Amid the rest, our hero heard The tale his teacher taught; But listened with divided mind-Listened with air distraught, For of the little rows of feet

That hung from benches there, All were in buttoned boots arrayed, And his alone were bare. He tried to keep them out of sight, And blushed with fear and shame,

When questioned whence he came, and why, And asked his age and name. But when the week came round again, The shoeless little feet Brought Johnny, with contented face, And helped him climb his seat.

Grave, earnest words the teacher spoke, On sacred aim intent, But on the children's faces saw Nothing but merriment.

While little hands and smiling eyes Said, "feacher, do look there— Just look at Johnny's feet, and see How soiled and black they are!" "Dear Johnny," said the teacher, while She found it hard to speak Without a smile, "do wash your feet Before you come next week."

Poor Johnny! Disappointed tears
Came rushing to his eyes;
He looked at his bare feet with shame
And sorrowful surprise.

"Why, them was clean!" he cried; "but as I came to school to-day, I saw a lot of walnut-trees, Growing along the way; And one I climbed. With green nuts,

And with some juicy roots
I stained 'em till I thought you'd all
Think I'd got buttoned boots!" Now smiles gave way to laughter loud, It spread from seat to seat, Till every child had looked at John-Looked at his shoeless feet,

But thoughtless mirth gave way before The accents of surprise,
With which the teacher bade them look
At Johnny's weeping eyes. And drew the grieved and frightened child Within a kind embrace, And wiped, with tender hands, the tears From off his burning face.

Ah! Johnny, you need paint no more Your feet with nuts and roots, For He, who was a boy like you, Will give you buttoned boots!

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Water We Drink. (From Good Health.)

Continued. Then, it may be asked, does a glass of ordinary drinking water merely consist of these two gases chemically combined? Certainly not. Water has such vast solvent powers, that, the moment it comes into contact with various gases and with the different strata and surfaces with which it meets in its course, it, as it from a purely chemical point of view, we must admit that it is an impurity—an adulteration— but an adulteration that nature has been pleased

hardness that is temporary and easy of removal. The former is due to the sulphates, nitrates, and other salts of lime and magnesia; the latter to the carbonates of lime and magnesia. These latter, I have said, are held in solution by the presence of carbonic acid, which carbonic acid is driven off when the water is boiled; and, consequently, the carbonates of lime and magnesia must in a great measure be thrown down at the same time. In this way (viz., by boiling the water) its hardness may be very often considerably lessened; but only that hardness, however, which we have called temporary. The boiling decemposes the bicarbonate of lime and deposits the carbonate. Every one knows that the vessel in which water is constantly boiled becomes covered with a white deposit,

Parsnips should be sown early; then carrots

arbonic acid enters the cave; the carbonic acid radually escapes, and the carbonate of lime tages of soft water as great in a sanitary and dietetic point of view as we find them to be in an

From an article in Food Journal, by C. Tidy, MB.. Glue.—Break an ounce of glue into small pieces, put it into a tin can with a tightly-fitting top, cover with alcohol, and let it stand for three or four days, when it will be ready for use. In very cold weather it may be necessary to set the glue can into warm water to soften it, so it can be readily applied.

Quick Muffins. - Two teacups of butter-milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and four eggs- Thicken with prepared flour. Cheap Sponge Cake.—Beat up four eggs, yolks and whites separate; add to the yolks a teacupful and a half of sugar; beat them together, and add to them four table-spoonfuls of cold water, and teacup of flour. Stir the flour into the yolks and sugar, then add the whites of the eggs, after they have been beaten to a froth. Lastly, add a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in water. Flavor with a few drops of essence of vanilla or of lemon. Bake about an hour.

Derby Short-Cake.—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, and mix one egg, a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, and as much milk as will make a paste. Roll this out thin, and cut the cakes with any fancy shapes, or the top of a wine-glass. Place on tin plates; strew over with sugar, or cover the top each with icing, and bake for ten minutes.

way; others in lother hymns shall sing of nothing but joy, as they tread the mountain-top of life; but they all unite without a discord or jar as the ascending antham of loving and believing hearts finds its way into the chorus of the redeemed in heaven.

INFIDELITY.

Baked Apples.—Core some Baldwins, Pippins, or any other fine-flavored tart apple Sprinkle sugar on the bottom of a deep dish, and set the apples into the dish with two or three on top. Fill the holes with sugar; cover the lower apple with water, and bake one hour. A little cinnamon, nutmeg, and lemon will be an improvement for those who like fruit seasoned.

AGRICULTURAL.

How to Have a Good Garden. BY "WALKS AND TALKS."

(From the American Agriculturist.) Continued.

until the ground gets in good working orderbut no longer. They can hardly be put in too early, provided the soil is dry, but it is a great nistake to plant them when the ground is wet. This is especially true of Veitche's Perfection This is especially true of Veitche's Perfection and other large peas. They are almost certain to rot in the ground if it is cold and wet. I sow a quart of Bishops Long Pod and a quart of Harrison's Perfection, and these will bridge over the time between the early peas and the main were, licks them up and incorporates them into want deep, rich land, and land that was made -- Anon.

aspect. And now, admitting that everything present in water, except oxygen and hydrogen, must be regarded as "impurities," still, when we find that these impurities have an important work to do, and an important part to play when we find that the mere question of agreeable or disagreeable taste so largely depends upon them (for who would drink flat, mawkish rain or distilled water)—then, I say, that sanitary and physiological science teachers us no longer to regard as impurities what are essential parts of this important beverage. I must here enter a protest against the use of the phrase "solid impurities," to express the solid matters present in water.

But to precade Matter and phydrogen, farm, we seldom see one; and yet the farmer has plenty of horse manure and can make a hot-bed with little trouble and expense; and most of the labor required is during a comparatively leisure season. It is high time that farmers, for their own sake, and for the sake of their children, paid more attention to their gardens and less to fast horses. Don't tell me you cannot afford a hot-bed and a good flower and vegetable garden. It is not so. Draw out a dozen loads of horse or sheep manure to some convenient sunny place in the Government sevice since 1861; was a clerk in the Indian department in Washington city; sold patent rights in 1864; was in that business one vear; was inspector of customs in New York city in November, 1864; held that farmers, for their own sake, and for the sake of their children, paid more attention to their gardens and less to fast horses. Don't tell me you cannot afford a hot-bed and a good flower and vegetable garden. It is not so. Draw out a dozen loads of horse or sheep manure to some convenient sunny place in the garden, sheltered phrase "solid impurities." to express the solid matters present in water.

But to proceed. We take, say, a tenth of a gallon of water, and evaporate it to dryness. We find in the vessel in which we have evaporated it a certain amount of this solid matter, which no heat, however intense, can dissipate. The quantity varies immensely; but, taking London water as an example, where it has been fully tested, we shall find it amount to some the north and west winds. Throw the manure into a loose heap, and in a few days after the heat is well up, make it into a hot-bed, five feet high and a foot wider and longer than the sashes. If you have no mold already prepared, put on the top of the manure five or six inches of light, rich, sandy soil, free from lumps. The better way is to sift it. I should devote one sash to lettuce, sown in rows two inches apart. It is a great mistake to sow any thing broadcast, as it causes so much more work in weeding. And as soon as the plants are large enough to eat, you can pull out every alternate broadcast, as it causes so much more work in weeding, salts of the Alkaline Earth, such as carbonate of magnesia, and carbonate, sulphate, and nitrate of lime.

Now there is one property of water that generally speaking; attracts a great deal of attention, and it is not to be wondered at, for it is a very obvious property. This is hardness or softness. People have a great liking for soft water. Whether they are altogether right in their liking we shall consider atterwards. Not unfrequently a lodging-house keeper will recommend a special locality—in which, of course, she happens to have appartments to let—by assuring us that the water is "beautifully soft," It is a bait that often catches fish. We know a soft water by the case with which we can produce a lather. To what is the property of "hardness" due? Not to all the solid constists tents of the water (common salt has no hardening effect), but to the second class of salts which I have specified, viz., the salts of the alkaline earths (as of limeand magnesia) present in the water. That this is the case is easy of proof. Make a solution of soap in dilute alcehol; your a few drops into 2 oz. of distilled water, and note what a permanent lather is produced by the addition of the mearest trace of the soap solution. Add to another sample of distilled water some common salt, chloride of potassium, or sulphate of is oda, and you will find that you will still be able to produce a permanent lather, with almost the same quantity of soap solution which you had added previously. But now take another sample of distilled water; put in it a little carbonate of lime or magnesia, or sulphate of lime, or mitrate of lime, or sulphate of magnesia, and note the large quantity of soap solution which you must add before you are enabled to produce a lather similar to what you obtained in the previous experiments.

It may be well to inquire for a moment here what happens when you wash in a hard water.

similar to what you obtained in the previous experiments.

It may be well to inquire for a moment here what happens when you wash in a hard water. You are first inclined to think that the water will not dissolve the soap—in ordinary parlance "you can get nothing off it;" but this is not the case, the fact being that the water decomposes the soap. Pure soap is a stearate or palmitate of soda. The stearic acid of the soap, in hard water, combines with the salts of lime and magnesia, which floats upon the top of the water in the form of a curdy, greasy-looking matter. With a soft water we have a lather produced, which is really nothing more than a solution of soap in the water. Its cleansing power is due to what is termed a detergency—that is, a power of rendering soluble in water the adhering dirt of the skin or clothes.

Now, the hardness of water is expressed by degrees, each degree of hardness corresponding to I grain of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent in other salts, in a gallon of water, will not dissolve much more than 2 grains of carbonate of lime, and magnesia are remarkably insoluble in water; a gallon of water will not dissolve much arbonate of magnesia. How then are these salts held in solution by ordinary water? The cause of their ready solution is the presence of carbonic acid, which is one of the gasses ordinarily present in normal water.

And this leads me to remark that the hardness of water is of two kinds—a hardness that is temporary and easy of removal, and ahardness that is temporary and easy of removal, and ahardness that is temporary and easy of removal, and ahardness that is temporary and easy of removal, and a hardness that is temporary and easy of removal, and a hardness that is temporary and easy of removal, and a hardness that is temporary and easy of removal, and a hardness that is temporary and easy of removal, and the ready solution is the presence of the self-grains of other salts, in a gallon of water will not dissolve much nore than 2 grains of carbonate of lime, and magnesia the open ground than in a hot-bed. I general-

which incrustation is due to these precipitated salts, mixed with small quantities of the other mineral constituents of the water. Engineers, alas, know too well how often the safety of boilers is endangered by this hard deposit.

The deposition of anhydrous crystals or carbonate of lime from water is presented to us on a magnificent scale in the formation of the stalactites and stalagmites in various caverns. Here water charged with carbonate of lime and carbonic acid enters the cave; the carbonic acid early, the moment they are out of the ground, builds itself up, year after year, in increasingly builds itself up, year after year, in increasingly magnificent pillars of the crystallized salt.

And now the question arises, are the advantage of the crystallized salt.

And as soon as the rows can be traced, or before. Thousands of weeds, just as they use a hook or hoe freely. You cannot stir the ground too frequently or too thoroughly. And another thing, do not leave the plants too thick If there are three plants where there should be

A little of the manure I have described if forked into the soil around them, will act like magic Keep the soil well stirred around them and free from weeds. Prune out all the dried and use less wood and shorten-in the shoots As soon as the leaves appear, look out for the eggs of the currant-worm on the under side of the leaves, and crush them. Dust the bushes with hellebore, and keep down the suckers, and you wil be rewarded with what few farmers in this section now have—a noble crop of currants.

A Beautiful Thought.

Lemon Cheese, Cake. —A quarter of a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of sugar, a wine-glass of milk or cream, two ounces of sponge-cake, three eggs, the grated rind of one and juice of half a lemon; slice the cake, and pour over in the milk or cream; beat the butter and sugar together, and stir into it; mash the sponge-cake very fine, and add to the above; grate the yellow rind, and squeeze the juice of half a lemon, and stir in. Cover the pie-plates with paste, fill with the mixture, and bake in a moderately hot oven.

God knows what keys in the human soul to touch, in order to draw out its sweeter and most perfect harmonies. —They may be the minor strains of sadness and sorrow; they may be the loftier notes of joy and gladness. God knows where the melodies of our nature are, and what discipline will call them forth. Some with plaintive song must walk in the lowly vale of life's weary moderately hot oven. way; others in loftier hymns shall sing of

INFIDELITY.

A late English paper has an account of an incident which occurred at a lecture given by an infidel. After concluding, the lecturer called upon any of his audience to reply to his arguments. A collier rose and spoke somewhat as follows:—'Maister Bradlaugh, me and my mate Jim were both Methodys, till, one of these infidel chaps cam' this way. Jim turned infidel, and used to badger me about attending classused to badger me about attending class-meetings and prayer-meetings; but one day in the pit a large cob of coal came down upon Jim's head. Jim thought he was killed, and, ah, mon! but he did holler.' Then turning to Mr. Bradlaugh, with a very knowing look, he said:—'Young man, there's nought like cobs of coal for knocking infidelity out of a man.' The infidel For the main crop of peas, it is better to wait had but a small minority with him after this palpable hit.

BENEVOLENCE.—Narrow is that man's soul, which the good of himself, or of his own relations and friends, can fill; but he, crop. I know of nothing better for the main world his own, by the complacency which crop than Champion of England. But they he takes in seeing or hearing it done.

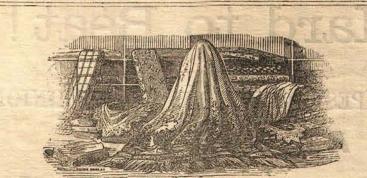
but an adulteration that nature has been pleased to bring about herself.

I say that this is our conclusion when regarded from a purely chemical view-point; but there are others from which we must observe it. He would indeed be a bad general who pitched his battle ground, and arranged his army, merely from the view presented to him from one spot of high ground; so he is a doubtful man of science who looks at a question of this nature must observe it merely as a chemist, without at the same time regarding its broader physiological and sanitary aspect. And now, admitting that everything present in water, except oxygen and hydrogen, and many many many merely farmer has plenty of horse manure and can be defined as a difference of this, make the land rich by the liberal use of this, make the land rich by the liberal use of the well rotted manure we have described, and let it be thoroughly mixed with the soil under the peas for at least a foot on each side the row, and nine or ten inches deep.

In the cities and villages, nearly every one who has any taste for gardening has a hot-bed. On the farm, we seldom see one; and yet the farmer has plenty of horse manure and can be described as with the soil under the peas for at least a foot on each side the row, and nine or ten inches deep.

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In the cities and villages, nearly every one who has any taste for gardening has a hot-bed. On the farm, we seldom see one; and yet the farmer has plenty of horse manure and can be described. The describes his various occupations:—Have you been in the da-guerreotype business one! Year; carried it to make the pease of the well rotted manure well as the describes his various occupations:—In New York a witness thus describes his various occupations:—In



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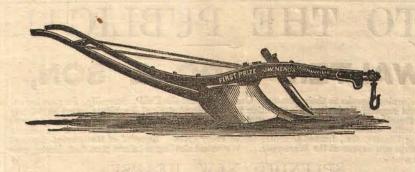
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