

difficult of solution, and yet well worthy of consideration; because intoxicating and inebriating potations of various kinds will continue to be taken, whether injurious or not, and partly because, such is the force of habit, that their omission by those persons habituated to their use, would be attended, in many instances, with evil consequences.

"Of strong potations, wine or beer, taken in moderation, appears to do less mischief than any others. Indeed, in civilized life, where many circumstances tend to depress the nervous system and weaken its tone, wine is truly a medicine. It enables the stomach to digest, and the heart to circulate the blood through the fountains of life, when their unaided powers would be inadequate to the due performance of their necessary offices. When taken to that degree which stimulates the system sensibly, it appears to do little mischief, if the habits of life are regular, and exercise is used; but beyond this point, or in slothful habits, wine commences effects of a serious kind: the body is enlarged, the face bloated, and the brain oppressed. Wine is, on this account, injurious to the aged, since it appears proportionably to stimulate the vessels of the brain in a greater degree than even spirituous liquors.

"The drinking of raw spirits, as it is the lowest and most invincible custom in which men indulge, so it is that which most certainly shortens life: the wine-bibber and the grog-drinker are occasionally found advanced in life, the dram-krinker never. The first is often distinguished by ruddiness and fulness, which, though by no means indicative of the most lasting health, still points out its present existence; and of the second class many consume several tumblers of spirits and water daily, without evincing material disorder. But the last is always pale and emaciated, with a nervous system so shattered that its ordinary functions can only be kept up by a constant repetition of the same baleful stimulus."

Whoso readeth the above let him ponder it well.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.—Mr. Read, of Regent Circus, Piccadilly, had leave given him to submit to the inspection of the Council his garden syringes for throwing currents of aqueous vapour or narcotic fumes over the surfaces of trees and plants infested with noxious insects, without the slightest injury to their bloom or foliage. By an ingenious arrangement of the nozzles of the syringes, the currents could be directed to any given point, without inconvenience to the operator; and water being introduced into the syringe in its liquid state, passed out through the nozzle as vapour or mist, settling on the plants as the gentlest dew. Mr. Read had the thanks of the Council for the favour of this inspection.

ON FEEDING FARM HORSES.—In Roxburgshire the following plan of keeping farm horses is generally adopted:—As soon as there is a sufficient bite (which is not usually the case till the middle or end of May), the horses are turned out to grass at nights, and receive their usual allowance of corn—three feeds, of a gallon each, and perhaps a little hay during the day. This management continues till the clover is ready for cutting, a bunch of which is substituted for the mid-day feed of corn. When the turnips are all sown, and the hard work consequently over, most farmers reduce the allowance of oats, and give clover instead; and in the early part of harvest, when horses are generally quite idle, they often get no corn. When the reaping-in of the crop commences they are again put up with corn; and as the clover is then generally all consumed, they receive tares instead as their mid-day meal; and when these are finished, corn or hay. During all this time, the horses have been constantly turned out at nights; but about the middle of October, or whenever the weather becomes chilly or unsettled, they are kept in the house, and they now receive full feeding—i. e., three feeds of corn per diem, and hay *ad libitum*. This management is continued throughout the winter; but most farmers, during the short days, give oat or wheat straw instead of hay for two or three months, generally those of November, December, and January. Throughout the winter, too, most farmers give boiled or steamed barley at nights, twice or thrice a week; of this, each horse gets about two gallons. To such horses as

will eat them, one or two Swedish turnips are also given once a day which tends greatly to keep them in condition. When Whitsunday again comes round, the horses are put out to grass, as I began by describing. Although there are many little differences in practice, yet the above is the general management of farm horses in this country, and, indeed, throughout all the southern counties of Scotland. The working hours are, in spring, summer, and autumn, from 6 o'clock till 11, and from 1 till 5. In the winter months they are from daylight till dark, with an interval generally of an hour, or an hour and a half, as the days lengthen.

Who is the best customer? or, "Look on this picture and on that:—"

	Home Use.	Exported (including to our Colonies.)
Woolens.....	£14,500,000	£ 5,500,000
Hardware.....	11,000,000	5,600,000
Cottons (exclusive of yarn)..	20,322,812	17,164,001
Leather.....	8,000,000	400,000
Paper.....	14,000,000	500,000
Silks.....	6,000,000	800,000
	£73,822,812	£29,964,001

EXTRAORDINARY EWE.—Mr. George Underwood, of Shenley Dens Farm, has, for the last ten years, had in his possession an ewe which has, during that period, yeanned the immense number of forty-four lambs! The animal died this year. The lambs were yeanned as follows:—1835, five lambs; 1836, five ditto; 1837, five ditto; 1838, four ditto; 1839, three ditto; 1840, five ditto; 1841, four ditto; 1842, four ditto; 1843, four ditto; 1844, five ditto—total, forty-four.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED BY VINEGAR.—At Udina, in Friule, a poor man suffering under the agonising tortures of hydrophobia, was cured with draughts of vinegar given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician, at Padua, got intelligence of this event, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun-set, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

CURE FOR BURNS.—After opening the vesicles, if they are formed, the part is dipped in cold water, and then plunged, still wet, into flour, keeping it there for a minute or two; by this means a certain quantity adheres to the part, and prevents the access of the air. It is remarkable that the flour falls in scales from the surrounding parts the next day, whilst on the burn it remains adherent.—*Medical Times*.

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE ON HUMAN LIFE.—The Rev. Professor Buckland, at a public meeting held in Oxford last week, said that in the parish of St. Margaret, Leicester, containing 22,000 inhabitants, it appeared that one portion of it was effectually drained, some parts but partially so, and others not at all. In the latter, the average duration of life is 13 years and a half, while in the same parish, where the drainage is only partial, the average is 22 years and a half, thereby showing the frightful effects of a bad atmosphere.

In youth we are, unless some very peculiar circumstances control us, friendly, affable, and magnanimous, an indubitable evidence that *the man is good*. The inner man, like the negro, is born white, and it is only in course of life that it is coloured black.

Of all the qualities of the mind, prudence is the most useful.

WOMAN.—The morning star of our youth, the day star of our manhood, the evening star of our age.