

The Household.

CEMENT FOR IVORY, MOTHER-OF-PEARL, ETC.—Dissolve one part of isinglass and two of white glue in thirty of water; strain and evaporate to six parts. Add one-thirtieth part of gum mastic, dissolved in half of one part of alcohol, and one part of white zinc. When required for use, warm and shake up.

WATERPROOF BOOTS.—A correspondent writes that six years' experience has convinced him that a coat of gum copal varnish applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles water-proof, and also cause them to last three times as long as ordinary ones.—*Northwest, Freeport, Ill.*

ACID STAINS.—These may generally be known by reddening black, brown, and violet dyes, and all blue colours except Prussian blue and indigo. Yellow colours are generally rendered paler, except the colour of annato, which becomes orange. These stains are neutralized by alkalis. A spot, for instance, on a woollen coat, from strong vinegar or sulphuric acid, may be entirely removed by applying a solution of saleratus. Apply it cautiously until the acid is exactly neutralized, which may be known by the restoration of colour; and then sponge off the salt thus made by means of a sponge. Ammonia is better for delicate fabrics. Sweet stains are chiefly occasioned by a little muriate of soda and acetic acid, which produce nearly the same effects as acids generally, and are to be removed in the same way, operating cautiously.—*Grocerantenn Telegraph.*

THE COST OF LIVING.—On the question of how large a sum may be saved from a small salary, a lady says in an exchange: "My income is \$8 per week, which I spend in the following manner: Board and washing, \$4 25; church contributions, 25 cents; car fare and books, 50 cents; clothes, \$1 50; total, \$6 50. The balance, \$1 50, I deposit in the bank." A young man gives his experience thus: "My income is \$20 a week. My average expenses are, for board and room, \$7 60; clothing, \$6; billiards, \$4 50 (I play a poor game); drinks, \$1 50; horse hire, \$3; literary, *True Flag and Police Gazette*, 10 cents; washing, 25 cents; church contributions, 5 cents; total, \$23. For the balance I draw on the old man. My washing bill last year was \$18, but as my necessary expenses were so high, I was able to pay only \$13 of it, which gives the average of 25 cents a week! I would like to marry, but don't see how I can. The ladies are so extravagant and have so many expensive habits, that I can't support a wife."

WHAT A GOOD WIFE IS WORTH.—A Kentucky farmer furnishes the following evidence of the money value of a wife. The companionship of such a wife was even more precious than her industry and economy:—"I have been farming twenty-two years. The first four years I was unmarried. I began farming with 250 acres, in the Blue-Grass region. I handled cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses—principally the first two named—and lived, I thought, tolerably economically, spent none of the money for tobacco, never betting a cent or dissipating in any way; and yet at the end of four years I had made little or no clear money. I then married a young lady eighteen years of age—one who never had done any house-work or work of any kind, except making a portion of her own clothes. She had never made a shirt, drawers, pants, or waistcoat, or even sewed a stitch on a coat; and yet before we had been married a year she had made for me every one of the articles of clothing named, and knit numbers of pairs of socks for me—yes, and mended divers articles for me, not excepting an old hat or two. She had also made butter, sold eggs, chickens, and other fowls, and vegetables, to the amount of near 600 dols. in cash, at the end of the year; whereas, during the four years that I was single, I never had sold five cents' worth, besides making me purely happy and contented with and at my own home. And as to making money, we have made money clear of expenses every year since we were married, in everything that we have undertaken on the farm, and she has made from 350 to 500 dols. every year except one, during the time, selling butter, eggs, and marketing of different kinds. My yearly expenses for fine clothing, &c., before I was married were more than my yearly expenses were after I was married combined with the expenses of my wife and children, and our farm has increased from 250 to 650 acres; and I believe that if I had not married it would have increased but little, if any; and I have never been absent from home six nights when my wife was at our home, since we were married, and her cheeks kiss as sweetly to me as they did the morning after I was married."

Poetry.

Contentment

ORIGINAL

With dazzling light the Lord of Day
Kindles the mountain's glittering snow,
And purples o'er with softened ray
The violet in the vale below.

The shower and dew of Heaven are shed,
Like all-embracing Love, upon
The greenward's crushed and trodden blade,
And towering kings of Lebanon.

And the same Maker's guardian eye
Knows, with impartial care for all,
The eagle's pathway in the sky,
The stricken sparrow's hapless fall.

Then learn, desponding child of man,
To look with thankful heart abroad,
And Nature's holy lesson scan—
"Whate'er thy portion, trust in God!"

For not to lofty state is given,
More than to humble walk and name,
The peace-imparting smile of Heaven,
Whose tender mercy all may claim.

Exulting hymns of sounding praise
May hail a Saul among the throng,
While oft in green "untrodden ways"
Contentment pours her sweeter song —

"Thy path of life is in the day,
And mine a lowly shaded road,
Yet each may be the appointed way
To lead the wanderer home to God."

Miscellaneous.

Laying Sawed Shingles.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Maine Farmer* gives the following directions for laying sawed shingles.

"Almost all sawed shingles have a rough side and a smooth one, i.e., they are sawn from the bolt somewhat across the grain of the wood; the grains lapping one over the other on the sides of the shingles should be laid so that the water will run over and not into them as it flows from the roof; in other words, lay them "right side up with care." If perfectly dry, they should be laid about one-eighth of an inch apart, to give them room to swell in wet weather; and should have but one nail in each shingle. Here is where most persons fail. In nailing, it is often said that we cannot nail shingles too well. "That's so;" but we can, and there is danger of nailing sawed shingles too much. Where they are nailed down too close they retain moisture, and consequently rot sooner than they would if one nail only were used in each shingle, which gives them a chance to curl up a little, and admit the air to circulate on the under side. I have had much experience, not only in Maine, but in other States, in this matter of shingling and I find that the most practical or experienced builder prefer the above method of laying loosely all kinds of sawed shingles. To make the most durable roof with such materials, I would have it first covered with narrow boards, put about three inches apart, across the rafters, and then lay the shingles on them as I have described, and I doubt not that it will pay to immerse them in lime water, as suggested by Mr. Mansur."

Pure paraffine is a good preservative for the polished surface of iron and steel. The paraffine should be warmed, rubbed on, and then wiped off with a woollen rag. It will not change the colour, whether bright or blue, and will protect the surface better than any varnish.

WHEN TO APPLY PAINT.—Paint, to last long, should be put on early in winter or spring, when it is cold and no dust flying. Paint put on in cold weather forms a body or coat upon the surface of the wood that becomes hard and resists weather, or an edge tool even, like slate.

POLISH FOR SADDLES.—T. F. H. asks for a receipt for the best polish or gloss for saddles and bridles:—"We take the following from the 3rd vol. of "The Field Library":—"Apply the albumen or white of an egg to the saddle, and give it plenty of elbow-grease, with the aid of a piece of flannel. The same application to a new saddle, two or three times repeated, will produce that rich dark-brown so much desired. *Farmer (Scottish.)*"

Advertisements.

PURE-BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

THOMAS GUY, breeder of Devon and Ayrshire Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs, has for sale
2 YOUNG DEVON COWS,
3 YEARLING HEIFERS (DEVON).
3 HEIFER CALVES, do.
2 BULL CALVES, do.
1 AYRSHIRE BULL, two years old.
1 do BULL CALF. Also,
20 LEICESTER RAMS, YEARLINGS and LAMBS. And,
20 YOUNG BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Most of the above stock has been bred from Provincial prize animals, and is well worthy the attention of any one in want of such.

SYDENHAM FARM,
Two miles from Oshawa Station, G. T. Railroad.

ITALIAN BEES.

I am now Prepared to Fill Orders for
STOCKS OF ITALIAN BEES.

As soon as parties who have sent in their names forward the money, their orders will be filled.

PRICE OF STOCKS,

In 2 B. Bees, including a right to make, \$18, in D. B. Bees, including the same, \$20.

All orders to be addressed to,
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LEWIS' LABOUR-SAVING CHURN

THE undersigned is prepared to dispose of Town and County Rights for his Improved Churn
All applications by letter (prepaid), to be addressed to R. Lewis, Melbourne, Province of Quebec

Agents Wanted to Sell Rights in the Dominion.

RICHARD LEWIS, PATENTEE.

Duncan's Improved Hay Elevator.

PATENTED April 13th, 1867

THE cheapest and simplest constructed Fork in use in the Dominion of Canada. County or Township Rights for the manufacture of the above Fork may be obtained from the undersigned.
JAMES W. MANN,

Port Dover, Ont.

Pure Yorkshire Pigs For Sale.

A BOAR and SOW (imported) won three first Provincial prizes. Sow, winner of two do. Also, a few young pigs, at various ages, from four weeks to eight months.

Address, C. A. JORDISON,
Wellman's Corners, P.O., Co. Hastings.

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE



TICK DESTROYER FOR SHEEP!

DESTROYS the TICKS, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal.

It is put up in boxes at 3 c., 70 c., and \$1, with full directions on each package. A 25c. box will clean twenty sheep.

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HUGH MILLER & Co.,
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SUMMERS' GRAIN CHOPPING MILL

THIS useful mill is a most efficient invention for chopping grain to feed to stock. It is strongly made, works easily and rapidly, and will be found to effect a saving of at least one-third in feed. Price \$50

Machinery wanted in different parts of the Province to manufacture these mills. Patent rights for sale throughout Canada.

All letters to be sent (prepaid) to Pine Grove Post Office, to
WILLIAM SUMMERS, Patentee,
Village of Woodbridge.