

iron may be joined. Half a drachm daily for each sheep, with the same quantity of ginger, may be given in nourishing gruel. An aperient should be given once or twice during the treatment, and may consist of one or two ounces of sulphate of magnesia, or a large table spoonful of common salt dissolved in warm gruel or water. Food should be given in as nutritious a form as possible; and a pint of beans daily will be an excellent diet with good hay on sound pasture. Though turnips cannot be considered as a cause of rot, yet from the superabundance of water they contain, they are affected with the disease, particularly if taken whilst a hoar-frost is on them, Calomel has been strongly advised, but the recommendation, as far as I am aware, has not been backed by any successful cases. If tried by way of experiment, about five grains daily, with four of opium, suspended in thick gruel, may be repeated once a day the space of a week at a time.—*English Paper.*

MODE OF INCREASING THE GROWTH OF POTATOES.—The flowers being cut off as they appeared on the plants, the number of potatoes produced was greater than where the blossoms had remained much untouched. Early in October the stems and leaves of the plants which had not bore flowers, were strong and green; the others yellow, and in a state of decay. The plants which had been stripped of flowers produced (on the same space of ground) about four times the weight of large potatoes, very few small ones being found. Those on which the flowers and fruit were left, produced but a small number of middle-sized potatoes, with a great number of little ones, from the size of a common filbert to that of a walnut.

SALT FOR GRUB WORMS.—A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer says, that after finding the grub worm was cutting off his corn and cabbage at a sad rate, he first applied ashes, then soot, and then Scotch snuff to the hill, hoping to destroy or drive away the worm, but it was all to no purpose. Afterwards, seeing it stated that salt was very disagreeable to the grub, he applied about two table spoonfuls to each hill of corn or cabbage, placing it so as not to touch the plant. The worm left them immediately.

Another says, that by putting about "a pinch" of salt to each plant, two or three times, the worm ceased his depredations. He also mentions a neighbor, who watered his cabbages daily with water from a salt pork barrel, and was not troubled; but as soon as he discontinued the practice, his plants were attacked, equally with his neighbour's.

THE GLANDERS.—While writing, I will mention a fact for your Veterinary department. More than 30 years since the glanders of the most virulent kind, was amongst the horses of the neighborhood in which my father lived.—Great numbers died off. His horse was taken, and under the belief that he also would die my father commenced an experiment on him with a strong decoction of tobacco juice, given internally. In a short time the horse broke out all over his body in sores. These cured up in a month or so, and the horse was sound, soon fattened, and was, as long as I knew him afterwards, a sound and healthy animal. This was the only horse in all the neighborhood that recovered. Some farmers in this vicinity, noted for fine stock horses, give occasionally Scotch snuff to their horses.—*Cor. Albany Cultivator.*

It is said Butter Milk will destroy lice on Cattle.—Try it.

NOVEL MODE OF CULTURE.—As every successful experiment connected with Farming is worthy to be recorded, we insert the following, in the hope that it will prove worthy the attention of the agriculturist. Mr. James Robertson of the Brackley Point Road, a very enterprising, industrious and observing farmer, was desirous to ascertain how Oats and Peas would grow together. Last Spring he sowed half a bushel of Peas, and about that quantity less than ordinary of Oats to an acre. They kept pace in their growth—the Oats a trifle higher than the Peas. There was no additional manure, nor any other difference in the preparation of the ground previous to planting, but as it is usually made of Oats alone. The Oats turned out well, and the Peas an excellent crop, and, what is not common, without any worms in them. He found no difficulty in separating the Peas from the Oats when threshed, with a Fanner. As they grew the Oats supported the Peas—they ripened together, and there was no mildew—they were cut with the scythe when ripe. We hope this experiment will be renewed next Spring, in different parts of the Island, and, if again successful, will be permanently adopted, as we think the general culture of Peas is, at present, too much neglected, but would amply repay itself, by bettering the quality of our Pork, for exportation, as well as in many domestic uses.—*P. E. I. Gazette.*

POTATOES IN MANUFACTURES.—Few persons are probably aware of the quantity of potatoes used in our own country and elsewhere, in the manufacture of starch, arrow root, tapioca, &c. The starch manufactory in Mercer, Maine, is said to have manufactured last year, one hundred and forty thousand pounds, of an excellent quality, grinding about sixteen thousand bushels of potatoes. The account from which this is taken, says further: "We learn that they have made arrangements to grind twenty four thousand bushels of potatoes the coming winter, which will produce more than two hundred and forty thousand pounds of starch. They sell it in Boston for about four dollars per hundred. The New England dealers prefer it to Portland starch." Another manufactory at Hampden, Me., consumes 2500 bushels of potatoes per day. In a single district in Bavaria, four hundred thousand pounds of sago and starch are manufactured yearly. One hundred pounds of good potatoes are said to give twelve pounds of starch.

EFFECTUAL METHOD OF PRESERVING FURS FROM THE RAVAGES OF MOTHS.—Wash the fur on both sides with a mixture of twelve grains of corrosive sublimate dissolved in half-a-pint of spirits of wine. To make it dissolve more readily corrosive sublimate should be reduced to powder in a marble mortar. If moths have harbored in the lining wool of muffs, it must be replaced by new wool that has been well saturated with the above preparation. The mixture is colorless, and will not injure the most delicate furs, feathers, or woollen articles, of any kind. The same mode of treatment is also efficacious for the preservation of stuffed specimens in natural history.—*Mark Lane Express.*

BEAN MEAL FOR PIGS.—A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express says, that he has tried nearly every description of food for pigs, and he has found none that would produce so much weight, or so fine meat in a given time, as bean meal. Some pigs fed upon this food, mixed with a small portion of *topping*, (?) weighed at six months' old, two hundred and eighty pounds each, and the pork was extremely tender.