

RICE SOUP.—Boil one gill of rice in a pint of water till soft; then add a pint of milk, a teaspoonful of sugar, and simmer gently five minutes.

BLISTERED HANDS AND FEET.—The speediest remedy is to light a tallow candle and let the melted tallow drop in cold water; then mix the tallow with strong spirits, and rub it thoroughly into the palms or soles; this is both a preventive and curative.

VOLATILE SOAP, FOR REMOVING PAINT, GREASE-SPOOTS, &c.—Four table-spoonfuls of spirits of hartshorn, four table-spoonfuls of alcohol, and a table-spoonful of salt. Shake the whole well together in a bottle, and apply with a sponge or brush.

REMEDY FOR EARACHE.—M. Duval says he has found relief in severe earache, other means failing, from a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and laudanum, a little being introduced on a piece of cotton. The first effect is a sensation of cold, then numbness, followed by a scarcely perceptible pain and refreshing sleep.—*Brit. Med. Journal.*

JELLY OF CODLIVER OIL.—M. Dufourmante proposes the following recipe for preparing a jelly of this disagreeable medicine. Take of codliver oil, 30 grammes, isinglass, 2 grammes, water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the isinglass. When the latter is dissolved, add the oil gradually, stirring constantly, aromatizing it at the same time with anise or other oil, four drops. A large table-spoonful of this jelly is a dose.—*Jour. de Pharm.*

SPLIT PEAS AND BARLEY SOUP.—Take three pints of split peas, half a pint of pearl barley, half a pound of stale bread, and one turnip, sliced. Wash the peas and barley, and steep them in fresh water at least twelve hours; place them over the fire; add the bread, turnip, and half a table-spoonful of sugar; boil till all are quite soft; rub them through a fine colander, adding gradually a quart of boiling water; return the soup into the pan, and boil ten minutes.

POISON.—If a person swallows poison deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudes and incoherent exclamations, despatch some one for the doctor. Meantime, run to the kitchen, get half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and as much ground mustard; stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose; the mouth will soon fly open—then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison.

REMEDY FOR CANCER.—Take a quantity of red oak bark, burnt to ashes; to this add water; boil to the consistency of molasses; apply to the part affected; leave on for an hour; afterwards cover the plaster with tar; remove in a few days, and if protuberances appear in the wound, apply the plaster and tar alternately until they all disappear, after which apply any healing salve. This remedy effected a cure in the case of a gentleman in Missouri. The cancer was on his nose, and after being treated by the ablest surgeons, and suffering painful operations with the knife, etc., was cured with the above preparation.—*Working Farmer.*

PICKLED PORK EQUAL TO FRESH.—A lady contributor at Perry, Ill., sends the following direction:—"Let the meat cool thoroughly; cut into pieces four to six inches wide; weigh them, and pack as tight as possible in the barrel, salting very lightly. Cover the meat with brine as strong as possible, and mix with it one table-spoonful of saltpetre for every hundred pounds of meat and return it to the barrel. Let it stand one month, then take out the meat; let it drain twelve hours. Put the brine in an iron kettle, add one quart of molasses or two pounds of sugar, and boil until perfectly clear. When it is cold, return the meat to the barrel, and pour on the brine. Weigh it down, and keep it covered close, and you will have the sweetest meat that you ever tasted."

NEWFOUNDLAND HOUSEWIVES.—While cutting bread and butter for me, my hostess complained of the difficulty of keeping the bread thawed; "and yet" she said, "I put the loaf in the bed, and wrap it up close as soon as ever the boys turn out." Alas! for a weak stomach. However, it was that food or none for me then, and I had to overcome all qualms. Little did I expect that in my own house any such mode was used. One night, however, near the same time, my brother, who had lately come from England, wanted supper in my absence. The two servants were gone to bed, and upon searching the pantry for himself he found no bread. In the morning plenty was on the table, and he asked how it was that none was to be found the night before. The girl's reply was, "Oh! sir, we always wrap up the bread and place it in the foot of our bed at night."—*Mordons' Life and Work in Newfoundland.*

Miscellaneous.

Tile Works.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER :

Sir,—In your issue of March 15th, my attention was arrested by a motion brought forward in the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Brown, with regard to the adoption of measures for the advancement of agriculture in the Province. I have heretofore felt surprised to see so much cold indifference manifested by our legislators toward the development of the agricultural resources of the country. But better late than never. While I feel that the warmest thanks of the agricultural community are due to the Hon. Mr. Brown, for the mode of action pursued, I would beg leave to disagree with the proposal to appropriate a sum of money for the importation of choice stock commendable as the question might be at a future period of time. My opinion is, were this appropriation to be devoted to aid in the construction of tile works, whereby the farmers could be enabled to obtain tile at a cheap rate, it would meet a more urgent present want. Were those commissioners (practical men I deem they will be) to visit the several counties in their appointed jurisdictions, and therein establish tile works in the most eligible localities, it would be an enterprise of the greatest utility to the farmer. One great advantage draining affords to the farmer, is the early opportunity of seed deposit. In proof of this I would state, that I know of many farmers on this 13th of May, who have not yet sown but a very limited amount, owing to the damp, flooded condition of the land. Were such land once thoroughly drained, seed could be deposited at least three weeks earlier, and by the early start thus obtained, the fatal ravages of the midge, would, in a great measure, be obviated. Besides giving a more bountiful return, early sowing secures for each cereal variety a greater degree of maturity.

Draining would open up a vast mine of wealth, now locked in torpid inutility. It would produce a mighty increase of profit to the farmer, while an immense amount of revenue would ultimately flow into the coffers of the State from such improvement.

It appears to me unwise to import choice breeds of stock from the luxuriant, highly-cultivated fields of France and England, to graze on the very innutritious herbage of Canadian marshes. The pasturage afforded from such undrained lands would tend much, in my opinion, toward the deterioration of the best breed of animals that could be imported. I would, therefore, first recommend the preliminary process of underdraining, and that once thoroughly consummated, choice foreign breeds of stock could be introduced, and more amply supplied with the various kinds of food suited to their requirements.

JAMES TORRANCE.

6th Con., Goderich, May 23rd, 1864.

Drain Tiles Below Hedges, &c.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER :

Sir,—I see in No. 9 of the CANADA FARMER that "G. Y.," of Ormstown, C. E., wishes to know if drain tiles laid immediately below a hedge or row of trees will choke up with roots. My experience, so far, is that they will. I have seen the tiles taken up after a few years, and a rope of roots from two to three yards long, which effectually stopped the water.

Can any of your numerous correspondents inform me the best time to transplant evergreen trees from their native wilds or soil, such as pine, cedar, balsam and spruce?

ROBERT E. SHAW.

Cedarsville,
Near Richmondhill, May 23, 1864.

Owts. instead of Tons.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER :

Sir,—In reading in No. 5 of THE CANADA FARMER, an article taken from Experiments in Manuring the Turnip by the Chémico-Agricultural Society of Ulster, I perceive there is a mistake in the weights given as there you have the weights marked *owts.* instead of *tons.* The greatest weights obtained is only marked 33 *owts.* 1 *qr.*, which would be considered a complete failure in the old country.

Toronto, March 28, 1864.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Measuring Grain in the Bin or Heap.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER :

Sir,—Led by the suggestion of your "Subscriber," in the last issue of your very valuable paper, I venture to offer for insertion the following

RULES FOR MEASURING GRAIN :

Let it be borne in mind that the *Standard Imperial Bushel* of Great Britain contains 2218.192 cubic inches; and that to apply these rules the dimensions must be taken in inches.

Now, making a little allowance for inaccuracy of measurements, we have

First.—To measure grain in a bin. Multiply the length, breadth, depth and 10 continually together, and dividing the product 2218.2, the quotient will be the number of bushels.

Second.—To measure grain in heaps. Multiply the *str* of the perpendicular and slant height, their difference and the perpendicular height continually together, and the product by .00048, when it is heaped in the middle of the barn floor,—by .00024, when it is heaped against the side of the barn,—and by .00012 when it is heaped in the corner of the barn, and in each case the last product will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—The 2nd statement may be demonstrated thus:—Let a = the slant height and b the perpendicular height. Then $a^2 - b^2$ = square of radius of base of heap, and $(a^2 - b^2) 3.141592$ = area of base of heap $(a^2 - b^2) 3.141592 \times \frac{b}{3}$ = solid contents of heap which, being divided by 2218.192 and reduced, = $(a^2 - b^2) b .00048$, which, in turn, since $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$, becomes $(a + b)(a - b) b .00048$.—

Q. E. D.

Danville, C. E., May 21, 1864.

The Thistle Bill--Measuring Wheat in the Bin, &c.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER :

Sir,—The kind encouragement you give to farmers to write for your columns, coupled with the really useful, and interesting mass of information, which has already been sent by correspondents, have set my fingers an itching to pen down a few thoughts.

A correspondent in last FARMER, hopes that Mr. Stirton's "Thistle Bill" will not become law—he thinks that it will cause litigation, and be productive of expense and mischief generally, through the country. Of course, to some extent this will be the case, but the disease is bad, and requires strong medicine. With some slight modifications, the bill is the very thing we need, in this part of the country, and I hope it will become law.

Another correspondent wants to know, how to find out the number of bushels of wheat in a bin of a given size.

Ans.—Find out the number of cubic inches of wheat in the bin, then divide by 2030, and that will give the number of bushels.

I want information from some of your "apiarian" correspondents. Wishing to get myself into a stock of Bees, I purchased, a few weeks ago, an old fashioned straw hive, set on a box some 10 inches deep, with a hole 5 inches in diameter in the top. On examination after bringing home, I found comb projecting downwards through the hole 5 or 6 inches. I wanted the bees to swarm this season, and thinking they would not do so while they had so much room, I cut the box away: was I right or wrong?

L.

Co. Huron, Township of Hay, May 10, 1864.

"Rules of Measurement Enquired for."

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER :

Sir,—I beg to state that hay in the bay, taking pure timothy as a standard, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the cubic foot, will give the contents of the bay, under ordinary circumstances of pressure of grain over it. All new land hay weighs heavier than old. The length, breadth, and depth, of wheat in a granary being given, how do you calculate the number of bushels? A bushel contains 2150.4 cubic inches, and a cubic foot is 1728 cubic inches, it follows that a bushel contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet nearly. To answer your question, (say a bin is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, 5 ft. high,) $8 \times 4 \times 5 = 160$, then $160 \div 5 = 32$, $160 - 32 = 128$ bushels = capacity of bin.

Campbellford, May 10, 1864.

A SUBSCRIBER.