

many cases its advantages will be considerable, as, from its portable nature, it may be used in many situations and circumstances in which other forms of food could not be conveniently procured—for example in travelling—feeding in distant fields—in cavalry service, &c. In all circumstances where there is little time to spare, this food, from its requiring but little mastication, and at the same time being easy of digestion, may be very advantageously used. At the late discussion at the Highland Society's meeting, reference was made to the desirableness of feeding horses more frequently than is usually done, and the horse cake or biscuit is well adapted for this purpose. The sample sent was agreeable to the taste, and was readily eaten by various horses to which it was offered.—*W. Dick, Edinburgh Veterinary College.—North British Agriculturist, and Journal of Horticulture.*

DIAMOND DUST.

The wretched are great readers of counterfeits.

It is good and elevating to believe that there are men who preserve in manhood the boyish bloom of their open-hearted teens, but as it is a rare fortune to meet them, let us honor, cherish, and love them in proportion to this scarcity.

In the natural history of insects, the Grub turns into a butterfly, but it often occurs in the natural history of man, that the butterfly turns into a grub.

We may safely fix our esteem on those whom we hear some people depreciate.

Often from our weakness our strongest principles of conduct are born; and from the acorn which a breeze has wafted, springs the oak which defies the storm.

Benevolence is addicted to few vices, selfishness to fewer virtues, humility is the low, but broad and deep foundation of every virtue; every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated; when we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers; and in society, our tongues.

When domestic virtues display themselves in the midst of privations, and anxieties, and sufferings; when they shine most conspicuously, they are like the snow-drops and crocuses which unexpectedly peep out of the frost-bound soil to diversify the depth and dreariness of Winter, and give us a cheerful foretaste of the coming Spring.

Every time a man breaks a divine law, he adds a thorn to the rod which he puts into the pickle for his own back.

It is the prerogative of genius to elevate obscure men to the higher classes of society.

Wise sayings often fall to the ground, but a kind word is never thrown away.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

PARSNIPS.—The varieties of these that have been described or cultivated are the following:

Common Parsnip, alias *Swelling Parsnip*, *Large Swelling Parsnip*. Roots from 3 to 4 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapering regularly to the depth of from 20 to 30 inches. Crown generally below the surface-level of the ground.

1. *Guernsey Parsnip*, alias *Jersey Parsnip*, *Panaïs long*, *Panaïs Coquine*. An improvement upon the preceding, the whole plant being larger and finer; roots sometimes 3 feet long, and Dr. McCulloch states that in Guernsey its roots grow to the length of 4 feet. In quality it is much the same as the common Parsnip.

2. *Hollow-crowned Parsnip*, alias *Hollow-headed Parsnip*, *Panaïs Lisbonais*. Leaves, shorter than those of the common Parsnip; roots about 18 inches in length, from 4 to 5 inches diameter at the widest part, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; crown hollow round the insertion of the footstalks, and grows generally below the surface of the ground. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, the drills 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to 12 inches from each other; or to 15 inches if very large roots are desired. By good cultivation they have been grown to between 4 lbs. and 5 lbs. weight each. This is the best variety for general cultivation in gardens. The *Forque*, formerly cultivated in Guernsey of the above.

3. *Turnip-rooted Parsnip*, alias *Round Parsnip*, *Panaïs rond*, *Panaïs Royal*. Leaves, few, root chiefly above ground, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, in shape resembling a round Turnip, with a strong tap root. It is the earliest variety, and will succeed in ground too shallow for the long-rooted kinds.

In the year 1847, I sent some of the potato seed I had prepared the previous year, enveloped in the viscous pulp, and dusted with charcoal powder, to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, a result from which was the following report from Mr. W. Miles, M. P.:—(see *Journal*, vol. 8, pt. 2.)

“My Dear Pusey,—You may recollect that, early in March this year, some potato seed was distributed amongst the members of the Council; to my lot fell about half a table spoon of seed and charcoal mixed, which I immediately sent down to my gardener, with instructions to him to do the best he could to procure the greatest number of plants, and the largest quantity of potatoes from each plant, so as to ensure a stock of tubers from seedling plants, the parents of which had appeared to have been in nowise infected by the prevailing disease.—The following is the report sent in to me from my gardener:—

“On the 15th of March the seed was sown in a shallow box about four inches deep, and placed in an early vinery; as the plants came up they