

be of a durable nature, such drains' will prove effective in keeping the land dry for fifty years.

Firewood for winter's use may now be chopped and piled ready for drawing, by the commencement of winter.

The other work for this month which should be executed upon a well regulated farm, would have been treated upon in their places, if time had permitted. But owing to the fact that the Fourth Riding of York Agricultural Society have delegated us in conjunction with their talented and zealous Secretary, Mr. Hartman, to attend the New York State Agricultural Exhibition, to collect information and publish the same for the benefit of the Canadian farmers, we are unable to devote as much attention to this department of our paper, as we otherwise would have done.

A Subscriber, residing in the Township of Orillia, accuses us of partiality in writing so little for "*the bush*," where most of the Canadian farmers begin their operations. To obviate similar objections in future, we would beg our *bush* farmers to write more for the *Cultivator*, and embody in their correspondence every particular that would be calculated to benefit the general reader; and if this suggestion be acted upon, there will be no deficiency of matter for the printer, of a character adapted to make our Magazine deservedly popular among the backwoodsmen. For our part, we shall devote more attention to the interests of this too much neglected class; and shall not only advance our own views freely upon such topics that would be likely to benefit that portion of our readers, but shall also feel a pleasure in answering any inquiry that may be submitted to us that would promote the same end.

Our friend states, "I have noted a few subjects on which you might occasionally touch. Their solution, I know,

would be useful to me, and I think to many others:—

The "Hollow-horn" and "Wolf" in Cattle,—nature, cause, and cure.

Does *asafœtida* attract Wolves?

*Electricity*.—Has any one in this country applied it to crops, and with what result?

*Indian Corn*.—Is there any advantage in cutting off the flower stalks?

Has any experiment been made in sowing broad-cast?—particulars and result.

*Broom Corn*.—Will it succeed here?

*Buck-wheat*.—Quantity per acre, &c.?

*Vetches*.—Culture, management, &c.?

If we fail in answering those enquiries to the satisfaction of any of our readers, we shall consider it a favor to have any additional remarks submitted to us that would better illustrate those subjects.

*Hollow Horn*.—This disease is caused by not providing suitable shelter for horned cattle in winter, and as it is of an inflammatory nature, the application of spirits of turpentine, and similar treatment which produce inflammation, should be avoided.

When the animal is observed to be suffering from the disorder, one or two quarts of blood, according to the size, are to be drawn immediately from a neck vein. Then two table spoonsful of the following mixture are to be given three times every day, the powders being previously dissolved in a pint of lukewarm water; this to be continued until the animal recovers. Glauber salts, six ounces; cream of tartar, two ounces; saltpetre, two ounces; powdered rock of athena, two ounces. If the animal should be constive, the following clyster may be given. Take a handful of chalomile flowers, and two handful of flax-seed, boil them in two quarts of water, strain them, and add eight ounces of linseed oil, and three table spoonsful of common salt, which should be applied by means of a syringe. Hollow horn and wolf in the tail are promoted by the same influence; that influence in our opinion is nothing more or less than improper treatment, or in other words, exposure to the cold blasts of winter, and a short allowance of