

great care is necessary in preserving any of this kind of plant pure, which should not be lost sight of when selecting the fruit it is intended to save the seed from. It is well known that the smooth tomato though a good deal smaller than the uneven kind will often come, is earlier, and preferred for the table through its being solid, and there is no reason why a smooth solid kind, equal in size to the rough, could not be produced, and which would be an acquisition. It only requires care and perseverance in seed-saving, on the principles above enunciated. Who will enter into the subject with spirit? There is no use in continually being dependent on other countries for new things when the principle of obtaining them lies at our own doors, with a climate second to none for obtaining the most perfect seed. It would be hard to say that there is not yet even many a wild plant, which with the proper treatment, might be made to administer to man's comfort. E. SANDERS, in *Co. Gent.*

OUR VINEGAR PLANT.—We spoke last April of a Vinegar Plant given us by a lady friend in Webster. We took it home to our office, procured at an apothecary's store one of his largest glass jars, holding some two gallons, filled it with common sweetened water, committed the plant to it, and there it has been ever since spreading its folds upon the surface, till it was evident that the vinegar had become strong enough almost for the death of the plant; whereupon, this week, we removed the original sweetened water, and supplied its place with new water for the plant to work upon. On drawing off the vinegar it was found very strong indeed,—almost as strong as ley, and for ordinary table purposes it will require to be diluted with fresh water.

There is no mistake about it—this vinegar plant will keep our family in the purest vinegar as long as we shall need such an article.—*Rural Intelligencer.*

GOOD AND BAD SEED CORN.—There has been a very general complaint this spring that corn has failed in coming up; many fields have had to be planted the second and some the third time. This no doubt has been owing to two causes. First, the unusually wet and cold spring, and secondly, the seed not properly secured, has been generally bad. Last fall was very wet, and corn placed in large bins heated to such a degree as in many instances to destroy vitality.

The germ of corn is very tender,—particularly so—and but little fermentation is necessary to prevent it from coming up. A person in this neighborhood, who selected his seed last fall when he was husking, and braided the husks of the ears, and hung them in his crib, had scarcely a single failure in a large field—indeed, he said that he had never known corn to come up more evenly before in his life—although he planted very early. The cause, no doubt, owing mainly to his seed being properly secured last fall. The damage resulting from corn failing to come up, has been very great—which might have no doubt been in a great measure prevented, by adopting the above mentioned course.—*Co. Gent.*

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Raspberry Jam.—Pass the raspberries through a fine sieve to extract their seeds, add to them their weight in fine, white sugar, boil them, and stir them over the fire until you can see the bottom of the stew pan.

Blackberry Jam.—Boil the blackberries with half their weight of coarse

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