

Poetry.

JUST COME FROM SCHOOL.

From Mrs. Ellis's "Fireside Tales for the Young."

She has just come from school—and the pretty young thing
Sits and simpers when visitors call;
Or she rings for the maid to come up stairs and bring
The music she left in the hall.

She has just come from school—and she wonders to see
Mamma look so homely and old;
She asks if they poor boiling water on tea,
And thinks it would answer with cold.

She has just come from school—and she cannot tell how
People manage a lemon to squeeze;
She supposes that cucumbers come from the cow,
And cheesecakes, in some way, from cheese.

She has just come from school—and she sits down to sing
When the household are busy below;
"Mamma—dear mamma does all that sort of thing;
For she really enjoys it, you know."

She has just come from school—and her stockings to mend
"Oh, what an unspeakable bore!"
Is there no one to help her: no cousin—no friend?
"Hark! sure there's a knock at the door!"

She has just come from school—and she must go and walk
On the grand promenade for an hour;
Or call on her milliner where she must talk
About trimming her cap with a flower.

She has just come from school—and she thinks it so mean,
Of money and clothes to take care;
It may do for the poor to keep tidy and clean
But what does it matter to her?

She has just come from school—and the bills are all paid,
Forty pounds from the last quarter day;
But has it e'er entered her light little head
That she has her parents to pay?

She has just come from school—and their fond hopes are set
On the comfort she brings to their home?
She has just come from school—and she must not forget
What she owes them for long years to come.

Importance of a Good Education.

When we recollect that this life constitutes the preparative to the life to come—that on what we are, and how we act our part here, depend what we shall be hereafter; when we consider that we came into the world in a lost state, outcasts from God, and exposed to everlasting perdition, unless recovered from the ruin which sin has brought upon us; in a word, when we reflect that without a reconciliation to God, through the mediation of his Son Jesus Christ, restoration to his image, and conscientious submission to his authority, (which enjoins supreme love to himself, and love to our neighbor as ourselves,) exclusion from the holiness and happiness of heaven, and consignment to the misery of hell forever and ever, must be the inevitable consequence: I say, when we consider these things, and recollect that education is the all-essential means of bringing the young to know and make these attainments; then it follows, that words cannot express half the importance that ought to be attached to good education; words cannot express half the guilt they incur, who fail to train up those committed to their care in a way that will qualify them to act well their part here, and meet with acceptance, at last, from Him who will judge the world in righteousness and render to every one according to the deeds done in the body, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

A Singular Physiological Fact.

Transference of vitality, which appears to take place when young persons are habitually placed in contact with the aged, is not a nursery fiction. It is well attested by competent authorities. "A not uncommon case," observes Dr. Copland, "of depressed vital power, is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained, has been long remarked, and is well known to every unprejudiced observer. I have on several occasions met with the counterpart of the following case:—I was a few years ago consulted about a pale, sickly, and thin boy, of about four or five years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was a slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength, and of the energy of the functions—what his mother very aptly termed a gradual blight. After inquiry into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a very robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grandmother, a very aged person, took him to sleep with her; that he soon afterwards lost his good looks, and that he had continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from the aged parent, and prescribed gentle tonics, change of air, &c.; the recovery was rapid. But it is not in children only that debility is induced by this mode of abstracting vital power. Young females married to old men suffer in a similar manner, although seldom to so great an extent; and instances have come to my knowledge where they have suspected the cause of their debilitated state. These facts

are well known to the aged themselves, who consider the indulgence favourable to longevity, and thereby illustrate the selfishness which in some persons, increases with their years." Every medical practitioner is well aware of the fact, and parents generally are advised not to allow their infants to sleep with aged persons.

Cleanliness.

Vice is everywhere filthy. The saying is as true as it is quaint. "Cleanliness is next to godliness." It is so, not merely in the order of importance, but in the order of time. They act and react upon each other. All testimonies agree in affirming that there is scarcely anything more distinctive of paganism than its love of dirt. Catholicism, which is but one remove from paganism, shows much of this disgusting character, whether its votaries sun themselves in the streets of Naples, or crouch on the mud floor of an Irish cabin. If a family is reached by the influence of the gospel, you may see the effects of it in their clothes, and on the floor of their house. The Dutch are the cleanest people in the world, and at the time when that habit was formed, they were the most entirely Protestant, and the most entirely Christian. Such were the Puritans, and such always have been the Quakers. The inward purity loves to shadow itself forth in sympathy with the outward world. The life that comes from God cannot bear "any thing that defileth." It is the lever of our social state. Multitudes, who daily share the countless advantages and comforts of cleanly habits, little think from what source the purifying waters have flowed.

Horse Power.

The Scientific American says, "what is generally considered as constituting a horse power is a power sufficient to raise one hundred and thirty pounds one hundred feet in one minute."

The Farm.

Uses of the Black Currant.

The Black English Currant is represented to have qualities that entitle it to extensive propagation. A kind of wine has been manufactured from it, which is celebrated for its medicinal properties. The Boston Medical Examiner, quoted by Fessenden, said of this wine, "It has all the good qualities of the best Port, without any of its heating or constipating effects. We could name several instances, where, in great debility and exhaustion, after protracted and severe fever, and from other causes nothing else could be thought of or taken with pleasure or advantage, in which this wine proved grateful to the palate, and most friendly to the stomach; in which, indeed, it was the principal means of conducting the patient to health and strength. Its exhibition has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera and dysentery; and again in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low stages of typhoid and bilious fever. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections, in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat, it has, for many years, been considered almost a specific remedy."

These opinions are confirmed by other testimony. Kenrick, in his American Orchardist, says: "From the black currant a jelly is made, of considerable medicinal efficacy; a wine is also made from them, which possesses far superior medicinal virtues to Port wine.—The jelly has been highly recommended for disorders of the throat, and as a necessary article in the stores of ships sailing to the East Indies. A liquor is prepared from the black currant, which, Mr. Forsyth states, is possessed of great medicinal efficacy in obstinate coughs, &c. The currants for this purpose are bruised, and, being placed in a jar, whiskey or any other species of alcohol is poured over them; the jar is then covered close for a fortnight; after this, the liquor is strained and bottled."

The jelly from the black currant is farther described as being fine for the table, and the wine as of peculiar flavor, which, to those long accustomed to its use, is delectable.

A friend of ours, who has many years made use of this currant in his family, as a remedy for some of the above-named affections, especially for diarrhoea, fully concurs in the foregoing estimate of its value. He considers it also excellent as a preserve.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Management of House Plants.

Inquiries are frequently made as to the successful management of green-house plants, which are kept in the rooms of dwellings. A chief error in their winter treatment, consists in making no distinction between their condition, while rapidly growing, and in a dormant state. When vegetation is in full progress, warmth, and a large supply of water are indispensable. But during the period of rest plants should be kept cool, and rather dry.—A temperature of 50 deg. is much better than that of ordinary living rooms. While in this stationary condition, very little moisture is given off through the leaves; while growing, it is thrown off rapidly. Hence, water is to be applied very sparingly, and at remote intervals, in winter; as very little escapes by direct evaporation from the soil. So long as a moderate degree of moisture is found beneath the surface of the soil in the pots, watering should be omitted. Thorough draining is also of importance, and is well effected by filling one fifth of the pot at the bottom with fragments of charcoal. Washing the foliage from dust should be attended to, and may be conveniently done by syringing with tepid water, turning the pot at the moment on its side, that the soil contained in it may not be too much soaked. In the absence of a syringe, a small watering pot, with fine perforations, held at a little height, will answer a good purpose.—The chief requisites then, for good management may be summed up as follows: 1. Spare watering. 2. Low temperature. 3. Plenty of light. 4. Drainage. 5. Washing foliage.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Man Power and Horse Power.

The effective force of a horse is equal to that of six men, and the cost of his keeping little more than that of one man. A man delving in that which is mere toil requiring no application of intellect, is at least not improving his mind; but a man exercising his intellect in the management of machinery, is growing in intelligence, and therefore increasing in the capacity for new combinations. Says a writer in the *Albany Cultivator*—

"It is by this increasing intelligence of the farmer, his seeking after knowledge, and by its application, that, within a comparatively short period, he has ascertained the most perfect means (by aid of machinery) to divide and break up his soil, no matter how tenacious or resisting; to reap his grain and grasses; to rake and collect them on the field; to house them in his capacious barns; to thresh and clean them for a ready and never failing market."

"From this source he is now enabled to perform his work with greater truth and accuracy; he economizes time, he saves labor, and thereby enriches himself and his family."

"We now have the plow, harrow, cultivator, seed-sower, horse-rake, reaper, cart and wagon, the threshing machine, clover mill, fanning mill, and portable grist mill, so constructed as to be applicable to any and every farm, and to render the farmer independent of a large portion of the labor which hitherto has been a grievous tax upon his products, and consumption of his time. To the foregoing, may advantageously be added in many places, the hay, straw, and stalk cutter; corn and cob crusher; and the circular saw; all of them used by the power of the horse."

"The larger portion of these implements are necessary to the economic farmer, in greater or less quantity, according to the size of his farm."

CHARCOAL FOR ROSES.—Dress your rose-bushes with pulverized charcoal—it gives vigor to the plant and richness of hue to the flower.

ONIONS.—An English paper says, that mixing lime with the manure will prevent the worm and rot in onions.

MARKING SHEEP.

An agriculturist says, "I wish to impress it upon every one who keeps a flock, if not more than half a dozen, that Venetian red is the best thing that I ever saw used to paint-mark sheep. It is, as almost all know, a cheap red paint, only a few pence a pound, and one pound will mark a thousand. Take a pinch of dry powder, and draw the thumb and finger through the wool upon the particular spot you would mark, loosing the powder at the same time, and it will combine with the oil of the wool, and make a bright red mark that rains will never wash out, and which will endure from one shearing to another, but does not injure the wool. It is readily cleansed out by the manufacturer."

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St. John, Jan. 6, 1849.

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St. John, December 29, 1847. J. R.

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