\$1.50, in advance.

Board of horks

farmers in the State, to beets into crude sugar. This raw bestow extraordinary care on the culture of their acre wheat plots, and the success they attain will further article. stimulate them in future to cultivate the whole extent of their wheat fields. with as much intensiveness as if they were to receive a handsome prize for so doing.

mode of culture, &c.

The soil of New Brunswick is as well (and probably protionally) adapted for the cultivation of wheat as the soil of Maine. The farmers of New United States from beets grown in Brunswick equally require (to say the very least), with the farmers of Maine, to bestow greater care on the culture of that important cereal. The them as in the Maine brethren. They attempted in the Atlantic States. would, perhaps, appreciate as strongly as the Maine men, such an offer as has been made by the Farmer.

It is all very well for an old established agricultural journal like the Maine Farmer (which is almost an in-"intensive" wheat culture, but with us, that must be the affair of our local government, which has the agricultural interests of the Province at heart. We would like to see the proper authorities taking some such step, at latest, before the holding of the next Provincial Exhibition.

BEET SUGAR.

A new enterprise has been started in Maine which might be profitably followed by men with a little capital and farmers in New Brunswick, the making of sugar from beets. The Maine Beet Sugar Company

Portland, has so far been successful and promises to attain good results. Beets enough have been received by the company this season to occupy the factory ten or fifteen days, working from seventy to one hundred tons a day. Had, the Maine Farmer says, sufficient been grown to have kept the factory at work one hund. . days instead of fifteen, it would have been

a positive success:-

It is a success even now up to this one point; the machinery necessary for ing beets enough another season to says:keep the factory in operation one Like all Scotch cattle, this breed hundred days? If so, the success of have hardly, vigorous constitutions enterprise is not problematical or and are very prolific. They are gentle

doubtful but is assured. only thing to be done to it in the which makes them attractive to buvers spring is a light surface cultivation. for the fat market. It is an establishon account of frost. When the seed Irish breeders and dealers that they is put in early the crop gets ahead of did not hesitate to "horn" their the weeds, and the leaves so shade cattle, as they called the cruel oper-

now, through early planting it be- be an economy in the suffering of the pleasure, few desires for improvement. or stalls. The testimony of all breed- es. Partridge abound everywhere. between cow stalls, and on the floor, gins by the middle of August. Surely animal destined for a railway market The coming on of winter is an inceners of choice stock favors warm winter Water-fowl of many species are found and everything wore an aspect of we ought to learn much from the and an ocean voyage.

the north German empire. After giving some statistics regarding the Beet sugar industry in Europe,

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

the Farmer continues:ing of larger yields, the better prepartis all. The results of the present can reach it at the least risk and cost. ation of the land, and the most inten- year, under the most unfavorable And so it is with the farmer, if he sive culture for the wheat crop offered circumstances, show that farmers can wishes to avail himself of the advanta prize of \$100 in cash, in three pre- realize from \$80 to \$120 per acre, cash, for the crop, or more than the he must produce that description of average obtained from corn grown cattle that will bring the highest price grow the largest amount of wheat for canning purposes. One matter in that market, and that can be carfrom an acre of land (4.840 square that has not yet come into our discus. ried there at the least risk and expense. yards, surveyor's sworn measure. sion of this subject is that of the dis. If he is not already producing that ment), \$30 to the second largest, and position of the pulp. Now, the Beet description of animals, he must change \$20 to the third largest. Farmers Sugar Company agree to deliver it at any point on the Maine Central for To meet and supply a foreign market who intend to compete must signify the merely nominal price of \$1.80 per with beef cattle is a place that is will lodge the money with the Trea beets themselves, because it is cut same weight is four times richer in themselves. What our farmers need The yield of the acre shall be given is this pulp for feeding to their farm in bushels and quarts, and a state- animals. Should farmers in our State son sufficient to warrant the expendithe for producing raw sugar from the method of preparing the grow, and beets, in various parts of Maine, so

With regard to refining, the Port

America. Several establishments have, it is true, made small quantities of aw sugar of excellant quality, but a rom raw beet sugar purchased in the

In reference to the beet sugar industry in Germany, the Maine Farmer says: "surely we ought to learn much from the practices of a country

POLLED CATTLE.

We have had occasion several times America. He is also held to be a first rate judge of cattle. Last summer he crossed the Atlantic, and in the steamship of which he was a passenger, there were a number of American cat- | may dictate. tle, destined for the English market The horns of these animals he found that the pain they suffered had the the sujbect. effect of deteriorating their condition and lowering their value. Mr. Wallace pondered over these facts, and the result of his meditation was that he came to the conclusion that it would be exceedingly desirable that American breeders, and those carry ing on the cattle exportation trade

should have a hornless breed. He at once thought of the Angus breed made famous by McCombre of Tillytour, who at the Paris Exhibition this year, carried off the prize for the best breed making beet sugar has been fitted up of cattle bred outside of France; also by the Company at the cost of \$15,- the prize for the best beef producing 000; they have demonstrated that group, embracing animals from all

practices of a country so similar to

Mr. Wallace is averse to cross-breed our own in soil and climate as that of ing, but he says:

We have arrived at a stage of development in the cattle market that we must meet, and it makes no differconcerned in this State, its success, as in sending his wares to a foreign we have before said depends only market not only understands the de upon the growing of the beets. This mands of that market, but how he

Mr. Wallace says the short horn surer of the State Agricultural Society, ready to be fed with hay or straw in ox is near perfection, and what is and the Trustess of which will name a the form of chooped feed, it has part- wanted is that short horn without the horns. Like the short horn, the nitrogenous material than the beets Angus polled ox has been bred for perfection of form.

For many generations the Angus polled ox has also been bred for perfection of form-the greatest amonut ceed to build six or eight sugar houses striking resemblance of form between the two breeds. In r spect to form. then the cross between them would offer, will, no doubt, be to stimulate pulp made from the evaporation of the short horn would be somewhat reduced which might not be a disadvantage, sugar can then be transported to the but his quality would not be impaired refinery of the Company in Portland Indeed, there can hardly be a doubt to be manufactured into the standard that the quality of the meat would be improved. On this point, however, we are not left to reason or conjecture, for the cross has been tried with most happy results. A distinguished Scotch Wednesday October 30th, 1878 will authority says: 'of all the varieties of be a memorable day in the annals of cross breed cattle, there is none more the State, for on that day, and in the satisfactory and remunerative to the polled Angus or Aberdeen and the shorthorn. It grows to a large size lated sugar, the first ever made in the shows great aptitude to fatten, and when killed, the fat and lean are found

most desirable proportions." short horn the development of the born is generally unsatisfactory from

mal to develop horns at all. mate as that of the North German the most easily eliminated from the Empire With more force we might shorthorns, by the introduction of result in a large majority of the progeny being without horns. It would be curious to note just what the hical to conclude that the strong disease and premature decline. Wallace, the great horse authority in nohorn elements in the buil would be element in the cow. With this as the result in the first generation, a found-

If it is important that there should be a hornless breed of cattle for ex were a cause of great trouble and irri- portation. the Canadian breeder is as tation to them, and he was convinced much interested as the American in

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF

NOVEMBER. months in pentup abodes abounding cated animals.

So far as the beet sugar industry is are right or wrong. The manufacturer selfishness softened. His God-given taken into account. friends the domestic animals, need his contribute to their pleasure and con -

istence .- Maine Farmer.

PROTECTION AS WELL AS FOOD.

there is so small a margin of profit that it becomes necessary to practice the strictest economy in their production. But there is a wide difference presence of Geo. Conner, the Maine feeder than the cross between the of opinion among farmers as to what may be considered economical measures, and especially in regard to the THE INTERIOR OF NEWEOUNDfeeding and care of stock. Some ap to be distributed over its carcass in pear to think that if they provide plenty of food it is all that is required Mr. Wallace says in the female of them, and that the building of its uncertainty; it seems hardly in and we have frequently heard farm-

IRNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

Auciculturist,

evening opportunities, the mind may ent sheds, or. what is better, barns, bailiffs .- Chambers Journal be enlarged and the heart cultivated. are best; but there are many places, How significant are the late autumn especially on the prairies and plains, days of quiet evenings by the fireside, where such buildings, owing to the of the enjoyment that comes from scarcity of timber, would be far too their intimation before the 1st of June ton-just enough to cover the cost of entirely new in cattle industry, in this books and reading, of the pleasures of expensive for the new settler, and and then their names will be pub- handling. This is a most valuable country, and all at once we find that the family circle and the advantages some cheaper structure must answer; the following short notice of his field lished in the Farmer. The proprietors she names will be pub. feeding stuff for cows, horses, hogs or best suited to that market. we have not the description of cattle of social intercourse and rational conbust of meeting and lecture on manufacturing versation. But there comes also the stock afford to leave them wholly ex- chemical fertilizers, at his farm at feeling of sympathy for those who posed during the winter months. Haverhill. have not the means of these enjoy. All talk of the climate of some of our ments or advantages, and a desire to Western States and Territories being some method should be devised to so mild that stock do not need shelter afford practical instruction to the men fort. The poor we have always with is sheer folly, and only an excuse for us-let us make our hearts bright and neglect to provide it; and although happy by bestowing a portion of our there may be an occasional winter so own goods to relieve the necessities mild that stock will pass through with few losses, still there never was shall these November days be radiant cold storms that brought discomfort to animals exposed to them, if noththat farmers can be within easy reach not be a violent one, and we would forted by the thought of having done ing more serious. But frequently of transportation to a factory, and can not expect any deterioration in that something for the common good of we hear of the death of hundreds and The effect of the Maine Farmer's also haul back to their farms the form. It is probable the size of the humanity—the sublimest end of ex- thousands of heads during the prevalence of a snow storm, all in consequence of a lack of shelter and necessarv food. While losses can be so At the present price of farm crops, part of stock owners, to neglect so important a matter. The cold weather will soon be upon us, and every farmer should begin in time to put his barns, sheds, and other outbuild-

LAND.

ings in perfect order .- N. Y. Sun.

The interior of the island is at present almost wholly uninhabited. warm sheds and stables would be an Traces of deer fences, thirty and ers excuse themselves for not provid- thicks, the aboriginal Red Indian ing shelter for their animals in winter tribe, long exterminated or driven it" during the severest weather. In lays the golden egg, led to the dessay, that surely we ought to follow polled blood. The introduction of a fact, it is a common saying among a truction of the funfortunate Bocoed a mild climate, cold rains affect once resolved to kill any of their usual way upon the farm. them almost as much as severe snow number who should afterwards be That this method might be shown storms do in the North consequently captured and returned. The result of to be quite simple, and one to be

With the beginning of November a shelter of some kind is needed this was that three more woman, who undertaken by any ordinarily intelli- by, do not throw the blame where it the days are loaded with peculiar almost as much in one case as were similarly treated, refused to regent person, the whole process was does not belong. By commencing suggestiveness. May is not more in the other. A large proportion of turn to their homes. Two soon died, carried through under the direction of abundant with the hope of green the disease of live stock are due to ex- the third, a find handsome woman, Mr. Davis, our farm superintendent. fields, the delights of out-door life, posure, which, with insufficent or named Shanandithit, lived for two He placed on a platform a lead-lined and the joys of returning freedom to poor food, constitutes the principle years with her captors and became tank made of pine plank, four feet poor children who have lived for cause of the diseases of all domesti- quite civilized. After learning to square and one foot deep. Into this speak English, she explained her he poured ten gallons of water, and in discomfort—than is November with First of all, the farmer should see reason of her refusal to return to her then the contents of one carboy of its chilly, murky, dull atmosphere and that his stock are in good condition companions, saying she would surely sulphuric acid (165 lbs.) Into this he often duller skies, suggestive of the at the commencement of winter; for have been killed. Since her death in shovelled gradually 380 pounds of fine shutting down of out door comfort, if animals are then thin and poor, the 1825, not an Indian has been seen bone charcoal, such as the sugar rethe beginning of the winter's reign of struggle for life is fer greater than The skeleton of "Mary March," who finers use, and after the violent resugar can be made from beets grown countries, and of which the Angus domesticity, of enjoyments to many, when they are fat. The system not returned to her tribe in 1816, has action was over, in about an hour, he but, alas! of suffering and misery to being in a condition to resist the cold been found dressed in white muslin had about a quarter of a ton of genmany more. The fields are brown and ordinary changes of temperature adorned with trinkets known to have uine superphosphate, analyzing 16.50 and bare, the wind sweeps cheerlessly it is better to give extra feed before been hers. But though the Indian per cent. soluble phosphoric acid through the leafless trees, and the cold weather sets in than to be obliged has been exterminated, the white ready for the field. It was perfectly in disposition, and mature very early domestic animals seek the shelter of to do it after stock has run down in man has not taken his place; the dry in two hours, and could be taken The enterprise started last spring As milkers, they are not distinguish- friendly screens and the forage pro- flesh. Every farmer has probably country lying desolate. Over regions in the hand, and it needs no grinding under many disadvantages, Late ed, for they have not been bred for vided by the provident farmer. But observed how indifferent fat animals that should yield rich harvests to the In this simple way, Mr. Davis made planting of the beets was one of the that purpose. They are generally jet they are suggestive of good harvests; were to cold, and how quickly the farmers hand, now flaunt the golden twelve tons during leisure days last too, on land prepaired in the spring, plenty of hair. They grow to a large cellars, and bins, and mows full of the thin were shivering and the very lily and the purple iris; tangled vines winter; more than enough to meet or imperfectly prepared the fall pressize, and are easily fatted at almost rich fruits of the earth; of the peace pictures of discomfort. It is economy of cranberry, partridge-berry, and our wants in the summer. The apvious. The soil on which sugar beets a y age. It is claimed for them also of home, and the friendships which to keep the animals in good condition, and delicate capillaire carpet the parotus is the result of much experi are to be planted should be thorough- that they weigh heavier than any gladden the heart of man. Moreover, for it costs less then to bring them ground darkest green flashing with ence, and is exactly adapted to the November days bring to us the feeling up after they have once run down in fruit of scarlet and white; and thick- wants of farmers. Our method is perof a completed work Nature de- flesh. Mr. Flint the author of ets of blueberry, raspberry, and bake- feetly practicable when the South Then plant the seed very early-it ed fact that polled cattle sell better in lights herself in rest. There must be "Milch Cows and Dairy Farming," apple in their season clothe in blue Carolina phosphatic rocks are used, may be planted indeed before thorough the English market than any others. a period of inactivity following one of says: "'Keep the cows constantly and crimson and amber the wasting pulverised, instead of the bone char. culture of the soil could be possible This fact became so well known to so great effort as is required in the in good condition' ought to be the plains. Great forests declair that be- In order to show that it is practicable processes necessary to produce a motto of every dairy farmer, posted neath them lies a rich sub-soil that for the inexperienced, we will state kernel of wheat, and a bunch of grapes. up over the stalls and over the milk should furnish food for thousands; that Hon. E. H. Rollins, United the weeds, and the leaves so shade cattle, as they carried the crue oper the ground that weeds do not grow as ation. That is, they cut the hide There are agencies necessary for room, and repeated to the boys when and no man is found to till this great States Senator from New Hampshire, fairs in England. A farmer near position of milk, the first pabulum of they do on late planted fields. Early loose from the horn and removed it carrying on this work of Nature in ever there is danger of forgetting it." lone land, which is the secure homes spent a day with us at the farm, and Toronto sends one beet that weighs animal life, is very similar to the planting also allows the vacant places when the animal was young. They the coming years, which can only be It is the great secret of success, and of wolves, deer, black bears, hares, from the brief instructions given he 63 pounds, and four others which composition of vegetable seeds. perfected and rendered operative by the difference beween success and foxes, and all manner of vermine, has been able to make a tank, and weigh, in the aggregate, 127 pounds. thereby securing a maximum yield— and not so much so as the same oper- the rest which the winter days bring failure turns upon it. Food will do Osprey and owl, raven, crow, and manufacture several tons of superwhile if late planted, it would hardly ation on the female. The govern- to all inanimate existences. Besides, much towards bringing about the blue jay, woodpecker and robin, phosphate at his farm at Rollinsford, pay to replace the vacant ground by ment, however, seemed to think these changes which the various sea- favorable conditions so much desir- marten, wren, thrush, titmouse, black N. H., the past month.

HOME-MADE SUPERPHOS-

PHATE.

In the November number of the Journal of Chemistry, Dr. Nichols gives

We have long held the view the who have in charge the farms and gardens of the country-men who, although they may have reached middle life, are desirous of availing themselves of the facts and principles to instruct only those who have not entered upon the actual labors of the farm, or only the young men who are matters for the most part do a good work, but they fail to bring the result be said of the ordinary lectures delivered at farmers' meetings. As far as words go they accomplish all that can be accomplished, but something in more is needed. Instruction is better the apples. To make them conveyed by seeing than by hearing, and when both are conjoined the highest and most satisfactory results

extravagance rather than oconomy: forty miles long, only remain to tell ing farmers in September, and held was devoted to an examination of the It follows then that of all the tribes by asserting that it made them tough away. The shortsighted policy of farm buildings,—the barn, tool room, of horned cattle the horns would be and hardy to compel them to "rough the whites in killing the goose that repair shop, the room for manufactur- The milk and cream was tasted at stitution of the State), to take the the example of a country so similar bull of the vigorous and prolific stock certain class of farmers that young thices, for the sake of the valuable soils, fertilizers, etc. The topic delead in inciting the farmers to more to our own in soil and climate as the of the Polled Angus, into a herd of colts and calves are benefited by ex- furs of fox, otter, etc., which they signed to be presented was chemical shorthorn cows would be very apt to posure, as it is a necessary toughen- alone could procure. With them, of or artificial fertilizers; their nature, ing process. But there was never a course, died out the fur trade. After history, uses, methods of manufactur- After a few days, he began feeding greater fallacy; for anything which they had been wantonly persecuted ing and compounding. In order to again, and former results were at brings discomfort to an animal rend- for over two hundred years, the local make all plain, the use of a blackwould be, but I think it is philosp ers it just so much more susceptible to government in the beginning ef the board was called into requisition, and present century, woke up to the idea on the table were placed vessels hold- falls at that. Being pleased with the Young animals, to be kept healthy of protecting a tribe that no longer ing the different salts and combinations result thus far, he began to feed them and in a condition to grow, must not existed! As a step towards showing used as plant food. Still further to to his other cows with great results, be subjected to any physical discom- a good will, an Indian woman was elucidate and enforce the facts of the ation is laid, upon which the breeder forture, whether it be in the form of forcibly taken from her home, brought topic, a series of illustrative expeributter also increased in somewhat money, and are moveable, permitting can build, as his judgement or fancy poor, innutritious food, or in the ex. to St. John's, kindly treated, presented ments was devised, in which the like ratio. I would state here, that tremes of heat or cold, as these are with presents, and freturned to her principles of combination and chemical the grazing was rowen feed of the less enervating, in propor- tribe. The incidents attending the reaction were seen. As a final experito severity. It is not enough that abduction of this woman and the ment, the gentlemen were invited inanimals have plenty of food; they death of her only child, so suddenly to the barnyard, to witness the manurequire shelter in addition. At deprived of its mother's care, roused facture of five hundred pounds of city of the cow's appetite. Now, benches, from five to six feet being a the South, or in what is usually term- the ire of the Bocothicks, who at superphosphate as conducted in the

menced about the first of October; may be, I do not doubt that it would sameness produces few emotions of they reproperly housed in warm sheds sandpiper haunt the wilds and marsh- country. Seats were placed in spaces and next fifteen-sixteen ths.

tive to activity and effort, its demands quarters, and it has always been in the lakes and ponds, while gulls, comfort and facility of observation. must be met, its inclemencies provid- shown that animals will thrive on far cormorants, eider-ducks. goosanders, The methods of combining the salts ed for, and its compensations for man's less food when protected than when loons, and puffins abound on the sea of ammonia and the nitrates and potbenefit made the most of. Thinking exposed to cold winds and rains; coast are to be had for the shooting. ash salts to obtain perfect manure of himself, the prudent farmer will therefore it is economy to furnish Penguins were once plentiful, but were explained, and also their nature ence whether well established rules also think of others, and so have his shelter, even if the comfort is not have almost been exterminated, and, and chemical relationships. The lanalmost within the memory of man, guage employed was plain and simple In regions where there are no heavy that now extinct bird, the great auk, without technicalities or confusing for turnips, and should be made clean care; some of his goods must also go snows in winter, cheap sheds and found a breeding place on adjacant formulas. At the close, it was gratifyto clothe the poor, and the abundance windbreaks will answer. If nothing islands. Trout and salmon abound ing to listen to the expressions of apof his garner be given to him that better can be afforded, throw up a in the rivers and streams, but, though proval of the plan, and the statements hath not. The intellectual needs are bank of sod on the side from which well protected by law, are wantonly of how many new and useful facts ages of a foreign market for his cattle, active and are constantly reminding the prevailing winds come in winter, destroyed in districts where law is were obtained, from the farmers prehim of their real supremacy, so that and then set up stakes, put on poles, practically without effect, from the sent. The experiment conclusively with the on-coming period of winter and cover with brush. Good perman- want of an efficient staff of water proved that our farmers are not only eager for practical instruction, but

capable of comprehending the important principles upon which modern scientific husbandry rests.

APPLES FOR MILCH COW.

with a certain caution he says :-

as they fall, you would pick them up among the roots, either in layers or of modern husbandry. Our schools and feed to cows giving milk, the in- by filling it into all the spaces beand agricultural colleges are designed crease in quantity would well repay for all the trouble, provided discretion and good judgement are used; nor exhalations from the roots, prevent seeking an education. Periodicals which came to my knowledge a few could be done without mixing dirt and journals devoted to agricultural years since, when there was a great abundance of apples. I elsewhere easily prevented, it is not only cruel, of modern research and improvements experiment being personally ac- and the latter is also the surer crop, home to the farm; and the same may quainted with experimenter. The and gives better flavor to milk.—Prof. farmer was rising four-score years, and had a great quantity of apples cality. He revolved the question his mind what to do with feeding them to his cows. He had With the view of testing the practi one which gave only a small quantity ing fertilizers, and the analytical every stage, and found to be equally laboratory, where analysis is made of as good as when grass al constiapples, and immediately the cow fell

> their will, to begin, and should the can be made to conform to the width cows be badly injured or killed there- of the house, being eareful to make with a small allowance, once a day, spread legs well fastened on .- Poultru the quantity may be increased daily Journal. till, the maximum feed is reached in one or two weeks, and only good results follow. So, I say, feed the the feet of a horse requires more than let them rot on the ground, or care than the body. They need ten even make them into cider, especially times as much, for in one respect

> The cow that is fleshy gives milk won't avail anything if the horse is richer in butter than the cow that is forced to stand where his feet will be poor and thin. One that has reached filthy. In this case the feet will beher full maturity gives better milk come disordered, and then the legs than she did before she reached that will get badly out of fix; and with age; a cow that is gaining flesh day bad feet and bad legs there is no by day gives richer milk than a cow much else of the horse fit for anythat is losing gradually. The con- thing. dition of the pastures has also much to do with the quality of the pro-

> Gentleman tersely remarks that the the recommendation of keeping its "coming farmer" will be the man foliage freer from dust than any who sees in his land and stock so much other variety. On the dustiest roads capital that must return a fair interest the leaves of this tree look as if they to him, besides paying him for his had just been washed by a shower. labor and repairing worn-out material.

ROOK AND JOB PRINTING

of all description

EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERM

RATES OF ADVERTISING

o be inserted should be clearly stated. When ordered out, and charged the full time it I

ROOTS FOR STOCK,

There several varieties of ruta bagas good to rrise for feeding stock. Two sorts, as good perhaps as any, are Lane s Improved and the Yellow Globe. Both are of good quality and give large yields. A rich loam with a little mixture of sand is the best soil and of fine tilth before sowing. The latter part of June in Central New York is generally preferred, though some do not sow till July. One pound of good seed is enaugh for an acre. As bone meal is a special fertilizer for all plants of the turnip kind, finely ground bone meal is a good thing to drill in with the seed. Sow in drills with a machine, just far enough apart to admit of cultivating with a horse, say thirty inches, and keep the ground clean, especially while the plants are A correspondent of the New Eng- soon as well established. On good land Farmer thinks that apples may ground, with average care and a fair be fed to milch cows with profit, season, twenty-five to thirty tons to the acre may be reasonably expected.

small. They should be thinned out as Yes, you need never fear to feed Some claim large crops. A large, any apples to milch cows, when you cool cellar is the most convenient have a surplus which you wish to dis- place to winter them. They require pose of. There is an abundance of a low temperature. They can be apples, this season, and many of the buried out in heaps safely if the heaps ed to waste. Now if, instead of letting are not made so large as to induce the windfalls and unripe apples rot heating. By mixing fine, moist earth tween them, the dirt will take up the

will the cows be injured thereby, at sweating and heating, and admit of least, such was the fact in the case putting many more in a pile than with them. Ruta bagas do not general-

mention the same thing at the time, ly yield as largely, with the same

cider was out of the question, for suitable roosting place for fowls and want of casks to put it in. Several chicks than is given to a host of other other plans were equally impractic- and less important matters connected able, and finally he hit on the idea of with poultry and poultry houses. We

have seen neat, tasty poultry houses of milk, and with her he began his which appeared from an outside view experiment, thinking, perhaps, there to be the most comfortable places could be but a small loss should the fowls could wish for, yet an inspecexperiment prove a failure. He com- tion of the inside revealed the roosts the meeting on the floor of the farm menced by giving two quarts at a feed, from five to six feet high—far too bushel. The cow began to increase high for heavy fowls. In "ve olden

the quantity of her milk till she times," when light-bodied fowls were nearly, or quite, doubled in quantity. the go, it did well enough to let them roost high, especially as the hen house was not carefully closed at night to tuted the feed. To make assurance prevent the visits of predatory rats. doubly sure, he stopped feeding the weasels, and other animals with a natural relish for chickens in the rough. Now we have heavier fowls. are more particular in regard to the

tained. It must be understood that condition of the plumage, and take the apples were a mixture of varities, more pains with them, so these ærial the majority being sour, and wind- roosting places can readily be dispensed with, a substitute being readily found in the now popular roosting the gain in milk being about fifty per benches, which can be made with but

the fancier to move them wherever necessary. These benches can be The only secret of success was in made from twelve to sixteen inches commencing to feed in small quantity, high, and of two by one-inch slats. and gradually increasing to the capa. There is no regular length for these periment by turning his cows into the very convenient size, though, if the orchard, an allow them to eat at compartment be not too wide, they

> them set true on the floor, with wide-A farmer of experience says that

> they are almost the entire horse.

All the grooming that can be done

Tree planting has become popular in California and is rapidly increasing The eucalyptus is the favorite. It is A correspondent of the Country easily grown, is an evergreen and has

It is an interesting fact, and one that points out an intimate similarity Canadian farmers are sending between the laws of nutrition for ani-

It is an interesting fact, and one The produce of a scrub cow by a that points out an intimate similarity a second planting, as they would not differently, and made the operation a sons bring to us as well, a means of ed in the stock yard, but it requires a cap, flycatcher, grosbeak, snowbird, The barn lecture occupied one hour, This, coupled with a throughbred bull, animals and for vegetables, that comreach a profitable size. In the early penal offence, and there is now no stages of beet sugar industry in Ger- more of it. Barbarous and crael would produce a three-quarter blood. position of milk, the first pabulum of many, the sugar making season com though this operation of "horning" of one thing; an unvarying round of mals are exposed to cold than whan plover, bitten, snipe, wimbrel and perhaps never before witnessed in this The next cross would be seven-eighths, animal life, is very similar to the composition of vegetable seeds.