

Culture of Mushrooms.—"You ask me about the cultivation of mushrooms. I have two houses in which I have raised them, one built expressly for the purpose, 50 feet long, 14 feet wide, 9 high, plastered inside, with a flue from a stove running on the ground through the centre. On the top of the flue are hollow tiles for the purpose of holding water and keeping the room moist. I have two tiers of beds on each side of the house, one over the other, 3 feet apart and 5 feet wide. We first fill each bed with pure horse dung, with as little straw as possible—say one foot deep; we then put on 3 inches of rich black mould; in this earth we plant the spawn of the mushroom broadcast. That from England comes in blocks like brick. This is broken up into pieces the size of a walnut, and planted about 3 or four inches apart. The best time to make the beds is in October and November. Keep the house warm; about 65 degrees, and damp and dark, and cover the beds with hay 3 inches deep. The mushrooms will be ready to pick in about a month, and will continue until August, or longer; but in very warm weather they get covered with bugs. The other house is smaller, and I heat it with a large pile of horse manure, which being kept wet my gardener thinks raises the best mushrooms."

ROSWELL L. COLT,

Paterson, 7th May, 1845.

—*Am. Ag.*

Grafting Currants.—*The Gardeners' Chronicle* recommends for the pretty appearance presented, as well as for improved flavor, to graft currants of different colors, as the red, black and white, variously intermixed, on stocks trimmed up to a single stem three or four feet high. The tops may be headed down to a compact head, or trained as espaliers in the horizontal or fan method, the two latter modes of training, by the free exposure to the sun and air, much improving the quality of the fruit. The importance of trimming the bushes up to single stems to improve the fruit and facilitate clean culture, instead of suffering two-hundred and fifty suckers to shoot up all round into a dense brush heap, is very obvious to those who have tried both.

Diarrhœa or Scours in Calves.—Young calves are very liable to this affection, and not unfrequently die from it. It is (says the Cattle Doctor,) in a majority of cases, the consequence of neglect. The calf has been too early exposed to cold and wet, or has been half starved, and

then one full and hearty meal often disarranges the whole alimentary canal—the mucous coat of the intestines becomes inflamed, and violent purging ensues.

Remedy.—As being more simple, and we have no doubt equally efficacious, we give, instead of the remedies prescribed in the Cattle Doctor, the following by Lovett Peters, Esq., of Westboro' originally published in this paper, and which he pronounces an infallible cure. "I call it," says he, "infallible, because in thirty years' use of it I have never known it to fail in effecting a cure, by once giving it, except in one instance, and then a second dose proved effectual. Put into a suitable bottle about half a pint of cider—(not sweet nor bottled cider.) Then open a vein in the neck of the calf, and let into the bottle about the same quantity of blood. Shake it well together quickly, and before it has time to coagulate, put it down the calf's throat, which is easily done with the bottle," (This remedy is quoted by Mr. Skinner, in his American edition of the Cattle Doctor.)

Natural Habits of Domestic Animals.

—"The natural habits of different domestic animals differ very considerably. In small, and thorough-bred horses, the pulsations of the heart are about forty to forty-two in a minute. In farm horses they do not amount to more than thirty-six. When they are treated ill, or even when spoken roughly to, their circulation is increased, say ten pulsations per minute. Cold has a great effect on the pig. It is found that pigs whose styes have a southern aspect, thrive much better than those placed in a colder declination; they can hardly, perhaps, be kept too warm, and too clean."—*Cuthbert W. Johnstone, Esq., Farmers' Magazine.*

To preserve Bees from Worms, &c.—About the first of May raise the hive up, and strew some fine salt under the edges.

To make the Teeth white.—Rub them with mixture of honey and pure charcoal.

To take white spots out of Furniture.—Hold a warming pan or a shovelful of coals over the furniture, and rub it while warm with a piece of flannel.