

What the Hand Findeth to Do.

My true wife laid her hand on mine, Her soft and gentle hand, 'Twas like a wreath of purest snow Upon the embrowned hand.

men to wrap their wares therein. Paper participates in some sort of the character of the countrymen which make it: the Venetian being neat, subtle, and court-like; the French, light, thin, and slender; the Dutch, thick, corpulent, and gross; not to say sometimes, also, *chakra bibula*, sucking up the ink with the sponginess thereof.

Paper and its Uses.

It is curious to trace the use of different substances for writing on, and the changes that have successfully taken place in paper-making materials. Papyrus paper lasted from about eighteen hundred years before the Christian era to the eighth century, and was then replaced by cotton paper, introduced from China by the Arabians.

The Japanese are acquainted with the method of making paper from rags, but never adopt it, preferring to make their paper from the bark of trees, which is found more generally useful and durable.

Milton's Theology.

Peter Bayne has written a noticeable article on John Milton. The style is glowing—sometimes, we think, extravagant—but, since Macaulay's essay, we have seen nothing which delineated the great poet with so much force and beauty.

by his choice of a name, that this was essentially his idea. In answering, therefore, the question whether he succeeds or fails in 'justifying,' in reconciling with intelligible and tenable principles of justice, 'the ways of God to man,' we turn to his account of the Fall.

For these death becomes, "I like sleep A gentle waiting to immortal life." And at last 'the woman's Seed,' revealed in the clouds from heaven, will 'dissolve Satan with his perverted world.'

The Book of Proverbs—Dr. Conant's Version.

There is no part of the Hebrew Scriptures where the common version more frequently fails in bringing out all the meaning than in the Book of Proverbs. We say all the meaning, for the fault where it exists is one of deficiency rather than of false translation.

would it be for us if we lived up to them. There are some truisms of more importance to us than a knowledge of Newton's Principia. In their plain form, however, with nothing to suggest the cultured or the profound, they lose their hold upon the mind, and there is a need of some verbal attraction to give additional interest to the common, the homely, as it may seem, and yet, in fact, most precious truth.

Other examples might be given if space allowed, or they could be clearly presented without encumbering a newspaper article with Hebrew words. The cases cited are sufficient to convey clearly the view intended to be expressed, namely, that in this important matter of emphatic or antithetical diction, more important in the proverbs than in any other part of the Scriptures.

Keep Your Tempers.

"O, Frank, come and see how hot my saw gets when I rub it. When I draw it through the board awhile, it's about hot enough to set fire to it."

Scientific and Useful.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS.

The following is from the *Farm and Arisan*:—"A man who is smart enough to run a store, is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made of what merchants are picked out; and if a man succeeds in a store, for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer, than to be an average merchant. The one cause of most farm and his capital. A farmer's capital is little cash, he must have no more land than he can thoroughly manage by his own personal labor. Each acre beyond this is an encumbrance; one acre well worked, is more profitable than ten acres skinned over. It is through greed of land, by farmers that have not the capital to keep it that so many are kept poor. Small farms are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the capital of common farmers. Large farms with large capital are better than small ones. Farming is a good business for all who can conduct it on proper principles, and have capital according to the size of their farms, and a bet one for everybody else."

EXCESSIVE USE OF WATER.

In the manufactories of all kinds, water (very often ice) is placed within easy reach of every person, male or female, and the effect of this constant invitation is seen in the drinking of what physicians must regard as unreasonable amounts. The food is thereby diluted, and the stomach is often-times chilled below the temperature of the blood, and by repeated drafts may be kept in this condition. The process of digestion is in this way seriously interfered with. A certain amount (70 to 100 ounces) of water is required daily for the nutrition of an average adult; but of this total requirement 20 to 30 ounces are contained in the so-called solid food, leaving about sixty ounces to be supplied in some form of liquid, as tea, coffee, and water. If this amount is greatly exceeded, it forces additional and needless work on the organs of excretion.—*Scientific American*.

BED FOR THE SICK ROOM.

Two narrow beds, (iron bedsteads,) with fresh hair or straw mattresses, are the best. These beds are easily moved, and thus the patient will not be compelled to look constantly at the same cracks in the wall, or count the same three spots in the corner. You can move him, now into a shaded corner, now to the western window, to see the sun go down, again front of the fire, that he may look at its cheerful blaze, and anon into the most secluded corner that he may rest and sleep. All this is an immense gain, and is sure not only to comfort the prisoner, but to shorten his sickness. No matter what the malady may be, there is more or less fever, and, in every possible case, the emanations from the skin render the bed foul through and through. All the emanations from our bodies are foul, and should be got rid of as soon as possible. The only way to manage it is to have two beds, and lift the patient from one to the other. When the bed which has been in use four to six hours is released, the mattress and blankets should be put where they can be thoroughly aired, and, if practicable, sunned. This will not only shorten and mitigate the graver stages of the malady, but it will greatly hasten the convalescence.—*Dio Lewis, in To-day*.

WATER FOR HORSES.

Soft water is in all cases better for horses than hard water. If, therefore, soft water can be easily procured, it should in all cases be given, but we do not think it answers well to allow the horse to slake his thirst at the pond or brook at all seasons. Boiling gets rid of a large proportion of the lime, and where it exists in great quantities it is advisable to give all boiled water. The temperature of the water given should in all cases be that of the stable, or very little below it; and so in the warm one the water must be raised to at least 70 degrees of Fahrenheit, by mixing a little hot with the cold, or by leaving the bucket full of water continually in the stable, and only using it when it has acquired the temperature of the stable. If cold water is given to a horse used to hot weather, and to warm stables, it sets the coat the wrong way directly, and often produces colic, or shivering, followed by rheumatism; and this is especially likely when he has undergone any violent exertions, and is becoming cool from it. It does not do nearly the harm while the horse is reeking with heat and perspiration that it does when given to the tired horse, just cooling down from his exertions. If, however, chilled water is generally given, it should be rigidly adhered to when the horse is travelling, for an animal used to it is far more likely to be injured by cold water given when in a sweat, than the one which habitually swallow it at a low temperature with his ordinary food. The quantity of water proper for the horse varies very much depending upon his tendency to purge, upon the amount of sweat which he loses in his work, and upon the nature of his work. About one and a half or two ordinary buckets per day is the average, depending upon the size of the horse and the severity of his work; and if water is allowed regularly, a few healthy horses will drink more than two buckets per day. More than a couple of quarts should never be given on the road or while working, even on the hottest day; but this quantity may be repeated every few hours with advantage, when the weather is very sultry, with or without a little oatmeal. It is seldom advisable to give the full quantity of water immediately before or after the feed of oats, but rather to let the horse drink about two quarts, and a half an hour after his feed to let him have the remainder. If the oats are not given for half an hour, the water will not hurt if all is given at once.—*Prairie Farmer*.

All the afflictions that a saint is exercised with, are neither too numerous nor too sharp. A great deal of rest requires a rough file.