

giving the lungs a copious supply of fresh air and inducing circulation by friction and warmth, we are doing all that can be done to restore the patient.

In cases of poisoning, if discovered immediately, take a thorough emetic at once. Many things will answer if no better can be found—a dessert spoonful of mustard in a gill or less of warm water, or three or four grains of tobacco, (a small quid) will operate as a ready emetic.

KNOWLEDGE OF ENTOMOLOGY.

How much the farmer, and the gardener, need this knowledge—we mean the knowledge of the nature, habits, and haunts of the insects that infest their crops and fruits. These are some of the reasons why they need this knowledge. Such knowledge will enable him to *prevent* their ravages, by destroying the eggs. It will enable him to *remedy* their ravages by destroying them *where* they exist. It will enable him to economize time and strength, by doing the needful work *exactly* at the right time. It will enable him to decide whether he should make any effort at all; for in certain cases the evil is incurable. It will give him patience and courage; for he will, in many cases, learn that the pests are only temporary, and that a few years will witness their departure. It will suggest to him what *new* remedies may be tried, based on the habits in which it will instruct him. It will show him how great results may flow from a single act—how a whole district may be visited with an insect pest, or escape that visitation by a single negligence, or a single precaution. It will enable him to aid others who need the information he has gathered, but whose opportunities have not permitted them to gain it for themselves.—*Ohio Farmer*

EVIDENCES OF GOOD FARMING.—The requisites and evidence of good farming have thus been enumerated by good authority:—"A good soil, well tilled, and kept free from various weeds; lots well fenced, and suited in number to the size of the farm; substantial and convenient barns and stable of sufficient dimensions to contain the produce of the farm, and to comfortably house the cattle kept on it; a judiciously arranged dwelling, in a neat condition, with a filtering cistern; convenient buildings to facilitate the economical management of the farm—such as a wood house, a waggon and tool house, a workshop, granary and corn house, a convenient piggery, an ice-house, ash and smoke house—all secured from decay by being well raised from the ground and neatly painted and white-washed; convenient yards attached to the barns and stables, so arranged as to prevent waste of the liquid manure, well sheltered from the blast of winter, and provided with water for the cattle; door-yards laid with grass and flower-beds, and shaded by ornamental trees, indicating the dwelling of taste, health and comfort; a kitchen garden highly cultivated, and containing the various species of vegetables raised in our climate, with strawberry and asparagus beds; a fruit garden or orchard, where choice apples, cherries, plums, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c., are found."

The hog malady in Ohio is becoming somewhat alarming. It is computed that within a radius of 100 miles around Cincinnati, no less than 60,000 or 70,000 hogs have fallen a prey to the distemper. Hitherto all attempts at a remedy have failed; and, being epidemic in its character, it is as yet known only as a kind of cholera.

PERPETUAL LIGHT.—A most curious and interesting discovery has just been made at Laugres, in France, which we have no doubt will cause a searching scientific inquiry as to the material and properties of the perpetual burning lamps, said to have been in use by the ancients.—Workmen were recently excavating for a foundation for a new building in a debris, evidently the remains of Gallo-Roman erection, when they came to the roof of an under ground sort of cave, which time had rendered almost of metallic hardness. An opening was, however, affected, when one of the workmen instantly exclaimed that there was light at the bottom of the cavern. The parties present entered, when they found a bronzed sepulchral lamp of remarkable workmanship suspended from the roof by chains of the same metal. It was entirely filled with a combustible substance, which did not appear to have diminished, although the probability is the combustion has been going on for ages. This discovery will, we trust, throw some light on a question which has caused so many disputes among learned antiquaries, although it is stated that one was discovered at Viterbo, in 1850, from which, however, no fresh information was afforded on the subject.