

a little more grain and hay during a cold, stormy day, than during a warm one; who will see that the sheep never want for water, and that they never have to drink water that is reduced almost to the freezing point by snow and ice, but who will, on the contrary, pump them fresh water three or four times a day, and always at a fixed hour; a man who knows how to fodder the sheep in such a way that they are tempted to eat as much as they can possibly digest, without leaving any to get stale in the racks; a man that will litter the sheds and yards two or three times a day, doing it with judgment, and never allowing any part to get dirty, but having at all times a nice clean bed for the sheep to lie on;—a man that will do all this, and who has a quick eye to detect the slightest symptoms of disease or lameness, want of appetite, derangement of the stomach and bowels, nervous restlessness, etc.;—a man that can tell, from the eyes and ears and general aspect that a sheep is not doing well, and who has promptness and energy to separate that sheep at once from the flock, and give it the requisite attention;—a man, I say, that will do this, is a treasure indeed. I never hope to find such a man, ready made. Possibly by taking a bright, intelligent boy that is willing to learn, you can educate him up to it.

This is the real reason why so few of our breeders of improved stock ever attain eminent success. They are generally men of wealth who do not attend personally to their stock. They pay large prices for the best animals, but cannot get them properly attended to. Taking this view of the matter, does it not seem a pity that intelligent farmers who take care of their own animals should waste their time in attending poor stock? When we think how difficult it is to hire this kind of care, judgment, and attention, it would seem that a farmer could raise much better animals than those breeders who leave their stock to the care of men not personally interested in them.

Wasting Capital.

No great career without great health. No great health without virtuous habits.

The capital of a house of business is not its money and effects, but the brain, the knowledge, the intelligent force which it yields. Its money is one of the tools with which it works; its business talent is that which makes it and keeps it great.

There is a rumor afloat in the world of business that the present heads of the house of Rothschild are not men of much ability; but there is stored away in the invisible coffers of that great house a prodigious capital stock of knowledge, traditions, rules, habits, and customs—the accumulation of a hundred years—the rich inheritance of the house from its able founders. There is so much in the concern of this precious kind of capital that men of only ordinary abilities can carry on the business for a long period of time with apparent success. Nevertheless, if the brains are out, the business will die. It may be a hundred years in dying—such vigorous life was infused into it by the founder—but it will die at last.

How often here in New York do we see illustrations of this truth. The brains are withdrawn from a well-established concern and, in some mysterious way, it declines, and finally collapses. People say "the Old Man took out too much capital," meaning that he withdrew all the capital, for he took away all the brains. And when I say brains, I do not mean merely the thinking faculty, but such qualities as patience and self-control, which the man of great and sound brains possesses.

One of the giants of business in America is Cornelius Vanderbilt. His talents of this kind are wonderful, and his business principles are correct and wise. Every man connected with him intimately, knows well, and acts upon the knowledge, that that sound brain of his is the great fact of his position—not the fifty or sixty millions of dollars which execute the colossal schemes which that brain engenders. Take it away, and double his millions, and you will have to search long before you can find a man capable of so much as holding his business together.

Your brain, then, and what your brain holds will constitute your capital as men of business. Do not waste that capital.

There are fifty young men in the same shop. The foreman and partners are more advanced in life than they; and, according to the course of nature, their places must ere long be filled by some of these young men who are now

serving in humble capacities. Which of them shall it be? It shall be those who do not waste their brains. It will be those who live purely, and expend their intellect acquiring the knowledge and self-command which the head of an establishment must possess.

Those who cannot govern themselves seldom get a chance to govern others, and if they get such a chance they do not keep it long. A young man may keep himself down, he may waste the power of his brain and the vigour of his health by vice; he may neglect his opportunity to gain a mastery over the details of his occupation; he may squander the priceless days of his youth; he may keep himself down; but the right man can seldom be kept down by others.

Mark this! Your chance will come if you deserve it. You may have to wait long for it, but it will come! Make the most and the best of the place you now have, and it will conduct you to a better one by and bye.—*Parson.*

To Preserve Tomatoes

To three pounds of tomato, take two lemons sliced, and two ounces of root ginger, with one and a half pounds of sugar. Put all into a porcelain kettle, and turn in a half teacup of boiling water. Boil and skim well; as soon as the tomatoes are quite soft, skim them out and boil the syrup fifteen to twenty minutes longer. Put in a jar, and turn on the syrup. Pour a little whiskey or brandy on the top of the jar, and they will keep until spring. For tomato pickle, I took one peck of tomatoes chopped fine, on the previous night, with one large head of cabbage sliced on a cabbage cutter, and twelve onions chopped. To these, I added a teacup full of salt; the next morning they were drained through a colander: then two tablespoonfuls each of ground cloves, cinnamon, allspice, pepper and mustard were added. Cover the whole with sharp vinegar, and boil until the pickles look clear; fifteen minutes may boil them sufficiently. Just before taking from the fire, if sweet pickles are liked, stir in one pint of brown sugar. Place pieces of horse-radish roots over the top of the pickles, and they will keep perfectly. Strips of this root will prevent all pickles from moulding; when the pickle is cold stir in one pint of mustard seed. Small sweet apples are delicious pickled. Into each one stick two or three cloves; then to eight pounds of apples, take three quarts of vinegar, and five pounds of brown sugar. Boil and skim it, then drop in the apples; when they are soft through skin them out, place in jars pour over the syrup. Peaches are pickled by the same receipt. They make a good relish for supper, and have the merit of cheapness.

Diarrhea in Cattle.

Simple diarrhea can scarcely in itself be regarded as a disease, but is often an effort of nature to carry off some offending agent, and as such should rather be encouraged than abruptly checked. Much mischief is often done by running to astringent medicines at the commencement of an attack of spontaneous diarrhea, and thus retaining in the system that which nature herself was making an effort to carry off.

Diarrhea in its simplest form is generally dependent upon an altered secretion of the mucous membrane of the intestines, produced by some irritating agent applied to its surface; thus, change of food, living on too succulent and rich grasses, change of water, and water impregnated with deleterious or mineral ingredients, is often an unsuspected cause of an attack of diarrhea. Purgation, too, may be carried to an injurious extent, and by inflaming the lining of the alimentary canal, set up an amount of irritation very difficult to subdue. The symptoms of simple or acute diarrhea are merely an excessive discharge of the alvine evacuations in a semi-fluid state, attended with some slight constitutional disturbance, as loss of milk, loss of rumination, &c. In many slight and spontaneous cases these symptoms are not observed at all.

The treatment must be of the simplest possible character; often a good stimulant, such as a quart or two of warm ale, with a little ginger, will restore the animal to its usual health in a few hours. Should, however, the evacuation be of an offensive character, or any fever or other constitutional symptoms be observed, give a gentle cathartic of linseed oil, combined with

opium, viz.: linseed oil, one pint; tincture of opium, one ounce; and repeat in twelve hours if the faeces do not assume a more natural state. Should the diarrhea still continue after the purgative has operated, astringents may be given with advantage, combined with an antacid and stomachic; for instance, powdered chalk, two ounces; powdered gentian, one ounce; powdered ginger, two drachms; powdered opium, one drachm. Mix and give in a quart of ale twice a day. The diet should be regulated by an avoidance of anything which may be thought to have brought on the disease. Good thick gruel of wheat flour may be given, the animal kept in a comfortable warm outhouse, and its comforts generally attended to.

Man's Life.

Some modern philosopher has given in these eleven lines the summary of life.—In this the young mother may see the destiny of her little son, that she thinks is to be the noblest man of the age. The foundation of his character is laid in the first seven years, remember, and these are the mother's special term of power. Be sure that your teachings will lead him in the right way; and make him in the last seven years turn to your teachings the best wisdom of his life.—

7 years in childhood's sport and play,	7
7 years in school from day to day	14
7 years at trade or college life	21
7 years to find a place and wife	28
7 years to pleasure's follies given	35
7 years to business hardly driven	42
7 years for some wild goose chase	49
7 years for wealth a bootless race	56
7 years for hoarding for your heir	63
7 years in weakness spent and care	70
Then die and go you should know where.	

Remedy for Poison by Ivy.

Two of our subscribers have recently called at our office who have been badly poisoned by the wild ivy. We quote the above from *Moore's Rural*, it may be of advantage to some of our readers:—

"Take hemlock boughs, steep them in a kettle till you have a strong tea. When cool apply by washing or rubbing the parts poisoned with a cloth or the hand. Rub till it smart; then leave to dry as soon as it will. Keep off all cloths or bandages, as they only serve to extend the poison by spreading the matter coming from the blisters. Be thorough in applying it, the oftener the better, till the blisters stop filling; then an occasional application, and all is well. The above is a sure remedy, and I know whereof I affirm. If hemlock is not at hand use oak leaves or the inner bark for the wash.—REV. WM. DAVENPORT, Tracy Creek, N. Y.

I have twice used the common potato, and it effected a speedy cure. The leaves, bruised and applied, I found to be the best; but when they are not to be obtained, scrape the tubers and bind it on.—E. M. S.

I have found the best remedy to be a solution of white vitriol—one teaspoonful in one teacupful of water; apply with soft rag several times a day, or as often as the burning sensation returns. A wash made of arnica flowers and alcohol is also excellent.—J. B. POTTER.

VERDICT OF A COLORED JURY.—We, de undersigned, being a Koroner's jury to sit on de body of de nigger Sambo, now done dead and gone before, hab been sittin' on de dead nigger aforesaid, and find dat de same did, on the 14th of November, come to def by fallin' from de bridge on de river, and broking his neck, where we find he was subsequently drown, and arterwards washed to de river side, where we suppose he was froze to def.

Every morning, when bathing the face, wet the top of the head in cold water, and you will seldom be troubled with the headache. Placing the eyes under water at the same time, and rapidly opening and closing them, will serve to keep them in a healthy condition, and very much preserve and prolong the eye-sight.

To Clean a Rusty Plough.

Take a quart of water and pour slowly into it half a pint of sulphuric acid. (The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water rather than the water into the acid.) Wash the mould-board (or any other iron that is rusty) with this weak acid, and let it remain on the iron until it evaporates. Then wash it again. The object is to give time for the acid to dissolve the rust. Then wash with water and you will see where the worst rusty spots are. Apply some more acid and rub those spots with a brick. The acid and the scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mould-board thoroughly with water to remove all the acid, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum or other oil, and let it be until spring. When you go to plowing take a bottle of the acid water to the field and apply it every bout to any spots of rust that may remain. The acid and the scouring of the earth will soon make it perfectly bright and smooth. If all iron work be washed over with petroleum as soon as we put our tools, implements, and machines aside for the winter, it will keep them from rusting, and save a great deal of trouble and annoyance, to say nothing of depreciation and loss.

What to do with Sheep Skins.

Take long-wooled skins, make a strong suds, using hot water; when it is cold, wash the skins in it, carefully squeezing them between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool; then wash the soap out with clean cold water sufficient to cover two skins, and let them soak over night, or twelve hours; then hang over a pail to drain. When they are well drained, spread or stretch carefully over a board to dry. When a little damp, have one ounce each of saltpeter and alum, pulverized, and sprinkle the flesh sides together, and hang in the shade for two or three days, turning under the skin uppermost every day until perfectly dry. Then scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife, to remove any remaining scraps of flesh, trim off projecting points, and rub the flesh side with pumice or rotten-stone, and with the hands; they will be very white. They also make good mittens, and beautiful jackets for ladies in cold weather, or rugs for sofas and carriages.—*Ex.*

ORIGIN OF THE PICNIC.—It is hard to say when this species of entertainment became fashionable, but we have an account of a very distinguished picnic that took place more than two centuries and a quarter ago, on the birthday of Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I. Mainwaring, in a letter to the Earl of Arundel, dated November 22nd, 1618, says:—"The Prince's birthday has been solemnized here by the marquises and lords which found themselves here; and (to supply the want of lords) knights and squires were admitted to a consultation, wherein it was resolved that such a number should meet at Gamages, and bring every man his dish of meat. It was left to their charge what to bring; some chose to be substantial, some curious, some extravagant. Sir Geo. Young's invention bore away the bell; and that was: four huge brawny pigs, piping hot, bitted and harnessed with ropes of sarsiges, all tied to a monstrous bag-pudding." It is believed that the word "picnic" really arose from these pigs, and the word was then and still should be in polite society picnic and sarsiges.

COLLAR BOILS ON HORSES.—A Veterinarian writes to the Chicago Tribune as follows, in answer to a question as to the cause of swelling and collar boils on horses:—"The swelling and collar boils you complain of are not caused by feeding salt and ashes, though the latter seems to me to be useless. These swellings occur most frequently in the spring time, especially then, when the horse is improving or falling off in flesh, thus rendering the collars too narrow or too wide. Have the collars well fitted to the horse's neck, keep your harness clean and smooth, and take care that the traces and tugs are always of exactly the same length, and you will have no cause to complain. As long as the skin on those swellings is not sore, you may use cold fomentations. As soon, however, as the same gets sore, and the epidermis taken off, you will effect a cure by applying three times a day, or when the horse has to work, each time the harness is taken on or off, on the sore places, a mixture of pure olive oil and lime-water, equal parts.

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