

RECIPE FOR MAKING BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Do, dear Jane, mix up the cakes :
 Just one quart of meal it takes ,
 Pour the water in the pot,
 Be careful that its not too hot ;
 Sift the meal well through your hand ;
 Thicken well—don't let it stand ;
 Stir it quick—clash—clatter—
 Oh ! what light delicious batter.
 Now listen to the next command .
 On the dresser let it stand
 Just three quarters of an hour,
 To feel the gentle rising power
 Of powders melted into yeast,
 To lighten well this precious feat.
 See, now it rises to the brim—
 Quick—take the ladle, dip it in ;
 So let it rest until the fire
 The griddle heats as you desire.
 Be careful that the coals are glowing,
 No smoke around its white curls throwing.
 Apply the suet softly, lightly--
 'The griddle's face shines more brightly.
 Now pour the batter on—delicious !
 (Don't, dear Jane, think me officious,)
 But lift the tender edges slightly—
 Now turn it over quickly, sprightly.
 'Tis done—now on the white plate lay it.
 Smoking hot, with butter spread,
 'Tis quite enough to turn our head.
 Now I have eaten—thank the farmer
 That grows this lucious mealy charmer—
 Yes, thanks to all—the cook that makes
 These light, delicious buckwheat cakes

--Genesee Farmer.



INTERESTING PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—It is remarkable, as among the millions of other proofs of the wisdom and provident care of the Supreme Being, that in the milk of a female, who has a fractured limb, the lime is reduced in quantity until the fractured bone is again united. The eggs, also, of a fowl, which has a broken limb, are without shells until the broken parts are again united.

ANCIENT FARMING.—It is stated in an article on this subject, in the July number of the London Quarterly Review, that the average product of wheat in the home provinces of Rome, in the time of Varro, was 32 bushels to the acre, far more than the present average in Britain, and probably three times as much as that of the United States.

AGRICULTURE IN SWITZERLAND.—Dr. J. V. C. Smith, the editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, has been travelling in that mountainous region of the world, and in one of his letters, notices some of the agricultural products of

localities where the best efforts of the husbandman produce but a poor return in grain or potatoes. Hence the production of crops unknown to American farmers. One of these is poppies, which are grown by thousands of acres ; not for opium, but the seed, from which a beautiful transparent oil is produced, which is much used in house painting, and is considered far superior to linseed oil, because it is almost colorless, and when used with white-lead, does not turn yellow like the oil of flaxseed, when exposed to the light. Poppies can be grown upon soil too sandy and light to produce flax. Why should not this new crop be sown in this country ? Who will try it ?—*American Agriculturist*.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENT IN GROWING FLAX IN ENGLAND.—A company comprising many of the leading nobility and land owners, is seeking from government a Royal Charter to give encouragement to agriculturists and farmers to bring into immediate cultivation, at least one hundred thousand acres of land, for the production of flax straw ; which substance the promoters of the charter have, (by new and peculiar processes never hitherto adopted,) the power to convert into a fit state to hold competition with the best flax imported from foreign nations, without the aid of steeping, kiln-drying, nor mill scutching. The machinery by which the fibre is separated from the stalk, without steeping, is of a very simple and inexpensive kind, requiring no previous knowledge to work it. The unsteeped flax is uniform in strength, and free from stains, so that all after processes of manufacturing and bleaching may be conducted with a facility and exactness not hitherto attainable.—*Agri'l Gaz*.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—We have it in our power, at last, to record the discovery of an extensive deposit of phosphate of lime, at Crown Point, on the north shore of Lake Champlain. It is said that 92 per cent. only of the rock is phosphate, but even this amount will render it a valuable acquisition for the farmer's fields. In some of our previous volumes, we noticed the absence of any information on this subject in the extended report of the state geologists, and then predicted we should ere long find some deposits of this valuable manure which they failed to detect. We shall hope for the speedy discovery of still richer, and to us and the farmers of the Atlantic seaboard, more accessible accumulations of this long-stored treasures.—*Amer. Agricult'st*.

PLOUGHING IN EGYPT.—An American traveller writes from Egypt: "To-day I saw a buffalo and camel yoked together, ploughing near the river. I have seen two cows drawing by the horns in Belgium. an ass and a cow in Switzerland, but this team beats all others for ludicrous effect. A pole full twelve feet long is laid across their necks, they being all of nine feet apart ; in the middle a rope is made fast, attached to the apology for a plough. Our friends at the agricultural warehouse in Quincy Market would be astonished, were they present, to see how a furrow can be turned up with such a strangely crooked stick, and about as well as it could be done with one of their beautiful, costly patent ploughs."