

volatile constituents, we shall exhibit the truest economy and arrive at the most profitable results.

In preserving and distributing farm-yard manure, we cannot advocate, for obvious reasons, (*climate*, seeds of weeds, &c.) the immediate ploughing in of the fresh manure, as now so warmly recommended in Europe, because in general, however clearly the advantage of these methods might appear, yet they would scarcely be economically practicable among farmers with us. I think we must look to the application of those substances easily accessible, and involving no money outlay, which possess the property of arresting volatile exhalations, and retaining in a light and available form the element. Two of these are easily procured on every farm; the third is not expensive, when its powerful effects are duly considered. Partially burnt clay and crushed charcoal furnish us with the materials we are in search of. A manure heap sheltered from the sun and rain, and having its drainings together with those of the stables, cow-houses, &c., well-collected into a simple, inexpensive, but properly closed tank, may remain continually accumulating in dimensions, quantity, and valuable properties, if time after time thin layers of partially burnt (black burnt) clay and charcoal are strewed over it and in the tank. Partially burnt clay has the property of fixing ammonia to a remarkable extent, and is easily prepared during the process of making charcoal. Such substances as gypsum, sulphate of iron, sulphuric acid, &c., so generally and advantageously used in Europe, and to far less extent on this continent, are not specially referred to here, as it seems essential in our farming practice to make the farm produce as much as possible of every item required. The third article to which I am tempted to call your favourable attention, for reasons before mentioned, is common salt. I think that a limited application of this substance on our lacustrine drifts, simultaneously with farm-yard manure, would be found eminently serviceable, and certainly worthy of trial.

[An interesting discussion followed on the subject of liquid manure, &c., a portion of which we may be able to give in our next issue. Ed.]

**KICKING COLTS.**—Mr. W. L. F. Jones, of Ashury, gives us the following mode of breaking colts of the bad habit of kicking:—Whenever a colt kicks he takes hold of the head and neck gently, by clapping his arm around and holding on to the nose until he ceases to struggle, patting him occasionally and speaking kind words to him. By doing this a few times, he says the worst case can be cured.—*Prairie Farmer*.

**MICE LAST WINTER.**—The R. N. Yorker says there has been a general destruction of trees during the last winter throughout the Western States. Many spirited gentlemen determined not to give up the experiment, have replaced their lost trees, still hopeful of their eventual success. The mice have destroyed thousands of apple trees, as walnuts, cherry, pear, and peach trees, to the great disappointment of those who relied on their trees for spring sales.

**RHEUMATISM—A REMEDY.**—The *New England Farmer* recommends the following recipe as a simple and invaluable remedy for rheumatism:—"Take a half pint of spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved, then rub it on the part affected, and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Flannels should be applied after the part is well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, never failing of success."

**STRYCHNIA—LARD AN ANTIDOTE.**—The *American Journal of Medical Science* says the lard is an antidote to strychnia. It was discovered in an attempt to poison a dog, by placing the strychnia upon meat. The meat was near a jar of refuse lard, and after the meat had been eaten, the dog devoured the lard, and to the surprise of the person watching the effect of the poison, it failed of producing any effect, although one grain had been swallowed. The experiment was repeated nine different times with like results and eleven times without the lard, in every instance proving fatal.