

soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this habit that I now owe my prosperity." Let every boy who reads this, go and do likewise.—*Wright's Casket.*

RECIPES FOR THE LADIES.—I hope my dear friends will not imagine for a moment that I neglect their interests while taking notes. Here is proof that I am still mindful to pick up all little items like the following for future use:—

Louisiana Muffin Bread.—Take two pints of flour and one and a half of sifted corn meal, two spoonfuls of butter, one spoonful of yeast, and two eggs, and mix and break for breakfast. It is good.

Hopping John (*pambakaya*).—Take a dressed chicken, or half-grown fowl, if not old, and cut all the flesh into small pieces, with a sharp knife. Put this into an iron pot, with a large spoonful of butter and one onion chopped fine; steep and stir it till it is brown; then add water enough to cover it, and put in some parsley, spices, and red pepper pods, chopped fine, and let it boil till you think it is barely done, taking care to stir it often, so as not to burn it; then stir in as much rice, when cooked, as will absorb all the water, which will be one pint of rice to two of water; stir and boil it a minute or so, and then let it stand and simmer until the rice is cooked, and you will have a most delicious dish of palatable, digestible food.

Something for the Children.—Make a dish of molasses candy, and, while it is hot, pour it out upon a deep plate, and stir in the meats of pecans, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, or peanuts, just as thick as you can stir them in, and then let it cool. Be careful and not eat too much of it, for it is very rich. It is a very nice dish for evening parties of the dear little girls and boys; and I have known some "big children" to like it pretty well.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Alabama, March 25, 1849.

TO YOUNG MEN.—There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of others' popularity may outshine him, but we know that, though not seen, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is not virtue; but he does resist and conquer; he hears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but heals the wound with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion; it leads to sin: the atheist, who says not only in his heart, but with his lips, "There is no God!" controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God, and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced tower; happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth! raise thy standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awaken it in that cause: never let it be said of thee, "He helped to swell the tide of sin, by pouring his influence into its channels." If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, rise, young man! assume the beautiful garb of virtue! It is fearfully easy to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on the strength, then; let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—*Southern Rose.*

LOCKJAW WITH CHLOROFORM.—A correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times* describes successful treatment of lockjaw in the horse with chloroform. He says, "I have had several opportunities of testing this mode of

treatment, and in no instance has it failed, with the exception of one, when the administration of chloroform was delayed till the patient was almost in the agonies of death.

"My plan of treatment in this hitherto incurable disease is as follows: On the first symptoms, I give a drench composed of thirty drops of Croton oil, intimately rubbed in a mortar with thick mucilage of gum arabic, and gradually diluted with a pint or a pint and a half of good ale. Immediately on the drench being swallowed, the patient must be bled profusely, put in a warm stable, and, if the weather be cool, carefully covered with rugs. Now is the time to use the chloroform: four ounces will be sufficient for an application: and a convenient mode of applying it is, to make a temporary nose bag of soft material, and as air-tight as possible: in the bottom of it place a sponge, and on this pour the liquid: by introducing the horse's nose, and tying the bag round and above the nostrils, he will be obliged to inhale, and in a few minutes will be well under its influence. Upon rising, the muscles will have lost the rigidity peculiar to the disease, his nervous system will have become quieted, and his face have lost that anxiety of expression which accompanies lockjaw.

"The chloroform must be repeated three or four times, say an hour apart: on the horse's recovery, his strength should be supported by light and nutritive food; and, if the weather be warm, turning him out in a pasture two or three hours a day will extend the muscles of his neck, and bring him to the use of his limbs.

"I would suggest that hand-rubbing of the extremities during the applying of the chloroform will be highly beneficial.

MANGANESE IN GLASS.—Some curious phenomena connect themselves with the use of manganese in glass. If the quantity employed slightly exceeds that which is necessary to prevent the peroxidation of the iron, or if the glass has been exposed to too long continued or too great a heat, it assumes a fine pink or rose colour. Indeed, where glass contains an excess of manganese, although it may preserve its desired whiteness, it will under the influence of sunshine, slowly change, and become gradually more and more pinky. This change may be frequently observed in the glass of the windows of old mansions; and it is not an uncommon occurrence, that a ship proceeding to tropical climates with white glass in her cabin windows, returns home with glass of a fine rose tint. Much of the common cast flint glass which is in the market is distinguished by this peculiar colour, produced by the employment of an excess of oxide of manganese.—*Art. Journal.*

GETTING MORE PRACTICAL.—We are happy to find that there is an opinion prevailing more or less throughout the community, that it is time the course of education in our seminaries should have a more practical tendency. Yale College and Cambridge have now their professors of Agriculture. What would have been thought, forty or fifty years ago, of a professor of agriculture in one of those stately old colleges, where the sight of a farmer would have been considered as much out of place as a pig in a pulpit? We see it noticed in the journals of the day, that the trustees of Union College contemplate such an extension of the existing course of studies as to include the more useful application of science to the arts, such as civil and mechanical engineering, agriculture, and agricultural and mechanical chemistry, &c. &c. We hope that the colleges throughout the Union will change their course of studies in such a way as to embrace a practical course of the above-named studies.—*Maine Farmer.*