

If, in consequence of such a system being enforced, four and half bushels of wheat; fifteen ditto of barley; ten ditto of oats additional, were raised in all the fields in the kingdom, whose crops are injured by weeds, what benefits might not be the result? Indeed if such a plan were to take place, and if the overseers were compelled by an express statute to employ the poor, in the destruction of weeds, England might, in process of time, be as free from that nuisance, as China or Japan; and the farmers would soon find, that however anxious they may be, to have their lands *fit-free*, yet to have them *weed-free*, is of still greater importance.

On the whole, keeping his land in a clean state, ought to be a principal object with every farmer; and if this be not carefully attended to, he may rest assured of suffering dearly for his neglect. But the losses which he suffers, do not remedy the injury which the public sustains from his slovenly conduct. The regulations therefore, which have been suggested, may be considered as both expedient and necessary; for were they adopted, it is evident, that many of the evils alluded to would be removed, and the wealth and agricultural resources of the nation, materially augmented.

#### *Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.*

**REMEDY FOR POISONED ANIMALS.**—Raw eggs given to sheep and cattle, which have been poisoned by eating laurel or ivy leaves, it is said, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is, one egg for a sheep, and four eggs for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animals' throat.

**HOWEY CATTLE.**—The following remedy is recommended for cattle which have been hoven by eating damp clover.—Mix a double charging of gun powder in a pint of new milk, and give it to the animal with a horn, or bottle. In nine cases out of ten, (it is said) this will dispense the fixed air contained in the stomach, and afford relief.

#### **TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED WITH FLIES.**

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which, pour two or three quarts of cold water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole the next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour:—when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz. between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared but the coachman, the waggoner, and all horses during the hot months. —*Farmer's receipt Book.*

#### **Remarks on the general principles of husbandry.**

1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad, that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage, even the barren heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in not suffering no crop to grow on your land, that will so far exhaust your soil, as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively, upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and buckwheat, with-

out the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil: and then change of crops will generally do best, excepting onions, carrots, and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself, this plant, when followed successively for two or more years, upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself, without lessening its powers to produce some other plants: this fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener than once in seven years, and is common to all crops, with the exception of those mentioned above.

5. In such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require, in five, six, or seven years, according to the nature, quality, and situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good and good land better. Try and see.—*Montgomery Co. Free Press.*

#### BREAD.

New kind of bread *pain animalise*, is now manufactured in Paris. It having been found that the relative of honey, used for soups, was exceedingly nutritious, it was imagined that if this gelatine could be introduced from potato flour, which is very less nutritious than the wheaten flour, the former would be equally pleasant, and even more nutritive than wheaten bread. The experiment has been tried with great success, and beautiful loaves of bread, of a much lower price than bread from wheat flour. The gelatine is so purified as to impart no unpleasant flavour, and the potato bread thus manufactured, is as agreeable as it is wholesome. As a cheap, nutritious, and useful article for the poor, the potato bread thus made, is unequalled. A large quantity of biscuits sent out with the African expedition was prepared in this manner.—*Salem Gazette.*

**Cheap substitute for Malt.**—The *Mechanics' Magazine* (London) announces the roots known by the name of Mangel-worzel, as a cheap substitute for Malt in the preparation of Beer. They manner in which they should be used is this: cleanse well the roots, cut them into slices, and put them into a boiler in which as much water should be placed as will suffice to cover them, put a weight on them to press them down; let them be taken out and pressed; the liquor extracted from the roots is to be, with the water in which the roots were boiled, again set over the fire and reduced, by boiling, to such a strength as suits the palate; then add so much Hops as may be considered necessary; let the extracted matter be again set on the fire for one hour; when taken up, let the liquor be cooled as quickly as possible, and a sufficient quantity of yeast to work, it is generally done with ale. The expense does not exceed seven shillings for 16 gallons. The refuse left from the press is an excellent food for pigs.

**Anecdote.**—A full blooded Jonathan, residing in a certain town in New England, once took it into his head to "go to sea" accordingly saddled the old mare, and started off to pay his devoirs to one of the buxom lasses of the neighbourhood. After "staying" with "his gal" until daylight began to streak the east, he made preparations to depart. Just as he was seating himself in the saddle, his fair one, who stood in the door, and who, by the way, was marvellously fond of having "sparks"

wishing to have him come again, stammered out, "I shall be at home next Sunday night." "Zed," answered, taking out his tobacco box, and biting off a quid of pipeit in less than a second, honestly answered, "So shall I by gawd!"

**ABSTINENCE.**—Abstinence and fasting are recommended as necessary to mental perfection; but facts—strong facts—stare this opinion in the face. Dr. Paley—to begin with a high authority—was a divine of large "capacity;" he liked a good dinner, and what was more he liked his plate well filled. A leg of lamb served him merely as a collation, and he was wont when alone, to sit down to a shoulder of mutton, Mr. Best, out of delicacy to the memory of his friend, has passed over this failing—as he thinks it—somewhat lightly, but he admits the Doctors partiality to a well filled larder.

Dr. Johnson was another example of high mental endowments being associated with a decided love of good eating. Though his manner of helping himself was somewhat boorish, he could not conceal his anger at the appearance of such provender. After leaving the table of a friend, Boswell was loud in praise of the dinner they had just been discussing. The dishes he said were numerous, the wine good, the pastry excellent. 'Sir' said the great moralist, 'the dinner was well enough, but nothing to invite a man too.' When in Wales, his hostess treated him, early in the season, to peas, to which the doctor paid a somewhat greedy attention. 'Do you like the peas, Sir?' she inquired. 'Madam' he replied, 'they are very good for hogs.' 'So I perceive,' retorted the lady 'you fed heartily on them.'

Mr. Fox afforded another instance of a large capacity in a double sense; and poor Sheridan was not wont to scatter about "wit and wisdom at will," except after a good dinner. Dr. Adam Smith, though generally abstracted, was fond of lump sugar and roast beef; and Sir Walter Scott relates in the Quarterly Review, an amusing anecdote of the celebrated Dr. Hutton's partiality to curious "morsels." To show his superiority to vulgar prejudices, and to prove that his excellent and available food was neglected, he invited a scientific friend to a feast of snails. The animals were dressed, peppered, salted, and served up. The great mathematician took one, his friend took another; they tasted, looked at each other, and paused. 'Very green,' said one; 'd—d green,' said the other, and both started up from the table, leaving the dressed snails unconsumed.—*Liverpool paper.*

#### BURNS AND SCALDS.

It is a principle object to prevent the blister from breaking, as a considerable discharge might be the consequence, and danger apprehended. Sir James Esq. and other eminent practitioners, recommend the use of cold water, even ice; but Mr. Abernethy is of a different opinion. Mr. A. recommends the use of the oil of turpentine, mixed with osallicin; to give the patient a little warm wine and a few drops of opium, and afterwards to place him in a warm bed. 'Recollect, however (says Mr. Abernethy), that this stimulating plan of treatment is not to be continued after the equilibrium of the temperature is restored.' The following has been in use a length of time in St. Thomas' Hospital:

Take of olive oil, three ounces; lime water, four ounces. This may be placed over the affected part with a feather camel's hair pencil.

In order that the most correct treatment for burns and scalds should be known, Mr. Abernethy lately recommends his pupils to dip two of their fingers in boiling water, and let them be fairly scalded? then take them out, put one in a basin of cold water, and dress the other with the turpentine and basilicon. 'I do not want to try, (remarked Mr. A.) I have decided already,