THE BEAVER ARGUS,
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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, will have prompt attention.
D. W. SCOTT, Jr., Editor.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 15 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

CHANGELESS LOVE.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE

I sit beside my gentle one—
Her hand is laid in mine,
And thus we watch the parting sun
In golden haste decline.
Across the fields the shadows creep,
And up the misty hill,
And we our twilight vigils keep
At our cottage sill.

The distant brooklet murmurs come,
Like bell notes through the leaves;
And many an insect's mazy hum
Its drowsy music weaves.
The dove's last note, in rippling beats,
Upon the air departs;
The breath of all our garden sweets
Is creeping to our hearts.

The sweet woodbine round our porch,
In clustering ringlets twines;
The honeysuckle's crimson torch
Gleams through the dusty vines;
The sunset rays are trembling now
Amid the trellis-bars,—
They paint upon my darling's brow
A glory like the stars.

Her cheek is nestling on my breast,
Her eyes are bright with tears;
A prayer, half-breathed and half-repressed,
My listening spirit hears.
Oh! blessed by the changeless love
That glorifies my life!
All doubt, all fear, all guile above—
My own true-hearted wife!

THE RUINED.

The room is dark, the lights grow pale;
Am I struck with deadly ail?
Money—honor—yes, I know—
There they go!

All upon a single card!
Oh! but it is very hard!
Life-long hopes at one fell blow—
There they go!

Oh! my love! my lips are wet
With her tender kisses yet;
None again shall she bestow—
There they go!

Boyhood's hopes of future days,
Place and honor, fame and praise,
Paths of joy and peace below—
There they go!

Come and take me when you will,
Let me hate me, curse or kill;
Thoughts I've none for friend or foe—
There they go!

Miscellaneous.

Post Office Money Order System.

The comity of nations happily permits one country to appropriate to itself the inventions and improvements which the ingenuity of another may have made. The American Fulton first made Steam Navigation a practical action instead of a fanciful theory and the English Stephenson did the rest by Railwayism; so with Morse, who set the Electric Telegraph to work; and with our sewing machines. Each country freely borrows from each other. Even now, England is about fashioning her railway cars after the American model has adopted our system of street nomenclature, (calling a line of streets by one name, instead of considering every block as a separate street) and has commenced numbering the houses with odd numbers on one side, and even on the other—instead of having Number 1 on the right facing Number 500 on the left. "Give and take" is a model motto for society in these and similar cases.

What is called the Penny Postage System which went into operation in England early in 1840, was adopted in the United States in March, 1845, and went into practice in the following July. It would be simply waste of words to declare how satisfactory the change has been. We are on the eve of another great postal benefit—this very day, the Money Order System will go into effect. Like the Penny Postage, it comes to us from England, and promises to be a decided benefit to the public. Let us briefly indicate what this system will effect. Let us suppose that Mr. John Smith, residing in St. Paul, Minnesota, should desire to remit the sum of nine dollars and twenty-five cents to his wife, then in Reading, Pa.; he must ask the Postmaster of St. Paul to give him a printed form of application, to be filled up with the fact that John Smith, at St. Paul, desires to send such an amount to Mary Smith, at Reading. (In each case the Christian names of both persons must be inserted.) and on paying in the sum of $9 35, he will receive a draft on the post office of Reading for $9 25, the balance of ten cents being the price or commission which the United States Post Office Department charges for sending any amount under twenty dollars. The money paid into the St Louis post office must be in coin, United States Treasury notes, or the notes of the National banks, and the money paid out will be in the same currency. Odd cents will not be received, we believe, in the small postal currency, which, in the present scarcity of metallic cents, is likely to be found inconvenient. The order to Mary Smith, Reading, will not contain the name of the sender, but, on the day it is issued, what is called a "Letter of Advice" will be despatched from the post office in St. Louis to that of Reading, which will state the name of the person who remits and the person who is to receive the money. John Smith sends the Money Order to Reading, and Mary Smith will take it to the post office there, where, after she states who sent it to her, which must correspond with the name in the Letter of Advice from St. Louis, and the Order is ascertained to be authentic and correct in form, date, signature, &c., the full amount of $9 25 is handed to the said Mrs. Mary Smith, and her part of the transaction is ended. What subsequently is done with, or on account of the money order thus paid, is matter of post office detail, which can have no interest for the public. If a money order be lost or destroyed before payment, a duplicate may be issued, on complying with certain conditions; if it be not paid within three months, it becomes invalid, but recovers vitality on payment of a second fee; or, if the person who remits desires to draw out the money before sending off the order, he can do it; also, if the recipient of the order cannot personally attend at the post office to endorse it, he may delegate another person to do so for him. There are several minor regulations with which a little experience in the working of the system will soon make the public familiar.

The rates of commission payable on obtaining money-orders are:

On orders not exceeding $10.....10 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20.....15 cents.
Over $20 and up to $30.....20 cents.

The rates in England are six cents for sums under $8, and twelve cents for sums under $25. There is no compensation, however, to postmasters in England for transacting the moneys order business; it goes into their general work, whereas, with us, except where the postmaster's annual salary exceeds $4,000, he is to be allowed one-third of the fees received for the issue of money orders, and one eighth of one per cent. upon the gross amount of orders paid. This allowance cannot be regarded as niggardly; indeed, its fault is on the other side.

An important question is, will the Money Order system pay? We believe that it will, after a time. The issuing of Money Orders has been part of the British post-office routine for nearly eighty years. Until 1840, however, it was a private undertaking in the hands of a few gentlemen respectively connected with London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Before they entered upon it, certain of the German States had used it in their postal department. In 1840, ceasing to be a private speculation, it was made a distinct branch of the Post Office in London. In 1848, over 4,000,000 Orders were issued for $40,000,000. In 1859, the amount remitted exceeded $75,250,000, and in 1862, (the latest period of any official statement accessible to us,) there were 7,589,455 money orders issued in Great Britain and Ireland for $93,080,740. After deducting all expenses, the profit on that year exceeded $150,000. From 1852 to 1862 the whole amount of money orders lost was only $1,335. Such a thing as the forgery of a money order is of rare occurrence in England, where it is held as felony, and severely, as well as surely punishable, to forge the signature, as a recipient, to any order. In England a single money order can be obtained for any sum not exceeding $50 Early, in 1862, the system being then not only self-supporting, but profitable, it was extended to Australia, and has since been extended to Queensland, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. *Here*, we have no doubt, it will be successful from the beginning, and speedily remunerative. It will be a subject to competition, of course, from the Express Companies, but as its application will almost exclusively be for small sums, the rivalry between the public institution and the private carriers will probably not be very great.—*Phil. Press.*

A WATCH WITH ONE WHEEL.—A watchmaker in San Francisco, named Otto Weiderow, has succeeding in producing a most ingenious piece of mechanism. He has invented and manufactured a watch that has only one wheel, a mainspring and a very little other machinery, is so arranged that the watch, when set going, winds itself up, and it will run two years.—It would run forever, if the material would hold out, but the ingenious inventor says it is necessary to take it apart once in about two years for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the worn parts. It is certainly a very ingenious, yet a very simple but successful piece of work. Mr. Weiderow is also the inventor of a new sort of clock, with engine movement, the pendulum of which is on top, and works like the walking beam of a steamboat. One of these ingenious and simple clocks, silver dial, gold plated and gold hands, has been manufactured for exhibition at the Mechanic's Fair, in that city.

☞ Old Father Bushnell, of Vermont, used to say that the best criticism he ever received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face, as he was preaching to a crowded house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out—"You said that afore."

Tact and Talent Compared.

Talent is something, but tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave, and respectable; tact is all and more too. It is not a seventh sense, but it is the life of all the five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging spirit, the keen smell, the lively touch, the interpreter of riddle—the surmounter of all difficulties—the remover of all obstacles. It is useful to society in all places, and at all times; is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world; it is useful in society, for it shows him his way through the world. Talent is power—tact is skill: talent is weight—tact is momentum; talent knows what to do; talent make a man respectable—tact will will render him respected; talent is wealth—tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of life, tact carries against talent ten to one. Take them to the theatre, and put them against each other on the stage, and talent shall procure you a tragedy that shall scarcely live long enough to be condemned, while tact keeps the house in a roar night after night, with successful farces. There is no want of dramatic talent, no want of dramatic tact, but they are seldom together, so we have successful pieces which are not respectable, and respectable pieces which are not successful. Take it to the bar, and let them shake their learned curls at each other in legal rivalry: talent sees its way clearly, but tact is first at its journey's end. Talent has many compliments from the bench, but tact touches fees from attorneys and client. Talent speaks learnedly and logically—tact triumphantly. Talent makes the world wonder that it gets on no faster, tact excites astonishment that it gets on so fast: and the secret is, that it has no weight to carry; it makes no false steps; it hits the right nail on the head—it looses no time—it takes all hints—and by keeping its eyes on the fane, it is ready to take advantage of every wind that blows. Take them into church. Talent always has something worth hearing, tact is always sure of an abundance of hearers. Talent may obtain a living, tact will make one. Talent gets a good name, tact a great one. Talent convinces, tact converts. Talent is an honor to the profession. Take them to the halls of legislation. Talent feels its weight, tact finds its way. Talent commands, tact is obeyed. Talent is honored, tact promoted. Place them in the senate. Talent has the ear of the house, tact the control of the government, but tact is fitted for it. It has a knack of slipping into place with a sweet silence and glibness of movement.

It seems to know everything without learning anything. It has served an invisible and extemporary apprenticeship. It wants no drilling; it never ranks in the awkward squad. It has no left hand, no deaf ear, no blind side. In puts on looks of wondrous wisdom it has no air of profundity; but plays with the details of place as dextrously as a well-taught hand flourishing over the keys of a piano-forte. It has the air of common place, and all the force of power of genius. It can change sides with *key, presto* movement; and be at all points of the compass while talent is ponderously and learnedly sifting a single point. Tact calculates clearly, reasons logically, makes but a case as clear as daylight, and utters its oracles with all the weight of justice and reason. Tact refuses without contradiction, puzzles the profound without profoundity, and without wit outwits the wise. Set on a race of popularity, pen in hand, and tact will distance talent by half the course. Talent brings to market that which is wished for. Talent instructs, tact enlightens. Talent leads, where no one follows, tact follows where the humor leads. Talent is pleased that it ought to have succeeded; tact is delighted that it has succeeded. Talent toils for a prosperity which will never repay it; tact throws away no pains, but catches the passion of the passing hour. Talent builds for eternity; tact on short lease, and gets good interest. Talent is certainly a very good thing to be proud of, a very glorious eminence to look down from; but tact is useful, portable, applicable, always alive, always alert, always marketable; it is the talent of talents, the availableness of resources, the applicability of power, the eye of discrimination, the right hand of intellect.—*Scargill.*

THE PRAYER.—A Presbyterian clergyman in northern New York had two smart boys, just old enough to have inquiring minds, but not to discern the reasons of things. They were taught to pray; and the efficiency and need of prayer were daily impressed upon them. Both boys had a patch of "cucket" or "pop" corn in the garden, and the growing blades were watched with intense interest, a small reward being held out to stimulate their industry. One day, the father, walking near the "patch," heard the voice of the youngest solemnly engaged in prayer, and, drawing near, listened to the following petition: "O Lord, make my corn grow big corn; but, make brother Sam's grow all little nubbins!"

☞ Robert Hall was once asked what he thought of an elegant sermon, which had created a great sensation. "Very fine, sir," he replied, "but a man can't eat flowers."

Cleanliness and Health.

The most startling results accrue among the lowest classes, especially, from a due attention to matters likely to affect health. It is apparent in the very low mortality rate of the pauper school at Hanwell. The late Mr. Aubin succeeded in reducing the rate to less than two per cent. not withstanding the scholars were taken from the very heart of London, many of them being half starved, stunted, scrofulous, and suffering from ringworm and ophthalmia. It cannot be too widely spread abroad, that the secret of this clever and philanthropical superintendent's success consisted in the practice and maintenance of extraordinary cleanliness. The eight or nine hundred children under his care were well washed all over in warm water twice a week, as well as down to their waist twice a day, and the younger children were washed after every meal. Directly a garment was soiled, it was changed, although, perhaps, it had only been worn a few minutes; and, in the regular way, every elder boy was allowed three clean shirts weekly. The sheets of every bed, too, were changed weekly, and frequently oftener when required.—The profusion of clean linen causes as many as fifteen thousand pieces to be washed weekly. But the system worked wonders. Instead of a hundred little graves being made in the graveyard yearly the sexton was not called upon to dig many more than a dozen. Far finer children in country work house furbish a death rate of twelve per cent. But this unpromising selection, with this management, yielded a smaller death-rate that the wealthiest communities in the land.

Thus it will be seen that the secret of preservation of health lies in one word—cleanliness. This quality long and worthily held next to godliness, must be applied in its widest sense, and be understood to mean cleanliness in our houses, or streets, and our towns as well as in our food, linen and persons. Air, earth, and water must be kept sweet and clean, and even our fires are not exempt from influence upon health, for we may burn substances that emit unwholesome odors. Sanitary reform, therefore resolves itself into an old story—The patriarch Jacob says the path of it when he commanded his household to "be clean and change their garments," and Moses only the priest should look upon it, and cause it to be thoroughly scraped and cleaned; and, should signs of uncleanliness again present themselves, it should be taken down—stones, timber and mortar, and these materials cast out of the city upon an unclean place; and in the minute directions be issued respecting repeated ablutions. It will not be of much use to tell the story, even with the Syrian associations, to grown-up people, they know it already; but habit is second nature, and it is difficult for them to change their ways. Those to whom sanitary reform must be preached, are school children. They should be taught, if we are dirty we shall become diseased; if we sin, we shall suffer as certainly as twice two are four, and twice four are eight. It is in the mind of little children that we sow this seed.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Economizing Coal.

The *Scientific American* gives the following useful hints upon this subject, which are confirmed by every one's experience who understands the philosophy of coal fires:

"A good bright fire can be steadily maintained with coal, with less trouble than any other kind of fuel, but not by raking, poking and piling in green fuel continually. After breakfast the fire should be cleared of ashes, if there are any, and fresh fuel put on to fill the grate moderately. Let the oven dampers be turned up, so as to heat it, and leave the small top door open, more or less, according to the intensity of the heat required. In this way air enters over the top of the fire, and maintains a far better combustion and consequently greater heat than when the draft dampers are thrown open.—A washing can be done or ironing accomplished with one third less coal than is generally thought necessary to use. So far as sifting ashes for the cinders they contain is concerned, it is hopeless to expect much change.—Hundreds of poor families in cities live off the waste of their improvident neighbors, and in this way there is something used which would otherwise be lost; but it seems to us that charity should be practiced in a different and more positive manner. If the proverb be true that charity begins at home, then we have a still stronger argument against the wasteful practice. Cinders will burn admirably in small cylinder stoves, and heat a nursery or a laundry as hot as it should be. Every shovel full saved is a shovel full of coal put in the cellar, and a hint to the wise is enough on this point."

JERROLD.—The first time Jerrold saw a celebrated song-writer, the latter said to him: "Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said Jerrold, "I've all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea!"

Historical Record.

The following is a list of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, as well as those who were candidate for each office, since the organization of the Government:

1789.—George Washington and John Adams, two terms, no opposition.

1797.—John Adams, opposed by Thomas Jefferson, who having the next highest electoral vote, became Vice President.

1801.—Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr; beating John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney.

1805.—Thomas Jefferson and Geo. Clinton; beating Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King.

1809.—James Madison and George Clinton; beating Charles C. Pinckney.

1813.—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry; beating De Witt Clinton.

1817.—James Monroe and Daniel D. Thomkins; beating John Quincy Adams.

1821.—James Monroe and Daniel D Tompkins, beating John Quincy Adams.

1825.—John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun; beating Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and Mr. Crawford—there being four candidates for President, and Albert Gallatin, for Vice President.

1829.—Andrew Jackson and John Calhoun; beating John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush.

1833.—Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren; beating Henry Clay, John Floyd, and William Wirt, for President; and Wm. Wilkins, John Sergeant and Henry Lee, for Vice President.

1837.—Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; beating William H. Harrison, Hugh L. White and Daniel Webster for President, and John Tyler for Vice President.

1841.—Wm. H Harrison and John Tyler beating Martin Van Buren and Littleton W. Tazewell. Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and John Tyler became President for the remainder of the term.

1845.—James K. Polk and George M. Dallas; beating Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

1849.—Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore; beating Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren for President, and William O. Butler and Charles F. Adams for Vice President. Taylor died July 9, 1849, and Fillmore became President.

1853.—Franklin Pierce and William R. King; beating Gen. Winfield Scott and W. A. Graham.

1857.—James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge; beating John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore for President, and William L. Dayton and A. J. Donelson for Vice President.

1861.—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin; beating John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge, for President; and Edward Everett, Hershall V. Johnson and Joseph Lane for Vice President.

1864.—Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson; beating General George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton for Vice President.

THE SHADOWS OF CHILDHOOD.—God bless the little children! We like their bright eyes their happy faces, their rosy dreams! Nothing seems to weigh down their buoyant spirits long. Misfortune may fall to their lot, but the shadows it cast upon their life path are fleeting as the clouds that come and go in an April sky. Their future may perchance appear dark to others, but to their fearless gaze it looms up beautiful as the walls of a fairy place. There is no tear which a mother's gentle hand cannot wipe away, no wound that a mother's kiss cannot heal, no anguish which the sweet murmuring of her soft, low voice cannot soothe. The warm, generous impulses of their nature have not been fettered and cramped by the cold formalities of the world; they have not yet learned to veil hollow heart with false smiles, or hide the basest purposes beneath honeyed words. Neither are they constantly on the alert to search out our faults and foibles with Argus eyes; on the contrary they exercise the blessed charity which thinks no evil.

SHODDY LEATHER.—We have seen within a few days some specimens of a fabric which we presume is no novelty to our friends in the shoe trade, but which was entirely new to us.—This fabric is a manufacture from refuse scraps of leather, which are reduced to a pulp by grinding and maceration, and reconverted into solid sides of leather by pressure. The article thus produced is used mainly, we understand, for inner soals, but to an unprofessional eye it seems as suitable for all purposes of leather as the original article.—*Salem (Mass.) Gazette*

A story that Gen. Hooker has been left immensely rich by the death of a Mexican wife, is thus disposed of by the San Francisco *Alta*:

"First, Gen. Hooker's wife was not rich when he married her, nor at any other time. Second, Gen. Hooker's wife was not a Mexican. Third, Gen. Hooker's wife is not dead. Fourth, Gen. Hooker never had a wife. Fifth, Gen. Hooker is not a Croesus, never was, and never will be."

☞ An Irish painter declared in an advertisement, that, among other portraits, he has a representation of Death, as large as life."

Intemperance and Crime.

Of 1707 persons arrested by the police in Albany during three months, 1300, or more than three-fourths, were of intemperate habits. Of 1125 convicts in the penitentiary of the same city, 1013 or 90 per cent. were notoriously intemperate. Of 158 convicts in the Connecticut State Prison, 134 or 85 per cent. were in the habit of using ardent spirits. An official visitation of the county jail, in New York, in 1856 showed that in forty seven of them three-fourths of the prisoners were by their own admission intemperate. In the judgment of the visitors, two-thirds of the remainder were really so, making eleven-twelfths of the whole. The conclusion from an examination of the Providence jail the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania and the Auburn Prison in New York, was that in each case more than three fourths of the inmates were intemperate.

In 1 850, one out of every fifteen drunkards in the State of New York was convicted of crime while only one out of every 661 sober men was guilty of a breach of the law. The 60,000 intemperate persons in the State committed more crimes, by above 200, than the 2,510,000 temperate persons.

In the ten counties of New York where crime most abounds, there is one grog shop for every 240 inhabitants, whereas, in the ten counties where the fewest crimes are committed, there is one for every 806.

The Washingtonian movement for the reform of drunkards began in 1842. For several years before that date the average number of convicts in the State Prison in Maine was 80; for several years after it was 60. The number of convicts, diminish one-fourth, while the population of that State increased one fourth. In Vermont the reduction was greater still. In the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania the average number of convicts for six years previous, was 387; for three years subsequent, 328, while the population increased nearly one-third.

Similar results have been observed in other countries. The closing of public houses on the Subbath in England in 1846 was followed by a reduction in the average arrests in Bristol, from 4,058 for the three years preceding, to 2,003 for the three years subsequent, and by a similar reduction in Manchester, from 5,600 to [illegible]

☞ A young Cambridge student once contended with Johnson, whom he met at Boswell's, that prosaic poetry and poetical prose must be equally good. "No, sir," said the doctor; "a man may like brandy in his tea, though not tea in his brandy." The student was asked afterwards what he thought of Dr. Johnson. "I think," said he, "that he is the great bear of conversation—his diction is all contradiction."

☞ The minds of scholars are libraries; those of antiquarians, lumber rooms; those of sportsmen, kennels; those of epicures, larders and cellars; and those of young damsels the playgrounds of bewhiskered cavaliers.

☞ "My brethren," said Swift, in a sermon, "there are three kinds of pride, namely: of birth, of riches, of intellect. I shall not speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

☞ There was an Indian Chief at Newport the past summer, who, seeing Auguste Belmont ride in a carriage with four horses, asked "if he had eaten so much dinner that it required four horses to carry him?"

A STICK IS A STICK.—"Do you see this stick, sir," said a very stupid acquaintance to Sydney Smith. "This stick has been all around the world, sir." "Indeed!" said the remorseless Sydney, "and yet it is only a stick."

☞ "Julius Cæsar Hannibal," giving an account of his voyage, says: "All de passengers was heavin', and if that wasn't enuff, de captain gave orders for de ship to heave to, and she hove."

☞ An Irishman who had been asked to furnish proof of his marriage, took of his hat and exhibited a scar on his head. "Here," said he, "is me marriage certificate. That's Judy's mark."

☞ Woman, as we learn from Genesis, is a bone; and that may be the reason why so many dogs are always fighting for her.

☞ What philosophers have advised about never opening our mouths unless we have something to say, is impracticable nonsense.

☞ When a man says, "I would not be egotistical," he might as well have added, "If I could help it."

☞ If you think that your opportunities are not good enough you had better improve them.

Agricultural.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

Killing Hogs.

Killing hogs is a business in which the whole community is interested, and perhaps a small proportion acquainted with. It is termed "butchering," and carred on in butchering style, while it is a business worthy of being conducted in a decent and scientific way. I do not propose going into a long programme of telling how to catch a hog, and how to hold him, &c, &c., but to throw out a few hints.

Do not suffer the hog to be run and worried by men, boys and dogs, getting his blood and flesh heated just before he is killed. I believe it is the cause of meat spoiling. Sometimes we drive a hog or two to a neighbor's so as to "kill together," as it is termed, making use of the same force same fire and other fixings; and we have known the hams and shoulders of hogs thus driven to come out a little *short* before the next summer was over.

Let the hog be killed with as little noise, and worriment, and excitement as possible. A *Jerseyman* has one man to get into the pen, select the first victim, and shoots him, or with a broad-faced hammer (like a shoemaker's hammer,) knocks down the hog, when other men come immediately and stick, others drag out, and go to scalding, and so on, with a large number of hogs.

"Scalding machines have become very common, and are a good institution; but every body has not got one, and still use tubs. I like the tub, and want nothing better for ordinary times; but I want a rope and tackle, and one or two hands to help work the hog. I would not allow a hog put into hot water while there is a sign of life in him; *but when dead*, make an opening to the gambrail strings, and hook in, and hoist the hog, and dip him head and shoulders into the scald; do not let him remain more than a second or two, lest his hair 'sets;' hoist him and air him, and if needful dip him in again and again till done; then hook into the *lower jaws* and scald the hinder parts. I like slow scalds the best, as less likely to "set the hair." While the hind parts are getting scalded the face may be clean[illegible]. Too little attention is generally given to *cleaning* the head, as [illegible] hung and washed [illegible] taken off, and set upon a [illegible] or block, and regularly shaved and cleaned.

And now, while speaking of the head, I want to say how I cut up a head. I lay it on its side and take off the jowl (or lower jaw). I then saw down across the face just *above* the eyes, but careful to run into the eye-sockets, and on trough, leaving the eyeballs with the snout end, so that there is no further trouble with scooping the eyes out of the face-piece; then without further separating of the parts, starting between the ears, saw up and downwise, not caring to extend further down towards the snout than to the saw-mark *across* the face, but clean through at the other end. Now, having done with the ears for handles I cut them off, then take out the brains for pickling—skin the snout, and take of the flesh for scrapple, and throw the nazal organ away. The faces are to be corned. I use a saw but never an axe in cutting up a hog, consequently the meat is clear of splinters, and chips of bones. In "chining" a hog to cool I saw down the ribs instead of hacking them with a hatchet. A small-sized hog-hook *flattened* answers very well for taking off the hoofs and toe nails of a porker; or, you may use a pair of pinchers. BURCHER

Bucks County, Oct. 1864.

DON'T STINT THE COLTS.—Dr. Dadd says: At no time in the life of colts, do English farmers pay so much attention to these animals, or feed them better than during their first winter; and these men contend that, if you inform them how a colt is fed and cared for the first year, they will predict what kind of a horse he will make.

Just so soon as a colt is weaned, he should have a few handfuls of good oats, bruised, per day, a few pounds of cut straw, and a few pounds of hay cut. All else that he procures in the pasture will fill up the gap in his stomach (which occurs between meals) and he will not over distend that organ nor his intestines, simply because the wants of nature have to a great extent been satisfied, or rather provided for, by feeding the article just alluded to. Some persons may object to feeding colts in a generous manner, on account of the expense; but if good fodder makes strong, vigorous, and healthy colts, and such colts make valuable horses, then I think such investment must pay well. Finally, the principal effect produced on the growing animal by an insufficient nutrition, is, to hinder. It is best developements. Therefore I say *don't stint the colts.*

☞ Mr. Wm. Stockholm, of Franklin township, Susquehanna county, has this fall killed a hog, two years old last may, the dressed weight of which was 512 pounds. Baldwin & Allen, of Montrose, purchased the porker at 14½ cents a pound—or $75 66