

Our Book Table.

DRAMATIS PERSONE. By Robert Browning. Pp. 202. 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

THE CLIFF-CLIMBERS. By T. G. Lusk. Pp. 128. 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

A SUMMER CRUISE ON THE COAST OF NEW ENGLAND. By Robert Currier. Pp. 128. 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

MEMOIR OF THE CHRISTIAN LABORS OF PASTOR ADAM PHILIP BROOK. By Thomas Chalmers, D.D. Pp. 218. 1864.

SEVERAL YEARS AGO. By Dr. Hanna. Pp. 128. 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. Pp. 128. 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

THE SCIENTIFIC ANNUAL. Pp. 128. 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

ERNEST. A TRUE STORY. Pp. 177. 1864. New York: Sheldon & Co.

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE. AND OTHER PAPERS. By Frank Stanley. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

NORAH AND KERRY. Pp. 128. 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

THE PRESIDENT'S READING. Pp. 128. 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

THE TWO PICTURES. Pp. 128. 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

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ones, Frank," said Edward Glen, as they walked along.

"Then, depend upon it, there's a serow loose somewhere, if the machinery won't," laughed Frank; "but this is our cabin door."

"Edward Glen stared, as he would be might, with a pretty flower-garden in front, and a goodly piece of well cultivated ground behind."

"Two rosy, smart children came running through the primroses and violets to welcome them."

"You have had a windfall, Frank," said Edward, "and you're not a bit the worse for it."

"Yes, you're right, in the farthest corner was a wherry," answered Frank, "with great gravity, 'but, thank goodness, there was no worse damage than that fearful night.'"

"That was not exactly what Edward Glen meant, but he smiled, and followed Frank in silence through the perturbed path of the tessellated parrot."

"One, two, three, four, five, half-a-dozen to keep in grub," Frank must have found a purse," thought Edward.

"Note the situation this, Mr. Glen," said Frank, pausing to watch the setting sun's golden glow."

"But that must be high in this quarter," said Edward.

"Frank gave a short laugh. 'Well, most of us up here are our own landlords,' said Frank, 'and you're not a bit the worse for it.'"

"No, no, Frank had got money left him, lucky fellow."

"I wish somebody would leave me a legacy, Frank," said Edward, "and you're not a bit the worse for it."

"Oh, don't say that, dear Edward," sobbed Frank, "you're not a bit the worse for it."

"Well, you will forgive me, I see, I see," interrupted Edward, kissing his cheek, "and we will begin life again on Frank Dyer's principles, 'No bottles in the house, and a clear head always to make progress upwards.'"

Wondering much at the change that had come over Edward, Sarah broke the last lump of coal in the house and made a good fire, and when she had tidied up the hearth, and set away the tubs, and smartened herself up a bit, she took courage to ask him if he had got his wages advanced."

"Not yet; but I expect something of that sort if I keep in the mind I'm in just now," he answered.

"But if I had known you were coming home so soon to-night, I would have been in better order," said Sarah.

"You can't make this novel look much better," replied Edward, with a dash of bitterness.

"Perhaps we shall see better times yet," said Sarah, hardly knowing what to say.

"Well, I'd blow out my brains to-night, if I didn't hope so," said her husband.

"Poor Sarah! he looked so wild and strange; but next morning he was more composed, and went out to his work quiet. In the evening he came home straight from the kitchen."

"He is out of money," thought Sarah; "which pay-day comes he won't pass the 'Golden Rule.'"

"Oh, that's a surprise when, instead of staggering in with a bar skilling or two close on midnight, he came in smiling before it was dark, and flung his unbroken wages into her lap."

"There, Sarah; and before long, if God gives me strength, I will have twice that sum to give you on pay-day."

"For nothing, the burst into tears, and fell sobbing on his neck."

"I've been a downright idiot and a brute to you, Sarah, for my own goodness," said Edward, with a husky voice. "I didn't deserve such a wife."

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sell's brother doctors took up the cry; sea-bathing and sea-water were the fashion. Dr. Russell's object was to come on the side at Brighton, and the fishing villages in various parts of the kingdom became inundated with visitors. Brighton, being the point where the sea could be most easily reached from London, was soon found out, and taken possession of by a colony of itinerant doctors, who, in the fashion and resort their health at the same time."

"At the present, I believe a great many more people go to the seaside than to inland waters, and I am convinced that they are perfectly correct in so doing. I have lately visited several watering-places for the purpose of taking scientific observations on the composition of sea water, &c., in the neighborhood of London, proceeding in one instance from London-bridge to Ramsgate by the steamboat 'Albion'—and I may here say that I was greatly surprised at the very great amount of accommodation afforded by this ship, and the ease and comfort of the voyage, and at the magnificence as well as the cheapness of the repairs. These Ramsgate steamers arrive in time for a passenger to return to London by the evening train. A trip by them is a very delightful day's holiday."

"The general complaint at the seaside is that there is nothing to do, and the time, therefore, passes wearily, if, however, the visitor wishes to obtain amusement, she will not fail to observe carefully the products of the sea-shore at the locality where she is situated. The children should be led to make scientific observations of the composition of sea water, &c., in the neighborhood of London, proceeding in one instance from London-bridge to Ramsgate by the steamboat 'Albion'—and I may here say that I was greatly surprised at the very great amount of accommodation afforded by this ship, and the ease and comfort of the voyage, and at the magnificence as well as the cheapness of the repairs. These Ramsgate steamers arrive in time for a passenger to return to London by the evening train. A trip by them is a very delightful day's holiday."

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in 1850 more than five to one. And even regarding agricultural produce, those of the free States were \$2,627,676,000 per annum, and of the slave States only \$862,324,000. The value of the lands of the free States was \$30 19 per acre; of the slave States only \$10 49 per acre; the product of the improved lands of the free States was \$216 38 per acre, and of the slave States \$11 55, while, per capita, the result was \$131 48 to \$70 56.

Battlesnake Leather.—The editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Press has been shown a new kind of leather, made from rattlesnake skins, sent from California. The skins have been tanned and are to be made up into slippers. In color they are brown, marked with black. Rubbed one way they are smooth as silk, but rubbed backward they are very rough, the scales turning up as though the leather had been nicked with a knife. The skins measure about six by eight feet, and are very valuable on account of their novelty.

Farm, Garden, &c.

Management of Young Pigs.

"Pigs, young or old, will eat anything, and pigs thrive in mud." During the last few years or so, many long life have least thirty five times long life that singularly stupid remark from the lips of men whose experience, to say nothing about their possession of at least average common sense in regard to matters and things in general, should have taught them better. Keeping young animals, and especially pigs, in mud, is a very bad habit, and one of their greatest physical perfections greater than any other skillful management, that a young pig, and, in truth, as to infernal sturdiness, there is far less difference than people in general suppose, between the young and the young pig. Let the pig be kept in comparative darkness, and the result, a stunted, weakly man or woman, of a scrofulous body and an intellect to match. In the case of the pig, of course, the intellect is out of the question. What you want to secure in piggy's case is the greatest capacity in fattening, that it may be the earlier produced, as to time, and yield the largest possible quantity of pork in cash. If you would ruin your pig, as to both of these requirements, pay take as your rule of porcine management the profane maxim quoted at the head of this brief paper, but be assured that, in doing so, you will make piggy a mighty unprofitable parent, whether as to your yard or your purse.

Wearing Young Pigs.—Remember that young pigs, like young children, find weaning any thing but a pleasant process. The former, like the latter, should be weaned gradually, and the gradation should be commenced very early. In my native county, Hampshire, England, we pay so much attention to pig management that we have obtained the *soubriquet* of Hampshire hogs, and a few words as to our management of our porcine stock may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Practical Farmer*. We keep our breeding sows, when in pig, in all but actual fattening condition. Her food consists of a quantity of corn, always boiled, and always fed her at about the temperature of new milk; it is given to her at regular hours, so that she may never be so hungry as to fret; it should always have a light sprinkling of salt, and, in addition to her feeding trough, she should always have a small cast iron trough kept scrupulously clean and constantly supplied with pure fresh water.

I presume the hog and her young family to be comfortably located in a roomy and detached sty, which, like the troughs, should be kept scrupulously clean, for though pigs undoubtedly will "thrive in mud," they will do so not because of the mud, but in spite of it. In a sty of dirt and filth, and filled by living in a sty of dirt and privation, to be a stout man. But who will venture to deny that he had grown up without the dirt and privation instead of in spite of them.

In a good clean sty, rather high-roofed, and with a ventilator, and a good and sleeping place, our Lady Bess Hog, well fed, and regularly fed, will support her little family with profit to her keeper, and without injury to her own condition, for a full month. Then, let an opening be made at one side of her breeding sty, large enough to allow of one of her young starting getting from the sty into a narrow but enclosed adjoining sty, in which a shallow pan or trough of really good stuff, (barley meal, skimmed, at first, mixed with milk, warm, thickened milk and water) should be placed at three regular hours daily.

The little pigs will at first feed in a slovenly fashion, but in a few days they will be as deep as their noses in the tempting mess, and their jaws will get more on the outside than on the inside. But *magister animarum*—the belly is the great master of arts—applies no less truly and strongly to pig than to man, and after a day or two your little pigs will be eating their target, sipping their outer sty food, and their outer sty food, thus accomplished, the young pigs, without privation to themselves, are gradually weaned, and the mother pig suffers the less from their appetite, increased with their growth.

It is well known, in my own management of my styes, at Upton Gray, in Hampshire, a single fortnight to wash a large litter of pigs, both mother and little ones being in really splendid condition.

Let it be remembered that air, sunlight, cleanliness, are as congenial to porcupine, as to pig, or to man. Let the mother pig be fed in a clean sty, and so do moles and foot-rot, neither of which would afflict the porcine family if the above brief directions be complied with; the troughs being of cleanly kept iron and the styes having a southern exposure.—W. T. H., *Practical Farmer*.

Is Home-made Bread Cheaper than Baker's? A correspondent of the Boston Transcript makes the following statement: "By repeated experiments in my family, I have found that in making domestic bread—using good flour which yields very heavy two pounds of bread. The only addition made to the flour is about a tablespoonful of Indian meal, water and salt; to two three-pound loaves. A pound of flour never failed to yield a pound and three quarters of bread. Then I made this estimate: A barrel of flour, 48 pounds, made 343 pounds of bread; 343 pounds of bread, if bought of the baker in pound loaves, at five cents, would have cost me \$17 15. My barrel of flour cost me at the time of these trials, 87 and 88. This is an argument for making one's bread instead of buying it. Even at present prices, a pound of good flour will yield very heavy two pounds of bread. The only addition made to the flour is about a tablespoonful of Indian meal, water and salt; to two three-pound loaves. 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