

Manure.—It is perhaps not generally known, that manure raised in summer, is greatly superior to that produced in the stalls during winter. The strength and consequent value of all cattle dung will, of course, depend upon the nature of their food; if soiled, during summer, upon clover, tares, sainfoin, &c., there can be no doubt that the manure will have a proportionately greater effect upon the land, than if the beasts be kept in the straw yard; and if stall-fed either in winter or summer, for the purpose of fattening, it will be still better. Compost heaps may be raised from urine, frequently without the help of any dung from the cattle, by erecting a receptacle at the back of the stalls, just outside the building, low enough to allow the urine to pass into it; the most foul or weedy moulds may be thrown in, and when the mass is completely saturated, and the earthy matters covered with the urine, the compost may be thrown out, and the proceeding again renewed. The action of the urine, if not reduced by water, is so powerful, that where worms and many other destructive insects, and all vegetables, weeds, &c., when in contact with it for a time, are deprived of their living functions, and therefore as the deteriorating influences of the rain, sun, and arid winds, are all putrescent, manures or compost are so serious, it would be necessary to protect this compost from their influences by a suitable covering.

Potatoes.—A novel mode of growing potatoes has been tried in Germany with beneficial effects. A corner of a cellar was covered with a bed of $\frac{3}{4}$ river sand, and $\frac{1}{2}$ common mould, into which was placed in April, 32 potatoes, without covering them with mould or sand; these produced in November about one peck, the 10th part of which were as big as an apple, the rest were smaller. The peel was very thin, the pulp white and mealy, and the taste unusually pleasant. No culture was used, and yet they grew without the influence of the sun or heat of the day. This experiment is worth a trial in warm frost-proof cellars, for early potatoes.

Raising Potatoes in poor Soils.—A successful experiment has been made in planting potatoes in poor clayey soils; it is by covering them with a layer of tanners' spent bark, before turning a furrow over them. By this means a loose spongy bed is provided for the young tubes; weeds are prevented from springing up, and a sufficient moisture is preserved during the most protracted draught, as the spent bark, covered by the surface soil, will retain water for a long period after a rain.

USEFUL RECIPES.

Rats.—As a Mr. Meyer is making a secret of a poison for rats, I publish a cheap and efficacious one, recommended by the late Sir Humphrey Davy, as being tasteless, odourless, and impalpable (carbonate of barytes, 2 ounces, mixed with 1 pound of grease.) It produces great thirst, and death immediately after drinking, thus preventing the animals going back to their holes. To prevent accidents to dogs, cats, and poultry, it should be spread on the inside of an iron or tin vessel hung with wire, bottom upwards, over a beam, just high enough for a rat to pass under easily. I have proved the efficacy of this poison during many years, and have added many strong-smelling substances, without increasing my success.

Lime-water to kill Worms.—To six quarts of water, add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand a few moments, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface, writhing about, and will die in a few moments, especially if a little more of the lime-water is then sprinkled on them.

Recipe for Pickles.—To each hundred of cucumbers, put in a pint of salt, and pour in boiling water sufficiently to cover the whole. Cover them tight, to prevent the steam from escaping; in this condition, let them stand for twenty-four hours. They are then to be taken out, and after being wiped perfectly dry, care being taken that the skin is not broken, placed in the jar in which they are to be kept. Boiling vinegar (if spice is to be used, it should be boiled with vinegar) is then to be put to them, the jar closed tight, and in a fortnight, delicious hard pickles are produced, as green as the day they were upon the vines.

Pickling Cabbages.—Quarter the firm head of the cabbage, put the parts in a keg, sprinkle on them a good quantity of salt, and let them remain five or six days. To a gallon of vinegar, put an ounce of mace, and one of pepper corns and cinnamon. Cloves and allspice may be added, but they darken the color of the cabbage. Heat the vinegar scalding hot, add a little alum, and turn it while hot on the cabbage, the salt remaining.

Economical White Paint.—Skin-milk, 2 quarts; fresh slaked lime, 8 ounces; linseed oil, 6 ounces; white Burgundy pitch, 2 ounces; Spanish white, 3 pounds. The lime to be slaked in water, exposed to the air, and mixed in about one-fourth of the milk; the oil in which the pitch is dissolved, to be added a little at a time; then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. The quantity is sufficient for twenty seven square yards, two coats, and the expense a mere trifle.

Black Rust on Plum Trees.—Shave the excrescence close to the wood, being particular to scrape out every particle of the watery substance, and cover the wound with wax, and it will soon heal over. In this manner, the limbs can all be saved, and the health of the tree preserved.

Carrots.—Spirits of tar has been used with great success as a manure for carrots. Procure a quantity of fine sand, which saturate with the spirit until it is completely mixed; before digging, scatter it upon the ground, at the rate of one gallon to every 60 or 70 square yards.

Make your own Candles.—Take two pounds of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum, water, with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful article for either winter or summer use, almost as good as sperm.

Watery Potatoes.—Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg, and however watery the potatoes may be, when the water is poured off they will be perfectly dry and mealy.

Spruce Beer.—Cold water, 10 gallons, boiling water, 11 gallons; mix in a barrel, and add 30 pounds of molasses and 1 ounce or more of essence of spruce, and a pint of yeast. Bottle in two or three days.

Valuable Salve.—Take three carrots and grate them, place in a vessel and cover with lard, without salt. Boil thoroughly, strain and add sufficient bees-wax to make a paste. This is a most invaluable ointment or salve, for cuts, burns, scalds, or wounds of any kind.

Cure for Founder.—The seeds of sunflowers are the best remedy known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his feed, and it will give a perfect cure.

Rats.—It is said, that if rats are troublesome, sprinkle unslaked lime in their holes and about the places where they congregate, and they will take "French leave."