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will completely restore the patient from the lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured, if possible.—In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonful of salt completely stayed the blood. In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash the part in strong brine for an hour, and then bind on some salt with a rag. In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and removed two or three times, will relieve it in most cases. If the gums be affected, wash the mouth with brine. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water. In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, and drink it also, twice a day, until cured. Salt will expel worms, if used in food in moderated degree, and aids digestion, but salt meat is injurious, if used much.—[Ex.]

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Improving Vegetables by Care in Saving the seed.

It has been beautifully written "a wild carrot accidentally found in cultivated ground, refuses to run to seed, but employs itself in building up a root stouter than any carrot had before. The watchful eyes of a gardener remark the change; the changeling, still a sprout, flowers at last; its precious seeds are saved, and committed to still richer ground. Nine-tenths of the seedlings run back to the wild form—your carrot is but an intractable gentleman after all—but a very few prove obedient to the will of man, shake off their savage habits, refuse to flower till the second year; meantime spend their autumn and winter in the further enlargement of their roots, then rise up in blossom invigorated by six months' additional preparation, and yield more seeds, in which the fixity of character or if you will, the habit of domestication, is still more firmly implanted. And thus begins the race of carrots." Here we have the one idea sought after of increasing the size of the roots, transforming a dry sticky substance into material fit for food.—Other parts are improved or altered in the same way. Most vegetables owe their present state to a similar process, either accidentally performed by nature or assisted by art.

Vegetables of the same kind, as peas, ripening at different seasons, were all obtained by selecting a few pods which showed symptoms of earliness, and sowing them by themselves, the same culled over again until a fixity of character was secured. Let any one try the experiment of picking over a quantity of peas or beans for the very largest, and sow, with an equal quantity of the smallest perfect ones that can be found of the same kind, and mark the difference of each's produce: and they will need no further proof of what are will do in seed-saving.

Another thing too which should not be forgotten, is that if it be wished to save seed of any particular kind pure, others of the same family should not be in flower near at the same time, or the busy bees, or a waft of wind, will frustrate the design by producing a set of mongrels.

Especially is this true of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, or cucumber family. See how many forms different exhibitors will produce under the same name at our fairs in squashes and pumpkins, so much so that it is extremely difficult to see the true Boston Marrow squash. It is entirely owing to their being fertilized by other and in this case very inferior kinds.—Very