



**The Rebel Steamer "Merrimac."**

On page 304 of our last volume we published an illustration of the iron-plated steamer *Merrimac* which made such sad havoc with several of our war vessels on Saturday night. We reproduce the engraving as being the most interesting subject of any thing with which we could fill our pages at the present time. The engraving was made from a sketch drawn by one of the mechanics who worked on the vessel when it was being iron plated.

It will be remembered that the *Merrimac* was one of

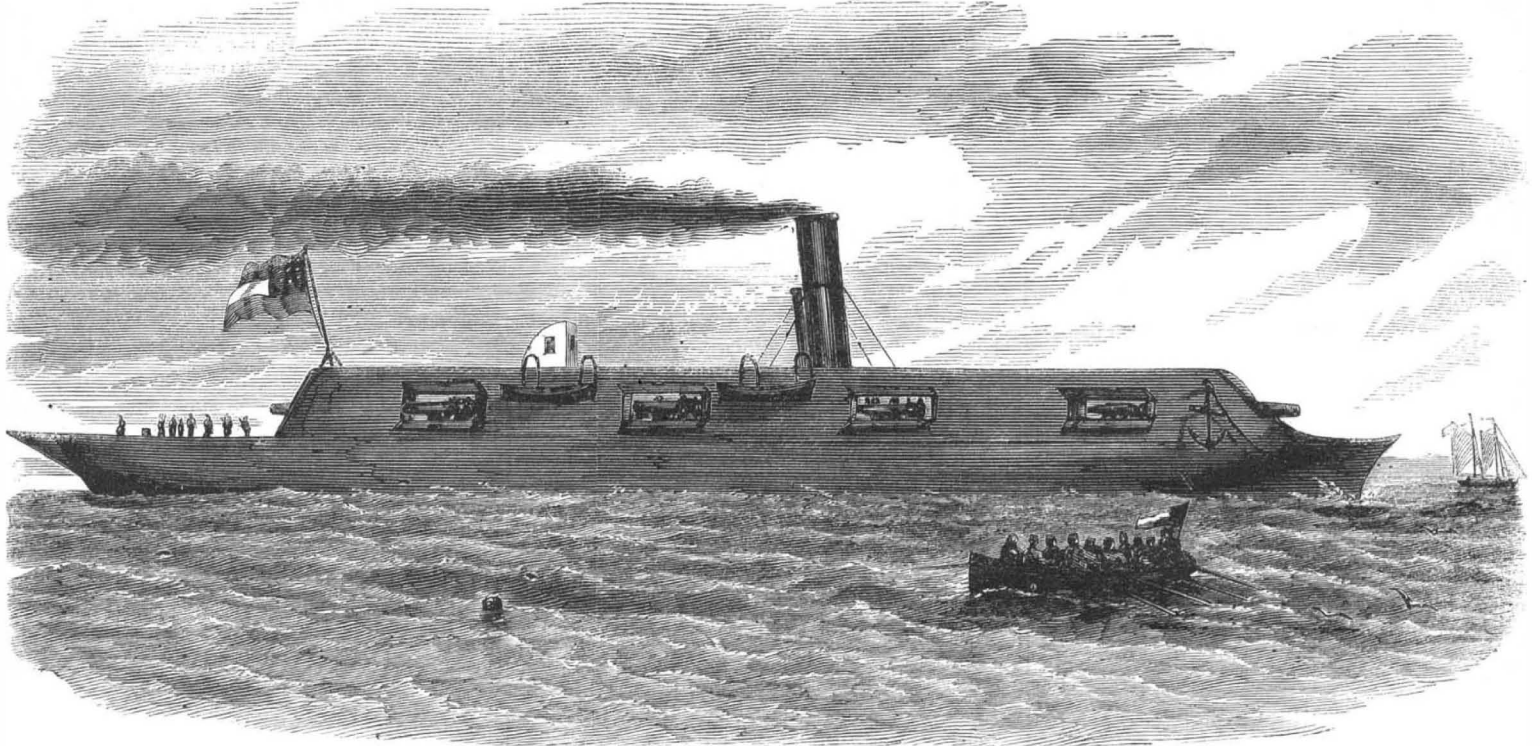
**Tempering Bronze.**

Bronze is a term usually applied to alloys of copper and tin, in contradistinction to brass, which is a compound of copper and zinc. Bronze has been longer known than iron. It was employed by the remote ancients for arms, swords, shields and almost every kind of cutting instrument; and also for works of art. A bronze compound of 93 parts copper, by weight, and 7 of tin, is harder than copper, and yet it is more fusible. This alloy can be tempered and rendered very hard by the very opposite process of

loam, plowed as before stated, and harrowed once before and once after sowing, with a fine-tooth harrow. The crop was cut with a common grain cradle, though a reaper will work well in it. Upon the whole I conclude that flax can be grown upon the prairies of Illinois with success.

I will state that the whole crop has been loaned in this neighborhood to be sown next spring

LARGE deposits of superior porcelain clay have been discovered near Grand Rapids on the Wisconsin river.



**THE IRON-PLATED REBEL STEAMER "MERRIMAC."**

our first class war vessels which was partially burned and then sunk at the time that the Gosport Navy Yard was destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels. She was a fine screw frigate, of 3,200 tons burthen, carrying 40 large guns. The rebels, after considerable effort, succeeded in raising her, and have plated her with railroad rails inclined at a sharp angle. This armor in the recent severe trial seems to have afforded very efficient protection against the heaviest artillery at very short range. The mechanic who made the sketch described her armament as consisting of 11-inch guns, and two 100-pounder Armstrong guns. In regard to the Armstrongs he was probably mistaken, as it is understood that all those weapons that have been made were made for the British government. He said that she had a sharp steel projection at the bow for the purpose of piercing the sides of vessels; and in this he was correct, as it was with this projection that the *Cumberland* was pierced and sunk.

In connection with this illustration we also give a correct picture of the *Monitor*, sketched by our own artist previous to her departure to Fortress Monroe. A thrilling account of the contest of the *Monitors* with the *Merrimac* may be found on another page.

**Lubricators for Bullets.**

Formerly, tallow combined with wax was generally used as the lubricating composition for cartridges. It answered very well when the old brown-bess musket was in general use, but since the rifle has become the general weapon of the soldier, this lubricating compound has proved to be unfit for cartridges. When tallow is kept in contact with a lead bullet it exerts a corroding action on the metal and a crust forms on the bullet thus increasing its size and rendering it incapable of being rammed down, with care and rapidity in a rifle. It has been found that paraffine does not exert any chemical action upon the lead, and hence it is now very generally employed as the best cartridge lubricant. It is one of the products of petroleum and coal oils.

MR. COBDEN has promised to bring the decimal coinage question before Parliament during the ensuing session.

hardening steel. The bronze is first highly heated, then cooled very slowly, when it becomes hard and brittle. The same treatment would render steel soft. In order to soften or anneal bronze it is heated to redness, then plunged into cold water, when it becomes so soft that it can be stamped in a die press.

Bell metal, gun metal and statue metal are simply bronze—alloys of copper and tin. These two metals combine in almost every proportion. Bell metal contains 78 parts copper and 22 tin, and some makers add 1 per cent of antimony. Gun metal is composed of 8 parts copper and 1 of tin.

Speculum metal is a very hard bronze, which receives a very brilliant polish, and is employed for reflectors in telescopes. It is composed of 6 parts copper, 3 of tin and 1 of arsenic.

**Flax Culture in Illinois.**

A correspondent in an Chicago paper gives his experience with flax last year—the first experience which he had with raising it in Illinois—although he had grown it for several years previously in Ohio. He says:—In April I plowed my ground and sowed my flax in May, half a bushel to the acre, as follows: one and one-half bushel to three acres, on second sod, and the balance one-half bushel on one acre of old ground, which was very mellow, having been planted in potatoes the previous year. From the one acre of old ground I harvested 16½ bushels of good seed, and from the three acres of sod 30 bushels, making 46½ bushels as my whole crop. One-half bushel of seed is sufficient for one acre of ground.

I think flax growing profitable for seed alone, and if we had machinery for working up the fiber there would be a great additional profit. The following is my account with the crop:—

EXPENSE OF CULTURE.	
Plowing four acres at 75 cents per acre.....	\$3 00
Harrowing and sowing.....	3 00
Cutting.....	2 00
Trashing and cleaning.....	5 00
Call seed \$1 per bushel.....	2 00
Total.....	\$15 00
Value of 46½ bushels at \$1.....	46 50

Profit on four acres of ground.....\$31 50  
The ground upon which this was sown was a black



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