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For the Colonial Farmer

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Editorial.

Drainage

Stagnant water is inimical to the growth of plants, that is, cultivated

SHOEING HORSES. plants. There may be, and generally A writer on shoeing horses, makes is a growth of some kind about such the following remarks on overreach places, but every one knows that ing: "I believe there are few blackheavy, undrained land, is by no means smiths that know how to shoe horses the best place to grow food for either that overreach, and some that do not man or beast. There has been much seem willing to learn. Others think said and written on drainage, as ap- again that there is no better remedy plied to Agriculture; and it may than making the shoes shorter, and almost be said that the subject is placing the forward one on the toe, exhausted. Certain it is, that how- and the hinder one on the heel of the ever much has been written, people horse. They need to understand that have been slow to realize its impor- there is a better way, and horse owntance, as well as tardy in putting into ers should make note of it. The folpractice a system calculated to be at- lowing rule I think is a very good tended with such good results. The one: Make the forward shoes long, object of drainage, as farmers well and the toe calks short and standing understand, is to render cold, retentive a little under, and set them as far soils, warm or like other soils possess- back as convenient, in order to let the ing a porous nature. This is only but feet roll over as soon as possible, to partially effected by natural evapora- get out of the way. And in setting tion, it needs artificial means, and the shoes on the hind feet, reverse the hence the drain becomes a necessity. order to keep them back, to give time

For the Colonial Farmer. garden soil in a wheelbarrow to put Transplanting Trees. around the roots in addition to the

surface soil. See that all the roots Trees transplanted in the fall should come in close contact with the soil, be well pruned, and the experience of by moving the trunk of the tree back last winter taught us that where that and forth while putting in the earth. had been done, the trees did much When the roots are well covered tread better than some that were not short. down the earth upon them as firmly ened in. There may be cases where as possible, then fill in nearly full, so much of the root mass has been tread again, and then turn in part of saved that no such operation is absoa pail of water, let it settle a few hours. lutely necessary, but all trees are renthen fill up with earth and the work

HEELING-IN TREES. The term "heeling-in" means the sent in autump, so that the various ligging of a trench large enough to

tints may be made to blend and hold the roots of whatever is to be harmonize, producing most pleasing heeled-in, so that when covered they offects in the landscape. will be fully protected. Then take

In planting trees or shrubs, be sure your trees, or shrubs, and pack them to press firmly in the ground. The in the trench at a slight angle, as foot is not sufficient, and we gardeners close as you can: and when the work always urge that the ground around is done the tops of the trees, &c., wil them be well pounded. Many persons lie upon the ground, and may, as be fear that the roots will be bruised by fore stated, be covered slightly with this hammering process, but such fears hay or straw, if the rays of the sun are groundless, and indeed there is a are quite powerful. All kinds of trees great deal more danger from the soil and shrubs may be kept heeled-in being allowed to remain loose. Trees

winter, otherwise the summer's milk able quarters and plenty of ease. cannot be accepted, but for the winter's supply correspondingly higher price is easily obtained.

Milk and Butter in Cellars.

Milk or butter may be kept in cellar the bottom of which has been grouted, and with good results, if proper attention be given to ventilation. drainage temperature. When the ground is not of a character to afford natural drainage, drains should be laid so as to carry off all & ccumulations of water liable to occur at any time at the bottom of the cellar, and thus

several years been a fact, but now is a be given at each time. If we wish to inveterate enemy to birds, and des- the land, and inaugurate a sure, safe more patent one, that milk-selling secure the full benefit of their food, treyed their nests in my shrubbery, and permanent way of transacting has paid the farmer much handsomer and the greatest profit of their keep, and in consequence there was always business, stimulating the agricultural returns than cheese-making has. We we must avoid exposure to the changes a complaint of grub and other de- and kindred industries of the country, may compute this difference in favor of the weather. This can be done structive insects; but, when I put a which will receive the hearty support of milk-selling at about one-fourth of with warm sheds well ventilated. firm veto against the distruction, my and be hailed as the harbinger of the total sum realized. But, then, the Warmth is favorable to fattening-is garden was well filled with uninjured better times by the adopted eitizens dealer requires of the farmer that he equivalent to a certain amount of produce. In fact if you have grub of our as yet youthful country .- John supply him with a given quantity in food. They must have also comfort- and insect in your garden; stock it Henderson, in the New Jersey Agriculwith birds or poultry, and youwill turist. no lenger complain. In very dry

Spare and Protect the Toads.

ful itching to knock over every toad with a stone or club, and when they bird, they look around almost instincwrong, as toads and birds are the farmer's best and most useful friends

may be made into cheese-the next One and the same person should do from thirty years of close obseravtion shape the course of events by estabbest use to devote it to. It has for all the feeding, that an equal amount of their habits. My gardener was an lishing fairs and markets throughout

weather, when worms and insects are COMFORT OF FARM STOCK .- A COL scarce, you must protect your fruit. respondent writing to the Country Many boys seem to have a wonder- Just now I see lots of my poultry Gentieman says :- The idea of comfort, among the young mangold or the practically and intelligently regarded, tares, "appropriating" my enemies. is the key to success with all farm happen to go within a few rods of a But I have so often said that my best stock; other things equal, the most crops are within fifty feet of the towl- comfortable animal is the best looking tively for a stone to kill the dear house, where the crops from the day and most profitable. Acting accorlittle songster. This is exceedingly of their sowing until harvest undergo dingly, some ten years ago, in Depoultry examination, that I will not cember, I devoted a half day's work, again trouble your readers with de- \$2, to tightening up a stable for five and helpers. It is said that there is tails. One must have confidence cows, so that no manure froze in it actually a considerable commerce in with only a bushel an acre of seed afterwards, and instead of having less toads between France and England. wheat at their mercy. Let me warn milk every cold snap and more every A toad of good size and in fair con- those who do with all their hedges thaw, it was more right along, in milk,

dered more thrifty by it. In selecting trees to ornament grounds, it is well to take a note of the foliage they pre-

Evaporation takes place through the for the forward feet to get out of the surface, and occupies more or less way. Make the toe-calks high, and time according to the condition of the the half-calks low, to keep the feet atmosphere. Drainage draws the back, then he will travel like other water down through the soil some four feet below to the pipes, where it part in the mode of paring the hoof. rapidly passes off. One can see how This is essential in all cases, and where quickly under such circumstances soil too many horses have been made becomes prepared to receive grain, cripples."

and how much more quickly it will germinate and grow than it possibly can where the subsoil is saturated with water, is cold, and destitute consequently of the power of imparting vitality to the seed which is sown upon it. Heat is one of the chief elements in the fertility of the soil. and stagnation or non-drainage is a certain preventive of the presence of this life-giving principle. Drainage is not intended to carry off the summer rain, nor is this the kind of water that flows out of the drains. The summer rains takes into the soil the warm air, and the fertilizing gases which always go with it are appropriated in one way or other by the soil or growing crop. Whatever is cold or impure in forced out under the drainage system, by rain falls, which in their turn are pressed out also. Drainage places land in a state to be cultivated a fortnight and sometimes more in advance of undrained land, while from the additional warmth imparted to it frosts are always later.

The cost of draining land in this country is something to think about Draining tiles are expensive, and labor is high. Farmers for the most part feel they cannot afford it. But are there no means by which this can be remedied at least in part? If we cannot, as in England, lay a net work of pipe over the farm, and thorough drain, can we not make some use the stones which are so frequently places in unsightly heaps or carted on this subject thinks it almost as cheap to bury stones in four or five feet drains as to east them in heaps.

from October to April or May, and not be injured in the least; but the trench must be deep enough to allow all the roots to go down below the surface of the soil; and they should horses. This may be remedied in be covered about a foot deep over all. the earth well packed among and I think it is the best way to planted. them.

manage trees. &c., to heel them well in October or November, accord. THE FEEDING VALUE OF ROOTS. ing to the climate, and set them in

A bushel of carrots to feed to a horse the Spring, as they are often injured is worth from half to two-thirds as by the frosts of Winter, before the much as a bushel of oats; and when roots obtained a firm hold on the soil we consider that a thousand bushels HOW TO APPLY MANURE.

is done.

of carrots can in some cases be grown In setting trees, shrubs and vines and five hundred no manure should be placed in con. bushels ordinarily, farmers should tact with the roots, but put it above always grow a few hundred bashels them when the holes are nearly fillfor their horses and cows, being the ed. so that it will be covered several best root that can be given to them. inches. Well rotted stable manure is Sugar beets come next in value, and suitable for everything, cow manure they are worth to feed to cows about being best. As winter approaches and is about three times as good a one-sixth their weight in corn meal. coarse manure, mixed with consider Turnips are worth about one-eighth able straw, spread over the ground their weight of corn meal, and all rather thick around the stems or help to winter stock cheaply, and in trunks, as far as the roots extend, good condition. The farmer who en- will be useful in preventing injury any garden stuff raised with it is better ters upon winter feeding with no from severe frost, and it will also in quality than if raised with any roots has made a serious mistake in enrich the ground, and the trees, &c.

his judgment. It is rather trouble- will be much benefitted. In the some in some cases to weed out root Spring it may remain as a mulch, or crops; but when the land has been the coarse parts may be removed.

manured heavily the previous year. and cultivated in some hoed crops, with a view of growing roots on it

the following season, keeping the butter, with good cows and well fed. weeds thoroughly subdued, there is no An old dairyman says : No first-class trouble in growing a good crop withbutter or cheese can be made short of out much labor in weeding the following general rules: First, it

PRESERVING APPLES. is very important to have good pas-

Apples that are designed to be pre- tures with plenty of good running water, in order to get good milk. served till spring must be hand pickwithout which no one need try to ed, as every farmer probably knows. But the question then comes up, how make fine butter or cheese. The next in order is, the milking should be done shall they be packed? It has been found that apples packed in barrels in in the neatest possible manner. The milk room should be constructed so as ground charcoal can be shipped to to a long distance. An English writer | England in excellent condition. and to have the proper temperature at all times. The milk should be skimmed keep a long time after arriving there.

GOOD BUTTER.

There is no good reason why every

while those sent otherwise packed at the proper time for butter; the decay badly on the passage. Buck. churning also should be done at the He is probably right. We have no wheat chaff is probably the best thing proper time and at the proper temintention of more than referring to for farmers to pack apples in that are perature, and never churned too long. this subject. Our reason for speaking designed for long keeping, as ground And after the butter comes from the of it now, is because this is one of the charcoal is not so easily obtained. churn, it should be handled just as seaaon when there is an opportunity Sawdust, if perfectly dry, is as good little as possible-just sufficient to reof doing something in this way. We as buck wheat chaff. First put in a move the butter-milk, work in the

with hair-like roots should not be set too deeply. The roots should b nearcr the surface, than those with stronger or more woody roots. heavier and wetter the soil, the neare the surface should shrubs and trees be

> J. B. Morrison's Mill. For the Colonial Farmer.

"Fleshings" as Manure. Probably very few of the farmers

throughout the country know the the ice system and its medification properties of this excellent fertilizer, and yet it is to be had wherever tannery is located. It is simply the scrapings of the under side of hides, and forms one of the best fertillzers known in the country. It is superior, to fish, bone and all artificial manures, barn manure. Farmers living around tanneries use nothing else when they can get it. About six barrels of it is sufficient for a half acre of land, and stone.

other manure.

MARTIN BUTLER.

American Cheese in England.

farmer's wife may not make good The London Farmer predicts rather gloomy future look-out fo English cheese-makers, pointing out their inability to compete with Ameri can manufacturers. It says: At the present time the cheese trade is very much depressed, and there is every symptom that it will for some time continue so. As contrasted with milk. cheese is not a perishable article, and it can be conveyed long distances over sea without injury of any kind. Indeed, it is by some stated that the voyage improves the flavor of cheese

> In some cases this is no doubt true while in others the opposire holds good. But in any case it is a simple matter to bring enormous quantities of cheese from foreign countries, es pecially from America, where the finest grades of cheese are at the present time bought at 8 cents to 91 cents

should be done before grouting. so doing, dampness from the floor avoided as well as impurities from stagnant water under the grout. If milk is to be kept in the cellar for pean paper states that one may see

those imported toads in all the market purpose of getting the cream and for gardens where the soil is moist, and butter making, means must be taken

the owners of these gardens even It is proper for the satisfaction to have the temperature of the room prepare shelter for them. Many those who are unacquainted with the as low as 60° Fahrenheit. Unless grave persons have shaken their heads practical operations of European fairs. seme one of the devices now in use when they heard of this new whim of and also to refresh the memories of for reducing the milk to a low temthe English; but those laugh the best those whose long residence in this perature be employed, such as the who laugh the last. This time the country, and knowing as they do the large pan system, where flowing water English are in the right. The toad is utility and necessity of fairs in their is carried under the milk, or where very helpful to the husbandman as a respective native countries have done destroyer of injurious insects on which little or nothing up to this period. are adopted, there should be good it chiefly feeds. Toads have a curious either by advocacy or example, in ventilation to carry off stale air or net-like lasso, which they throw out trying to establish fairs in the country noxious gases, as milk absorbs taints so quickly and trap insects, that a fly of their adoption. To state a few that will prove injurious to the butter. is not sufficiently agile to escape. facts for their careful consideration We have seen excellent results Boys, spare the harmless and useful It is not necessary for me to go back from milk cellars having grouted toads, and the dear little birds that to the date or origin of fairs-for floors, the walls being nicely plastersubsist on insects which destroy our generations they have been held ed with waterlime cement and the fruit and grain. The President of There are over 400 fairs partly held floors made smooth and level with the Farmers' Club of the American and to be holden until the end of the the same, and presenting the ap-Institute, N. C. Ely, who owns a farm year in the county or shire of York pearance of an immense block of worth \$60,000, in Connecticut, once in England; 389 in Aberdeenshire, in We should not advise butter and

stated to the Club, that he was accus- Scotland, besides the Highland and tomed to pay fifty cents each for Agricultural Society's Show held on milk to be kept in the same aparttoads which were put on his farm to the Links, at the town of Aberdeen ment. A butter cellar should always destroy insects. We place small pieces July 25th, and two succeeding days be kept by itself. It should be proof boards over little depressions in this year, which has not been surperly ventilated and used for no other the garden and about the yard, as passed by any previous ones held by refuges for useful toads .-- Practical the society. There are nearly 800 Farmer.

Washing or Working Butter.

I have decided to give my experience on the subject of washing butfastidious about coming in contact ter. I find it to be a very general Combined with the advantages of those with filth and anything having an custom for women to do as their unsavory odor, as such contact speedimothers did before them in nearly ly demoralizes them; and when they all matters relating to house-keeping, once become tainted, they go on from and in the particular branch of butbad to worse; apparently having no ter-making the rule is followed very disposition or power for reformation. carefully for a numbers of years after So the dairyman should be careful beginning for themselves. Time and and not introduce them to bad comexperience work changes in many pany .- Rural New Yorker.

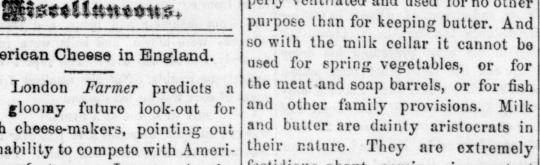
things, and after a while the young grain and other products for sale. housewife finds her neighbor making Public inspectors and weighers are or a superior article of butter to her own, hand to issue fair weights and mea-Kindness in Handling Horses. and in an entirely different manner.

One very common habit or practice She therefore concludes her teaching pig markets have their allotted quarwe observe both in the city, and in may have been wrong, and she may ters assigned them. All these things the country among the rural popula- endeavor to fellow in the footsteps add to the importance and business of tion, is that of yelling sharply at of this more successful friend. This a town or village, and for a town of horses before cart, waggon, omnibus is often done without taking a few 10,000 or 20,000 inhabitants not to

that there should be belts or shrub- comfort in milking, cleaning the five cents) in the London market, and beres, not only as breeding places for stable, health of cows and thrift of a dozen of the extra quality are worth birds, but also as a shelter from calves, and only less in amount of strong prevailing winds. feed required. One small Ayrshire

coming in just then did'nt vary three Agricultural Fairs and Markets. pounds from thirty-five pounds of milk per day, and ten pounds of butter er week, for five months. Publish. ng my case in the N. E. Farmer led others to go and do likewise, and some rears after one correspondent said hat one item was worth more to him han the cost of the paper-and so ave the ball another push, as all should do. I found that with a properly constructed stable, the animal neat from a cow will keep a space five imes her size above freezing temperature, and still allow good ventilation about her head, regulated at pleasure y an adjustable door in front. The winter profits of dairies may be inreased a third, in saving of caloric and food, and increased milk and calf product, by remembering that a kin d man is kind to his beasts, and that disegarding their comfort costs money.

VALUE OF TREES IN TOWN .- Mr. friffiths, the medical officer of health or Sheffield, in his report upon the sanitary condition of that town during 1874. makes the following remarks in reference to street trees: "In the fairs held in the several counties formation of new streets, and on the Ireland during the year. The above eve of the contemplated widening and facts sufficiently show that there is no alteration of old ones, it is to be hoped lack of or falling off in the interest that an effort may be made to provide taken in the holding of fairs and for trees whenever practicable. The markets in the United Kingdom. pleasing appearance of verdur in summer, and the agreeableness of the shade. established cattle, &c., fairs, are the are benefits to the inhabitants well excellent arrangements afforded all worth the effort and the cost. Whowho attend for the transaction ver has visited the boulevards of conbusiness. In any town of note tinental towns, or even the squares of consequence is to be found a good London, can testify to the advantage substantial market house in which of verdure as offering pleasure to the farmers and dealers have a fair and eve and gratification to the mind. equal chance of exhibiting vegetables. Moreover, from a sanitary point of view, the benefits are of incalculable value. It has been asserted that the ggregate surface of the leaves of sures. The horse, cattle, sheep and vell-grown elm, lime and sycamore rees, with their six to seven million eaves, equal about 200,000 square feet or about five acres; and these are almost constantly absorbing and



layer of chaff or sawdust, then pack salt, &c. may, next week, refer to some modes of laying a stone conduit.

HOW TO SET TREES.

A WORD.-It is time to take a look head it up. over the barns, the outhouses, the

farm generally. Take the farm first because the weather is yet fine, and it is much better to work outdoors in dry than wet weather. Stroll round and see if the fences are all right-put up the rail that has one end on the ground--drive in the stakes here and there where loose, that the fence may better stand the winter storms Look about and see if that plow, harrow, or other implement has been brought in yet. Last Spring when plowing something gave out some where and being in a hurry, a piece of chain or some part of the harness was for the time thrown across the fence. Is it there yet? What about the rake or seythe left hanging in the tree? Did Jim bring that in, or was it left for father to look after, and so has been forgotten? It is wonderful what a lot of things get about during the busy seasons of spring and summer. You will be surprised yourselves, if you will only set out some fine morning on a voyage of discovery. Octa wet day begin with making things comfortable in the barns and outhouses, and as they are done with put up clean and carefully all the implements. See if any repairs are needed, make a note of them, and have them attended to in good season. Put your work bench, &c. in order. Supply yourself with such tools as you need to replace those broken and lost, and make everything ready for going to work and fixing up when

the snow flies.

These rules combine, however, but in a layer of apples, then put in another a small portion of the minutia of but layer of chaff or sawdust, and so on till the barrel is full, then cover and ter-making. After the butter is made a great deal depends on the kind of

vessels it is put in. Oak tubs and firkins are best; and there must be per-From first to last the work must be fect cleanliness and purity in every done well. The trees must be dug thing pertaining to it. with care, with all the roots that can

DISEASED POULTRY. be obtained, without spending un-Half a century of experience in necessary time. Stand by yourself, breeding poultry extensively conif you set hired men digging them up, vinces me that it does not "pay" to and see that the work is done right spend a great deal of time in "docas not one man in a hundred of ordinary toring" them. The following states farm hands can be trusted alone to the case clearly: "The diseases of dig up trees. There must be no maul fowls are so numerous, and their ing of the roots : but cut off the larger origin so various, that doctoring them ones carefully, and save all the small is worse than useless. This being the fibrous roots that you can, as they are case, the best thing that can be done the life of the tree. Don't leave the s to put all sick fowls in a large trees when dug up exposed to the sun roomy box, placed in a cool spot if and wind. If to be carried far in a the weather be warm. They should wagon the roots should be covered, if be fed just what they relish most, and the sun shines, and on arriving at the plenty of good pure water should be place of destination heel them in as kept supplied. If the disease is cursoon as possible, unless you can set able, nature will do the work; if not them out immediately, and in that curable, which is often the case, the case they ought to be put in the shade. bird will die and the rest of the flock When the trees are not to be set for will not be endangered. Sick fowls some days, it is best, after being heeled should always be removed from the in, to throw some coarse hay or straw flock as soon as possible. Promptness. over their tops to prevent the evaporain this respect, may be the means of tion of the sap in the branches. The saving the entire flock from contrees should be trimmed before they tagion.'

conform in bulk somewhat to the roots AN OLD HORSE .- A Western corres of the trees. Next comes the setting ; pondent mentions the death of a mare do not be in a hurry, dig the holes that lately died at the extreme old abundantly large, so that the roots can be extended their full length, and and has been on duty till within the trust to no man alone to do this work past few years, when her kind owner for you. Put the surface soil by itself, gave her an easy time of it. She and put that soil around the roots, finally died from indigestion, caused

per lb., say 33s. to 39s. per cwt or buggy, with that of suddenly and lessons and the consequence is a fail. These prices, to the English farmer violently jerking the reins, supple- ure of the plan which she has been whose specialty is cheese, would be menting it with continued sharp endeavoring to imitate, and the resimply ruinous. But how long can shricks of the voice, provided they sult naturally is that the practice is they be staved off? It is certainly make any intoward movement-a condemned entirely.

strange that English cheese should be habit we deem no less reprehensible The object to be gained by either worth £20 per ton more than Ameri- than detestable, and one that should working or washing butter before ean in our markets, when the latter is be at once corrected and abandoned salting, is to free it from the butterquite equal in all respects to the for- forever. Gentleness and kindness milk, and either process if properly mer; but it is futile to expect this will be found not only the wiser and done will be effectual. But right disparity to continue when we know better, but the more humane and here is the difficulty when butter is it is but the result of fancy or prejudice, effective course in accomplishing the worked instead of washed. While a benefit. If as already stated there are

than which nothing is more fickle or end desired .- Boston Cultivator. uncertain. It follows, then, that as the art of working butter, a still

we cannot obtain fresh milk from other countries, while cheese can come Sheep, writes a stock-breeder, are is that the buttermilk will not be found useful and satisfactory, still upon and destroying his bees, shot to us from the Antipodes, if need be, good time-keepers. They know the worked out, which will soon cause our dairy farmers will turn their at- very minute their food should be the butter to become strong. Washtention more and more to the milk supplied and are disappointed if it ing effectually removes the buttertrade with the cities. And it is for- does not come. The good sheep-feeder, milk, and can be done in one-fourth tunate there is no alternative, and therefore, should see that regularity the time required to work it out, that the demand for milk goes on, and and promptness prevail in the care which is an important item to any will go on, rapidly increasing. In and management of his stock. I know farmer's wife, with her manifold course of time, not very far hence, we from experience that when one has a duties. I can now count a dozen believe there will be very little cheese newspaper or book in his hand in who are washing their butter to one made in England, except in districts which he is interested, and is in warm who did so ten years ago, and we are where no railway passes. And yet it quarters by the fire place, he is very not to suppose they are doing injury would at present appear that cheese apt to let a half-hour or an hour pass to their product.-Ex.

must be made in summer time in while his sheep are hungering for other districts than these, when the their food. Sheep should have dayflow of milk is greater than the de- light to eat by. I would feed hay but ish Agriculturist is strongly in favor regular fairs and markets to which he gizzards examined. The contents mand for it. The various cheese fac- twice a day, feeding not earlier than of sparrows and speaks thus in favor was accustomed in his former home. were berries, red ants, and small tories which are situated within three eight in the morning, and at two of these little birds;

or four miles of a railroad, are very c'clock in the afternoon the first half How much longer will there be intelligent Irishman from the Pro- the sign of a bee, though the parent conveniently lending themselves to of the winter, and at seven and three sparrow clubs and sparrow prizes? vince of Ulster, and he will point birds were near a hive of bees, and

meet the exigencies of the milk trade. o'elock the last half, giving grain They must be the result of want of with pride to the fairs of Antrim, continually flying back and forth In the hot months when milk is plen- about eleven o'clock. At each of observation. A new light broke in Derry and Enniskillen, and express among them. In connection with the tiful, and when there is a great risk these hours the sheep will be looking upon my bailiff yesterday as he saw his surprise at the mistaken ideas foregoing statements may be menin sending it to distant towns, they for their feed, and if for any cause it flights of sparrows busily engaged on which have hitherto prevailed in this tioned the case of a crow shot a few age of forty-two years. She was a work up all their milk into cheese, is delayed one or two hours, they will our field of green peas, appropriating country as to their general utility and days ago at North Bridgeton, Maine, , while later on they act as convenient be watching and restless; and if for the "house" which was injuring the pecuniary benefits. All this can be whose crop was found to contain the receiving houses from which the milk some cause it is given one or two plant and stopping its growth. I am easily remedied; take advantage of eggs which produce caterpillars and is sent off to the various great centres hours sooner than usual, for several a great believer in birds and poultry this most favorable season of the year army worms. Thus we see that some of population. This system answers days afterwards they will get ready as farmer's friends and this belief has when farming operations are not so creatures which many farmers deem and if your land is somewhat poor it by not sufficiently masticating her admirally in so far as it provides a for their feed at that early hour and been produced, not only by reading hurried and before the great political their worst enemies are, from another means by which an overflow of milk wait impatiently until it is given them, the opinions and facts of others, but campaign commences in earnest, and point of view, among their best friends.

digesting carbonic acid and various have semi-yearly or monthly fairs exhalation given off by the putrefacand weekly markets shows a careless tion of animal and vegetable matter. indifference to the wants of the agriand, as if grateful for such support, cultural community, and also a want returns into the air pure oxygen, of perception of their true interests on reinvigorates and renews animal life. the part of the business men of the Trees thus remove poison from our town, that should not exist when the necessities of the times demand prompt midst, and to be without them is an oversight. Trees can be had which and decisive action, and when they are satisfied that such things are will exist, with suitable attention, in needed and would prove a public any part of the city."

great many dairywomen understand so many fairs held during the year in Do BIRDS EAT BEES ?- A writer in the countries already named, and, that the Beekeeper's Magazine seeing a pair NEED OF REGULARITY IN FEEDING .- greater class do not, and the result after centuries of trial they have been of king birds apparently pouncing growing in favor and indispensible in them for examination. Upon opening the countries of Europe, by what the gizzards were found filled with logic can it be shown that their exist- fragments of insects, evidently a ence and establishment are not neces- hastily gathered breakfast of bees. sary in the United States? Ask the But when the fragments were care-Yorkshire man of fifteen or twenty fully examined by means of the microyears residence in this country if he scope, not a trace of a honey bee was has yet found an equivalent in the to be found; instead, however, the land of his adoption for the fairs and wings, head, legs, etc., were all refermarkets of his native country. In- able to the winged black ant. This terview the shrewd and intelligent was in 1873. In July, 1875, a similar Scot from Aberdeen, and he will tell case occurred, but here the birds

you of the deprivations he suffers in were feeding their young. The young ABOUT SPARROWS .- The North Erit- his business affairs for want of the birds were shot, and their crops and Question the active, industrious and beetles, and one large wasp, but not

are heeled in, and the tops should