

places for somebody else to fill. One by one they are removed by death. Mind your ten points, boys; they will prepare you to step into vacancies in the front rank. Every man who is worthy to employ a boy is looking for you, if you have the points. Do not fear that you will be overlooked. A young person having these qualities, will shine as plainly as a star at night. We have named ten points that go toward making up the character of a successful boy, so that they can be easily remembered. You can imagine one on each finger, and so keep them in mind—they will be worth more than diamond rings, and you will then never be ashamed to "show your hand."

PASHUNCE OV JOB.

Everybody has the habit ov bragging on Job; and Job did have considerable bile pashunce, that's a fac, but did he ever teach a distrik skule for 8 dollars a month and bourd round, or run a kountree noospaper?

Did he ever reap lodged oats down hill on a hot day, and hev all his gallus buttons bust oph at once?

Did he eeva hev the jumpin teethake and be made to tend the baby while his wife was over Parkinses in a tea squall.

Did he ever get up in the morning awful dri, and fut it three miles before breakfast to get a drink, and find that the man kept a temperance house?

Did he ever set onto a litter ov kittens in the old rockin chare, with his summer pantaloons on?

Did he ever undertake to milk a kicking heifer with a bushy tail, in fitime, out in the lot?—Josh Billings.

A SPONGE—WHAT IS IT?

"What is a sponge made of?" said George, gasping, snuffing and winking under his Croton bath.—No one near could tell him; and the maid suggested that "he need'nt be askin such foolish questions, but just keep still and be washed," and so the matter ended.

Fow listen, George, and I will tell you what a sponge is.

The very sponge which washes your face was brought up from the bottom of the ocean and was part of a living animal.

For a long time sponges were supposed to be plants, but later observations have decided them to be animals, and they are placed in the class Protozoa, the class most resembling plants.

When first found in the water, their appearance is very different from what you now see.

This is the skeleton only, the part corresponding to our bones. When this was a complete living thing, deep down under the water, it was covered all over the outside, and filled in every one of these little holes with a soft substance, something like the white of an egg, and this was like our flesh. It was fastened tightly to a rock, and its color was a bluish black on the upper side, and a dirty white below. It was formerly supposed to be a plant, because it was always fast in one place; but for other reasons it is decidedly an animal. All through this mass is a regular circulation, like our blood and food. It has been seen to absorb nutritious matter—that is, to eat, or rather drink. You see all over its surface, orifices or holes; these communicate with each other throughout. Into the largest of these, called pores, the sea-water is constantly entering, and out of the small ones, called vents, it is regularly spouted out; and it doubtless finds in the sea-water minute animals which serve it for food, and increase its bulk.

And this strange animal produces others like itself; I will tell you how.

From the soft part a little globule is seen to float off—and after moving about a while very

briskly here and there, as if looking for a place, it fastens itself to some rock. Next, gradually begins to be seen the more solid skeleton (what we have here;) the soft part increases, and so it grows; not very slowly, either, for the divers find it at the end of three years large enough to bring away.

To get these sponges from the bottom of the ocean, furnishes occupation for a great number of people.—One thousand men are busy in the Grecian Archipelago alone; and thousands besides, with many hundred boats, are engaged in the Gulf of Machri, on the Barbary coast, and elsewhere; so that in many villages there, from May to September—the best diving time—only men, women and children are to be found.

The finest kind is brought from the Aegean sea.—At daylight there, in the summer time, when the weather is pleasant—for it requires smooth water—the boats, each with six or eight men and one pair of oars, will leave the shore and proceed to where the water is eight or ten, or even thirty fathoms deep; for those found in shallow water are very inferior.

Here they stop, and the divers prepare to descend. Each one puts a hoop around his neck, and to this fastens a bag, in which the sponges are put as they are gathered. In very deep water the diver uses a rope with a heavy stone to it. He sinks the stone to the spot he intends to reach, and this holds the rope steady, which he uses to assist himself in coming up again to the surface.

After being busy thus till noon, they return to some of these pleasant littl' nooks which abound on the shores of the Archipelago, to prepare what they have gathered fit for sale.

The first thing is to press out the soft part of the animal, and then to bleach out the remainder in the sun; so they beat them, and beat them, and stamp them, and trample them, till there is no more life left. The skeleton part is then washed, and spread in the sun until it is quite clean, and grows to be this dull yellow color; then it is packed in bags, and sent to market for sale—sent to all parts of Asia, Europe and America.

Miscellaneous.

A STRANGE LAMB.—There is a strange freak of nature to be found on the plantation of Jonathan T. Walker, Esq., in the forest of Prince George, Md. It is a lamb. It has no tail, or ears or nose, but instead, has an opening in the face, somewhat similar to the mouth of the human species, and as it waddles along on its little legs, only four inches long, presents quite a grotesque appearance. In all other respects it is healthy, strong and active.

TO DESTROY THISTLES.—After the land was well saturated with moisture, I put some women to draw them by hand, defending the hand with stout gloves, with a piece of old sacking sewed over the palm, to prevent the plant from slipping when the gloves became wet. With a very little care, the thistle may be drawn with six or eight inches of the root; and I was rid of the nuisance in two seasons, which had for many previous years bid defiance to repeated mowings and cuttings under the surface with a spud. The expense was very little (if any) greater than the method of spudding, which kept an old man occupied nearly the whole of the summer.

RECIPE FOR COLIC OR SCOURS IN HORSES.—Give a half tumbler of spirits of camphor in a pint of warm water (cold will do.) If not relieved in fifteen minutes, repeat the dose. Give nothing else. I have never known it to fail in a practice of twenty years. No after bad effects.—*Maple Leaves.*

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.—Whenever you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him. The instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round, two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs, and he will not fail to go forward.

If the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spurs and whip two or three times severely. The horse will not, perhaps, be satisfied with the defeat, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist him, etc., as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the former occasion; in fact, you will see him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way described, will resort to this trick again.

A CURE FOR CORNS.—One teaspoonful of tar one ditto of coarse brown sugar, and one ditto of saltpetre. The whole to be warmed together and spread on kid leather the size of the corn, and in a few days they will be drawn out.

METHOD OF SUPPORTING TREES.—The branches of trees, when laden with fruit, may be kept from breaking in the following manner: Connect with cords all the heaviest branches, commencing with the lower ones, and fasten the ends to the upper part of the trunk. Branches when thus secured together can not break. This plan is far superior to the old method of props.

HOG CHOLERA—CAUSE AND CURE.—The Rev. Thomas C. Clelland, Lebanon, Kentucky, writing in the Commissioner of Agriculture concerning hog cholera, says:—"No doubt worms and lice, nine times out of ten, are the cause of this disease." For killing the lice he recommends a thorough scrubbing with soap suds, and for worms copperas mixed with ashes and salt which mingled with the food of the hogs will give them a sharp appetite and destroys the worms. Another remedy for lice, and denominated the best, is a mixture of grease and tar, equal parts stewed together, to which add a strong decoction of common tobacco. One application will be ample for six months.

THE CRAMP.—A towel dipped in hot water and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles, called the cramp.

CURE FOR WARTS.—Dissolve as much washing-soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. This, repeated, will gradually destroy the largest wart.

WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL HELP.—In England wages for a period of ten years show no advance. In Ireland they have advanced considerably. In Belgium very greatly. In Holland very little. In Sweden and Norway a good advance. In Prussia there is a notable increase, and the same in Bavaria. In Switzerland they have more than doubled. In Hungary there has been an increase of 20 per cent. In Russia about the same as in Hungary. In Spain, Italy and Portugal, the advance has been slight. In Uruguay no particular change, and the same may be said of Chili. Take the aggregate of the countries and there has been a material advance.