HOW HE BECAME AN ARTIST.

Thomas Nust, the caricaturist of Harper's Weekly, has recently received an invitation to make some pictures for a prominent London fashion journa: ontitled Vanity Futr, the leading characteristic of which is the musterly carleature portraits of public men. It selects states. men, actors, painters, dramatists, poets; in fact, any and every mun who has made a strong mark before the world, is a fair candidate for pictured immortality in Vanity Fuir. The en-terprise has been a great success in its English phases, and now Nust has been engaged to "do" some American portraits; and I am told that

he has already sent on his earliest sketches.

The story of Thomas Nast's artistic career is a little peculiar. His father was a professional musician, and, when I first met Tommy, the old gentleman was playing that extension brass, shove-out-and-pull-back, force-pump sort of old fashloned horn they used to have in bands (a friend says it is called a trombone,) in the or-chestra of Wallack's old theatre, corner of Broome and Broadway, at \$10 a week. Nast senior wanted Tommy to become a musician and to that end used to thrash him with a leather strap most enthusiastically and faithfully, in order to make him learn the scales on the violin. Thomas, however, had a genius for drawing, and knew it. He used to beg his father to permit him to become an artist, to all of which the truly conscientions old German gentleman (not many years dead) would reply with addi-

lional doses of strap.
At last, young Thomas became acquainted with Mr. Berghaus, now, and for more than a dozen years, one of Frank Leslie's chief artists; and to Berghaus, who was also a German, he confided all his woes. He showed his drawings to Berghaus, and to Sol Lytinge, who is one of our most delicate and fauciful American draughtsmen, and who was at that time with Leslie; and they, seeing there was really some, thing in the boy, then fourteen years old, advised him to continue in his efforts to convince his father that he could carn more money as an artist than as a musician.

Tommy went home that night, and to the

German parent, having come home at twelve o'clock, midnight, he thus remarked: Father, I must be an artist. If you let me go

and learn to draw, in a year or two I can earn \$20 a weak; and, in a few years after that, I can bring in from \$50 to \$75 every weak; if you make me learn music, I may slave all my life, and I shall very likely find myself at fifty years old just where you are now, playing for ten poor dollars a week in somebody's band, llable to a discharge any minute, and out of an en-gagement a quarter of the year, even when things are at their best.

Whether it was the argument or the determination of young Nast to learn to draw in spite of the paternal forbidding that carried the point, I know not; certain it is, however, that the next day Tommy Nast entered Frank Les-lie's employ, and was assigned a desk between Berghaus and Eytinge, which two thorough artists and almable gentlemen gave Nast all the regular instruction he has ever had. The young artist more than kept his word;

in less than a year he could earn, not \$20, but thrice that, on Leslie's paper alone, besides making us which more on warme work. The father lived to see that his son was right, and to see that son bringing home his hundred dollars in gold every Saturday night, while he was humtolling away for the same old hardly carned

Nast's industry and imaginative genius rapidly carried him forward in the p.o. ssion. I presume that, for the past ten years, there has not been a week when his work, taking his cartions for illustrated papers, his illustrations of books and other business has not been equal to at least \$50 a day, and up to three times that

Nast's mother is a thorough German, a most estimable woman, I am told, and excellent mother—but she cannot speak, or could not shon I saw her first and last, a dozen words of

Several years ago Nast was introduced to an English family, consisting of the father, mother, son and three daughters. The mother is a thorough specimen of a thoroughbred English lady, and her daughters are like unto her. The mother is an aunt of James Parton, the blographer—he who has written the lives of Andrew Jackson, Aaron Burr, Horace Greeley, etc., and who is known all over the country as one of the most versatile and accomplished magazinists and men of letters in the land. The eldest daughter, Saille, of this lady (Mrs. Edwards) Mr. Thomas Next married some nine years ago. They have had three children; all, I think, now living. So, you see, if the caricaturist dies he leaves abundant material for a new generation.

# GUMBS' DOG.

Gumbs, who lives next door to us, has bought a dog. He needed a new one. His last dog used to bark all night in the yard until, in fran-tic desperation, we would shy boots and cologue bottles and furniture at him. But he always went on worse; and in the morning Gumbs would come calmly out and gather up those missives and earry them into the house. He has more than twenty pairs of our boots and slippers in his possession, besides chair-legs and cakes of soap and hair brashes and match-safes and towel-racks, and he never had the manliness to offer to give them back. On the contrary, he trained that dog to sit by the front to seize us by the leg when we came out, three or four times a week, apparently for the purpose of securing more boots. But we poisoned him one morning, and the next morning Gumbs threw the curcuss over into our yard. We throw it back. Gumbs returned it. We both stayed at home that day, and spent the line handing the dog to one another over the fence. Then we hired an Irishman to stand there night and day to return the dog to Gumbs yard. Thou Gumbs also hired an Irishman. was exhibitrating work. The corpse probably traversed the fence 0,000 or 7,000 times in the twenty-four hours. He must have become with the route, even if he was dead At last he wore away with so much handling and on the last day the Irishmen whiled away the hours flinging only the tail at one another. One Irishman at last buried the tail and resigned. And now Gumbs has got a new dog It will be excessively singular if we do not fish for that dog some evening soon with a codfish of the dog some evening soon with a codfish of a dog and a place of beef, and run him up all of a sudden into our window and launch him into the sewer. No dog owned by a man named Gumbs will exult over us,—Ballimore American.

Shuppling.—Some paper says: "Toxas has a new game in cards; one holds a revolver, the other holds the cards. A coroner holds the inquest." In case any one should wish to try the game, and finds the instructions not sufficiently full, we may add that the holder of the cards "turns up," and that the firer of the revolver "cuts." In New York we presume the coroner would hold the stake, in the interest of the next felo dese when he turns up.

SOIENTIFIC ITEMS.

An intelligent resident of Manilla, the capital of the Phillipine islands, expresses the opinion that there is probably at least one cartiquake every day at some spot in that archipelage.

PROPESSOR Winlock of Harvard University is now engaged in taking a series of large photographs of the more prominent colestial bodies, as seen through the great refracting telescope at Cambridge. Their usefulness for purposes of instruction in schools and academics will undoubtedly be very great, in addition to the interest which they cannot full to possess for the scientific student.

the scientific student.

The amount of metallic iron in different articles of aliment has formed the subject of some recent investigations by Boussingault, the Fronch chemist, who finds the maximum quantity in the blood of hogs, and the minimum in carrots. Although the red color of the blood of the higher animals is usually attributed to the iron which it contains, the white blood of the invertebrates—that is, such creatures as are destitute of a backbone—is just as rich in the metal. Green plants contain no more than those which are of a paler color, as, for example, the mushroom.

METHOD FOR ILLIMINATIES ORAGUS MEDIOGRAPHS

of a paler color, as, for example, the mushroom.

Mathod for Llluminating Oraque Michoscopic Oracers.—How to illuminate opaque objects when viewed by a high power under the microscope is a subject which has long engaged the attention of microscopists. A new method of illuminating objects is proposed by Dr. II. A. Johnson. It consists in sending a beam of light down the oblique body of the binocular upon the prism by means of a plane mirror or rectangular prism. By this arrangement objectives as high as the twenty-fifth of an inch in focus have been used successfully by both daylight and lamplight.

A DISTINGUISHED young English chemist. Mr. Ernest T. Chapman, was recently killed at Ruboland, in the Harts region of Germany, by an explosion which completely demolished the bombproof laboratory in which he was working at the time. As his three assistants were also killed, the cause of the disaster can only be conjectured, but it is attributed to nitric methyl ether, an exceedingly explosive substance, upon which Mr. Chapman was experimenting without an adoquate appreciation of its treatherous mature. He was only twenty-six years old, but had already attained a high position as an original investigator.

vestigator.

How to Economise Coal...-The most practical suggestion yet made towards economy of coal seems to be the use of solid hottoms in ordinary fire-grates. It is asserted, and indeed proved, that in any fireplace not excessively small a plate of iron placed upon the grate will halve the consumption of coal, reduce the smoke, and leave a cheerful, free-burning fire. Quite sufficient air enters through the bars, no poking is necessary, and the fire never goes out till the coal is consumed. There is no ash and no dust, every particle of fuel being consumed. Any householder can try this experiment, and reduce his coal-bills say 30 per cent, at the cost of a shilling.

New Materials, for Briefes, a During the last for

can try this experiment, and reduce his coal-bills say 30 per cent, at the cost of a shilling.

New Matretal for Bricks.—During the last few years experiments have from time to time been made with the view to utilise in some way the mounds of shale (the reduse of the coal mines) which cover an area of several thousands of acres in South Stafford-shire, by converting them into bricks. Soveral enterprising firms have already embarked in this novel but profitable business. When properly pulverised, the shale is found to be an excellent material for the purpose, the bricks produced being hard and durable, resembling in colour the fire-elay bricks of the Stourbridge district, although for furnace and such like purposes they are not so valuable. For ordinary building, however, they are found to be of equal practical value to the ordinary red bricks. The material is to be had in any quantity for a merely nominal sam, and there is every reason to believe that this method of utilising the innumerable dusty hillocks which disfigure the South Staffordshire landscape will gradually develope into an industry of some importance.

ENGLISH IVY IN ROOMS.—A writer thus speaks of the winter decorations of rooms with English ivy—the best of all house plants, perhaps, though many give the preference for a single specimen to a Calla Lily. The use of English Ivios for the purpose of decoratina fiving rooms is more excessive syelly year, and cannot be too highly recommended. Being very strong, they will live through almost any treatment; but study their peculiarities and manifost willingness to gratify them, and they will grow without stint. Most houses are too hot for them, as indeed they are for their owners. Neither plants nor people should have the average temperature over 65 degrees. Fahrenheit. Take care not to enfeeble your vice by undue hent or excessive watering, and you will find they will not seem to mind whether the sun shines on them or not, or in what position or direction you find them. Indeed, so much they will do of themselves to render a room charming, that we would rather have an unlimited number of them to draw upon than anything else in nature or art. Do you wish the ugly plain doors that shut off your entry from your parlor, to be arched or curved, like those in the drawing rooms of your richer neighbor; buy a comple of brackets, such as lamps for the burning of korosene are cometimes placed in, and screw them on the sides of the door. Put in each a plant of the rivy, the longer the better: then train the plants over the top, against the sides, indeed any way your fancy dietates. You need not byy the beautiful nor the costly pots the flower dealers will advise; the common glazed ones will answer every purpose, for by placing in each two or three sprays of Collseum ivy, in a month's time or vestige of the pot can be discerned through their thick screen.

Expansion of Metals by Heat.—Nearly all bodies expand when heated, but there are scarcely two solid or fluid bodies which expand alike. The metals expand most, and their rate of expansion is best known, because the greatest number of experiments have been conducted with them. Rods of the undermentioned substances, on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point of water, clongate as fol-

Zinc (cast)	l on 323 Gold (pure)	lon (82)
" (sheet	l on 340 Iron (wire) 1	on 812
Lend	on 351 Palladium	on 1000
Tin	on 516 (lings)	on 1142
Silver	l on 524 Platinum	l on 1157
Copper	on 581 Black marble .1	on 2833
Brass		
	which these hodies su	stain in

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCHMAKER.—I herewith send thee my pocket clook, which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school, he was in no way reformed nor in the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar and the truth is not in him; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth slugrish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on duty, as thou knowest his hand denoteth, I find him slumbering, or, as the vanity of human reason phrases it, leaught him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beacech thee, thoroughly, that then mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder therein I am verily of the opinion that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physics from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a low days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest. I outreat thea, friend John, to demean thyself on this cocasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman; and when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him lut it be without passion, lest thou shouldst drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for a time to come by the motion of the light that rulch the day, and when thou fludest him conformable to the server of his ways, and then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee in the root of all evil.

#### HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

CREAM POR PIR.—Boil one pint of milk; beat well together one cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of flour, two oggs, and turn all into the boiling milk, let it boil two minutes, then add asmall piece of butter.

CREAM Pir. —One cup of sugar, three eggs, one and one-half cups of flour, one tenspoonful of cream of tentrar, one-half tenspoonful of orone and flavor with lemon. Beat the eggs and sugar as for sponge cake. Bake in two tins, while warm out open with a sharp knife and lay in cream.

TAPICA CREAM.—Soak two spoonfuls of inploes for two hours. Boil one quart of milk. Add the tuplo-ca, and put in the yolks of three eggs well besten with a cup and a half of sugar; let this just boil up, then set away to cool. Beat the white to a stiff freth. Sweeten and put on the cream. This is truly excel-lent.

To Wash Oil Cloth,—Oil cloth may be made to have a fresh, new appearance, by washing it every mouth with a solution of sweet milk with the white of one beaten egg. Soap, in time, injures oil cloth. A very little "boiled oil" freshens up an oil cloth eyr little must be used, and rubbed in with a rack Equal parts of copal varnish I put; it gives a gloss.

raquat pares of copal varnism I put; it gives a gloss.

To provent silver ware from tarnishing, warm the
articles and paint them ever with a solution of collodion in alcohol, using a wide, soft brush for the purpose. A silversmith of Munich says that goody protested in this way have been exposed in his window
more than a year, and are as bright as ever, white
others, unprotected, become perfectly black in a few
menths.

months.

Lemon Butter,—One pound of white sugar, one-quarter pound fresh butter, six eggs, Juice and grated rind of three lemons, taking out all the seed. Boil all together a few minutes, till thick as honey, stirring constantly; put in small jars, or tumblers, covered with paper dipped in white of egg. Out tempongalist is not because along time in a cool, dry place.

Cooking Raising.—It is well to cook raisini before putting them into pies, cakes, or puddings.—Senking them is not sufficient. Steaming them by puring a small quantity of boiling water amongst them in a tightly closing dish, and allowing them plents of time to cook before opening, is a good plan. When raisins to cook before opening, is a good plan. When raisins are rightly cooked before taing, they are plumper, and man more plumper, and man be eaten without injury by most dyspeptics.

by most dyspeptics.

Are Your Bris.—Some advocates for excessive mentness have the beds made up injunctiately after they are vacated. It is not healthy. They need to air for a couple of hours. Open the windows as wide as possible, and set open the door also. Unless there is a thorough draught, there is no true ventilation of a sleeping-room. The only exceptions to this rule are during high winds, when the door cannot safely remain open, and in very wet and foggy weather.

## FARM ITEMS.

THE woody portion of Canada thistles is said to furnish, under the treatment of a recent invention, an exceedingly strong, flexible, and readily-worked fiber, superior to flax or hemp, and the prasticability of the process is about to be tested.

PARAPPINE AS A SERD PROTECTOR.—An experiment lately made with paraline for the purpose of testing its power to keep birds from eating seeds when sown, proved so far successful that, of a handful of radial seed souked in the oil for fifteen minutes and then sown, not a seed appeared to have been aken, as all canno up freely, and no protection was afforded, although birds were very abundant.

onno up freely, and no protection was afforded, although birds were very abundant.

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.—The gradgrind of The Now York Express has been studying the pages of the consus-taker, and with this result:

Of the six States east of the Hudson River, Vermont is the nearest to raising its even broad—producing 454,000 bushels of wheat in 1869, or a hudsel and a peck to cach inhabitant. Taking the army rations of 22 ounces of flour per day as a basis for computing the consumption of broad, it follows Vermont in the computing the consumption of broad, it follows Vermont in the state of the computing the consumption of broad, it follows Vermont in the state of the computing the consumption of broad in follows Vermont in the state of the computing the consumption of broad in the computer of the consumption of the consumption of broad and the consumption of the consumptio

of other grains, or, in round numbers, 100,000,000 bushels of grain.

Threatremp Potato Kamer.—The English papers are full of uncomfortable fears of "a possible obliteration of the potato crop." One says that "overywhere disease is showing itself and spreading rapidly. There is one exception to this in districts impregnated with arsenic (query, sulphurous vapors) from smelting operations, and where the disease is said to be not prevalent." A member of the Central Chamber of Agriculture writes that he recently curefully examined a number of fields in the notatogrowing district around Long Sutten, in Lincolnshire, and found that already three-fourths of the turbers (by weight) are diseased, while the mischief is still in active progress. The testimony of many growers in the neighborhood is that searcely any sound potatos can be discovered throughout whole fields, and the general anxiety is to know not what may be the probable amount of "ware" for the market, but whether enough produce will be forthcoming as seed for next year. He has not the slightest doubt that the same condition of the crop prevails over the entire tract of potato country between Boston and Wisboach, and that the yield, if anything at all, can be little more than a return of the seed planted. The consternation among the farmers, who pay high rents, and apply to their land very large quantities of artificial manure, may be imagined, seeing that the loss can somethy be under £16 or perhaps £20 per acre. Disease appears to have smitten the crop in all parts of the kingdom, and our authority estimates that if the salable produce of the entire potato crop of the British Isles is all but destroyed, the loss means something like 1,620,000 acres (besides gardens), at say 41 tuns per acre, amounting to 7,525,000 or the value of, say 10,000,000 quarters of wheat.

SAVING AT THE SPIGOT.—If farmers were all what are called smart business men, they would be as

sny 4; tuns per sere, amounting to 7,835.00% tuns, which, at 24 per tun, comes to £29,340,000, or the value of, say 10,000,000 quarters of wheat.

SAVING AT THE SPHOOT.—If farmers were all what are called smart husiness men, they would be as anxious to avoid losses as they are to unke profits. A dualer, who by want of business tact, sells his gnosts for a lees price than he might have done, has lest money, as he views it, and learns thereby to be more cautious and wide awake in the future. A farmer who raises a crop of 12 bushels of wheat per acre, when he might have raised double this quantity hy a better proparation of his ground, or the choice of better seed, or the outlay of a few dollars in guano or lime, rarely looks at it in this light; 't is his poor luck. So the man who cares badly for his stock, and by dint of starvation and exposure through Winter succeeds in losing half his sheep and reducing his cow to a condition favorable to producing half a pound of butter per day, says he never has luck with sheep or his cows don't thrive, and he is content to leave it so. If he can be brought to look at it in a proper light as a loss as direct as though he burned a \$10 bill, and equally as preventible, the read to inprovement will be plainly opened. It is undoubted to those who have experienced or have studied this thing, that farmers generally make many and severe losses in this way, and would they but learn to avoid them in the future their profits might be increased greatly and facile position much improved. If the cost of manuring and preparing the soil sufficiently well to raise what is called a good crop be carefully figured up and compared with that which produces an erdinary or average crop, it will be seen the difference in this way, and less than a tun of hay per acre, and for these crops probably eight loads of poorly made manure per acre will be used. One plowing of oat stubble will be made for the wheat crop. A good crop will be 30 bushels of wheat, 30 of cora, 30 of cats, and two truns of hay per

#### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

LEARN to say no. No necessity of snapping it out og-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

THERE nover was any heart truly great and gra-cious that was not also tender and compassionate.

It is the energy of will that is the soul of the intelect: wherever t is there is life; where it is not all s dullness, and despendency, and desolation.

Wisness and truth, the offspring of the sky, are immortal; but cuming and deception, the meteors of the earth, after glitering for a moment, must pass away.

It is not a good plan, after you have driven a nail in a sure place, instead of just clinching and leaving it to keep hammering away till you broak the head off or split the board.

MOST precepts of parents and touchers are lost sight of at the very time when it is important to observe them—as the tabel "shut the door" is invisible when the door is opened widest, and thrown back against the wall.

Good actions proceed as naturally from good thoughts as roses from their blushes, and had actions from had thoughts, as naturally as unwholesome weeds and plants from the unhealthy and impure places of the earth.

Politeress is in business what stratagem is in our. It gives power to weakness, it supplies great war. It gives power to weakness, it supplies great deficiencies, and oversomes the enemy with but little sacrifice of time and blood. It is invincible either in the attack or defence.

It was a benutiful idea in the mind of a little girl who on beholding a fading rose around which three little buds were just unfolding, exclaimed to her little budser; "See, Willy, those little buds have awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

The ONE THING NECESSARY... The stream of Time rolls away into the ocean of Eternity, sweeping off in rolls away into the ocean of Eternity, sweeping off in fashion, genius, accomplishments, wealth, will be no more. Religion alone is destined to survive the ruin. Vain, then, are all sublunary pleasures, all earthly advantages. "There is but one thing necessary."

By local to the parties was home to conserve the

advantages. "There is but one thing necessary."

Be loyal to the nature you bear: consecrate your lives to every good and noble work, faithfully labor for the elevation and perfection of our common harmanity, and the angel will sweetly smile upon you, and you will be happy, both in this life and that which is beyond the grave. If you will be happy, you must do all within your power to bless others. By making others happy, you fill your own lives with sunshine and happiness.

concess chappy, you me your own lives with sunshine and happiness.

Advice to Wives, -- Exert yourselves to merit and win your husbands' confidence, which you will infalibly do it you lead an exemplary life, and maintain unshaken sweetness and patience amidst what may be most wounding to you. A man may have great defects, even great vices; he may have his irritable moments, when he will nee words as harsh as they are unjust towards her who is the helpmate of his life. That is of little matter. If a woman is all she should be, he will respect her in spite of himself, and place full trust in her; and, notwithstanding the angry tanats, in the truth of which a passionate man professes to believe at the moment of atterance, his heart will remain faithful to her, and will be likewise drawn to admire and practise virtue, -- Archbishop of Rheims.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A arcure for dressing the hair of ladies plagiarises Mrs. Glasse thus: -First buy your hair. LUDGATE Hill. London, England, is to be preed with an American wooden payement, to cost £20,000.

A WESTERN paper puts it gontly by saying that "fifty four persons took up their residence in the cemetery at Lafayette lask week."

In New York necktion made of leather, with gilt buckles, are said to have proposed as the fashionable novelty for gentlemen's wear the coming winter. A LADY in Lowiston. Me., has a dress which she has worn overy summer for the last twenty-five years. The dry-goods men look upon her with perfect soons, while she is beloved by every married man in the town.

A MAN will die for want of air in five minutes, for want of sleep in ten days, for want of water in a week, for want of food at varying intervals depend-ing on constitution, habite of life, and the circumstances of the occasion.

stances of the occasion.

The Japanese Government has notified the Austrian Government that the Mikado's consin, Niphonwill be accredited as the representative of Japan at the Exhibition of 1873. His Highness will be accompanied by the Minister of State Terashina.

The Maine lumbermen product that five years hence, at the present rate of destruction the forests of that Stats will be wholly cleared of timber. The lumber crop this season is estimated at 7.480,080,000 feet. Of this amount the Penobscot lumbermen cut 25,000,000, and the Kenebee men over 100,000,000.

225,000,000, and the Kenebee men over 100,000,000.

As English gentleman, an ammtour floriculturist, has succeeded in raising a purely new species of geranium. It may not prove as valuable as the selected black tails of tailponamia days, yet he estimates its worthat £1000, and hopes to make that sum out of it. The whole plant is pure white—stem, leaves and flowers, It loaks like wax, and is brightly transparent. Never was anything of the kind known among floriculturists, and there will doubtless be a great demand for it, if the owner is fortunate enough to propage it.

Chrostias of Propersylvania —The Combridge

onough to propage it.

CURROSTIES OF PRONUNCIATION.—The Cambrian Archaeological Association are about to hold their annual meeting at Breson, and, like their English brethren, they not only read dry papers, but make pleavant excursions to the national and historical objects of interest within easy distance of the place which forms their tomporary head-quarters. We see, says a contemporary, from the local papers that "the great Brecongathering draws near, and deeper interest begins to gather round its achievements. The general programme has been arranged, and excursions have been fixed for Brynllys, Aberedw, Cefn-y-bedd, Clawdd-y-gaer, Pytingwtijn, Llanderallogiach, Macunowynion, Cwunbu, Digswylfa, and Gein-y-Boad. Chwad-y-gaer, Pythigwithi, Linuferialogiach, Macinnorwynion, Cwinbu, Digwylfa, and Bettws. It is suid that complaints of neglect have been addressed to the general committee from Liyynnggflwwdynur. Marthacwm. Blan-Gwrach, Llanvaircaerinion, Llanvairarybryn, and Llécheynvarwyddvach. ANCIEST AGRICULTURE.—In his laws, Mores made agriculture the basis of the State. According to this

Lianvairenerinion, Lianvairarybryn, and Licencynvarwyddvach.

Asciert Agriculture.—In his laws, Moses made agriculture the busis of the State. According to this principle he apportioned to every citizen a certain portion of land, marked by fixed boundaries. Land arthibing speculations were prevented by the law which required all hands in the commonwealth to revert to the heirs of the original owners on the jubilee year. The occupation of the farmer was held in honor from being thus protected by the fundamental law of the State. None were so rich or noble as to disdain to put their hand to the plow. (I Kings, xix... 19; 2 Chronicles, xyvi." 10.) Various means were resorted to by the Ilobrows to increase the fertility of their soil. The stones were gathered and built into walls, water was brought in aqueducts from groat distances, and many kinds of manure were used. The hills were terraced to the very tops and planted with vineyards and gardons. They cultivated whent, barley, millet, beans, and perhaps, rice, (Isainh xxviii... 25.) In agricultural implements the liebrews were not so far behind the present ages as we are prone to think. Isaiah lived 700 years before Christ, yet in his day iron plows were in use, for his prophesical of the time when swords should be turned to plow-shares and spears to pruning-hooks. This passage shows, too, that they had instruments for pruning vines and trees. The animals used in plowing were cattle and denkeys. Horses were not in common use among the Robrews. The original method of harvesting grain was to pull up the root: but stekles were made of cay mixed heard. The original method of harvesting grain was to pull up the root of the firm of young as even in his passage shows, too, that they had instruments for rejoicing, cheerful songs being heard in every field. Threshing was effected by falls, the feet of animals, or by drags or rollers. Vinoyards and olive groves were extensively and carefully cultivated. Culinary plants and fruit trees were among the first object of stention

### WIT AND HUMOR.

Eve was the first bone-a-part. A NEW PAIR OF KIDS .- Twins.

OCCULAR PUNISHMENT.-Eye-Inches. A NOTORIOUS EXVESOROPPER.-Rain.

Hop Mercharts,-Dancing-masters. A LEADING article-A blind man's poolle. THE only industrious loafors are the bakers,

A KEY THAT UNLOCKS MANY A THE. - Whis-koy. SPOTS ON THE SUN .- Preckles on your boy's face. CLERGYMEN and brakemen do the most coupling.

A RATION FOR THE STANGER TWINS .- Super-ration. Making light of coroous things—Burning wax can-

THE Right of Weigh-What we don't get at many

A LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. - Squoozing a pretty girl a acrowd. Ir seven days make one week, how many will make

WHAT NONE OF US EVER DRANK FROM .- The inp of the drain.

FARMERS are like fowls-neither will get full crops ithout industry.

What is the largest room in the world?-The room

Why are elections like tents ?—Because the canvass ands at the polls, Pawning pairs.
Pawning profer customers without any redcoming qualities.

A Dernort picture douler says the hardest work he has is to frame exenses.

CLERGYMEN and waiters are much alike—they both wear white ties and take orders.

Wity is a shoeblack like a clever schoolmaster?— Because he polishes the understanding. Wity would a deaf addor be a good collector of debts?—Because she could stop arrears.

As adventurous astronomer, with some spare capital, is looking out for a safe spector the dice of the

TRUMPS.—A dispute us to what was trumps was settled in Lancashire by one gentleman turning up a spude, and violently smiting his opponent therowith. A TRIFLE FROM THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, -Q. What is the difference between Fixed Stars and Shooting Stars T-A. The one are Suns; the other Darters.

A cross old bachelor says, "The reason why wo-men don't cut themselves in two by tight being is, because they beer around the heart, and that is so hard they cannot affect it."

"All, Laures," said an old epicare, as he opened a bottle of wine, "what is more delightful than the popping of a champagne cork?"—"The popping of the question?" cried the ludies.

A CONSECUCITY paper says: "At present two-thirds of the population of Peducinos pass Sunday fishing for musk-rats with shot-guns. This is the way the other third knows when Sunday comes."

Per not your faith in him who predicts a hot season—he sells ices; nor in him who predicts a cold one—he owns a cheap clothing establishment; nor yet in him who declares a wet one—he wends umbrellas; nor a dry a cache beells heer.

nor a dry one—he sells heer.

A Cremos Rooster.—California's latest curiosity is a rooster with two sets of legs, one on his back. When he is weary of standing in his matural position, it is gravely asserted, he turns a somorsault, and walks off upside down; and when he takes a drink he immediately turns over, so as to swallow it the more casity. But it is in a free fight that he shows to the greatest advantage; for he is a terrible fighter, and when thus diverting himself looks like a revolving wheel, turning somersaults incessantly, and kicking in every direction.

Sharkstrauter Communication.

SHAKESPEARIAN CONENDRESS -The following questions are proposed for Shakospearian scholars to an-

tions are proposed for Shakospearian scholars to answer:

Did "the books in the running brooks" contain flowing sentences?

If the "three thousand dueats well" of Shylock was an artesian one?

If when Richard saw the "sun of York" there was any heir apparent?

If the "sermon in stones" weren't hard reading?

If these "who stood upon the order of their going" at Marcheth's supper did not have to set out without further orders?

What Brugno "called on Macheth for," if there was no speculation in those eyes?'

If Richard refused to "let the collin pass," did he order it up?

If the tale that the ghost of Hamlet's father " could unfold" was equal to that of a rathesnake.

Was Bottom on the school committee when he said, "Masters, spread yourselves?"

Was Aviol in the accommance business when he said the earth in forty minutes?"

the earth in forty minutes?"
Was Ariel in the newspaper business when hosaid,
"I will be correspondent to command?"
If "Care keeps his watch in every old man's eyo,"
where does he keep his clock?

# HEARTHSTONE SPHINX.

226. ENIGMA.

I'm a very great traveller by hand and by sea,
And soldiers and sailors are partial to me
(1)
When the bells are all ringing I make a display (2)
And in gorzeous processions I'm brilliant and gay, (3)
I'm so small that an infinit can bear me along, (4)
So large that I call for the aid of the strong. (6)
Fam cheered as I pass through the crowds in the
street. (6)

Pain cheered as I pass through the crowds in the street.

Yet those very crowds tread no under their foot. (7) In street, alley, and court—in palace and out.

Pray where is the city in which I am not ? (8)
I live in the water. I flourish on land. (9)
I am poor, I am rich; I am mean and I'm grand. (10)
I am sometimes bedizened with leadlets of green,
And by self-muranting rivalets often am soon. (11)
The wrenth on my besom is fin to repose, (12)
But, ungrateful, the workman repays me with
b ws. (13)
I am hard (14), I am soft, (15), I'm the emblem of

Though to reeble dejection, 1, too, land my name [17] 227. HALF-A-DOZEN PROSE CHARADES.

22. If Alex-A-DOZEN PROSE CHARADES,

1. My first is to gain, my second is a town in England, and my whole is a town in England.

2. My first is a colour, my second is a decree, and my whole is a town in Scotland.

3. My first is a great house, my second is a hindrane and my whole is a town in Ireland.

4. My first is a colour, my second is a church, and my whole is a town in France.

6. My first is furious, my second is to clear, and my whole is a city in Sprin.

6. My first is a cont of instice, my second is a heam off light, and my whole is a town in Bulgium.

28. NUMBERED CHARADE.

My, S. 5., 3, 2, 12, names the greatest naval commander of his time, and the deliverer of Genoa from French oppression; my 4, 5, 10, 1, 5, 7, gives an English poet and dramatic author of the sixteenth contrary; my 15, 5, 3, manes a stateman who was beheaded in the reign of Henry Eighth, and my whole names an English poet of the seventeeth century.

229. HALF-A-DOZEN CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is the promise of a man of honour like a sailor with a wooden leg?
2. Why does a table from which a cortain coin has been removed represent expensive instruction?
3. Why is the letching of a volume of poems from your library equivalent to keeping an appointment with a lade?

oth a lady?

4. Whis does a ship on fire resemble a severe reproof?
5. OF what great inavigator may the guarding against a blow remind you?
6. From what may we infer that barbarians are educated?

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., IN NO. 37.

217. Burnen Cities.—1. I bought a box for Dorothy and one for John. 2. Do not let the child touch the distage or Dame Margery will scold. 3. Poor little Carl in left an orphan. 4. There is a most wonderful shrub at Hampton Court. 5. I hate to hear the softer sex eternally clamouring for their rights. 5. Perkins' ale is the best.—Oxford; Stafford: Carlide; Buth; Exter; Kinsale.

218. ENIGMA. - Bed post.

219. CHARADE. — Joseph Mallard William Turner.
23). REBUS. — RochesteR; HaveE; IoniaN; MainE; ShoernesS.—Hurms; Rennes.

