

nip culture and green crops, fed, folded, or stall-fed, nor is it so profitable. Grass land is, therefore, a national loss, employing less labor, capital, and affording less profit than it would do if cultivated with roots, green crops, and corn.

AS TO SPRING DRAINING.

It must always be effected by drain-pipes (without stones) fitting it into each other so as to form one continuous unbroken channel; half-circular pipes, fitting on each other, are sometimes used, if properly loaded they answer, but are not so secure as the whole pipes.

I think we may lay down as a safe theory:—

1st. That as the pressure of water is from below, and frequently as much as fourteen pounds on every square inch, that spring drainage should be deep, so that the superincumbent earth be equal to resisting the pressure on the pipes.

2d. That the pipes should be always large enough to contain air as well as water.

3d. That no stones, bushes, or straw should be used in spring drains; it being evident the immense pressure I have mentioned, would quickly choke them with earth. Pipes, for spring-draining, should alone be used. Useful information on this point is contained in "London's Encyclopædia of Agriculture," "Stephens' Book of the Farm," and "Hutchinson on Spring Drainage."

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Pickling Eggs.—The farmers' dames in some parts of Hampshire, England, in their notable endeavours to turn every thing to good account, have acquired much fame for pickling eggs, which, whilst they constitute a somewhat novel feature in the catalogue of condiments, are at the same time particularly relishing. When eggs are plenty, they take from four to six dozen of such as are newly laid, and boil them hard; then, divesting them of the shells, they place them in large-mouthed earthen jars, and pour upon them scalded vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, alspice, ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When the pickle is cold, the jars are closed, and the eggs will be fit for use in a month afterwards. The eggs thus treated, are held in high esteem by all the farm house epicures in that part of England.

Simplicity.—The more I see of the world, the more I am satisfied that simplicity is inseparately the companion of true greatness. I never yet knew a truly great man—a man who overtopped his

fellow man, who did not possess a certain playful, almost infantile simplicity. True greatness never struts on the stilts or plays the king upon the stage. Conscious of its elevation, and knowing in what that elevation consists, it is happy to act its part as other men, in the common amusements and business of mankind. It is not afraid of being undervalued.

An honest man is believed without an oath, for his reputation swears for him. Xenocrates was a man of so much truth and fidelity, that the Athenians gave him alone the privilege that his evidence should be lawful without swearing. It is said of Fabricius, that a man might as well attempt to turn the sun out of course, as to bring him to do a base or dishonest thing.

To cure a Burn.—A lady, a preacher of the society of Friends, in New York, was so successful in curing burns, that many of the lower class supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the recipe for the medicine: Take one oz. beeswax, with 4 oz. burgundy pitch, simmered in an earthen vessel together, with as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of salve when cool—stir the liquid after taken from the fire till quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle to let out the water till it heals.

A farmer lately turned his sheep into a lot occupied by some cherry trees, which had sent up shoots from the roots; the consequence was, that the sheep partook of the leaves of these shoots, and were soon seen staggering about the lot and tumbling upon their heads. Many of them died, when their stomachs were found to contain large quantities of these leaves which, all know, abound with *prussic acid*, fatal alike to man and animals. It should be known, too, that the stones and twigs, as well as the leaves of the peach, also contain prussic acid, and are poisonous.