

THE NATIVE JAM BERRY.—(Alluding to the wild gooseberry, described by our Amherstburg correspondent as "a strong growing bush, with long pendant branches, free from prickles, and bearing a very small red berry which falls as soon as ripe," the writer of the following letter states that he cultivates it and goes on to say :) Plucked just before ripening it makes a delicious preserve with a rich wild flavour, and is, in my opinion, far superior for that purpose to the garden jam berry. When residing in another part of the country, where it was found plentifully, it was a great favourite, and much used for preserves. It is found frequently in the vicinity of beaver meadows, and is a prolific bearer. The berries are distributed along pendant branches, and, before ripening, have a delicate bloom. I observe two distinct species among those that ripened their fruit this year with us—a red and white variety. Some attention should be paid to the fruit, as no doubt it is susceptible of improvement, and might, by cultivation, be increased in size. Of this be assured, that as a free grower and ready bearer, it is invaluable as a jam berry; while its delicious flavour when preserved places it far above the garden varieties for that purpose. I am glad to find that the attention of your correspondent has been called to hybridizing and hope he will be successful. Doubtless hardy varieties may thus be obtained. While on the subject, it occurred to me that a friend lately mentioned his having discovered growing in a swamp a large well-flavoured variety of the wild gooseberry. He described it as being a smooth berry, and as large as the ordinary garden varieties. I sometime ago sent a request to him to procure me a few plants, and should he do so you shall hear farther on the subject. By the way has your correspondent's attention ever been directed to the wild currant? I have noticed three varieties, dark, brownish, and red berries, prickly, and of an unpleasant flavour. There is also occasionally to be found in marshy ground, a black berry of fair size and well-flavoured. The leaf exactly resembles the garden black currant; but it does not emit the peculiar smell of the garden fruit. Probably they are not worthless; but many of the native plants may be useful for the purpose of securing hardy varieties.—*Montreal Witness.*

REMEDY FOR BURNS.—*Very Simple—Flour Relieves the Suffering.*—Dr. Reese, physician of Bellevue Hospital, New York, has been making experiments concerning the best mode of healing burns and scalds, and checking the acute sufferings. He has found that flour, thrown on with a common dredging box, is one of the best and most efficient remedies yet discovered. The external air is one of the chief causes of the suffering, and flour thus applied, both heals and closes the wounds to the atmosphere. The edges of the wounds which remain open, he dressed with lime water and oil applied by a feather. Dr. Reese says the above application made to wounds by fire, hot water, gunpowder, &c., has been most happy in the practice at the Hospital.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—We have been presented by Mr. Thomas of Bellevue nursery, with three stalks of Rhubarb, weighing three and a half pounds, and each stalk measures *thirteen feet*! What do you think of that brother Jonathan? We recommend epicures to give Mr. Thomas a call. —*Intelligencer.*

ON THE PRODUCE OF BEES.—It is estimated by persons of learning, that the pasture of Scotland could maintain as many bees as would on an average produce 80,000,000 quarts of honey, and 1,000,000 pounds of wax. Were this quantity tripled for England and Ireland, the produce of

the empire would be 240,000,000 quarts of honey and 3,000,000 pounds of wax annually. The income that would thus arise from honey, at the very moderate price of 2s. 6d. per quart would amount to £3,000,000 sterling, and the wax at 1s. 6d. per pound would produce £225,000 sterling. The rearing of bees must therefore appear to be an object worthy of the consideration of all who feel a welfare in their country.

THE FARMER—A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—The man who stands upon his own soil, who finds that by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things equal—more strongly than another, the character of a man as the lord of the inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens, a portion is his—his from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties; and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labours. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every inclosure. The favourite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in his boyhood beside the brook which swiftly winds through the meadows. Through the fields lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell, which called his fathers to the house of God, and near at hand, is the spot where his parents were laid down to rest, and where, when his time is come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them—gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are life-springs of a fresh, healthy, and generous national character.—*Hon. Edward Everett.*

THE CYPRESS TREE OF PALESTINE.—It was formerly a custom among the Syrians to bury their dead without the walls of their cities: and at the hour when the body of the deceased was lowered into its solemn resting place, a cypress tree was planted at the head of the grave by the nearest relation of the deceased, and he conceived it to be his duty ever after to furnish for it a copious supply of pure water and rich soil. The tree was visited weekly by the one who planted it, and often by the whole family, who there performed their religious rites. Thus it is that the cypress trees in that country are so numerous and grow to such an amazing size, some of them being one hundred and twenty feet in height.—As their dark foliage overshadows the tombs of the departed, they furnish a welcome resting place for the wearied traveller, and present a pleasing contrast to the otherwise bright and joyous scenery of the Holy Land.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We were not aware, till informed by the Boston Olive Branch, that the quantity of maple sugar made and used in this country was large. That journal remarks that though "the quantity manufactured this year, is said to be less than the last year, it is nevertheless very large. Few are aware of the immense quantities of this article made in the Northern tier of States. It appears to be more than twice as much as that manufactured from the cane in all

the sugar-growing portions of the United States. More than one-half of the twenty-three millions of the inhabitants in the United States are supplied with nearly all the sugar and molasses they use, from the rock or sugar maple. The price of this kind of sugar bears in our market, always averages considerably above that imported from Hayama, and much above that coming from New Orleans or Brazil. Yet this immense amount of Saccharine matter is all manufactured in three or four weeks, by farmers, at a time when they could do very little else to profit. It is an article of so great profit, that we hope the farmers of New England, New York, Ohio, and other manufacturing States, will see to preserving their sugar orchards."

FOWLS.—Fowls that are confined to a small space should have a supply of grass. They may be let out on a grass plot to feed, or sods of grass may be given them. If let out to feed in the latter part of the afternoon, they will generally return to their house without trouble.

When fowls are confined to a narrow space it requires much pains to supply them with all the various kinds of food which they collect when running at large; and without care to supply their wants, they will not be profitable. When roaming as they please they devour many insects, eat gravel and various kinds of herbage, seeds of various kinds, and many other things which we cannot discriminate, though we look on while they select their food.—*N. E. Farmer.*

LIQUID MANURE applied to vegetation in dull or cloudy weather, has twice the effect as when applied when the atmosphere is clear and dry. Very early in the morning or after the sun has disappeared at night, is a favourable time to irrigate your garden beds.

NOISELESS WHEELS—A New Invention.—In this instance the invention consists in the application of a solid band of vulcanized india rubber over the iron tire of the wheel. The india rubber is held in its place by the tire having a raised rim on both sides, and by its own elasticity. The band of an ordinary carriage wheel is about an inch to an inch and a half in thickness, and unless on close inspection no difference from the common iron shod wheel is perceptible. We have driven some distance in a carriage with the wheels so shod, and were struck not only with their noiselessness, but with the perfect smoothness of the motion—the wheels being in fact springs, and by their elasticity giving a lighter draught than with the iron tire. We have seen one set of wheels which have been driven 4,000 miles; they have here and there a trifling cut, but show no appearance of being worn out, and seem quite capable of another race or four thousand. An iron tire is generally worn out in 3,000 miles, so the india rubber tire has so far proved itself the more lasting. It is certainly a great addition to the luxury of a carriage to have it run without jar or noise; and it would be a universal comfort to have the streets of cities without the present incessant rattle of carriages and omnibusses, &c.—*Scientific American.*

USE OF CANDLE SNUFFS FOR CLEANING GLASS.—Candle snuffs are generally thrown away as useless, they are, however, of great utility for cleaning mirrors and windows, especially the former. For this purpose take a small quantity of burnt snuffs, and rub them with a soft cloth upon the surface of the mirror; in a short time a splendid polish will appear superior to that obtained by other means. We know those who clean the whole of the windows in a large house with snuffs; and we are told, that, not only are the windows cleaned much better, but also much quicker than by the ordinary methods.

RAZOR STROP PASTE is also made of candle snuffs and answers very well, it consists in simply rubbing a small quantity of snuffs upon the strop, this imparts a keener edge to the razor than when no such paste is employed. Mech's Celebrated Magic Strop is certainly an excellent article, but we question whether it be much superior to the ordinary and common place substance how recommended.