OLD SERIES VOL. 13, NEW SERIES VOL. 4.

FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 9, 1876.

NO. 2, WHOLE NUMBER 684

Cottorial.

Stone Drains.

As stated last week there are times between having and harvest, and again after larvest, when something can be done in the way of draining. The first thing to determine is the course to be pursued in making the drains. Stake out the main drain, which should be along the base of the slope to be drained, and then at intervales of seventy feet stake out the lateral drains. These laterals are not close the plants would likewise be injured enough, but as time will permit, an additional lateral can be dug in every space. Four feet deep will in most cases be sufficient, with a width two feet at top, sloping to about twenty or twenty-five inches at the bottom. Among other methods of laying a stone drain or conduct, is to place a strong flat stone against the side at the bottom, and lean another against it, letting the stone thus placed, press against the opposite side of the bottom of the drain, and rest against the upright stone at an angle of say, fortyfive degrees. Then carefully lay in the small stones upon the large bottom stones, so as to fill up crevices. Make the top perfectly level, and then place good, firm sods inverted upon them. This being done, throw in straw, brush, leaves, or any such things as are convenient, and fill up with earth, taking care to give the whole a good crowning, so that when it settles down

There is no question about it. Tile draining is the best of all, but it is quite possible to underrate stone drains. On low lands where there is very little fall, or in soils that are nearly if not quite pure clay, tile is about the only thing that will give satisfaction, but where the land is of a different nature, where there is sufficient slope-and in the generality of cases there is quite enough for such purposes-and where stone abounds. these drains will be of equal value, and not only largely increase the products of the field, but lengthen out the season so far as the plot operated upon is concerned.

it will present a level surface with the

rest of the field.

Many persons object to stone drains, as not being worth the trouble and expense of making, while they do not resort to tiles. Now it seems but reasonable that whatever has a tendency to carry off surplus moisture must be beneficial to a greater or less extent. However imperfect therefore the stone draining system may appear to be, yet its greatest opponents must concede that the effect has proved benefficial wherever such drains have been properly constructed. Again, on strong land, the trouble and expense of draining is not a consideration. The stones must be, and generally are, removed. Is it not much better and cheaper in the long run to bury them in such a way as will im-Trove the land, than to cast them off to a distance, or dump them along the sides of fences, where they not only present an ugly appearance, but become, in time, the receptacle for all manner of weeds, which will have the effect of making the land foul, besides disfiguring the field. Turn the stones to the best account, which is to form drains of them.

New Green House. Mr. John Bebbington, who for length of time has been in charge of the Green House and Gardens at Morrison's Mills, has concluded to go into business on his own account Those of our citizens who have had the opportunity of visiting the Morrison Gardens during the summer. were both pleased and surprised at the skill and taste which Mr. Bebbington displayed in the whole arrangement and adornment of the place. Early in the season the Green House presented a most attractive appearance, and the calls for choice bedding and plants of rare excellence, were very numerous. Believing that there is a growing taste among our people for window, flowering and foliage plants, Mr. Bebbington determined to establish a Green House, and lay out grounds, where it would be more convenient of access, and consequently purchase land on Charlotte Street, below St. John Street, and has already erected thereon a dwelling house as well as a Green House. Here he proposes to keep on sale every description of plant, required for the garden and house, and we feel assured that the people of Fredericton will liberally patronize him. Mr. Bebbington advertises that his services may be had at any time for laying out gardens or grounds, or indeed for any other

Potting Window Plants.

Most of our lady friends are taking up their Geraniums and other window plants, and now care should be taken to have the pots well drained, by placing pieces of potsherds over the holes in the bottom, for the more rapidly water passes through the soil, the better plants will grow. Pots could be made without holes, and the through the sides of the porous material of which they are made. But this is entirely too slow a process, and by excess of moisture, therefore it is that these holes are made in the bottom in order to facilitate the passing October. If left till spring, they are through of water as rapidly as pos- less liable to grow, because the butts sible. The broken pieces of potssome use pieces of oyster shells for this purpose, which are equally good only for the passage of water, but inches long, to be cut off an inch or also as a preventive of carrying off two above the upper bud, and square the earth or soil, or clogging it up. off close to the lower one, two buds at he has not taken a lame step, being grims, and with them came the few Still in the case of very small pots, or least to a cutting. In taking grape in case of plants which have strong cuttings, wait till November, when enough roots to rapidly absorb all the the vines should be pruned, and have moisture they get, and seem to be speedily asking for more, broken pieces of crockery or shells over the holes are by no means necessary. Do not forget to wash and dry the flower pots before potting the plants.-J. B., Morrison's Mili.

图 中华中华市特中特里中华中华

or the Colonial Farmer, AUTUMN.

BY MRS. C , POKIGC. This is surely Autumn coming, Slewly on us unawares; I can trace his footprints yonder, In the garb the forest wears.

Sitting here within my dwelling, I can hear his whistling cry; Scattering fruits and nuts around him, As he roughly passes by.

Some will welcome in the stranger, With his lead of life's own food; Some will growlingly receive him, But he cares not if they're rude.

We're prepared for him or not; So with cheerfulness receive him; Be contented with your lot.

Though sad thoughts he'sapt to bring, Telling me the year is passing, Time is ever on the wing.

Dressed in garb of richest hues : Neath the groves I love to greet him. Where the leaves he thickly strews.

And I'm pleased to share his bounty, For we each may have a share. And the more that we work for it, So the better will we fare.

If our time is idly passing, And no seed in springtime sown, We will coldly greet the Autumn When the summer days are flown.

May the Autumn then remind us What our lives had ought to be; That in spring we must be sowing, If in Autumn fruits we'd see.

RURAL TOPICS.

REPAIRING BUILDINGS, &c. Nothing shows the lack of energy and good management of a farmer more than to find his buildings leaky. and out of repair, especially those in which he winters his live stock. For instance, you stall your cows, oxen, and horses in a barn, the boards of which are placed vertically, with no battons over the cracks, which are about half an inch wide. You might almost as well leave them out of doors, winter day. It is not evident that it would require much more fuel to get up steam in the boiler of the out-door engine than in that of the one in the cellar? So it is with your cattle horses, swine, &c. When kept warm they requere much less food, and as hay and grain are money, every farmer who neglects to provide warm quarters for his stock throws money

The wet weather of the past week barn is being badly injured; how his sties, proved to be less lively than, in the season. When they are perfecthas been bad for harvesting late crops carriage and harness are damaged by and much inferior in weight and size ly dry, and carefully pressed, plant

ping the leaks.

Cuttings of grapes vines, currents, gooseberries, quinces, &c-, should be cut in the fall, in November or late in

HOW TO MANAGE CUTTINGS.

of the cuttings require some menths of time to callous over preparatory to sending out roots. All cuttings should wo buds only to each, when the joints are long enough to set them as much as six inches deep in the ground, leaving the upper bud above even with the surface of the soil. But when the joints are very short cut them with three eyes. They may be prepack them in boxes mixed with sand, and put in your cellar, to be kept in sand in boxes kept out of doors all winter. In a climate where snow

usually covers the ground all winter, with but little rain till spring, cutany soil about a foot thick over all, each layer; but in a climate where

premanently. The upper buds in

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.

The following method of keeping

cider is said will keep it perfectly

sweet for five years: "Leach and

filter the cider through pure sand,

after it has worked and fermented and

before it has soured. Put no alcohol

is leached or filtered, put it in barrels

and covered with hay or strow.

He will come, no matter whether

I do love to see him coming,

Still, I love to gaze upon him,

Sept. 12th, 1876.

For the Colonial Farmer. or other substance with it. Be sure that the vessels you put it in are perfectly clean and sweet. After it

air; bung them tight and keep it where it won't freeze till February or them. The best cider is late made, and not freeze." The only advantage that I can see so far as warmth is concerned; and in planting trees, &c., in the fall, the result is that it requires one-third that one has more time to do it at that more feed to winter your stock in time, and if left till spring, if the trees good condition than it would if your are not already on hand, people are barn were built warm as it should be apt to put the setting off for want of Every animal will require at least time. It is to the interest of nurseryfive dollars worth more feed during men to recommend fall planting, as the winter, in consequence of open they thus dispose of more trees, &c. Put the paraffine in a cup, which must years ago. For harvesting, improve- capable of producing. condition of the barn, while entire ex- In a light sandy loam soil fall setting be placed in a sauce-pan of warm ments, though coming later, have and comfortable would not equal the soil, in climates where the ground is boils, and the paraffine is thoroughly 1850, the sickle and scythe were the ammonia, or about 190 pounds of pure loss that one sustains in a single subject to freezing and thawing often, dissolved, hold the leaf by the stem universal tools for cutting. These nitrogen, the most expensive plant winter with his stock net properly if set in the fall, the trees should be and dip it quickly in and out again. were followed by the cradle; but all food we have, because so volatile, so sheltered. Suppose you place a mulched. No trees and shrubs, how- It is now ready to be pressed between were too slow and expensive and gave hard to obtain in a permanent form. steam engine in a warm cellar, and ever, should be set in the fall where the pages of a book. Beautiful wreaths way to the reaper, soon to be followed Sulphate of ammonia is the commercial and a fall of temperature generally another like it out of doors on a cold water stands in a wet time in winter. may be made of the leaves by winding by the harvester.

18th and 22nd of January, respective. with muslin instead of using wire. When a man allows any building the month of April, when, for each place them as soon as picked, they provements, and the multiplied folwork that comes within the range of to have a leaky roof beyond the sum- sow with litter, one of the permanent wither if expesed to the light; procure lowers of Cincinnatus are taxing the this urine contains about 90 pounds to thirty grains every two, three, or the vessel, but if three days old it his knowledge as a Florist or Herti- mer months, he needs to have a friend sties was opened by selling the occu- as great a variety as possible, both in manufacturing establishments to their of potash, and about as much phos- four hours, according to the severity will float in the liquid. If more than to give him a few words of good ad- pants. At that time the pigs which size and color; the white fern is very utmost. Let what may be said and phoric acid—the three essential elevice—to tell him how his hay in his had been kept in the dark, temporary beautiful, and can be found very late written, the interests of both classes ments of a perfect fertilizer. Then

a leak in his waggon house; how to those of any of the litters raised in them in a pot of sand, and they will these leaky roofs, and also to other had accidentally the best lighted sty, and on either side draw a vine, and i darkest sty, had made the poorest."

BONE SPAVIN. A correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club gives his treatment of a case of bone spavin. He had two horses that were lame with this ailment, and he used about a half a pint of oil of spike for each horse, applying it once in two or three days with a -are thus put over the holes, not be from eight to twelve or more about the quantity for each applica-The horse was lame seven or

没有在全年基本的

Importance of Protecting Manure The practice of keeping barnyard manure sheltered from the weather is continually gaining in favor with the served in different ways. You may farmers. To accomplish this object successfully, covered sheds are found indispensible. In England this plan moderately moist; or they may be kept is very widely practised. The animals are fed and littered in covered stalls in which the manure is retained an entire season. These stalls, ten feet square, are placed in a shed of any lings may be laid upon the ground in desired length, open at both ends, but a dry place in layers, and covered with when occupied closed by doors. The stalls are separated by movable bars, packing the earth firmly between so that when they are taken down, a waggon can be driven through the but little or no snow falls, this system | shed to remove the manure. The is liable to fail to preserve them, being floors of the stalls are sunk about kept too wet from frequent rains. In three feet below the level of the ground, such localities the cuttings may be and the cattle are not taken out until set out in November where they are they are sold or slaughtered. During to grow, covering the upper buds (to this time the manure accumulates, be as before stated, near the surface mingled with litter cut to a length of of the ground) with hav or straw to a few inches. As it is trodden down protect them. The wetness of the closely the air does not gain access, soil may kill the lower buds, but that and consequently it does not heat. It will not prevent their taking root the decomposes gradually, being kept following season. The rules for man- moist by the liquids discharged. Al aging grape cuttings, as regards their | the fertilizing elements are thus prepreservation apply to all others. I served without loss from washing or think, however, the safest way would evaporation.

be to set the cuttings in November The cattle fed in this way are not very thick, as closed as they can be only fed with economy, but maintainset, in trenches temporarily till ed in good health. They are daily spring, and then set them where they carded and kept clean, and being supplied with water manifest entire contentment. The increased value of the manure by this plan has been repeatboth cases are to be above ground, edly proved. The experiments of Lord Kennaird showed a result in wheat equal to 55 bashels per acre with manure thus protected, against 42 bushels with common barnyard manure; and in potatoes the yield per acre was 471 bushels with protected manure, against 297 bushels with the usual kind. These results clearly show that the gain in manure by this method is much more than sufficient to counterbalance the extra cost.

Autumn Leaves and Ferns.

or casks filled, leaving no room for March, then put in into champagne from one of these rambles, our baskets there were over 2,000 establishments of wealth are properly understood and tism. He employed it in eight cases, bottles filled, drive the corks and wire laden with Autumn leaves, ferns, that produced for the year between \$50. appreciated. From experiments care. and arrives at the following conclusmosses, acorns, lichens, grains, grasses, 000,000 and \$60,000,000 worth, while fully made by Boussingault, it appears ions: or made when it is as cold as can be curious twigs, birds' nests, and other the value of the product in 1850 was that a cow annually voids 13,000 this tangled mass? The leaves must tools and implements on the farm in of solid matter, and containing 400 rheumatism. be cared for first. There are several 1870 was nearly \$350,000,000, while in pounds of urea, and 230 pounds of the leaf, is to use paraffine. Twenty- for although a kind of drill for some of the dung. According to Prof. Johnfive cents' worth of this, (which can kind of seeds was known before the sen's experiments, it requires 125 be procured at any druggist's), will Revolution, nearly all planting was parts of the latter to produce the same fine wire around the stems, and attach-Neither cattle nor horses should be ing these to a thicker wire, the length stalled in a dark stable, as all animals of the required wreath. In order that require light in the day time. A horse these garlands may not have a stiff kept for months in a dark stable would appearance, group together leaves of or 1820; in this country they were be- call it 1,000 pounds even measure, for frequently observed in those of nerbe liable to become blind. In regard different sizes and color. If they are coming quite general in 1840 to 1845. it must be a very good article that vous temperament, the pain is proto light in swine pens, a writer says to be used for cornices and the curtains Thus it will be seen that the nineteenth | yields 20 per cent. Now, sulphate of portionally greater than the abnormal hat two sows having litters on the are white, sew the leaves on them

his hogs lie in the mire, in consequ- the less warm but well lighted perma- look as if growing. An ornamental ence of a leaky roof; and how his nent sties, notwithstanding that the cover for the pot can be easily made sheep suffer from the drippings of difference in age was very small, and by means of a sheet of drawing paper water upon them during cold storms, that food and care had been the same and a little paint. Select the paper through the roof of their sheds. Far- in every respect. One of the litters of a delicate tint, pearl or cream is mers, now is the time to attend to bern on the 15th of January, which pretty, cut this the width of the pot, needed repairs, as leaks in all build- though situated in the northwest, and the centre a more elaborate design, ngs cause more or less decay in their consequently coldest corner of the birds, flowers, or medallions; sew it frames, till in a few years new plates, frame building, exhibited the most up, and draw it over the pot. If you sills, &c., are required, costing per- rapid growth, and the litter born on cannot paint, paste pictures on. The haps ten times the expense of stop the 18th of January, which had the dinner table may be tastefully adorned with the ferns for a centre piece. At each place, or at the corners, arrange small solitaire glasses resting upon bright leaves, and holding a delicate bouquet of ferns and leaves. These take the place of flowers in winters

Farm Implements.

when they are difficult to obtain .-

Grace Eddy, in the New Dominion

Monthly for October.

In 1620, Plymouth Rock became bandman. Thus, more than one hundred and fifty years before the beginning of the century we have just consigned to history and celebrated in song and story, agriculture had plantplace among its industries. Less than fifty years after, it had spread along the eastern shore of the new continent, and was tilling the soil in widely scattered settlements; for wherever the white man built his cabin, the shovel and hoe followed and opened the earth for the seeds, that harvests might reward his toil. But the harvest was not always sure; disappointments waited on every hand; for the seeds and plants that all had brought with them were not indigeneus, and would not thrive or produce in the rugged climate of New England. while the warmer sections towards the south were unlike the "eld land." As a consequence, continued experiment was the only means of determining which would succeed.

New and strange problems were continually met with as the nature and species of the native growths of the country were unknown to them; and whether they would answer for grazing for stock, or were poisonous or pestilential, they could only de-

termine by trial. Their implements were few in kind and crude in design and manufacture. Inventions for saving labor or expediting, at the various stages from the time of sowing until the gathering and grinding, were almost wholly unknown. As an art, agriculture, at the time of the Revolution, was well nigh the equal of to-day; but the application of science dates almost since the signing of the Magna Charta of our liberties. The mechanical progress in planting, harvesting, etc., are all of recent date, comparatively; the end aimed at being to lessen human labor, as well as reduce expense or cost of production.

In nearly all instances new imple-

ments have been invented; but where the old designs were retained, im- in regard to the value of liquid made." provements have been made. But a manure, comparatively few farmers few years since, all field machinery make any special effort to prevent its was made on the farm; now the waste. 'Line upon line and precept | Another Remedy for Rheumatism manufacture of machinery for the upon precept' must be the rule with farmer has become one of the largest the agricultural press, until the imtreasures. What shall we do with only about \$5,000,000. The value of pounds of urine, equal to 900 pounds remedy in the treatment of acute of order; never freezes up; and all methods of preparing them; varnish 1850 it was only about three-sevenths ammonia. This is nearly two and a more marked the benefit produced. is good, and wax still better, but, by of that sum. The growth in manufac- half times the dung produced by the far the best way to preserve both the ture and consumption of farm imple- same animal. The fertilizing power color and the natural appearance of ments have been comparatively recent; of the urine is far greater than that suffice to do as many as you can use. done by hand until less than forty results that 91 parts of the former are

indivisible.—The Factory and Farm. | quantities of lime, magnesia, etc."

Care of Cows.

Mr. H. M. Smith, writing in the Maine Farmer, says :- "I have kept cows for the last twenty-five years for the production of milk for the Banger market. I give to the heifer at two years, one month before calving, one quart of corn meal and two quarts of shorts per day, that she may be more fully developed. I do young, varying the feed according to be taught to stand still and give down her milk. Keep her calf and let it suck, and milk her at the same time; then take the calf away as soon the heifer is dry, that she may not injure the teats, or bag. When I wish to take him off, she will stand still and give her milk freely; always using gentle treatment, that she may dried they breed worms, become his bands, when he returned to the her grain until she comes to grass; and we have a perfect little cow giving from two to three gallons per day. By September (or when she does not get enough in the pasture,) I give her a little corn fodder or hay with grain. Potatoes fed in any considerable quantity will produce garget. ed its foot upon our shore, and taken When I wish for the heifer to go dry I take off her grain; then as the heifer grows older, I increase her feed, adding, a little cotton-seed meal. My older cows, or that I give full feed, I give three quarts of corn meal and two quarts cotton-seed meal per day, with good early cut upland bay. It makes four gallons per day difference with eight fall and winter cows which I am feeding now, whether the cotton-seed is put on or taken off. It is a very nutritious food, and should never be feed alone. When my cows go to pasture they are in good condition, their old coats are gone, and they are ready to do a good summer's fully picked when ripe, thoroughly work. I take away their grain gradu- dried, and kept as clean as possible. ally as the grass increases until they are fully to grass. If my cows scour fancy of domestic dried fruit, and badly I give them dry herdsgrass hay, always sell readily at good prices. which sets them all right in a few They require to be carefully dried, days. At this season of the year my without being burned, and packed in cows are inclined to rub themselves a their natural state. If mixed with good deal. I take a fine card (a com- molasses, or 'doctored' in any way, it mon wool card I think the best,) is certain to be detected, and they and card them over every day; they have to be sold at very reduced prices. look grateful, and it pays well for the Dried plums should be handled in the trouble. The floor they stand on is same manner as cherries. Quinces four feet and eight inches drop; they and pears cut fine, thoroughly peeled lie dry and clean. I do not allow my and cored nicely, bring fair values. men to be rough with them while Never mix different qualities in the watering or feeding. I milk as near- same packages, as it is always dis ly as possible at the same hour night covered, and the price will be based and morning; and milk with the on the poorest qualities in the lot thumb under the fore finger, the right Barrels are preferable for shipping; hand on the right forward teat and and place a distinguishin gmark? on the left hand on the left hand teat, each package of the different grades. and reverse. After the cow gives Have them correctly bored on the her milk freely I milk as rapidly as side as well as the head. If the above possible, and it takes from five to six rules are carried out the fruit will Urine of Animals.

From the Ohio Practical Farmer we

"Again, the urine of a single cow water on the stove; when the water been much more extensive. Until for one year contains 230 pounds of form in which this substance is most Threshing machines were almost cheaply obtained. It contains about wholly unknown before the "centen- 20 per cent. of nitrogen. Hence, in sometimes decidedly relieved before therefore in time; precure a full set nial century," having been only in order to obtain 190 pounds of nitrogen, the temperature begins to fall; this of tools; postpone nothing that can moderate use in England, even in 1815 950 pounds of sulphate must be taken; is especially the case when, as century has almost a monopoly of ammonia is worth, at present, five to raise of temperature. inventions that benefit the farmer, six cents a pound. At five cents the ly, were kept in the two rather dark, Let us attend to the ferns. In And the end is not yet. The demands cost would be fifty dollars. Now, this sometimes does good where other but warm temporary sties, and had to gathering these, carry with you a of the husbandmen are crowding the is not all lost even by the most careoccupy them till about the middle of portfolio or large blank book, in which, genius of to-day for still greater im- less farmers, but I am persuaded that, fails where others do good. on the average, three-fourths of it is. are mutual and go hand in hand— there are 50 pounds of sulphuric acid, three hours Mr. Pemberton conceives face and project above in proportion manufacturer and farmer, one and 70 pounds of soda, besides smaller to be a medium dose for an acute to its increased age.-London Live

Curing Dried Fruit.

and seeds, still on, never meet with ly when there was a comparatively quarters and halves, but this difference the supply, so that now we are over- bor's for shelter. stocked with " sliced," and our advice is to have a less quantity of sliced apples and more cleanly prepared quarters and halves. About the same rules are equally applicable in drying peaches. Dried cherries with seeds in always sell. They should be care-"Seedless" cheries belong to the most class among the best grades, and sell at a difference in price that will amply repay the trouble. Mark plain directions on every package, name of article, weight, fare, and forward invoice of "In spite of all that has been urged | what, how, and when shipments are

> The Medical Brief reports that Dr Maclagan has used salicine in rhoums

3. In acute cases, its beneficial action is generally apparent within twenty-four, always within fortyeight, hours of its administration in

4. Given thus at the commence. ment of the attack, it seems some. times to arrest the course of the malady as effectively as quinine cures an ague, or ipecacuana a dysentery.

5. The relief of pain is always one of the earliest effects produced. 6. In gente cases, the relief of pain occur simultaneously.

7. In sub-acute cases, the pain

8. In chronic rheumatism, salicine

of the case. Fifteen grains every five days old it will come to the sur-

STRANGE CONDUCT OF BEES .-- On Friday of last week, says the Boonton, The American Grocer says: "The N. J., Bulletin, Dr. Welsh sent his preparation of dried fruits for market man with a team to Franklinville for depends mostly upon the farmers who a load of marl. The horses were a dry them, and it is noticeable that fine pair of animals, valued at about when there is a large crop of green \$400. On the return, when near the fruit, especially of apples and peaches, dam, they had to pass a place, the the supply of the dried fruits is also owner of which had six or seven hives larger, notwithstanding many claim of bees. The day was very hot, and that such is not the case. Most of the the horses sweating profusely, and it fruit is sun dried, though the heat of is supposed the odor of the animals the stove is also employed, and some offended the bees, for they came out fruit is also dried by the Alden pro- in force and attacked them. The cess. A carefully dried and prepared horses began to kick and rear, and all fruit always sells for enough more to the efforts of the driver failed to get pay for the trouble. There are no them from the spot. He then tried to regular rules governing the euring unhitch them, but the bees came so and selecting, but the following thick and fast, that he was forced to as directions will be found useful by all abandon them, and he ran to Nutes' who wish to obtain the best prices : store, at Franklinville, for help. At Dried blackberries when ripe should the store, they covered the driver's oe nicely dried (not burned) before head with four thicknesses of mesquito packed. If packed before thoroughly netting, and drew long gloves over mouldy and unsalable. Dried rasp- team, and finally succeeded in getting berries always sell better than black- the horses loose and away. He had berries, and should receive the same to scrape the bees from the animals care and handling. Dried Apples- with his hands. They were so fear-Select some fruit, not too ripe. Be fully stung, that, notwithstanding a sure to have them thoroughly cleaned; resert to every possible remedy, one let no specks of skin appear on any died in about two hours, and the other part, and above all, be sure they are the next morning. A curious feature well cured. Dried apples coming to in the affair is, that on Saturday market with speeks of skin, or cores afternoon the bees were still so enraged that they attacked the house. ready sale at market prices. Former When night fell, however, by a resort to sulphur, they were expelled. On small qrantity of 'sliced' apples pre. Sanday, the bees, with one accord, pared, they sold at better figures than left their hives and again attacked the house, and the family were fairly in value at once led to an increase of driven out, and had to go to a neigh-

> SEED GERMINATION IN ICE .- Recently M. Haberlant has applied a series of tests to the seeds of wheat, rye, barley, beet, arpe, lucerne, poppy, and other plants. Several hundred seeds of each species were placed in an ice-chest, the temperature of which was steadily at from 0° to 1°. Every two weeks the seeds were examined under circumstances which prevented a rise of temperature above the freezing point. In forty-five days it was observed that 8 species had began to germinate. At the end of four months the process was still continued in a minotity of these, but had ceased in the remainder. In fourteen cases there was no germination; and of the entire number remaining in the icebox during the four months, only a few were found capable of development on being placed in a temperature of 16° C. M. Haberlandt reasons from this experiment that seeds which can germinate at a lower temperature than others of their species will become perfect plants with a less degree of heat; hence, by artificial sowing in cold species may be obtained that will ripen soon and with little

sets in, every farmer should secure a few barrels of road dust from the frequented highways, for various uses during the coming year. It is good for the manufacture of hen manure, by placing the dust and the droppings in their alternating layers in barrels, as it accumulates; and nothing is better for vaults. A barrel of the dust, placed in the corner of a privy, with a long-handled pint dipper always in it, makes the arrangement better than a water-closet, if each visitor will only throw down half a dipper of the dust. It never gets out odor is neutralized. Mixed with coal 2. The more acute the case, the ashes, it is still better, and the contents of the vault are as easily removed as sand, and are a valuable manure.

ROAD DUST .- Before wet weather

ALWAYS UP TO TIME. - The wide awake farmer should make every preparation in autumn for the timely performance of work the coming season. A week of delay in the routine of work may derange it for the whole summer. Crops sowed late are reduced in amount. Weeds allowed to grow cost ten-fold to destroy. Those who have ever travelled on an express train out of time, will understand this. Every hindrance is increased ten-fold. Every local train must be waited for. Ten minutes too late is two hours loss. Provide every facility be done now; and lay out no more work than the force engaged will earry through promptly and in the best manner.

To determine the age of eggs, disthen immerse the egg. If one day The dose employed was from ten old it will descend to the bottom of Stock Journal.