

Some eight or ten days afterwards, put on about six inches of good garden mould, rake it to a level, and the sowing may commence the first open day. If cheap frames were put around such beds, and they could be covered with plank in bad weather, the plants would come forward a little sooner.

Cabbage seed might be sown in the same manner for early crops. But in all these operations, judgment, and many circumstances dependant upon the season, must of necessity have a contrary influence.

FORMATION OF HOT BEDS.

Though nearly all the kinds of manure which have been enumerated may be used occasionally for hot beds, the only materials in common use in gardens are stable manure, dead leaves, and tan. The first of them, which is by far the most general, consists partly of horse dung and partly of what gardeners call long litter, that is, straw moistened and discolored, but not decayed. The manure is generally in this state when it is purchased, or taken from the stables for the purpose of making a hot-bed. The necessary quantity of manure is procured, at the rate of one cart load, or from twelve to fifteen large wheel barrows full, to every light, (as the gardeners call the sashes of the frames,) each light being about three feet wide; and this manure is laid in a heap to ferment. In about a week the manure should be turned over with a dung fork, and well shaken together; this operation being repeated two or three, or more times, at intervals of two or three days, till the whole mass is become of one color, and the straws are sufficiently decomposed to be torn in pieces with the fork.—The size of the hot-bed must depend principally upon the size of the frame which is to cover it, observing that the bed must be from six inches to a foot wider than the frame every way.—The manure must be spread in layers, each layer being beaten down with the fork, till the bed is about three feet and a half high. The surface of the ground on which the hot-bed is built, is generally raised about six inches above the general surface of the garden; and it is advisable to lay some earth round the surface of the bed, nearly a foot wide, that it may receive the juices of the manure that will drain from the bed. As soon as the bed is made, the frame is put on and the sashes kept quite close, till a steam appears upon the glass, when the bed is considered in a fit state to be covered with mould; observing, if the bed has settled unequally, to level the surface of the manure before covering it with earth. The seeds to be raised may either be sown in this earth or in pots to be plunged in it. The proper average heat for a hot-bed, intended to raise flower seeds or grow cucumbers, is 60°: but melons require a heat of 65° to grow in, and 75° to ripen their fruit. This heat should be taken in a morning, and does not include that of the sun in the middle of the day. When the heat of the bed becomes so great as to be in danger of injuring the plants, the obvious remedy is to give air by raising the glasses, and if this be not sufficient, the general heat of the bed must be lowered by making excavations in the dung from the sides, so as to reach nearly to the middle of the bed, and filling up these excavations with cold dung which has already undergone fermentation, or with leaves, turf, or any other similar material which will receive heat, but not increase it. When the heat of the bed falls down to 48° or lower, it should be raised, by applying on the outside fresh coatings of dung, grass, or leaves, which are called leavings. When hot beds are made of spent tanners bark or decayed leaves, a kind of box or pit must be formed of bricks or boards, or even of turf, or clay, and the tan or leaves

filled in so as to make a bed. When neatness is any object, this kind of a bed is preferable to any other; but a common hot bed of stable manure may be made to look neat by thatching the outside with straw, or covering it with bast mats, pegged down to keep them close to the bed.—Mrs. Loudon.

MAD ITCH.

This is a formidable and fatal disease of cattle, mostly confined to the western states, its cause hitherto considered unknown, and medical treatment almost useless. In the Oct. no. of the *Tenn. Agriculturist*, we find the following, which is deserving of consideration from the fact that the disease appears, so far as we have learned, only where cattle have been fed on stalks, or where that is their only food, as in the west. Cattle fed on cornstalks cut in a straw cutter, do not suffer in this way.

“GENTLEMEN.—I know of but one remedy for the mad itch, and that is surgical. Open the second stomach and extract the cornstalks. This fatal disease among cattle is produced by cornstalks. The fibres being indigestible, hang in the *manifold* or *duodenum*, and irritate and inflame until the poor animal is driven to madness. Farmers feed their hogs upon green corn; the cattle follow and pick up the stalk chewed fine by the hogs, which by superior sagacity he spits out, and this ready made article does all the mischief, and so it would serve the hogs or horses if they were to swallow it. Separate your cattle from your hogs in cornstalk chewing time, and you will separate your cattle from the mad itch. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Farmers, this is the remedy.

“A BELIEVER IN PROPER REMEDIES.”

CURE FOR FOUNDER.—A friend in Zanesville, Ohio, has sent us the following recipe: “Bleed freely in the neck, say from one to two gallons, and drench with strong decoction of sassafras tea—one or two quarts. If the horse is not relieved, repeat the drench in six hours. Let his drink be weak sassafras tea. The above will act like a charm; in nine cases out of ten, a perfect cure will be effected in twelve hours at farthest.”—*Albany Cultivator*.

INDIVIDUAL EXAMPLE.—It is astonishing what effect one individual will have upon a neighborhood. I have sometimes seen a clever improving farmer settle down in a province of Boethian darkness: at first he is looked upon with distrust, and even derision, if he is known to get an agricultural newspaper from the post office: but in a little while, the result of superior management becomes apparent, and one of two consequences ensues: his neighbors either begin to imitate him, or they remove their quarters.

It is utterly impossible that any man can continue to make one barrel, alongside of his neighbor who makes twelve to the acre; he must either yield or fly, and in this way one good example often reforms a neighborhood.—*Southern Planter*.

CEMENT FOR STOPPING CRACKS IN CAST IRON BOILERS.—Common salt by measure four parts, smithy slack one part, flour of sulphur three parts, flour one part, water enough to make the ingredients into a paste.

ANOTHER.—Beat up the whites of eggs, and add powdered unslacked lime to make a paste, and fill with it the cracks in iron vessels. Though it does not re-unite the iron, it will prevent the vessel leaking.

CEMENT FOR CISTERNS.—Ashes two parts, three parts clay, one part sand, mixed with oil, will make a cement as hard as marble, and impenetrable by water forever.

LOTION FOR A BRUISE OR SPRAIN.

In a letter from Mrs. Susette Andrieu, a woman who, by instinct, experience and talent, is, as I am persuaded, the best nurse in these United States, I find the following recipe for sprains and bruises. My system has always been to spread such things far and wide, for the benefit of humanity and the brute creation. In every family there should be a commonplace book, in which such things should be entered or pasted, for although we often hear of cures for burns, scalds, sprains, colics, &c., when these occur, we have either forgotten the materials or the proportions, or we have them not at hand. How many farmers are there who have such a thing as a set of phlebotomy to bleed a horse, or a bottle with the neck of it wrapped with twine, ready to administer a drench? But to the prescription for a bruise or sprain: 1 pint soft soap, 1 pint strong vinegar, 1 handful of table-salt, a table-spoonful of saltpetre.—*American Agriculturist*.

I. S. S.

BRITANNIA WARE should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft lather and whiting. Thus treated it will retain its beauty to the last.

GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS FOR 1844.

J. F. WESTLAND begs to call the attention of his friends and the public, to his STOCK OF SEEDS, imported this season from England, and warranted genuine. It comprises an excellent assortment of Turnip Seeds, Mangel Wurzel, Clover, Timothy, Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Lawn Grass, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the lowest possible terms.

168, King Street, Toronto,
20th February, 1844.

FRESH SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has for sale a very choice assortment of GARDEN, FLOWER, and FIELD SEEDS, which he will sell on moderate terms, at No. 14, Yonge Street, immediately opposite Ross, Muellet & Co.

GEORGE LESLIE.

N. B.—Country Storekeepers supplied with Seeds, neatly put up in boxes. Cash paid, at all times, for CLOVER, TIMOTHY, and FLAX SEEDS.

G. L.

Toronto, Feb. 12, 1844.

REVOLVING DRYING KILN.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Millers, Merchant, and the Public generally, that he has, at considerable labor and expense, invented and completed a Machine for DRYING Wheat, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, or any other Grain necessary to be dried before being manufactured: and he assures them, that it is the cheapest and most expeditious mode of Kiln Drying Grain now in use. This Machine will dry from thirty to sixty bushels of grain per hour in a most perfect manner. It is so constructed, that the grain passes through the machine, from thence to the rolling screen, where it is cooled, in a fit state for manufacturing. This machine requires very little power to keep it in motion, and may be driven by a small strap from any wheel in the mill. A quarter of a cord of hardwood will produce heat sufficient for drying a thousand bushels of grain.

The Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has obtained a Patent for his Machine, which extends through the United Province of Canada, and that he is prepared to manufacture the above Machines to order, or dispose of the right to persons desirous of manufacturing or using the same.

Any further information on the subject may be had, by addressing the Subscriber. All communications (post-paid) will be immediately replied to.

HIRAM B. GELOW.

Te. umeth, Bond Head, P. O. }
February 15, 1844. }