! We confess that, to us, this is one of feed, or four feeds. When we begin to feed the most paradoxical facts in natural history. Well, we hope our Merinoes won't take to smoking next, for if the do they will set all the barns afire. They are already accused, by their enemies, of setting a good many men's brains afire!—Rural New Yorker.

Miscellaneous.

A RELIGION OF FOUR LETTERS.

"There is a wide difference between your religion and mine," said a Christian lady to one in whose spiritual condition she had long been interested.

"Indeed," said he, "how is that?". "Your religion," she replied, "has only two letters in it, and mine has four."

It seems that this gentleman was one of inch. I think for sheep I should cut not that numerous class who are seeking to get to exceed half an inch. A few of the to heaven by their doings, by attention to ordinances and ceremonies, by what the apostle, in the ninth of Hebrews, terms dead works." But he did not understand about the "two letters" and the "four." His friend had often spoken to him, and on the occasion to which our anecdote refers, she had called to take her leave of him for some time, as she was about to go from home.

"What do you mean," said he, "by two letters and four?"

"Why your religion," said the lady, "is d-o, do; whereas mine is d-o-n-e, done. This was all that passed. The lady took her leave; but her words remained and did their work in the soul of her friend-a revolutionary work verily. The entire current of his thoughts were changed. Do is one thing; done is quite another. The former is legalism; the latter is Christianity. It was a novel and very original mode of putting the gospel; but it was just the mode for a legalist, and the Spirit of God used it in the conversion of this gentleman. When next he met his friend, he said to her, "Well, I can now say, with you, that my religion is d-o-n-e, done." He had learnt to fling aside his deadly doings, and rest in the finished work of Christ. He was led to see that it was no longer a question of what he could do for God, but of what God had done for him.

This settled every thing. The four golden letters shone under the gaze of his long year, was all done, over eighteen hundred years ago on the cross! Christ has done all. He has put away sin—magnified brought in everls ness. All his is wrapped up in these four golden letters, "d-o-n-e." Oh! who would not give up the two for the four? Who

would not exchange "do" for "done." Reader, what say you to this? What of your religion? Does it consist of two let-ters or four? Is it still "do" with you? Or have you found your happy portion and rest in "done?" Do think of it, dear friend; think deeply, think seriously, and may God's Spirit lead you this moment to cease from your own doings, and to rest in what Christ has already "done."

Sixteen thousand families in this city have a house apiece. More than 14,000others live two in a house; 4500 buildings contain three families each; while the re maining 12,000 houses shelter 73,000 families, averaging six each, or 35 persons to house. The statistics of the wards, are more sickening than this. Fifty-five houses in the First Ward contain 70 souls each, in the Tenth, 1251 families live in 73 houses; or 80 souls to a house. There are 580 tenements that contain 10,933 persons; 193 tenements that have 111 persons in each and 29 houses in which 5449 persons live! Four miles of Fifth Avenue have 400 famimixed in butter; make a pill of it and slide it into the crop; the fowl will be well in the morning. Cayenne pepper or chalk, or both mixed with meal, are the best remedy decency, or propriety, or purity. A hundred persons of all ages, and both sexes, in the eight rooms of a wretched tenement. what can they hope for but misery, pesti-lence, degradation. These places multiply that several flocks of Merino sheep had been thieves and vagabonds, they swell the bills found to be fond of eating the small or of mortality, they are reserved for the day damaged dry leaves left on tobacco stalks, of vengeance, when the plague long nursec and of peeling off, and eating the dry bark by avarice, and cruelty, and oppression, or external skin, from these stalks. In the cases related, the sheep were not impelled place, and sweep down the rich owner and I adopted the plan of cutting or chaffing by hunger, nor did they acquire it as a trick the grasping agent, and the wretched tenant, the stalks that I began to realize the full or habit, from any incidental cause. No; into a common grave.

To remedy this evil and avert this calam-

turned out to be a quid pro quo! Not so live with some comfort and decency, which with Don Merino. The vice comes to him without teaching or practice. We do ciles accessible to them. Some few of the naturally and carrier by the ciles accessible to them. actually and seriously find that the cases we men of wealth of this city, who have at give are the rule and not the exception- heart the welfare of the poor, have assoit is a serious fact that all Merino flocks (so ciated with the purpose of purchasing tenefar as we have heard of its being tried,) will ment properties, with a view of remodeling exclusively for fodder I took a hint from thus eat tobacco thrown out to them in them so as to secure comfortable and dewinter. The commence nibbling it at once, cent habitations to the masses. The man plied milk to that city. He was in the habit and soon consume it habitually and quite who shall leave behind him when dead, one freely. We have received this statement block covered with buildings, (not expenfrom numerous reliable tobacco growers sive), well-planned with tenements accessing Perhaps other breeds of sheep would feed ble to the temperate, frugal, honest poor, fastened at the top with strong bands, and upon it as freely, but our informants have will leave a monument more to be desired

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emancipated soul. Precious letters! Precious word! Who can tell the relief to a burdened heart when it discovers that all s done? What joy to know that what I have been toiling for, it may be many a the law, and made it honorable satisfied the claims of Divine justice—vanquished Satan—taken the sting from death and the victory from the grave - glorified God in the very scene in which he had been dis-

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