

HAUNTED.
A sweet face follows me where'er I go,
And will not be put by—
A face with heavenly beauty so glow,
I cannot wonder why—
Not I, my heart, not I!

It makes for me the heaviest burden light,
When griefs beset my breast,
It comes to me and will not take its flight,
But soothes me into rest,
This vision bright and blest,
It goes with me through all the thorny ways
Wherein my footsteps tread,
It brings me sunlight in the darkest days,
And will unto the end,
Be an all-helpful friend.

It haunts me in the city's careless crowd,
With peace its eyes are rife;
It calls to me above the tumult loud,
Above the petty strife,
Of this poor little life.

It waits behind me by night and day,
It waits behind me,
But wedded is my soul to the full day,
And I am woe and woe—
A bruised red tortoise.

Use of Railroad Accidents.
The assertion has a strange, at first, indeed, almost a harsh and brutal sound, and yet it is unquestionably true, that so far as the general welfare, and common good of mankind is concerned, few lives are so profitably expended as those of the unfortunate victims of railroad accidents. This, it is true, may not be so easily saying much; for it is a well-known fact that there are few things of which either nature or man is, as a rule, more lavish than human life; and providently always the methods of its expenditure are, as a rule, so wasteful and unprofitable as to be almost a scandal to the sight and nerves. As a necessary consequence of this wastefulness, it follows that the lives of those who die from the extinguishment of the individual life, are, as a rule, pitifully small. Any person curious to satisfy himself as to the truth of either of these propositions, need only go to the station, and by visiting those frequent haunts in which poverty and typhoid lurk in company; or yet more easily by a careful study of the weekly papers, the mortality as they are issued by the authorities of any great city. Indeed, compared with the massive battalions daily sacrificed in the perpetration of a human life, the lives of those who die from the extinguishment of the individual life, are, as a rule, pitifully small. Any person curious to satisfy himself as to the truth of either of these propositions, need only go to the station, and by visiting those frequent haunts in which poverty and typhoid lurk in company; or yet more easily by a careful study of the weekly papers, the mortality as they are issued by the authorities of any great city.

Importation of Insects.
New Zealand has appealed to England for an importation of bumble-bees. It is a well-known fact that the country fails to produce seed, because there are no insects native to the island that act as fertilizers in carrying the pollen from flower to flower. The honey in the nectary of the red clover cannot be reached by the proboscis of many insects, but the bumble-bee is able to slip down and drink the lowest drops of nectar, and thus the seed is fertilized. This is a fact which is well known to the agriculturists of New Zealand, and it is a matter of course that they are anxious to import the insect. The study of the habits of the bumble-bee, and the reasons why it is so successful in its work, are of great interest to the agriculturist, and it is a matter of course that they are anxious to import the insect.

Superstitions Women.
Mrs. Livermore, in her lecture, says that woman for ages past has only been called to suffer, and has never been called to come up and prove what she was able to do. Up to the 18th century, and even in the 19th century, she has been called by what was called "superstitions." The records of defaulting, embezzling, and dishonest failures are opening for her for joint execution with the young men, and institutions devoted to her sole use. She is finding her way into many kind of employment. The generally accepted theory of woman's life was that God has made her because man needed her, and it was this feeling that made her a creature out. She would not deprecate marriage, but she did not want girls to think that wifehood and motherhood were their only outlet in life. The only train women for domestic could be a great mistake, for such training would not result in producing good domestics. As a rule, 160 boys were born to every 100 girls, and when the sexes arrive at a marriageable age the proportion is reversed, and the difference largely increased. War and dissipation cut off the men, and now there are more than 35,000 million men have perished on the battle field. In 1867 the marriages in the United States were but 75 out of each 100 marriageable women, and the disparity is now even greater. In Massachusetts to-day there are 70,000 marriageable women who remain single. The bugbear of being an "old maid" or "spinster" is a present system of educating girls led many of them to accept offers of marriage which they ought to reject. In olden times the "superstitions" were content because they knew no better, but this was not their feeling now. The tendency of the time is more and more toward single women, and they can be happy and contented without marriage. The day which sees women as careful to choose virtuous husbands as men have been in the past is a thing of the past. The greatest social revolution of the age. In regard to the question what to do with the superfluous women, she said that in many of the Western States the men generally despise the women in their numbers, and judicious immigration might be advisable, but to cease demanding that woman should only be trained for marriage was the only proper proceeding.

The Imperial Violet.
It was on leaving France for Elba that he said, "I shall return with the violet," and this little sentence was a mere *ex professo* prophecy. It would seem sufficient for his friends and sympathizers. Violet ribbons and violet dresses were worn publicly by the Bonapartists as a protest against the restoration. A favorite picture of Napoleon himself was spoken of and toasted as *Capota* or *Papa in Violet*. "A violet is a violet" was the question which a stranger might ask, and the answer, "A violet is a violet," was the answer. A simple reply in the affirmative indicated that the responder was ignorant of the schemes for the restoration, while the answer, "A violet is a violet," was the answer. A simple reply in the affirmative indicated that the responder was ignorant of the schemes for the restoration, while the answer, "A violet is a violet," was the answer.

The Wolf of the Waters.
The rapid growth and extraordinary voracity of the pickerel are well shown by Dr. Sturtevant in the report of the Massachusetts Inland Fisheries Commission. The doctor investigated their power of eating in the following manner: He put two young pickerel, five inches long, in a trough with a great quantity of little minnows, about 100 in all. In two hours the pickerel had increased in favor when Napoleon had escaped from Elba, entered the Tulleries on the 20th of March, 1815, when the volcano of his destiny was again and again on all sides by his rejoicing friends. Naturally enough the violet therefore continued the Napo-

AGRICULTURE.
STRAWBERRIES IN WINTER.—A correspondent of the *Phosphorus* desires to know the best mode of protecting strawberries in winter. The climate like ours, where the soil is not always covered with snow in winter, some protection is requisite. If we force them under glass, the fruit will be from December to April we could get on well without any protection. It may not be the actual severity of the cold that destroys the vines, so much as the frequent and repeated freezing and thawing to which they are liable, if not covered up. It matters little in our observation and experience, what the material that is used as a covering provided it is non-conducting. Straw manure or old hay would be as good as anything, provided we could be sure that they would not fill the ground with the seeds that will spring up into vile weeds. Perhaps salt hay or common meadow or swale hay might be free from this objection, and they may be used to advantage. But we prefer the use of leaves from the forest, and pine needles that can be easily gathered in sufficient quantities, or even pine boughs, if the use of the forest leaves is not objectionable, and we notice the market gardeners, who use straw, use hay, which they rake off towards spring, and pile up for use again in the fall. Of leaves, pine needles, as they are called, are better than straw, and better without blowing off. Two or three inches is covering enough, especially if they are held down by a few pine boughs. Cover the beds for the ground freezes very hard, and before the first heavy fall of snow. Leaves settle down among the plants, and may then be left. Some gardeners use a foot deep or more with oak, maple or other similar leaves, and throw over them a few boards to hold them in place. —*Massachusetts Phosphorus.*

SAVING SEED CORN.—One of the great difficulties experienced in the cultivation of corn is the failure to get a good stand. In nine cases out of ten this is due to injury to the seed while in the husk; for corn thoroughly ripe and dry at the time cold weather sets in will remain intact and germinate promptly at planting as the ordinary grain. Our plan, says the *Western Farm Journal*, has been in the field thoroughly ripe, when husked, to have a man in the wagon who will throw out such ears as appear all right. These should be thrown into narrow cribs, well protected from the weather, and in an airy situation, with the husks and all, to be covered with a tarpaulin, and as soon as convenient the corn should be sorted, saving only such as is perfect in every respect, and put where it will become thoroughly dry before hard weather comes.

WOOD-PALP FOR PAPER-MAKING.—The *Revue de Chimie* describes the process of preparing a pulp from wood. The soft deal or pine is sawn up into pieces six to twelve inches long and half an inch thick. The pieces are then cut into the same size, but the smaller they are, the more rapid, of course, is the operation. The pieces of wood are then placed in a boiler, and water is turned upon it, horizontal axis during the maceration. In another boiler, close at hand, is prepared a solution of caustic soda, of about the strength of twenty degrees Baume, and this solution is introduced through a tube into the first boiler, and the soda forced into the pores of the wood by means of a pump. A pressure of some fifty pounds is maintained, and the wood is then removed from the boiler, and the water run off perfectly limp; and half the stuff is then added to the boiler, and the whole before or after the operation of bleaching, according to the quality or color of the paper which is to be made from it.

How to BURY ROOTS.—Says a contemporary: There is one way of burying roots so that the frost will not get at them, and that is the placing of layers of straw between the layers of earth with which they are covered. It is necessary to be more careful with potatoes than with other roots, as they will not stand the slightest frost without being injured. Potatoes should be laid in compact heaps and covered with straw. Over the straw put about eight inches of earth. Frost will go through almost any thickness of earth, but it will not get so far below the straw. The earth should be not packed any harder than will suffice to keep it in place. By using straw and earth combined, time is saved in uncovering when the frost is wanted to be got at. If the snow is blown from the heaps during the winter and the cold is very intense, it will be well to cover them with a coating of coarse manure.

FARMERS AND RHEUMATISM.—Why are farmers so liable to rheumatism? Answer.—Because they wear wet clothing, heat and suddenly chill the body, over-exert after hard work, and because they do not keep the skin in a vigorous, clean, healthy condition. If a farmer would avoid suddenly cooling the body after great exertion, if he would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if he would not over-exert when in an exhausted condition and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have less rheumatism. The same rules apply to other than farmers. The Turkish bath is the best remedy for rheumatism. —*Science of Health.*

RULES FOR GRADING OATS.—The directors of the Detroit Board of Trade have adopted the following new rules for grading oats:
1. White oats, which include all white oats, whether State or Western, that come up to the standard of merchantable oats.
2. Mixed oats without regard to State.
3. Mixed oats which include all good clean oats below the standard of white and mixed.
4. Rejected, to which class are consigned all mixed oats, or those not properly screened.
Storers from the kitchen can be run up on a heap of dirt, which may occasionally shoveled over and changed after it has absorbed a good deal of filth. It is then well removing water, and it is better than to let them run under ground into a pit, where the odors generally find some way of escape, often into the kitchen, on account of some defect or stoppage in the drain pipe.

THE WOMAN LIVES.—The woman lives in Massachusetts that died of a lightning-bolt, was carried over a lighter breeze than the ordinary style of wind-mill, and to be well suited to a variety of industrial uses.

MODERN SUSPENSION BRIDGES.—At Kiev, one of the most ancient towns in Europe, is situated a bridge for carriages, the recognized capital of the whole empire, is one of the most graceful and solid bridges ever erected. The bridge is 220 feet long, and is supported from catenary chains of great strength which hang between the piers, of which latter there are five. Although the dimensions of the spans have been far exceeded in many bridges in the country, it will be admitted that the architect of the Kiev bridge has exceedingly difficult to treat with any artistic effect, a picturesque and imposing suspension bridge. Although we are accustomed to consider the suspension bridge as one of the triumphs of modern engineering skill, it is really one of the oldest forms of bridge construction in existence. In the year A. D. 65, Ming, the Emperor of China, built one in the province of Kiangsu, and it was the first of the kind. The road was laid directly on chains suspended across the river and drawn comparatively taut. In the time of the Emperor of the Ming, the bridge across the defiles of the Andes were made of ropes of the bark of trees; a roadway was in some places carried on and from. The latter plan is drawn in that country in this day. The iron suspension bridge of the Great Western Roadway was hung in 13 cables, united, for a distance of 1,810 feet, the bridge at Berwick-on-Tweed, England. The roadway was hung in 13 cables, united, for a distance of 1,810 feet, the bridge at Berwick-on-Tweed, England. The roadway was hung in 13 cables, united, for a distance of 1,810 feet, the bridge at Berwick-on-Tweed, England.

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