

*A Saturday's New Moon a Wet One.*—Dr. Forster, of Bruges, has made a communication to the Royal Astronomical Society, in which he declares that by journals of the weather kept by his grandfather, father, and himself, ever since 1767, to the present time, whenever the new moon has fallen on a Saturday, the following twenty days have been wet and windy in nineteen cases out of twenty.

*Roarers Disqualified for Breeding.*—At a late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Mr. Cator suggested that all stallions and mares known under the name of "roarers" should be disqualified for competing for prizes offered by the society for improving the breed of horses.

*How to Kill Lice.*—Tobacco water, or the ammoniacal liquor from the gas works, is recommended by the "Agricultural Gazette" for destroying lice.

*Manures favourable to the Potatoe Crop.*—Mr. J. Cuthill, florist, Camberwell, used 30 cwt. of salt and 30 bushels of soot per acre on light sandy land, planted in February. The crop entirely escaped.

Mr. C. Jeffrey, farmer, Antony, states that Mr. Peel, at Treuant Park, planted his potatoes in October, manured with salt, soot, and charcoal, and had an excellent crop, without one single diseased potatoe.

The Bishop of Carlisle reports from Cumberland that no disease appeared in October-planted potatoes, when the furrows at the time of planting were dusted with a mixture of soot, salt, charcoal, wood ashes, and gas tar.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

*Interesting Experiment in Feeding Cows.*—In Switzerland they estimate that hay loses at least a third of its nutritive value by the process of fermentation. The following experiments were made upon cows:—Thirteen cows were put up, and each got daily 36 lbs. of newly-made hay, and gave, one with the other, 25 lbs. of milk; the same got afterwards, and during 15 days, 36 lbs. of old hay of the preceding year, from the same meadow. They gave, after the fifth day, 20 lbs. of milk; after 10 days, 14 lbs.; and the last two days only 12 lbs. The same cows were again put upon new hay, and gave, after the fifth day, 18 lbs.; after the tenth day, 22 lbs.; and after the fifteenth, gave again 25 lbs. This experiment shows clearly that the hay during the process of fermentation loses a great deal of its nutritive value, and if there were means of preventing the fermentation, it would be of great service.

*THE BEST KNIFE CLEANER.*—Charcoal, ground to powder, is said to be one of the best things ever discovered to clean knives.

*How to Get Rid of Crows.*—A cotemporary says that some acute fellow "down east" has discovered a novel mode of getting rid of the crows. You must take some small shelled corn, and run a horse hair through the grain with a needle, and tie a knot in the hair close to the grain, and sow them in corn fields, and the crows will pick up this grain with the hair in it, and it will tickle them, and they will kill themselves a scratching. This is giving them the "Old Scratch" with a vengeance.

*PROMPTNESS.*—There is no calling in which promptness is more important than in that of the cultivator. A great deal depends on doing every thing in the proper season. In vain to him come the various seasons, bringing seed time and harvest, if he be not ready to sow and reap at the proper time. A short delay in planting may affect the crop materially. If the land be naturally rather wet, a delay of one day in sowing, after it is sufficiently dry, and a storm ensuing, may cause a further delay of one or two weeks, in a wet period, and this may cause a late crop, and a failure from rust or blight.

In raising a root crop, a few days of procrastination may extend the time of sowing to the hot, dry season,

and the consequence is often a failure of seeds, and the blame justly due to neglect, may fall upon the seedsman.

A few days too late in destroying weeds, and often the labour will be twice as much; and this delay on one piece of land may cause delay in weeding the whole farm or plantation, and the consequence is, a large increase of labour, and often a depreciation in the crop for want of attention in due season. A farmer informed us that he was once too late in weeding an acre of carrots, and the weeds were so numerous and rank, that he found it the most economical way to plough the land, turn under the weeds, and sow anew.

In harvesting hay or grain, a single hour of delay may cause a loss of more than can be earned in a week. One day too late in gathering transient fruits, and a storm succeeding, the consequence may be the loss of the whole crop.

One day too late in cutting up a field of late corn, and the frost may kill it in the milk, so that it will not be worth harvesting; but if cut up and shocked, the crop might be fair. One day too late in gathering winter fruit, and a frost may destroy a large part. By leaving fruit out one day too late after harvesting, it may be spoiled by cold weather. A little too late in gathering cabbages, potatoes, and other roots, and a hard frost will enclose them, and Winter spread his white mantle over the earth.

A thousand cases may be named in which the farmer suffers great loss by being too late. It is impossible for the cultivator to perform every operation at the very best point of time; but he should endeavour to do it, and make his arrangement so as not to have more work on hand than he can do at the proper season; and he should always consider that one day too late, may be the same as months too late, or for ever too late.—*New England Farmer.*

*LABOUR IS HONOURABLE.*—All labour is honourable. The Great First Cause works, Nature works, and every man who enjoys her fruits ought to hold it honourable to work. When shall the glorious time dawn that intelligence and true philanthropy shall annihilate the selfish distinction which pride has made between labour and idleness? May that auspicious day soon arrive when the worthless distinctions between mental and physical labour, which separate man from his fellow-man, shall cease to exist, and all the tenants of the earth meet as equal sovereigns of our common inheritance—the earth.—*Rodgers's Scientific Agriculture.*

*STEWED CELERY.*—The Horticulturist highly recommends stewed celery. Cut the blanched or white portion of the celery stalks in pieces about an inch in length, and put them in a saucepan over the fire, with milk and water, in equal proportions, barely sufficient to cover them; add a little salt, and let them stew gently, until perfectly tender. Then take out the celery, add a piece of butter to the liquid it was boiled in, thicken it slightly with flour, pour it over the celery and serve it up.

*FOR THE HEADACHE.*—Sage tea will often give relief. It is stimulating, causing a rapid circulation of blood in the veins, which relieves the brain from a flow to that organ; it also causes perspiration, when taken freely. With food, sage tea is an excellent substitute for tea or coffee, and by some persons it is preferred as more palatable, without any regard to its healthful effects.

The following is generally a remedy for the headache: Open the hair on the patient's head, apply a little fine salt; then apply the palm of the hand, and rub it hard and briskly for a short time; then perform the same