

FARM.

CURING PORK.

The meat is not fit for salting until free from animal heat, and yet it should not be frozen in the least, as this condition prevents the salt penetrating it. Trim the lean meat from the middlings; it is better relished in sausage than after being salted. This lower stratum of lean pork is supposed to have special virtue in seasoning baked beans, but I have never been convinced of its superiority in this respect; a piece of fat pork and a little salt accomplish this, and no tough tendons to be masticated. If sweet pork is wanted the barrel must have no suspicions of taint. Washing, drying aud airing is not labor lost upon a barrel that has been used for pork if in a fair condition. About a bushel of rock salt to a barrel of pork is enough. Cover the bottom of the barrel with salt to the depth of three inches, then pack the strips of pork in circles, the rind facing the barrel, but with a deposition of salt intervening and a stratum of salt upon each layer of pork. When the middlings are salted prepare a brine sufficient to well cover the pork, using all the salt the water will dissolve. Bring to the boil, skim, and when cold pour over the salted pork. A well adjusted cover is a necessary part of the pork barrel.

Trim the hams and rub them over with salt to extract the blood. In two days apply the following pickle: One and one-half pounds of salt and a pound of brown sugar to each gallon of water and an ounce of saltpeter to 100 pounds of meat; bring to the boil, skim and pour over when cold. Ham should remain in the pickle from four to six weeks. In packing don't let the hams press against each other; they are likely to taint at the bone before being salted. Those skilled in the curing of hams remove them from one barrel to another twice a week until the curing is partially completed to prevent tainting at the bone.

CARE OF MILK.

who produce milk that is not of good enough and individually you are very considerably standard to make fine butter. As a very so, for the proportions run all the way from general rule the mischief is done after the 10 to 75 acres of forest to every one hunmilk reaches the house. Here there is no died of the land occupied. It is, therefore, proper place to put it, and milk is very care- evidently not yet too late to conserve the ful of its associates. Like a pure, young bush in certain parts, and of course the progirl, it takes a taint from bad company. per re-clothing should not be delayed in Clean vessels are absolutely necessary. A others, for all over it is assumed that one cool clean place to set it for the cream to rise. forth is enough to make the balancing for The air about the milk must be pure, with the best conditions. The representative no smell of kitchen or other room about it, owner holds about 190 acres cleared and unwhile a funky smelling cellar is death to it. | cleared, the whole valued at \$38.50 an acre, The cream must be kept cool all the time, \$8.50 being the proportion for buildings, so and away from the fire until the fire is ready | that dwelling-house and barns are worth for it. The churn n ust be well washed with \$1,615; thus the average farm stands at boiling hot water, and this must be done \$7,315. Your farm implements on an averwithin one hour after churning, or good but- age cost \$2.50 per cultivated acre, or \$475 ter cannot me made. This thing of allowing | and live stock of all kinds is worth \$950, or the churn until the next day before washing \$5 anacre; so then the total capital required it is criminal carelessness, and ought to be for such an estate is \$8,740-say £1,830 made a felony by statute. This same churn sterling. The taxes are somewhat under should be well aired so as to always smell one cent on the dollar, and as assessed value sweet. Now market your butter the day is \$19 per acre-about two-thirds-our aver you make it, and having followed the above | age farm pays annually \$36 for municipal instructions, you cannot go wrong.

FEEDING FLOOR.

A feeding floor made of scantling covered with old plank, that can be gathered up on almost any farm, laid on the ground, so that the floor will be more than four or five inches above the ground, will be a great improve ment over the ground feeding floor. It should be large enough to give each animal good feeding room. Hogs weighing 150 pounds each will feed without crowding on seven square feet of flooring per head. If the farmer has the desire to improve the keeping of his swine sufficiently to build a plank feeding floor, he will keep the floor in good condition. It will take but a few minutes every two or three days to shovel the cobs off the floor, and if dusty sweep it. The man using a feeding floor for the first time will be surprised at the small amount of pasture, 13 acres of orchard and garden droppings the hogs leave on it while eating, proving that they are cleanly by nature when | -in all the 95 acres of cultivated land. they have the opportunity.

PROFITS OF THE FARM.

Whether farmers get their rightful shar of the farm profits depends not only upon their ability to work and plan, but also up on their ability to market what they hav to sell, as well as upon the carefulness o the wife also. For instance, the farmer may be very careful about feeding his cows keeping them clean, etc., but unless the housewife supplements his close attention with the same care of the milk, cream and dairy utensils, his extra work amounts to but little. We have now in our mind's eye a farmer who receives five cents above the market price for his butter, from the fact that his city customers found that the quality was the same throughout the year, and be characterized as an unsatisfactory result, as good as any to be found in market. Now when climate and soil are considered. favor. We have been made happy while this extra five cents is all profit, and he is Without reference to cost of production, the attending to her behests, as men are reentitled to it. Nor is that all the profit, highest to lowest value per acre has been for when once a customer is obtained it is usually for a whole season, and a market is thus opened for other produce. In this way much time is saved in marketing, and middlemen entirely dispensed with. It brings him in the cash and thus enables him to buy where he can get the most for his money, which is another profit he reaps, It is always best for a farmer to establish a reputation for selling good articles in order to get his full share of the profit on anything he has to sell. Another thing, a farmer, in order to make ready sale of any kind of produce direct to the customer, should establish a reputation for honest dealings, i.e., never represent an article to be a little better than it really is, for confidence once lost is never regained.

Wife of Young Literary Man-"Why, George! A hundred dollars for that maga- lambs, calves, pigs and poultry are neither zine story? How long did it take you to credited nor debited; neither have we done write it?" Young Husband (nonchalantly) anything for seed, the farmer's own labour -"Oh, I don't know. A couple of days, or that of his family, and no statement of I suppose." Wife (exultantly-"Fifty dol- household maintenance. It is safe to set lars a day! That's three hundred dollars a aside the latter item with the sum of \$500week, and twelve hundred a month. probably an overestimate, but then a sate one Twelve times twelve is one hundred and for- for our present purpose. Now in whatever ty-four-fourteen thousand four hundred form the balance may be struck, the farmer dollars a year! Why, George, we can keep | handles five rents per annum, the mean rent

sessed and afterward paid a tax on him. round figures for easy remembrance, a brief The dog got among his owner's sheep one abstract view of this average farm, that I night and killed some of them. The man think conveys a principle not known to reasoned to himself thus :- "I paid tax on that dog and I had a right to keep him. If he had killed some other man's sheep the county would have paid for them. He killed mine; why shouldn't the county pay me ?" So reasoning, he went out and shot the dog and then presented the bill to the commissioners. A compromise was effected.

THE FARMS OF ONTARIO.

Their Average Condition.

GENTLEMEN,—It may seem an outrageous statement to make, as I now do, that you do not know what you have, or what you are doing, individually or collectively, on an average. The same thing may be said of the farmers of any country, for they are not yet business men, nor readers even of their own literature. I mean the average man. This is a terrible admission and an exposure.

The Government of Ontario has just issued 400 pages of what, in my opinion, exceeds in practical value to you any previous report of "The Bureau of Industries for 1886." It would be well to know how many farmers study this work. Assuming tha. 5,0.0 copies are issued, and that threefourths are sent to farmers, the 3,750 thus distributed do not reach one in every thirty of yourselves. How then can you know what we are doing as a section of a great nation, and where we are in the world's race of progress?

From this interesting volume I propose to cull these points that to me appear of more than usual significance—that are largely unknown, and that demand your serious consideration, both as individuals and professionally. I think the best way to do this-in place of quoting quantities of figmes-is to abstrac; the cream and make it take the shape of the average farm of the country; hence anyone can place himself above, below or on a level. note here that for a certainty the facts to be brought out will be keenly handled in all other countries, especially in Britain, because, as you shall soon see, of the comparative, or rather the incomparable, positions of agriculturists there and here.

The Province of Ontario, according to organized townships, has 22,000,000 acres of occupied land, of which almost exactly one half is cultivated, the other half being under forest. Here at once is something much unknown to most of us. That one half our occupied area is still covered by natural forest is perfectly true, so that nationally It is only the poorest of poor managers you are not overcleared, though sectionally and school purposes; in other words ten pence an acre. I give these sterling moneys to enable comparisons where it is sure to be

That is the subject; what has it done in the way of annual produce? For five years the system of cropping has been roughlyone half grain, one fifth hay and one fifth pasture. But this aspect is so practical and interesting that some details are neces sary. Eight acres of winter wheat averaged 22 bushels an acre, and fetched 90 cents; 5 acres of spring wheat gave 17 at 90 cents: 7 of barley gave 28 at 56 cents; fifteen of oats gave 73 and 35 cents per bushel; 61 acres of peas average 22 bushels at 64 cents; 11 corn gave 67 and 28 cents; 21 acres of hay 1 4 10 tons per acre gave \$10, together with about two acres of turnips, mangolds, carrots and potatoes; 22 acres of cultivated crops and 41 acres of several odds and ends The values of these crops are given upon the mean of the five years in question, and can be thus accurately analyzed :-

The third decidiately allary zee.	
44 acres of grain\$	671
21 " hay	300
1 " roots	77
22 " pasture, dairy value	286
13 orchard and garden	50
41 other crops	68
44 acres of straw, one-third value of	
hay	142
Value of 95 acres of bush, sales of fuel,	
fencing, railway timber and pine,	
etc.,	333
Gross crop receipts\$1	,924

From cultivated crops Ontario receives a to enter upon all the details, but purpose grief cannot easily be assuaged." showing your financial position by a balance sheet applicable to the case, which can be fairly put by charging all actual cash payments and the maintenance of what may be termed nonproductive essentials, such as some horses. Let us have the statement first and then the criticism

mist and their the criticism.	
1 farm labourer, whole year\$	160
1 farm labourer, half year	90
Blacksmith and saddler	45
Taxes	36
Insurance and incidentals	30
Keep of four horses	165
Actual cash payments	526

Dairy products in winter, fat stock, wool acarriage and horses just as well as not !" of the province being \$2 07 an acre, and in Not long ago a farmer had his dog as- order to facilitate discussion I beg togive in everybody :-

croid sould .	
Interest on capital of \$8,740 at 6 per	
centg	500
Cash payments as voted	500
Household allowance	500
Permanent improvements, or banking.	500

Here then is material enough for international and provincial thought and criticism, and I shall open thus :- The average farmer of the Province of Ontario is doing well, is actually making money. He has, by his own admission to our statistical department during the last five years been receiving a total crop value of \$1,024, say \$5,000, from all sources; this is the first proof and admission, doubted by no one. Were comment necessary on this item it would be the lowness of the estimate for sales of timber; many men with half the bush realize as much as \$550 annually. This gross crop value of \$2,000 is primarily for live stock maintenance, and secondly for production never yet seen, I am not just prepared to show all the coming and going of this intricate circle of i e and death. There is no their size, be very great, the potato is brok longer the wood remains in this solution the class of account keeping so puzzling as the agricultural, and indeed it may be admitted as almost an impossibility. Who, let me ask, is prepared to place in two separate columns the items of interest on capital, depreciation or increase of that capital, exhausted or inexhausted application of labour and materials, such as manures; the valuation of and where to apply unpaid labour, the cost of honsehold maintenance, etc., etc. Not only so, but is it not usually much guessing to take a ccw, or any of the animals, and debit and credit year by year. I think so. The farmer may well say I receive so much and at the year's end I have so much on hand, but here the whole thing is just what he got and what he has on hand, for he does not know them as they would be required by an accountant.

I ask you then to take these \$2,000 of crops and dispose of them as indicated in the above abstract of \$500 for four things; and yet, again, if you demand a full account of all the agencies at work on every farm, and may hint at a loss in maintenance of live stock, and an amount of labor in cropping, overbalancing present prices, I must request any one who attempts it, to go the whole course of a rotation, through the light of the practice and science that now-a-days does lead us, whether we acknowledge it or not. My plan is simple and practically correct. As you can see I am assuming that the whole capital of \$8,740 is a mortgage at 6 per cent. If it is not, so much the better. Then the you wash your hands with, and that water actual cash payments are full, and even in- just luke warm, will keep the skin clean clude the working horses. In England the and soft. A little oatmeal mixed with the tenant speaks of three rents; one for the water will whiten the hands. Many people proprietor, one for himself, and one for the use glycerine on their hands when they go farm, and considers he is then doing well. to bed, wearing gloves to keep the bedding You are receiving fully five rents; but rent clean. but glycerine makes some skin harsh with us is a very indefinite and, possibly, an and red. These people should rub their undervalued thing in our rural economy. hands with dry oatmeal and wear gloves in How common the remark that renters in bed. The best preparation for the hands is Canada are best off, and our figures seem to the white of an egg, with a grain of alum

support the position. repeating that you are not only doing well honey. They say it was used by the Romans and making money, whether placed in the in the olden times; any way it is a firstrate bank, in improvements, or in mortgage; thing, but it is a mean, sticky stuff to use, but you are actually wealthy. When any and does not do the work any better than farmer can pay six per cent. on what he oatmeal. The roughest and hardest hands gave for land and working appliances, give can be made soft and white in a month's his family \$500 to help keep house, and then | time by doctoring them a little at bedtime; have one forth of the whole left to lay past all the tools you need are a nail brush, a or speculate with in future crops, he is se- bottle of ammonia, a box of powdered borax

Farmers of Ontario, am I twenty-five per a cut of lemon, which will do even better, cent. wrong? If you can show this, even for the acid of the lemon will clean anything, then you are doing well. Take these state. | Manicures use acids in the shop, but the ments with my best wishes and the hope lemon is quite as good and isn't poisonous, that you think more of your splendid posses. | while the acids are.

WM. BROWN.

Ontario Ag. College, Guelph.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

A STEPMOTHER WHO WAS APPRECIATED. A recent Chinese Emperor, in announcing the demise of his stepmother, sent the following communication to his Ministers :-"We have attended her Majesty since we received the throne, and have cherished her for twenty-nine years. We have seen that in her declining years she had every comfort, and that she had passed the age of eighty, for which our heart was happy and calm, and we encouraged ourself that she drop of milk as hot as it can be borne into would happily add one year to another until | the ear and cover it quickly with a bit of she enjoyed the felicity of seeing a century. cotton batting. This simple remedy has re-Lately, on the nineteenth day of the moon, lieved many obstinate cases of ear-ache. she took an airing in her garden and returned to the palace. We daily went to inquire concerning her health. But contrary to all anticipations, her ailments daily increased in violence, and on the 24th, in the middle of she afternoon, 'she drove the fairy chariot and went the long journey.' Our grief broke out in long lamentations, for we are greatly afflicted. We humbly brought to mind that since the Holy Empress, 'Filial Pure Bright' (his only mother), left this world to take the upward journey, we have been greatly ingross value of \$15 70 per acre. This must | debted to her Imperial Majesty Tahing for her abounding kindness and overshadowing joiced by the sun which prolongs their roots, corn, wheat, barley, hay, peas, oats lives; but now we can never again look and pasture. I have no intention meantime upon her affectionate countenance. Our

QUEER MARRIAGES.

Among the Lolos of Western China it is customary for the bride on the wedding the juice will be retained in the pie. morning to perch herself on the highest branch of a large tree, while the elder female members of her family cluster on the lower limbs, armed with sticks. When all are duly stationed the bridegroom clambers up the tree, assailed on all sides by blows, pushes and pinches from the dowagers, and This method is recommended by one of the ceeds in the meantime in finding some obit is not until he has broken through their | britannia works in New England. fence and captured the bride that he is allowed to carry her off. Similar difficulties assail the bridegroom among the Mongolian Koraks, who are in the habit of celebrating their marriages in large tents, divided into numerous separate but communicating compartments. As a given signal, so soon as ing them, unless the paper is of unusually cently sold near the city of Vitebsk, Russia. the guests are assembled, the bride starts bad quality; once or twice is all the varnish off through the compartments, followed by required in finishing for most purposes. her wooer, while the women of the encampment throw every possible impediment in his way, tripping up his unwary feet, hold ing down the curtains to prevent his passage and applying willow and alder switches unmercifully as he stoops to raise them. As with the maiden on the horse, and the virgin on the tree-top, the Korak bride is invariably captured, however much the possibilities of escape may be in her favour.

says a young man who had been married three months went to his room and comhanged himself with his suspenders," To compare with gross crop receipts. \$2,000 he hadn't any other use for suspenders."

HOUSEHOLD.

MEALY POTATOES.

Mealy potatoes are more nutritious than waxy, because the former contain the greatest quantity of starch. Thus a microscope shows a potato to be almost entirely composed of cells, which are sometimes filled, and sometimes contain clusters of beautiful little oval grains. Now those litt'e grains remain unchanged in cold weather, but when the water is heated to about the degree that melts wax they dissolve in it, the whole becoming a jelly, and occupying a nearly done drain them, put them on a dry color. cloth, cover them closely, and set them near the fire for five minutes. In time of frost the only precaution is to keep the potatoes in a perfectly dark place for some days after the thaw has commenced.

UNLEAVENED BREAD.

unquestionably very much superior to ing the subject forward Canon Isaac Taylor leavened bread as an article of diet. The objection to leavened bread is that the turn out to be such, was perpetrated by him yeast is not wholly destroyed in the baking process, and is likely to set up fermentation wherein he undertook to show that in the in the stomach. So long as digestion is foreign field the Mahomedans make more vigorous, no great harm results from this converts than do the Christian missionaries, cause, as the antiseptic property of the despite the energy and devotion with which gastric juice is sufficiently active to prevent the latter labor and the great expense inany serious degree of fermentation. When volved in sending them out. the digestive organs are weakened, or the which greatly deteriorate the food, and induce various disturbances of the digestive

WASHING THE HANDS.

A little ammonia or borax in the water dissolved in it. "Roman toilet paste" is I have no hesitation, therefore, in again | merely the white of an egg, barley flour and cond to no profession I have ever known. | and a little fine sand to rub the stain off, or

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Many Piano dealers recommend cotton flannel for dusting pianos as superior o anything else.

"ELASTIC" STARCH obviates the necessity of boiled starch, and it imparts to linen a fine polish.

it is boiling, plug the nose of the coffee pot and in his methods fires far above their with a wad of brown paper.

bottles as well as shot, and they possess the

IF YOUR CHILD HAS THE EAR-ACHE turn a

the tone is heightened by rubbing with olive preach the Gospel.

under pieces of furniture too heavy to be lor puts it, should be suited to their mater-

broom splinter, but draw it gently, forward and put the ear close to the loaf; if it is not done there will be a little sputtering sound. When it is thoroughly baked there will be no sound.

TO PREVENT PIE JUICE from running out in the oven, make a little opening in the upper crust and insert a little roll of brown paper perpendicularly, The steam will escape from it as from a chimney, and all

of the following solution : Gum arabic, half an ounce; powdered gum tragacanth, half turned over to him. When last heard from an ounce; water, one and a half ounces; the candidates had been tripping for four acetic acid, twenty drops. It will cause days and several were almost exhausted. labels to adhere very firmly without stain-

which increases the resemblance to genuine lished around them. also produces an effective bronzing.

using a boiling solution of arsenic chloride, be mentioned: One Egge, eight Pyes, a Young Wife-" How awful! The paper | while a careful application of a concentrat- number of Onions, one Crumb, three Bones ed solution of sodium sulphite causes a blue and Salt and Jelly. Seven Beers are found coloration. Black being generally used for and Coffee, Milk and Teas. There are one mited suicide." Young Husband (with optical instruments, is obtained from a sol- Chicken, three Goslings and a Hawk. affected interest)-" Eh? How?" " He ution of platinum chloride, to which tin Boston also has a pair of Stockings, one nitrate has been added. In Japan the brass Sock, one Cravat, a pair of Mittens and "Well, I suppose his buttons were all offand is bronzed by using a boiling solution of our Collars. Three Hats and one Wigg copper sulphate, alum and verdigris.

TO CLEAN HOT WATER COPPER BOILERS .-Get three cents worth of oxalic acid at your druggist's, put it in a pint bottle and fill it with cold water. Pour it over the boiler while it is hot, rubbing it down quickly with a cloth, and polishing it over with a dry piece of flannel. A large boiler can be beautifully polished in five minutes, and will retain its polish a week or more. The bottle should be marked, "Poison" and should be kept out of sight and out of ordinary reach. The amount indicated will last for half a dozen polishings.

STAINING WOOD TO IMITATE CEDAR .larger space then it did in the form of grains. German technical papers recommend the When a potato is boiled each of the cells following mixture for the staining of wood of crops in coming years; and as I have becomes full of jelly, and if there is not a in imitation of cedar. Two hundred parts great quantity of starch in the cells it will of catechu, 100 parts of caustic potash, and not burst; but i the number of grains, or 10,000 parts of water, by weight. The en on all sides by the expansion of the jelly better the stain penetrates its fibers, and in the cells, and mealiness is produced. To thick veneers can in this way be stained insure mealy potatoes, peel them and put right through the whole thickness, which them on the fire in boiling water; when permits a finishing without injury to the

Christian or Mahommedan.

That at this period in the Christian era a discussion should arise on the relative merits of Christianity and Mahomedanism as civilizing agencies is passing strange. Nevertheless such a discussion has sprung up, and is filling the columns of the leading Unleavened bread, if properly made, is English journals. For the offence of bringmust plead guilty. The evil, if it should at the late church congress in a speech

In opposition to Canon Taylor Canon gastric juice is inferior in quality or defi- MacColl has come to the front. Canon cient in quantity, fermentations are set up Taylor fortifies himself largely with quotations from the reports of missionaries in India and Africa, and of travellers and military man who have had opportunities of judging of the results of missionary efforts among the heathen. One of his missionary quotations is from Mr. Hall, a representative of the Church Missionary Society in India, who declares that, though reports which do not speak of success and growth and which do not contain anecdotes of conversion are not taking to the public mind, he cannot refrain from declaring that the condition of affairs is heartbreaking and from confessing that the natives who are professing Christians are openly bad. If this is the case it is not difficult to understand why other and wellmeaning natives decline to become Christians. But why should the religion which has been productive of so much genuine good in Europe and in America fail where it is so much needed? The answer to this question is given, in part, by Major-General Blaksley, who says: "Throughout the British possessions the natives are constant observers of the lives led by Christians; and, beyond the system of Sunday church-going, they never see any religious practice, or, in fact, the evidence of any religion at all. They see, on the other hand, the Mussulman daily at sunset showing that he is not ashamed of his God, and turned towards Mecca, performing his devotions." It would thus appear that the Christian example is not invariably encouraging to the heathen. How can the missionary impress the pagan with the advantages of Christianity when the sample accompanying him is bad? But the difficulty in spreading the Gospel is enhanced by the manner in which the truth is presented. It frequently happens that the missionary mistakes his tude, uncultivated heathen hearers for a cul ured To keep the strength of the coffee while city congregation, and thus in his addresses. heads. One of the reviews for last month EGG SHELLS will clean vinegar or nursing contains a most entertaining article relating the particulars of a supposititious visit to a advantage of being always on hand in every missionary in the heart of Africa. The intentions of the missionary are shown to be excellent; his desire to do good is beyond question. But when it is stated that he takes particular pains to instruct his colored flock in the genealogies, the levitical ordinances and the lesser prephets, it becomes apparent to those who attach less import-Brass May BE Colored Black by repeat- ance to the fact that Abraham begat Isaac edly coating the cleansed metal with a mod- and Isaac Jacob than to the essentials of reerately warm solution of nitrate of copper. ligion, that he is wasting his time and Heating over a charcoal fire follows. Finally, throwing away an excellent opportunity to

For the conversion of the heathen a good To CLEAN CARPETS. -Go over them once a Christian example and a simple presenta week with a broom dipped in hot water to tion are required. The two must go towhich a little turpentine has been added. gether. Most necessary is it that the Wring a cloth in the hot water and wipe methods of the missionaries, as Canon Tayials. It is to this point that the Moslems To TELL CAKE IN THE OVEN, never insert a address themselves, and this is the secret of much of their success. The Salvation Army is also awake to this consideration. It would not be a matter for surprise were that organization, which has entered India doing as Indians do, but preaching the Gospel, more successful in the mission field than its predecessors.

The position of medicine man to a band of Indians at Bay Centre, on Shoalwater Bay, in Oregon, is about being vacated, and a competitive examination was at last ac-To CLEAN SIVER -One half pound of sal counts being held for a successor. The exsoda added to eight quarts of water; when amination was unique and in accordance at a boiling heat dip the pieces of silver, with the laws of the tribe, which provide and immediately wash in soapsuds, and that the candidate who dances for one week, wipe dry with a piece of cotton flannel. night and day, without giving out, and sucject which has been previously hidden, is PAPER MAY BE STUCK ON WOOD by means chosen. He is forthwith declared the medicine man and the "healing business" is

Some fifty square miles of forest were re-The new proprietor had the territory examined, and in the densest part of the forest A BLACKISH-BROWN BRONZING can be thirty families of men were found of whose applied to vases, figures, busts, etc., or cast existence nobody had the least knowledge. iron zinc, by the application of a solution of They have their dwellings and till the sulphate of copper. If the projecting por- ground, and have hitherto lived without detions are then well rubbed with a woolen riving any benefits from or paying any rag, they assume a coppery red brilliancy, taxes to the Imperial commonwealth estab-

bronze. A solution of verdigris in vinegar The Boston directory shows that there is a generous supply of beans in that city. A STEEL COLOR ON BRASS is developed by Among other queer names the following may somplete the outfit.