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can be sen practice ly grass to rake, cock hay-house lins much Valuable Discovery.—One of the most simple and valuable discoveries in agriculture, is to mix layers of green or newly cut clover with layers of straw. By this means, the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, both cattle and horses eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and tye grasses.

Watering Lands.—In the hilly country of Vermont, U. S. says Mr. Andrews, I owned a farm, over which I carried the water of a mill-stream in artificial channels more than a mile. Lands that did not yield half a ton of hay to an acre, were thus made at once to yield two tons; by which means I added to my crop six or eight tons. A little experience taught me that I could carry water where I had not the least suspicion it could be carried. Every stream that runs with any rapidity, may be used for this purpose.

Best Time for Sowing Rye.—A writer in the American Farmer, says, "The great secret in regard to insuring a good crop of rye, is, early sowing. From three pecks to a bushel per acre is amply sufficient for seed. Early sown rye is much heavier than that which is sown later; and further, it affords excellent pastures both in fall and spring, nor does pasturing injure the crop; in many cases it is a real benefit, particularly when eaten down by sheep.

To guard Melons, Cucumbers, &c. from Ravages.—The Ravages of the yellow striped bugs on cucumbers and melons, may be effectually prevented, by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times, the plants will be entirely free from annoyance. There is in charcoal some property so obnoxious to these troublesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is applied.

Sea Sand.—When sea sand is used as a top dressing upon grass ground, either alone or with mould, it never fails to bring forth for a succession of seasons, a very sweet and valuable herbage.

The Seasons.—The subject of the seasons, and the variety of phenomena they exhibit, have frequently been themes both of philosophers and poets, who have expatiated on the beauty of the contrivance and the benignant effects they produce: and therefore they conclude that other planets enjoy the same vicissitudes and seasons similar or analogous to ours. But although, in the present constitution of our globe, there are many benign agencies which accompany the revolutions of the seasons, and are essential to our happiness in the circumstances in which we now exist, yet it is by no means probable that the seasons, as they now operate, formed a part of the original arrangements of our territorial system. Man was at first created in a state of innocence, and adorned with the image of his Maker; and the frame of nature, we may confidently suppose, was so arranged as to contribute in every respect both to his sensi-But neither the horrors of wintive and intellectual enjoyment. ter, and its dream aspect in northern climes, nor the scorching heats and appalling thunder storms which are experienced in tropi cal climates, are congenial to the rank and circumstances of beings