

A LOVER gazed in the eyes of his mistress until she blushed. He pressed her hand to his heart and said, "My looks have planted roses on thy cheeks: he who sows the seed should reap the harvest."

A GENTLEMAN wishing to get rid of a visitor, and not liking to tell him—"There's the door," modified it thus:—"Elevate your golgotha to the summit of your pericranium, and allow me to present to your ocular demonstration that scientific piece of mechanism which forms the egress portion of this apartment!"

A BOY, selling newspapers at the railway station at Ely, was calling out one Saturday evening,—"To-day's *Times*, gentlemen," upon which a passenger, attempting a witticism, cried out, "What's the use of *to-day's Times*? I'll give you a shilling for *to-morrow's*!" and the boy immediately handed him the *Sunday Times*! when the passenger refused to give him more than sixpence, but his fellow-travellers made him keep his word, and give the sharp-witted boy a shilling for a sixpenny paper.

"DECLINED WITH THANKS."

How hard when we for print have penn'd
Some poem, article, or pun,
To find our labours all must end
Exactly where they were begun;
Save that they show amid the ranks
Where failures are "Declined, with thanks."

Think of this, ladies; for with you
(Though editorial thrones you lack)
Lie an unbounded power, too—
You keep our hearts, or send them back;
You prize them, or you make them blanks;
Then think ere you "decline, with thanks."

QUIP.

A NEW PIN is exhibited, which promises to become quite popular for many purposes, on account of the impossibility of its working out of the fabric in which it is placed. It is made of a piece of ordinary wire sharpened at both ends. One extremity is then turned down and wound spirally for a couple of turns about the shank. When the pin is inserted, a slight twist given to the bent end causes the sharp point of the spiral to catch and enter in the cloth. The inventor has not only devised the pin, but some very ingenious machinery for its manufacture. One apparatus cuts off the wire, sharpens the ends, and throws the piece into a hopper, whence it passes into another machine which produces the spiral. The rate of production of the pins is about 200 per minute. Mr. R. W. Huston, of Brooklyn, New York, is the inventor.

RECIPES FOR MAKING BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

One quart of buckwheat flour, a small teacupful of Indian meal, one and a half teaspoonful salt, four tablespoonfuls good lively yeast; mix with milk and tepid water enough to make it the consistency of muffin batter; then beat well for fifteen minutes, and set in a warm place to raise over night. In the morning the batter may be sour; if so, dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a little warm water and stir in; if the cakes are not sweet add more saleratus; do not beat the batter; add a tablespoonful of molasses to brown the cakes—the milk does not always brown them sufficiently. Bake on a well heated griddle that is perfectly clean; a soapstone griddle needs no greasing; an iron griddle should be greased with a piece of rind of ham or fat salt pork on a fork. Butter and silver-drips syrup are best to eat with buckwheat cakes; maple syrup is also good.

ANOTHER—Let the buckwheat be of the hulled sort, and fresh. Put into a two-quart pitcher one and a half pints of tepid water; add four tablespoonfuls of baker's or as much "compressed" yeast as will make one loaf of bread—other kinds in proportion—with a little salt. Then stir in buckwheat enough to make a thick batter; cover the pitcher and set away to rise over night, after beating thoroughly. In the morning add three tablepoons of molasses, and a quarter of a tablespoonful of soda, dissolved in about three tablepoons of milk. Beat all well together, and pour the cakes from a pitcher upon a well heated griddle.

STILL ANOTHER.—Take one cupful of flour, two of buckwheat flour, and one of yeast; one tablespoonful of sugar, and salt according to taste. Mix with enough water to make a stiff batter, and set to rise over night. In the morning add water in sufficient quantity to make the batter run when poured on the griddle.

HINTS FOR WIVES.—Don't imagine when you have obtained a husband that your attention to personal neatness and deportment may be relaxed. Now, in reality, is the time for you to exhibit superior taste and excellence in the cultivation of your address, and the becoming elegance of your appearance. If it required some little care to foster the admiration of a lover—how much more is requisite to keep yourself lovely in the eyes of him to whom there is now no privacy or disguise—your hourly companion. And if it was due to your lover that you should always present to him, who *proposed* to wed and cherish you, a neat and lady-like aspect; how much more is he entitled to a similar mark of respect, who has *kept his promise with honourable fidelity!* and linked all his hopes of future happiness with yours. If you can manage these matters without appearing to study them, so much the better. Some husbands are impatient of the routine of the toilet, and not unreasonably so—they possess active and energetic spirits, sorely disturbed by any waste of time. Some wives have discovered an admirable facility in dealing with this difficulty; and it is a secret which, having been discovered by some, may be known to all—and is well worth finding out.—*Family Friend.*

POISONED DYES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to this subject in the following way: "Adulteration is bad, but poisoning is worse, especially poisoning by arsenic. The agonies which are endured by those who have swallowed or imbibed arsenic in poisonous quantities are too well known to need mention, and arsenic applied in the shape of dye for materials, whether silk or woollen, which are worn next the skin, brings about consequences nearly as dangerous and as painful. Attention should be called to the subject, because it seems that manufacturers are recommencing the use of this substance for dyeing articles of personal apparel. That arsenic (in the shape of Scheele's green) has long been used to produce the well-known dazzling green in dresses, artificial flowers, and papers for walls, and that these articles have produced all the effects of arsenical poisoning, are facts so well established that sensible people have contented themselves with avoiding any material of that particular color; but lately Dr. Sedgwick wrote to the *Times*, stating that his wife and himself having 'suffered much in the manner that people do when poisoned by arsenical vapors,' he analyzed his bedroom paper, which was pale blue, and found a large quantity of arsenic. Now blue wall-papers are generally thought safe. Some years ago silk socks and stockings dyed in stripes of very brilliant hues—orange, purple, and crimson—were sold; and many persons suffered frightfully through wearing them. The first symptoms were intense irritation in the skin of the feet, swelling, and an inflamed appearance; then an outbreak of watery blisters of all sizes, from groups of the size of hempseed to single blisters on the sole of the foot larger than a five-shilling piece. This condition was accompanied by general feverishness, rigors, loss of appetite, and a sensation of pervading malaise. In a severe attack the patient was rarely able to walk for three weeks, and after one attack passed off it was often followed by another of a milder type. In one case a gentleman was obliged to wear cloth shoes for upwards of eight months, and with other patients the system has been so impregnated with the poison that blisters have reappeared at intervals, not only on the feet, but on the hands, ears, etc., for more than three years. There was no doubt as to the cause and method of this blood-poisoning, for the blisters first came in stripes corresponding to the colored stripes of the stockings, and the laundresses complained of the irritation and inflamed condition of their hands after washing these poisonous articles. In another instance a crimson silk vest dyed in the same way was worn for two days with consequences very painful to the wearer. A Scotch lady brought a successful action against the firm which had supplied her with these goods; the manufacturers had a "scare," and it was formally announced that the employment of arsenic for dyeing wearing apparel would be abandoned. But that this abominable practice has been recommenced seems tolerably certain. And a recent case is mentioned, too, of a person who had a serious attack of blisters on his forehead, caused by a poisonous dye used for the lining material of his hat. The head is the most perilous point of attack, for this particular form of blood-poisoning, though it is not erysipelas, has a strong tendency to run into that painful, disfiguring, and dangerous disease."

SMELLING SALTS.—Some time ago I used to make smelling salts by mixing sal-ammoniac and quicklime together, and then resubliming.