

hydrogen, and a variety of other gaseous matters, amongst which ammonia as a gas is only found in very minute quantities.

Upon the other hand, the learned professor attributes the greatest injury sustained by farm-yard manure to arise from its being exposed to the action of rain-water, especially in open yards or after its removal to the field in heaps; and to obviate this, he recommends that the manure be carted immediately to the field, and incorporated with the soil—at all times a difficult task, and at the same time, frequently a slovenly mode of application.

The point thus maintained by the learned professor's investigations, that manure does not become materially depreciated by fermentation if at the same time kept free from the action of rain-water, being the one, which especially refers to the practice of most farmers, is after all, found to be good practice chemically. So, after fifty years controversy, it now again becomes established that the practice of our farmers has been the right one, so far as the circumstances combine to produce a generally beneficial result. We therefore conclude that such practices as have been long pursued in a district are most likely to be the best, inasmuch as they have been proved through successive generations, and adopted as those that have been found to be the most successful and profitable.—*Mark Lane Express.*

### BUILDING HOUSES AND STABLES.

Probably as little attention is given by farmers to the fitness of their buildings for the purpose designed, as to any one subject connected with their profession. In building houses for their own use, they seem to pay but little attention to ventilation. Their rooms are generally too low, and too small, especially sleeping rooms, which, in fact, ought to be large and as high as any room in the house, the kitchen perhaps excepted. The windows are generally too few, and too small, and open altogether at the bottom, when they ought to be open at the top also. If we ever require fresh air, it is when we are asleep. But, we should always have it. We should not, however, have a current of cold air, rushing directly in upon us when we sleep. Small, close, sleeping rooms are injurious to health. The walls of a sleeping room should not be less than ten feet high. To prove that ventilation is absolutely necessary for the proper enjoyment of your house, just make a room perfectly tight, then, (if in winter) build a roaring fire in the morning, and see how much water will drip from the windows upon your carpet. The air in the room becomes hot, and, coming in contact with cold glass, is condensed, and ice is the result. Permit the hot air to escape, and let in the fresh air, and you have no ice on the window inside, no wet carpet or floor; and you will have good health for yourselves and children. Therefore, we say, *firstly, secondly, thirdly, and every time*, that fresh air is the most useful article in a farmer's house. Now for stables. The same principle holds good in this case. A stable should be warm, but dry and well ventilated. By all means build your stable above ground! An underground stable is the worst place that a horse was ever put into. It is better for him to stand behind a haystack, if well blanketed, as there he can have plenty of fresh air, and is not exposed to the diseases engendered by a close, damp, unhealthy stable. But neither extreme is necessary, under ordinary circumstances. The great fault with an under-ground stable, lies in the fact, that you cannot ventilate it freely and thoroughly. The current of fresh air always passes *over* it, instead of *through* it. Experience teaches you that there is too much steam in such a stable generally, which renders the air stagnant and unhealthy for man or beast. Besides, there is too much moisture arising from the bottom, which does not pass freely off. Therefore, we say, build your stables *above* ground. Wood is the best material for that purpose, although not the most durable. If you build of brick or stone, be careful to give your stable a thorough ventilation. Let every horse have plenty of air. Give up that old idea, that you have done your duty to your horse when you have given him a close stable, and a full crib.

**CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.**—Most of our juveniles during the winter season, are troubled with chapped hands; for the benefit of mothers, who are obliged to listen to their endless complaints, we publish the following recipe for chapped hands: "Take 3 drachms of camphor gum, 3 do, white beeswax, 3 do, spermaceti, 2 ounces olive oil—put them together in a cup on the stove where they will melt slowly and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on going to bed, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.