## Rural Economy.

LIME THE BASIS OF GOOD HUS-BANDRY.

The editor of the Country Gentleman says :-- "Lime possesses other properties besides that of neutralizing acids. One of the most remarkable, is the power to absorb putrescent manures, and to hold the fertilizing essence till it is wanted for the crops, through every vicissitude of sie seasons, and through indefinite periods of time. There it is locked up; and nothing at common temperatures but the energy of | biting :a growing plant can unlock it.'

Lime has, therefore, been styled the be-

sis of all good husbandry. It stores up

the manure that is not immediately wanted

the supplies from the barnyard are spread and plowed into soil that is nearly destitute of lime, the growing crop catches a part of its virtue; but a very large part escapes, and very little will be left for the the tiresome hours of stable life. Or the benefit of those that succeed. I had been used to such soils until I removed to my digestion, causing—as we ourselves well present farm, and was agreeably surprised know-uneasiness and nervousness. Or to see how much more durable were the effects of stable manure. My fields were limed by the deluge. Unwholesome vapors and villainous smells are also absorbed by lime; and some places, once remarkable for insalubrity, have been changed in their character by liming or marling the fields around them. By an application of lime, attend to the atmosphere of the stable, nuisances are converted into manures. A striking illustration of this principle is contained in the following account from the Essay on Calcareous Manures, by J. J. Thomas, who writes: "A carcass of a to recover its lost tone. If this does not cow, killed by accident late in the spring, was laid on the ground, and covered by about twenty-five bushels of broken shells, with forty-five bushels of earth, chiefly silicious. After the rains had settled the heap, it was only six inches thick over the highest part of the carcass. The process of putrefaction was so slow, that several weeks passed before it was over; nor was it ever so violent as to throw off any effluvia that the calcareous earth did not intercept in its escape, so that no offensive smell was ever perceived. In October, the whole heap was carried out and applied to one-sixth of an acre of wheat; and the effect produced far exceeded that of the calcareous manure alone, which was applied at the same time on the surrounding land." The same valuable work contains a caution to the farmer which may save him from a dangerous error. "He is not to suppose that calcareous earth can enrich a soil by direct means. It destroys the worst foe of productiveness, [acidity,] and uses to the greatest advantage the fertilizing powers of other manures; but of itself it gives no fertility to soils, nor furnishes the least food to growing plants." In other words, it is the strong box for treasure, but not the treasure itself. Lime also possesses the property of making sandy soils closer and firmer, and clayey soils lighter. It is a mean between these extremes.

#### CHEESE AS FOOD.

Cheese, we think, in this country, is rather consumed as an appetizer than as a substantial article of food. But if it can be shown that, as an article of food, at present prices, it is as cheap, or cheaper, than any other animal food, it may assume a different position upon the table. Compare it with butter. Butter costs now, upon the average, twice as much as cheese; but good cheese consists of one half butter. Supposed we substitute cheese for butter upon the table; if we consume twice as much of the former, we get our allowance of the latter, and a large proportion of the most useful flesh-and-brain-producing food to boot, and all for the same money. We think the idea is worth the favorable consideration of every tea table in the land. Compare it with butchers' meat. A pound of cheese costs about the same as a pound of ham, and say one-fourth more than a chemistry to aid us in estimating their relative value.

New cheese a few weeks old consisted of -water, 40.58 parts in 100; casein, 28.25; butter, 27.44; ash, 3.73; total, 100,000. Beef consists of-lean meat, 85 parts in 100; fat, 5; bone, 10; total 100. And the lean meat of—water, 77 parts in 100; soluble matter, 5 to 7; fibre, with cellular tissue, vessels and nerves, 15 to 18. The soluble matter, fibres, &c., are equivalent to the casein in the cheese; probably no richer, if as rich, in the flesh-and-brainproducing power. To use the modern languuge of science, no richer in animal force. Taking into account the greater amount of water, the great loss of bone, and the greater waste generally, there is not a doubt but that cheese, at the same price, could be advantageously substituted for meat upon the table, both on the score of economy and palatability. A comparison of the two is subjoined:

_		New Cheese, per cent.			Butchers' Mea per cent.		
Bone,		-	-	•		10	
Water		•	•		40.58	65	
Blood	form'g principle, 28.25				20		
Pat,		٠,1			27.44	5	
Ash,	-	•	-	•	3.73		
		e <u></u>				· <del></del>	
			100.000			100	

It would be easy to show that at even a greater difference than exists in price, cheese is by far the cheapest food. The advantage which meats possess of being consumed with the cheaper vegetable food which goes so largely into consumption, will, of course, effect to a great extent this advantage. Still this is a subject worth thinking of by every householder in the

A few days ago Mrs. Dyer, ot Charmin-

RE-CAPTURE OF HONEY BY BEES.

ater, having directed the withdrawal of a drawer of honey, weighing apparently about 45 pounds, from a hive, to which a super had been applied, the drawer, as usual, was deposited for the night underneath a shrub in the grounds, in order to allow the bees who still clung to it to go away. On the servant being sent, however, to fetch

girl having been twice stung in attempted to fulfil her mission, it was thought lost to leave the honey to nightfull, in the hope of finding it then abandored by the bees. And so indeed it was, for in the source of the day they had combs as clepted as if they had been made of paper. Thus retaking every particle of the polygenous theory, which propounded to fulfil having to find the religious theory; the second, which was antagonistic to the two others, was the Darwinian theory, that man descended from the ape; and the third was fill his belly to-day, and to leave it empty the polygenous theory, which propounded the propounded that the primitive man in his wild state was influenced very greatly by the features and character of the country which he inhabited. Generally, the wild man's only impulse was to fill his belly to-day, and to leave it empty the polygenous theory, which propounded the polygenous theory. If a beast, therefore, were their buey.—Dorset Express.

#### CRIB-BITING.

The editor of the Maine Farmer records the following thoughts in regard to horses that have become addicted to crib-

"Cribbing is undoubtedly a habit rather than a disease. This, it would seem, is proved by the fact that a young horse, confined in a stable next to an old horse who for future use—a kind of save-all. When is a cribber, will soon acquire the habit. It is very common among horses that are constantly kept in the stable, and may be caused by the animal seizing upon cribbiting as a solitary pastime, to while away constant diet of hay and oats may derange the long continued inhalation of close and impure air may disorder that part of the body which is the most sympathetic of the entire system, and thus give rise to the habit.

"Crib-biting may be prevented if taken in hand during the early stages. First rendering it pure by careful ventilation. Place a lump of rock salt in the manger. This acts as a stimulant to the stomach and will often enable the horse's digestion effect a cure, add to it a large piece of chalk. Should this prove to do no good, damp the food, and at each time of feeding sprinkle magnesia upon it. Mayhew also recommends a large handful of ground oak bark to be given with each feed of grain. Should none of the above measures prove of benefit, we should come to the conclusion that the disease was of a more obstinate nature, and should treat as in case of chronic indigestion."

#### FLOWERS FOR PERFUMERY,

Thousands of acres of soil are annually planted with flowers in France and Italy, for making perfume alone. A single grower in Southern France sells annually 60,000 pounds each of jasmine and tuberose, 40,000 pounds of violet blossoms, besides thousands of pounds of mint, thyme, rosemary, etc., and he is but one of the hundreds engaged in this branch of horticulture. The atmosphere of some of the towns is so filled with fragrance, that a person is made aware of his approach to them by the odors which greet him miles away. Already, in America, hundreds of acres of peppermint and lavender are being planted, and the product exported to Europe. Though the old world bears the palm in the perfumery line, and London and Paris, with their Covent Gardens and Marche aux Fleurs, lead New York in window-gardening, and the cultivation of flowers in pots generally, yet New York carries on a larger trade in cut flowers than

### Scientific.

either of the cities mentioned, or any other

in the world.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. This body convened Aug. 23d. The following extract from its proceedings will

prove of interest:-THE COAST LINE OF ENGLAND.

On Saturday Dr. Foster, Mr. King and

Mr. Pengelly gave illustrative instances of

the destructive action going on around our coasts, owing to the action of the sea upon the land; houses and even villages being destroyed, and towns compelled to migrate. pound of average beef. Let us call in Mr. Patterson reminded the section, how ever, that if destruction was being worked in this way, there was also a process of compensation going on in the formation of new land by silting, etc., at various points which he mentioned. Mr. J. Wyatt followed up the remarks by instancing the recovery of land in this way in Lincolnshire, where a company had been formed for the purpose. The President remarked that this was no doubt true, but the great permanent source of compensation was, in his opinion, no surface deposits of that kind, but the elevation of land from below, which was also known to be going on. Having, in the course of his observations, made allusion to the connection which existed long geological ages ago between the British Isles and the Continent, a question having reference to date was put to Professor Ramsay by a member of the section. The President, in reply, said that this connection probably existed about the time of the glacial epoch. A vast plain appeared to have been the connecting link, across which, no doubt, had travelled those animals of huge size and reptiles whose remains were found in the British Islands, having migrated thither from the East. The conprobably been severed at an earlier period to this circumstance, and to the comparatively limited number of reptiles which had reached Ireland before the separation, be was disposed to attribute the present freedom of the country from those intruders, an exception proverbially attributed to the influence of St. Patrick. As to the mode of severance, he was disposed to look for it no reference whatever to the buildings more in a gradual wasting away than in Mr. Thompson exhibited specimens of the any sudden submersion. Able arguments photographs which he had taken, which were put forward in support of the assertion that since the Roman period parts of the Scotch coast had risen as much as twenty-five feet. Unquestionably, remains of whales and submerged canoes had been statues, must have reached a very high found at a level above the present high- state of civilization. water mark, which it was difficult to suppose

AGAINST DARWINIANISM. Mr. J. Reddie read a paper on the varifound to be black with bees, being a detachment from the swarm from whose hive the honey had been taken; and the little ous theories of man's past and present contract that at some period of the future—though, that at some period of the future—though, that at some period of the future—though, that period seemed too reach the formula to be black with bees, being a dedition. He stated that there were three unfortunately, that period seemed too reach the camine and invention urgently had been taken; and the little for the origin of man. The first—that darkness—man would rise from the dust to New York.

they could have reached except on the

theory thus propounded.

that the primitive men were savages, but killed, as far as possible, it would all be lower than any known race of savages, as eaten in one day. On one occasion, in the mal nourished in its struggle through life man, when we, with all our education, were scarcely able to prevent our masses falling back to a state rather akin to monkeys or brutes? All that Darwin had bers thinking it had not much visible conas geography.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

Colonel Sir J. E. Alexander, in the Physiological Section, read a paper "On the Effects of the Pollution of Rivers," with especial reference to rivers in Scotland. The case of the English rivers

seemed now almost hopeless, for the pollu-

tion was so general that few salmon were caught. In Scotland, also, they had been rapidly degenerating of late, but there was still some hope of saving them. A favorite accusation against those who sought to preserve the purity of rivers was that they sought to affect injuriously the trade and manufactures of the country, on which its prosperity mainly depended; but his reply invariably was, that the rivers ought not to be polluted and poisoned for the aggrandizement of mill owners and manufacturers. Colonel Alexander instanced several rivers which had been destroyed in this manner. The Kelvin, near Glasgow, to which the lover in the song invited his mistress, was now a common sewer, contributing to swell the pollution of the Clyde. It was astonishing, in the midst of so much wealth, that health was not made the first consideration, and that means were not adopted to cut off sewerage from the rivers, and to utilize it on the Chinese plan. The Earl of Selkirk, a man of science, told him a short time ago, that the Avon at Linlithgow was scoured of its fish entirely for the sake of one paraffin work. Papermills, likewise, were fertile sources of destruction. The North Esk, near Edinburgh, which was covered every day in the week with a soapy foam, had become unfitted for its primary purposes, and no consideration on earth would induce him to accept a residence on its banks. Referring to what had been salmon rivers, Colonel Alexander mentioned a statement made by the mayor of Bristol, to the effect that in the Severn the taint of creosote was so strong that salmon caught in these waters were unsaleable in London. At Stirling, in like manner, the newly-arrived officers of the garrison were surprised with the taste of tar in the fish caught in the Forth. which was found to result from the waste materials emptied from petroleum works. In conclusion, Colonel Alexander expressed a hope that the process of utilizing sewerage, which had been commenced at Dartmoor, would be extensively practiced, and

from the progress of river pollution. DISCOVERIES IN CAMBODIA. In the Geographical Section, Mr. J. Thompson, who, at considerable personal risk, labor, and danger to health, had succeeded in penetrating to the ruined temples of Cambodia, and in bringing back admirable photographs of these ruins, laid before the section some details of his journey Starting from Bangkok, in Siam, he had succeeded in reaching these edifices, which stood in the midst of a vast plain, surrounded by forest and jungle, the quarries from which it is supposed they were built being at a distance of forty miles. No trace of the people who built them can be discovernection between England and Ireland had ed, nor can the era to which they belong be ascertained. The present inhabitants than that between England and France, and of the country have no architectural knowledge, and worship the statues in general having among them a tradition that the palaces, temples, etc., were erected in one night by a flight of angels from Heaven. There are inscriptions belonging to three different periods on the walls, but only the latest of these can be deciphered, and have are really admirable as works of art, and show incontestably that the designers of the long stone-roofed corridors, noble pillars, bas-reliefs, and exquisitely finished

from the loss of beauty and ruin of its pal-

DISCOVERY IN CENTRAL AFRICA. Sir Samuel Baker, on Wednesday, gave some further reminiscences of his travels in Africa, with an especial bearing on the future of the native races. He believed that at some period of the future—though,

they could not speak. All theories recog- course of forty-five days' sail through nized the fact that there had been some marshes, his party came upon a parcel of kind of development or change in the natives exactly the color of slate pencils. human family. The chief differences be-tween them related to the origin and char-all but starvation. They looked more like acter of the primitive man. In one essen- gnats of the river than human beings; and tial particular Darwinianism differed from he was glad when, having given them all them all, for it began with a human infant they could spare, they got away again, for which had not human parents; but, he these natives would otherwise have stayed would ask, how was the first young mam- by them till they had eaten everything belonging to them. As soon as they had by parents that were not mammals? How reached the end of the marshes and came was the progeny trained and elevated into to terra firma, they met with natives superior to those he had spoken of. They possessed the art of smelting iron, and although having only a stone for an anvil, another for a hammer, and a cleft stick for proved in his work "On the Origin of a pair of tongs, he had seen a rude shirt of Species," was that numerous varieties of mail, 9 in. by 6 in., made for the chief by a plants and animals were developed within native blacksmith. So far there were evithe limits of each particular species. All dences of capacity among the negroes, but beyond the probable (but not proved) origin he found the capacity was only limited. In of species was a proof in support of it. infancy and childhood their intelligence Having enlarged at great length with great was equal, if not superior, to that of Eurominuteness on these chief features of the peans, but at twelve or fourteen the intel-paper, Mr. Reddie came to the conclusion lectual capacity appeared to have lost its that no theory about man or language power of further development. Sir S. which we can devise—even with all our Baker narrated with infinite humor some after-knowledge of the facts now existing circumstances of a ludicrous character with regard to both-will so well account growing out of the superstitions of the nafor all the facts of the case as our old reli- tives and the difficulties in which their head gious and time-honored theory, of man's sorcerer occasionally found himself from origin and the confusion of language at first promising and then being unable to Babel. A good deal of discussion followed supply rain. The Africans, he said, were the paper, but it turned principally upon not content with the form of witchcraft the question whether it had been read in the right section or not, many of the mem-prevailed in England; any sorcerer whose attainments rose no higher than these nection with geography, Professor Huxley | would be looked upon as an idiot, and perdeclining to enter into the discussion on haps be set to frighten birds from the that account; but he was reminded that corn. A sorcerer in Africa, above all this section was also for ethnology as well things, must be practical. A Mr. Murphy, he believed, had compiled a weather almanac in this country. But if Mr. Murphy had brought out his work under responsibilities similar to those attendant on almanac-making in Africa, he would think a long time before writing it, and his publisher a still longer time before bringing it out. Supposing that rain were promised on the 26th of August, all the tribes would assemble, and if it happened to be a fine day, the almanac maker would be seized, and unless he promised to bring rain within a given time they would take a lance and cut him open to see where the fault in the almanac lay. Sir S. Baker declared that at one of the furthest points to which he had penetrated, he found traces of commercial enterprise at one time existing, though terminated a long while ago, as he understood, because some white men of the company had been put to death; Arabs, and all persons not actually black, being called white men" in Africa. From various details which he had been able to gather, he inferred that these traders must have been Arabs from the coast of Zanzibar; and as the rate of progress in the East was so infinitesimal, it was quite possible that trading from the same direction and conducted on similar principles existed thousands of years ago, and that Ptolemy had obtained from some of the traders from the Zanzibar coast his information that the Nile was fed by two large lakes in the interior of Africa. As regarded the future it was utterly impossible to expect any improvement in the condition of the African negro till the slave trade was finally put down. The whole trade of the country was conducted on a system of murder and robbery. Parties of Arabs, 450 or 500 strong, swept down upon villages, massacred most of the inhabitants, and carried away the women and children, whom they exchanged with other tribes for ivory, the price of which formed the gains of the excursion. The hostility caused by these periodical incursions was so bitter in its character, as to close the interior not only to explorers but to all approaches in a true commercial spirit. The negroes accordingly remained, and to all appearance must remain, unless the power of Europe was exerted, very much what they were at the time probably, when Moses was writing his history of Adam—that was to say, wild men roaming about as unheeded as the beasts of the forest. It was difficult to see that Scotland, as a country, would be saved exactly what steps England could take. But he hoped it would be found that she atial residences that must infallibly result could take some steps; and once the na tives found by experience that they could look on the face of a white man without fear, intercourse would spring up, the beneficial effects of commerce would make themselves felt, and thus an opening be gained for the higher and ennobling efforts of the missionary. - Weekly Review.

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