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TELLING THE TRUTH.

"To be good and disagreeable is high treason against virtue," said one who fully practised her own creed. "Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue," is an equally just assertion of a keen observer of human nature. These two short but suggestive axioms will delienate in few but graphic words, two very large classes, who sin in different but almost equally dangerous ways against the noble and rare quality which forms the subject of our present article. Truth, in its real and entire purity, is not only an absence of actual assertion of what is false; but of any, even the most distant mode, in which deception can be practised, or an erroneous impression wilfully conveyed to the mind of another. Words, we are told, are signs of ideas or thoughts: and if any form of expression is used which knowingly gives false impressions of our actual meaning and intent, truth is just as much violated as by a positive and direct utterance of u falsehood. It is not the actual words used. but the meaning they are intended to convey, which constitute the deception; and deception and falsehood are one and the same thing. It makes no difference whether a person says that a thing is not so, or whether he so frames his expression as to give the idea that it is not so. The effect is the same. This dodging around the truth is commonly called "White lies"; and are the most dangerous of the family to which they belong, from the sort of specious appearance of innocence, which, we presume, has given them their name.

There are perhaps some evil impulses which lose much of their danger and their moral turpitude by being confined to the intention and feeling, and not allowed to pass to the lips and actions, such as anger, jealousy, envy; but this does not apply to falsehood; the lips may be unstained, and yet the heart guilty, and the consequences incidental with the usual acceptation of the word. Nay, the consequent selfdeception as to the actual error, and the unconsciousness of others to its existence, makes amendment more hopeless, and the consequences more dangerous, than more open and | their domestic economy.

flagrant violations against truth. There are several positive and actual advantages to be gained by always telling the truth, forcmost amongst which is the moral dignity, courage, and elevation which it imparts to the character. There is nothing so degrading, so cowardly and so mean as falsehood in all its moods and tenses; the various subterfuges to which it has to resort, the constant terror of detection, and the consciousness of bondage which it entails, lowers the tone of the character beyond hope of redemption, unless the habit be resolutely and sternly thrown off. On the other hand, the proud certainty that no violation, no perversion of truth can be laid to one's charge, no ciscumstance occur which can lead to the discovery of the slightest wilful deception, will give a fearlessness to the feelings, and to the bearing a self-respect and independence which tends more than aught else to elevate the character. Then it operates as a check on the commission of wrong. If the confession of a fault is an absolute necessity from this habit of mind, it will operate as a most powerful motive to abstain from what entails so painful and mortifying a consequence From the days of our first parents till now, lying and deceiving have been ever closely connected; and those who feel truth an imperative necessity will hesitate much before committing the fault which they will not stoop to deny. Another most pleasant and sure reward of observing strict truthfulness and sincerity will be the confidence which it obtains from others-There cannot be a prouder meed of praise bestowed on a man than the remark, " He said so-that is enough; you may always rely on his word." For a simple affirmation to be more valued than the strongest protestations of others, is a precious tribute to the power of Truth and the involuntary homage she commands, even from those who will not obey her

Amongst those who obey, and others who disregard the truth may be noticed one classthose who are described by Elizabeth Smith's words: "They are good and disagreeable." Under the profession of "always telling the truth," they made it their business to say all that is most wounding and d'agreeable to friends and acquaintances. They do not content themselves with perfect sincerity and candor when it is a duty to say what is painful to others, and with silence when it is not a matter of necessity to speak; but in season and out of season, at the risk of increasing the evil they profess to attempt to cure, they bring out their "home truths," and pride themselves on their unscrupulous candor. In many cases truth serves as a veil for very unamiable and blameable feelings, but even in the very best of these good people it is a very sad and hurtful mistake. In the first place they forget that though nothing but truth should ever be spoken, it need not be needlessly obtruded at the risk of mnecessarily paining, and irritating most unwisely. Again they lose sight of the most important maxim, that "Truths come amended from the tongue,"when uttered with gentle and loving courtesy, and the evident and sincere desire to benefit, not to wound. We would appeal to the experience of every one whether they have not known some one person at least whose sincerity and candor were undoubted, and yet whose genuine and loving kindliness of nature made even painful and bitter truths fall gently on the ear, and heal, instead of irritating the mental malady they sought to remove.

The principles of truth should be fully instilled into the mind of childhood from its arliest hour. There is a great differe turally, even in very early years, in the tendencies of children in this respect, but, as a rule, most of them are liable to yield to one of the greatest temptations which befull them in their tender years. Now, although it would certainly be unwise to remit punishment on the confession of a fault, which would by no means strengthen the character in this respect. but rather make truth of no value at all. hecause spoken at no risk, and rather as an escape from penance; yet we would have every child made to understand that though the fault brought correction with it, its confession, and the truth thus observed, had raised him in the estimation of those who thus indicted the punishment. Again, on denial, the greatest importance should be attached to the falschood, as it the original fault had been swallowed up in the greater one of deception. But in this as in most cases, example does more than pre cept. If a child lives in a pure and healthy moral atmosphere in this respect, he will insensibly imbibe its influence, and, unless singularly hardened, will imitate the strict and invariable accuracy and truthfulness he sees observed by all around him. The greatest care should be taken not to practice deception with children; their quick perceptions soon discover, and either despise or imitate it. Let the truth be spoken, or the child simply and kindly told that the question he asks cannot be answered at present, should it be unwise to give an explicit answer to any of his inquiries; and in all cases the too general practice of procuring obedience, or accomplishing some object, by false or incorrect statements, or inducements should be rigidly discarded from the nursery and the schoolroom by those who preside over

(For the Hearthstone.) THE EVENING HOUR.

BY DR. NORMAN SMITH

Lo! Evening comes, and the shadows
Are recepting o'er valley and hill,
And maught is heard in the stillness
Save the notes of the musical rill:
The woodland and the green meadows,
With bird-songs are ringing no more,
And the waves are silently breaking
Adown on the white publied shore;
And thus while the day is fading
Into the twilight dim and gray,
Our thoughts are songing untrammeled,
On the pinions of fancy away.

How we love to sit in the soft grav twilight of eventide and let our thoughts roam through the fairy realms of fancy, lingering for a time, perhaps over the mementoes of the past which are so thickly strewn along life's pathway; and anon traversing the broad and interesting fields of the living present, and even far away onward into the mystic future, where hope is ever painting upon her glowing canvas beautiful ple-tures for our admiration. And is it not better thus to look cheerfully forward to the future, though our visions are but pictures of fancy, than to brood over the many sad realities which hover around the present?—Dark indeed would be the night did no stars appear, and although we might expect with a degree of certainty, the morning to break in unclouded splendor, yet wearily would the lagging hours pass away, and so it would be with us did no stars of hope occasionally sparkle through the shadows of life to cheer up our flagging spirits.

The morning at invigorates and propages us

The morning air invigorates and prepares us for the duties of the day, but the twilight hour is the time for reflection, for thought and retrospection. When the mellow rays of the golden sun fade away from the hill-tops, as he goes down to his crimson couch to rest, the cares and perplexities of life seem to take their flight, and happy, hely transactions. a happy, holy induence comes over us like a spell, and for a time we dwell in a sphere of ideal imagery. Then the brooklets ripple along with a subdued murmur; the songsters of the grove warble the last sweet notes of their vesue hymn and seek repose in their leafy nests. The gentle zephyrs float softly by, scarce rustling the leafiets of the grand old trees above our heads, though at times we do catch a whisper so soft and musical that it seems like the echo of some sweet, half forgotten song, which car-ries us back to the haleyon days of childhood; and one by one each familiar scene goes gliding by in scenning reality, and like beautiful dreams mingle with our thoughts until we are leth to believe them the pictures of fancy. Truly there are influences surrounding us in the morning of life which leave their impress upon our characters, and continue with us through all the vary ing scenes of our eventful journey. We may amid the strife and turmell of our sureer, sometimes forget the associations of our youth, but when we sit down in the twilight hour to commune with our own thoughts, they come back again with a vividuose which conclusively proves their moral force.

But the past is full of instruction; silent, yet speaking with the voice of experience and wis-dom; speaking to us in a language that comes forcibly home to our minds and leaves there it truthful impress. Back, far back into the dusky twilight of oblivion we may wander in imagin-ation in search of the land-marks of other ages, and following down a pathway resplendent with brilliant achievements, trace out the develop-ment and progress of the human intellect, or retrospective view which cultures the mind, enlarges the scope of our ideas, and strengthens

us for future struggles,

But from the contemplation of the past we turn to the living present, so full of stirring events, great developments and glorious results. Here we mark out for ourselves the course we are to pursue, and with a firm belief in our ultimate success we mingle in the strife for wealth and worldly honours. In the future we look for the accomplishment of all our hopes, the reality of our dreams; but wisely the future is veiled behind the mists of time, and only when the sands of the hour glass have run into months and years shall we know whether the wreaths of victory or the trailing banners of de-feat awaitus there. And thus we sit and dream on of the past, the present and the future,

While deep'ning shadows through the forests creep, And dows descend on flowery bods to sleep; The sweet perfume of each bud and flower Like incease rising to scent the evening hour.

How gratefully comes the shadowy eve to the toiling millions whose hands surround us with the comforts and luxuries of life, for then the fatigue of the day is over. The farmer, the mechanic and artisan lay down their implements of labor and scok their homes, which are none the less cheerful because sustained by the hand of honest industry. The merchant reviews his ledger and retires to rest. The weary toll-worn slave completes his task and lies down to forgetfulness—forgetfulness of wrongs, of stripes and all the miseries of his lot. The distant city becomes silent and still; for the sound of the hammer and trowel have ceased; the whirl of machinery has died away, and the merry throng All seek repose, and no longer tread its streets. All seek repose in balmy sleep forget the cares and sorroy life, and renew their strength for the duties of

But how like this pensive twilight hour is the closing up of our day of life, for all of us are drawing near the end of our journey; the sha-dows of evening are approaching, and swiftly will envelope us in the darkness of night. Soon will envelope us in the darkness of night. Soon we shall be called to lay by the armor of toll and go to that repose from which we return no more. And how stands the lodger of life's ac-count with us? For all that we have received, have we rendered up sufficient in return; use aright the talents entrusted to our keeping; and do we stand ready to hear t which tells us the day is over?

#### EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

UNITED STATES.—The question of licensing the sale of ale and porter has lately been submitted to the people of Massachuseits and all of the large towns decided in favor of licensing.—A special to the Picayume from San Antonio. Texas, says. 6 waggons, 75 mules, 9 men and 2 women were attacked by Indians at Howard's Well, above Fort Clark. The train and all hands were captured and burned except the women, who escaped.—A petition has been presented to the llouse of representatives from about 3000 citizens of Utsh, protesting against the admission of that territory into the Union as a State. It was accompanied by affidavits of 30 apostate Mormons against Brigham Young and the Mormon Church.—The strike of earpenters in Brooklyn decided to agree to the eight hour system to take offect on September 1st, but this concession is unsatifactory.—The Tribuse's Washington despatch who will support the Cincinnati Presidential ticket is the Hon. Jas. Brooks, of Now York. In the course of a conversation lately he said that in his opinion Greeley will receive in the Democratic National Convention the votes of three-fourths of the New England dolegates and all of those from New York.—A despatch from Solomon, Kansas, states that heavy freshetz along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad had done great damage. The track in many places was washed away. Trains will be suspended for several days.—There is some fear of

a rupture between Spain and the United States, and all the U.S. monitors have been ordered to be got ready immediately for active service.—Information has reached the Navy Department that Morro Castle, guarding the entrance to Havana harbour, is being rapidly strongthened, and 15-inch guns, pointing seaward, are being put in position.—Private letters from the Indian Territory say that vigilance committees have been organized to protect citizens from cutlaws and desperadoes.—Niblo's theatre, New York was burned on the morning of 6th inst. The fire originated in a lumber toom over the dome and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The finens rapidly spread through the whole building and it was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$30,000, partly covered by insurance. The Metropolitan Hotel was considerably damaged by water. The whole of the scenery, properties &c., for "Lallah Rookh" which was to have been produced on Monday evoning, were destroyed; they were worth about \$25,000 and were owned by M. J. F. Cole, Lessee of the Grund Opera House. They were not insured. The different actors and actresses lost portions of their wardrobes. The Dramatic Profession held a meeting and agreed to give two grand performances in aid of the sufferers: all the Thoutres in New York will also, probably, give special performance for the same purpose.

ENUAND.—A deputation of elergymen of the Scotch Church loff for Austrian or 7 inst to state of

Now York will also, probably, give special performance for the same purpose.

ENGLAND.—A deputation of elergymen of the Scotch Church left for America on 7 inst. to attend a general assembly to be hold in Detroit. Much interest is felt in the event, which is the first acknowledgment of the Church in America.—The Times says the Government of Germany is willing to negotiate with the Government of France with a view of necederating the cynocution of the French territory new occupied by German troops.—Dr. Isnae Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, has written a letter on Home Rule. He asks for an Irish Assembly in which Home Rule. He asks for an Irish Assembly in which Home Rules shall be fully represented; approves of a plan for fraternal union between Ireland and England guaranteeing the authority of the Crown, and draws outlines of a federal union which he says will be a satisfactory settlement of relations between the two countries.—The Admits crow are out daily on the Thames. The London papers criticise and praise their practice.—A memorial has been presented to Earl Grauville yesterday, urging fler Majesty's Government to scence a just and equitable copyright treaty with the United States. Among the signers of the memorial are Carlyle, Froude. Stant Mill. Husley, Morley, and Ruskin. Lord Granville consider the sul-et.—The Times discussing the attinde of C anda with regard to the trenty of Washington, so did that the Government would carefully consider the sul-et.—The strike of the Liverpool caraon is edied, the amenters having connecded the domand of the men.—It is announced the Liverpool caraon is edied. The masters having connecded the domand of the men.—It is announced the Liverpool caraon is edied. The masters having connecded the domand of the men.—It is announced that the Shah of Persia will soon visit Europe.—The Low guarden are at Newmarket was won by the French illy Reine.—The Lowdon papers comment on the nomination of Greeley is fareleal, and his election hone paces. It however, kills President

chance for re-election, and makes certain the nomination of a candidate by the Democrats.

CANDA.—On 7th inst., the small detachment of the 1st battalion of the 6th Royal Rilbes, which had been quartered during the winter at Quebec, was played down to the India Wharf by the band of the B battery, and embarked on board the stoamship Secret en route for flatifix.—The Dominion Gun Boats are being made ready for cruising next month. The Prime Affred ordered to be equipped on 15th, and the Rescue is being rebuilt at St. Catherines from the waters edge upwards.—The new skull boat, built by Elliot, of Green Point, for Brown, has revived at Carlotta.—The amouncement by the Finance Minister of the intention of the tweenment to take the latty off tea and coffee is the general subject of conversation. Speculation is rife, as to whether the Government will add other duties or create other sources of revenue. Some suggest the increase of the lifteen per cent to twenty.—Two whiles 75 and 80 feet long were driven ashere by ice on Cape Breton const. on Tuesday, and captured.—A curious accident happened to the S.S. St. Patrick. of Allan's line, in Montreal harbor on the evening of 11th inst. She had discharged her carge and was nearly londed with wheat, flour, potash &c: when it was discovered that her radder was out of order, and Captain Barelay ordered her cargeoned so that it be more easily examined. A large quantity of pix iron was piled on the port side of her bows and it was considerably depressed, suddenly sone of the carge shifted and the vessels and about 10 eleck on the night of 12th, she was partially righted. The corporation steam engine is at work pumping her out, and it is thought she has not received any serious damage, and will soon be roady for sea again. The carge is, of course badly damaged, and her engines &c., are somewhat affected by the action of the water.

Reasce.—Marshal Bazaine has written to Thiors demanding a trial by court martial on the accusation of the Commission on Capitulations. It is said that General Wimpfion has also asked for a similar opportunity to vindicate himself.—Duke de Penthievre, son of Prince de Joinville, is to marry Princess Christine, daughter of Duke de Montponsier.

The trial by court martial of Murshal Bazaine who was censured by the committee on capitulation, for his conduct at Metz. will be held in the Riding School at Varsailles, and will commone the latter part of May. The trial will probably last one hundred days. Twelve hundred witnesses will be summoned to testify before the court. The Government will allow Marshal Bazaine to employ as his counsel, Lacbard, the well-known advocate.—The report of the Commission on Capitulation exonerates the General commanding on the Lower Rhine Department. of all binne for the surrender of Lichtenberg, and reprimands the commandant, who capitulated at Marsaics. Vetry, Le Français. General Cisy, Minister of War, announces that rigorous justice shall be meted out to all generals who surrendered during the war. all generals who surrendered during the war.

SPAIN.—The Carlist insurrection continues. Mar-shal Serrano had a severe engagement with the SPAN.—The Carlist insurrection continues. Marshal Serrano had a severe engagement with the main body on 4th inst., and utterly routed the insurgents. Don Carlos is said to have fied to Biscay, where his principal strength lies.——Despatches from all the Provinces infested by Carlist bands state that the insurgents are coming and surrendering to the Government troops.——It is reported that the Spanish Government is displeased at the action of France in allowing the retreating Carlists to escape into Fronch-teritory, and that the Government of Versailles will be questioned relative thereto.

RUSSIA.—A serious riot took place at Bharkof, a large market town of South Russia, last week, caused by the interference of the police with the Easter amusements of the people. The fire engines were brought out to disperse the crowds by throwing water on them. This so exasporated the neople that they attacked the police and fire stations, and gutted them. The Governor then ordered out troops, who were stoned by the mob, whereapon they fired, and many citizens were killed and wounded. The rioters were dispersed, and by last accounts the city was quiet, but under martial law.

GRECOE.—Information of an explosion of petroleum and gunpowder in Tripolitza, Greece, whereby a number of lives were lost, has been received in this city. Twenty persons were instantly killed, and many received injuries, some of which were severe. It is feared that some of the wounded will die.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices received here by telegraph from Australia state that heavy floods, which caused terrible loss of life, have occurred in Melbourna; 400 parsons were drowned: the growing crops have also been greatly damaged.

DERMARK.—The Police authorities of Copenhagen have forbidden the International Society's holding any meeting, and the President and Tressurer have been arrested.

Cuba.—News has been received of the departure of the filibustoring steamer "Edgar Stuart," from Kingston, Jamaica. The coast will be well guarded. GRENARY.-Bismarck is again ill, and his physicians insist be serious.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

I don't know which is the more curious study, the little world before, or the little world behind the scenes. Perhaps you think there is nothing interesting in the conduct of an audience, and yet the man in the box-office of a theatre will tell you, if you get hold of him some time when he has a dull night, a very curious story about

house at Wallack's, not long age, with my friend Livingstone, and Mr. Moss pointed out to us the box-office museum. It was a collection of articles picked up in the theatre after the audience left it. Now, you will immediately guess what some of those articles were. Hair-pins and garters and ponnics, you know, abound wherever men and women congregate, and handker-chiefs are always picked up in churches and theatres. But the collection included night-keys, gold rings, fare checks, playing cards, false curls, reticules, card-cases and toothpicks. We can even understand how these things may be dropped occasionally. But how are we to understand the absence of mind which covers the loss of false teeth and indispensable underclothing? There is a fine pair of new patent-leather shoes, taken off during the performance because they burt the owner's feet, ovidently. But it is incomprehensible that he should forget But it is incomprehensible that he should lorgot to put them on again and walk out in his stocking feet. There is a beautiful set of false teeth on a gold-plate. Can it be that they fell to the floor unobserved during the open-mouthed wonderment and abstraction of the spectator, or were they, too, taken out for comfort's sake, and slipped into the folds of a dress instead of a pocket, and then left behind when the owner got up? A dog collar, too, by all that's odd, with "Fido" on its brass plate, and a bottle of "cold cream," and a paper of brass-headed tacks. But even this should not astonish us when we ascortain that the lap-dogs themselves are sometimes left behind, and Mr. Moss has to send out for milk and other delicates, and turn the box-office into a nursery until a waiting-maid comes, as she inevitably does the next day, with a warm blanket over herarm, and reclaims they were not left by the same person ?-N.

the pleasure-seekers. I was in the little cubby-

#### SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

COATING OXIDISABLE METALS.—A process, says the fron Apc. devised by M. Nagel, of Hamburg, for coating iron, steel, and other exidisable metals with an electro deposit of nickel or cobalt, consists in taking 400 parts, by weight, of pure sulphate of the protoxide of nickel by crystallisation, and 200 parts, by weight, of pure anumonia, so as to form a double salt, which is dissolved in 6,000 parts of distilled water, and 1,200 parts of anumoniand solution of a specific gravity of 0,000, added. The electro deposit is affected by an ordinary galvanic current, using a platinum positive pole, the solution being heated to about 100 deg. Fair. The strength of the galvanic current is regulated according to the number of objects to be coated. For coating with cobalt 135 parts, by weight, of pure sulphate of cobalt are combined with \$60 parts of pure anamonia, to form a double salt, which is then dissolved in 1,000 parts of distilled water, and 120 parts of amnonineal solution, of the same specific gravity as before, are added. The process of deposition with cobalt is the same as with nickel.

Ornamental Glass.—Processes for ornamenting

eess of deposition with cobalt is the same as with nickel.

Ornamental Glass.—Processes for erammenting glass are given in the Zeitschrift are Furbaret, by F. Springmunht. Bleached shellae is coloured by alcoholic solutions of any of the antiline colours; this is spread upon glass or mice after they have been warmed Gun-cotton, dissolved in ether, when coloured with any of the antiline dyes, forms beautifulty-tinted films. This coloured collection can be cut into any pattern, and the film attached to any transparent surface. The processes remind us of those suggested in the Builder many years ago. One of these was the conversion of glass itself into iridescent films by blowing, and then laying them on the back of thin shoets of heated copper or other metal previously gilt, and ornamentally perforated (or it might be by laying the films on heated ground glass itself, of gold or other colour, after being perforated; so that the iridescent films should shim through the perforations if the whole could be annealed or gradually cooled, so as to retain the film entire. Such experiments, as we stated, had been suggested by partially successful ones with perforated experiments, as we stated, had been suggested by partially successful ones with perforated experiments, as we stated, had been suggested by partially successful ones with perforated expanded on the backs of the perforated cards. Perhaps the guncetton or collection might be of use in thus imitating gens in cheap ornamentation, by causing films to shine through perforated cards or thin metallic plates.

The Sux.—The American Journal of Science and

plates.

The Sux.—The American Journal of Saince and Art gives an extract from a letter from Dr. Junssen to Professor Newton, in which occurs the following interesting passage: —" My observations prove that, independently of the cosmical matter which should be found nour the sun, there exists about the budy an atmosphere of great extent, exceedidgly rare, and with a hydrogen base. This atmosphere, which doubtless forms the last gaseous envelope of the sun, is fed from the matter of the protuberances which is shot up with great violence from the Interior of the photosphere. But it is distinguished from the chromosphere and the protuberances by a much smaller density, a lower temperature, and, perhaps, by the presence of certain different gases." Janssen proposes to call this the "coronal atmosphere," as he considers it to produce a large portion of the phenomena of the solar corona.

mens of the solar corons.

GLASS FROM GRANITE.—The Bullic Journal reports that there exists near several cities of Finland skind of granito, called there capacini, of which the composition is this: Silica, 74 per cont.: feldspar, 11; exide of iron, 3: lime, 1; alkalies, with traces of magnesia. 9. This being evidently a good compound to make glass, the first experiment was consequently made by molting 500 parts granite and 200 limestone, and a white glass was obtained. The second experiment was made with 500 granite, 150 lime, and 75 of sods. This glass was more fusible, and at the same time harder. Both kinds were blown without difficulty, at a bright-red heat, while a dark glass was made by the addition of 70 parts of sulphate of lime or potash and 7 parts of carbon.

To Perserve Bread A Long Time.—Cut the bread

sulphate of lime or potash and 7 parts of carbon.

To Perserve Bread a Long Time.—Cut the brend into thick slices, and bake it in an oven, so as to render it perfectly dry. In this condition it will keep good for any length of time required. It must, however, he carefully kept from pressure; otherwise, owing to its brittleness, it will soon full to pieces. When required for use, dip the bread for an instant into warm water, and then hold it before the fire till dry; then butter it, and it will teste like teast. This is a useful way of preserving bread for voyages, and also any bread that may be too stale to be caten in the usual way.

LIPPENGOTTS for May contains a profusely illustrated skotch of Philadelphia, in which is presented, in an entertaining manner, much valuable information regarding one of the greatest and most attractive cities of America. Whymper's delighful reminiscences of his adventures in the Alps is still continued, affording alarge amount of refroshing and exciting narrative. Mr. Bluck's sorial novel, "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," presents, this menth, features of interest even more marked than those which it has hitherto exhibited, the charming delineations of character in which the work abounds striking the reader more forcibly as the story proceeds. "On Foot in Navarre," by David G. Adee, is a sprightly discursive article touching the nanuers, customs, and peculiarities of the Basque inhabitants of the Pyrenees. "Resemary" is a little poem, by Emma Lauarus, one of the most cultivated, thoughtful, and vigorous female poets of America. "Sisterhoods in England" is the title of a paper by Mrs. Saxah B. Wister, descriptive of the effort now being made by the Protestant world to adopt, to a certain extent, for philantrophic purposes, the Catholic conventual system. One of the principal institutions in England is very accurately and entortainingly described by the author, whose romarks are based upon actual observation; and a variety of other very interesting matter.

THE happiest member of the Woodhull family is the Doctor. He is dead.

WM. Gossir, so says a Hullfax journal, deals in newspapers in that city. Names are semetimes ap-propriate.



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