

Blind.

He knew the summer comes, for now
the pleasant south-wind sends his bair;
But when the winter comes, the day long,
To him the violet color shuns.
To him the breaths of budding rose;
And bind of the Magnolia's bloom
To him forever in the gloom.

But not for him the sunny moon
Hannah has given him while she lives;
But not for him the splendid day
Dazzles the sun on its way;
And not for him the awful night
Wings upward her eternal flight.

When far away these shadows ewe,
While God's bright light is to and fro
Shake softly all their gold and snow,
And first he satisfies his sight
At the great fountain of the light,
And sees it glory and gloom.

The rainbow round the throne.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

COFFEE STAINS.—Pour them a small stream of boiling water before putting the article in the wash.

FOOD FOR MILK COWS.—In Holland, which is famous for its butter, rye is the common food for milk cows. Dairy cows fed daily on five pounds of rye meal, and a sufficiency of good cut straw have been tested to yield large quantities of good milk. In our best farms and grazing districts a patch of rye is considered one of the most valuable crops of the place.

CABBAGE FLY.—The *Hortus Medicus* recommends the following treatment for the cabbage fly: Take the water in which salt fish have been soaked over night, and with a brush or broom sprinkle plentifully over the plants. The old onion application, if it is "well enough," will clear out the fly entirely, so that not a corporal's guard of them will be left, and the salt will be stimulating to the plants.

WATER IN YOUR HOUSES.—During this excessive warm weather, horses, especially those at work, should not be allowed to drink too much water at one time, but should be given a little every hour. A wet sponge or a handful of grass or green leaves tied to the bridle or headstall between the ears to protect his bridle from the heat of the sun, will enable the animal to do more work with less discomfort than it were possible to do without it. Be kind to your horses and cattle, for through them you have profit, prosperity, and happiness.

If one pot of jam is allowed to cool before it is tied down, little gels will fall upon the jam, and they will retain their vitality, because they fall upon the seeds; they will be skin in the jar, and when the jam is full to work decomposing the fruit. If another pot, perfectly similar, be filled with boiling hot mixture and immediately covered over, though some of the outside air must be shut in, any gelatin which falls will be easily destroyed, so that no decomposition can take place.

PASSING MILK AND CREAM.—Both el's method of passing cream and milk is as follows: "First the milk is qualified, then it is charged with carbonic acid by means of a force-pump and afterward drawn off into strong and metal barrels. By this means a valve-spoon attached to a pipe leading to a barrel can be managed. The milk may be washed, etc. The milk may be placed in the barrels first, and the gas forced in afterward, and this doubtless is the most convenient plan to be adopted when milk is to be sent under pressure." Another method, recommended, is to sweeten the milk by adding clarified sugar at the rate of 4 ounces to the gallon of milk. Then to curdle the mass by means of rennet and separate the solid from the liquid.

They are every day to be seen in the residue mixed by the heat of heat and a little bicarbonate of soda, (1 part to 20 parts residue,) with the curd previously washed and pressed. When the amalgam is perfect, sufficient tannin is added to promote the solidification of the mass.

How to Sauté.—We are often asked,

for a prescription for pretermature, wakeful persons. The "high-pressure" principle on which many of our business men work their brains and absorb their bodies, begets an irritable condition, nervousness and quivering fits, freshening sleep. Such persons will often go to bed weary and exhausted, but cannot sleep, or sleep dreamily and fitfully, or lie awake for hours, unable to sleep; many experiments have been made to induce sleep with many remedies, and have read many recipes which prove better in theory than in practice. The very best method we have yet discovered is that of counting. Breath deeply and slowly (without any straining effort) and count, etc., etc., etc., count two, three, etc., etc., to ten, to twenty. Some persons will be soothed before they can count fifty in this manner. Others will count ten, twenty or thirty, and then forget themselves and cease counting. In such cases always commence again at the beginning, and reporting no other occupation, 44743; clerks, etc., 5,672; employees, do, 14,407.

PREPARED TO PLAY.—Oliver Wendell Holmes says this is the way women prepare to play on the piano: "It was the bacon fat which was the secret of the success; but in our judgement there is no such a thing as a well-boiled bacon fat. It is always boiling until you are ready to dash up your dinner. You may ascertain if it is sufficiently done by the readiness with which the bone on the under side may be removed. If it remains easily, the ham is done. You may taste the skin, or the skin or not, as you choose. Some epicures think a ham ruined if either skin or meat cut perfectly cold, esteeming it as desirable to retain all the juices. If this is the case, the secret of serving up ham is to take off the skin after thoroughly boiling, to grate broad, crumble thickly over the top, and brush the whole over with the yolk of eggs. Now put in an oven and brown nicely. But during the process of boiling, when it is forced to boil to no more water, be sure that it is boiling, for cold water will invariably render the meat tough."

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A wonderful escape is reported in South Staffordshire. A miner was shut up in a pit, which had been flooded with water and coal, and soon after the pit was quite flooded with water. It was thought that even if the poor fellow had escaped suffocation from the coal, his death by drowning was inevitable. Yet, after many hours of suspense, the man was taken out alive and safe. He was very strong enough to walk home to his wife and children, which he insisted on being allowed to do. To those supposed to be dead, his appearance seemed really that of one who had risen from the dead. The joy of his escape may be readily understood, since no case of deliverance under like circumstances, was ever before known at Bilston.

"HARDY" AT WEST POINT.—Is con-

sideration with a friend, the U. S. Secre-

tary of War his intention to

put a stop to the practice of having

one man to teach another, as he did,

when he was a boy. He has issued an

order suspending Cadet Scott, a mem-

ber of the Third Class at the Military Acad-

emy, for one year, for the offence of

"hazing" one of the "Rebels," and the

lesson will probably prove salutary.

The Nation's Workmen.

The "Table of Occupation," which has just been completed at the census office, Washington, shows the number of persons engaged in various occupations on the 1st of June, 1870, as follows: 548,088 were males and 191,118 females from ten to twenty years of age; 4,486,309 were males and 1,504,959 females from sixteen to fifty-nine years; 635,041 males and 50,385 females sixty years and upward. Of the 5,000,000 persons in the United States 2,629,502 in Germany, 949,124 in Ireland, 301,779 in England and Wales, 71,933 in Scotland, 109,681 in Sweden, 109,707 in Norway, and 58,197 in France, 189,807 in British America, etc.

Of the total number 2,921,471 were engaged in agriculture, 2,717,421 in manufacture, mechanical and mining pursuits; 1,191,228 in trade and transportation, and 2,684,793 were rendering personal and professional services.

Of the total number returned, 224,531 were engaged in agriculture, 112,297 rendering personal or professional services, 96,452 of the latter being classed as laborers, and 42,865 as mechanics.

Of the total returned, 138,425 were engaged in agriculture, 26,642 in manufacture, etc., 119,91 in trade and transportation, 425,617 rendering personal and professional services, of whom 229,199 were classed as laborers, and 145,956 as mechanics.

Of the Scotch population, 17,850 were engaged in agriculture, 32,960 in manufacture, etc., 8440 in trade, 12,683 in personal and professional services.

Of the English and Welsh returned, 17,362 were engaged in agriculture, 142,631 in manufacture, etc., 32,086 in trade and transportation, 45,889 in personal and professional services.

Of the natives of British America returned, 2,282 were engaged in agriculture, 1,191,91 in trade and transportation, and 1,486,000 in personal and professional services.

Of the Swedes and Danes and Norwegians returned, 50,489 were engaged in agriculture, 21,282 in manufacture, 9,584 in trade and transportation, 19,486 in personal and professional services, of whom 17,071 were classed as laborers, and 14,956 as mechanics.

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