

The Home Circle.

My School Days.

By J. G. WHITTIER. Still sits the school house by the road, A ragged beggar sunning...

Country Messes, Etc.

From the Pacific Rural Press. Editors Press: "Apricola," in last week's Rural Press...

Dickens tells a story of a resurrectionist, "Jerry" by name, whose wife, good woman! was in the habit of praying continually for his reformation...

A SHREWED old gentleman once said to his daughter: Be sure, my dear, you never marry a poor man...

A MAN, who is eulogized as an "energetic citizen," was run over by a funeral in Providence, R. I., last week...

A TERRIBLE man, who has been trying to make both ends meet, is living on head-cheese and ox-tail soup...

TRUE ECONOMY OF LIFE.—The true economy of human life looks at ends rather than incidents, and adjusts expenditures to a moral scale of values...

It seems to me, Messrs. Editors, that we almost all make the fatal mistake of considering that our happiness consists in what we have rather than in what we are...

A SCOTCHMAN was addressed by his wife: "Oh, John, I shan't leave this bed alive!" "Please yourself, Betty, and there'll please me," returned John, with equanimity...

BOUND TO GET A SUBSCRIBER ANYWAY.—He was once on a jaunt in the township of White Oak, Ingham county, sticking to every farmer...

A GOOD MEMORY.—While journeying by rail, not long since, I witnessed the following incident: One night after I had scrambled into my sleeping berth...

QUEEN VICTORIA is credited with an amusing and amiable witticism. Some one at the court had spoken disparagingly (of course) of the hostile criticisms pronounced by Sir Charles Dilke on the civil list...

THE London Hornet gives the following as one of the effects of the late royal marriage: "Bookseller.—Will you those volumes bound in Russia or Morocco, sir? Retired coal-dealer.—Well, if I can't have 'em bound in London, send 'em to Russia. We must encourage the Czar now, you know."

LAMARINE was asked by a friend if he did not spend too much in advertising. "No," was the reply, "advertisements are absolutely necessary. Even Divine worship needs to be advertised. Else what is the meaning of church bells?"

A HOUSEKEEPER, writing of poor servants, says that if women would study housekeeping as their husbands study law, medicine, and book-keeping, there would be less complaint of bad servants...

"Who goes a borrowin', goes a sorrowin'." More often it is "the other way up." Who goes a lendin' too often goes a sorrowin', while who goes a borrowin' not infrequently goes on his way rejoicing at his dexterity...

A man who is awfully urbane to his wife before strangers is generally also "her bane" behind their backs...

Yours married people who have their houses built, should have it built round, so that discontent can find no corner in it...

Two little girls were comparing progress in catechism study. "I have got to original sin," said one; "how far have you got?" "Me? Oh, I'm way beyond redemption," said the other.

COONS is well enough before marriage, but the billing doesn't come till after; and then it comes from the tradesman...

PROFITS OF GRAPE CULTURE.—Some months ago Mr. T. H. Yeatman, a distinguished grape grower in the vicinity of Cincinnati, stated that "grape growing cannot be profitably followed in this latitude..."

MR. J. E. MOTTIER'S vineyard of one and a half acres of Delaware grapes yielded, in 1864, 200 gallons of wine at \$6 per gallon, \$1,200; 200 from the layers to the value of \$2,880; total product, \$4,080. Expenses, \$700; leaving the net profit at \$3,380, or \$1,440 per acre...

Young Folks' Column.

The Way to Do It.

By M. M. D. I'll tell you how I speak a piece: First I make my bow; Then I bring my words out clear...

Grizzley From His Cage.

About Bug-Bears in General.

Those of my young friends who are old enough to begin to loiter about the tents of science, and in whose minds a longing curiosity is springing up to know what is there hidden from the vulgar gaze, have, I venture to say, in most cases been discouraged and disheartened by the reports of those who are continually returning from a superficial examination of the exhibition. They will try to make you think that there is so much to learn in there, that it's all nonsense for common folks like you to try your hand at it...

There are a great many of these animals going about. Now the members of my family care more about seeing than being seen, whereas with the bug-bear it is quite the reverse. But some of these fellows are getting a little too bold, and are seen in places where they do not belong. There is the Chinese bug-bear; who, not satisfied with frightening the timid occupants of the nursery and the editorial sanctum, is trying to scare the working-classes out of California...

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Profits of Grape Culture.

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Good Health.

Root Filling of Teeth.

Dr. Hirsche says, in the Dental Cosmos: Many of the most experienced and able members of the profession still advocate the use of solid gold filling in roots as the best and most reliable method. Admitting the value of such a filling, I think we can, at present, entirely do without it...

Considering the relations of dentistry to the public, and those of the latter towards dentistry, it is not surprising that at the present time, in Germany, we have a larger proportion of dead and exposed pulps to treat than have our colleagues in America...

NOT ENCOURAGING.—In a paper read to the Paris Academy of Medicine, the necessity is argued of preventing perfumers from selling poisonous or dangerous articles, which should be left exclusively to the responsibility of regular chemists, and not sold without a physician's prescription...

RHEUMATISM IN WHALES.—There is, unquestionably, a great deal of unknown and unexplained suffering in the world. If want of sympathy and difficulty of finding relief add much to physical distress, it is sad to think of the new field of woe on the largest scale, which Dr. Struthers has discovered in hitherto unexplored regions of pathology...

ACTION OF ANTIMETIC SUBSTANCES UPON VICES. M. Davaine has recently examined the following substances, which he classes in regard to their power as antiseptics in the subjoined order: Ammonia, silicate of soda, ordinary vinegar, and carbolic acid; then caustic potash, chloride of oxide of sodium (?), hydrochloric acid, permanganate of potash, chromic acid, sulphuric acid, iodine. The power of ammonia, of vinegar, and of carbolic acid being represented by 1-200, that of iodine would be by 1-12,000...

A REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Professor March recently presented to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy a sample of trompatina, a new remedy for hydrophobia, from Mexico, where it is said to have been successfully used in the cure of the terrible malady mentioned. Trompatina is obtained from the stems and branches of Boucardia triphylla...

The Agassiz Memorial.

In removing Louis Agassiz, death has deprived us of one, who, for the last quarter of a century, has done more than any other person to stimulate in this country the study of Nature and a spirit of scientific investigation. Twenty-eight years ago he left Switzerland, his native land, for the United States, and became an American citizen. Those twenty-eight years he gave to unremitting labor in behalf of that higher education, which, by the public at large, was little understood. His interest was confined to no town or State, to no individual or class. He journeyed much; and, wherever he went, there his pupils were. He might have rested on the reputation he brought from Europe, and by lecturing and writing have made a fortune. Such a life, however, he would not, or perhaps could not live. At the age of 67 his brain gave way, and he died, leaving no wealth but his name, his example, and his works. It would not be grateful for the country, nor would it be for the country's interest, that Agassiz should pass away without a fitting memorial. Such a memorial can be made out of the great museum which he began and partially built, and for the completion of which he has left full directions. Completed, it would be a perpetual fountain of knowledge and a monument quick with his spirit. "Museum," a word that commonly suggests little more than a collection of curious objects, is scarcely an appropriate name for the memorial Agassiz ought to have. The museum he labored for is a presentation of the animal kingdom—fossil and living—arranged so as to picture the creative thought. The study of such a subject is the highest to which the human mind can aspire.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge is an independent establishment, governed by a faculty of its own. It was founded fifteen years ago by Agassiz, and has grown to its present large proportions under his hand. In connection with it is the newly established School of Experimental Zoology on the island of Penikese, endowed by Mr. Anderson, of New York. The system of instruction has the broadest character, and includes elementary teaching, as well as the highest investigations. The exhibition rooms are free to the public. Large sums have already been expended in bringing this National museum to its present condition. Its collections in several branches are superior to the British Museum or the Garden of Plants. To make such an establishment useful, it must have a large building and a considerable annual income for the payment of professors and assistants. To perfect the grand plans conceived by Agassiz will require at least \$300,000, of which about one-third would be used in enlarging the building, and two-thirds would be funded.

It is proposed to raise the money to complete this work, and a committee composed of scientific men has taken the matter in hand, with this view. The friends of Agassiz—the friends of education—propose to raise a memorial to him, by placing upon a strong and enduring basis the museum, which is at once a collection of natural objects, rivalling the most celebrated collections of the Old World, and a school open to all the teachers and pupils in the land. It is to be hoped that the people of America, among whom Agassiz unselfishly labored and among whom he spent the last portion of his life, will not hesitate to carry on the work he has begun. His example and his teaching have benefited every section of the country, even to our out-of-the-way California. The museum he planned and founded will, if suitably endowed, become an ever increasing source of scientific and practical usefulness to the nation and the world. We cannot doubt, therefore, that the appeal made by the committee will be answered by the public in the same generous spirit in which Agassiz devoted his genius to the furtherance of science and the advancement of education among us. Subscriptions may be sent to Sebastian B. Schlesinger, Esq., Treasurer of the Agassiz Memorial Committee, 5 Oliver Street, Boston. Teachers and pupils desiring to subscribe to the "Teachers and Pupils Fund" of the "Agassiz Memorial" can address J. M. Barnard, No. 13 Exchange Street, Boston.

Plowing Vineyards.

A correspondent of the Rural World argues that plowing, if done properly, from the time the vineyard has been planted whenever needed, and especially in the fall, is one of the most beneficial operations the vintner can perform. He says: As I have followed it for more than twenty years, whenever I thought it needed it, I ought to know something of its effects. But it should be commenced as soon as the condition of the vineyard requires it, which is every time during the summer when it is weedy and grassy, and only in dry weather, and not when the ground is wet. I commence in spring with a common corn plow, throwing a shallow furrow from each side of the row, then hoeing lightly in the row and around the vines with a two-pronged hoe or karst, stirring all the soil, but not deeply. Then the pulverized soil is thrown back to the vines with the plow, and as many furrows plowed in the row as it requires to mellow and stir all the soil, leaving a shallow furrow in the middle. As my plowing and hoeing is done three to four times every summer, in about the same way, only substituting the common garden hoe for the two-pronged hoe later in the season, and always as shallow as the plow can run, say that I never fear any large roots, nor are they exposed to the action of the frost, but the surface is kept in a mellow condition, which is especially necessary in dry weather, as the mellow soil is about the best which we can give the vines. Even in wet seasons, the furrows in the middle of each row serve as drains to lead the water from the vines. I can, however, well imagine how late plowing can be injurious to vines that have been "let alone" through almost the whole summer, and where weeds and grass have become a tangled mass; and to get through such vineyards at all, the plowman must run his plow deeper, and will necessarily tear some roots; the unknitivated, hard soil will turn up in clods and thus allow the frost to play the mischief with the tender rootlets.

ALUMINUM is now being used quite extensively for gas burners.