

**HOW TO BATHE ON A SUMMER'S DAY.**—Many erroneous notions prevail respecting the use and properties of the warm bath. To many persons the idea of submersion in warm water, on a summer's day, would be preposterous; but if it be rationally considered, it will be found that the warm bath may be taken with equal or perhaps greater benefit in summer than in winter. During hot weather, the secretions in the skin are much increased in quantity, and consequently a greater necessity exists that it should be kept perfectly free from obstructions. Another prevailing error respecting the warm bath is, that it tends to relax and enervate the body; for experience has sufficiently proved the fallacy of the opinion, and many physicians have prescribed its use to patients laboring under debility from disease, none of whom experience such effects, but have all felt invigorated, and mostly restored to health and strength. Many persons are deterred from using the warm bath, especially in winter, from fear of catching cold; but this fear is groundless, for it has often been found that the warm bath, by increasing the circulation on the surface of the body, render it more capable of withstanding the effects of cold than it otherwise would have been.

**CURRANTS FOR WINE MAKING.**—The red currant (or red Dutch) for wine making, gives a higher flavor than the white, and is considered a better producer. One acre of currant bushes, set 4 feet apart, would in due time produce 25 bushels of fruit, and might be made to grow 50 bushels, that depending upon the soil and the manner of cultivation. Three gallons may be obtained from a bushel of good ripe fruit. Make the wine in the same manner that you would a barrel of good sweet cider, with the addition of from 3 to 4 pounds of sugar to the gallon, fermenting off the pomace until it is entirely clear, after which it should be racked off into tight barrels and there remain any desirable time to become ripe and firm. As to the price of the article in market, the dependent saith not.

**TO PREVENT JAMS FROM GRAINING.**—A correspondent informs us that to prevent Jams, Preserves, etc., from graining, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar must be added to every gallon of the jam or preserve.

**MILK REGULARLY.**—Cows should be milked at regular intervals of twelve hours, as near as possible, especially during the hot summer months. Cows then feed mostly in the morning and evening, choosing to rest in the cool shade through the middle of the day; hence they should be milked and turned out before sundown.

**CANADA THISTLES AND WHITE DAISIES.**—Willard Day, Esq., of Brooklyn, informs the *Homestead* that these nuisances may be destroyed by one mowing, if done during a warm rain. Mr. Day has satisfied himself of this by repeated successful experiments. The principle of its action, no doubt, lies in the decay of the roots consequent upon the filling of the hollow stems with water.

**COLZA.**—The introduction of Colza, as an oil producing plant is being agitated among some agriculturists at the East. It is said that the increasing consumption of oils of all kinds, and the great rise in their price, render it desirable that rape and colza should be tried as plants from which large profits may be secured, both for their oil and use in feeding and fattening stock.

The Maine Cultivator says:—"When a cucumber is taken from the vines, let it be cut with a knife, leaving about the eight of an inch of the cucumber on the stem, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division, and on each separate slit there will be new cucumbers as large as the first. Those wishing to raise large quantities of this article for pickles, will do well to try the experiment."

**SALT FOR WHEAT.**—Theodore Perry says, in the *Prairie Farmer*, that he sowed one and a half bushels of salt upon one-half of a ten acre field, just after seeding it with Spring wheat; and the result was, that the salted portion was ready for the sickle five days earlier than the unsalted part; and not a particle of rust, scab, or smut could be found, and the increase of crop he estimated at five bushels per acre.

**FRUIT.**—A cultivator of fruit, whose good example is referred to in the *New England Farmer*, keeps a circle of several feet around the roots of every tree clear of grass, and enriches it with chip manure, and several other kinds of fertilizing substances. He has very large crops of most excellent fruit, which he states, brings him more money than any of the neighbouring farmers obtain from all their crops.