

THE FAVORED SCHOLAR.

BY JOHN ROGERS.

Oh, rash young man! to keep a school,
And think to hold your idle rule
O'er the enchantress by your side,
So graceful in her maiden pride,
So pliant in her fresh array,—
Like an incarnate Summer's day,
With hanging curls, and parted lips
And rose between her finger-tips,
And all Love's ready witchery hid
Neath each averted, drooping lid.

Half-teased, half-pleased, he sits up there,
And holds the slate with patient air,
Showing the oft-repeated sum,
Waiting to hear the answer come,—
But she knows more—her instincts tell her,
With what a rein she holds the "teller,"—
And tho' the answer lingers now
Under her broad New England brow,
She's in no haste, ah, no! not she,
To solve the ancient mystery;
'Tis pleasant, standing by his side
In girlish fun and maiden pride,
Just conscious of her latent power,
A queen—for one brief morning hour!

The flies in the sultry air
May droop their purple clusters fair,
The unused ink-horn idle lie,
The rusty pen grow stiff and dry,
While, heedless of the boy below
Who boldly mocks the pretty show,
With reckless impudence of wit,
Sets comrades in a laughing fit;
Heedless of aught and all save her,
Watching to see her eyelids stir—
The master of the village school
Learns to submit to Cupid's rule!

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

About Rag Carpets.—Not long since, while cutting a piece of rag carpeting to suit the rooms for which it was designed, I was much annoyed by its "propensity" to unravel, wasting at least an inch at each end, which to my economical mind was not at all pleasant. So I "set my wits to work" to devise a better way, and have found that by stitching it on the sewing machine, on each side of and very close to the dividing line, or where it is to be cut off, no wastage will occur, and the edges may then be bound with narrow binding as other carpeting. Some ladies whom I know supply their weavers with old yarn which is woven in at stated lengths, according to the size of the room which the carpet is intended for. As the yarn will not unravel easily, it may be cut there, and hemmed or bound, as preferred.

Beefsteak.—A method of broiling equal in every respect to the gridiron, excepting that it lacks the smoky taste, is this: Set your spider on the stove, and let it get smoking hot. Put in no butter nor any kind of grease. Have your meat previously prepared by trimming off all pieces of bone, gland, superfluous suet and tissues that will bind the edge and make it curl up. Lay it very carefully and smoothly in the spider. It will stick fast at first, but as soon as it is browned, can be loosened with a knife. Sprinkle a little salt on the upper surface, and turn it over. Let the other side brown the same as the first. Have a platter warmed, lay the meat carefully upon it, without besmearing the edges, dress with butter and pepper, and send it to the table hot. By this process you have as crisp and brown a surface, with the juice retained, as well as by broiling, and the additional advantage that the inevitable drippings are saved, and can be converted into gravy.

Wash For Buildings.—The following is a most excellent, cheap and durable wash for wooden fences and buildings. It owes its durability chiefly to the white vitriol which hardens and fixes the wash: Take a barrel and slack one bushel of freshly burned lime in it, by covering the lime with boiling water. After it is slacked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good white-wash. Then dissolve in water, and add one pound

of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart of fine salt. To give this wash a cream color, add one half pound of yellow ochre (in powder). To give it a fawn look, add a pound of yellow ochre and one-fourth of a pound of Indian red. To make the wash a handsome gray stone color, add one half pound of French blue and one-fourth pound of Indian red; a drab will be made by adding one half pound of burnt sienna, and one-fourth pound Venetian red. For brick or stone, instead of one bushel of lime, use half a bushel of lime and half a bushel of hydraulic cement.

Be careful with needles.—Many persons have experienced years of suffering, and not a few have lost their lives on account of carelessness with needles. Needles are very useful articles, but are extremely dangerous when dropped about the floors, carpets and rugs, or when carelessly left sticking in unfinished work.

About three years ago a woman, while wringing out a cloth with which she had been wiping the floor, broke a needle off in her hand. She suffered extremely, and the piece of needle is yet in her hand, surgical aid having failed to discover it. A young lady sat down and inclined back against a piece of unfinished work which she herself had placed on the back of the chair, and broke the needle off in her arm. The arm swelled exceedingly and was very painful, but the needle could not be extracted. A worthy citizen and personal friend of the writer of this item, as he was about to retire for the night, stepped on a needle which had lodged in a rug by the bedside and broke it off in his heel. He was compelled to undergo a surgical operation in order to obtain relief from the pain which was caused by this seemingly insignificant wound. A man in Somerville, Mass., recently, while eating chicken pie felt, as he supposed, a small bone lodge in his throat. He applied to a surgeon who extracted the offensive agent, which proved to be a rusty needle. It is supposed that the needle was carelessly dropped into the food which the chicken ate, and that it worked its way into the flesh of the chicken and came near destroying the life of the man in question. Numerous other cases might be mentioned, but these are deemed sufficient to forcibly impress upon the minds of the incautious the great importance of being careful about needles.

HYGIENIC NOTES.

NEURALGIA.—Neuralgia and toothache are sometimes speedily relieved by applying to the wrist a quantity of bruised or grated horseradish.

CHARCOAL FOR WOUNDS.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says:—"The best simple remedy I have found for surface wounds, such as cuts, abrasions of the skin, &c., is charcoal. Take a live coal from the stove, pulverize it, apply it to the wound and cover the whole with a rag. The charcoal absorbs the fluids secreted by the wound, and lays the foundation of the scab; it also prevents the rag from irritating the flesh, and it is antiseptic.

THUMB-SUCKING.—I have observed that a peculiar and rather common deformity of the chest is caused by the habit of sucking the thumb in infancy and early childhood. The weight of the arm on the thorax of the child during sleep produces depression of the ribs in the line occupied by the arm when the thumb is placed in the mouth. As this is a very important effect of "thumb-sucking" never hitherto pointed out, I think it desirable to place this thing on record for the benefit of other observers.—Brit. Med. Journal.

WHOOPING COUGH.—A writer in the Medical Journal, London, states that in cases of whooping cough in the last stage—

that is, after the third week—he has had one ounce of the strongest liquid ammonia put into a gallon of water in an open pan, and the steam kept up by means of half a brick made red hot throughout, and put into the boiling water containing the ammonia, the pan being placed in the middle of a room, into which the patients were brought as the ammonia steam was passing off. This method, he says, was used in the evening, before bed-time, and it proved so efficacious in abating the spasmodic attack, and after three or four days terminating the malady, as to establish, beyond a doubt, the value of this mode of inhaling ammonia as a therapeutic agent in tranquilizing the nervous system in the whooping cough.

BREAKFAST BEFORE WORK.—Always take breakfast before leaving the house in the morning. This will prevent an easy and early tiring, while the testimony of observant farmers of education corroborates the teaching of the best medical minds, that by strengthening the stomach and sending invigorating nutriment to the whole system, weakened by the long fast of the night, there is generated a power of resistance against the onsets of disease from the cold of winter and from the malarial and miasms of summer, especially in flat, damp, and luxuriant soils, which can not be adequately expressed in language; while both experience and experiment have combined to show that, by the simple expedient of an early breakfast, individuals and families and neighborhoods have exempted themselves from that scourge of all new countries "fever and ague," especially if followed by a supper a little before sundown, from May to November.

WIFE, MISTRESS AND LADY.

Whoever marries for love takes a wife, who marries for fortune takes a mistress, who marries for a position takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, and tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and friends, a lady for the world and society. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will rule you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick, your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you, your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and go to a party with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, your lady your debts. If you are dead, your wife will weep, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning. Which will you have?

A STENTORIAN VOICE.—In the Grecian army it was usual to have three men in each battalion to communicate the commands of the officers to the men—of these one carried a standard, and another a trumpet. But in the din and confusion of battle, when neither signal could be seen nor trumpet heard, the third man (who for this purpose was the strongest in the army) communicated the commands by word of mouth. Homer relates of one of these men, Stentor by name, that he shouted as loud as fifty other men. Hence a man with a powerful voice is said to possess the voice of Stentor, or a Stentorian voice.

PETITIONS for Woman Suffrage, to which were attached 300,000 signatures, have been presented to the British Parliament.