

none. But even when not in flower, the two kinds may be distinguished by the leaves of the Fool's Parsley being of a darker and bluer green, and having a smell of garlic. Hemlock is also often mistaken for Parsley:

Water Parsnip is sometimes mistaken for Skirret, the tubers of which are often eaten in Scotland under the name of Crummock. The Water Parsnip, however may be known by it always growing in water, which the skirret does not. The Water Dropwort is still more dangerous from its strong resemblance to Celery; and this last plant is so poisonous that many persons feel giddy only from smelling it.—*London Newspaper.*

DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

Some of the most wonderful result of human intellect have been witnessed in the last fifty years. It is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation, and what achievements it has effected in that short period.

Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807, now there are 3,000 steamboats traversing the waters of America only.

In 1825 the first railroad was put in operation in Massachusetts.

"In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States alone there are now 8,797 miles of railroad, costing \$286,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America.

"The electric telegraph had its beginning in 1843.

"The electro-magnet was discovered in 1821; and electrotyping is a still later invention.

"Hoe's printing press, capable of printing 10,000 copies an hour, is a very recent discovery.

"Gas light was unknown in 1800; now every city and town of any pretence is lighted with it, and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery, by which light, heat, motive power, may all be produced from water, with scarcely any cost.

"Daguerre communicated to the world his beautiful invention in 1839.

"Gun cotton and chloroform are discoveries but a few years old.

"Astronomy has added a number of new planets to the solar system.

What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries; for the intellect of man is awake, exploring every mine of knowledge, and searching for useful information in every department of art and industry."

GATHERING CLOVER SEED.

A writer in the Valley Farmer gives the following method of collecting clover heads.

"We once made and used for many years, a very simple machine for gathering clover heads with which a man and horse can go over and gather the seed from double the quantity of land in a day than he can cut over with a scythe; and when the heads only are gathered, they require no other labor, except drying, to prepare them to run through the hulling and cleaning machine. Any tolerable workman can make one of these machines in two days. It is upon the following plan: Make an ordinary sled with sides or runners 14 inches wide and 6 feet 6 inches long. These may be placed 5 or 6 feet apart, and secured together with two cross pieces only at the back end, leaving the forward part open to the length of 3½ or 4 feet; then a box is made to nearly fill the width between the runners. The box is 4 feet long and 15 inches deep, with the forward end open. To the cross pieces at the bottom of the box, at the forward end, teeth of hard wood are secured so as to project about 12 inches; they should be ¾ of an inch thick and 1 inch wide on the top and made a quarter of an inch narrower or beveling on the underside. These teeth are placed *three-sixteenths* of an inch apart, so as to form a comb. If the upper side of teeth were capped with hoop-iron, neatly fitted, it would be better.—This box is hung between the sides of the sled upon two gudgeons or pins two inches in diameter, just as a cannon is hung in its carriage. With two handles, four feet long, secured to the box and projecting behind, the box may be moved on the pins so as to lower or raise the teeth to adapt them to clover of any height. A man with a horse can strip the heads from four or five acres of clover in a day with this machine, and collect it in the box. With one of these machines a farmer can gather as much seed in a day as would be required to seed forty or fifty acres. It needs no hulling or cleaning unless it is designed for market. Some prefer to sow the seed in the chaff to that which is cleaned.