

time shot a golden arrow at the second head's mouth, piercing the windpipe, and thus choking him. In this way he was soon despatched; and the second wall fell down with a crash, like the overthrow of a mighty army.

The third dragon had ten heads, full of eyes before and behind, and his body was covered with scales like a fish. He opened his ten mouths, and gave a roar that was heard to the ends of the earth, when he saw the Prince and Comolin; and immediately the sun was darkened, and instead of light, there was inky blackness.

Flery arrows, red-hot stones weighing several tons, horses with breast-plates of fire, red-hot lava, and other terrible missiles, came towards them; but ere they reached them, they were destroyed by the ball of light.

Although Comolin threw great stones, weighing a ton, at the dragon's heads, and Allu had shot at them with his golden arrows, they made no more impression than so much dust. Sulphurous smoke, wasps as large as eagles, and terrible boats came out of the dragon's throat, but they were destroyed by the ball of light as fast as they appeared. At length Comolin threw a golden rope over the monster's feet, and plucked them to the ground; and despite the dragon's struggles, he and Allu had thrown ropes over each head.

They had no sooner conquered the dragon than they heard the sound of rejoicing; and, taking the form of a bat, the enchanter flew away.

Mounted on Comolin's shoulder, Allu plucked a luscious fruit; and as soon as he had done this, the last wall fell down, and the birds burst into an ecstasy of song. The trees waved their fragrant branches, and the fountains rippled forth a more musical strain.

To Allu's surprise he saw a magnificent palace in the centre of the garden, surrounded with olive and fig trees, their deep-green leaves and bright golden blossoms gleaming in the sun. Instead of being far distant from Elromonda, Allu found himself within a day's journey of his home.

The beautiful Princess Lalla was no longer pale and sad as she greeted Allu; and the young man thought if she was charming before, she was glorious now.

Prince Allu was welcomed with a shout from the dead; and the whole city was gathered together, for the sleepers in Sleeping Valley had awakened, and Voeiswall's prisoners were freed from their horrible prison, who had hastened to Elromonda to greet their deliverer.

Prince Allu's marriage with the lovely Princess Lalla was celebrated the following day with great pomp and rejoicing; and at this day Comolin lives with him in the beautiful garden of Samarcand.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

SHEEP.—Keep them dry, giving breeding ewes as much exercise as possible, but avoid exposure to storms, especially of rain. Keep the weak sheep in separate pens from the strong, and the lambs separate from the old sheep, and feed them better.

CLEAN THE PATHS OF SNOW.—Men inclined to procrastinate wait until the storm is over, for fear that if they sweep off the snow it will blow in again! They like to walk about in the snow. By and by, some days or weeks after the storm is over, they will spend hours in doing what a little promptness would have enabled them to do in minutes. Clear off the snow at once, while it is still falling if need be. It will save labor in the end, and you can get about with ease and comfort.

HORSES.—If possible, find something for your teams to do. Avoid exposing them to severe storms. Use the brush freely, and feed more or less grain. It is cheaper than hay. A common mistake is to keep horses in the stable for days or weeks, and then perhaps take a load of grain or wood eight or ten miles to market, and when there let them stand out in the cold. The horses are weak from want of exercise and nutritious food, and when they get home they are in an exhausted condition. Grain is perhaps then given them—and the end is indigestion, colic, and death. A warm bran-mash might have saved them. But steady work and liberal feeding are the true preventives.

LIVING FENCE POSTS.—Some of the Western papers have discussed at length the advantages and drawbacks of employing growing trees for fence posts. The most of those who have experimented have found a difficulty rendering these fences a failure from the increase in size by growth, which crowds the boards off where they have been nailed on. The nails soon lose their power to hold the boards, and the fences are broken down and become useless. Others have employed trees for supporting wire fences, but the wood grows over the staples, and they require annual loosening. We have seen two modes of constructing fences of living posts, which obviate the difficulty. Small nurseries were at first made into the trees, to be in the ends of the rails, carefully cut off the right length, and selected for their flat form and straight appearance. In the course of years the growth of the trees held these rails immovably fast. This was more than forty years ago, and the fence lasted a long time, or until the wood of the rails decayed. By using double timber, we see no reason why a fence of this kind might not be made advantageously, and any rapidly growing tree might be employed for

poor leather, we should clean and oil the harness at least once a year, to keep it in good condition, and to reduce the wear and tear as much as possible. Don't let the job out to the harness maker, but some of these stormy days when the harness is not in use, just take it into the workshop and commence operations. Take the harness all apart, and scrape off all scurf, hairs and dirt, and wash the leather clean with soap and hot water. Then heat two or three quarts of neatfoot oil in a lough shallow pan, and draw each piece of leather through it slowly, bending the leather backward and forward, and rubbing the oil in with a cloth or sponge. Hang near the fire to dry, and repeat the process until the leather is saturated with oil; mix a little lamp-black with clean tallow, and with a cloth rub it into the leather while warm, until the pores are filled and the surface becomes smooth and glossy. If a harness is oiled in this way it is never gummy, and will therefore keep clean a long time.—Sometimes lused oil or adulterated oils are used, but they dry on the leather and make it gummy, dirt and hair stick to it, and the harness gets so filthy as to soil everything it touches. After the harness has had a good oiling, an occasional rubbing with tallow and lamp-black will keep the leather tough and pliable, and prevent it from cracking.—Country Gentleman.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

THE BLUE COLOR OF THE SKY.—A curious cause is assigned by M. Collas for the blue color of the sky. In opposition to M. Lallemand, who attributes the color to a fluorescent phenomenon—a reduction of refrangibility in the actinic rays beyond the violet end of the spectrum—M. Collas maintains that the color is due to the presence of hydrated silica in a very finely-divided state, carried into the atmosphere with the aqueous vapor. The blue color of the Lake of Geneva is referred to a similar cause.

PROFESSOR B. A. GOULD, the American astronomer, and superintendent of the national observatory established recently at Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, writes to *Silliman's Journal* that the telegraph from Buenos Ayres to the Andes to Chill has been completed, and that a branch line is in process of construction to the national observatory at Santiago, the capital of Chill, which will furnish direct telegraphic communication between these two astronomical stations, the most important in South America.

It is a curious fact that the bite of the cobra di capello, although fatal to any non-venomous snake, is not injurious apparently to one of its own kind, yet Dr. Fayrer, in his recently published account of the venomous serpents of India, vouches for it. He also tells us, what is known to few, that a poisonous snake may bite without allowing its poison to exude. Though the number of young girls who are bitten by venomous snakes in Hindostan is smaller than the number of boys so bitten, the mortality from snake-bite is greater among women than among men.

THE cause of consumption is naturally an attractive subject for the physician, as we should judge from the frequent appearance of medical works advancing new theories in regard to it. Dr. Henry McCormack believes that he has at last discovered the true cause of this most destructive disease in the re-breathing of air—that consumption is induced solely by breathing air which has already passed through the lungs. As to the importance of fresh air as a preservative of health, all medical men will agree with him, but his theory as a whole will scarcely be accepted.

FROM the annual report of the New York State Museum of Natural History we learn that Mr. Verplank Colvin, who accurately measured the altitude of Mount Seward, one of the higher peaks of the Adirondack mountains, found its summit to be 4,482 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Marcy, the loftiest peak in the State, rises to 5,467 feet—more than one thousand feet higher. Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, one hundred and fifty miles distant, could be seen from the summit. Mr. Colvin fears that the rapid destruction of the Adirondack forests is causing a sensible decrease in the water supply of the region, which will ultimately render it impossible to navigate the Hudson more than half as far as at present.

THE French Minister of Agriculture is making the most determined efforts to arrest the vine disease which has assumed such formidable proportions in France. An accomplished chemist has been sent into the country to make it his exclusive study, and each day he spends several hours lying on the ground close to the affected plants, and watches the minute insect called the *Phylloxera vastatrix*, which makes such havoc among them. He finds that "they take a constitutional walk at noon and retire at sunset. The only way to protect a vine is to lay bare the roots of the plant so as to make a circular basin, and to keep this filled with water for several days."

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND, the naturalist, is a great authority on fishes. He is the director of the Museum of Economic Fish Culture at South Kensington, which contains representations of nearly every rare or remarkable sea or freshwater fish captured in Great Britain and Ireland during the last seven years. All sorts of odd fish are sent to him from all parts of the world. He lately received a sunfish weighing 993 pounds. "I expect," he writes, "these monster sunfish live among the dense forest of sea-woods which grow in such luxuriance in

tropical seas, but we have no definite information on the subject, nor do we know where they breed; they are generally found floating in a helpless state, drifting with the current on top of the water." An electric eel, sent to Mr. Buckland from the Upper Amazon, unfortunately died on the passage, within two days of Liverpool, of the excitement caused by administering an electric shock to a gentleman who put his hand into the tub where it was kept.

FAMILY MATTERS.

BURNS.—Clarified honey, applied on a linen rag, will cure the pain of a burn, as if by magic. SORE EYES.—A little alum boiled in a teacupful of milk, and the curd used as a poultice, is excellent for inflammation of the eyes.

RESTORING FADING COLORED.—Dip the craps into a decoction of black tea, and then lay it between sheets of brown paper, placing a flat board above.

INK SPOTS may be removed from colored fabrics by a concentrated solution of sodium pyrophosphate, which dissolves the ink slowly without affecting the color of the fabric.

TO CLEAN A HAIR BRUSH.—Put a tablespoonful of spirits of hartshorn in a pint of water and wash the brush in it. It will very quickly make the brush clean as new; we have tried it.

REMEDY FOR BOILS, &c.—It has been stated that strong tincture of iodine applied to boils and carbuncles will shorten the suppurative stages more than one half; and, at the very first application, will almost entirely remove pain and other disagreeable symptoms.

RHEUMATISM.—Bathe the parts affected with water in which potatoes have been boiled, as hot as can be borne, just before going to bed; by the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

A SECRET FOR A FARMER'S WIFE.—While the milking of your cows is going on, let your pans be placed on a kettle of boiling water. Turn the milk into one of the pans taken from the kettle of boiling water, and cover the same with another of the hot pans, and proceed in the same manner with the whole mass of milk, and you will find that you have double the quantity of sweet and delicious butter.

BEST CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—A correspondent sends us the following, which he says seldom fails to give instant relief: "Strongest liquid ammonia, spirits of camphor, laudanum, of each 60 drops, chloroform, 30 drops, tincture of myrrh 40 drops. The gums should be well rubbed by the finger with this essence, and it should be also applied to the tooth with a piece of cotton wool. A piece of wool soaked in it should be likewise placed in the ear on the side the tooth aches."

VALUABLE "SECRETS"—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is more simple than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are now in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this it leaves the skin as clean, sweet and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

GOLDEN GRAINS.

FAMILY jarring vulgarizes; family union elevates.

MANY men spend their lives in gazing at their own shadows.

A WISE man's thoughts walk within him, but a fool's without.

GOOD COMPANY.—Keep good company, and be one of the number.

THERE is one thing which can always be found, and that is—fault.

THE greatest truths are the simplest, so are the greatest men and women.

IT seems as if half the world were purblind; they can see nothing unless it glitters.

IF you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to that it teaches.

SOME people are very like Shakespeare's description of Argus, "all eyes and on sight."

EXCESSIVE indulgence to children, by parents, is only self-iniquity under another name.

PLATO says that God has so framed his laws that it is for the advantage of every one to observe them.

Men want restraining as well as propelling power. The good ship is provided with anchors as well as sails.

THE BEST ACCOUNTANT.—He is the best accountant who can count up correctly the sum of his own errors.

KEEP your store of smiles and your kindest thoughts for home. Give to the world only those which are to spare.

GIVE us sincere friends or none. This hollow glitter of smiles and words, compliments that mean nothing, is worthless.

THIS mind is too often like a sheet of white paper in this,—that the impressions it receives the oftener, and retains the longest, are black ones.

EDITING a newspaper is very much like raking a fire—every one thinks he can perform the operation better than the man who has hold of the poker.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

THE home circuit—Walking about with baby in the night.

AURELIUS WARD said of Chaucer, "He has talent, but he can't spell."

MELANCHOLY SUCCLIDE.—A little boy, on being threatened with a whipping, hung his head.

"WITT DId He Not Die?" is the title of a new novel. We have not read the conundrum, but believe the answer to be, because he refused to take his medicine.

OF a miserly man who died of softening of the brain, a local paper said, "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart couldn't."

A YOUNG lady at Greenville, Tennessee, recently presented her lover with an elaborately constructed pen-wiper, and was astonished the following Sunday to see him enter church, wearing it as a cravat.

A NASHVILLE washerwoman, finding in a lot of dirty clothes a new-fashioned shirt opening at the back, sewed it up, cut upon the bosom and sewed on buttons, to the intense disgust of her customer.

NObody ever stands in the horse cars at Leavenworth, Kan. When a gentleman enters a car the nearest young lady rises and offers him her seat. She then sits in his lap, and both are satisfied.

THAT was a good, though rather a severe pun, which was made by a student in a theological seminary (and he was not one of the brightest of the class, either,) when, he asked: "Why is Prof.—the greatest revivalist of the age?" and on all "giving it up" said "because at the end of every sermon there is a Great Awakening."

OUR PUZZLER.

24. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

- 1. A southern sea, well known to fame, Though sometimes called by a different name,
2. And in the Scriptures we are told This man lived many centuries old.
3. A term in French that doth express Fatigue or downright weariness.
4. A recluse, and Frenchman, too, Whose deed his countrymen still rue.
5. A country full of treasures vast, In wealth and grandeur unsurpassed.
6. A seaport town on Gallia's coast, Which can but few attractions boast.
7. A Syrian city claims attention; Oft it most travelers make mention.

My initials will mention the name of a city, Whose fate has excited both sorrow and pity; My primals the country in which it is placed; Now study this riddle, and solve it in haste.

F. THOMPSON.

25. SQUARE WORDS.

- 1. An article of furniture; concerning; a blunder; dirty pelf; a useful drug.
2. Noble; a cheat; once more; French for night; opaque.
3. The fruit of the vine; taxes; a chart; a vegetable; an English county.

F. T.

26. FEMALE NAMES HIDDEN.

Tis some years ago, come the last of December,

A large party reached or arrived at our farm; The hedges were frosted. I think I remember A dappled sky lent to a bright moon a charm. Art had decked the old kitchen; a log-fire was burning,

Truth bids me confess 'twas inviting to see; My rabbits were fed, and the maids finished churning,

It leaves us an evening for pleasure and gloe.

The Squire was prevented our merriment sharing—

I dare say his charming niece came in his stead;

Since long back a tender regard I was bearing That angel I named her whom my fancy fed.

There sat the old farmer, the gay scene enjoying;

And now we made lines for a dance, standing all;

But to finish my tale, the appendix employing, To bless that walk home with Squire's niece to the Hall.

B. A. IGLESBROOK.

ANSWERS.

19. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—Punch. Mirth, thus:—PRIM, URI, NOSTER, CAT, HAMISH.

20. ANAGRAMS.—1. Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales. 2. Doctor G. Livingstone. 3. Mister Andrew Halliday. 4. Arthur Schotclery. 5. Sir Charles Dilke. 6. Baron de Rothschild. 7. Sir Edward Landseer. 8. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. 9. William Ewart Gladstone. 10. Nicholas Patrick Wiseman.

21. CONUNDRUMS.—1. Because High men (Hymen) lived there. 2. Because there can be no puzzle without it.

22. SQUARE WORDS.—

Table with 3 columns and 6 rows of words: C E R D, T R U S T, L A T H E, C E D A R, R I D E R, A B R A S, E D U C E, U D I N E, T R U S T, R A C E S, S E N N E, H A S T E, R E S T, T R E E S, E S S E X

23. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—Richard III., Shakespeare, thus:—RAIN, IRISH, CLARA, HOCK, ADOR, RICHES, DEEP, IMAGINE, IMPOSTOR, INTERPOSE.