

MILLET.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

MORPETH Feb. 13th 1860.

DEAR SIR,—In the last issue of your paper, I find an article on the Cultivation of millet, from Mr. John Gibson; his impression as regards the quantity of seed per acre, coincides with mine, that eight quarts is not sufficient, I should prefer 12 quarts for broad-cast sowing, which I deem best for soiling purposes; but for raising seed, the plan of drilling proposed by him would be the best. His ground was the best that could be selected, for unless the land is rich, the crop will be very small, loomy soil is more retentive of moisture, and as the seed of millet is very small, and the plant consequently so when it comes up, it needs the most favourable circumstances to keep ahead of the weeds. I think the beginning of June will be found the best time for sowing. In putting in this as well as many other seeds, the best time for putting in the ground is when the plant can go forward to perfection, with the least or fewest drawbacks when small. Sowing at this time will prevent the ravages of birds as well as cause it to fill better. I would advise sowing on summer fallows, and, when ready to prepare for wheat, turn in the cattle and let them eat it off. Although I do not recollect seeing anything regarding the chemical change a plant undergoes on being cut, still I would hazard the opinion that millet, cut before it had ripened its seed, or nearly so, would be found wanting in some of those qualities so much relished by cattle; if allowed to ripen, the benefit is counterbalanced by the trouble of getting the seed out of the soil, as it sheds very easily when ripe, also preventing it being carried about the farm, when fed in a raw state. The quantity required for seed, could be more carefully handled and would not entail so much trouble.

Yours truly,

J. B. CORNWALL.

THE "AGRICULTURIST," NEW
FORM—TREATMENT OF HEAVES
IN HORSES, &c.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to see the change you have made in the *Agriculturist*, both as it respects its matter and its semi-monthly form. It is now I pre-

sume unequalled in point of cheapness, and I hope it will be surpassed by none in interest and intrinsic value.

Brother Farmers, this is our own paper, and it will be just what we make it; therefore we must all take it; yes, every farmer must have it, every one must write, or cause to be written, at least one article in the year for its columns, and use the *Agriculturist* as the medium of all our scientific and practical knowledge that we may have to make known. If we do this it will become one of the most interesting papers that will or can enter our homes.

TO CURE THE HEAVES IN HORSES.—Take two pounds of nitre or saltpetre and quarter of a pound of tartar emetic; pulverize and mix. Give a teaspoonful once a day for four days; then stop three days, and begin as before; continue this for three or four weeks; it will help any horse, and cure many: the powder may be given in the horse's food.

Another cure for the same disease.—Kill a common red squirrel and chop it up fine, skin and bones and all; mix in the horse's food, and it is said to make a perfect cure.

Another cure for the same disease, given by Mr. P., of Richmond Hill, C. W., and published in the last number of the *Genesee Farmer*.—Take a tablespoonful of ginger and the same quantity of shorts, and as much tar as it will require to make a ball when well mixed; give a ball once a day. Mr. P. says the very worst of cases are cured by this remedy, and that the cure is permanent. If this be so, then all farmers ought to know it.

I would add further respecting horses. A short time since a friend presented me with a receipt for the management and taming of wild colts, as follows:—Lift one of the fore feet and fasten tight by the aid of strap or rope, so as to prevent its putting its foot to the ground; when the foot is thus made secure, drive the animal around until compelled to fall; then endeavor to keep it down; while thus lying, apply a little of the oil of rhodium or oil of cumin to the tongue of the animal, as also a little on your hands; you can then allow it to arise, and it will feel conquered, and while afraid will still be fond of the smell of the oil, and will therefore like to have you about it.

CHEAP FOOD FOR COWS.—Cut your straw; take a quart of flaxseed and boil in four pails of water for two hours; throw in a handful of salt; now wet your cut straw with this tea, and your cows will do well,