VOL. XI.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

Business Cards.

M. C. BURGESS,

DENTIST,

All efficient methods employed both for the pre- SHEET IRON, LEAD, ZINC, servation and insertion of TEETH Woodstock, June 18, 1859.

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JAMES R. MACSHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. Brown Woodstock, Jan. 1st., 1858.

Poetry.

THE VAUDOIS TEACHER

hold words to the residents of the Waldensian valleys. The poem early the spring, and run in debt (Ben was the records the fact stated by a Romish writer, that "The Waldenses first Sith that ever did this thing) for two hundred Files, Rasps, Nuts, Washers, Bolts, Rivets, Machine gentry by carrying with them a box of trinkets or articles of dress. Having entered the houses of the gentry, and disposed of some of cattle draw to the farm, and with which he top and Stamped Tin Ware, Enamelled and Tin Hollow Ware, far more valuable than these-inestimable jewels, which they would their goods, they cautiously intimated that they had commodities dressedie meadow. Tinners' Tools and Machines. Also, Sheet Iron and Tin | show if they could be protected from the clergy. They would then

"Oh, lady fair, these silks of mine are beautiful and rare-The richest web of the Indian loom, which beauty's queen might never dto go on at this rate, said the old gentle-

And my pearls are pure as thy own fair neck, with whose radiant | But ne four acres of corn and potatoes and I have brought them with me a weary way, will my gentle such con such potatoes and carrots. The grass

Saturday, at 11 o'clock, in the spacious area of the And the lady smiled on the worn old man, through the dark and The title had plenty of good feed, and they

But she paused at the wanderer's earnest call-"My gentle lady.

A wonderful pearl of exceeding price, whose virtue shall not decay, and what and rye. The granary was loaded with Whose light shall be as a spell to thee and a blessing on thy way?" The lady glanced at the mirroring steel where her form of grace

Where her eye shone clear, and her dark locks waved their claspi

Fluid for the Hair; Balm of Cytherea for the complex- The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow, as a small and meagre was more hay in the mows than ever before. Unchased with gold or gem of cost, from his folding robe he took! "Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price, may it prove as such to thee !

Nay-keep thy gold-I ask it not, for the word of God is free!" The hoary traveller went his way, but the gift he left behind

and she hath turned from the pride of sin to the lowliness of truth and given her human heart to God in its beautiful hour of youth and she hath left the gay old halls, where an evil faith had power, glibly away.

Where the poor and needy of earth are rich in the perfect love

Miscellaneous.

AND WHAT WAS DONE WITH IT.

After the interchange of a few common-place was heaped out generously upon the four acres remarks, our conversation turned upon the subject again. Everything went on smilingly, and at jobbing size, 16 by 22 inches. For press or particulare of agriculture, the old and new modes of farming, having time the "cap-sheaf" of machinery ar-&c., and I subsequently ascertained that my vene- rived! rable acquaintance was a most intelligent farmer | "What on earth is that?" asked the old gentlewho had retired upon a competency. As we dashed man, as Ben put his team before a new horse rake. A Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Needham along in the cars he entertained me with the sub- Ben laughed outright, and asked his respected dad stance of the following narrative, the details of why he didn't read the papers? But his father which he assured me had transpired within his own said, "he had no occasion, he knew enough!"

"Speaking of the exciting progress and improve- harvest of hay, and grain, and vegetables, and

length-an old Indian grant as it was termed, upon at first, that all these fine products really came which he had been brought up a "farmer," and from the old Smith farm. where his father, and grandfather, and great-grand- When the snow and sleet rattled around that

t," each in the same old way, year in and year cash on hand. Here was a fortune. out, from father to son. The place had never "Verily, Ben," said his parent, "you have been known a dollar's incumbrance; scores of Smiths lucky, and the seasons have been favorable!" had been reared upon it, generation after generacome to thirty.

fattened his three hogs and wintered as many cows. rowed corn, fat hogs, improved poultry, sleek, v

contrived even his own town and country tax. But, country. so he lived up to seventy.

years, and I have concluded to give up. It's your to meet with. turn now.'

"My turn for what?" asked Ben. "To take charge of the farm, Ben. You're train halted at the Boston depot. young, stout and healthy. I'm going to give up the homestead to you; and if you continue to labor constantly as I've done, and as your grandfather did, before us-you can get as a good livin' off on't as we have done. We can't take nothin' out of this world with us, Ben. Naked we came into it and so must go out of it. But the old place is free from incumbrance, there never was a dollar mortgage on it, and I hope there never will be. I shall give you the farm, free and clear to-morrow." Ben slept on this, and next day he was master of a ' farm " thirty rods wide and two and a half miles

"I shall take the place, father," he said, " and carry it on; but not as you and grandfather, and

And though the old gentleman shook his head, went to work in earnest.

Spring came. Ben went into the old eight acre field and ploughed up one half of it. Upon this he had deposited the whole of the season's manure, that had hitherto been sparely spread upon double the surface. He harrowed these four acres and For General Life Assurance, Annuities, harrowed them carefully. Hoeing time came, and Ben had only one half the space to go over. Though the corn and potatoes looked finely, and the beets. the cabbages, and the carrots grew marvellously, the old man grew crusty, and declared "it wouldn't do," and that there wouldn't be roots enough. But Ben went right along in his own way.

acres; but not with the hand hoe. He got some that he has gained by the wisdom of his friends and kind of a jimcrack (as the old man termed it) by the folly of his enemies - and the giant will ofhitched to the ald man's healst instead of hoeing ten be left a pigmy.

his tatoes man fashion; he'd begun with his imprement; but that cultivator, as Ben called it, "wodn't work no how." Becontinued the use of the cultivator, however

the olgentleman continued to grumble, and the corn id potatoes continued to flourish. Bersmith had gone over to a neighboring town

bushelof "nasty ashes," which he tugged the

Herevasan innovation, sure. He had subscribed give their purchasers a Bible or Testament, and thereby many were for a wekly paper, too; what with his jimerack deluded into heresy." of a "altivator," his ashes and " book farming," the oligentleman was nearly crazed. It would

came unaick and strong and thrifty, and the har-

vest tin came round at last. were fa and sleek; the pigs were fat, the poultry was fatche old horse was fat, and Ben grew fat potatoes his generous sized beets, and his great newspapr, and to post himself in regard to the

Wints came. The good old, father entered the barn. I was crammed with hay and corn stalks corn, and Ben, who had been carefully taught to shell thecobs across the edge of the shovel, now stood beind another stupid machine, throwing in a bushelof ears at the top, while the big golden kernels ushed out in a constant shower at the bottom. Ben Smith had "squandered" six dollars (in cash upon a corn sheller! "Ah, what is the silly boy coming to," exclaimed the venerable pro-

genitor, and he sighed and turned to the barn again. The old man examined the harvesting. There corn had tirned out grandly. There was everything in profuson, and only Walf the eight acres had been tilled! Ben pointed to this gratifying result, and his father only shook his head, and said, "Ben, you have been lucky; we're had a remarkable sea-

pure and perfect work on that high-born maiden's son. Things have grown finely. A very forward season, Ben, very. Ben Snith, Jr., only smiled at this. He continued to read his paper, subscribed for another ! paid for both, (ah what extravagance!) and winter passed

> He killed off the old razor backed grunters that had been bred upon the ancient farm from time immemorial, and bought six improved Suffolksinstead of the three alligators that had previously bear, however, showed no signs of ferocity, but been annually tolerated on the Smith farm. The superannuated cows, "with the crumpled horns," were turned into beef, and a brace of

subsoil plough found its way into the yard one morning early in the spring, and a "new-fangled" harrow followed this. Then came a new patent GRANDFATHER'S OLD FARM; churn, then a capital straw-cutter, then more 'nasty ashes," then a seed-drill, and "there was no end," said Ben, senior, "to the infernal mash-I was on my way in the cars from Maine to Bos- eens that Ben, junior, cluttered up the place with!' ton, last week, and found myself upon the seat with Ben had been no idler, meantime. He had drawn a gentlemanly man advanced in years, to whom (as into the cowyard two hundred loads of pond muck honor old age) I endeavored to make myself the previous fall. He got plaster and crushed bones and mixed with it, and when Fabruary came, it

shining North Devons supplied their place.

ments in agriculture," said he, " reminds me of an again the old man looked and sighed, and declared instance that occurred within my remembrance, that "the season had been very remarkable, very!" which I will relate to you, if you are disposed to Ben hadn't room to stow away two-thirds of his hear it." I thanked him, and he proceeded on year's produce! But his hay was excellent, his potatoes were noble ones, his carrots, beets, and Some forty years or more ago, a neighbor of mine onions were splendid; he had surplus ruta bagas Whenever the man shortened his pace, or made a in C., a Mr. Smith, occupied an immense tract of by the cord, and turnips, and squashes, and cabland, which he called a "farm." It was about bages by the ton, all of which readily found a good thirty rods in width, and upwards of two miles in market seven miles distant. Nobody believed it,

ancient mansion that winter. Ben owed no man a Each generation of the Smiths that had dwelt dollar. His barns and bins and cellars were well upon this strip of land, had contrived to "farm filled, and he had three hundred dollars in clean

tion came and passed away there, and the same cart- The elder Smith has been gathered to his fathers paths, and the same dilapidated old walls and Benjamin Smith, Jr., Esq., is now a man of solic shanties and decayed trees were still visible-almost substance, a justice of the peace, and a farmer of the same furrow had been turned for a hundred forty years in good standing. He knows the differyears and more, when, as had been the custom of ence between partial and thorough cultivation; he For five and forty years at least Ben's father had shingle backed ox; he knows how to use the horse carried on this old farm. In all that long period, rake and the potato dropper; he will inform you and regular as the year rolled round, so regular of the advantages to be derived from irrigation, had Mr. Smith plowed up his eight acres, moved from draining, from the use of phosphate of lime, all the grass that Providence would grow for him, and the like; he will show on his farm big bay pastured his ten sheep, reared his ten head of cattle, stacks, generous squashes, huge potatoes, twe've vety cattle, and all the "jimeracks" of a moder True, Mr. Smith had a great farm. He toiled agricultural progress-and you will find in a snug ike a trooper, from daylight to dark. He raised corner of Ben's ample room, at old Smith's homehis own pork and corn (such as it was), his cattle stead, the choicest agricultural library in the state; and fodder, cut from his own forest the wood that while he is a constant reader and paying subscriber

he was literally "even with the world," for he No one that knew the old Smith farm five and of immense value with a nation so stout and daring owed no one, and no one owed him a dollar, And twenty years ago, would recognize it now. 'Squire as England always will be. experience in the business of the dairy, we having Ben is worth a pretty fortune, has a buxom wife As was said of another great English politician, "Ben," said the old man to his son, one evening, and half-a-dozen children, and though a little coras they sat before the winter's fire, "I'm getting pulent, (for he will "live well,") he is as lively old. I've worked pooty hard here, for a good many and thrifty a book farmer as you or I would wish

taken in sleep. Of course, the kind of room in the social circle. which we sleep is worthy of consideration. Hufeland says: "It must not be forgotten that we cold. And more important, still, it should be well success. ventilated. One bed occupied by two persons is as

Subtract from a great man all that he owes to At his second hoeing Ben went into his four opportunity and all that he owes to chance-all

Warren, M. D.

much as should ever be allowed in a single room;

though two beds in a large room are no worse than

one in a small one. Both are objectionable.-Ira

BY AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN.

In that part of the kingdom of Naples called the Abrazzi, are found both wolves and bears, which must have remained unexterminated from ancient times. The country is mountainous, being in the Appenines, and the climate is so cold in the higher parts that snow is quite deep in the winter season The inhabitants are few, and many of them poor.

I was once travelling there on official daty, when I stopped at a convent in a solitary place, and spent some time with the monks. Among the stories which I heard during my stay was the following, which, although it may sound like fiction, and I was at first disposed to reject it as such, I now be lieve to be true.

The poor people were accustomed to resort to the

convent, when in want of food, to obtain supplies, and they pulled a bell-rope to inform the monks vegetabs still grew finely. Never had Smiths seen that they had come. The monks then brought them bread, and delivered it to the applicants. One of the bears, observing this, followed their example, and one day a monk, on hearing the bell and repairing to the place where the poor applied for food, was astonished to find a bear in waiting, inand joll as he garnered his high corn, his big stead of a man, a woman, or a child. A portion of food was given to the bear, which he took and bright yllow carrots. Ben had found time during the monks became habituated to visits from bears, his evenigs to read the agricultural articles in his although they were never very frequent. Occasion ally, and I understood, only when greatly pressed by hunger, one of those animals would leave his haunt, proceed to the convent, pull the bell-rope,

and receive his supply, and quietly retire. The old monk who gave me the first account this remarkable practice, not only assured me, with great solemnity, of its truth, but added something to it, which appeared quite as wonderful. He told me that he was one day met by a bear, while walking at some distance from his convent. To his surprise the bear approached him, and, when near he recognized as one to which he had given food. The animal expressed pleasure at meeting him, and, rising upon his hinder feet, seized him with his forepaws, and caressed him gently and affectionately, as an expression of gratitude.

The people of the Ambruzzi tell many interesting stories of these animals. The proprietor of an estate was one day walking alone in a solitary part of the country, near Scorgola, when he was overtaken by a shower of rain. and wet to the skin, before he could find any shelter. At length he was so fortunate as to discover a cavern, which he entered. He looked around him, and, seeing some bits of wood, determined to make a fire, to warm himself and dry his clothes. On penetrating into a darker part of the cave, he perceived a large bear lying on the ground, and was at first struck with terror, and stood for a time motionless, with his eyes fixed on the animal. The remained quiet, returning his gaze with an attentive, but peaceable look. Emboldened by this, the man went on with his task; and, after collecting more sticks, struck a spark, and kindled a fire. He then stood and warmed himself awhile, when the bear arose and slowly approached the place, and the man observed that he was thoroughly wet. having evidently been out in the shower. Placing himself near the fire, he remained sharing its heat, while the man, who had not quite recovered from his fears, took off some of his garments, dried them at his leisure, and put them on again. Perceiving the fire getting low, he at once gathered a few more sticks, and replenished it; when, to his new surprise, the bear rose, walked about the cave, and picked up several sticks, which he also brought and dropped into the fire. At length the man, recollecting that he had some bread and cheese in one of his pockets, took them out, ate some himself, and then presented portions of it to his mute, but friendly companion. The bear received these with readiness, and ate them with apparent relish; and then, going to a corner of the cave, began to paw

Again the old barns creaked under their generous dry fruits, which he presented to his benefactor. These were cheerfully received in turn by the man, who, after the shower had passed, began to walk out of the cavern. The bear immediately rose and followed him, but with the appearance of gentleness; and they proceeded along a solitary region in company, the animal keeping at a distance behind. in view; and thus they went on, until they approached the town, when the bear turned back, and soon disappeared.

It was the opinion of the man, and of an honest old countryman who told me the tale, that the bear's object in following was to act as his protector from any other beast he might meet with on his way. I took pains to gain all possible information concerning this story, and found the evidence of its truth so satisfactory, that I gave it full credit, and I do not hesitate to say that I believe it still.

the following pen and ink sketch of Palmerston, found of the thickness of an ordinary brick.

the Smith families on previous occasions, it finally can tell you the benefits of subsoil plowing and needless to speak. Few foreigners have ever so sented a bird on a dark and colored ground. The came the turn of the occupant to resign grand- shallow furrow; he can tell you whether and much as glanced through the doorway of the British colors of the bird were brilliant, and the whole effect father's old place to his only son Ben. Smith, now wherefore a piece of Suffolk pork or Devon beef is House of Commons without carrying away a mental soft. The artist had made use of opaque or transpreferable to that of the greyhound hog or the daguerrectype of his fashion and his face. True parent glass, according to the necessities of the case, as the dial to the sun, the veteran Viscount may be and what was not the least remarkable was, that the seen each day as the hour of assembling nears, reverse offered precisely the same figure, without marching down St. James' Park and Whitehall the slightest difference in the details. A little Gardens with a vigor and gayety of stride that glass ring in the specimen which was in the poswould become the boldest boxer in England. Though session of Sir W. Hamilton, showed the method in seventy-five years old, he retains all the buoyancy which this was performed. The exterior of the and vivacity of youth, and with his gallant air and ring was blue, and the interior represented a species graceful dash of dandyism, looks a sort of masculine of rose, of different colors, extending the whole Ninon de l'Enclos. He is said to possess that ca- circuit of the ring. As melted glass may be drawn pacity of throwing off dull care, and that freedom out into an amazingly fine line, this operation may from stupefying principles which make up the secret be performed on pieces of glass composed of differof inexhaustible political faith. His chief popular- ent colors, and melted the tints preserving the rehe burned, never owed any man a farthing. He to all the leading "book farm publications" in the ity with the massess is derived from their stout faith spective layers when wire-drawn. in his undoubted English pluck. This is a quality

"Even at the feast his pluck pervales the board,

And dauntless game-cocks symbolize their lord." Every village alchouse echoes the belief that the Premier · Pam ' eats nothing but good Southdown "I beg your pardon," continued my travelling mutton, and drinks nothing but good English beer; friend, at this point, "but here we are!" and the and as he canters along Rotten Row, or down Piccadilly, there is something pleasant in the pride with which each passer turns and says, 'there goes SLEEPING ROOMS.—The largest part of our rest is our Pam.' At home he is the delight and stay of Place the strainer over the tub, and dip off the

"Nor gout, nor toil, his freshness can destroy, But Time still leaves all Eton in the boy."

spend a considerable portion of our lives in the bed- In the conduct of his administrative department he chamber, and consequently that its healthiness or is despotic and severe, and cannot brook for a mo unhealthiness cannot fail to have a very important ment the smallest contradiction or control. He i influence upon our well-being." It should, at troubled with one or two singular prejudices. For least, be large. That is of prime importance, be- instance, he will not permit smoking in any portion the curd and whey into the strainer. Do not let cause, during the several hours that we are in bed, of his office, or allow any officer in his department we need to breathe a great deal of air, and our to write with a steel pen. As a speaker he is, exhealth is injured when we are obliged to breathe it cept on rare occasions, clumsy and confused in the several times over. We should at least pay as much construction of his sentences, and hesitating and attention to the size, situation, temperature and 'haw-haw-y' in their delivery; and few who listened cleanliness of the room we occupy during the hours to him for the first time would believe that this was of repose, as to the parlors or drawing-room, or the statesman who claimed for every Englishman large, handage when spread enough. Keep the cheese and looked earnestly over the bridge of his specs at any other apartment. And yet how different from the defensive glory of the old Roman 'Civis Roma- room dark days, and raise the windows at night. this is the general practice of families. The smallest nus Sum.' Lord Palmerston has no legal offspring. room in the house is commonly set apart for the His wife retains all the charm of physical and Green Beans for Winter. - The Country Genbed and its nightly occupants. The sleeping-room spiritual juvenility which belongs to her lord, and theman says that beans prepared in this manner, should have a good location, so as to be dry. It is said by her grace of manners and fascinating will be found highly nutritous, and will be eaten should be kept clean, and neither too hot nor too finesse, to be no mean adjunct to her husband's with great gusto:

A LESSON FOR LOVERS.

A wife to make you happy? - Soft young man, Dismiss that hope with all the speed you can. The greatest happiness of married life Is trying, not in vain, to please a wife.

Most men, content to try, and not succeed, The will must render happy for the deed. The lady's sighs, not smiles, requite her lord; And love, like virtue, is its own reward .- Punch. NO. 51.

FACTS ABOUT THE BODY. There are about 200 bones in the human body exclusive of the teeth. These bones are composed animal and earthy material, the former predominating in youth, and the latter in old age, rendering the bones brittle. The most important of these bones is the spine, which is composed of 24 small bones, called the vertebræ, one on the top of the other, curiously hooked together and fastened by elastic ligaments, forming a pillar by which the

uman frame is supported. The hones are moved by the muscles, of which there are more than 500. The red meat or beef, the fat being excluded, is the muscular fabric of the x. There are two sets of muscles, one to draw the hone one way and another to draw again. We cannot better describe the muscles than by comparing them to fine elastic threads, bound up in their cases of skin. Many muscles terminate in tendons which are stout cords, such as may be seen traversing the back of the hand, without the ekin, and which can be observed to move when the hand is opened or shut. Every motion we make, even the involuntary one of breathing, is performed

through the agency of muscles. In adults there are about fifteen quarts of blood, each weighing about two pounds. This blood is of two kinds, arterial and venous. The first is the pure blood as it leaves the heart to nourish the frame, and is of a bright vermillion color. The last is the blood as it runs to the heart loaded with the imposities of the body, to be there refined, and is of a purple hue. Every pulsation of the heart sends out two onnees of arterial blood, and as there are from seventy to 80 beats in a minute, a hogshead of blood passes through the heart every hour. In fevers, the pulsations are accelerated, and conse-

quently death ensues if the fever is not checked. The stomach is the boiler, if we may use such & figure, which drives the human engine. Two sets of muscles, crossing each other, turn the food over and over, churning it up in the gastric jaice, till it has been reduced to the consistency of thin paste.

This process requires from two to four hours. Emerging from the stomach, the food enters the small intestines, where it is mixed with the bile and the pancreate juice and converted into chyle. These small intestines are twenty four feet long, closely packed, of course, and surrounded through their whole length with small tubes, which are like sockets, and drawing off the chyle, empty into a large tube named the thoracie duct, which runs up the back and discharges the contents into the jugular vein, whence it passes to the heart to assist in forming the arterial blood.

The lungs are two bags, connected with the open air by the windpipe, which branches into innumerable small tubes all over the inside of the lungs, each terminating in a minute air cell, and is full of capillaries, infinitely small veins, a thin membrane

only dividing the air from the blood. The impure portion of venous blood is carbonic acid, which, having a stronger affinity for air than for blood, passes through this membrane to a gaseus state, combines with the air in the air-cells and is expelled with the next respiration. Meantime the oxygen of the air unites with the blood and becomes purified; then passing into the heart, being mixed with chyle, it is forced through the

body as life-giving and arterial blood. The skin serves an important purpose in carrying off impurities of the system. It is trayersed with capillaries which contain more blood in the aggregate than all the capillaries of the body. It s also perforated with countless perspiration tubes. the united length of which amounts to twentyeight miles, and which drain away from three to four pounds of waste matter every twenty-four

hours, or five-eighths of all the body discharges. The nerves are another curious feature of the animal economy. They are, however, but little understood. They act as feelers to tell the wants of the body, and also as conductors to will the muscles to act. They branch out from the brain the ground, and soon brought out a quantity of and spine over the whole frame in infinitely fine fibers, like branches or twigs of trees.

GLASS IN THE EARLIER AGES .- Tyre and Sidon were the cities first noted for its manufacture : but the tombs of the Egyptians, which have preserved so many of the secrets of that ancient people, contain in some cases paintings of glass-blowers at work; and glass beads, and gems of the same material are found among the relies. De Pauw is of opinion, that the Egyptians carried the art to the highest perfection; and that the glass-works at Diospolis, capital of the Thebaid, formed the first regular manufactory of this material. The Egyptians, according to the same author, performed the most difficult operations in glass-cutting, and manufactured cups of glass of an astonishing purity, of which kind were those called alas Sontes, sup posed to be ornamented with figures in changeable colors. Winckelmann says that the ancients in general made much greater use of glass than the moderns. In the ruins of Herculaneum glass utensils have been found in great numbers. Some LORD PALMERSTON. -The New York Times gives blocks of glass, used for paving rooms, have been Winckelmann cites some specimens of mosaic of re-"Of Lord Palmerston, the Premier, it is almost markable beauty and delicacy; one of them repre-

> ON CHEESE MAKING .- After twenty-five years' always kept from twenty to twenty-five cows, I think I can give a very good receipt for new beginners. For ten pails of milk, as soon as milked. while warm, put in the rennet, according to the strength, enough to set it. If it does not set in fifteen minutes, add a little more. When the curd has set, take a long wooden knife and cut through the curd, both ways, carefully. Let it stand about five minutes, then stir with the hand carefully. whey. Now dip in pans, and set in a cool place over night. In the morning run up your card in the same way, and after cutting, put in last night's curd after draining, and squeeze very carefully with the hand. Dip off one pail of whey and heat scalding hot; if not scalded like, heat more, and stir continually. Then place a ladder over another tub with a strainer and basket, and dip it settle together. Then remove it back to the tub and mix one pint of best salt. If sage is wished, three tablespoonfuls is plenty, if dried and sifted. Then put in the hoop, and it is ready for the press. Turn in four or five hours, and let it remain until morning; then grease with lard. If the cheese is

Pick good, tender string heans, cut them into pieces about three quarters of an inch in length, throw them into holling water, and let them stand five minutes; then having the oven heated just hot enough to avoid burning the beans, spread on tin or earthen dishes, set them into the oven, and let them remain there till perfectly dry; when they

should be put up in small bags, and then hung in a cool, dry place. When you wish to cook a mess of corn and beans put them to soak over night in warm water, and cook as usual.