

SOME of the material used to color glass is extremely valuable. Oxide of gold gives a ruby color; and often, to save expense, a plain white dish, bottle or cup is veneered with a thin coating of ruby, thus giving the same effect. Sometimes the clear glass is allowed to show through in some form of the design, thus giving a transparent picture upon a ruby background, as is the case, though in different colors, of course, with cameos. Oxide of cobalt is used in making a blue color, oxide of manganese in amethyst, copper scales and iron ore in green, iron ore and manganese in orange, etc. It is a peculiar fact that all the colors of the spectrum may be produced by oxide of iron.

TO THE CONSTANT.

I AM not constant as you constant rocks
That have their bases under ocean's floor,
That yield no piteous span, receive no score,
Though ships make thither, waves deal shocks on shocks:
I am but constant as the sea, whose flocks,
How wide soe'er they wander, evermore
Morning and evening crowd the vacant shore
At beck of her who smiles through silvery locks,—
Constant but as the oak, now bare and dry,
That soon the genial season shall restore
And its gray arms with fluttering honors fill,—
Or as the violet, that seems to die,
Yet can its azure angel lift it still
To greet the coming springtime as before.—*Atlantic.*

SOMEBODY says that "Man is the only animal that blows his nose." The alligator has a nose nearly two feet long, yet he never blows it; the elephant can reach over his nose and tickle his hind legs, and he often does, but he never blows it. The blue-nosed baboon has a cerulean proboscis of which the noblest animal must feel proud, but it goes unblown. The double-nosed pointer has immense capacity for blowing, but he never will; and the oyster, whose nose reaches clean round to his