

GOOD TEETH.

It makes bad work with our teeth. Savages are rarely ever troubled with a defect in their dental apparatus. It is not hot drinks which destroy them prematurely; nor warm food, so much as acids, too concentrated in vinegar, pickles, etc., which act directly upon the lime in their composition, and thus crumble them.

The foundation for sound, firm, white teeth, must be laid in early life, by subsisting on food that contains the elements which the teeth must have, or they will be imperfectly formed, feeble in structure, and fall early into decay. If wheat-flour were never bolted, but eaten with the bran, as we find it partially in the Graham bread, then the system would be abundantly provided with the phosphate of lime, the essential ingredient for the formation of the teeth.

Butter contains a good portion of the phosphate of lime, and hence, those who consume much of it furnish from that source a supply for keeping their teeth in good condition. Children are usually lovers of bread and butter, especially if they are habitually fed on white, fine bread, in that way they obtain something for their teeth, but by no means enough. The coarser food, especially bread, the better for young people. The soundest teeth belong to persons who have not been reared on delicacies. Poor teeth become hereditary, simply, because the ancestral stock was deprived, either by a perverted taste, or the habit of feasting on rich, concentrated diet, of the phosphate of lime which nature provides in the covering of grain used as food, and in some kinds of flesh on which carnivorous animals live. We cannot have sound teeth unless the stomach has the right materials for their manufacture. — *Harper's Weekly.*

GOLDEN GRAINS.

Takes themselves chance less than our manner of looking at them.

Those who misuse a tendered hospitality are guilty of gross ingratitude.

Texas is but one thing which is estimated in heaven by what it costs here, and that is virtue.

Governs the child by gentleness; even the camel moves not swifter before the whip than behind the stick.

Nothing is more common than to try to reconcile our consciences to our evil thoughts by our good actions.

Use not evasion when called upon to do a good thing, nor excuses when you are reproached for doing a bad one.

Let others apologize for us; if we can find an excuse for our conduct we might have found a way to act differently.

Men will never know us by our faith, for that is within us; they know us by our works, which are visible to them.

When we are eloquent as angels, yet should we please some men, some women, and some children much more by listening than by talking.

He who combats his own evil passions and desires, enters into the severest battle of life; and, if he combats successfully, obtains the greatest victory.

There is nothing which contributes more to the sweetness of life than friendship, there is nothing which disturbs our repose more than friends, if we have not the discernment to choose them well.

Friendship is more firmly secured by lenity towards failings than by attachment to excellencies. One is valued as a kindness that cannot be explained, the other exacted as payment of a debt to merit.

Effort to render the lives of others pleasant, for many blessings are caught in the rebound. If we make the present "all dark and barren as a stormy sea," we must thank ourselves. The present alone is ours, and it is the hinge on which the future turns.

Be discreet without being reserved or secret. Persons are often needlessly close about unimportant matters, and needlessly open about essentials. With respect to one's own affairs, a wide latitude may be allowed according to their nature and a man's own feeling in the matter, but secrets entrusted by another should never be revealed unless for the highest moral or religious motives.

The performance of duties, as also the maintenance of rights, is always most pleasant, as well as most efficient, when accompanied by that courtesy of manners which evinces a respectful consideration of what may be honestly claimed or looked for by others; and a careful observance of manners and bearing, in our daily intercourse with others, at all times redounds to our immediate pleasure and benefit, and will ultimately assist us to read, as it were at a glance, the habits, history, and trustworthiness of others.

Workers should be acquainted that no beauty hath any charms but the inward one of the mind, and that a gracefulness in their manners is much more engaging than that of their persons; that meekness and modesty are the true and lasting ornaments; for she that hath these is qualified, as she ought to be, for the management of a family, for the education of children, for an affection to her husband, and submitting to a prudent way of living. These only are the charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to man's respect.

In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifles. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. There is so strange a hush in every room! No smile to greet you at nightfall. The clock ticks and strikes! — It was sweet music when she could hear it! Now it seems to knell only the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face. But many a tale it telleth of joys past, sorrows shared, and beautiful words and deeds registered above. You feel that the grave cannot keep her. You know that she is in a happier world, but feel that she is often by your side an angel presence. Cherish these emotions; they will make you happier. Let her holy presence be as a charm to keep you from evil. In all now and pleasant connections give her place in your heart. Never forget what she has been to you—that she has loved you. Be tender to her memory.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A new alumine has been recently discovered in Algeria, near a place called Bondonok.

A new gas-making material, called vegetable pitch is being manufactured in France. It is made of the residues of olive oil, palm oil, and cocoa-nut oil.

It seems that Arsenic is found in the coloring matter of carpets, as well as in that of wall paper. Nor is it confined to green carpets alone; it occurs in both the bright red and dark red shades.

CHARLES BEEB, the Abyssinian traveller, has been reviewing Livingston's letters, and believes with Captain Richard P. Burton that the great explorer has discovered the sources of the Congo, rather than the fountains of the Nile.

THE VIEW entertained by Sir James G. Simpson, the eminent Edinburgh physician, that small wards for the sick, and small hospitals, are uniformly more healthy than larger ones, has been adopted in Great Britain so far as to lead to the building of a considerable number of cottage hospitals; notwithstanding which, a writer in the *Albion* asserts that the statistics on which the conclusion is based are unsatisfactory. No better method of ventilation for individual wards than the old-fashioned system of fireplaces opposite partially opened windows has yet been contrived.

GLASS COINS appear to have been once in use among the Arabians, as we learn from a paper recently read before the Numismatic Society of London. It is stated that they became a part of the Arabic currency during a seven years' famine, when there was a great scarcity of gold and silver. This was between 427 and 437 years after the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, from which event the Mohammedans reckon all their dates. As this occurred in the year 622 of our era, the period of Arabic glass coins must therefore have extended from A. D. 1049 to A. D. 1109.

THE startling mortality in Hindostan occasioned by the bite of venomous serpents is at this time attracting considerable attention in England, and many remedies for snake-bite are suggested. Mr T. Skinner, late commissioner of public works in Ceylon, states that he has twice cured men who were bitten by the Pologone—supposed to be the most deadly poisonous of the snakes of that island—by simply cauterizing the wound with his knife, heaping a charge of powder from his flask upon it, and blowing it up in each case. In his work on the natural history of Ceylon, Sir Emerson Tennent says that these snakes seldom attack persons except at night, when they are surprised or trodden on. The natives, "when obliged to leave their houses in the dark, carry a stick with a loose ring, the noise of which, as they strike it on the ground, is sufficient to warn the snakes to leave their path."

MR. W. H. DALL, who has been engaged for more than a year in making surveys among the Aleutian Islands for the Coast Survey, has made some important observations with reference to the breeding of the Alaskan cod-fish. He states that they arrive in March and April, full of spawn, and immediately repair to places with sandy bottom, descended from the wind and current by beds of kelp of shore. Here they remain a few weeks, and when they go outside they have no spawn in them. He does not think that the spawn is laid on the bottom, but rather that it floats below the surface in the water. If a heavy storm occurs, blowing on the shore, the sandy beaches inside the kelp are strewn with spawn. In May and June the young fish, from one and a half to two inches long, are plenty in the shallows, but go into deep water by July. He has collected a large number of the fry, and finds them to be exactly like the adults except in size.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

We find in *The Western Planter*, from as many orchardists, five different prescriptions for protecting trees from the teeth of rabbits. One places a thin layer of woods, refuse hay, or similar trash around the stems, fastens it with a tough weed, or tie of straw, and has thus saved 500 trees for many years. Another rubs the bark with a fresh hog's liver or other bloody offal. Another has equal success with strong smelling grease. Another applies a paint of butter-milk and soot when snow falls, and again in March, and the last smears the bark with the blood of the Thanksgiving turkey.

W. H. WETTER sends to *The Country Gentleman* the following rule, which he says he has tested to his satisfaction: "A stick of timber is desired, say 50 feet long; select your tree, measure 50 feet in a direct line from the foot of the tree on as near level ground as possible; now cut a stick the exact height of the observer and stick it in the ground exactly perpendicular; now let the observer lie flat on his back, his feet against the stick and head in line of tree and stick, and look directly over the top of the stick, and where the line of vision strikes the tree will be the length of stick, 50 feet, desired. If the ground is not level the measure will not be exact, but allowance must be made.

We note with satisfaction the growing sentiment, not only in this country but abroad, in favor of local agricultural societies and shows as against the more cumbersome, more pretentious, and less useful mammoth exhibitions, whose field is a whole State or half a dozen States. These latter are mostly run by rings for one purpose or another, and for the advancement of the interest of some chosen clique. None of them were so successful during the autumn just passed as heretofore. The people from whom support must come are learning that they best subserve their own interests by encouraging the neighborhood and district gatherings. Let them do what they can to build up those, and there will be little occasion for anything better.

BACKING COWS FOR THE DAIRY.—If the great dairymen of the present day would look around and notice the systematic manner in which horsemen are breeding speedy trotters, they might gain knowledge which would be very valuable. To obtain this desideratum, they are sparing no pains to mate so as to trace back through none but sire and dams having the blood of particular animals whose characteristics they wish to perpetuate. Doubtless the aptitude to give a large quantity of good milk might be bred into herds of cattle, so that dairymen would become the most profitable branch of farming. It may be well to consider how similarly the great thoroughbred breeders are proceeding to fix the capability of transmitting all the best-producing qualities, and the mellow touch as well as the high cent franc, and then draw the inference that breeding from bulls descended from none but deep, rich milkers, would give a corresponding result, viz: a natural inclination to produce a great flow of milk. Then by raising all the better calves, what a fortune making herd could be accumulated. A few years since I knew two gentlemen of means who had herds of dairy cows; one had two hundred in the far West and the other

about sixty in the East. The former bought cows to fill up as fast as vacancies arose, and raised no calves; the latter reared calves of both sexes, but did not pay any attention to pedigree. The first mentioned, though a very wealthy man, sold entirely out years ago, and the other is desirous to get rid of his whole agricultural speculation. Now if these proprietors would be sure to double the milking properties of the cows they started with, they might have been in receipt of handsome returns for their enterprise, instead of bemoaning the loss of many thousands of dollars. — *Cor. Country Gentleman.*

FAMILY MATTERS.

ADULTERATED COFFEE.—A sure test by which to know genuine coffee is to throw a teaspoonful of ground coffee into a tumbler of cold water. If is the real article it will float, as the adulterations will sink at once.

STEAM PUDDING.—Two cups of flour, one cup of milk, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of molasses, one cup of raisins, one teaspoonful of soda. Steam two hours and serve with a sauce.

TO WHITEN IVORY.—Boil alum in water; into this immerse your ivory, and let it remain one hour; then rub the ivory with a cloth, wipe it clean with a wet linen rag, and lay it in a moistened cloth to prevent its drying too quickly, which causes it to crack.

TOOTH WASH.—Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of water; before quite cold add one teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh and one tablespoonful of spirits of camphor; bottle for use. A wine glassful of the solution added to a half pint of tepid water is sufficient for each application. This solution applied regularly preserves and beautifies the teeth, arrests decay and produces a healthy action of the gums.

SNOW CUSTARD.—Take one quart of milk and four large eggs, set the milk on the fire, in a clean vessel; then separate eggs, and beat the whites into a stiff froth. When the milk is scalding hot, slip the whites on the top, turning them gently over so that they will cook, then lift them out and dish; wrap out the yolks with two teaspoonfuls of sugar; pour into the milk, stirring rapidly all the time it is scalding. The very moment it comes to the boiling point lift it off; if it boils it will curdle. When it cools sufficiently, pour into the froth-dish with any kind of flavoring, then put the froth on top and it will be delicious.

BAKED BREAD CRUMBS.—Cut the bread into thin slices, place them in a cool oven overnight, and when thoroughly dry and crisp, roll them down into fine crumbs. Put some lard or clarified dripping into a frying pan; bring to a boiling point, throw in the crumbs, and fry them quickly. Directly they are done, lift them out with a sieve, and drain them before the fire, from all greasy moisture. When quite crisp they are ready for use. The fat they are fried in should be clear, and the crumbs should not have the slightest appearance or taste of having been in the least degree burnt.

MIXCOMB FOR PIES.—Take two pounds of the sirloin of beef, boiled and free from skin, together with four pounds and a half of suet, all minced very fine. Add eight large apples, chopped, six pounds of currants, washed and dried, two slices of bread half an inch thick, grated, one ounce of nutmeg, half an ounce of cloves, one pound and a half of sugar and a little pepper and salt. Grate the rind of an orange and lemon; add the juice of six oranges and two lemons. Mix all these ingredients well together, pour over the whole a pint of good wine, and, if desired, a pint of brandy. Made into pies, this mince-meat should be baked with the crust in a quick oven for half an hour.

FORD'S CURRY POWDER.—The following ingredients can be procured at the drug-stores, and there, perhaps, the powder can be most readily prepared. It is an excellent thing to have in the house. A pinch will give a spicy relish to very homely diet and tempt a very capricious appetite. Turmeric, 12 oz.; coriander seed, 12 oz.; ginger, 12 oz.; black pepper, 12 oz.; capsicum, 9 oz.; cardamom, 6 oz.; cinnamon seed, 6 oz.; mint, 3 oz. There should be ground separately into fine powder and weigh as above after being ground. Mix thoroughly by sifting all together.

HASLED VENISON.—The remains of cold roast venison, especially a stuffed shoulder may be used for this dish, and will give great satisfaction to cook and consumers. Slice the meat from the bones, put there with the fat and other scraps in a saucepan, with a large teaspoonful of cold water, a small onion, one of the better kind, minced, parsley and thyme, pepper and salt, and three or four whole cloves. Stew for an hour. Strain and return to the saucepan with whatever gravy was left from the roast, a tablespoonful of currant jelly, one of tomato or mushroom catsup, a teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, and a little browned flour. Boil for three minutes, lay in the venison, cut into slices about an inch long, and let all heat over the fire for eight minutes, but do not allow the hash to boil. Stir frequently, and when it is smoking hot, turn into a deep covered dish.

HUMOROUS SOBAPS.

What is to be?—Why, a verb.

GUILT FRAMES.—Prison windows.

A WATER PITCHER.—A fire-engine.

COMPANION OF THE BATH.—The Sponge.

A MELODIOUS ATTENDANT.—A page of music.

SOMETHING THAT doesn't mind pinching.—Snuff.

AN EXPENSIVE WIFE makes a Pensive Husband.

THE CONCHOLOGIST'S PARADISE.—The Doyelles.

THE MOST POPULAR WOMAN'S PAPER.—A paper of pins.

SHAKESPEARIAN MOTTO FOR CATTLE SHOW.—"O my sweet beef!"

TAK MAN WHO WORKS WITH A "WILL"—The Probate Judge.

ADVICES TO BACHELORS.—Never marry a Horsey Girl. She will be a Nerving Wife.

NOTE FOR THE MORALIST.—Virtue is not its own reward. If it were, it would be as common as Vice.

The enterprising individual who is organizing a brass band of twenty women says that if the, learn half as many "airs" as they put on, the experiment can not fail of being a success.

A Californian writes that they have fire-flies so large in that interesting State, that they use them to cook by. They hang the kettles on their hind legs, which are bent for the purpose like pot-hooks.

A DOUBT-FULL ADMISSION.—(Time.—After Supper.)—Dooling: "May I have the pleasure of putting down a wait with you, Miss Eaton?"—Miss E:

"Really, Mr. Dooling, I'm afraid I'm so full already that I haven't even a corner left."

MOST MUSICAL, MOST MISCHANCIOUS.—A Cockney Gentleman who had been hearing a concert of old music, where every piece that was performed was in the program, termed an "Op." observed, as he went out, "Well, after all these 'Ops, I vote we have some Malt."

BOTH BOTHERED.—School Examiner: "Name the Kings of England who died Violent Deaths."—Doy: "Please, Sir, did a King who died in a fit, die a violent death?"—School Examiner: "I am not allowed to help you in answering questions. You must judge for yourself!"

FIXED IDEAS.

In the Mind of Man.

That he is overworked.
That his constitution requires stimulants.
That, if he had them, he could at this moment invest a few hundred to the greatest advantage.
That smoking is good for his nerves, his worries, his literary pursuits, his toothache, &c.

That he ought to belong to a club.

That he could reform the Army, do away with the Income-Tax, improve the railways better, and make a large fortune by keeping an hotel.

That he knows a good glass of wine.

That he could win a heap of money if he were to go to Lomburg.

That medicine is all humbug.

That he could preach as good a sermon himself.

That he should soon pick up his French if he went abroad.

That he must win on this year's Derby.

In the Mind of Woman.

That she has nothing fit to put on.

That things ought to be bought because they are cheap.

That there is company in the kitchen.

That she is not allowed sufficient money for horse-keeping.

That she never goes out anywhere.

That her best black silk is getting awfully shabby.

That she requires a change about the month of August.

That her allowance is too small.

That she never looks fit to be seen.

That cook drinks.

That there is always "a glare."

That there is somebody in the house.

That Mrs. Orpington is dreadfully gone off, or dreadfully made up, or not so very good-looking after all.—Punch.

OUR PUZZLER.

10. RIDDLE.

What is the longest, and yet the shortest, thing in the world; the sweetest and the most sour, the most divisible and the most exierid, the least of men, and the most regretted, without which nothing can be done, which devours everything, however small, and yet gives life and spirit to all things, neverer great?

11. PUZZLE.

Before, I'm anybody;

Behind, I'm nobody.

ELWOP.

12. ENIGMA.

There is a thing I must not tell—

If you can find it, take it.

Each potter knows its uses well,

Although he does not make it.

Cut off its head, you'll then perceive

A cause of much complaining;

Cut off its tail, and I believe

You'll find a thief remaining.

Behold again, the tail replace,

A goddess comes before ye,

In whose dire worship all the race

Of Indians chiefly glory.

Transpose this fiend, a drink you have,

Pride of the social table.

Transpose the thief, and take the slave,

And twist him in a cable.

Transpose the ill the land endures

With just complaint and ample;

Of what it causes more than cures

You'll find a bitter sample.

PEN AND INK.

13. SQUARE WORDS.

A portion of a lock or key;

An insect that is very wise;

A quantity of paper too;

The paper of a certain shoe.

(Geo. J. Bell, Jun.)

14. REBUS.

A vessel; a small town on the Brazil coast; producing light; a well-known tree; a province of Austria; a worshipper of images; and a sea-nymph.

The puzzle will give the name of an English king; the initials that of a celebrated man with whom he went to war; and the second letters what that war was called.

GROUSE.

ANSWERS.

4. SQUARE WORDS.—

1.	2.	3.
BLANK	DAISY	ASTOR
LIVER	ANTER	SCARF
ATKIN	MILKS	TRICK
KERRA	ARKA	EVICT
ORAM	RESAT	ENTS

5. LETTER PUZZLES.—1. Benjamin Disraeli. 2. Robert Lowe.

6. ENIGMA.—Ruler.

7. VERBAL CHARADE.—C, A, R, N, A, T, I, O, N. carnation.

8. CHARADE.—Tearless.

9. DIAMOND PUZZLE.—S

S	P	I	N
W	O	R	L
S	U	R	J
C	O	M	O
I	N	Q	I
C	O	M	P
I	N	D	I
S	I	R	J
L	A	P	L
H	O	C	E
O	C	E	N
O	C	O	R
M	O	L	E
S	O	L	E