vermin like those of Grasshoppers will retain their vitality for many years while in a dormant state, ready to come forth in a favourable season. Hot beds should not be made in the situation they occupied the last season; the frames and sashes should be thoroughly wetted with strong brine, and not a handfull of rotted manure from the old bed should be put in the new one.

PEAS.

Do not sow peas upon the ground where they were raised last year. This precaution may sometimes be neglected with impunity in small gardens in town, but in the country if they are raised for two years in succession on the same ground, the roots will certainly be attacked by the peaworm, and yellow leaves will appear as soon as the blossoms. Dry grass land that has been broken up, and produced one crop of potatoes will always bear a good crop of peas.

CABBAGE AND SWEDISH TURNIPS.

Remember that no manure which contains the scrapings of a cellar where turnips or cabbage have been kept, nor any rubbish from a yard where the parings of turnips, or cabbage stumps have been thrown, should ever be used for these plants, as it will produce the disease called Club foot, Anbury, or fingers and toes. There are some grounds where Cabbage and Turnips have been often raised, that are so full of bugs or their eggs, that the plants will be clubbed even when stable manure is used. It is best therefore to use ground where such plants have not been previously raised, but in gardens where there is no choice of ground, either mix a portion of salt seaweed with the manure, or else sprinkle a little pickle of fish or meat over the land after sowing the seed. Salt in any form destroys many eggs of insects.

To have good heads of large kinds of Cabbage they should not be planted nearer to each other than thirty inches. On very rich land the distance may be three feet. Two or three plants may be set together, and when they have grown so much as to be out of danger from grubs, pull out the weakest and leave but one in a place.

TIME OF APPLYING MANURES.

Manure produced the greatest effect spread on grass land in the spring, as soon as the field appeared green.

When spread on either grass or plough land in the fall there was a loss of nearly one third the value of the manure.

When spread on plough land in the fall, and ploughed in, there was a loss of more than three fourths.

When spread on grass land directly after the hay was taken off, in a very dry season, there was a loss of one half.

When spread on grass land at the same time, in a wet season, there was but little loss.

These experiments were made on a dry gravelly soil.

When the wash of the kitchen is thrown upon rotten chips or sawdust it makes an excellent manure for many purposes, but should not be used for potatoes, as it always contains a great number of the small hair-like worm, which by eating the skin from the potatoes makes them what is called "scabby." A mixture of decayed tanners bark has had the same bad effect upon potatoes.

In old gardens which abound with wire worms, sow beets as early as possible. If they are sowed late the wire worms will cut them to pieces after they have sprouted, and before they reach the top of the ground.

POISON FROM DECAYING SAUSAGES.

"The poison of bad sausages belongs to this class of noxious substances. Several hundred cases are known in which death has occurred from the use of this kind of food. In Wiirtemberg especially these cases are very frequent, for the sausages are prepared from very various materials. Blood, liver, bacon, brains, milk, meal and bread, are mixed together with salt and spices, the mixture is then put into bladders or intestines, and after being boiled is smoked.

When these sausages are well prepared they may be preserved for months, and furnish a nourishing savory food; but when the spices and salt are deficient, and particularly when they are smoked too late, or not sufficiently, they undergo a peculiar kind of putrefaction, and they are found to contain free lactic acid, or lactate of ammonia, products which are universally formed during the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matters.

The death which is the consequence of poisoning by putrefied sausages is preceded by very lingering and remarkable symptoms. There is a gradual wasting of muscular fibre, and of all the constituents of the body similarly composed, the patient becomes more emaciated, dries to a complete mummy, and finally dies. The carcase is stiff as if frozen, and is not subject to putrefaction. During the progress of the disease the spittle becomes glucy, and acquires an offensive smell."—*Leibig.*

We have never heard of a case of the above described disease in this Country, but we know that sausages resembling those described are used by some people in the Province, and publish this extract that if such a disease should appear, the cause of it may be known and avoided; we are inclined to believe that this malady is confined to Europe; it is very remarkable that it reduces the body of the patients to the same state as those of birds and other animals which are impregnated with Arsenic or Corrosive Sublimate to preserve them.

IMPORTANT TO PAINTERS AND PLUMBERS.

Leibig asserts that the *Painters Colic* is unknown in all the manufactories of white lead in which the workmen are accustomed to take as a preservative a drink made by putting a little sulphuric acid (Oil of Vitriol) into sweetened water.

HALIFAX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The prizes for grain offered by the Halifax Agricultural Society, were competed for on the 7th inst. at the farm of John Winters, Esq. Messrs. Lovett, Kent, Mitchell, and Rugg, were appointed Judges. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

To Henry Pryor, Esq. the first prize for Wheat, 63½ lbs. per bushel; the second prize to Edward Pryor, Esq. jun., weight 62 lbs. 5 oz. A sample from the Farm of Mr. W. S. Moore, was of equal weight. Mr. Archibald McCulloch's wheat was only one ounce less. The other samples were from 60½ lbs. to 61 lbs. per bushel. The first prize for Oats was given to Mr. Archibald McCulloch for a superior sample, weighing 46 lbs. per bushel, and the second prize to Mr. W. S. Moore, whose Grain weighed 45 lbs. All the samples brought forward were pronounced by the Judges to be of superior quality, and highly creditable to the Agricultural spirit of the Peninsula.

EXCRETIONS OF PLANTS.—From an essay on the Radical Excretions of Plants, by A. Gyde, he infers from a series of experiments:

1. That most plants impart to water certain soluble substances or excretions.
2. That this is identical with the sap of plants.
3. That plants have no power of selection, but take into their texture any solution offered to their roots, and that they have little or no power of a gain excreting it.
4. That plants watered with excretion receive no injury from