

mer,
the power of art,
I'd mirror back the image
Of 'Genie on my heart!

We have his mimic shadow,
By photography done,
Without his pretty sunlight,
His prattle and his fun!

The photographic stillness
As little like him seems,
As would the solar image,
If shorn of solar beams.

The twelve hours of his waking,
He's never silent thus;
But playing, prattling, crying,
And always in a fuss.

Sweetness with strength unfolding,
We hope her influence can,
Our hardy baby moulding,
Make him a gentle man.

is still a minute,
There's meaning in the pause;
We know there's mischief in it,
And run to learn the cause.

And, in his twelve hours' sleeping,
He murmurs dreamy chat,
Or moves his lips, while breathing,
Not half so still as that.

Big words our baby catches,
Deems gruff tones musical;
And shouts, abrupt and wilful,
"I won't! I shan't! I shall!"

Once, waywardly disputing,
Words proving weak and slow,
He quoted our Newfoundland,
And broke out—"bow! wow! wow!"

Yet hath he gentle feelings;
His mother's loving art
Can wake a kind emotion
In joyous 'Genie's heart.

DIPHTHERIA.

The following is published as a remedy for this terrible disease:

"Make two small bags that will reach from ear to ear, and fill them with ashes and salt; dip them in hot water, and wring them out so that they will not drip, and apply them to the throat; cover up the whole with a flannel cloth, and change them as often as they become cool, until the throat becomes irritated, near blistering. For children, it is necessary to put flannel cloths between the ashes and the throat, to prevent blistering. When the ashes have been on a sufficient time, take a wet flannel cloth and rub it with Castile soap until it is covered with a thick lather; dip it in hot water and apply it to the throat, and change as they cool; at the same time use a gargle made of one teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, one of salt, one of molasses, in a teaspoonful of hot water, and, when cool, add one-fourth as much cider vinegar, and gargle every fifteen minutes until the patient requires no more of the time."

... in Maine, in sending the ... there had been a number of ... until this remedy was ... recovered.

... of Honour.—A few days ... gave us a piece of information ... the age of a horse, after ... year, which was now to ... of our readers. It ... a wrinkle comes ... the lower lid, and ... has three ... Add the ...

RELIEF FOR NEURALGIA.

As this dreadful disease is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as the doctors have not discovered any method or medicine that will permanently cure it, we simply state that for some time past a member of our family has suffered most intensely from it, and could find no relief from any remedy applied, until we saw an article which recommended the application of bruised horse-radish to the face for tooth-ache. As neuralgia and tooth-ache are both nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for one would be likely to cure the other; so we made application to the side of the body where the disease was seated; it gave almost instant relief to the severe attack of neuralgia. Since then we have applied it several times, with the same gratifying results. The remedy is simple, cheap and may be within the reach of every one.—*Lawrenceville Herald.*

Relative Value of Clover and Timothy.

The relative value of clover as compared with timothy or horse-grass, whether for hay, for winter feed, or for green forage for "soiling" in summer, is one of no inconsiderable interest to practical agriculturists. When green or first cut, one hundred pounds of clover contains but nineteen pounds of solid matter, whereas an equal weight of timothy has more than four times as much. For soiling, therefore, the clover is in the ratio of three and one-sixth to seven and sixths, with the further drawback in the case of clover that its too watery character is detrimental to the general health of the animal. For hay, however, an analysis of chemists give a greater relative value for clover, ton for ton, as compared with timothy, than commonly credited with. Dried at two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit, bed clover contains only twenty-two and one-half per cent. of food-stuff, whereas timothy contains thirty-three and one-half per cent. of food-stuff, and one-third, three and one-half, four and one-half, and one-third per cent. of food-stuff.

How to Catch Rats.

One of the pests of the farmer is rats. To keep them from doing mischief, it is necessary to catch them. A rat is as cunning as a fox, and as hard to catch as a wild cat. There is such a thing as working strategy. One rat never digs a hole unless it has some prospect of getting into it. A stone, a stick of wood, or anything that makes an angle with the ground; a cent of money, a piece of bread, or a piece of cheese, will do. The rat is a very cunning animal, and it is necessary to be very cunning in catching him. The best article for catching rats is a box or barrel, or other article, which can be set in a hole, and that open space, which is the only way for the rat to get in, should be made of a material which will not burn. The rat is a very cunning animal, and it is necessary to be very cunning in catching him. The best article for catching rats is a box or barrel, or other article, which can be set in a hole, and that open space, which is the only way for the rat to get in, should be made of a material which will not burn. The rat is a very cunning animal, and it is necessary to be very cunning in catching him. The best article for catching rats is a box or barrel, or other article, which can be set in a hole, and that open space, which is the only way for the rat to get in, should be made of a material which will not burn.

WORTH KNOWING.—One pound of green copperas, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a sink drain, will effectually destroy the foulest smells. For water closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse as simple green copperas. Dissolved under the bed, in anything that will hold water, it will render a hospital or other place for the sick free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse comes about the house, and sends forth an offensive odor, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

TO PRESERVE THE FLOWERS OF A BOUQUET.—Let a spoonful of charcoal powder be added to the water, and the flowers will last as long as they would on the plant without any need of changing the water, or taking any trouble at all.

PICKLED PORK EQUAL TO FRESH.—A lady contributor at Perry, Ill., sends the following direction: "Jet the meat cool thoroughly, cut into pieces four to six inches wide, weigh them, and pack as tight as possible in the barrel, salting very lightly. Cover the meat with brine as strong as possible, and mix with it one table spoonful of saltpetre for every hundred pounds of meat and return it to the barrel. Let it stand one month; then take out the meat; let it drain twelve hours. Put the brine in an iron kettle, add one quart of molasses or two pounds of sugar, and boil until perfectly clear. When it is cold, return the meat to the barrel, and pour on the brine. Weigh it down, and keep it covered close, and you will have the sweetest meat that you ever tasted."

TO MAKE EXCELLENT YEAST.—Boil 1 lb. of good flour, 1 lb. of brown sugar, and a little salt in 2 gallons of water for 1 hour. When milk-warm bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of this yeast will make 18 lbs. of bread.

WE continue to give one or two little games for our young friends. They will be found very interesting for passing away a long winter evening.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.—In this game, all the ladies of a company may participate, but only one gentleman at a time—who should be a man of dauntless courage and great power of language.

This latter personage is called the Wolf. The principal lady takes the part of the Shepherdess. The others stand behind her in a single file, and constitute the flock. The aim of the Wolf is to catch the innocent lamb who may happen to be at the extremity of the flock. He, however, manifests his hostile intentions by the following terrible announcement: "I am the Wolf! I come to eat you all up!" The Shepherdess replies, "I am the Shepherdess, and will protect my lambs."

The Wolf retorts, "I'll have the little white one, the golden boys!" The dialogue concluded, the Wolf attempts to make an irruption in the line of the flock. But the Shepherdess, extending her arms, bars his passage. If he succeeds in breaking through, the lamb placed at the end abandons her post before he can catch her, and places herself in front of the Shepherdess, where she incurs no risk; and so on with the others in succession, till the Shepherdess finds herself the last of the row.

The game then finishes. The unlucky Wolf pays as many forfeits as he has allowed lambs to escape him. If, on the contrary, he has contrived to seize one of them, he does not eat her, but has the privilege of saluting her, and compelling her to pay a forfeit.

THE RULE OF CONTRARY.—The rules of this game are not intricate. All the players standing up, take hold of the sides of a handkerchief. The president of the game (taking hold with the rest) makes myrtle circles on the handkerchief with his forefinger, exclaiming—

"Here we go round by the rule of contrary; when I say 'Hold fast,' let go; when I say 'Let go,' hold fast!" He then says "Let go," or "Hold fast," as he may seem inclined. When he says "Let go," those who do not hold fast pay forfeits; when he says "Hold fast," all who do not immediately let go are punished in like manner.

It may be thought by those who have never attempted the game, that few victims are to be caught by so simple a contrivance. We advise all harboring such opinions, to try it at the earliest opportunity.

COME OUT OF THAT.—This game is not complicated, being confined to the following dialogue:—"Come out of that!" "What for?" "Because you have such or such a thing, and I have not."

Care must be taken not to name anything you really possess yourself, or that has been a previous player; that is, — say you

A YOUNG LADY AND POULTRY.

In Concord, Delaware County, N. Y., it is reported in the local paper that a farmer's daughter last year commenced in the spring with sixty hens of the common breeds and two cocks of the Cochins family. From these she raised 350 chickens. During the season she sold eggs to the amount of \$90, and from Sept. 30th to the 17th of January she fatted and sold 150 pairs of fowls, for \$360, thus receiving for eggs and chickens \$450. The time occupied in caring for her poultry was about two hours a day.

RURAL AND STATISTICAL ITEMS.

... A new way of preserving autumn leaves is given as follows: "Iron them fresh with a warm (not hot) iron, on which some spermaceti has been lightly rubbed. This method preserves perfectly their lovely tints, and gives a waxy gloss which no other one secures. The process is very rapid and very agreeable, and no lady who has ever tried the tedious and uncertain experiment of pressing will ever again resort to it after once trying this new and better way."

INSECTS.—Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire till the alum disappears; then apply it with the brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedstead, pantry shelves and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mop boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If in whitewashing a ceiling plenty of alum is added to the lime it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a wide chalk mark just around the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken, or they will creep over it; but a continuous chalk mark half an inch in width will set their deprecations at naught. Powdered alum or borax will keep the chintz bags at a respectable distance, and travelers should always carry a package in their hand bags, to scatter over and under their pillows in places where they have reason to suspect the presence of such bedfellows.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

A TAR'S PHILOSOPHY.

One night came on a hurricane, the sea was mountains rolling, When Barney Buntline turned his quid, and said to Billy Bowling,

"A strong sow-wester's blowing, Billy, can't you hear it roar now? Lord help 'em! how I pities all unhappy folks on shore, now!

Foot-hardy chaps as lives in towns, what dangers they are all in! And now they're quaking in their beds, for fear the roof should fall in.

Poor creatures, how they envy us, and wishes, I've a notion, For our good luck, in such a storm, to be upon the ocean.

Then, as to them kept out all day, on business, from their houses, And late at night, are walking home to cheer their babes and spouses,

While you and I, upon the deck, are comfortably lying, My eyes! what files and chimney-pots, about their heads are flying.

And often have we segmen heard, how men are killed and undone, By overturns in carriages, and thieves, and fires, in London;

We've heard what risks nil landmen run, from noblemen to tailors, So, Billy, let's thank Providence, that you and I, are sailors!

—D.D.L.

Copperas as a Disinfectant.

Copperas, or sulphate of iron, is an effectual disinfectant and deodorizer, and in Germany the government authorities require it to be used in all public conveyances and elsewhere where needed, and the call for this, or some other disinfectant, in our railroad cars, where travellers are confined to the cars for several hours, and have occasion to use the conveniences provided, must be apparent to all, and they should insist upon an abatement for this infamous and unhealthy nuisance, which might easily be remedied by having a small leaden tank affixed to each car, and filled with copperas in solution, with directions to have it used occasionally during the trip in each of the closets of every train.

No housekeeper should be without a supply constantly on hand, and in solution, which they should direct to be used daily, especially in warm weather, in sinks, drains, water closets, and every place that is liable to a close, unhealthy and offensive atmosphere.

The *Journal des Debats* says: "It has just been discovered that a solution of copperas sprinkled upon fruits and plants has a wonderful effect. Beans gained sixty per cent. in size and quality, and pear trees are wonderfully benefited by the new fertilizer.

The above has been practiced by us for several years. We found it quite effectual in destroying the currant worm, by showering with the solution. The dry copperas sprinkled freely under trees in the autumn, when the canker worm is leaving the ground for trees, will destroy the worms, and the applications of the copperas to the soil at the same time, help the trees.

Copperas is the cheapest disinfectant known, and its application is simple and perfectly safe, with this precaution, that it should not be kept in a metal vessel, unless of lead.

Mixed in the proportion of one pound of copperas to eight quarts of water, and when thoroughly dissolved, poured down drains, sinks, or water closets, will at once remove the most obnoxious smell. No family, stable, provision shop or slaughter-house should be without a supply; and cities would be wise to order its use in sprinkling the streets of unhealthy localities, as is practiced in London. "Prevention is better than cure," and we advise every one, before the evil days come, and before our city is crowded to overflowing, as it soon will be, to have a supply of copperas upon their premises, and to use it freely.—*Traveller.*

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the optical apparatus on Gay Head, Western end of the Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., will be modified so that on and after the 15th of May next, every fourth flash will be red.

It is answered in a request in a late number for a recipe to make black ink a compound out of the following ingredients:—

... water, half a pound of ...

... water, half a pound of ...

Rheumatism
Painful Swellings
Modelled
Wm. Hartshorn

Richard Bourne, Hyannisport, 1863