industry!" "Weel, sir, as you say it's a good book! I'll tak it hame an' read it to my mither, for she's blin', an' I dinna think we nae a book o' that name at hame." He took the bible, opened it, and found between the leaves four one pound notes. The others hung down their heads, and the gentleman said he was sorry they had not made a better choice.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Fruit Trees.—It is possible that the following crude hints may be useful to some less experienced brother farmers.

Within a few years I have transplanted on my farm several hundred apple trees, some of which have been set in spring, and some in autumn. But not remembering to have lost a single tree, I am unable to say which time is the best.

The method I have generally pursued is this: wherever the soil is thinner, or the land drier than I could wish, I direct the holes to be dug about 4 feet in diameter, and from 20 to 24 inches deep. And the earth taken from below what is useful as soil, we cart into the road, or wherever it may be wanted, and return to the holes an equal quantity of the small stones which are usually considered a nuisance, with these we intermix any kind of compost or good soil from the road. In regard to trees in general, I have ever found advantage from intermixing from the earth, while setting, a bushel of rotten manure to each tree.

In digging up the trees we are careful to rob them as little as possible of their roots; and aim to diminish the lateral branches by pruning about as much as the roots had lost in taking up. We set the trees about as deep as they stood in the nursery; treading the ground as hard as we can around them; setting out, and keeping them erect; and let them stand without stakes; or being visited by any horned cattle.

It is surprising to see how rapidly these trees have grown. There are several now in fair view, which were set out in the beginning of May last, on which may be seen a full grown handsome apple. U.

Curing Blindness--The story in the Apocrypha, of Tobit's blindness being cured by the gall of a fish, has been much ridiculed. Prideaux thought it not reconcileable to a rational credibility. But the Richmond Family Visitor, states, that Dr. Manlove, a physician of extensive practice in Dinwiddie country, Va. thirty or forty years ago, left on record on the margin of Prideaux's Connexions, the following note:

"That the gall of an eel, laid on with a soft brush, with great care, and occasionally repeated, has successfully removed a film from the eye, is most certain. The writer of this leaves it on record in this place, with an intention that it may be useful to some fellow creature, after the writer is no longer an inhabitant of this world. I most solemnly declare, I have experienced the good effects of the application in the course of my practice. But it should be used when the disorder is recent.

How to make Starch.—To make starch from wheat, the grain is steeped in cold water until it becomes soft and yields a milky juice by pressure; it is then put into sacks of linen, and pressed in a vat filled with cold water, as long as any milky juice exudes, the pressure is continued; the fluid gradually becomes clear, and a white powder subsides, which is starch.—*Davys Elements of Agricultural Chemistry.*

Economy of time.—The Chancellor D'Aguesan, finding that his wife always kept him waiting a quarter of an hour after the dinner bell had rung, resolved to devote the time to writing a work on jurisprudence. He put this project in execution, and in the course of time produced a quarto work of four volumes.

Best preparation of black lead for cleaning stoves.—Mix powder of black lead with a little common gin, or the dregs of red Port wine and lay it on the store with a piece of linen rag; then with a clean, dry and close, but not hard brush, dipped in dried black lead powder, rub it to a beautiful brightness. This will be found to produce a much finer and richer black varnish on the cast iron than either boiling the black lead with small beer and soap, or mixing it with white of egg, &c. which are the methods commonly practised.—*Domestic Encyclopediæ.*

Cement for wood or paper.—Dissolve some isinglass in a small quantity of gin or proof spirit, by a very gentle heat, and preserve it in a bottle for use.