

Domestic and Miscellaneous.

FEVER MAKING AND GOLD WASTING.—As nearly as we can calculate, we produce in London, by our present arrangement, 5,000 cases of malignant fever annually, at an average cost of 100*l.* per case, though the figures might be run up considerably higher by including in the estimate certain collateral results. It is difficult, of course, to be precise in this item of the account, but almost every conclusion tends to prove that the Thames is the chief delinquent in all serious infringements of sanitary rules. When we come to the other side of the question, the results are more exactly ascertainable. The unnatural uses of the river are indistinctly recorded, but its natural uses are computable to a fraction. As a general rule, it may be said, that the annual value of the sewerage water of a large town is equivalent to a poll-tax of 1*l.* per head. This estimate has been even run up to 1*l.* 1*s.*, but the more moderate figures would be abundantly large for our purpose. Dr. Arnott, in his *Report upon popular Fevers in Edinburgh and Glasgow*, says that the drainage now poured into the Thames, estimated by the effects actually produced in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, would exceed in value 500,000*l.* a-year; and he sagaciously proceeds to inquire why, if clean water can be pumped into London from twenty miles distance, foul water may not be pumped out of it by similar machinery? We never, it is said, know the value of a blessing till we lose it, but here are we losing daily one of the most precious treasures of an agricultural community with no idea of its value at all. If we are to believe half the figures now before us, "fluid town manure" is a commodity infinitely more valuable than lapis lazuli or platinum; in fact, if the true philosopher's stone exists at all, it must be in some concentrated form of this neglected substance. Its collection and preservation would "render us wholly independent of all foreign manures or guano," and would disengage ships enough to have influenced the debate on the navigation laws. It would "clothe the whole island with verdure, and endue it with inexhaustible fertility. When we come to details, the allegations are still more astounding. Carrots a foot in diameter, cucumbers two feet in length, pines of an "unusually deep and healthy complexion," and peaches as large as cauliflowers, are among the ready creations of this powerful agent. As to pasture lands, the results are miraculous. On Sir Robert Peel's own model manor at Drayton, it was plainly and credibly shown to the assembled agriculturists that they might, by the aid of this manure raise tons upon tons of milk-giving, fat-producing, muscle-making grass, six times a-year!"—*Times*.

ECONOMY OF FARMING.—In every department of industry, except that of the farmer, special efforts are made to cheapen the expense of producing articles of manufacture. This has resulted in diminishing also the price at which articles are sold, though the profits to the manufacturer, from the extensive sale of his articles, are larger than formerly. Why, then, may it not with propriety be asked, does the farmer in most instances continue in the beaten track of olden time, instead of availing himself of the facilities which have been furnished him for cheapening the cultivation of his farm? How many farmers content themselves with a preparation for a single crop, instead of adopting a system of manuring that will, by a proper rotation, be available for a succession of crops. How little attention is given, after all, to systems which have been adopted, by which the products of many farmers have been largely increased, and the expenses of cultivation, by the use of improved implements and the right use of manures, have been very materially lessened.

Now it must be evident that any farmer who does

not avail himself of the means within his reach, and thus economize the expenses of his farm, is pursuing a course that must result in great loss, and in permanent injury. It may be said, and doubtless truly, that this deficiency arises from want of information. But are not agricultural journals published at such rates as to bring not only one, but several within the means of every farmer? and can it be excusable in a farmer to make his ignorance his apology, when the necessary means of information are placed within his reach? Our farmers read far too little of what is going on in the world around them. In the pages of our agricultural journals, in the proceedings of our agricultural societies, information is afforded that would enable one of these farmers greatly to increase his income, whilst at the same time his farm would be rising in value and increasing in fertility. Let me then urge upon the farmers of our country to patronize liberally the agricultural press. Give to their columns the results of experience on their every farm—add to the usefulness of these works by contributing the results of their observations—and thus make these papers what the editors desire them to be, the repository of the experience of practical farmers. Were this done, I doubt not economy in the management of the farm would prevail every where, as it now does in comparatively few localities.

Much might be accomplished toward attaining the object suggested, *economy*, if the farmer should become as systematic in his accounts with his farm as he is with individuals. I am pleased to learn that many of our farmers are adopting this system in their operation. Not long since I was permitted to look at a farmer's account for the year; and I found a statement, with all the necessary facts to substantiate it, of the expense of all his crops—that is, what each had cost him per bushel. Thus, wheat 38 cents, oats 13, barley 29, beans 37, &c. Now who cannot see that this farmer can at once determine whether the course he is pursuing is the one best for his interest, or whether a change is necessary? and, if so, he knows where to make it.—*Genesee Farmer*.

DISTRIBUTOR FOR LIQUID MANURE.—While examining the above implement and its performances at the residence of the above gentleman, we noticed an extremely neat distributor for liquid manure, which merits general adoption, as being comprised in an ordinary wheelbarrow, in which is placed a cylinder, apparently of sheet-iron, with a strainer at top, through which the liquid manure is passed, and a pipe and valve at bottom, communicating with a perforated copper tube, hooked up transversely to the stults of the barrow. The barrow being pushed along, the person in charge of it, by means of the valve, may thus distribute the liquid manure in such quantities, and at such times and places, as he deems proper, without stopping the barrow, as an iron rod attached to the handle, and connected with the valve, enables him to open and shut it at pleasure.—*Il.*

TRANQUILITY.—Tranquility is the wish of all;—the good, while pursuing the track of virtue—the great, while pursuing the star of glory—and the little, while creeping in the sties of dissipation, sigh for tranquility, and make it the great object which they ultimately hope to attain.

How anxiously does the sailor, on the high and giddy mast, when on tempestuous seas, cast his eyes over the foaming billows and anticipate the calm security he hopes to enjoy when he reaches the long wished-for shore! Even kings grow weary of their splendid slavery, and nobles sicken under increasing dignities. All in fact, feel less delight in the actual enjoyment of worldly pursuits, however great and honourable they may be, than in the idea of their being able to relinquish them and retire to

"—Some calm, sequestered spot,
The world forgetting—by the world forgot!"