

the most compact and bushy in growth, and more healthy in appearance than the rest. Where there are no tall plants to be kept, the staging in the centre of the house, if it be a span roof, or the back part of a lean-to, should always be brought as near the glass as is compatible with convenience in attending to the wants of the plants.

The manner of heating the green-house is a subject of the greatest consequence. The heat should be equable and moist, and distributed to all parts as equally as possible. The best mode of heating is by means of hot water; the worst is by a stove. The most usual manner of heating is by means of brick furnace at one end of the house, with a brick flue extending the entire length of the house on the lowest side, and then crossing the end and entering the chimney, or returning along the other side before it enters the chimney. This is a far better method than by means of a cast iron stove and ordinary pipe, for the bricks cannot be heated so highly, and retain the heat longer, thus producing a much more equable and moister heat. Where a stove and pipe of iron must be used, provision must be made in some manner for supplying moisture to the air, which can be most conveniently done by means of a large vessel filled with water to be placed on the stove.

With reference to the attacks of insects, the means to be used to destroy them are the use of the syringe and fumigation with tobacco. In the case of some kinds of insects these are not effectual, and picking off by hand must be resorted to.

One of the principal errors committed by inexperienced persons in the management of plants in the winter, is in giving too much water. Allowing the plants to become so dry as to droop is not nearly as serious a mistake as the other. The soil in pots is not always dry when the surface would seem to indicate it. By digging down a little way it can easily be known whether water is required or not. No definite directions can be given as to the quantity or frequency of watering. In sunny weather many plants will probably require daily watering, while in dull and cloudy weather they may not need it once a week.

G. B. H.

IS FARMING PROFITABLE?—GARGET—BLIND STAGGERS.—I have often noticed the following questions in your valuable paper:

1. Is farming profitable?
2. What will cure the disease in cows, called "garget."
3. What will cure a swelled or tumefied bag, or udder?

The affirmative on the first question depends on three things; the price paid for the land—quality of soil tilled—and thirdly, brains, a very necessary accompaniment to secure success in any business.

I would call your attention to the following results, from the cultivation of 3½ acres—a field no better than fifty other acres of my farm, the whole of which had previously been pastured for forty years.

In the spring of 1857, plowed and planted to potatoes (without manuring) 3½ acres, and harvested a good, fair crop. In 1858, put on forty

cart-loads barn-yard manure, planted to corn, and harvested good, fair crops. In 1859, same quantity manure, sowed broad-cast three bushels of salt, planted corn, putting on a handful of ashes on each hill, and raised a large crop of corn. In 1860 sowed seven bushels of wheat, started to clover and berdsgrass, and took off the same fall seventy bushels of wheat, and three tons of good hay. I sold the wheat at \$1 75 per bushel for seed. In 1861 I have taken off thirteen tons, by weight, of good hay. Has it not been profitable? Beat this who can. I cannot speak for any other farmer, but my farm, farmed at the halves, pays me eight per cent.

The disease called "garget" commences in the horns and head. Besmear the top and back part of the head and around the roots of the horns, with warm tar and rub thoroughly; if it fails to effect a cure, report the failure, and it will be the first to my knowledge.

To cure swollen, or tumefied udders or bag, wash clean with warm soap-suds, then rub thoroughly with pure bee honey, and a cure will be effected in twenty-fours generally; sometimes it may be necessary to repeat the operation. The above is the very best application for women suffering as above.

To cure the "blind staggers" in swine make an incision about three inches long through the skin on the forehead; pull up the skin on each side, fill with fine salt, and the cure is effected immediately.

IMPLEMENTS.

A NEW CART BODY.—I asked a mechanic why he made horse cart bodies so narrow—why he did not bring out the sides quite to the wheel-hubs? Well, sir, what do you think was his answer? It was, that "it is the fashion."

A few years ago I was using one of these fashionable cart bodies. The longer I used it the more dissatisfied I became. I saw no reason why all of the space between the wheels should not be occupied by the cart body. It was plain that a load of dirt would not require to be piled so high if the body were wider. I want a cart body, too, that would carry half a cord of cut wood with side boards; and a good number of barfels of potatoes or apples. I accordingly had a body made which nearly touched the hubs, with lower sides than the narrow one, and considerably longer. My fashionable body was a short one, and when "tipped," stood erect. This made it hard to get down again.

I found my new cart body a great convenience. I wouldn't be without it one year for its cost. Let me tell you why I find it better than the old one.

As I have said, the sides are lower, and it is filled easier with gravel. I have two sets of side boards and can put on a big load of light manure, shavings from the pail factory, or four to six feet of dry cut wood, of which I cart a good deal from a circular saw driven by water-power. Then I have made two ladders and cross-pieces, and raves outside the wheels, which are quickly adjusted, and supply one more cart to get hay on, of which one is not likely to have too many in the busy season.