Conquered by Kindness.

Boys often go astray from the very energy and restlessness of their natures, without any victous purpose. If in such cases they are treated with severity and coerced by a stern authority, there is great peril that they may go from bad to worse, and end in shipwreck of character. But such boys have generally a noble nature, which may be reached by a genuine sympathy and kindness, and moulded to a generous manwhood. The following anecdote was told at a meeting of the London Sunday School Union, of James Kershaw, Esq, the recetly deceased member of Parliament from Stockport:

When he was a lad of ten years of age he was in a class in a Sunday School in Manchester. The name of the president, or superintendent of that school, was Steele. a name very fragrant in that great town James was a very troublesome boy. The teacher came up with his name to the superintendent, and again and again said.

"I cannot do any thing with him."
"But," said Mr Steele, "I am sure there is something in James, if one knew how to develop it."

Again and again came the complaint, and again and again did this kind-hearted superintendent set it aside. At last this little boy broke through a rule which involved exclusion; and when the next Sunday came the inquiry was, I believe, somewhat in this form:

"Who of you have been to the races during the past week?" None in this class, none in the other,

none anywhere, but James. "Well," said the teacher, "you see the boy must go, Mr. Steele; a diseased sheep will infect the flock." "But," said the superintendent, "I can-

not part with that boy; let us have him up in the presence of the whole school." Up he came, a fine, daring, defiant, handsome little fellow. All the school looked on, and the superintendent said,

Now, James, I am sure, when you come to think of it, you are sorry that you went to

the races." The little fellow shrugged his shoulders; he was not at all sorry. Then, just as one of you ladies would touch the keys of a piano, did the superintendent in his address try to touch the keys of that boy's heart, till at length he had produced some effect. Turning to the hundreds of boys in his presence, he said,

" My lads, if we turn James out of the school he will go to the bad and become worse. Shall he go?"

"No, no, no," shouted three hundred voices, and James burst into tears, fairly conquered by affection, fairly won by love. What he became afterwards, there are Manchester gentlemen on this platform who can tell you better than I. He became a member of Parliament: he became a member of a Christian Church. His £100 a year was always carefully paid into the London Missionary Society, and sixty guineas, as I know, to the Manchester City Mission; and I may also say, as I happened to have some pleasant acquaintance with him, that there were many things which his right hand did, which his left hand was not allowed to know. Now, he has gone; one of the brightest trophies of Sunday School instruction.

It will Fly Back and Hit You.

A little boy was at play one afternoon with a very hard ball, and throwing it against the side of the house to see how far he could make it rebound.

The more force he used in throwing the ball, the more suddenly and swiftly it would return; and the experiment pleased him greatly. His mother saw the sport, and noticed that the ball sometimes flew back very near his head. She therefore cautioned him, saying:

"Look out there, Johnny! it will fly back and hit you."

It was a wise caution to the little fellow, and, perhaps, it saved him some pain and

In a little while Johnny was tired of his play, and came into the house to seek some amusement there. He tried first one thing, and then another, which his mother required him to put aside, because he made too much noise, or too much litter, until the boy lost his patience, and, in his anger, threw down his toys, and declared he would not play at all.

The mother, in her turn, lost her pa tience, and began to scold Johnny in right good earnest. She called him wilful, ugly, stubborn, and many other hard names, and he replied by such terms as-"I don't care; you're ugly, too. I

won't play, anyhow. I don't like you a The harder the mother scolded the worse

Johnny became, and as I looked in upon the scene. I said to myself: "Look out, there, my good lady! it will fly back and hit you. Your words are hard, and they fall upon a hard wall of angry passion, and they will certainly re-

And so it was. The mother continued to use words of greater and still greater severity, and Johnny grew more and more angry and impudent, until the mother punished him severely by some hard blows.
"Look out!" said I to myself again, as each blow fell. "It will fly back and hit

I did not suppose that the boy would be so bad as actually to strike his mother, but I did think that, in the bad spirit he was led to indulge, his future words and acts would be the rebounding of her spirit,

words, and acts. That mother never corrected her son but she seemed to be in a passion, and she never failed to arouse passion in him. He grew up to be fretful and rash, unlovely and un-

It was a natural result, and she had herself to blame for it. If she had not wished the ball of reproof to rebound, she should have carried it home to the heart with the hand of gentleness and love, and held it there with all the force of persuasion. The wall of angry passion would have melted before such an influence, and Johnny once subdued, would have become a gentle and obedient young man.

Parents, here is a word of advice given by a mother to her child, and it proves to be the best of advice to all mothers, "Look out, or it will fly back and hit you."

Oh mothers! did you ever pause to think of the effect which your reproof and correction are having on your children? Do you not know that every word you speak to them in anger will rebound? that your looks as well as your words will be reflected by them, and come back, too? If known, this truth does not receive the attention it demands, and fretful, passionate. hard words come back to us, the echo of our own folly.

"Our Willie."

We tried not to make an idol of him, for we remembered the Divine command; but, like the Israelites, we were not wise hearted, and one by one we gathered our jewels and our gems of silver and of gold, and we wrapped the child in them, and made of him an idol before we awoke from the dream and found that he was not all our

It is four bright years since Willie came into our home, and we all promised in our hearts to love him and guard him, not as our child, but as a gift from heaven.

"I don't think that child will live," said some one, one day. "Why not? do you think he is ill?" asked Willie's mother, a sudden fear storm ing her heart and taking its every pulsation prisoner. "No; but he looks as if he could see past

us, straight on into heaven." Willie's mother seized the baby in her arms, and said, beseechingly:

mamma?" "Mamma," lisped the baby, and he hid his loving little face away from the stran | first time, credible evidence was given that ger, in his mother's safe embrace, and the the invention was not new at the date of mother was comforted.

grapary, and every one made Willie dearer | man named Menzies, for capsules and tops. and dearer; the little fibres by which hu of buttles. The invention being a very manity takes root in human soil grew rap valuable one, litigation in connection with idly; they clung, O so closely, and no it was carried on both in chancery and in thought came into our hearts that Willie the courts of common law. After a vermust leave us, not even when he came and dict in favor of the patentee, the case was laid his darling head close to the heart that taken to the Queen's Bench, where the loved him best, and said, "Mamma, does patent was defeated on the ground that an God have medicine up in heaven? Is he old patent had been discovered in the office a Doctor? 'Cause, be he, I want to go up by which the invention had been anticipat-there, and ask him to take my bad head ed. Finally, the case was carried by apaway-it hurts me so." Willie said the peal to the House of Lords, where, in 1862, words in the sweet, lisping language that it was still pending. Sir Hugh Cairnes makes every child speak a new tongue to stated that the solicitor to the plaintiff in the ears that listen.

He rightly divined that the Divine Physi- those of the defendant at £10,370. So cian alone could heal his hurt, and he died that the total costs of legal proceedings, in in the early morning with the sun just connection with the invention, amounted the paper. The great newspaper venders risen on the earth, and Willie's sister said: to not less than £24,857. The legal ex-

to heaven before it gets dark?" Yes, Willie had all the light, and in our deep darkness we saw the "Great Mount" burning with fire, and heard the thunder of the Lord saying, "Thou shalt have no oth- \$189,414.14, which, during this period, er gods before me," and we cried in newness of spirit: "Our Willie is thine," and God accepted our offering; and day by day we say, "Willie is safe in heaven." - Evan-

Without the Children.

O, the weary, solemn silence Of a house without the children, O, the strange, oppressive silence, .Where the children come no more! Ah! the longing of the sleepless For the soft arms of the children, Ah! the longing for the taces Peeping through the opening door-Faces gone forever more!

Strange it is to wake at midnight And not hear the children breathing, Nothing but the old clock ticking, Ticking, ticking by the door. Strange to see the little dresses Hanging up there all the morning; And the gaiters-an! their patter, We will hear it never more On our mirth-torsaken floor.

What is home without the children? 'T is the earth without its verdure, And the sky without its sunshine; Lite is withered to the core! So we'll leave this dreary desert, And we'll follow the good Shepherd To the greener pastures vernal, Where the lambs have "gone before' With the Shepherd evermore!

O the weary, solemn silence Of a house without the children: O, the strange, oppressive stillness
Where the children come no more!
Ah! the longing of the sleepless For the soft arms of the children; Ah! the longing for the faces Peeping through the opening door—Faces gone forever more!

Eight to Sixteen. Lord Shaftesbury recently stated, in a public meeting in London, that, from personal observation, he had ascertained that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that, if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in favor, and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereat-

This is a fact of singular importance to streets!

Marrying for Show. In the following we find displayed volume of honest and wholesome good sense, unusual to such commodities. "Put a pin here," good swains and lovers:-"To the question often asked of young men as to why they do not marry, we sometimes hear the reply, 'I am not able to support a wife.' In one case in three, perhaps, this may be so; but, as a general thing, the true reply would be, 'I am not able to support the style in which I think my wife ought to live.' In this again we see a laise view of marriage-a looking to an appearance in the world, instead of a union with a loving woman for her own sake. There are very few men, of industrious habits, who cannot maintain a wife, if they are willing to live economically, and without reference to the opinion of the world. The great evil is, they are not content to begin life humbly, to retire together into an obscure position, and together work their way io the world—he by industry in his calling. and she by dispensing with prudence the money that he earns. But they must stand out and attract the attention of others by fine houses and fine clothes.'

Miscellaneous.

Superiority of the American Patent System, The characteristic feature of our patent policy is the system of examination as to the novelty of inventions conducted by the Commissioner of Patents through an examining corps, selected for their special accomplishment in the arts which it is their duty to examine. No system of examinatien like our own exists in Europe, except

to a very limited extent. The system of granting patents in Great

The months went by, and the earnest to be produced at a reduction of thirty or they are fond of dropping into his little yes of the baby gazed at us, asking in their forty per cent on the previous cost. Mr room in the evenings, to tell him what they eves of the baby gazed at us, asking in their | forty per cent. on the previous cost. Mr mute depths questions that made our hearts | Fe th, the alleged inventor, from the time | are doing, and to look at the quer instru tremble, and that our lips never thought of answering.

he obtained the patent, in 1842, till le ments he constructs. A machine in the died, in 1853, spent his life in litigation.

University collection wants repairing, and The suit was formally carried to the House of Lords, and he obtained a statement which showed that the costs of the defen dent were estimated at £7,000, and those of Mr. Heath at £8,000, showing that the two sides had expended in litigation connected with a single patent the sum of £15,000 or \$75,000. It appears by the statement of a writer in the London Quarterly Review that this patent was extended but these things were tools, not ends. He "Willie! Willie dear, don't you see in 1853 for the benefit of Mrs. Heath. In August, 1853, Mrs. Heath brought an ac-

tion against an infringer, and then, for the the original patent. A patent was taken Three years, nearly four, went into God's out in 1850 or 1852, by a Scotch gentleformed him that the costs of his client "Aren't you glad, mamma, that it's penses connected with these two patents, morning, for Willie will have time to get | which might have been saved to the un-

> been granted. The United States Patent office possesses a technological library, unequalled by any and the articles upon China in the London in this country. It has opened relations with nearly all the governments in the supposed that the King of Dahomey was a world for obtaining information, up to each current month, of the progress of inven- Jules Gerard has found to his cost. That tions abroad. Its portfolios of drawingso numerous as to crowd two halls, each nearly one hundred feet in length, and yet p trated in the Empire of Dahomey. What so systematically arranged that the hand can at once be laid upon any drawing he was at the time enjoying the hospitality sought for, and its museum of models, unrivalled by any similar collection in the knowledge and the eyes of the King, and world, exhibit as in an open book all that has the result has been that Jules is no longer been done in American inventions. It is a lion with the King, who has shown him the fault of the administration, and not of the door of his kingdom. the system, if the plan and facilities for examination are not as perfect as human

happy litigants by a system of preliminary

examination, was £39,857, or about \$199,

285, about \$10,000 more than the total ex-

penses of this office for the last year, viz:

ingenuity has devised. Another favorable point of comparison of our own with the English policy is the cheapness with which patents are obtained in this country, the cost being limited to the amount necessary to create a fund for reimbursing the expenses of the Patent Office, while in Great Britain the cost of obtaining a patent is £175 or \$875-over keeper's" "little trial," and will checrtwenty-two times the cost in this country. From the fund accumulated by these fees in five years there was deducted for stamp duties the enormous tax of £67,060 or \$335.300.

Heroism in Common Life.

Common life is a true and perfect sphere for heroism. There are, in the life of every family, things that are magnificent and worthy of poetry and history, and that will be chanted in the other life. There are things in the experience of every household that are essentially heroic, connected raged, revolts. Yet, it was the first love, it was the only love, it was the husband of kneel while he snores in his drunken slumber, and amid tears, and prayers, and heartbreaking, and anguish, like another angel of God to him, to implore mercy for him. And not her own mother knows it; not her own father knows it; no companion knows

council chambers? And society is full of heroes of love and unknown on earth. They march in ranks and battalions, so that we speak of them in nouns of multitude as drunkards' wives. All those that, under such circumstances. lift themselves up above the ordinary line of human conduct, are heroic. And God waits for them and heaven is homesick for them. Oh, how they will shine there! Perchance, as you see them going through the street, meek and patient, their dress growing more and more ru ty, you smile pityingly, and say, " They are poor drunkards' wives; they were promising once, but they have gone down, down, own and now they are nowhere." I beg your pardon, they have not gone down, to y ha e been going up. And when you i se, with all. your wealth, and learning, and senius, and stand in heaven, having escaped damnation so as by fire, you may stand lowest, and see them as dar above you as the stars to-night are above your heads. For the last shall pe first, and the lowest shall be highest.-

Watt, the Inventor of the Steam Engine. A young man wanting to sell spectacles Britt a without previous examination as to in London, petitions the corporation to al now ity has led to the granting of a great low him to open a little shop without pay women, and I wasn't used to cows. I number of patents for the same thing, ing the fies of freedom, and he is refused learned to milk in one lesson, on a gentle Many inventors have been ruined in conse- He goes to Glasgow, and the corporation old cow in the neighborhood, but I was quence of taking out patents under the refuse him there. He makes the acquain- mortally afraid of Daisy, and she would English system; whatever amount the pattance of some members of the University, tent may have cost the inventor, it may be who find him very intelligent, and who and send me flying like a foot ball or any assailed the very next hour. The costs of permit him to open his shop within their other projectile. Now I'm nothing if not such litigation are sometimes frightful wal's. He does not sell spectacles and dignified; I was once introduced to a can-Two startling instances are related by Sir w gic lanterns enough to occupy all his didate for the Presidency, and to be manu-Hugh Cairnes in a speech in the House of time; he occupies himself at intervals in t king asunder and re making all the mar milky way, was depressing in the extreme. A patent had been taken out by an eminethine, he can come at. He finds there are I perused the Agriculturist, and got a man ent manufacturer in Sheffield for an inventooks on mechanics written in foreign to the her fore foot up, whereupon she laid tion which effected a revolution in the languages; he borrows a dictionary, and down—other remedies proved ineffectual, manufacture of steel, by the introduction learns those languages to read those books.

he is employed. He makes it a new machine. The steam engine is cons ructed; and the giant mind of J mes Watt stands out before the world-the herald of a new force of civilization. Was Watt educated? Where was he educated? At his own workshop, and in the best manner. Watt learned Latin when he wanted it for his business. He learned French and German; used them to promote his engineering p'ans as be used laths and levers .- Finch er's Trades' Review

The London Times. It is stated that there are 370 persons employed in the office of the London Times The usual circulation is 65,000, which re quires eleven toos of paper daily. This paper is made wholly of linen. The Times is printed on Hoe's lightning press, the large cylinder of which turns out eight papers every second and a half, or allowing or stoppages, about 12,000 an hour, equal to 1,000 every five minutes. When the whole paper is set up, papier-mache stereotypes are made from it, so as to attain greater rapidity of production by printing simultaneously on several presses. The whole business of the Times is on the cash principle. The papers are issued directly Earthly skill could not avail for Willie. amounted to £14 487, and he estimated from the office. If intending subscribers send their addresses and cash, both are handed to a reliable newsman, who supplies settle, in cash, once a week. The smaller ones have credit from day to day, and sometimes no credit at all. The Times, like the Illustrated London News, owns an extensive paper mill of its own.

> A Barbarian Newspaper Subscriber.—The Court Journal, by way of showing that it is not safe to publish a letter in the Enghas made examination of 6,014 applica is not safe to publish a letter in the Engtions. Of these applications, 1,844 were lish newspapers, throwing dirt at even a refused, principally upon the ground of a savage who understands no English, says want of novelty, while 4,170 patents have that Commissioner Yeh had interpreters who regularly retailed to him the Parliamentary debates upon the Celestial Empire journals. It adds that no one would have reader of The Times. But so it is, as M. m ghty hunter last year wrote a letter to The Times descriptive of the atrocities peris more, he dated it from the capital where of his Majesty. The letter has come to the

Farm, Garden, &c.

For the Presbyterian Banner. · Yet Another.

MESSES. EDITORS:—In your paper of July 28th, I noticed the " fully lend my knowledge to her, hoping it will prove a blessing to her also.

I, too was annoyed very much with antaand every thing failed to exterminate them until I tried sage, by sprinkling it fresh from the garden, on the shelves, around the milk jars, &c. Wherever I placed sage, they would immediately leave; I have not been troubled since. - H.H.

Apiary in Angust.

The season for early honey in many places has been propitious. Many colonies, particularly the Italians, have already filled with the conduct of parents toward their combs with honey, that ought to be eccuchildren, and of the children toward their pied with brood. With the old box hive parents, and of the children toward each there is only the partial remedy of adding other. They are not famous, they are not surplus boxes. But with the movable wide sphered; but if you measure heroism comb hive, the matter can be controlled by the moral quality, by the motive, you admirably, by substituting empty combs for will find cradle-side heroism and bedside full ones. When the honey can not be reheroism, heroisms of distress and poverty, moved, the bees will be obliged to store the fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful which are as eminent as any heroism that buck wheat honey gathered this month, responsibility. Certainly, a parent should ever was on the battle field or in the coun- mostly in the boxes. Give ample room by secure and exercise absolute control over cil-chamber. Yes, and ten thousand times adding all boxes needed. When the colony the child under sixteen. It cannot be a more so, because they are accompanied with is strong, and all boxes nearly full, only difficult matter to do this, except in very less excitements and less prospects of sym | wanting some of the corners filled out, rare cases; and if that control is not very pathy and remuneration. For in the dull (which will often take long enough to half wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be night, alone—oh, alone! at the longest fill empty ones;) there is a great saving of the parents' fault; it is owing to the paren-striking of the clock, alone; at its shortest precious time by making holes through the tal neglect or remissness. Hence the real stroke, alone; at its double stroke, alone; at top of empty boxes, and setting them on source of ninety-eight per cent of the real three and four in the morning, alone; with the hive, putting those part full above crime in a country such as England or the a sick babe, and no one to succor, sits the them. By the time the upper ones are United States lies at the door of the child of fortune, cultured, exquisite in finished, the lower ones will be ready to parents. It is a fearful reflection! We taste and sensitive in every moral feeling raise in the same way. This gives room throw it before the minds of the fathers as an angel. At last, the longed for sound, and there leave it now hated, of the footsteps of him for the same time. Any boxes of clover honey to be thought of in wisdom. Let every whom she waits, comes to her ear; and nearly full, should be removed on the first father and mother solemuly vow," By God's some miserable dissipated creature wakes of the month, to prevent the mixing of help, I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, the night; and he comes, rude and red and buckwheat honey with it, which will make by making home more attractive than the round, stumbling into the room; and she, it darker. Boxes that are full may be kept with every feeling harrowed, with every safe from the moth worm, with the least taste offended, with her whole nature out trouble, by leaving them on the hive until Autumn. The honey will not be nearly so white, as if removed as soon as filled. The her youth, it was hers; and she turns to boxes will also be in the way of empty forget her revolting and her shrinking, to boxes that ought now to supply their places. meet him, to quiet him, to lead him to his The greater quantity and purer quality of disgraceful bed, to put him to sleep, to the honey will induce most bee keepers to remove it, and destroy the worms if they hatch, with a little burning brimstone Where there is no buckwheat raised, all boxes may be removed now. When the bees begin to take the honey from the unsealed cells, it is time to remove them it. With her own life she is hiding his Look carefully for diseased stocks. Drive deformity. Now do you tell me that there out any found, to begin anew. Any queen is heroism like this on battle-field or in less colonies discovered now, should be sup plied by dividing a buckwheat swarm that may issue this month, giving them the half domestic fidelity. Thousands of them are containing the queen, and returning the re mainder to the parent stock. To ascertain where the queen is, divide the swarn equally, put in two hives, a few feet apart In a few minutes those without a queer will be attracted to the hive containing her which should be covered to keep them out, then shake them out by the old hive When honey fails in flowers, they should be fed a little each day, or the drones may be destroyed -American Agriculturist.

A Woman's Experience with a Ricking Heifer I'm a very green farmeress, on a little place of twenty acres, and "no man to it" but my father, most eighty years old-a doctor all his life at that. With a little help about the frame I have made a hot bed, and am right proud of the cabbages, cauliflowers, cucumbers, &c., started in it, and my Hubbard squashes are charming.

I venture to send you a brief notice of my experience in milking a heifer that had as unfortunate way of lifting her foot, disastrous in its consequences, and my remedy

"Daisv" is a heifer four years old, worth about one hundred dollars, but not for sale at that, or any price. She wasn't used to empty the contents of the pail over me of a chemical substance, and enabling steel The University people wonder at him, and in despair I learned that somebody tied the

two hind legs together. I double a bit of rope, a little more than a yard and a half long, tie a knot in the middle-noose around one leg just above the foot, and tie the other with the ends of the rope. She can't kick, how can she? It doesn't seem to hurt her feelings in the least, putting on, or taking off, or wearing it, and I milk in peace, and wish the remedy may do any one else as much good as it has me. I must add, that Daisy and I are on the best of terms now — Ibid.

"Dirt Floors" for Stables.

In Summer the feet of horses which are little used, or those used only upon hard pavements or dry roads, often become very dry, hard and hot, especially if they stand upon wood or stone floors. The wood floors are not only dry but they absorb urino, which decomposes, evolves ammonia, and promotes this effect. An approved remedy for this is to take up the wood and lay stone floor of small cobble-stones in coment slanting slightly to the rear; then to fill in the stall six inches deep at the rear, with sand or sandy loam, leaving it slanting to the front. Enough of this should be removed and renewed daily to give the horse a bed of clean, dry, but not drying, sand Little bedding will be needed, and the feet will soon gain a natural moistness.—Ibid.

Take Care of the Peaches. Though our western friends mourn the loss of their crop of fruit by the severe cold of last Winter, the peach growers around New York congratulate themselves that the present promise of fruit is better than it has been for many years past Peach trees are very apt to overbear, and the truit needs thinning, not only for the safety of the tree, but for its own increased market value. It is the experience of the best growers that it pays to remove from one half to two thirds of the young fruit, as what remains will be finer and larger, and bring more money than if the whole crop had been allowed to ripen.—Ibid.

Nothing to Waste, The manure heap should be the great savings bank of the farm. Deposits may be made here upon good interest, which would only be nuisances elsewhere. There are miles of weedy hedge rows, acres of swale hay, and tons of weeds growing all over the country which properly treated would yield thousands of dollars. The weeds, if left where they are, will be worse than wasted; their seeds are already ripening for a tenfold or greater crop next year. Cut them down before it is too late, and compost them with lime and muck or manure. After the swale hay is all secured, to be used as bedding and thus worked over into manure, drain the spot where it grew, that "tame' grasses may hereafter feel at home, and give a better paying return. Much farm labor hardly pays in a pecuniary way, but labor upon the manure heap will return fifty per cent. on its cost.—Ibid.

Planting.

The general impression in regard to deciduous trees, or those which shed their leaves in Autumn, is in favor of Fall planting, though in all cases the ground should be well drained. However, circumstances should control the actions of the planter. On rolling lands, with gravelly soils, Fall planting is evidently to be preferred, as the rains and snows of Winter settle the earth firmly about the roots, enabling the young fibres to strike rapidly into the moist soil in Spring, and thus more fully withstand the droughts of Summer. If soils are flat, undrained, or retentive, Spring planting should be preferred, though it should not be attempted until the soil had become dry and mellow. As there is no certainty when it will be in this condition, there is, as a general thing, more risk in Spring than in fall planting. For this latitude, Spring planting is to be

preferred for evergreens, beginning about the middle of April.—Culturist. Do Cattle Require Salt? It has been questioned by many agricultural writers whether stock actually require salt, either alone or in connection with their food; whether it is really one of the necessaries of life or simply a luxury, to be used or let alone as convenience may require. Prof. Johnston, a Scotch writer, referring to the subject, says: "We know why the animal craves salt, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Therefore, if the supply of salt be stinted, neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages be built up again as they naturally waste. And when we consider it to be a fact that without salt man would miserably perish; as, among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times, we may become partially convinced at least of the necessity of feed ing salt to our stock-that it is one of the necessaries as well as one of the luxuries of life for man and beast; and it should be profusely provided at short intervals, in proper places, if it can not be kept by them continually, so that each and every animal may satisfy the demands of his nature.

Then it shall not be said of us that while ters have cured me.

"A * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * The Plantation Bit ters have cured me.

"BEV. J. S. CATHORN, Bochester, N. Y." continually, so that each and every animal our pudding is always well seasoned and salted, our stock are allowed to suffer for want of the same ingredient, which is as truly necessary for their food as for ours.—

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

"Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O." I W. Sauborn in Genessee Farmer.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

SURPLUS DIVIDEND DURING FIVE YEARS-1:58-'62-THEER MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, BEING ABOUT SEVENTY PER CENT. ON PARTICIPATING PREMIUMS. References in Pittsburgh: HON. THOMAS M. HOWE, ISAAC M. PENNOCK, JAMES B. LYON.

JAMES B. LYON.

JOHN H. EBBERT,
GEORGE B. WHITE,
WILLIAM W. WARD,
JAMES A. HUTCHISON,
FLORENCE KRAMES,
JOHN D. MICORD,
JOHN D. SCILLY,
THOMAS H. LANE,
WILLIAM E. SCHMEFTZ,
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