

what was sound. The small potatoes that I planted gave as much to the hill as the large ones, but more small ones in the hill. The large potatoes gave me large potatoes again. This is the first of my hook farming. I intend to try again, and will tell you what luck I have.

EXTIRPATION OF WEEDS.

My thoughts, and to some extent my labors, have been brought into action during a few of the past seasons, for the purpose of devising some efficient method to "kill out" those soil impoverishing weeds, which, by careless culture and thriftless management, have nearly overrun some of the farms with which I am acquainted. It is not uncommon to see whole fields bearing such a crop as *mullens*, for instance, as would have been creditable to the owner, had his ground produced as great a burthen of Indian corn? Nor is the mullein alone entitled to such pre-eminence; for other weeds are occupying the ground, and usurping the nourishment from the soil, which ought to be applied to better purposes.

In my efforts, I have had in view more particularly, that most noxious plant called yellow weed, negro weed, snap dragon, and other "hard names." It is, I believe, considered by farmer's in this region, the greatest *dread* of all the weedy tribe. It commonly grows in thick patches, has a small stalk from twelve to eighteen inches in height, and at its top has a rich cluster of gaudy yellow blossoms. Its seeds are thin and light, like those of the pansy—small, and of dark color. It is presumed that a smart gust of wind will carry them a fourth of a mile. Thus it spreads.

I do not, however, fear the enemy when he shows his front in the open field; but when he fortifies himself by stone walls, or ledges of rock, or extends his lines along the road side, I admit him to be a formidable foe.

But how to subdue him is the question. My method to extirpate this and other weeds, is to sow buckwheat as early as I dare—on account of frost—and as soon as it become fully blossomed plough it under, and sow with buckwheat a second time, covering the seed with a "bush," lest the harrow should drag out the green crop. If the land is in "good heart," this crop may be harvested at about the usual time; if not, plough under again, and sow wheat or rye. These three successive ploughings, together with the vigorous growth of the wheat, will do as much toward effecting the object, as any method which I have tried. and if the two crops of buckwheat are well turned in, will put the land in good condition for winter wheat or rye.

MAJOR.—Let us now send for Mrs. Grundy.
[Enter Mrs. Grundy.]

Mrs. GRUNDY.—Here, gentlemen, are my Fashions and Observations. (Reads).—

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

Jupe of checked glacé silk, very long and full. Waistcoat of worked cambric, fastened by small gold buttons. Pelisse à la Polonoise, of violet colored silk; the form is the same as that of a straight coin de feu, with a full skirt sewn on under the bottom edge, and which reaches to the top of the knee; it buttons from the throat about half way to the waist; it is embroidered up the front; a rich silk trimming may be substituted

for the embroidery, or a pattern worked in narrow silk braid; it should be lined with white or pale primrose silk. Wide pagoda sleeves, embroidered; the under sleeves have two deep fills of French cambric, gathered; a broad frill to correspond is worn round the neck. Cap composed of bouillons of tulle crossing the head, with fanchon and strings of broad ribbon, which is edged with a quilling of double tulle illusion, cut on the bias; group of rose buds are prettily arranged at each side.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

A few weeks ago, an order was received by a Parisian milliner for a number of dresses and other articles for her Majesty the Empress of Brazil.—The commission, which is now completed, includes a court train of a very splendid description. This train is composed of light-blue moire antique, richly embroidered with silver, the pattern being miniature branches of the cherry-tree and oak, the fruit and foliage of each intertwining. The cherries and acorns are embroidered in high relief, thereby imparting a great degree of brilliancy to the silver. A corsage of the same material, and ornamented in the same manner as the train, is to be worn with it. The corsage has the point in front very much elongated, and is also slightly pointed at the back. The front is trimmed with an *echelle* of ribbon figured with silver. A berthe of silk, embroidered with silver and edged with a row of vandyked blonde, descends in the shawl form to the point in front of the waist. The sleeves are very short, and ornamented with embroidery in silver of the same pattern as that on the berthe and the train. The jupe, which completes this dress, consists of white moire antique, covered with three flounces of Alençon lace, the latter being of the most beautiful and costly description.

One of the ball dresses included in this order consists of cerulean-blue. It has four jupes figured with silver stars, and each finished at the bottom by a hem surmounted with a narrow wreath of flowers embroidered in silver.

Among the other articles ordered by the Empress are two or three mantelets. One is of white silk, and is trimmed with a deep frill or flounce of silk, edged with narrow lace. Along the top of the flounce are placed, at the distance of about two inches apart, bows of narrow therry velvet ribbon, with flowing ends reaching to the lace at the edge of the flounce. The body of the mantelet is also ornamented with rows of the same velvet ribbon, set on flat.

In the category of materials suited to plain, or negligé costume, may be named some of the new Valenciennes. They have transversal, or horizontal, stripes of the texture of velvet woven in the loom. The style resembles that of the bayadère dresses, but the stripes are much richer, in colour, and are also sometimes sprigged with a cordon or wreath of flowers. Some of the new Alpacas, grey and drab-colour, are ornamented in the bayadère manner, with narrow or dark-blue stripes, sprigged with small flowers of all colours. The same stripes are manufactured on separate pieces of the material employed in trimming the basques and ends of the sleeves.

One or two poplin dresses of dark colours have just been made in the redingote form, and are or-