

lution of the nitrate of silver, of the strength of one drachm to an ounce of water, all over the face for ten days or a fortnight, commencing a few days after the eruption makes its appearance; and if there be intense inflammatory action about the head, it may be applied over the scalp, and also to the mouth and fauces.

FARM WORK TO BE DONE IN JUNE.

The farmer should now improve every moment of his time, by indefatigable industry; if the planting of potatoes or corn has been neglected, it should be attended to without delay, or the crop will not repay the labor. Ground occupied by potatoes, and not sated while in fallow, ought to receive an application of fine salt between the rows, at the rate of three bushels per acre, to kill grubs, slugs, worms, and other insects; it will also destroy a large percentage of weeds. After it has lain a few days, so that the dews and rains have dissolved it, the soil should be cultivated. Many object to the use of salt, supposing it to be injurious to the roots of plants; they are right, when it is placed in contact with the roots in its pure state, but when applied to soils in which lime exists, even in minute quantities, a chemical change takes place, rendering the constituents of the salt available to the current crop.

Salt is composed of chlorine and soda, and when it comes in contact with lime the chlorine of the salt combines with the lime, forming chlorido of lime, the soda being set free in the form of carbonate of soda; both these substances are useful to the plant, but more particularly to root crops, as they require large amounts of soda, etc.

Some farmers raise fair root crops by the addition of salt as a special manure; the soil must be naturally supplied with the remaining inorganic constituents or they would receive no return for their investments. The use of any special manure is to supply the deficiency of the soil or the requirement of the crop, not to take the place of all other applications.

Prof. J. J. Mapes recommends, as well as practices, the application of six bushels of salt per acre sown broadcast, when ground is not occupied; or a week previous to planting.—Many farmers have followed this advice, and have been greatly benefitted thereby; they not only rid the land of grubs, worms, etc., but also find it a partial preventive against drouth; salt having a natural affinity for moisture.

Sugar beets and mangel-wurzel should be planted very early in the month; they are usually found to do better planted rather later than other root crops. Rutabaga turnips should not be planted until quite late in the month; if planted early, they are apt to grow thin-necked, with small-sized bulbs. Bone dust is a good addition to lands that have been salted and otherwise manured, and it is sufficient to give a large crop without any other addition. Turnips are the only crop that will be materially benefitted by an application of raw bone dust; they seem to possess greater power in abstracting the phosphoric acid locked up in bones, than any other plant. It will be found more profitable to use the preparation of bone-dust, sulphuric acid, guano, and sulphate of ammonia, known as the *improved superphosphate of lime*. In this compound you have all the requirements of the turnip crop in such a condition that none of its constituents can escape without administering to the nourishment of the plant.

White globe turnips may be sown now with profit—they gave larger returns than the rutabaga, and answer as good a purpose for early soiling of stocks.

A second sowing of corn in drills two and a half feet asunder should now be made, to keep up a constant supply of green food for stock during the season of short pasture. Farmers near cities, or those who have but small lots for pasture, usually devote a portion of their ground to raising lucern, clover, rye, or corn, as green crops for soiling or feeding to cattle in stables

or small enclosures. They claim, and with truth, that they get larger supplies of milk while the animals are kept in better condition, than when allowed to expend their energies in ranging over a poor pasture lot in search of food to satisfy the cravings of their appetites.

Stock confined should be well provided with cool and well-ventilated stables; the floors of which should be well cleaned night and morning, and dusted with plaster of Paris, charcoal dust, decomposed muck, or sprinkled with dilute sulphuric acid, any or all of which will absorb and retain all the odors and gasses given off by the excrement and the exhalations from the bodies of the animals.

The manure removed from stables should be thrown on the compost heap beneath a shed, or other shelter, instead of being thrown into an open barnyard to have all their soluble portions washed out by the rains, and the volatile escape in the air to the absolute loss of the farmer, at least so far as regards the present benefit to be derived from it. In the neighbourhood of the shed place a quantity of decomposed muck, soda, peat, charcoal, or other carbonaceous matter, prepared so as to absorb and retain ammoniacal gases. Large quantities of these materials should be mingled with the manure as it is thrown on the heap from day to day. In order to have the fermentation proceed regularly, keep the heap well moistened by the addition of water until it begins to drain. The drainage should be collected in a cistern and returned twice or three times a week to the top of the heap by means of a pump. By this operation all the soluble portions of one part of the heap will be carried to every other part, making it of equal value throughout.

The passage of water allows the admission of air, which hastens decomposition. To this cistern you may add potash, soda, sulphuric acid, dissolved bones, or any other material capable of being dissolved in water, that you may wish to place in your soil. All weeds may be added, it well suited, so as to prevent their seeds from germinating. Slight quantities of salt will hasten decomposition, while large amounts preserve substances from decay.

It is an excellent plan to mix all the manures of the farm together in one compost, you then have a manure equal to the requirements of most crops and soils. Many farmers object to having manure short before application; they assert that much of its value is lost by allowing it to get thoroughly decomposed. This is very true when done by exposure in open yards, but not so when prepared as above.

ACTION.

Action is a principle indelibly stamped upon every constituent part of the universe, as an indispensable necessity. The countless multitude of worlds that roll through the heavens, with all that live upon their vast surfaces; the ocean's waves, cleaving, clashing, sporting with the clouds their mist has formed; these clouds, flying on the wings of the wind, to be sprinkled by electric flash over earth's green carpet, livening up all nature; then murmuring off along the valley, or trickling down the mountain crag to be distilled in the rocky bosom of the earth, and gush forth in bubbling fountains, to return murmuring, spouting, splashing, dancing, sporting, back into its "parent ocean;" the growing plants, the falling leaf, the happy choir of feathered warblers, the sporting myriads of the deep, the buzzing, creeping, roaming multitudes of earth, and the countless achievements and contrivances of Man—his floating castles and fairly-like balloons, his iron horse and domesticated lightning, and his "Archimedean lever" called the printing-press by which humanity is hoisted upward—all bespeak the presence of this eternal, all-pervad-

ing principle, by which all things exist and travel onward.

No end can be brought about, no cause advanced, no desire gratified, no purpose gained, no enterprise pushed forward, no work accomplished, without *action*! If we expect ever to accomplish any purpose, to do *anything*, or be *anybody*, we must be unceasingly active; for unless we cultivate an unflagging activity, the only response, when duty prompts us to engage in any noble work, will be a lazy "*I can't*."

There is *now* a noble and glorious work to be accomplished, embracing a field large enough to be accomplished, embracing a field large enough for all to labor in—a cause momentous as it is glorious: *The full physical, intellectual, and moral development of man, and all the action of all minds must be aroused and brought into faithful, earnest, energetic, and wholesouled exercise in the "one common cause,"* in order to its consummation. We are *ourselves* the agents appointed by the great Supreme Intelligence to bring *ourselves* unto perfection; and can we expect to fulfil our divine mission by sitting with our arms folded and our countenances upturned to heaven, wishing that it might open its blissful portals and send its swift-winged messengers to bear us thither, without troubling us to lift a finger to our own assistance? No! we never can accomplish this heaven-appointed work without unwearied action. We must be "up and doing" *now*, at all times, and in all places, must "pull off our coat" of slothfulness and "go to work" with our might, and all our might, must put forth all our action, and that unceasingly, if we would see the great cause of Human Progress swiftly rolling on.

How many young men and women of our land, who are reposing in the gloomy shades of unthoughtful inactivity, and plodding on "unknowing and unknown" through the dull, monotonous round of dressing, eating, flirting, humming, sleeping—"wake up!" and "be somebody." Call all your energies into action, and direct them to this glorious work of mankind's elevation, commencing "*at home first*," that you may confer upon yourselves and future generations that rich reward which the Supreme Eternal Fountain of all things has fixed as the inevitable result of faithful, well-directed action.

Let our watchword be *action*! *ACTION*! unflagging, earnest, persevering *action*! that we may be able nobly to

"Bear the banner with this strange device,
EXCELSIOR—and still EXCELSIOR!"

A PHRENOLOGICAL FACT.—In passing through an Alms-House Hospital, some months ago, in company with the attending physician, I remarked of one of the patients, "That man is a superior mechanic." "How do you know?" said he. "His phrenological developments indicate it," said I. "You are right," said he, "he is an excellent mechanic," and in proof showed me a superior hat of the man's making, which he had upon his head. "But," he added, "I thought we physicians made it a point to disbelieve Phrenology?" "Many undoubtedly do," I answered, "but I make it a point to examine for myself, and reject nothing on another man's ipse dixit." I have since succeeded in turning his attention to the science, and hope ultimately to learn of his entire conversation.

A. B. F.