

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Farmer's Wife. Up in the morning at the dawn of day. Then hardly time to her Maker to pray. Milking her cows with a "Co, boss, oo," Under her foot no grass can grow. Busy, so busy, and this her song— "The summer is short, and the winter long." Old in her youth, often weary of life, Bless her! God bless her! the farmer's wife. Chickens to feed, such a hungry crowd, Calves to be tended of which she is proud. Bread of the lightest and sweetest to bake, Butter the golden, and fragrant to make. Honey, like amber, to strain and to clear, Fruit to preserve in its season each year, Cheese to press, and to turn each day, Bless her! God bless her! we sigh, as we say. Washing and ironing to do each week, Hundreds of things that a pen cannot speak. Cook and confectioner, seamstress is she, Parmaid and teacher to be, Nurse, and physician, and preacher at home, City of refuge when erring ones roam. "She hath done what she could," short her life's little day. Bless her! God bless her! my friends let us pray. —Anne L. Jack.

Farm Notes. Eighteen cubic feet of gravel or earth here digging, make twenty-seven cubic feet when dug. Salt, soot and lime, mixed with the manure, make a good fertilizer for celery. Some milkmen use strainer pails and also a cloth stretched over the can, thus straining the milk twice. This double straining of milk is to be recommended. Cleanliness costs but little trouble, and will add greatly to the value of your products. Whether you sell your milk by the can or manufacture it into butter or cheese. Do not allow ashes of any kind to be wasted. It will pay to haul leached ashes several miles, when one has his own team and a laborer at fair wages. Bush ashes, when spread around berry bushes of any sort, around grape-vines, will materially in producing large and fair fruit. Feed your land before it gets poor. Give it all the manure you can make and haul, and it will enrich you. Starve it by taking off crops continually and returning nothing and it will bankrupt you. Feed the land liberally and it will feed and clothe you. A New York correspondent of the Elm Farm Club says he raises one hundred bushels of turnip per acre, in the hill with corn. He does it by manuring the corn in the hill. When half the load of manure is on the wagon he scatters two tablespoonfuls of turnip seed over it, and about the same quantity when the load is full. The best preventive for worms in celery is to mix plenty of salt, soot and lime with the manure which is employed in trenches. This should be added to the manure some weeks before it is used, during which time it should be turned over and then. The mixture above named also benefits the growth of the celery, which will lift clean and spotless compared with that grown in the ordinary way.

Head Hints. An ounce of cream-of-tartar in a pint of water drunk at intervals is said to be a certain cure for small-pox. Vigorous motion of the jaws as if masticating will stop bleeding at the nose. Tincture of benzoin is highly lauded as a simple and most effective dressing for fresh wounds. Its application is much more healing to a recent wound than either water dressings or any form of fat. A thick cream of common whitening and water is excellent for burns or scalds.

To Cure a Felon.—Prof. Hunter, of Berlin, cures bone felon, whitlow, by first probing the swelling of the finger, making a small incision where the pain appears greatest. The pain of the operation may be lessened by the local application of ether or inhalation of chloroform. The after treatment is usually similar to that of a carbuncle, to be covered with lint and washed with bathed morning and evening in tepid water. In a few days it is perfectly healed.

Remedy for Earache.—The Journal of Health gives the following: There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject so hard to bear and difficult to cure as the earache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip in sweet oil and insert into the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

Remedies for Insects. David Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia, give detailed accounts of remedies for some of the insects which prove troublesome or destructive in gardens, and more particularly to cabbages, the substance of which we condense: (1) The greenish-black jumping beetle, which is a pest on cabbages, and which is kept in check by dusting with sulphur and plaster, or by applying slightly a solution of white oil soap or tobacco water. Sowings of cabbages should be secured a crop, or by selecting different localities. (2) The insect which causes the club foot in cabbage may be repelled by lime and wood ashes, but to change to fresh land is better. (3) Wire worms, cut worms and grub worms may be killed by the slow process of digging around the injured plant for them; but the best way is to give clean land, well cultivated and enriched, with frequent waterings to stimulate growth, which will tend to ensure against these underground enemies. (4) The green worms are best cleared from cabbages by hand-picking. (5) Plant lice are driven off by white oil soap, sulphur, plaster, tobacco water, etc., if applied early, so as not to injure the taste of the cabbages. As a rule for guarding against insects generally, make the ground rich, keep it clean and mellow, cultivate often, and water freely.

Lightning travels nearly a million times faster than thunder. The speed of lightning is so great that it would go 480 times round the earth in a minute, whereas the sound of thunder would go scarcely thirteen miles in the same space of time. Thunder will take a second to travel 380 yards, hence a popular method of approximating the distance of a thunder cloud is as follows: Immediately you see the lightning flash put your hand upon your pulse and count how many times it beats before you hear the thunder; if it beats six pulsations the storm is one mile off, if twelve pulsations it is two miles off, and so on. In the case of elderly people five pulsations would measure nearly the same period of time as six in the case of young persons.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Two Banished Wives. The King of Monaco was dressing himself, with the help of his chamberlain, one morning, when to his dismay he found that there was a hole in his stocking. "Dear me!" said the king, "look here! I really must get a wife." "Just what I should have said," returned the chamberlain, "only I knew your majesty was going to make the same remark." "Good," said the king, "but do you think I could easily find a wife to suit me? You know I am very difficult to please. My queen must be clever and beautiful, and besides which she must be able to make gingerbread-nuts, for you know how fond I am of them; and there is not a person in my kingdom who knows how to make them properly—neither too hard nor too soft." The chamberlain was astonished to hear this, and felt rather inclined to laugh, but he answered very properly, "A great king like your majesty must surely be able to find a princess who knows how to make gingerbread-nuts." That very day the king and his minister set off to look for a wife for the king, paying visits to all the neighbors who had princesses to dispose of. They could only hear of three at all likely to suit, and of these three not one could make gingerbread-nuts. The first princess they heard of could make delicious almond-cakes, if they would do. But the king said, "No—no—nothing but gingerbread-nuts will do." The second princess turned away very angrily when she was asked the question. But the third, quite the cleverest and prettiest of the three, before the king had time to speak, put a question of her own. "Could the king," she asked, "play on the harp? If not, she was sorry, really sorry, as she liked the look of him, she could not be his wife. She had resolved never to marry any man who could not play the harp." So the king had to come home without a queen; but as the holes in his stockings grew larger, he felt that he really must make another effort to find a wife. "Go to the first princess and ask her how to make gingerbread-nuts," he said to the king. "I suppose, and I am contented with almond-cakes." The chamberlain went, and came back with the news that this princess had just married somebody else. Then the king sent him to the second princess; she had unfortunately just died. And so there was only the harp princess left. In despair, he sent to her; and, to his great joy, she consented to do without the harp, and to be his wife. So they were married with very great rejoicings, and lived in the greatest happiness for the remainder of their lives. He had forgotten all about the gingerbread-nuts, and the queen all about the harp. One morning, however, the king got out of bed with his left foot first, which made everything go wrong all through the day; and so the king and queen had quarrelled, and that it was about they really did not know; but they were both snappish and cross, and determined to have the last word. "You'd better hold your tongue, and not keep on finding fault with every thing and every body," said the queen at last. "Why, you can't even play the harp!" "At any rate," returned the king, "you can't make gingerbread-nuts." For the first time the queen had nothing to say. And, indeed, the moment the word harp had passed her lips she was sorry she had said it, and she ran away to her dressing apartment, and, throwing herself on the cushions of her sofa, had a good cry. The king, on the other hand, paced up and down the room, rubbing his hands in great glee. "What a good thing for me my wife can't make gingerbread-nuts, to answer that she had not a word to say to me about the harp," he said. Presently, however, he looked at the portrait of the queen, which was hanging on the wall. "My poor little wife! I dare say, after all, she is sorry to have teased me," he said. "I think I'll go and see what she is about. Perhaps she may be crying her pretty eyes out." As it happened, the king and queen each thinking of the other, ran out each other's arms in the great corridor, on which their rooms opened; and there they kissed, and made up their quarrel, and vowed never to have another.

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A Gigantic Japanese Statue.

The Philadelphia Press says: If there were nothing else to mark the skill, genius and artistic workmanship of the Japanese, the great bronze statue of Dia Bootz would be sufficient to make their fame imperishable. Dia Bootz would be worthy of a place among the wonders of the world, equally so with the Colossus of Rhodes, Cleopatra's Needles or the Sphinx of Egypt. This sacred image is not only built of bronze, but the joints were so exact in their fit that they were barely perceptible to the closest observer. Its base rested on a dais of masonry about five feet in height. The elevation of the body was five feet, of the head and neck eight feet, of the arms and hands four feet, of the feet two feet; from knee to knee, seated cross-legged, thirty-six feet, and the circumference of the body was ninety-eight feet. The following were the minor dimensions: Face, eight and a half feet long; circular spot on forehead, one and a half feet in diameter; eyes four feet long; eyebrows, four feet two and a half inches; ear, six feet seven inches; nose three feet six inches vertical and two feet four inches horizontal measurement; mouth, four feet three and a half inches; shaved portion of head two feet, called *hik*, two feet four inches in circumference. The spirally curled locks of hair on the head were nine and a half inches wide and 880 in number. Each thumb measured three feet in circumference. These figures will convey some idea of the dimensions, if not the magnificence, of this superb work of art. The interior of the statue formed a beautiful temple, in which gilt images of Buddha and saints, with crozier and glories and other appropriate objects of worship or reverence. In front and at the foot of the statue was an altar, on which were placed, in urns, to receive the votive offerings of visitors attracted thither by sentiments of religious fervor or curiosity. Near by was the residence of the priestly custodians of the sacred place. Here also were pictures of the prophet, and refreshing stations of tea were purchasable at low rates. The scenic effect of the immediate surroundings of the place were in keeping with the statue. The background consisted of a mass of green and towering trees, the broad way leading up was raised at regular intervals by small steps, and on either side, growing in all the luxuriant part of the country, were azaleas and flowering plants. The magnificent statue itself out of this scene of beauty rose in all its magnitude and symmetry of proportions. Before it at a short distance could be seen the rolling indigo-blue waves of the ocean. The ancient magnificence of Kanakura was attested by the numerous ruins which strew the plains. Here are hundreds of temples and shrines; the Hachiman-ji (temple of Hachiman) a deified hero of the bushi (military) class; several *tori* (stone portals), supposed to have been the remains of some sacred relic; the *temple of the two bridges*; Nirvomy (gate of the two kings); a willow (shirou), in which was a large bronze bell, made to resound on religious occasions by striking with a piece of timber swung on ropes. In this temple, said to have been the oldest in the empire, was the famous stone recorded by the feminine part of the mikado's subjects for the property of curing barrenness. In the rear, reached by a long flight of steps, was a small temple, in which the renowned Taikoso, the first of the Shoguns, worshipped the divinities of his country.

Words of Wisdom. It is bad to lean against a falling wall. Attention to little things is the economy of virtue. Slight small injuries, and they will become none at all. A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little. Love's words are written on rose leaves, but with tears. That of which proud people are often trifled is their pride. Judge not from appearance lest you might err in your judgment. Kindness is a golden chain by which society is bound together. Great things are not accomplished by dream, but by years of patient study. Hope is a leaf-joy, which may be beaten out to a great extent, like gold. He is rich who saves a penny a year; and he is poor who runs behind a penny a year. It is very foolish for people to put themselves to the trouble of being ill-natured. People look at your six means on the week to see what you mean on the seventh. There is nothing evil but what is within us; the rest is either natural or accidental. Disdain not your inferior, though poor, since he may be much your superior in wisdom. We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future. The Last Chinese Porcelain. Edward King writes in the Boston Journal: Three centuries sufficed to complete the ruin of Chinese porcelain making. The workmen were apparently paralyzed. Their arms lost their cunning; their eyes were dimmed; their feet sad at times. This god was a poor workman in dim ages past, but a workman of signal talent, and every year he brought forth some beautiful work which won him renown. But just as he was at the height of his glory he became so enervated or so filled with despair, because an experiment which he was making in the burning of two vases seemed certain to fail, that he threw himself headlong into his own furnace, and he and his talent were speedily lost to the world. His friend, however, brought the story to the ears of the emperor, and as he could not find the body, he was grieved, but at the same time, having an eye to business, told the friends to rake out the furnace and see if the unhappy artist's experiment had really been unsuccessful. Lo and behold! when this was done there appeared two vases of such lustrous beauty that all concluded that success had crowned the workman's efforts, and the sorrowing emperor canonized the dead man, and built him a noble temple.

The singing swan is a native of the far, far North, where it is called the "Whistling Swan." Its notes are melodious, and as white flocks of them sing while in flight, their high, wild, viol-like music is often heard at great distances. It visits England and the Scottish Islands during the cold winter months, where it is shot and marketed as game. These song swans are also called "Hooplers," from the resemblance of their note to the cry of "Hoop hoop!"

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