

Continued from first page.

passed, and then quick steps mounted the one flight of stairs, and a heavy door was pushed unceremoniously open.

Augustus entered, without removing hat or overcoat; he was wet with spray, and the heavy night-gait, had carried a riding cane in his hand.

He went to the fire-place, and leaning upon the mantel, gazed moodily into the burning embers.

The light flickered over the ceiling, and brightened occasionally some polished piece of furniture; but the room was in shadow, and the bay-window completely dark.

Gas stood for some minutes, and then, with a heavy, impatient sigh, turned as if to leave the room. At that moment there came from the bay window the sound of a suppressed sob.

Gas stopped and listened eagerly. A slight rustle of woman's dress, and another low, smothered sob convinced him that the ears had not deceived him.

He strode quickly to the window, and pushing aside the heavy curtains which draped the entrance, saw distinctly the form of the woman, dressed in white, lying on the sofa.

"Bessie, darling, is it you? Be wretched, approaching, but not venturing to touch the railing figure, and I am not." "There was no answer, but another sob."

"Do not torture me so, Bessie. I am in agony when I think of the trouble I have brought upon you, and yet, oh God! how I would have loved to see you here, and to see an end to this darning. I shall take you away with me. Will you come? Oh, Bessie, say you will, that you will marry me in spite of all that has happened."

"You will not? He cried, springing up. Bessie, have pity on me. I cannot keep faith with that woman. Would it be honorable, even when I know I have behaved dishonorably, and you have every right to reproach me?"

"Pray do not remain in that cold window, Mr. Rockwell. If you will touch the bell wire I will have the door opened for you. As for the pretty little story which I have long suspected, and am now fully informed of, I beg you will believe that it will not spot me, neither the man who has just said that you will have the trouble of repeating your proposal to the person for whom it was intended, but, really, under the circumstances, I do not believe you will find an objection necessary."

"She stopped speaking, and herself ringing the bell, waited quietly till the servant answered the summons."

"Augustus moved away from the bay-window, and crossed the room, near to where Lena had taken her seat."

"I have nothing to say in explanation of myself," he said, "I know I have behaved dishonorably, and you have every right to reproach me."

"Pray spare me any discussion of this," said Lena, calmly. "I have no reproaches to make; you, regard it now, and has always been a matter of indifference to me."

"Then why did you accept it?" "Because I thought you would do as well for a husband as any one, and the world makes the position of an unmarried woman not agreeable."

"Then you never loved me?" "A scornful smile was the only reply. 'Thank God I was spared from such a marriage' was Augustus' inward thought."

"All this time Lena was sitting, he said, aloud. 'In this entire affair, I only have been to blame. I was led into it by me, and the poor child has suffered fearfully in the deception we were forced into.'

"Oh, of course," said Lena, with calm indifference; "but, really, all this is of no consequence to me, and I must beg you again to stop the subject. I am not here to argue with you, but to tell you that, as she spoke the door opened, and Mrs. Rockwell came into the room."

"What subject is to be dropped?" she asked, smilingly. "I am not here to argue with you, but to tell you that, as she spoke the door opened, and Mrs. Rockwell came into the room."

"Yes," said Lena. "I stopped at home for this purpose."

"Gas stood by the table, his eyes fixed the floor."

"Bessie, come with you," he asked. "Of course. She went immediately to her room. 'No, I am here, cousin,' said Bessie, coming languidly into the room. 'I was so tired that I had to creep up stairs,' she added, looking up with an effort into Lena's face; but in no way noticing Gas, who had stopped forward to meet her."

"Bessie," he said, in a quick, breathless voice, "Lena knows all; it is over between us. Tell me now, before her and my mother, that you will not make any more of these visits. I have behaved badly, and all this sort of thing, but I forgive and bless you!"

"The two couples dutifully thanked her, and said good night. If they were sorry for their wrong doing, but failed lamentably. They knew well enough that they had been playing with edged tools, but they had stood without a word of protest."

"Lena married Mr. Hampton, before they left England. They had a very 'sweet wedding' at the American Legation, in London. She was dressed in white, and as happy as any one of her nature could be."

Gas and Bessie crossed the Atlantic, and were married in London. They lived for each other, and one nothing for the world. Mrs. Rockwell thinks they are ridiculous in love, and wishes they would come to the States. "And she does not like being called 'grandmother,'" she thinks she will marry again herself. And if she can she will.

Miscellaneous.

THE MANUFACTURE OF JEWELRY.

From the Scientific American.

Fine gold, both on account of its higher value and its ductility, being more difficult to work by modern processes than when alloyed with other metals, has been almost universally succeeded by alloys of a lower grade. For diamond mountings and the better order of jewelry, 18 carat gold has found general acceptance, while for jewelry in general, 14 carat is used. Due to the present depression of business, alloys from a carat to 12 carat have been extensively employed for cheap ware.

The relative proportion of silver and copper added in alloying, the yellow or red color of the gold is regulated. Fine gold being taken as 24 carat, 18 carat red gold consists of fine gold 18 parts; fine copper, 6 parts; fine silver, 1 part. Total, 24 parts.

The shade more or less red being regulated by the greater or lesser quantity of copper. For yellow gold, to the 18 parts of fine gold, even quantities of silver and copper are added, and the shade regulated by copper. The red gold is made by adding to the 18 parts of fine gold, silver alone; and blue gold, though very difficult to make, due to iron not making an intimate union with gold, is produced by adding to parts of iron to 18 parts fine gold. The alloys are melted in a crucible with the addition of borax as a flux, and cast into ingots—either as bars or plates. They are hammered or laminated according to the purpose for which they are intended.

The diamond mounter, or jeweler proper (for the factory workman who works wholly into rules and patterns and whose whole duty is to solder together the stamped parts that are given into his hands, scarcely merits the name), receives the crude metal, and the design, generally in the form of a drawing, and the execution is left to him. We will select a design and follow him in its development. Of two pieces of metal, one diamond-shaped, the main point to be kept in view are to show off the stones to the best advantage, and if they are perfect to have no more gold than is absolutely necessary, so that their effect may not be marred. The first step necessary for him to make the "sittings" for the stones. For this purpose he works out a piece of gold about 1/8 inch high and of the bottom 1/16 inch thick. From this he bends the boxes for the pearl and five upper stones. Of these he makes the settings by scalloping them out first from the top and then from the bottom, and then solders the small frame under them for a finish. The solder consists of gold of a lower grade, which, melting at a less heat, unites the parts between which it flows. Having done this, he next makes the "cluster." Into a piece of gold about an inch in diameter, and 1/16 inch thick, he makes holes just so much smaller than the stones as to allow setting. Next the outer edge of the "cluster" is finished like a setting, and scalloped "bizzel" and frame soldered under. Now he makes the mounting for the other diamonds. A frame like the contour is made, which is scalloped, and upon which a thick plate is soldered, and into which the diamonds are afterwards carefully mounted. The "knife edge wire" is made from gold bent into the shape of the design and filed sharp at the top. The gold is then annealed in an oil bath, and the frame is secured after the rest is finished, in order that the entire work need not go through the annealing fire. The small slot is made by melting particles of gold, which thereby assume a globular form and retain it upon cooling. And now all is ready for construction. This is done by placing the pieces upon a hot charcoal, applying boxes and solder pieces of finely cut solder to the places where the pieces are to be joined, and heating them by means of a gas jet and blow pipe till the solder is melted. After all the soldering has been completed the work is boiled in dilute sulphuric acid, to clean it of oxide and borax, carefully rinsed with files, all the marks removed, and a scraper and emery paper used till the work is polished. This is done first by means of tripoli and oil, and afterwards with rouge and alcohol. By means of a diamond wheel, the stones are set in their settings, and the gold securely pressed over their edges, and the brooch is completed. In the manufacture of the 40-point gold-like appearance is produced by immersing the jewelry for a few minutes in a boiling solution of muriatic acid three parts, sulphur two parts, sale one part. This acid gets the alloy and brings the fine gold to the surface. Since it attacks copper more readily than silver, a finer effect is produced by alloying the gold with an excess of copper. A very profitable work is done by treating silver with a solution of flowers in their natural colors and details; but, due to the amount of labor necessarily expended upon them, they command higher prices than is generally realized by the majority of purchasers. It is scarcely to be wished that they may gain the approval of the public. By the combination of platinum with gold for setting rings and chains, many novel and very effective designs have been produced. In making plain linked watch chains, the links are prepared by a mandrel having the fine shape that they are expected to assume. They are then cut apart at one end, hinged together, and the joints soldered. Oxidized silver, so much in vogue a few years since, is a black composition of gold, silver, copper, and lead heated together, and melted into a design prepared in the same manner as for enamel. The metal is then scraped and burnished, and produces the effect of a drawing in black upon a gold or silver ground.—Herman T. Wolf.

To a man full of questions make no answer. Outward judgment often fails, in vain judgment never.

Fortune is the rod of the weak and the staff of the brave.

What men are deficient in reason they usually make up in rage.

Great talkers are like cracked pitchers—everything runs out of them.

To keep your secret is wisdom, but to expect others to keep it is folly.

The heart is a crystal palace—if once broken, it can never be mended.

He who can conceal his joys is greater than he who can conceal his griefs.

How would you do if he who is the source of judgment should judge you as you are?

The most dangerous of all flattery is the very common kind that we bestow upon ourselves.

THE PETRYFING SILICATE PAINTS.

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, General &c.

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out. And in all Colors.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having the chemical section on Iron and other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being nearly equal in bulk, and doing the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints.

Artificial Stone Paint, For preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c. Cured by the PETRYFING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the Agents, at Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.

Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Rust, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELING PAINT, manufactured by THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G.B.

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Refined Scotch and Swedish IRON.

BLISTER, CAULKING, TYRE, CAST DRILL STEEL. ALSO—Canada Horse Shoe Nails, Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Best Quality.

Now in Stock: A Quantity of the Silicate Paints,

(Different Colors) prepared for all kinds of House and Ship Painting, also for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. The Anti-Fouling Paint, for Ships' Bottoms, is an article highly recommended as a complete protection against Worms, &c., and will not foul. It leaves a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the agent.

Hidgetown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15

NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for sale cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. Also, First Class Sextant, all will be sold low for Cash.

1877. STOCK for 1877. Spring Trade

CONNOLLY'S CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.

Extra Fine Stationery! Bank, Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, Plain and Water Lined.

ENVELOPES in Great Variety. FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, in handsome boxes—53 varieties to select from.

BLANK BOOKS, in Every Binding. NEW NOVA SCOTIA SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cheapest and best Series now in use, and every article used in the School Room, for sale low. Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags—all sizes and qualities. Taylor's, Carter's and Stephens' Celebrated Ink, Lead Pencils of every stamp. Room paper, Green Paper and Paper shades.

Wholesale and Retail. THOMAS P. CONNOLLY, Cor. Grenville and George Sts., Halifax, N.S. may 23 '77 n19.

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS, Wholesale Merchants, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dry Goods Department 93 & 95 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, from the English Markets, suitable for the Wholesale Trade.

AMERICAN GOODS. As such as Pr. Grey & White Cottons, Cotton and Wool Linings, sold by the case or small quantity.

Canadian and Domestic Goods. GROCERY DEPARTMENT, 31 & 33 Water St.

A full stock kept constantly on hand, of Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Soda, Cream Tartar, Nuts, and an assortment of Spices, for sale in bulk at the lowest prices.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

ADAM YOUNG, 28, 40 & 42 WATER ST. and 143 Prince William St. John, N. B.

Manufacturer of Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves, Ranges, Finances, &c.

Marbled Slate Mantle Pieces, and Register Grates.

A large assortment of the above goods always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Catalogues on application.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c., resulting from excesses in youth. Price, in sealed envelope, only 5 cents, or two postage stamps.

The only copy of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the danger of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure, of one simple, certain and effectual, the means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Address: The Culverwell Medical Co., 444 Broadway, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586. n17 y

Important to Butter Workers. One Good Recipe Against WORMS in every township to destroy the Worms, Butter Workers. Sample Machine free to Agents. Price, \$2.00, and \$3.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular to the Editor.

VICTOR WRINGER & Co., proprietors. Ont.

June Importation.

Checked Dress Goods; Black Silk Fringes; Seal Brown, Cream and Eru Silks; Nottingham Lace Curtains; Eru Lace Curtains; Neck Frillings; Eru Neck Eru Laces, Eru Scarfs; Minkins of all kinds; Brown Hollands; Irish Linens; Cream Damask; Linen Tea Oylers; Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs; New Styles; Black Trimming Velvets; Mantle Velvets; Metasce Cloths; Metasce Brades; Black Dress Buttons; Gentlemen's Linen Collars and Cuffs; Linen Tassos, for Costumes; Narrow Plaid Ribbons; Plaid Cash Ribbons; Ladies' Josephine and Off Kid Gloves; Hyde Park Wraps, for Girls; Crum Cloths; Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves; New Plaid Prints.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison, 27 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Fine Overcoats, Reefers, Coats, PANTS and VESTS, and all kinds of first-class clothing from four of the best clothing houses in the Dominion which will be sold Cheap for CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

B. STARRATT, Sept. 12th, 1877.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT, IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY BOX-CARS, BELMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS, &c. W. R. WALLS, and GARDNER, Iron and Wood Workers, GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELING PAINTS. Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S poor health induces him to offer for sale his farm formerly owned by Morris Wheeler of the Atlantic Coast, Annapolis Co., Md. The farm consists of 85 acres of land, containing 100 young fruit-bearing Apple Trees, House, Barn, &c. W. R. HUTT, Middleton, November, 1877.

Murdoch & Co. OFFER the following Goods at the Lowest Market Prices, for Cash or Good Credit. Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Under-shirts, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING. Comprising Men's and Boys' Reefers, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Under-shirts, &c. Boots and Shoes, including Children's, Boys', Youths' and Men's LONGBOOT, and Boys' and Children's Leather & Prussia's Boots in variety. Men's and Women's Carpet Slippers, and a complete assortment of RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES, 25 trunks different sizes and quality at cost. Shovels, Spades, Shelf Hardware, Cut and Chick Nails, Spikes, Whips and Thongs, Tanned and Plain Sheathing Paper, American Kerosene, Paint and Lubricating Oils of best quality, Lard, Tallow, Wax, Turpentine, &c. Also, always in stock a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES: ON CONSIGNMENT: 1 Hand Older Mill; 25 Cider Barrels; 25 Buffalo Robes.

MURDOCH & CO. GEO. MOIR, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in American Pianos of the best makers. English, German, and Paris de France, Taylor, and Farley Organs.

Parties wanting to purchase will do well to call on Geo. Moir, at his store, 157 Water Street, Annapolis Co., Md. An arrangement to sell 25 per cent lower than any other dealer. Farmington, Nov. 1st, 1877. y22

Queen St., Bridgetown, September 27th, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED. A Fresh Supply of TEA & SUGAR, Rankine's Celebrated BISCUITS! CONFECTIONERY, &c. LAYER RAISINS BY BOX OR RETAIL, VERY LOW. MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK, BRIDGETOWN, Sept. 26th, '77

Administrator's Notice. ALL PERSONS having any claims against the estate of SILAS GRANT, of Port Williams, in the County of Annapolis, are hereby requested to send their accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHRISTOPHER GRANT, Administrator. Port Williams, Nov. 19, 1877. 6m 144

NOTICE! ALL PERSONS having any legal claims against the estate of THOMAS JOHNSON, of Wilms, Annapolis Co., deceased, must render their accounts, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

HIRAM JOHNSON, Administrator. Wilms, Sept. 18th, 1877. 6m 153

White & Titus, WILL RESUME BUSINESS IN A FEW DAYS, AT 222 SOUTH SIDE UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. June 25th, '77 n17

Joker's Corner.

DANGEROUS DEFENDER.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

At the Criminal Court, yesterday, a colored man stoutly pleaded "not guilty" to a charge of burglary, and, as he had no money, Judge Jones beckoned towards one of the young and rising counsellors that was present, and remarked:

"Mr. I appoint you to defend the prisoner." The colored burglar rolled his eyes with horror when he heard the name of the hero of a hundred convictions mentioned in connection with the case, and eagerly exclaimed:

"No, Je, no, I guess not. I pleads guilty, if you don't make it more'n two years in de pen." The prisoner was sentenced accordingly, and the young lawyer tallied one more lost case.

A citizen, who should be preparing himself for the unknown life beyond the grave, instead of being up to such tricks, removed the setting from his big gold ring the other day, leaving a marked and decided vacancy. He gets on a street car, holds his hand so that the ring may be seen, and makes a dash for a man bends forward and remarks:

"Excuse me, sir, but you have lost the set from your ring." "So I have," replies the owner, as he looks around on the floor.

Every passenger began to peer around and the man who made the discovery finally asks: "Was it a valuable set?" "It was a thousand dollar diamond," is the calm reply.

There is another movement among the passengers. Some look along the seats, some surprised, and some make a dash for pearl buttons and other ornaments.

"When did you miss it?" asks the first man as the search weakens a little. "A year and a half ago, when I was attending campmeeting in Illinois!" is the sad response.

Then every passenger straightens up and every eye looks into vacancy, and not a finger can be seen on any face. A person boarding the car just then would wonder what great man in the city had just died, and if the passengers were on their way to have a last look at his remains.

TRICKING A MAGICIAN. HELLER, THE PERFORMING ARTIST, BEAT AT HIS OWN GAME—HOW A SMART THIEF WEST THROUGH HIM IN A STREET CAR.

In the car with Mr. Heller and a friend, in Boston, the other day, were some half dozen people, among them an estimable old lady who had evidently been doing her marketing for she carried a basket on her lap, containing groceries, vegetables, and in particular a large quantity of eggs. Mr. Heller sat down by the old lady, and for a few minutes nothing of moment happened. Mr. Heller then stopped down and picked up two eggs from the floor, and handing them to the old lady, remarked that she was losing them. The old lady, a little surprised, thanked the polite gentleman, and everything again relaxed into silence. In a few minutes a repetition of the scene. The old lady wondered how it was she hadn't noticed the eggs fall, and wondered more when Mr. Heller a third time picked several eggs, which he insisted had dropped from the basket. This so puzzled the old lady that she got up, and, taking the eggs out of the basket, she disposed them on the seat, and taking out the eggs, counted them then put them back and the other articles on top of them, and then sat down again. Mr. Heller then leaned over to a gentleman who was on the other side of the old lady and remarked audibly:

"I saw you do that. It's wrong." "What do you mean, sir—what's wrong?" said the gentleman addressed, rather indignant at being spoken to in that way. "You shouldn't have taken those eggs."

The old lady turned toward the gentleman and looked at him suspiciously, while the other answered with great gravity:—"Are you mad, sir? I took no eggs."

"But I saw you," said Heller. "By this time the attention of the other passengers in the car was directed to the conversation.

"It is false!" exclaimed the one accused, evidently feeling very much uncomfortable. "This is too much, sir, when I say I saw you," said Heller, and with that he rose, and passing before the old lady who looked half frightened, half angry, stood before the gentleman accused.

"What do you say to that?" said Heller, taking from the man's overcoat two eggs and handing them to the old lady, "and that," taking two more out of the other pocket.

"Lord, O Lord, who would a' thought it!" said the old lady. The gentleman from whose pockets the eggs had been taken rose from his seat and stood opposite to Heller saying:—"I don't understand this; perhaps we can find some more."

"No doubt I can," said Heller, putting his hand in a side pocket and taking out three eggs, two more from his hat and a couple from his trousers. This occupied some minutes, as Heller proceeded very deliberately and slowly to the evident surprise and indignation of the other occupants of the car. "And here, look here," continued Heller, taking a box of soap from the man's hand pocket.

"Put that man off the car," said somebody. The car was stopped and the man on whom all this had been played, waited no further developments, and bolted through the car as fast as his legs would carry him.

The old lady confounded herself in thanks to Mr. Heller, and said she never would have supposed he was such a nice-looking gentleman, &c. Mr. Heller's friend whispered to somebody next him, however, and pretty soon everybody in the car was laughing, the old lady being the only one who remained in ignorance that this was one of Mr. Heller's jokes.

By and by the cars reached Cambridge, and Mr. Heller and his friend got off. As they were walking along the

friend said he thought he had noticed that Mr. Heller had a pin in his scarf.

"So I have," said Mr. Heller, and he felt for the pin, but no pin was there. "Could I have put it in my pocket?" he exclaimed, "where's the money?" and he searched in his vest. "Halloo!" said he, "my money's gone through all his pockets. 'Sold by Joe!'"

Mr. Heller was minus a cameo scarf-pin, \$25 in bills and a gold watch box. He had for once struck the wrong man, who while it is true had been going to him, had been quietly going through Heller. Strange to say, when Mr. Heller got back to Boston, he mentioned the incident to nobody, and enjoyed strict secrecy on the part of all of which shows that it takes two to play a joke, and that biters are sometimes bitten.

Miscellaneous.

THE BEAUTY OF THE SKY.

It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about the sky. It is the most beautiful part of the world, and has done more for the sake of pleasing man, more for the sake of evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him, than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of man is not answered in every part of their organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, as far as we know, be answered, if once in three days or thereabouts, a great, black, and everything well watered, and so left blue again until the next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. But, instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives when nature does not produce scenes after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty. It is quite certain that it is all done for us, intended for our perpetual pleasure by the Great Being who made all worlds.

On the last trip of the schooner *Leda* from Vallego to this port, we had having fallen off and the vessel being in four fathoms of water, the anchor was let go, pursuant to order of the master, Hughes, who had gone forward to give it. As the anchor was let slip, a rope and a half inch line by which a buoy was made fast to its chain accidentally took a turn round the master's leg and whipped him over the side and down into the sea. As he went pushing feet and hands, the result of what would have been a dive to death but for his coolness and nerve.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Agricultural.

A HOLLAND DAIRY.

The best pupils of the Agricultural College at Grignon, in France, are sent, at the public expense, to Holland each year, to examine the improvements in some agricultural district. In 1876 they visited Holland, and gave an account of a 500 acre farm reclaimed from the sea. The farm produced eighteen lbs. of butter and forty pounds of cheese; and that about \$112 of our money. This large gross income per cow is made from a good deal of milk yielded, and not from the peculiar richness of the milk; for sixty-six Dutch gallons would weigh fully 660 pounds, so that it requires 36.66 lbs. of milk to make a pound of cheese, whilst we often make a pound of cheese from ten pounds of milk.—National Live Stock Journal.

PROFITS OF GOOD FEEDING.

Last fall I had the offer of a cow on an old debt, and hesitated some time as to whether I had better take the debt or take the cow, as she was old and very thin, but finally concluded to try and make something out of her, though the chances looked very small, and the boys made a good deal of sport of her, and said I would get nothing but her hide. She was farrow, and was giving not more than one quart of milk night and morning. I took her to the farm, and sold my man to do the best he could for her. He commenced feeding her apples, and though she gained steadily in milk it was some time before she improved much in appearance, but after while the feed and care began to tell upon her, and in three months she was in good condition, and gave twelve quarts of milk daily. One week I brought from her nine pounds of nice butter, which the woman assured me was the product of eight days' milk, and at the same time had sold two quarts of milk daily, and used what they needed in the family, consisting of herself and husband. I expected to feed her well and turn her out to grass to fatten, but she proved so good for milk I concluded to keep her another year. She has kept in good order all summer, and given about as much milk as any of the cows, but we shall soon dry her off, as we expect to have her for a new milch cow this winter. I also bought last fall a flock of sheep, just as it was time to turn in for winter, and they till the tenth of March on fat and get screenings, and sold them at an advance of \$2.50 per head.—F. J. Gwynne, Gentleman.