principles of the utmost economy; and the result was, accordingly, beneficial in proportion. Surrounded, as might be expected, with a varied class of individuals, whose conduct was marked, probably, with unenviable excesses, and with part of whom he would occasionally be brought in contact, it might be supposed that temptations on their part were neither few nor feeble. His firmness and decision enabled him to meet such with bold repulses; his mode of procedure, was, therefore, unaltered. He had an object in view, for the accomplishment of which he was steadily progressing. He was ever found at his post in punctual discharge of business demands. As a recompense of diligence and attention, associated with good natural talents, his judgment became matured; his mind, which was always sober and thoughtful, became enlarged; and his opinion in cases of "mining difficulty" was eagerly sought, and highly esteemed. We here see his mind raised to such a position in the world as to command respect of his superiors—a position, moreover, rendered more valuable by his upward movements from the greatest obscurity. In the progress of time he had accumulated a sufficient capital to induce him to extend his operations; accordingly, he embarked in the iron trade; here, too, he acted with his usual degree of caution. His doings in this department were at first small and feeble; he, however, gradually improved his position, till, with the assistance of his sons (some of whom had now grown up, and begun to take an active part in business), he was enabled to make very considerable additions—so much so that, at the period of his death, very few manufacturers, and similar in extent, occupied a better position. It cannot be wondered that his sons, having such a valuable tutor, should make equal progress with their late father. They were now well established, and highly systematic in all their operations. Each appears to have caught the father's particular qualification for industry, and they continued to labour as they had done in their father's day, apparently taking for their motto, "onward." Few individuals, I presume, in the present day have given a closer attention to their business, or exhibited more industrious habits, than the *present* firm of "John Bagnall and Sons;" and what is the result of all this? From the humble occupation of their father, as a *working* collier, events have so progressed, that now we may justly place them in the *first* rank of iron manufacturers. Their establishment, taken as a whole, is exceedingly large. Their mineral property has increased to an astonishing extent—so much so that, in the immediate vicinity of such operations, you can scarcely step without treading upon their property, and they are still augmenting it. The tide of prosperity is with them ever flowing. So effectually have they conducted their operations, that *no* commercial depression, however severe it may be, can affect them. An idea of their great wealth may be gathered from the fact, that, years ago, a certain banker pronounced the firm to be worth from 500,000*l.* to 600,000*l.* Since that opinion was given, we have had a good trade of some continuance—so that, if we take a moderate average of their annual profits, we may now consider them to be worth, probably little less than 1,000,000*l.* sterling.—*Correspondent of the Mining Journal.*

Domestic Fish Ponds.—We are surprised our country friends do not pay more attention to the subject of fish ponds. Many of them have, on some part of their estates, either natural ponds, or small streams running through narrow valleys, which may be dammed at a trifling expense, and occupy but a comparatively small surface of land, and which, in many cases, is entirely worthless. These ponds should be fed with living streams or springs. The former are preferable, as they bring to the pond supplies of seeds, vegetables, roots, mud, &c., on which many of the finny tribes subsist. Aquatic plants, insects of various kinds, and infusoria are also soon generated in the pond, and supply them with an adequate amount of food. Wherever this is deficient for the inmates, artificial food may be added, as *bread, decayed grains, vegetables, meat, and the like.* They may be soon taught to come at call, as by the tinkling of a bell, the blast of a horn, the beat of drum, or some musical instruments, and they will thus gather round their food as soon as thrown in. Many species of fish subsist entirely by suction, as the shad, the sucker, &c.; and it is policy to have separated ponds for such of these as may be wanted for use. Others, and by far the larger part, are predatory, and subsist almost entirely on other fish, as the pike, pickerel, &c., and these require a stock of smaller fry to supply them adequately with food.

Some experiments have been made with the shad and other salt-water fish, in acclimatizing them in fresh water, and with entire success. A friend, who has several fish ponds on his estate on the Hudson, says they have bred with him the second year they were placed there. He occasionally supplied them with salt, when they would come about the deposite, and seem to enjoy the brackish water, while the salt remained. When deprived of this, some of the original shad died; but whether owing to this or some other cause, it is not certain. The younger ones seem to thrive in water entirely fresh. He has also domesticated several kinds of fresh-water fish, some of which have been imported from the European waters, as the carp and tench, but most of them are the best varieties from our inland lakes. Some of them have become such pets, and so familiarly answer to his call, that he has a great repugnance in preparing them for his table, though his friends to whom he frequently sends them, have no such scruples, and pronounce them delicious. He tells a good story of harnessing a nine-foot sturgeon, transferred from the river of his domains. He has properly adjusted straps, so fitted as not to interfere with his fins, to which a ring and trace is attached with a light cork buoy, so as always to be within reach. When disposed for a sail, he gets into his canoe, and quietly affixes a tow line to the buoy; and as soon as the sturgeon feels a jerk, off he darts with railway speed, and whirls him round and round the pond till exhausted. when he rolls over on his back and halts. He is then disengaged from the canoe, and after recovering from his sweat, bounds into the air six or eight feet, and off he darts for the quiet depths of the pond. Some honest Dutchmen, in his neighbourhood, thinking this too good fun to be monopolized, tried the experiment with an untamed sturgeon in the Hudson; when after a short time, he plunged downwards, drawing under the boat, men and all, who came nearly being drowned They cursed their neighbor and his craft, and have never been known to attempt the experiment since.—*American Agriculturist.*

RECIPES.

Best Cleansing Drink for a Cow after Calving.—Give her 1 lb. of Epsom salts and a tablespoonful of ground ginger, in a quart of good, warm ale.—*Dublin Paper.*

Facts in Cooking Meats.—From an average of the nicest experiments made on good meat, moderately fat, 4 lbs. of beef lose 1 lb. in boiling, 1 lb. 3 oz. in baking, and 1 lb. 5 oz. in roasting; while 4 lbs. of mutton lose 14 oz. in boiling, 1 lb. 4 oz. in baking, and 1 lb. 6 oz. in roasting.

Effects of the Game Law in Great Britain.—It is asserted by the "Suffolk Chronicle," that the destruction of the game preserves, alone, would produce greater crops in England than all the artificial manures in the world.