Farm and Garden.

Shelter Wanted.

Shelter is a want of the first necessity in our climate of cold and storm, and no farmer may neglect, with any show of economy, sundry provisions of this nature. A portion of these wants are every where conceded, others are carelessly forgotten and neglected. We too often see farms upon which no provision has been made for the shelter of a portion of the stock through the winter. Sheep, colts, left to shiver unprotected. Does the farmer know that he can ill afford the loss which results? To keep an animal exposed to the weather in good order requires nearly double the food necessary when comfortably sheltered. And the increased value of the manure will repay the trouble attending the extra care then required. There is a heavy loss in the exposure of manure to the weather. The chief value of the fertilizer lies in that part which water will dissolve. Let it lie and bleach through the winter and spring, and a good share of its worth is gone; shelter it in beds and cellars, and a saving will be made—proving this the truest economy where manure is valued, and good crops desired.—*W. Farmers' Mag.*

Growing the Same Crop too Often.

It has been a practice on many of the light or mixed soils of England, to follow what is called the four course rotation—that is, 1, turnips; 2, barley; 3, red clover; 4, wheat. It will at once be seen that this system required heavy manuring, and is one of the most profitable courses adopted in Great Britain. At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club of London, the subject was brought under discussion, as it had been found by a long experience that the frequent return of the turnip crop had rendered the land unable to produce this crop, even with the most liberal aid of artificial manures. The crop grew, but it was not healthy; the turnips were diseased. Some of the speakers recommended an application of common salt and guano. On the light soils, the salt was found very beneficial; it had a marked effect in stiffening the straw of the grain crops. On clay land it was found to make the soil more adhesive, and was therefore considered to operate injuriously.

How to use Lime.

In an article upon this topic, the "Working Farmer" remarks: "Lime as food for plants is required in very small quantities, and for this purpose should be applied in very minute doses, and frequently. Shell lime is better than stone lime when wanted for manure. When required not to feed plants, but to decompose other materials in the soil, such as inert organic matter, then larger doses may be given, and this should never be mixed with any manure of a nitrogenous kind—such as night-soil, phosphates, guano, or barn-yard manure. Lime may be mixed with salt in the manner we have so often recommended, or with your muck, or any other organic matter not readily decomposable. Never apply lime to the soil within a day or two of the time when manure has been applied. When barn-yard manures have been deeply buried in the soil, a light top dressing of lime may be used after plowing. This will gradually sink, and when it meets with and assists in decomposing the manure, the gases, in rising, will be absorbed by the incumbent soil."

Miscellaneous.

The Forty Planets.

The existence of forty planets revolving around the sun at distances closely allied to each other, and differing from all the other planets in their diminutive size, is one of the most singular phenomena in our solar system. This fact appears still more striking when the orbits of all the known planets are considered in their proper proportions. It is then found that, while the orbits of Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars are quite detached from each other, and the orbits of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are separated by intervals which the imagination can with difficulty grasp, between Mars and Jupiter is a cluster of bodies whose orbits are so interlaced as to suggest the apprehension of frequent and inevitable collision. These forty small planets sustain to each other, as appears by their orbits, a relation different from that of the other members of the solar system. There is also a family likeness running through the entire group, which has suggested the idea of a common origin—the theory being that they originally constituted a single planet, which had been broken into fragments by the operation of some internal force. In support of this view it is urged that, if the earth should be broken into fragments by the operation of some internal force—such, for example, as that which causes the eruption of a volcano—the fragments might be projected in various directions, and with very unequal velocities; but each would describe an ellipse, of which the sun would occupy one of the foci—if the extreme but possible case be excepted of a fragment projected with such a velocity as to carry it beyond the limit of the sun's attraction, and these ellipses would all have a common point of intersection.

The Swing as a Cure for Consumption.

Dr. Lawson Long, of Holyoke, in a letter to the Springfield *Republican*, recommends the gymnastic swing as a preventive and cure of pulmonary disease. He says:—"I mean the suspending of the body by the hands, by means of a strong rope or chain, fastened to a beam at one end, and at the other a stick three feet long, convenient to grasp with the hands. The rope should be fastened to the centre of the stick; which should hang six or eight inches above the head. Let a person grasp this stick, with the hands two or three feet apart, and swing very moderately at first—perhaps only bear the weight if very weak—and gradually increase, as the muscles gain strength from the exercise, until it may be freely used from three to five times daily. The connection of the arms with the body (with the exception of the clavicle with the sternum or breast bone) being a muscular attachment to the ribs, the effect of this exercise is to elevate the ribs, and enlarge the chest; and as nature allows no vacuum, the lungs expand to fill the cavity, increasing the volume of air—the natural purifier of blood—and preventing congestion or the deposit of tuberculous matter. I have prescribed the above for all cases of hemorrhage of the lungs, and threatened consumption, for thirty-five years, and have been able to increase the measure of the chest from two to four inches within a few months, and always with good results. But, especially as a preventive, I would recommend this exercise."

This exercise would be found very beneficial to all classes of persons, for expanding the lungs, and giving them a healthy action.

A Chinese Bath-house.

Having expressed a wish to inspect a bath-house, the door-keeper admitted me, and withheld no information. The Chinese having a horror of cold water in any form, for drink or lavation. Of course, then, this was a warm water establishment. I was shown first into the dressing-room, a large chamber with compartments running along the walls, fitted as wardrobes. In these the bathers suspended their vestments, each having one allotted to himself. Then came the bath-room. For an ordinary person, a bath was charged but one farthing. As the door opened, a volume of vapour poured forth to envelope me. Being a foreign spectacle, and apprehensive I might frighten the bathers by my sudden apparition. But the fog was so dense, that I could scarcely discern if there was any there. At last, through the steam cloud, I spied out four stark naked men squatting opposite to each other in a tank scrubbing themselves and splashing about. I am shocked to say the water was detestably filthy. The keeper himself told me that he put fresh water in only once a day, at an early hour in the morning, and the same element, whoever the bather, was used without change or admixture! Imagine the same liquid for one entire day, to cleanse and purify a multitude of filthy, itchy, diseased fellows! Monstrum horrendum, &c. The odour generated and pent up in the confined chamber was overpowering; and, more than satisfied with my scrutiny, I beat a retreat and rushed for the door.—*Life in China, by Rev William C. Milne, M. A.*

What Wines are made of.

A celebrated chemist in one of the large cities of the United States having been requested by some conscientious gentlemen to analyse a lot of liquors, has given the following statement as the result. It is proper to remark that the parties insisted upon the chemist bringing his apparatus, &c., to their store, that they might see the operation. He accordingly analysed sixteen lots in their presence. Among them were Port, Sherry and Madeira wines.—The distilled liquors were some pure, and some vile and pernicious imitations, but the wines had not one drop of the juice of the grape! The basis of the Port wine was diluted sulphuric acid, colored with elder berry juice, alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the Sherry was a sort of pale malt, sulphuric acid, from the bitter almond oil, with a per centage of alcoholic spirits from Brandy. The basis of the Maderia was a decoction of hops, with sulpheric acid, honey, spirits from Jamaica rum, &c. The same week, after analyzing the above and exhibiting the quality and character of the liquors to the proprietors, a sexton of one of the churches in the same city informed the chemist that he had purchased a gallon of Port wine in question, to be used on the next sabbath for Sacremental purposes and that for this mixture of sulphuric acid, alum, and elder-berry juice he paid $2 75c. a gallon.

Ascent of Chimborazo.

On the 22d of June, the birthday of his brother, Humboldt commenced his ascent of Chimborazo, accompanied by Bonpland and Carlos de Montufar, a young Spanish naturalist. They started from the plain of Tapia, at an elevation of over nine thousand feet. This arid table land was near the village of Lican, the ancient residence of the sovereigns of Quito. From Lican to the summit of Chimborazo was nearly five leagues in a straight line. They followed the plain, leaving behind them groups of Indians bound to the market of Lican, and slowly ascending, halted for the night at the little village of Calpi. They were now at the foot of Chimborazo. It rose before them stupendously in the light of the setting sun. The foreground was veiled in the vaporous dimness that stripped the lower strata of the air, but as they cast their eye toward the summit it detached itself from the deep blue sky. They saw above the reign of ligneous plants and alpine shrubs, a broad belt of grass like a gilded yellow carpet. Beyond this was a region of porphyritic rocks, and beyond these rocks, eternal ice and snow. As the earth below grew darker, the heaven above seemed to grow brighter; their sight was dazzled with the refulgent splendour of the snow.

Early the next morning their Indian guides awoke them, and they began to climb the mountain on the south-western side, traversing the great plains which rose like terraces, one above another, until they reached the plain of Sisgun, twelve thousand four hundred feet above the level of the sea. Here Humboldt wished to make a trigonometrical measurement to ascertain the height of the summit, but it was shrouded in thick clouds. From time to time they caught a momentary glimpse of it, through openings in the clouds, but the sky was gradually darkening. They continued to ascend until they reached the little lake Yana Cocha, a circular basin one hundred and thirty feet in diameter. It was the most elevated spot yet reached by man on the ridge of mountains, three thousand three hundred feet higher than the summit of Mont Blanc. Here they left their mules. The barometer showed a height of fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty feet. Crossing the yellow belt of grass which they had seen over night, they came to a region of augite. Here rocks rose in columns fifty or sixty feet high, and looked like the trunks of trees. Traversing the aisles of this enchanted forest of stone, over fields of new-fallen snow, they gained a narrow ridge which led directly to the summit of Chimborazo, and by which alone they might hope to reach it; for the snow around was too soft and yielding to be ventured upon. The path became steeper and narrower, and at last the guides refused to go any further. When they were sixteen thousand five hundred feet high, all but one left them. Nothing daunted, however, the travelers went on, enveloped in a thick mist. The path which they were ascending was in many places not more than eight or ten inches broad: the natives called it a "knife-blade." On one hand was a declivity of snow covered with a glassy coating of ice, on the other a chasm one thousand feet deep, the bottom of which was covered with masses of naked rocks. They inclined their bodies over this chasm, dangerous as it was, for they dared not trust themselves to the snowy pitch on the opposite side. Had they stumbled, they would either have been buried in the mingled snow and ice, or would have rolled headlong down the steep. The character of the rock, which was brittle and crumbling, increased the difficulty of the ascent. Here and there they were obliged to crawl on their hands and feet; the sharp edges of the rock wounded them, and they left behind a bloody trail. They marched in single file, testing with their poles the stability of the rocks before them. This precaution was very necessary, as many of the rocks were lying loose on the brink of the precipice. Desirous of knowing how much of the mountain remained to be ascended, for the summit was continually hidden from their sight, Humboldt opened the barometer on a point where the path was broad enough to allow two persons to sit side by side; the mercury indicated a height of 18,380 feet.

They proceeded for another hour, and found the rocky path less steep; the mist, however, was thicker than ever. They now began to suffer severely from the extreme rarefaction of the air. They breathed with difficulty, and what was still more disagreeable, felt like vomiting. Their heads swam, their lips and gums bled profusely, and their eyelids and eyeballs were charged with blood.

From time to time great birds, probably condors, came swooping down the terrible pass, sailing grandly away; and little winged insects, resembling flies, fluttered gayly around. It was impossible to catch them, owing to the narrowness of the ledge; but Humboldt judged that they were Dipteras. Bonpland saw yellow butterflies, a little lower down, flying very near the ground.

Finally the belts of cloud parted, and they saw on the sudden, the vast dome of Chimborazo. It seemed near them, so near that in a few minutes they might reach it. The ledges, too, seemed to favor them by becoming broader. They hurried onward for a short distance, excited with the hope of soon standing on the pinnacle. All at once the path was stopped by a chasm, 400 feet deep, and 60 feet broad. There was no way by which they could cross it; the difficulty was insurmountable. To tantalise them still further, they saw that the path went forward on the other side of the ledge, evidently reaching the summit. If they could have but crossed that chasm!

It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and they were benumbed with cold. They were 19,200 feet above the level of the sea.

The belt of clouds closed again, and the peak was lost. The mist grew thicker and thicker, and everything indicated a storm. There was nothing left them but to descend. Halting long enough to collect a few specimens of the rock, they retraced their steps. A storm of hail overtook them, but as they descended into a lower atmosphere it changed into snow. When they had reached the little lake of Yana-Cocha, where they left their mules, they found the ground covered with snow several inches deep. Before dusk they reached the Indian village of Calpi, and were entertained that night by the priest.

So ended the attempt to scale the summit of Chimborazo.—*Humboldt's Personal Narrative.*

Greeley on the Buffalo.

Of the buffalo, Mr. Greeley says that these immense herds blindly follow their leader when alarmed, and thus very often pass across the traveller's path, but a few rods distant, and in point-blank shot. He says:

"All day yesterday they darkened the earth around us, often seeming to be drawn up like an army in battle array on the ridges and down their slopes a mile or so south of us—often on the north as well. They are rather shy of the little screens of straggling timber on the creek bottoms—doubtless from their sore experience of Indians lurking therein to discharge arrows at them as they went down to drink. If they feed in the grass of the narrow valleys and ravines, they are careful to have a part of the herd on the ridges which overlook them, and with them the surrounding country for miles. And when an alarm is given, they all rush furiously off in the direction which the leaders presume that of safety.

"What strikes the stranger with most amazement is their immense numbers. I know a million is a great many, but I am confident we saw that number yesterday. Certainly, all we saw could not have stood on ten square miles of ground. Often the country for miles on either hand seemed quite black with them. The soil is rich and well matted with their favourite grass. Yet it is all (except a very little on the creek bottoms near the timber) eaten down like an overtaxed sheep-pasture in a dry August. Consider that we have traversed more than one hundred miles in width since we first struck them, and that for most of this distance the buffalo have been constantly in sight, and that they continue for some twenty-five miles further on—this being the breadth of their present range, which has a length of perhaps a thousand miles, and you have some approach to an idea of their countless millions. I doubt whether the domesticated horned-cattle of the United States equal the numbers, while they must fall considerably short in weight of these wild ones."

A CARD.

CLEMENT F HUBERT, SURGEON DENTIST, begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity that, having taken up his residence in this City for a limited period, he will be happy to render his professional services to all who may require them. He hopes a thorough knowledge of and strict attention to his business may merit public patronage. Charges moderate. Residence, for the present, at Mrs. Douglas's, Water Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21. 1859.

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, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders 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 scrofulous 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, Sphilitic 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.

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for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so composed 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.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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