

nutritious food. Almost every one is acquainted with the fact, that the spiral marrow is one general reservoir from the end of the tail to the end of the pith in the horn. The extreme ends of this marrow become chilled by the above injudicious treatment, and the result, in our opinion, are the two diseases mentioned. Some adopt the plan of cutting off about a half an inch of the tail while the calves are young; and by repeating it every autumn until the animal becomes fully grown, they argue that they thereby entirely do away with the possibility of it getting this troublesome complaint.—

When the tail is actually diseased, the usual course is to cut off about one inch of the end, and to make an incision through the skin with a sharp knife along the entire length of the diseased parts, after which a healing salve should be administered.

*Asafetida* will unquestionably attract wolves. The early settlers in this country were in the habit of using it in the following manner, and we believe the Indians, and experienced hunters still employ it in a similar way. Those animals generally inhabit low marshy grounds during the day, and when their whereabouts is once ascertained, the huntsman should spread a thin coating of asafetida over the soles of his shoes, and make a circuit around that portion of the ground where they are supposed to be, then about in the centre of that circle, a piece of the same, about the size of a full grown walnut, should be suspended upon a tree, at such a distance from the ground that the wolves could not reach; from eight to ten feet would be the distance from the ground, that would be the most likely to attract their notice.

*Electricity*.—We believe the experiment has not been tried in this country; a number of experiments have, however, been made the present summer in the United States, but with little or no success. It is highly improbable, that any great advantage can be gained by employing artificial electricity to agriculture.

*Indian Corn*.—If the grower of Indian-corn intends to convert his crop into

sugar, or molasses, it would be of service to cut or pull off the flower stalks as soon as they make their appearance, by which means the farina would be destroyed and the crop would not be so productive in corn, and the saccharine matter in the stalks would be greatly increased. We sowed the present season one rood of ground with Indian-corn; the seed was ribbed in rows two feet asunder, at the rate of two bushels per acre, and the crop was horse-hoed twice and hand-hoed once, but the drought was so severe, that we have not harvested more than half a crop.

*Broom Corn*.—We also planted one rood of land with Broom-corn, which promised an abundant yield up to the first of August, but on the night of the second of that month, it was considerably injured with frost; and on the 10th of September it was so much injured that only those plants that escaped the August frost were worth harvesting. This was the only crop, with the exception of the tobacco, that was at all affected with the first mentioned frost in this section of the country. We believe that in an average of seasons, Broom-corn may be successfully grown in the south west portion of the Western District; and from the little experience we have had in the cultivation of this plant, we would on the whole consider it the most judicious course to confine its cultivation to that section of the province. We see no good reason why the Western District could not supply the whole of British America with brooms, at a rate that would handsomely remunerate both the cultivator and manufacturer.

*Buck Wheat* at the best is not a profitable crop, when cultivated to any considerable extent. Both the crop and the demand is precarious. The yield sometimes equals fifty bushels per acre, but the average may be rated at thirty.

*Vetches*, for a soiling crop, can scarcely be surpassed; the ground for vetches should be well prepared, and the seed should be sown by the first of May, and earlier if possible. Two bushels of oats and one bushel of vetches per acre, will make a crop for soiling, surpassing any other with which we have any knowledge,