

reap an abundant harvest in autumn. When we see young farmers commence in life without a strict attention to business, which they neglect for mere pleasure, well may we in imagination see future crops lost by careless tillage—broken fences, unhinged gates, and fields filled with weeds—tools destroyed by heedlessness, property wasted by recklessness, and disorder and confusion triumphant; and unpaid debts, duns, and executions, already hanging over the premises. But, on the other hand, to see cheerful-faced, ready-handed industry, directed by reason and intelligence, and order, energy and economy guiding the operations of the farm—with smooth, clean fields, and neat, trim fences—rich, verdant pastures, and fine, cattle enjoying them, and broad waving meadows and golden harvests, and waste and extravagance driven into exile, we need not fear the success of such a farmer—debts cannot stare him in the face, nor duns enter his threshold.

MOONLIGHT.

Professor Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in his interesting account of a recent scientific expedition to the Peak of Teneriffe, has set at rest the often-discussed question of the heat of moonlight. He says that his thermometrical instruments were sensibly affected by the moon's rays, even at the lowest of two stations occupied by him at different elevations. In tropical climates, meat which is exposed to moonlight rapidly becomes putrid; and in the West Indies, the negroes, who will lie sweltering and uncovered beneath the full glare of a tropical sun, carefully muffle their heads and faces when exposed to the moonbeams, which they believe will cause swelling and distortion of the features, and sometimes even blindness.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sun subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent time*.

POLL EVIL IN HORSES—For the benefit of those who have or may hereafter have horses that have poll evil or fistula, I would say, don't sell the animal for a trifle, or give him away; but cure him sound and well. I care not how long it has been running, it can be cured with one dime's yes, one dime's worth of Muriatic Acid will cure the worst case of old poll evil. First, wash the sore well with strong soap suds, then drop eight or ten drops of the acid in it twice a day, until it has the appearance of a fresh wound; after which, it should be washed clean with suds from Castile soap, and left to heal, which it will quickly do if the acid has been long enough; but if it does not get well, apply the acid again until it does cure, for it is a sure remedy, and will not fail if it is applied until the diseased flesh is all burnt out.—*Prairie Farmer*.

SHIPPING AND TONNAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—On January 1, 1857, there were in Great Britain 24,480 registered sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 3,981,494; and of registered steam vessels, 1,697, with a tonnage of 386,462. In the colonies, etc., 8,615 sailing vessels, 239 steamers, with a tonnage of 780,116 tons. The coasting trade was *inwards*, 152,383 British vessels, with a tonnage of 15,278,819; and 307 foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 53,489; *outwards*, 156,212 British vessels, with a tonnage of 15,356,647; and 227 foreign, with a tonnage of 40,312. Ves-