Farm and Garden.

Reaping

Should be executed in the best possible manner, whether by a machine, a scythe, hook, or sickle Those possessing machines will doubtless so use them as to overtake the greatest possible space. A considerable time is lost in turning reaping machines; it is important to keep them cutting in long straight lines, or by going round a field to so cut as to avoid stoppages. The bend of the corn, when a full crop, will seldom admit of cutting a field by a circular advance of the machine. When partially lodged it may be necessary to cut only in one direction—to the lie of the corn—but under such circumstances the space gone over in a given time is necessarily limited. With the best machines it is difficult to overtake more than at the rate of one acre per hour, day after day. Those in charge of the machine require to be familiar with its formation, and by practice to have gained a full command of the machine. It is not lost time to practice with a reaper in a grass field for a day or two previous to the commencement of cutting the corn crops. To become familiar with the different motions, to put those in and out of gear, practice is essentially requisite. In cutting by machines, one of the chief difficulties to be overcome at present in the more general use of reaping machines, is to obtain the services of workmen who understand the machine, and who will take a pleasure in executing the most perfect cutting possible under the circumstances. Those farmers not possessing a reaping machine, and who have hitherto cut their crops with hooks, should engage one or more persons accustomed to cut grain with the scythe, to instruct the laborers upon the farm In some districts there exist strong prejudices against cutting corn crops with the scythe. This has arisen from imperfect performance. Under ordinary conditions, crops can be cut by a scythe or by a machine in a manner superior to the ordinary cutting by hooks. Crops much lodged cannot be cut profitably either by scythe or machine, but such crops are very exceptional, particularly this season in Scotland. In using the scythe the mower should study to lay the corn in a regular swaith; this assists the parties lifting and binding. The persons engaged in lifting and sheafing the cut corn should be careful to keep the ears all one way, and to form the sheaves of one uniform size. Two expert scythemen, assisted by two lifters, and two binders, will cut over 2 acres daily; the grain being stooked and the ground raked. When the crops are light and the surface of the ground smooth, two scythemen will cut 3 acres per day.

In reaping with the hook it is now a common practice in the best corn districts to arrange the reapers two and two to each ridge, these of 16 to 18 feet in breadth. One binder to the four or to six shearers. When cutting is performed by the thrave it is usual for two persons to be cutting on the same ridge. The binding of the sheaves is executed by a person employed by the farmer who studies to see that the sheaves are 1 foot in diameter at the band. The sheaves under 1 foot in diameter not counting in making up the stooks. By whatever method reaping is performed, care should be exercised that the grain is properly cut, sheaved, bound, and stooked, preparatory to being stacked.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Rotation of Crops.

Under the head of manures, some remarks were offered as to the impropriety of sowing so many flint crops. It was shown that the number of acres of these, as compared with Great Britain, were two to one respectively. It was also shown that those nations that had reached eminence in agriculture, engaged to a greater extent in raising and fattening cattle. To do this it will be necessary to have a system of rotation of crops.

It has been already stated that some crops exhaust the soil more than others, and that if these crops be continued for some time the return is but trifling. This sterility of the soil does not arise from the want of all the substances necessary to form plants, but from the want of a sufficient quantity of a particular ingredient to continue the growth of a particular crop. A soil therefore in this position is not barren, but will produce other crops, requiring large quantities of the other ingredients. These suggest the necessity of a rotation by which all the ingredients are brought into action, and have time to accumulate again before the rotation is completed There are different reasons which prevent the use of root crops in this country to as great an extent as in other countries—as the want of artificial manures to raise, and their insufficiency for maintaining the animal lent, should they be raised in sufficient quantities, some of our common grains being of much more use for this purpose. In planing a rotation it should be done so as to keep the land clean, without the necessity of a bare fallow; for unless the fields are stony, and have many a stump, &c. which require removing, bare fallows are both unprofitable with regard to the fertility of the soil and the loss of the land for one year. The following has been practised and being planned in accordance with the principles of science—as far as the state of the country will admit—is suggested: (1) drill crops of all kinds including Indian corn; (2) spring wheat, barley or oats; (3) clover meadow; (4) pasture; (5) peas or beans; (6) fall wheat. The greatest tendency of this rotation will be to exhaust the potash, phosphoric acid and lime; but being "forewarned," the farmer is "forearmed." and can prevent this result.—*Can. Agriculturist.*

Miscellaneous.

The Protestant Austrian Prisoners.

The Marseilles correspondent of one of the London papers says:—"As the number of Austrian prisoners is still very considerable in the encampment near this city, I go from time to time to visit the captives. On Wednesday I witnessed a scene which is difficult to describe, and which might probably provoke the incredulity of some people. After conversing for a time with a most intelligent non-commissioned officer in the Hungarian uniform, who was taken prisoner at Solferino, and being surrounded by a number of other prisoners, I asked 'Whether there were any Protestants amongst them?' The officer replied that he was a Protestant, a native of Vienna, and that he believed he was the only one present belonging to that communion. On my presenting him with a New Testament in the German language, I was immediately surrounded by scores of men, who begged most earnestly for one of those 'good buchlein' (little books), and when I had distributed all the copies I happened to have with me and produced a parcel of German tracts, it is impossible to describe the eagerness with which hundreds (I do not use exaggerated expressions, but purely the language of truth, and soberness) pressed forward and held out their hands—as though I had to distribute gold—to grasp one of those little books. As many were necessarily disappointed, I promised to repeat my visit and bring a fresh supply. I have rarely witnessed such glad countenances, and heard such loud and sincere expressions of grateful acknowledgments, as from those who became possessed of a copy of the New Testament or one of the tracts. The prisoners were quite surprised to learn that there was a large Protestant population, French and German, in this city, and that they had never been visited by any one, and that an Englishman alone should take an interest in them."

The Dead Sea.

Though in breadth not exceeding ten miles, the Dead Sea seems boundless to the eye when looking from north to south; and the murmur of waves, as they break on its flint-strewn shores, together with the lines of drift wood and fragments of bitumen on the beach, give to its waters a resemblance of the ocean. Curious to experience the sensation of swimming in so strong a sea, I put to the test the accounts of the extreme buoyancy felt in it, and I was quickly convinced that there was no exaggeration in what I had heard. I found the water almost tepid, and so strong that the chief difficulty was to keep sufficiently submerged, the feet starting up in the air at every vigorous stroke. When floating, half the body rose above the surface, and with a pillow one might have slept upon the water. After some time the strangeness of the sensation in some measure disappeared, and on approaching the shore I carelessly dropped my feet to wade out, when lo! as if a bladder had been attached to each heel, they flew upward; the struggle to recover myself sent my head down; the vile, bitter and briny water from which I had hitherto guarded my head, now rushed into my mouth, eyes, ears and nose; and for one horrible moment the only doubt I had was whether I was to be drowned or poisoned. Coming to the surface, however, I swam to land, making no further attempt to walk in deep water, which I am inclined to believe is almost impossible.—*Eastern Travel.*

Editing.

The *Index* speaks of being much amused at the relation of a case by the late John L. Waller. He, with his characteristic humour, gave the following incident:—"A plain brother was very anxious to write for the Western Recorder—the paper of which at the time, Dr Waller had charge—had often expressed his desire, without much encouragement, but was finally told to write, and the article should appear. He wrote, but, said the Doctor, 'SUCH A MESS!' But, supposing that one effort would satisfy his correspondent, he put the article in shape, gave it a point, thought, and connection, and next week the brother saw it over his signature He came to the editor under a glow of delight, and said, Why, brother Waller, I did not know I could write so well! I MUST WRITE AGAIN!'"

A French Woman at Home.

She helps to cook the dinner she has bought—for servants are wasteful with coal, and she knows to an ounce how little she can use. In that marvellous place, a French kitchen, where two or three little holes in a stove cook such delicate dishes, and perform such culinary feats as our great roaring giants of coal fires have no conception of, she flits about like a fairy, creating magical messes out of raw material of the most ordinary kind. Yes, though a lady born and bred, refined and elegant, and agreeable in society, a belle in her way, she does not think it beneath her dignity to lighten the household expenses by practical economy and activity The dinner of a French family is cheap and simple There is always soup, the meat of the stew-pan—sometimes, if not strict in their expenditures, another plate of meat—generally two vegetables, dressed and eaten separately, and sometimes (not always) a sweet dish; if not that, a little fruit, such as may be the cheapest and ripest in the season. But there is very little of each thing, and it is rather in arrangement than in material that they appear rich. The idea that the French are gourmands in private life is incorrect. They spend little in eating, and they eat inferior things; though their cookery is rather a science than a mere accident of civilization. At home, the great aim of the French is to save, and a self-sacrifice that will lead to this result is cheerfully undertaken, more especially in eating and in the luxury of idleness. No French woman will spend a shilling to save herself trouble. She would rather work like a dray-horse to buy an extra yard of ribbon, or a new pair of gloves, than lie on the softest sofa in the world in placid fine ladyism, with crumpled gauze or bare hands.—*Lady's Treasury.*

Quack Advertisements.

Filthy and obscene advertisements are still admitted into the great majority of the public papers. Last week a correspondent forwarded to us nearly a column of these from the morning papers. He observed, that papers containing such advertisements were unfit to be placed upon the table of a man who had sons and daughters; and he suggested that every respectable medical practitioner should forward a remonstrance to the conductors of those periodicals who admitted offensive and obscene appeals to the credulity and ignorance of their readers. The hint is not without its value. If the profession were united in discouraging the papers which admit these offensive advertisements, the result would be more decisive than any legislative enactment. This is a public question. The public are the sufferers. The money extorted by quacks is so much loss to the public, but takes nothing from the pockets of the profession. Legitimate practitioners, when any real disease presents itself, have at length to be consulted. The shattered constitution, the broken spirit of the quack's patient must, in the order of things, eventually come under the treatment of the honourable practitioner. That which in its original condition could have been arrested or cured in the course of a few days, or weeks at most, becomes, after quack treatment, a serious and lengthened disease. "Bad surgeons," said John Hunter, "are like bad carpenters, they make work for the good ones." The maltreatment of the quack furnishes a prolific source of income to the educated practitioner. As in the furtherance of all other sanitary measures, the attempt to suppress quackery is not a selfish object on the part of the profession—on the contrary, its suppression must be injurious to the mere pecuniary interests of honourable men. But all men educated in the true principles of medicine, which have for their object the alleviation of the sorrows and miseries of mankind, are anxious to shake off the merest semblance of connexion with a herd of mercenary adventurers, whose only object is to grow rich by acting in opposition to all those rules of conduct which guide honourable men.—*Lancet.*

Inelegancies of Speech.

No one accustomed to listen to extemporaneous speaking can have failed to notice how many educated persons commit great improprieties of speech when they attempt to go without their manuscripts. The following hints from the *Mercersburg Review*, in an article on Extempore Preaching, are worth attending to.

"Great care must be taken to acquire a *habit of using good language.* The man who goes slip-shod six days in the week, will not walk with ease and grace on the seventh in new shoes. If the language of every-day life is not well chosen and correct, it will be in vain to attempt to speak well in the pulpit, or even to write well in the study. This will partly explain why solecism, vulgar phrases and idioms, common-places, and cant expressions, &c., so abound in the public efforts of some men. The habitual use of good language in ordinary speech prepares for its use readily and almost without effort on occasions of more importance. What conduces greatly to form this faculty, is the frequenting good company; that is, as Mr Bautain observes, the society most distinguished for elegance of language and fine manners. There one learns to speak with correctness and grace, almost without study, by mere force of habit.' But as the young preacher, for various reasons, may not always be able to do this, he can in a great degree supply the place of it by cultivating the society of the masters of his language in books. This company is always accessible, and always ready to speak, so there is no excuse for neglect in this particular. The perusal of the best authors serves directly to supply the speaker with a copious fund of words, apt and elegant, and moreover, indirectly, by the elevation of the thoughts, the march of the sentences, and the majestic flow of the ideas, furnishes an *afflatus*, or divine glow, which prepares the orator for his intellectual labour, no matter how foreign may be the subject read from that about to be handled by the speaker. In addition to this, we would recommend storing the memory with the *chefs-d'œuvres* of the best writers, the poet especially, to be recited mentally or aloud during the daily walk or ride, by which one becomes habituated to the niceties of the language, and, as it were, makes them his own; nor must we forget to observe that no practice will more rapidly cultivate the taste and refine the whole man."

The Gaiety of Paris.

A stranger in Paris, even during those seasons that a Parisian would consider dull and dreary, is astonished by the glitter, pomp and brilliancy which greets him on every hand, as well as by the throngs of pedestrians and vehicles that are constantly crowding its avenues. The season of gaiety sets in about the the middle of June, and continues until the middle of July, and to see Paris in all its brightness we are here just in the proper time. Broadway in New York astonishes the American visitor, as Cheapside or Fleet street in London does the provincial Englishman; but Paris is at all times what New York would be with a half-dozen Broadways crossing it at every angle, or what London would be with Fleet streets and Cheapsides permeating through every section of its wide-spread limits. The Englishman and the American spend most of their time within doors, but the Frenchman is never happy unless out in the open air; and nothing but cold weather or a rain storm can prevent him from seeking the amusements of the Champs d'Elysees, a shady seat in the gardens of the Tuilleries, the Luxembourg, or the Palais Royal; or the promenade on Rue Rivoli, or the Boulevards. Paris has been built to suit the peculiar states of its inhabitants in this respect, and its gardens, public squares, and parks are as far in advance as those of London are in advance of New York. The park de Bologne, with its fountains, immense artificial lakes, grottoes, and cascades, extends over an area of almost as many miles as Hide Park covers acres; and the suburban resorts of Paris, as the Palace gardens of Versailles, St. Cloud, and Fontainbleau, astonish the visitor by their immense extent, as well as by the total disregard of cost with which they are beautified and ornamented.

A Good Advice.

If Wisdom's ways you wisely seek
Five things observe with care:
To whom you speak, of whom you speak
And how, and when, and where.

Whene'er you speak of those who are away,
Suppose them listening to all you say;
And if you cannot well with truth commend.
By silence prove yourself to be their friend,
Nor for the sake of starting something new,
Say what you would not s ould be said of you.

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