

THE PLOUGHMAN.

BY MOSES FOSTER, JR.

The twilight grey or early morn
Appears in eastern sky,
And ushers in the new-born day,
In bright imagery.

Old chanticleer his shrill-toned notes,
Is pealing forth in praise;
And from each tree the songsters sing
Their most melodious lays.

The ploughman rises from his couch,
Refreshed by slumber's balm,
And hastens to his daily toil,
With renovated arm.

A fearless heart and spirit brave
Attend him in the field,
Where he with strong and steady hand
The honored plough doth wield.

He strives not as the soldier strives
For victory by the sword,
But that his house and granary
With plenty may be stored.

His house the poor and needy ones
A blest asylum find,
Peace, comfort, health and charity,
Are there in concord joined.

No king beneath his palace dome
Enjoys an happier lot,
Than to the ploughman is bequeathed,
Within his lowly cot.

A rich reward has meted him,
For long and wearied toil;
To crown his labours, pleasantness
Springs from the fruitful soil.

The seed time and the harvest days
Bring tidings of delight,
To make the ploughman glad of heart,
Through winter's gloomy night.

The ploughman has a promise sure,
And never looks in vain,
As looks the merchant for the prize,
He trusteth on the main.

The vessel of the ploughman sails
At dawning of the spring.
And autumn's winds a rich increase
Have never failed to bring.

He builds no castles in the air,
To vanish like a dream,
He risks no cargo on the wave,
Of fortune's giddy stream.

With honest cheer he earns his bread,
By toil and sweat of brow,
Pays homage due to God alone,
And honor to the Plough.

COW AND SHEEP PASTURES.—Cows and sheep should never be permitted to run in the same pasture, as the latter are astir early in the morning, they generally get their appetites appeased before the cows and other animals that share the pasture with them, are turned in, and usually destroy much more feed than is required to support them, as most animals refuse to eat where a sheep has lain or even trod.

ARABELLA SHILDRICK'S RECEIPT FOR MAKING CREAM CHEESE.—Take one quart of very rich cream, a little soured, put it in a linen cloth and tie it as close to the cream as you can. Then hang it up to drain for two days—take it down, and carefully turn it into a clean cloth, and hang it up for two days more—then take it down, and, having put a piece of linen on a deep soup plate, turn your cheese upon it; cover it over with your linen, keep turning it every day on a clean plate, and clean cloth until it is ripe, which will be in about ten days or a fortnight, or may be longer, as it depends on the heat of the weather. Sprinkle a little salt on the outside when you turn them. If it is wanted to ripen quick, keep it covered with mint or nettle leaves. The size made from a quart of cream is most convenient, but if wished larger, they can be made so.

SOAP—A Hint in Housewifery.—In summer and autumn your soap grease is apt to accumulate beyond your immediate wants; if put away, it is apt to be devoured by maggots, and if made into soap, you may not have pine or other appropriate vessels enough to hold it. Having suffered loss from being placed in such circumstances; we were much gratified with a piece of intelligence accidentally received, which relieved us from the disagreeable dilemma. By boiling your soft soap with salt, about a quart of the latter to three gallons of the former, you can separate lye and water enough to make the soap hard. After boiling half an hour, turn it out into a tub to cool. Cut the cake which swims on the top into pieces, and having scraped off froth and other impurities, melt again, (without the lye and water underneath, of course,) and pour into a box to cool. You may then cut it up into bars of proper dimensions for drying. By adding a portion of rosin, well pulverized, at the last boiling, you will have yellow soap like that made for market.

TO DESTROY COCKROACHES, ANTS, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD VERMIN.—Hellebore rubbed over with molasses and put round the places that cockroaches frequent, is a very effectual poison for them. Arsenic, spread on bread and butter, and placed round rat or mouse holes, will soon put a stop to their ravages. Quicksilver and the white of an egg, beat together, and laid with a feather round the crevices of the beadsteads and the sackings, is very effectual in destroying bugs in them. To kill flies when so numerous as to be troublesome, keep cobalt, wet with spirits, in a large shallow plate. The spirits will attract the flies, and cobalt will kill them very soon. Black pepper is said to be good to destroy them—it should be mixed so as to be very strong, with a little cream and sugar. Great care is necessary in using the above poisons where there are any children, as they are apt to eat any thing that comes in their way, and these poisons will prove as fatal to them as to vermin, (excepting the pepper.) The flour of sulphur is said to be good to drive ants away, if sprinkled round the places that they frequent. Sage is also good. Weak brine will kill worms in gravel walks, if kept moist with it a week in the spring, and three or four days in the fall.

Lime spots on woollen clothes may be completely removed by strong vinegar. The vinegar effectually neutralises the lime, but does not generally affect the color of the cloth. Dark cloth, the color of which has been completely destroyed in spots six inches square, has thus had its original color completely restored.

TO PREVENT THE BLEEDING OF VINES.—If a piece of moistened bladder be folded over the end of the vine which is cut, and then bound tightly around with wrapping thread, it will effectually prevent bleeding.