

horse loads per acre. The ploughman now begins to cover this dung by splitting the ridges in two, laying one-half to the left and the other to the right and reversing the bouts, so that the ridges are now directly over the dung, which is completely buried. A roller is now drawn over the ridges to flatten them at top, in order that they may better receive the seed, which should be drilled in as quickly as possible to take advantage of the moisture of the fresh turned soil. It would be desirable to soak the seed in a strong decoction of tobacco for 12 hours, and dry it previous to sowing with the drill barrow. In light soils another slight rolling is necessary to press in the seed, but ordinarily the roller of the drill-barrow will suffice. It will be obvious that by this method the seed has not only a greater depth of mellow soil to strike in, but the fermentation of the dung, immediately under it, acts as a hot-bed, and soon brings it up; by which means it is generally so rapidly in the rough leaf that it is not likely to suffer from the fly, more especially if the precaution of soaking the seed, with a view to secure that object, has been attended to. As soon as the Turnip has four leaves out of the ground, the rows may be thinned by the hoe and the plants left from 8 to 10 inches apart. The next process is stirring the ground between the rows with a light one horse plough. The plough takes a small shallow furrow to the left of the row within 3 or 4 inches of the young plants, and lays it in the middle of the interval between the ridges. When this has been done on both sides all over the field, there will be small ridges formed between the principal ridges on which the Turnips grow. All weeds are thus buried except between the plants in the rows, where they are taken out by the hoe.—Some time afterwards a narrow cultivator with crooked tines is drawn through the furrow to level the small ridges left from ploughing out and to clear the ground of all remaining weeds.—Before the autumn rains set in, or the Turnips have too wide spreading tops, a plough with a double mould board is drawn along the middle of the intervals, and lays half of the soil on each side against the ridge on which the Turnips grow, to supply fresh mellow earth for the extending fibres to strike into. When the Turnips are off, one bout of the plough levels each of the ridges, heavy harrows level the whole, and it can be ploughed in the ordinary way for a spring crop.

To cure Hydrophobia.—Make a strong wash by dissolving two table-spoonsful of the chloruret of lime in half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathe the part bitten. The poison will in this way be decomposed. It has proved successful when applied within six hours after the animal has been bitten. I wish these facts generally known, as they may be of service to our fellow-citizens at large.

Kindness.—How much happiness might we enjoy if we would obey the injunction contained in the golden rule, “to do by others as we would that others should do by us.” Did all practice the precept herein given, there would be no bickering, no injustice, all would be peaceful, virtuous, and upright; no one would defraud his neighbor, every accent would come from the lips pleasantly; not a blow would fall from any uplifted hand upon an erring brother. But how do we proceed? As a friend has too truly said, our motto is, “do by others as others do by us.” Not thus should it be; do not return evil for evil, but overcome evil with good. Ah! happy is he who by gentleness and kindness can overcome the ill will of an opposer; and how much more powerful an argument will forbearance be towards proving us to be on the side of justice, than would an angry spirit, exhibited by a flashing eye, a lowering brow, and bitter words. Our feelings must be right, then we shall act right. If we do a kind deed, when our hearts loathe its performance, the action will not be appreciated as a kindness; no, it cannot be, but when every movement, every word proclaim the happiness, which we feel in being enabled to do the act. Then indeed shall we bestow a blessing, which shall prove to us, that “it is more blessed to give than to receive.”

Did thy heart never leap for very joy, when thou hast seen the happiness a trifling gift has conferred on a fellow mortal? Did thou never witness the cheering influence of one warm, affectionate word on an oppressed heart? Ah! like sunlight to a benighted traveller, does a genial kindly smile fall upon a weary, careworn brother. Shall a gift, so easily bestowed be withheld? Let us rather one and all give our mite towards augmenting the happiness of those who with us are sojourners in this earth, which has been termed a “vale of tears,” from sorrows and trials, that men are so often called to encounter. C. G.

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To Cure a Cough or Cold.—The editor of the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener says that the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a cough or cold is a decoction of the leaves of the pine tree, sweetened with loaf-sugar, to be freely drank warm when going to bed at night, and cold during the day.

But few men die from old age, but are killed by indolence or too much labor—by starvation or too much food—or by the skill of the physician.