

tain of Missouri. It is not so large as the mountain in Missouri, being only four or five hundred feet high and probably half a mile in circumference. We are informed, however, that a range of hills extending several miles north of it, that appears to be composed almost entirely of iron ore. Within a tract of country fifty miles long by twenty broad, extending from the east bank of the Colorado northward toward the Brazos, there is probably sufficient iron to supply all the foundries in the world for the next century. Owing, however, to the scarcity of fuel, this ore, except in the immediate vicinity of the Colorado and its tributaries will probably remain for many years, perhaps for centuries, as valueless as the sand hills of the desert.

### Our Table.

**GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.**—We have received from the publisher in London, three numbers of this valuable Agricultural Journal. It is a first class English periodical, conducted somewhat on the plan of the *Gardener's Chronicle*. In shape it resembles the *Canada Farmer*, being about an inch less in width and two inches shorter than our journal. The annual price is six dollars and a half; and even at this price it contains no wood cuts. Each number has 20 pages of reading matter, being about three times the amount given in this journal. It is impossible to compare the price of English with Canadian journals, without seeing the striking difference, and feeling the disadvantages under which the proprietors of Colonial journals are placed by the almost nominal price to which every thing in the shape of newspapers is reduced amongst us.

The *Gardener's and Farmer's Journal* is a very valuable publication, which we are happy to have placed on our exchange list.

**ANATOMICAL FIGURES.**—The idea of studying the structure of the human frame, without the difficulty and disgust of anatomical demonstration, is one which has often been desired, but never till now fully realized. Signor Sarti has had the honour of first conferring upon the people of this country such an invaluable boon. His last visit to this city, with his anatomical Venus and Adonis, will be still fresh in the recollection of our readers. In consequence of the favourable reception which met these first, but meritorious, attempts to impart to the public mind the essential knowledge of physiology, he has got prepared another and even more complete figure of the human frame, in the shape of a beautiful Moorish Venus. Externally, this singular piece of art indicates all the grace and elegance of a lovely female form—her general appearance bespeaking all the intelligence of conscious living innocence. The demonstrator, however, soon changes this more agreeable part of the scene, and proceeds to an easy and intelligible dissection of all the individual parts, at the same time elucidating such explanations and observations as the nature of each peculiar section requires. The mechanism of the head, heart, stomach, lungs, and nervous system are peculiarly interesting, and the consequent knowledge derived from their various workings and uses, is exceedingly instructive, and such as could not be communicated by any written analysis. By this means the knowledge of the physiology of the human system is detailed in the plainest and most common sense manner; and thus the important laws which regulate our every day existence are brought home to the mind with an impressive eloquence which is ever afterwards felt and remembered. No feeling of indecency need be apprehended, even by the scrupulous in these respects, in viewing either the Venus, or another female form, which more especially delineates those more malignant diseases to which humanity is subjected. At first sight all such impressions vanish, and give place to the more delectable feelings of wonder, admiration and awe. A misapprehension has been abroad that the Moorish Venus is the same as the white Venus, but colored. This we understand is a mistake, as the latter figure is still exhibited in different parts of the kingdom.—[North British Mail.]

**REFUGE FOR FEMALE CRIMINALS.**—We are informed by the *Literary Gazette*, that Miss Countess has determined to prepare a domicile at Shepherd's Bush, under judicious and merciful regulations, capable of maintaining a considerable number of discharged female prisoners, who have been condemned for offences, punished, and then thrown upon the world characterless, tainted, abandoned, and helpless. To these the gates of reformation will be opened. They will be instructed in the consoling and upholding value of morals and religion. They will be taught the means of industry, whereby they can earn their bread. They will be rescued from the necessity of guilt; and if not doomed to ruin by evil dispositions, which cannot be changed, they will be restored, repentant and virtuous members, to society, instead of being outcasts and curses, to that and themselves. Mr. Chesterton, the experienced and worthy governor of Coldbath-fields, is, we are told, superintending the preparations of the Refuge.

**THE TELESCOPE AND MICROSCOPE.**—While the telescope enables us to see a system in every star, the microscope unfolds to us a world in every atom. The one instructs us that this mighty globe, with the whole burthen of its people and its countries is but a grain of sand in the vast field of immensity—the other, that every atom may harbour the tribes and families of a busy population. The one shows us the insignificance of the world we inhabit—the other redeems it from all its insignificance, for it tells us that in the leaves of every forest, in the flowers of every garden, in

the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and numberless as the stars of the firmament. The one suggests to us that above all and beyond all that is visible to man, there may be regions of creation which sweep immeasurably along, and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe—the other, that within and beneath all that minuteness which the aided eye of man is able to explore, there may be a world of invisible beings, and that, could he draw aside the mysterious veil which shrouds it from our senses, we might behold a theatre of as many wonders as astronomy can unfold—a universe within the compass of a point, so small, as to elude all the powers of the microscope, but where the Almighty Ruler of all things finds room for the exercise of his attributes, where he can raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them all with the evidences of his glory.

### Scientific.

**TO PREVENT WOOD DRAINING.**—Take twelve ounces of resin and eight ounces of roll brimstone, each coarsely powdered, and three gallons of train oil. Heat them slowly, gradually adding four ounces of beeswax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which, as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. What remains unused will become solid on cooling, and may be re-melted on subsequent occasions. When it is fit for use, add as much Spanish brown, or red, or yellow ochre, or any colour you want first ground fine in some of the oil as will give the shade you want; then lay it on with a brush, as hot and as thick as you can; some days after the first coat is dried, give it a second. It will preserve plank for ages, and keep the weather from driving through brick-work. Common white paint may be used on top of it, if required, for the sake of appearance. Two coats should always be given, and in compound machinery, the separate parts should be varnished before they are put together, after which it will be prudent to give a third coating to the joints, or to any other part which is peculiarly exposed to the action of moisture, such as water-shoots, flood-gates, the beds of carts, the tops of posts, and all the timber which is near or within the ground. Each coat should dry before the parts are joined, or the last coat applied. The composition should be applied when the wood is perfectly dry. It is necessary to mention that compositions made of hot oil should, for the sake of security, be heated in metallic vessels, in the open air, for when the oil is brought to the boiling point, or six hundred of Fahrenheit the vapor catches fire, and though a lower degree of temperature should be used in this process, it is not always possible to regulate the heat or to prevent the overflowing of the materials; in either of which cases, were the melting performed in a house, fatal accidents might happen.—[Archives of useful knowledge.]

**HOW TO WHITEN LINEN.**—Fruit stains, iron mould, and other spots on linen, may be removed by applying to the part, previously washed clean, a weak solution of chloride of lime or of soda, oxalic acid, or salts of lemon, in warm water, and often it may be done by merely using a little lemon-juice. The part which contained the stain or spot, should shortly after be thoroughly rinsed in clear warm water (without soap), and immediately dried in the sun.

Linen that has acquired a yellow or dingy colour by careless washing, may be restored to its former whiteness by working it well in water to which some strained solution of chloride of lime or of soda has been added, observing to well rinse it in clean water, both before and after the immersion in the bleaching liquor. Never attempt to bleach uncleaned linen, and avoid using the liquor too strong, for in that case the fabric will be rendered rotten.—[Am. Ag.]

**INTERESTING FACT.**—The slow transmission of heat through loosely coherent clay and sand, was tested recently in England, by an experiment in which a thickness of half an inch of such matter intercepted the heat of a mass of 11 tons of white-hot melted cast iron for 20 minutes, without the heat outside of the vessel being sufficient to pain the hand.

**AMERICAN IRON.**—The Philadelphia North American says that there will be sixty thousand tons of railroad iron manufactured in this country during this present year, which will be equal in quality to any imported iron. The value of this quantity, at the present selling prices, will be upward of four millions of dollars.

**A NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION,** which does away with the present system of rope making, has just been made by Mr. Wipple, of Providence, R. I. By this process, rope can be made in the piece of a mile long, or to an indefinite length—in a square room—thus doing away with the necessity of long rope walks. Two twists are made at one revolution, without twisting or turning at the end of the rope, as is now the custom. The strand is formed, and the rope laid in a more perfect manner, and at far greater speed than is now attained. From 150 feet to 200 feet of two inch rope can be thus made in a minute; smaller size much faster. One man could attend a number of these machines at once. If this invention is carried on, a process will soon be in use, not only doing away with foreign importations and controlling our own market, but exporting to other countries. Two-thirds of all the cordage made in this country is from dew-rotted American hemp, at an average of 5 cents, though the present rate is 7 cents.

**STONE ROPE.**—A rope, nearly three miles long, now lies at Gateshead, England, which was the other day a stone in the bowels of the earth! Suched the stone yielded iron. The iron was converted into wire. The wire was brought to the wire-rope manufactory, near Gateshead, and there twisted into a line of 4000 yards long. It is the stoutest rope of the kind ever made. It

weighs 20 tons 5 cwt., and will cost the purchasers \$5508. It is intended for the incline on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway near the latter city. A rope of hemp of equal strength would weigh 33½ tons, and cost \$1400 more.

**MACHINE FOR MAKING FACE BRICK.**—Mr. A. Woodward, of Worcester, has invented a machine for making face brick, which receives the clay in two open tunnels at the top (the clay being just moist enough in its natural state for adhesion), pulverizes it, presses it under plates, forms it into moulds, each motion of the machinery making four bricks, and turns out at the rate of thirty thousand in ten hours.—[Scientific Mechanic.]

**AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**—If the machine referred to below perform all the functions attributed to them, they will be of immense value. We copy from the N. Y. Express:—

Among the prominent articles at the Fair, is the New Process of Preserving Bread Stuffs and other substance, without change of colour, or quality of flour. There are two separate machines, one peculiarly adapted for expelling the moisture from flour, meal, and malt; the other operating similarly upon grain. They are both heated by steam, and the condensed steam is returned to the boiler. The great merit of these inventions lies in their simplicity and cheapness; that they must prove effective, no one can doubt who examines them. They require no attention except to keep up the steam to a given pressure. Ventilation disengaged by the heat, which is the great essential, appears to be perfect. The inventor, Mr. Stafford, is a gentleman of our acquaintance, and he is perfectly familiar with the subject, and takes pleasure in informing all who, from curiosity, or otherwise, examine his operating models.

**NEW BRICK MAKING MACHINE.**—A late English paper thus describes a machine for the manufacture of bricks, which has been lately patented by a Liverpool firm.

The clay, without any previous preparation, is put into the machine, where, by the action of two sets of cutters, it is prepared and carried forward by the aid of buckets or elevators, and deposited into a hopper. It then descends upon a revolving table set with dies, into which it falls, and after being closely pressed is driven by a slight movement of the machinery to the surface of the table again, from which it is taken by the carriers. The bricks are then ready without any further process for the kiln, saving all the time necessary in the ordinary mode of preparation in the pit and drying on the ground. Shrinking is thus considerably lessened, and the article, it is said, is of more perfect shape, and much superior to those completed in the ordinary manner. It is calculated that the machine, which completes two at a time, will turn out at an average thirty per minute. The inventor is an enterprising mechanic. It is stated that a railway contractor, who has immediately to manufacture 2,000,000 bricks for a railway in construction, has purchased the machine.

(For the Canada Farmer.)

### TO MY LITTLE SON.

Welcome helpless little stranger,  
To this busy world of ours,  
We'll try to shelter thee from danger,  
And direct thine infant powers.

What shall we call thee, little son?  
How choose among all the names?  
I'll think—I now have fixed on one,  
'Tis that of brother James.

That name is now a part of thee,  
And it will leave thee never,  
What e'er may be thy destiny  
Thou wilt be James forever.

Poor helpless little traveller,  
Thy journey's just begun,  
'Tis Time, the great untraveller  
Must tell us when it's done.

Should Providence permit thee grow  
To man's mature estate,  
How many changes sure tho' slow,  
Will on thy progress wait.

The swaddling bands, and teething rings,  
'Mid smiles and cries have vanished;  
Short frocks and rattles are again  
By tops and trowsers banished.

Meantime thou'lt learn'd to sit and stand,  
To see, to hear, to walk,  
To use each active little hand,  
And also how to talk.

Then schools and scuffles, books and balls  
And marbles in the ring,  
With running, leaping—and the rod,  
May sometimes cause a sting.

And much thou'lt wish that time would pass,  
And think each year so long,  
Till thou hast climb'd from boy-hood up  
To man-hood, big and strong.

No more I'll say, but trust that grace  
May find in hand with nature,  
Direct thy course, that thou may'st grow  
In wisdom as in stature.

That we, if spared, may guide thee on,  
As saith the Sacred Word,  
In wisdom's way, thine nurture and  
Memento of the Lord.

W. A. S.

**LINKS OF ADVICE.**—Never speak of natural defects in the company of the deformed. Utter no word that would wound the feelings of those who are humble in circumstances. When attacked by vulgar and brutal language, be as mild as possible in your replies. Laugh not at those who make an awkward appearance, remembering that you would have been without the polish of society.

### For the Ladies.

#### OUR GIRLS.

Our girls they are pretty,  
And gentle and witty,  
As any the world ever knew—  
Talk of about Spanish,  
Or of the French, or of the Italian,  
But give me our lassies!  
All fresh as the grass is,  
With sprinkled with roses and dew.

Each lip is like a blossom,  
Each fair swelling bosom  
As white as the high drifted snow—  
With eyes softly flashing,  
Like spring bubbles dashing,  
O'er hills, rocks, to valleys below;  
All smiling with beauty,  
All doing their duty,  
What shall we for lovers go?

O, ours are the fairest,  
The sweetest, the truest,  
The purest and finest I see—  
Their hearts are the truest,  
Their eyes are the truest,  
Their spirits so noble and free—  
O, give me no other  
True love, sister, mother,  
Our own are the chosen for me.

**THE INFLUENCE OF FASHION.**—Never yet was a woman really improved in attraction by mingling with the motley throng of the beau monde. She may learn to dress better to step more gracefully; her head may assume a more elegant turn, her air more distinguished; but in the point of attraction she acquires nothing. Her simplicity of mind departs—her generous confiding impulses of character are lost—she is no longer inclined to interpret favourably of men and things—she listens without believing—sees without admiring—has suffered persecution without learning mercy—and been taught to mistrust the candour of others by the tortures of her own. The freshness of her disposition has vanished with the freshness of her complexion; hard lines are perceptible in her very soul, and crows' feet attract her fancy. No longer pure and fair as the statue of alabaster, her beauty, like that of some painted waxen effigy, tawdry and meretricious. It is not alone the rouge upon her cheek and the false tresses adorning the forehead, which repel the ardour of admiration; it is the artificiality of mind with which such efforts are connected, that breaks the spell of beauty.

**LOVE OF MARRIED LIFE.**—The affection that links together man and wife is a far nobler and more enduring passion than young love. It may want its imaginative character—but it is far richer in holy attributes. Talk not to us of the absence of love in wedded life. What, because a man has ceased to "sigh like a furnace," are we to believe that the fire is extinct? It burns with a steady and brilliant flame, shedding a benign influence upon existence a million times more precious and delightful than the cold dreams of philosophy.

Refreshing to the soul, jaded and fretful from the sight of men, to stake its thirst for peace and beauty, at the fountain of memory, when childhood seemed to have played with angels. What a luxury of the heart, to cast off the present like a foul, begrimed garment, and let the soul walk awhile in the naked innocence of the past! Here is the scene of a happy childhood. It is full of gracious shapes—a resurrection of the gentle—beautiful. We have lain in that field, and thought the lark—a trembling, fluttering speck of song above us—must be very near to God. Such may be the memories of a happy youth.—[Douglas Jerrold.]

**MODESTY.**—Nothing is more amiable than true modesty, and nothing more contemptible than that which is false: the one guards virtue, the other betrays it. True modesty is ashamed to do anything that is repugnant to right reason; false modesty is ashamed to do anything that is opposite to the humour of those with whom the party converses. True modesty avoids every thing that is criminal—false modesty every thing that is unfashionable; the latter is only a general undetermined instinct—the former is that instinct circumscribed and limited by the rules of prudence and religion.

**PILLAR ROSES.**—A correspondent of the Scientific American practices the following mode of having pillar roses. Two inch augur holes are bored through pieces of scantling, 3 by 4 inches, and 12 feet long, one foot apart. They are then set in the ground as posts, three feet deep. Near them tall growing roses are planted, two of different kinds, on each side of the post; and as they grow, the stems are run through the holes. In this way they will rise nine feet high. No winds can blow the stems off, and no tying is necessary. Branches intertwined, bearing roses of contrasted colours, make a fine appearance. The Bourbons, Hybrid China, and some of the prairie rose, furnish fine roses for these blooming pillars.

### Scraps.

**A NEW CUSTOM.**—An exchange paper suggests that the custom should be introduced of publishing notices of births as well as the deaths of people: that little babies have as good right to be honoured with a notice in the papers when they come into the world, as old codgers have when they step out.

**JESSY KISSED ME.**—In the notice of Leigh Hunt's "Men, Women, and Books," is the following exquisite *rondeau*, which has, says the reviewer, beside its own excellence, the additional interest of being the offspring of a real impetus and chronicling the loving audacity of one of the most charming of women:

"Jessy kissed me when we met,  
Jumping from the chair she sat in;  
Time, you thief! who love to eat  
Sweet into your lot, put that in.  
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad,  
Say that health and wealth have fled—  
Say I'm growing old, but add  
Jessy."