

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

The following rules we commend to all our patrons and friends, for their excellence, brevity, and practical utility. They are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and of being placed in a conspicuous place in every household. It is lamentable to contemplate the mischief, misery and ruin which are the legitimate fruit of those deficiencies which are pointed out in the rules to which we have reference. Let every parent and guardian read, ponder and inwardly digest:—

1. From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you say.
4. If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they vex you or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance or ill-temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment, when occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.
13. Never allow of tale-bearing.
14. Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence, of an angry and resentful spirit.

If these rules are reduced to practice—daily practice—by parents and guardians, how much misery would be prevented, how many in danger of ruin would be saved, how largely would the happiness of a thousand domestic circles, be augmented. It is lamentable to see how extensive is paternal neglect, and to witness the bad and dreadful consequences in the ruin of thousands.

NATURAL SELF-PRINTING.—A new era has dawned in the publication and historical representation of scientific objects by the introduction of natural self-printing. This is the most important discovery made in the art of printing since Gutenberg's invention, and the honor of it is due to Dr. Alois Auer, of Vienna. We will describe the successive steps of this process. In order to obtain a copy from the original corresponding thereunto in its minutest details, be it a plant, a flower, an insect, a piece of cloth, or any inanimate object, we must proceed in the following manner,

Place the object to be printed between a well polished copper plate and a lead plate, and then let the two plates pass between two cylinders moving parallel to each other. The pressure produced by the cylinders causes the original to leave a perfect picture of itself upon the lead plate. This plate needs no special preparation, but the common lead plates sold in every tin store will answer every purpose, if they are only smooth on one side. After being submitted to this pressure between the cylinders, the lead plate will no longer be perfectly flat, but slightly bent to the form of the cylinder; it must therefore be placed upon a smooth, hard surface, that its shape may be restored both through its own weight and a little mechanical aid. As soon as this is done, one or more copies can be taken from the plates, if it be charged with any colored fluid, and treated generally as any copper plate form when you wish to get an impression. It is evident that the copies taken directly from the lead plate must be limited in number, as the soft lead cannot long resist this pressure, and soon becomes, in consequence, unimpressible. But to obtain a large number of copies the lead form may be stereotyped, or a galvanic precipitate thrown upon it, to make a printing plate from which a proper form may be obtained. The lead plates only need to be subjected to the action of a smoothing cylinder to render them again fit for use, and the copper plates may also be used again.—*N. G. in Scientific American.*