Farm and Garden.

Facts about Wood.

There are many curious and important facts connected with this theme, and it is one that furnishes ample material for a noble essay. Beginning with the tree in its first stages of growth—following it through its whole course of life, until it is cut down and used as fuel or timber—all this, we say, presents a study at once curious, attractive, and useful. But this is not our purpose. Let us look at a few facts about wood.

The hemlock is a soft wood, and when a shrub, forms one of the most delicate and graceful trees for a lawn in the whole list of evergreens; and we wonder why it is so seldom spoken of or recommended. Its grains are very coarse, the solid part being the same thickness as the porous, which is a noticeable fact in all—one being of the same thickness as the other. When hemlock is cut for firewood, it is utterly impossible to split it up, unless the axe is struck into a knot, when, however large or tough the stick, it will fly open like an acorn. Hemlock knots will break and turn the edges of axes, when no other wood will—not even the hard rock maple or beech will do it.

In trees which grow in tropical climates, the grains cannot be discerned unless by a microscope, the growth being gradual and continual—not growing a season and resting a season, as trees do in high latitudes.

Cedar is the most durable of known wood, and black ash the next so. Posts of the red cedar have been found to be in a good state of preservation after having been in the ground for fifty years. Fir will make good rails, lasting a number of years. Poplar, if cut in December, and the bark taken off in June after, will last fifteen or twenty years. It is a light wood when seasoned, and easy to be made into fence.

Much depends upon the season at which wood is cut, in order to its preservation; and at what time timber should be cut, is a question involving too many principles to be mentioned in this place. Old people are apt to say much about the time of the moon, signs, &c., but whether or not the moon does have any influence over such matters, has always been of much doubt, the opinions of scores of men older than ourselves to the contrary notwithstanding.

White, or rather grey birch, is a wood of but little substance. It is a good wood for the fire, but for fence it will all rot down in one year. Many times we have cut them to be burned on the ground, and in less than a year, or before we were ready to set fire to them, they were nearly rotten. One day in spring, in the year 1848, we cut a small white birch, trimmed it out, and placed it upon a fence close by our farm road leading from one field to the other. Year after year we passed by, and it kept its post. In winter and in summer, exposed to the rains, snows and suns, yet it remained as sound as when first cut. Eight years after, and in passing it one day, we struck into it with an axe: it was as sound and hard as a horn. This is the only instance where we knew a sapling white birch to last more than one year. There was *something* in it *somehow*. Was it in the moon or time of cutting?

An old gentleman—a man of close and long experience—once told the writer, that if bushes were cut on the dark of the moon in August, with the sign in the heart, they would never sprout. He said that those two only come together once in a great many years, and when they did, whatever bushes were cut at that time would die out. We looked in the almanac, and found that it came so on that month, the year he mentioned it to us. It was in the midst of our harvesting, but we left it, and engaging as many men as could be found out of employment, we went into it. We cut the bushes, and what was the result? In a month every stump had sent forth new sprouts around its roots, which came to be two or three inches long before winter!

Firewood is worth double, and will furnish that amount of heat greater, if seasoned under cover, than if seasoned out of doors.

In Australia, the trees shed their bark in the fall, and not their leaves. As to varieties, they are entirely different from any found in our own country.—*Lane.*

To Cure Kicking Cows.

The method described in the New England Farmer, has not enough promptness, efficiency and system. I have cured cows, which could only be milked by courageous persons, after the legs were securely tied—cows that would compare favorably with Rarey's celebrated Cruiser,—by carrying out simply the following rules:

1. Never show the slightest degree of heat or passion, or departure from perfect self-control.

"Never strike the animal but once at a time—no matter what the provocation may be—a single, sharp cut with a switch (kept under the left arm,) excites fear and alarm—two or more strokes produce a reaction and cause rage but not fear.

3. Adhere faithfully to the principles of cause and effect, and the animal will quickly understand these principles, if the single, alarming stroke always instantly follows *every* attempt to kick.

4. Treat the animal in a firm, soothing, gentle manner at all times,—only let the blow always come quickly after every kick; whether it be merely an abortive attempt, or the whole pail of milk is upset—the intention of the animal was the same.

Miscellaneous.

A French Penance.

Winter brings back not only dinners, but balls. The first of the Parisian season took place in a saloon *Chaussee d'Antin*; and remarking the ardor with which young girls rushed thither, a chronicler relates the means which a Cure employed to prove to his young penitents the true foundation of their love of dancing. Those who confessed to have hopped and waltzed whole nights through: "Then you love to dance extremely!" said he to them. Ah, yes; Monsieur le Cure." "Well then, I will give you a very sweet penance; you shall dance before your mirror for three hours all alone!" They went away very well contented with the leniency of their pastor; but when they returned to the confessional, he said to them: "Well, did you rigorously observe your penance?" "No, Monsieur le Cure," they severally replied; "it was not possible—dance for three hours entirely by *oneself*! Could we do it?" "Ah," replied the pastor, "it is not then only the dance that you love!

Out-of-door Exercise.

There is probably not another people to be found that take so little exercise out of doors, as those living in the cities and large towns of the Northern States. This in-door confinement is the direct occasion of two great evils:—impaired health and a destruction of vivacity. To be beautiful and cheerful, much time must be passed in the sunlight, where oxygen may be inhaled without stint. Stay in the house, shop, store, office, study, sanctum, or other confinement, where carbonic acid gas, and other impurities, are breathed again, and it would be very extraordinary if such persons always maintained cheerful spirits, and enjoyed good health.

Among the Germans in Fatherland, (and it may be true of them here, their constant cheerfulness and gayety would be a marvel to our sad, grumbling people, out of temper because out of health and spirits. Early in the morning, from four o'clock until ten in the evening, the thoroughfares in and about the cities in Germany are thronged with lads and lasses, wending their way to the public gardens and other places of resort, where social pleasures are freely enjoyed and the heart made glad, and the health and vigor of the body improved and preserved.

When the men and women have finished their work or business, they, too, go forth for amusement. And what is worthy of note, the ladies are not afraid of being browned by the sun's rays and the health-giving breezes. They will spend hours in the sun-light daily, and marvel that any should object to such an airing.

Can any one wonder at the superior robustness and cheerfulness of the women of Germany, Italy and other European countries, over the women of the northern cities of our country, after contemplating the difference in their habits?

Mothers should encourage their daughters especially to take much exercise in the open air, and not compel them to take the measured, boarding-school step. Allow them to run, skip, and hop as if they were really alive and full of joy and life.

Any girl from the age of ten to twenty years, who is in possession of ordinary health, should accustom herself to walking, so as not to be dependent on the cars or the omnibuses, in case she wishes to visit Mount Auburn, or any other desirable place of resort within six miles of the city. Yet, as daughters are now brought up, it would be difficult to find a girl in the city, of the period of life indicated, that could walk to Mount Auburn and back without endangering health and perhaps life.

If not accustomed to walking, begin by exercising moderately, increasing a little every day, until you are able to walk three, six, or twelve miles a day.

The pleasure of life will be greatly enhanced by exercising as now indicated, or in some other not less efficient way. It is no unusual thing for girls to begin to lose the freshness and beauty of girlhood, that delightful period of life, before they get out of their teens. Take our advice, provided it meets the approval of your mothers, and you will preserve and magnify the priceless graces of girlhood as of womanhood, health, beauty, and cheerfulness, and secure that which everybody desires, a long, healthful, happy and useful life.—*Boston Transcript.*

Woman's Rights.

Rosa Bonheur, the greatest female painter that ever handled a brush, was asked:

"Have you given the Woman's Rights question any attention?"

"Women's rights!—women's nonsense!" she answered. "Women should seek to establish their rights by good and great works, and not by Conventions. If I had got up a Convention to debate the question of my ability to paint *Marche aux Chevaux*, (The Horse Fair,) for which England would pay me forty thousand francs, the decision would have been against me. I felt the power within me to paint. I cultivated it, and have produced works that won the favorable verdict of the great judges. I have no patience with women who ask permission to think!"

An Anecdote of Mr. Brunel.

The London *Guardian*, in an article on the late Mr. Brunel, gives the following among the anecdotes which are current of his boldness and presence of mind:—"On one occasion he was crossing in a basket which, some years ago, hung from a rope stretched from rock to rock, answering the purpose of a suspension bridge across the Avon, at Clifton. Some hitch occurred in the tackling, and the basket remained fixed in the middle, swinging frightfully over the river, some three hundred and fifty feet below. Brunel coolly climbed the rope, disengaged the knots, and was drawn back in safety. Audacity was one leading feature of Brunel's engineering character. An anecdote is related which illustrates this strikingly. Brunel held views in contradiction to those of his brethren, as to the employment of a certain kind of Roman cement in railway bridge building. Other engineers objected to its use, as it hardened too fast to allow the work to settle properly. Not so Brunel. Trusting to his own view, he used this mortar in one of his first large bridges, constructed by them for the Great Western line. It fell soon after its erection. Brunel entered the room where the directors were assembled in discomfited conclave, to discuss the accident. "I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the fall of —— bridge," was Brunel's entry on the subject. "Congratulate us! on an accident involving disaster and the loss of £——?" was the angry and amazed rejoinder. "Certainly!" said Brunel, coolly; "I was just about to put up two hundred bridges on the same principle!"

Discovery of a Crypt.

A curious discovery of a crypt has lately been made at Christ Church, Hants, England. The church was originally erected in the time of the Saxons, but was rebuilt during the reign of William II, about A. D. 1100. A crypt has long been known to exist under the south transept, but a similar building under the north wing has only recently been laid open during the progress of some restoration now going on. It is apsidal measure 30 feet by 12 feet, and is 9 feet 7 inches high. The walls are 7 feet thick, and pierced on the south and west by loops. In the crypt were found about 1500 human bones, laid with great regularity and care. There is no record in regard to its construction, or the use for which it was designed. "*Ossuaries*" are found in Switzerland of contemporaneous construction, which were the receptacles of skulls and bones, which, after a certain period, were disinterred to make room for other burials.

Chewing Gum.—Trifling as the subject may appear, yet it is of importance. If it is of importance to have sound teeth in middle life and old age, proper precaution must be used in childhood. The habit of chewing gum is like applying small air pumps to the basis of the teeth. When the gum is separated from the tooth, it forms a vacum between itself and the tooth, and the consequence is a violent strain on the dental nerves. The bad results may not shew themselves immediately, but the boy or girl who indulges in the habit may calculate upon having rotten teeth when in the prime of life. Nor is this all. The habit, like tobacco chewing, induces an unnatural flow of the humors toward the mouth, where it must be ejected as saliva. This is bad enough when it can be ejected; but when, from sickness or other causes, the habit must be discontinued, the result may be, and no doubt has been, fatal. Let young persons and their parents take heed.—

Fresh Air.—Give your children plenty of fresh air. Let them snuff it until it sends the rosy current of life dancing joyfully to their temples. Air is so cheap, and so good, and so necessary with all, that every child should have free access to it. Horace Mann beautifully says: "To put children on a short allowance of fresh air, is as foolish as it would have been for Noah, during the deluge, to have put his family on a short allowance of water. Since God has poured out an atmosphere of fifty miles deep, it is enough to make a miser weep to see our children stinted in breath."

A CURE FOR THE AFFLICTED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

POSSESSED OF THIS REMEDY EVERY is his own Family Physicina. If his wife or children are troubled with eruptions of the skin, sores, tumors, white swellings, sore throats asthma, or any other external ailment, a persevering use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. It is invaluable to the population of this Climate.

BAD LEGS AND BAD BREASTS.

In no case has this Ointment been known to fail either in the cure of bad legs, or bad breasts; thousands of persons of all ages have been effectually cured by it when discharged from hospitals as incurable. If the dropsy settles in the legs, the Ointment will cure it if used with the Pills.

SKIN DISEASES, HOWEVER DESPERATE, MAY BE RADICALLY CURED.

Scald-heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrofulous sores or king's evil, and such like afflictions, yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be well rubbed into the affected parts two or three times a day, and the Pills be taken to purify the blood. Its effects are magical in moschieto bites.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS AND SCALDS.

Accidents are lamentably frequent, and often even when trivial in themselves, are made to end fatally from want of due attention and proper remedies. The most powerful curative ever applied to wounds, bruises, burns, or sores of any sort, is Holloway's Ointment. Every tradesman,—every man to whom an accident may happen,—an who is there exempt?—should be provided with it against the physical danger which, though never foreseen, are of hourly occurrence.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

The cures which this Ointment effects, in healing Ulcers of long standing and which have resisted all other applications, as well as in curing Piles, Fistulas, have been so notorious throughout the world, that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to say that the Ointment has never proved inefficacious; the population of this country are very subject to the above complaints

GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

The diseases of the skin, to which children are most subject, such as excreated sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ungeunt, and unfortunately here many of the adult population are subject to skin diseases which are immediately cured by this wonderful Ointment.

DROPSIES.

This miraculous Ointment if well worked in to the complaining parts twice a day, "as salt is forced into meat," and the Pills taken according to the printed directions, the effect will be most wonderful.

This invaluable Ointment will cure any ulcer or sore, however desperate and long standing, even where amputation has been recommended as the only means of saving the limb.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
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Chilblains	Piles	Ulcers
Chapped hands	Rheumatism	Wounds
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	Sore Nipples.	Corns (Soft)

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 3d; 3s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

G. T. HAZZARD, Agent for P. E. Island

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Burnett's Cocoaine. Burnett's Cocoaine.

The Human Hair.

HOW many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alchoistic washes and plastering it with grease which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoa nut Oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off
It promotes its health and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs three shillings for a half pint bottle.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a new growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN B. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the *best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.*

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SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, erysipelas or sores. This foul corruption, which gendures in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this corrupt ulcerous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so compound that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

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