

Poetry.

THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT THERE.

"No night is there!"—the sun of love is beaming  
Upon the happy denizens of heaven;  
Its pure effulgence from God's presence streaming,  
Shines ever on the hosts of the forgiven.

"No night is there?" for cloudy disputation  
Is left behind upon the sinful earth;  
With notes of cheerful praise and adoration,  
All voices blend to hymn the Saviour's worth.

"No night is there?" for want and pain are ended;  
Sin and temptation they shall know no more;  
And unbelief, with all that God offended,  
Departed as they left the mortal shore.

"No night is there?" for eye to eye each seeth,  
There no harsh judgments, no distrust intrude;  
Before love's light all misconception fleeth,  
And each esteems the other as he should.

"No night is there?" for none shall know the anguish  
Of separation or estrangement keen;  
Under the Lord's chastisements none shall languish,  
For there his glorious face unveiled is seen.

Oh then while here, in darkness and in sorrow,  
We wait with trembling hope the sumious home,  
A ray from heaven to light our path we'll borrow,  
Nor e'er beyond its hallowed influence roam.

Knickerbocker.

The Farm.

PLANNING.

The sagacious, systematic farmer, will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the leisure of winter, to plan operations to be carried out the coming season. In this practice lies the secret of many a farmer's thrift, as well as many a farmer's un-thrift.

The devising and perfecting of plans before attempting undertakings, is as important and as useful to the farmer in his business, as to the military chieftain in his, and is as sure to conduce to the success and fame of the latter. The characteristics which made Washington a great General, made him, also, a good farmer, and foremost of these were energy and forethought—the head to plan, and the arm to execute.

Plans for improvements on the farms should not only be devised in the season of leisure, but committed to paper—considered, reconsidered and placed in the order of time at which they will have to be executed.

This practice, if universally adopted, would tend to the accomplishment of many improvements which from year to year are unattempted, merely for the want of forethought.—N. E. Farmer.

Winter Food for Cows.

A Mr. Chabat, Director of the Veterinary Schools of Alfort, had a number of cows, which yielded very great quantities of milk. In his publications on the subject he observed that cows fed in winter on dry substances, give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that her milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk, during the winter, as during the summer:—Take a bushel of potatoes break them while raw, place them in a barrel, standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows who eat it greedily. Pure water is an essential article for cows. Dr. Anderson says he knew a man who had acquired great wealth by attention to things of this nature, and one of his principal discoveries was the importance of having a continued supply of the purest water which could be obtained for his cows and he would on no account, permit a single animal to set his foot on it, nor allow it to be tainted even by the breath of animals. Parsnips cause cows to give milk in abundance, and that of the best quality.

To Make Hens Lay Perpetually.

Hens will lay eggs perpetually if treated in the following manner:—Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped like sausage meat, once a day, a very small portion, say an ounce a day to each hen, during the winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what is called nest eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when the roosters and nest eggs are allowed; but continue laying perpetually. My hens lay all winter, and each from seventy to one hundred eggs in succession.

If the above plan was generally followed, eggs would be just as plentiful in winter as in summer. The only reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of animal food, which they get in summer in abundance, in the form of insects. I have for several years reduced my theory to practice and proved its entire correctness.—Corres. of Perth Courier.

Save the Chips.

Smoky Chimneys.

Lieut. Col. W. Mason, in a letter to the *Builder*, gives the following cure for a great and common evil: "A smoky chimney and a scolding wife are two of the worst evils of domestic life," says the old proverb; and to obviate the first evil ingenuity is ever racking its brain. Hence, Regent street and every part of the metropolis has its house-tops bristling with pipes and deformed by crows in every conceivable and almost inconceivable variety. Now, I have built many chimneys in all possible situations, and have found one simple plan everywhere succeed, the secret being only to construct the throat of the chimney, or that part of it just above the fire-place, so small that a man or boy can barely pass through.—2dly. Immediately above this the chimney shaft should be enlarged to double its width, like a purse, to the extent of about two feet in height, and then diminish again to its usual proportions. No chimney that I ever constructed thus, smoked.

Improved Foot Stove.

Messrs. White and Walbridge, of Barre, Mass., are the inventors of a very neat, safe, and economical foot stove. It is simply a tin box filled with boiling water and corked tight. It will keep the feet warm for a whole day's ride. The bottom is of pine wood and the whole covered with very handsome carpet, stuffed with cotton, good non-conductors, so that it retains its heat for a long time. They are oval shaped, very convenient, and easily carried, and sold only for \$12 per dozen, and an inferior kind at \$10.

TO PREVENT SNOW WATER FROM PENETRATING BOOTS AND SHOES.—Take equal quantities of beeswax and mutton suet, and melt them together in an earthen pipkin, over a slow fire. Lay the mixture while hot on the boots and shoes, which ought to be made warm also; let them stand before the fire for a short time for it to soak in, and then put them away until quite cold. When they are so, rub them dry with a piece of flannel, in order that you may not grease your blacking brushes. If you black them well before you put the mixture on, you will find them take the blacking much better afterwards.

A BLACKING of very great repute is made by putting one gallon of vinegar into a stone jug, and adding one pound of ivory black, well pulverized, half a pound of loaf sugar, half an ounce of oil of vitriol, and one ounce of sweet oil, and incorporating the whole by stirring.

CURIOUS.—It has lately been discovered that the flesh of animals which are killed in the middle of the night, will keep much longer than when they are killed in the middle of the day. The flesh is fittest for keeping when the respiration is slowest, and the temperature of the animal lowest.

Frost Proof Cement.

Mix tar with sand, it gradually hardens, and as moisture cannot in the least degree penetrate it, it will never crack by frost. This was proved by the accidentally upsetting of a tar barrel on a spot of sand—the cement thus accidentally formed remaining impenetrably hard for years, although under the rain water spout, and exposed to all weathers.

German Yeast.

We have been requested to republish the following. The yeast prepared by the Hungarians will keep a whole twelvemonth. During the summer season they boil a quantity of wheaten bran and hops in water; the decoction is not long in fermenting, and when this has taken place they throw in a sufficient portion of bran to form the whole into a thick paste, which they work into balls that are afterwards dried by a slow heat. When wanted for use they are broken, and boiling water is poured upon them. Having stood a proper time, the fluid is decanted, and is in a fit state for leavening bread.—*Johnson's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.*

Griddle Cakes of Unbolted Wheat.

A quart of unbolted wheat, and a teaspoonful of salt. Wet it up with water, or sweet milk, in which is dissolved a teaspoonful of saleratus. Add three spoonfuls of molasses. Some raise this with yeast, and leave out the saleratus. Sour milk and saleratus are not as good for unbolted as for fine flour.

These are better and more healthful cakes than buckwheat.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Souse.

Clense pigs' ears and feet and soak them a week in salt and water, changing the water every other day. Boil eight or ten hours till tender. When cold put on salt, and pour on hot spiced vinegar.—*Ibid.*

Curing Beef.

By most of the modes now in use, the beef becomes too much impregnated with salt, and is not as a consequence so fine for eating. By the following process this difficulty is prevented, and the beef will keep till the following summer: To 8 gallons of water, add 2 lbs. of brown sugar, 1 quart of molasses, 4 oz. of nitre and fine salt till it will float an egg. This is enough for 2 common quarters of beef. It has been repeatedly tried and found very fine; a famous beef eater says it is the only good way.—*Albany Cult.*

Improved Method of Making Charcoal.

A mode of manufacturing this substance, in France, is to fill all the interstices in the heap of wood to be charred, with dry powdered charcoal; then cover the whole mass with earth or sods, and burn it the usual way. By this means, much of the access of air is prevented, and a saving of ten per cent., in volume as well as weight, of charcoal will be gained over the ordinary modes.

How to Manage a Kicking Cow.

Take a piece of rope about two feet in length and tie, or splice, the two ends together so as to form a loop. Double up, by bending, the fore leg of the milking side of the cow and slip the loop over her knee. By this means, she will necessarily have to stand on three legs and will not be able to kick.

How to Preserve Eggs.

Take 8 quarts of unslacked lime, ½ lb. of common salt, 2 ounces of cream tartar; mix in water so as to bear an egg with its top just above the surface; pour the mixture into a water-tight cask containing the eggs, and they will keep sound and good for two years.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning in Prussia.

We extract the following from a continental paper:—The reports of the statistical bureau show that, at the end of the year 1846, there were in operation in Prussia 152 cotton-spinning machines with 170,433 spindles. The number of persons employed was altogether 5,883, of which 1,605 were children under 14, and 788 adults above 14. The provinces of East and West Prussia and Posen possess no cotton-spinning factories; in Pomerania, Brandenburg, and the province of Saxony, the number is trifling, being altogether but 7 factories with 5,890 spindles. This branch of industry is concentrated, therefore, in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine province. In Silesia, there are in three of its larger factories 30,892 spindles in operation, which employ 1,441 workpeople. Silesia has also 8 smaller factories, in which 4,632 spindles and 308 hands are employed. In Westphalia there are two large factories with 6,162 spindles and 208 hands (at Eilpe and Rauendel, in the circle Hagen). The remaining 91 factories are all very small, and employ altogether only 43,220 spindles, and 440 hands. The 41 factories in the Rhine province employ 109,547 spindles and 3,163 hands.

The total number of spindles in operation in the Zollverein is, according to Von Dietrich, 815,000: of which Saxony owns 541,868, and Prussia 170,533; making a total of 712,301 for these two states alone.

The article concludes by exhibiting a general view of the number of spindles at work in various parts of the world:—

|   |            |
|---|------------|
|   | Spindles.  |
| Great Britain   | 17,500,000 |
| France  | 4,300,000  |
| United States, where cotton-spinning was first commenced in 1824. | 2,500,000  |
| Austria   | 1,500,000  |
| Zollverein.   | 815,000    |

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Russia      | 700,000 |
| Switzerland | €50,000 |
| Belgium     | 420,000 |
| Spain       | 300,000 |
| Italy       | 300,000 |

Giving a total of 28,985,000

The Family.

PARENTAL CONTROL.

Many parents, whose ordinary administration or family government is judicious and firm, often act upon a vague theory, that in all matters related to Christian faith and practice, their children should be left free from controul. They will advise, but nothing further. Hence children are allowed to grow up in irreligious habits, much as they know and hear of religious principle and duty. They go to church when and where they will, or, if they prefer it, not at all. They frequent Sunday-school if they choose, and only as often and as long as they please. They read what books they like, or accident supplies, on the Sabbath, and at other times. They are absent from family prayer, when they prefer play or sleep to devotion. So of doubtful amusements and company; the parents it may be, give good counsel till it is nauseous, but they will exercise no controul. Here again is a perpetual conflict between the religious sentiments of the father or the mother and the ungodly propensities of the child, under which the temper is soured, the conscience seared, the heart hardened, and the very name of religion made odious. Now all this is wrong, fatally wrong. The parent is bound to decide all these questions *absolutely* and without appeal, and to settle them so early that the child shall no more think of breaking the Sabbath, or neglecting church, or Sunday-school, or family prayer, or of playing cards, or going to a ball or a theatre, or keeping improper company, than he would of picking a lock, or telling a lie. Under such firm, enlightened regimen, habit comes to favour piety. The claims of religion are revered, and the heart may be expected to open kindly to its genial influences.—*Dr. Olin.*

A HINT TO TEACHERS.

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, there was in the Franklin school an exceedingly dull boy. One day the teacher wishing to look out a word took up the lad's Dictionary, and on opening it, found the blank leaves covered with drawings. He called the boy to him:

"Did you draw these?" said the teacher.

"Yes, sir," said the boy, with a downcast look.

"I don't think it well for boys to draw, in their books," said the teacher—and I would rub these out, if I were you; but they are well done. Did you ever take lessons?"

"No, sir," said the boy, his eyes sparkling. "Well, I think you have a talent for this thing; I should like you to draw me something when you are at leisure, at home, and bring it to me. In the meantime see how well you can recite your lessons."

The boy felt he was understood. He became animated and fond of his books. He took delight in gratifying his teacher, by his faithfulness to his studies; while the teacher took every opportunity to encourage him in his natural desires. The boy became one of his first scholars, and gained the medal, before he left the school. After this he became an engraver, laid up money enough to go to Europe, studied the works of the old masters, sent home productions from his own pencil, which found a place in some of the best collections of paintings, and is now one of the most promising artists of his years in the country. After the boy gained the medal, he sent the teacher a beautiful picture, as a token of respect; and I doubt not, to this day, he feels that that teacher, by the judicious encouragement he gave to the natural turn of his mind, has had a great moral and spiritual effect on his character.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

The sum and substance of the preparation needed for a coming eternity is, that you believe what the Bible tells you, and do what the Bible bids you.—*Chalmers on Romans.*

A REASON FOR CONTENTMENT.—Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God sends them, and the evils bear patiently and sweetly, for this day only is ours; we are dead to yesterday, and we are born to-morrow.