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FARM ACCOUNTS.

swinging the scythe for half a day, at a glance, the profit or loss of that and finish with the roller. A farmer ing" the soil ever the sceds after than to hold the pen twenty minutes. account. They shrink from it as they would Have a space devoted to memoranda; roller should buy one before he seeds the soil is dry, or likely to become so. jects to the press. Still there are few they occur. persons who criticise an Agricultural | Have another page in which you should to some extent have been sup- misfortunes and losses. plied by themselves. As to keeping Farm Accounts, their inclination leads them, in the majority of cases, to do anything but that. Nor are they to blame, as they have never been educated to it, and consequently do not see the great need of any such thing; and even if they do, they are at a loss how best to do it.

have his lessons in book-keeping, and in all country districts he should be taught a system of farm accounts.

ledge of the results. He should know the amount of his expenditures, and a gain or loss to him.

In the excellent report of J. L.

whom you do business on time. Keep debt and credit-but we should advise you to keep as littld debt account as possible. Never run in debt to the blacksmith, merchant, tailor or shoecan, by some barter trade, get them if tendered as a gratuity. in your debt. It would be better economy to borrow one hundred dollars (in necessary,) at the beginning of the year, even if you had to pay 7 3-10 interest, and use that money with which to pay little debts, than to ask trust. When we say keep as little debt account as possible, it is understood that we debit what we pay out and what we promise to pay; and credit what we receive, and what we

you enter as credit the money you about the head. The body should be be made perfectly dry as follows: Obhave on hand at the beginning of the well covered with a long and lustrous year, and all you receive during the staple, of uniform quality. If the year; and enter on debit side all you selection be of the Southdown breed, pay out during the year, and the we should have the same general form amount on hand at the close of the as here described, but we ought to year, and if you have made no mis- have a more compact and snug careass, takes, the two amounts will exactly with a good deal more weight for balance. To avoid mistakes, you can bulk, than in the long-wool breeds. balance your cash book at the close of every month, instead of the year.

expect to receive.

Third. Make an inventory of all you possess at the beginning of each year, including farm stock, tools, prodebts, if any, and this will show you what your possessions are at the commencement of the year, and by comparing with the inventory one year previous, it will be seen whether there is occasion for retrenchment, or your expenses.

Fourth. Have a book of farm ac counts, which is independent of all other accounts, and under this head debit all expenses connected with the farm during the year, and credit all receipts. Under this account take all matters of expense or receipts, and at the close of the year, turn to your farm inventory for one year previous. and say, credit by increased value of stock, tools, &c.; or debtor to increased value of stock, tools, &c. In your cash accounts, and also in this, and every other account, when you come to the bottom of the page, add it up and carry the amount over to the top of the next page, so that you will never have more than one page to add to see how that account stands. When your last page is added, and you have credited the increased value of stock. tools, &c., or debited the decreased value of stock, tools, &c., then take the greater from the less, and say

By profit of farming for 1865, \$ To loss of farming for 1865, as the result may be.

debt and credit with every individual Nevember, if in good condition, and farm transaction. Charge all the sow them to eats the next spring very labor, seed, and every other expense, early; and you will have more time We do not know a class of people to every crop you raise, and when in the spring to devote to other work. more indisposed to handle the pen barvested, credit the crop at the mar- In such cases, as soon as the land is than farmers. Eight ent of ten would ket value, or the price sold for. Strike dry harrow it well, then sow your oats much prefer holding the plough, or the balance, that the book may show, and grass seed, then harrow again.

from the plague, and we have no that in which you enter a minute of down any land to grass. better evidence of their thorough dis- transactions which do not necessarily like to writing, than the paucity of come under the head of accounts, but communications on agricultural sub- merely a matter of record of facts as

Journal more severely, than those enter errors and resolves, whereby you who never write for it. They appear may profit by past experience; also, to forget that whatever is lacking another page, on which you enter

原文学学会区社会科技会社会。

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS Farmers who keep large flecks of composting it with lime or ashes to sheep, should not dispose of them destroy the sour, mert matter in To meet this case in the future, bastily, in view of the lew prices they muck has some valuable qualities; i book-keeping on the most simple plan bring, and the cheapness of wool, as is good to compost with manure. For should be taught in all the district we are not always to have such times instance, after being drawn from the Schools, that the young people at as exist at present. Prebably in two swamp, and composted with lime or least might be able to do that which or three years the prices will advance ashes-to a layer of mack six inches their parents are unable to do. It 50 per cent. from the fact that a large deep, apply a layer of lime just slaked portion of our wool growers will either or ashes, a half an inch thick; and go out of the business, or greatly re- so on through the entire heap. Leave mathematics, although the importance duce their flecks, no matter how much it one winter to be further benefitted of the latter cannot be questioned. As they are advised to "hold on." In some by frost, and then compost it with soon as the scholar has mastered the cases it will be well to get rid of your manure, to lie in the compost heap poorest sheep, and thus reduce your one season, then shovel the heap flocks somewhat; but my advice is to over, mixing all thoroughly, and you reduce your flocks as little as you can, will have a valuable fertilizer -- not so and make them pay expenses of keep- much from the actual fertility of the In urging the advantages of keep- ing till prices go up. During the last muck, as in the diffusion, or spreading farm accounts, it is not necessary 30 years, there have been a half a ing of the virtues of the stable dang that more should be done than will dozen ebbs in the prices of sheep and through the entire heap, and thus wool, and yet those breeders who rendering the manure capable of be-"held on" came out all right. What ing spread evenly in the soil, and you need most is good breeding rams; adapting it better as plant food, whethwhether those expenditures have been and I annex what an old sheep raiser er spread or used in the hill than it says: "The best bred, and best form- would be if the dung were used alone.

ed Merino rams may now be had for But will it pay to haul the muck from Flint, Esq., Secretary of the Massa- \$50 to \$100, and the long wools or the swamp? That is the point. chusetts Board of Agriculture, we Downs are quite as cheap; and when must be drawn in a drouth, when the find the following general directions, we reflect that we might have 50 to swamp in dry, and farmers can judge which we copy for the benefit of our 100 lambs from a single sire, what a for themselves on the matter; but you defects of a bad sire, used for a single season, will be visible in a flock for many generations, so that the injury dry if cemented before any wood done cannot be estimated; and the work is put up in it to interfere with services of such an animal will never a proper application of the cement. maker. Pay as you go, unless you be accepted by an intelligent breeder, Comonts are of different strength; the The selection of the breeding ram,

where mutton is produced, must be from the long wools, or the Downs. we must be careful that we have an animal of stout and robust constitution for the farmer's purpose. What we must have, is a straight, round barrel, on short legs, with short, stout neck, Second. Keep a cash-book, in which and vigorous, masculine appearance

PASTURING MOWING LANDS.

if kept out all the season.

FALL PLOWING. In some cases fall plowing is advisable. If you have a stiff clay soil, that has had a crop upon it this season. and you want to seed it down to grass next spring, or otherwise cultivate it. if plowed this fall in ridges, by turning two back farrows together, throwing them up as high as plowing 10 or 12 inches deep will effect, the frosts of winter will pulverize the soil, and much improve it. I do not recommend plowing sward land in this manner.

Aside from the above account, keep sward or other lands in October and who does not own a good, heavy, iron sowing, especially at seasons when

SWAMP MUCK.

Many farmers have large supplies of swamp muck upon their farm, and the question that most interests them is what is the value of it as a fertilizer? If one believes all that he reads in the agricultural papers about muck he will frequently be led to supposs that it is of about the same value as barnyard manure, when in fact it is but little better for any purpose than ordinary loamy soil. If it b carted out upon dry land a foot thick, as an experiment, no crop would grow luxuriantly upon it; nor can it be made a strong furtilizer of itself. By

Any cellar can be made perfectly Rosendale, and other similar kinds, must not have more sand than cement to be safe; that is, half sand and half cement, to be applied within 30 min If we make choice from the former, lates, or it will "set," and be much injured by working it over again. Cellars that are merely damp, with a These sheep have been so generally little water after heavy rains, can be forced with artificial food, that many made dry with a coat of cement an of them lack the hardiness required | inch thick. The walls may require a thin coat a foot or two from the ground. But when the pressure of water is great and it rises a foot or more high at times, such a cellar may tain cobble stones about the size of a gooso egg, some larger and some smaller. Be sure that you have fresh ed. Now, two or three pressures of cement, and have two or three men at the job, one all the time mixing

30 minutes after being mixed. Spread a layer upon the ground about an inch thick, then quickly set the stones close together, sinking them down It has been said a thousand times into the cement, which must be quite that it injures mowing lands to pasture soft, nearly to the ground; and after them after being mowed; but it is not | you have laid a course across your duce, dues, &c.; from this deduct so, unless it be in the case where long sellar as wide as you can reach with rains have so softened the ground that your arm, put the finishing coat upon the cattle and herses sink in some the stones covering all; and so go on corn matured their crop in every inches, and thus injure the surface of till the whole botton is comented. It the land. Then very close feeding up would do very well to wait till the tredden in, and failed to do so where to November is injurious, by leaving whole collar bottom is laid in stones this had not been done. In the case the grass with no protection in winter; before the upper coat is applied; but whether you can be more generous in but etherwise mowing lands can be in that ease the finishing coat might pastured to great advantage. Cattle not adhere so strongly to the under should not be turned in upon them one. Some men place the stones dirtill the grass affords first rate pasture, octly upon the ground and fill in by sod is soft, and you will have just as "grout." This does very well if you as late as the first of July, when the good crops of hay as you would have do it when no heavy rains occur for seed germinate at once, have yet time a menth or two, and when the grout to produce a crop, and sweet corn has has time to harden. But the great time enough to produce its ears difficulty is in cementing the outside sufficiently mature for use in the step-way into your cellar. Unless it green state, and furthermore to prove have an outside doer, so as to keep what I had long believed, that thouthe frost out of the passage-way, no sands upon thousands of acres of

> through a brick or stone wall As I have before hinted in the case of SELL THE POOR STOCK .- If farmers have too much stock to carry through | celery plants, the looseness of the soil the winter, now is the time to select not only prevents rapid germination, easily the next season. Nor would it the eldest, meanest and poorest to be but even if germination does not take be advisable to plow lands in sod this sold. Put in a separate pasture. fall that you design to cultivate next Feed well, fatten, and be sure to sell place, and a long period of hot and fall that you design to cultivate next reed well, latten, and be sure to sell place, and a long period of not and season to corn or potatoes; it is better at seme price. Never sell the best dry weather fellow, the young plant because the sell be very tenacious, and a long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds and price and price and price are sell the best dry weather fellow, the young plant because the sell be very tenacious, and a long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds and price are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds and price are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds and price are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds and price are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds and price are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds and price are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. In grounds are long period of not and particular moors which are so valuable as breed. stock. If you keep stock at all, good itself may be burned out, if the soil is stock is worth more to you than any plant immediately after plowing. It one else. Weed out and sell the poor will do very well to plow either stock,

cases; and also after it be dry, if it be

wet by a pressure of water against it

国际企会部的制作会会会

The Use of the Feet in Seed Sowing.

For some years past I have, writing on gardening matters, insisted upon the great importance of " firm-I know of no operation of more impertance in either the farm or the garden, and I trust that what I am about to say will be read and remembered by every one not yet aware of the vast impertance of the practice. I eay " vast importance," for the loss to the agricultural and horticultural community from the practice of loosely sowing seeds in het and dry soils is of dry, hot air. Another very important the enlightenment, profit, real enter- than those of other races, let them Keep the ewes fat, and the lambs will a magnitude, which few will believe until they have witnessed it; and it is so d is, that when we have erops of -Golden Rule. a loss all the more to be regretted, beets, celery, turnips, spinach, or when we know that by "firming" anything else that is sown in rows, the soil around the seed there is in the seeds to form the crop come up at most cases a certain preventive. Some once; while the seeds of the weeds, two years ago I related in these that are jast as liable to perish by the columns how our crop of nearly two heat as are those of the crop, are reacres of celery plants were partially tarded. Such of the weed seed as lie lost by neglecting to tread in the in the space between the rows when seeds, the dry heated air of May the soil is loose, will not germinate as shriveling them and destroying their quickly as those of the crop sown; vitality. Profiting by that lesson, I this season sowed two acres of celery the rows before the weeds germinate seed (in quantity about 20 lbs), the at all. Such was our experience the rows being about nine inches apartpast season in the two acres of celery 'the marker' deepening the lines plants alluded to, as the rows of the some two or three inches. After the celery were clearly defined before the man who sowed the seed, there followweeds germinated at all, so that the ed another, who, with the ball of the hoe was applied at once, rendering right foot, pressed down with his full the cost of culture less than half what weight every inch of the soil over the it would have been had the seeds of seed. The ground was then lightly the celery and those of the weeds touched with a rake to level it, and started simultaneously. One of my the operation was completed. Our neighbors, a market gardener, with crep of plants, netwithstanding the whom I was conversing on the im intense heat and drouth of the past portance of this subject, stated to me summer, was as fine as it could be, that he had failed thrice in succession every seed'sceming to have germinated. with lettuce seed sown in July, either Besides, this " firming" of the soil had from its failing to come up at all, or also prevented the dry, hot air from being burned off after it germinated; penetrating to the roots, so that, but in every case he had planted in though we nearly averaged 90° during dry weather, and had failed to tread the month of July, hardly a plant was in the seed, simply rolling the ground. ourned off. Now, from the same bag Although one of our most successful of celery seed that produced these men, with long years of experience, plants, we sold seed to some hundreds he had never before adopted the plan of our customers, and we have already of "firming" the soil upon seed in dry had scores of letters asking why their weather, but at once became convinced celery seed did not come up; not of its importance on my statement of few of them insinuating that the seed the leading facts stated in this article. they had obtained was not good. To -Peter Henderson, in American Agriall such we, by letter, stated emphatically the cause of failure, and I trust that all whose seed of celery or any. AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES. thing else fail to germinate, will first fairly investigate whether or not the fault has not been with themselves. rather than with the seed. I think i was the second year after I had begun the business of market gardening

that I planted six acres of sweet corn

on a light, warm soil in the frst week

in July. As it is often the ease at

that season of the year, the ground

was dry when planted, and it was

the corn was above ground. The

ground was carefully cultivated, but

the whole operation was nearly in

vain; as, before the corn had produced

the desired " roasting ears," the crop

was caught with the frost and destroy-

probably have put a thousand dollars

into my pocket, but I did not knew

and spinach, in July, treading in

every alternate row. The beets and

instance where the seed had been

of the spinach and turnip seeds, the

rows trod in germinated freely and at

crae. while the rows of those that had

been left leosely nearly failed entirely.

The experiment was made with a view

to show that beets of all kinds sown

It is strange that the managers of Fairs learn so slowly the great importance of Addresses at their annual exhibitions, and selden seem to understand how to manage them when they are included in the programme. We remember to have herd Horace Greeley, on his return from the Pacific

coast years ago, where the subject of

irrigation had attracted his attention, nearly the end of the month before allundertaking to give an Agricultural Address. Of course he attracted a large crowd; and almost equally of course the speaker's stand was out-of doors, in close preximity to the horsetrack on one side and the big beets and other of Nature's enormities on the other. The crowd was kaleid the foot on each hill would have startoscopic in its movenments; and as Mr ed the seed at once, making a differ-Greeley appeared the rain began to ence of two or three weeks in the brella over the venerable head, and through the fringe of pouring water the benevolent face of "the Philosothe cause of failure then, nor, I must pher" beamed out. Raising his thin, acknowledge, for many years after. Some years ago, as an experiment, I pitch he began: "Ladies and gentlesowed seeds of beets, turnips, corn,

of information it contained.

Irrigation." The mal-appropriateness

fectly demoralizing competition. cementing will stand through the turnips fall from the want of "firmwinter season. Freezing before the ing" the soil when the seed is sown. cement is dry will destroy it in all Of course if large areas are sown in turnips, the treading in with the foot might not be practicable; the next best thing is the roller, but that must intelligence and experience in some be heavy eneugh to effect the purpose, branch of agriculture -- who has some--we remark that the Address ought penetrate to the weak and tender root him a fair chance. Should the day reared without shelter, fails to send some. - Ex.

This burning out after the seed has prove wet, as Fair days are quite apt us anything which can obtain a place germinated, is sweeping in its effects to, an instructive Address, delivered in our exhibitions. No doubt Ireland on all seeds that are sown after mid- under shelter, and with conditions possesses first class cattle; but these summer, such as spinach, beets, favorable to its intelligent reception, are bred, sheltered and fed under the turnips, etc., if the weather is dry and will save the day from being a failure. same conditions as those to be seen the soil loose. I beg to caution my Large Societies may profitably have at Islington. And the consumers inexperienced readers, however, by several Addresses-some of them in something to say also in the matter. no means to tread or roll in seed if the evening, to be followed by in- as there is beef and beef. They perthe ground is not dry. The soil may quiries and discussed. Think of the fer, and justly, the meat of the Devon often be in a suitable condition to good that might result from an ad- or the Scot, whose young days are sow, and yet be too wet to be trodden dress on Fertilizers, before the owners spent in cropping the scanty herbage the winter. The fatter sheep become upon or rolled. In such cases these of a thousand worn-out farms, by a of the moor or mount, because the operations may not be necessary at learned and conscientions chemist meat has more flavor than that of the all, for if rainy weather ensue, the who had given the subject thorough rapidly forced, stall fed ox, which seeds will germinate of course, but if examination. Or let horses, cattle, has been crammed with corn and linthere is any likelihood of continued sheep, field and orchard crops, be dis- seed cake from its calfhood. So that drouth, the treading or rolling may cussed in the same way--illustrated even if it be true, as the breeders of the food gets frozen, and it is not be done a week or more after the by the splendid object-teaching of the delicate animal contend, that their necessary to bring the flock to the seed has been sown, if there is reason day's exhibition -- and the Fair would meat can be produced to believe that it may suffer from the come nearer fulfilling its great object; economically, because more rapidly advantage gained by treading in the tainment and pleasure of the farmer. remember that in losing stamina they be fat, and the fleace heavy. I do not

Horses and Their Drivers

Very many years ago, I made up my mind that when there was a quar-

fall, is, that the horse knows perfectly are capable of destroying life. As his flock in this way, complaining what is wanted of him, and will not generally used in the form of an alco- because his sheep are all 'run out,' do it. Then the driver proceeds to holic tincture, their potency is in no and 'do not pay him,' and the like. show that he is the master, and, in the wise diminished, but rather increased, Ticks must be kept out of the flock; vast majority of cases, the horse is by the addition of another poison. punished without the slightest idea

his driver, and with one driver a horse its habitual use. will show himself fearless of locomoin driving him ten.

most harshly. The man who is afraid that there is always danger with horses; but he also knows that this does not depend upon the horse, but nostly comes from some extraneous source, the bad driving of others whom he meets on the road, or acci dent of some sort. He has a friendly feeling towards his beast, as being a willing and useful servant and companion, ready to do his whole duty. and more than his duty. So there springs up a pleasant feeling on both sides, the horse is encouraged and cheerful, and gets through his work easily and well. Such a driver gets the cruel one. They come in fresh, they feed and sleep well, and begin the next day's work under favorable conditions. Age tells but slowly on them; at fifteen and sixteen years, such horses will show speed and endurance, and are still gay and free goers, with years of usefulness before them, whereas the cruel man's horse

is used up long before this. There should be kindness simply from kind feeling, but it does not the less certainly bring its material reward .- Our Dumb Animals.

Over-Bred and Over-Fed Stock.

English breeders of fine stock are beginning to question the advisabiliclose breeding to extremes, as may also a box of ashes for them to wallow London Saturday Review:

Doubts begin to be expressed pret-

the announcement, in which the high breeding has not already been speaker joined. Of course the address cultivated to excess. It appears to should an exceptionally cold night was a failure, despite the great amount be admitted on all hands that Short occur, simply drop the cockerels into Horn cattle, for instance, have de. an empty barrel, and throw an old The spectacle is a common one, of creased in size, while it seems also bag over it. This will almost always a crowd melting away from around certain that the fecundity of these the speaker's stand to witness the highly bred animals is not so great freezing. preliminary "warming up" which as it was; for it is said that certain the jockeys are giving their horses tribes have become celebrated for the tones of the persuasive side-show the same time a delicacy of constitu- Upward of half the saline matter, trees which are not so easily injured erator, the seductive strains of the tion has been developed which unfits of blood (57 per cent.) consists of by this practice, and which will bear peripatetic peddlers, the sweet at- them for "roughing it," and requires common salt, and this is partly dis- any reasonable amount of soil being tractions of gingerbread stands, and luxurious arrangements to preserve charged every day through the skin laid ever their roots. I still think the the legitmate entries to the exhibi- them in health. As in our race and kidneys, necesity of centinucd same rule in respect to the texture tion, give the Address-maker a per- horses we have, according to some supplies of it to the healthy body be- and composition should be, as nearly Premising that there ought always stitution and capacity of endurance also contain soda (one of the ingredi- near the stem, a cavity quite round to be an Address, from some compe over long courses for the sake of ob- ents of salt) as a special constituent, the tree, and down to the base, should portance of theories and the value of tance, so in our cattle the desire for body. Stint the supply of salt, there- to allow a free circulation of air, and practical knewledge, and has both fitness of bone and rapid development fore, and neither will the bile be able also to admit of being cleared of any thing to say and knows how to say it valuable properties of their ancestors. they naturaly waste. It is better to system answers well in some situations Such breeds cannot exist when sub- place salt where stock can have free and has the advantage of showing jected to the rough weather which access to it than to give it occasionally more of the trunk, but if the surface of

can be reared, and that we want pay a price for it ..

BEWARE.

Some good methers fly to the camhas only served to confirm this belief. slightest provocation. Camphor is shears but three pounds. I think that The radical error into which drivers the more dangerous drug, but both

Penpermint oil, from which the essence is made, is a powerful stimu- will destroy the sheep. For killing For a horse to understand instantly lant, and its capacity for harm is by them I have tried nothing better what his driver desires, there must no means inconsiderable. Ulceration than tobacco juice." exist a pleasant feeling between them. of the stomach has been induced by The horse must feel a confidence in it, and many diseases have followed

Camphor is a poisonous gum-resin, tives, and with another he will dread capable of readily inducing great ner them. One man will drive a horse vous irritation. When taken in small fifteen miles with no more fatigue to doses it has much the effect of alcohol the animal than another will produce or opium. In large doses it occasions spasms and death. In any appreci-Nothing tends more to cruelty to able amount it irritates the mucous

It were a thousand times better with its power.

It would be a good thing if mothers could learn to depend upon water,cold, tepid or hot,-to relieve a very large percentage of all bodily pain. There is nothing so innocent; nothing so effectual. Cold water is the most vastly more from his horses than does powerful local anæsthetic known. The pain of a sprained limb is quickly relieved by ice-cold water.

Winter Precautions.

Now that the cold weather is here our fewls need extra attention. Feed them regularly. Let their morning food be of cooked meal, mixed with ground scrap cake, in proportion to one pound of scraps to five of meal Another good food is of potatoes, boiled and mashed, mixed with meal or wheat bran. Whole corn bailed is also good. The night food should be new house a few years ago, it had of whole grain of some kind. See that been spread under the adjoining trees they are watered daily with clean, to the depth of ten or twelve inches, fresh water. Have broken gravel and broken shells, or lime rubbish where querulous, treble voice to its highest ty of carrying the high feeding and they can get to them at all times; and

men: I am to speak to youto-day on be seen by the following from the in. The house should be sufficiently This injudicious practice should be tight to break off strong westerly or northerly winds, but need not of caused an involuntary laugh to greet ty freely in England as to whether necessity be plastered or ceiled. the tender, large-combed varieties, save their combs and wattles from

WHY DO ANIMALS NEED SALT? - which is so largely produced by the authorities, sacrificed stoutness of con- comes sufficiently obvious. The bi'e as possible, adhered to, and if placed taining high speed over a short dis- and so do all the cartilage of the always be left, and of sufficient width of meat has brought into fashion properly to assist digestion nor the matter which may, and does, freely animals which have lost many of the cartilage to build up again as fast as accumulate in it. The sloping bank The audience should be seated, and prevails on the exposed hillsides and in large quantities. They will help the ground inclines to that particular good Address; but it has no business and perhaps it is for this reason that when they become "salt hungry," nature, evils may accrue from an loose, so that the dry, heated air can to invite a speaker unless it can give Ireland, which is so prolific in cattle they may take more than is whole- accumulation of too much water.— The Garden.

Fat Sheep for Heavy Fleece.

A writer in the Country Gentleman

says:-" There is much said about

ewes being too fat to breed well. In my experience of twenty years I have never seen anything that led me to think so, providing the flesh was put on with good pasture during the summer, and a few roots with hav in under such circumstances the more valuable I consider them. There is no time in the year when it pays better to feed a small allowance of grain daily than in the autumn after more barn. It is an old saying that ' sheep well Novembered are half wintered,' restrict the area upon which the beast say that it is better to have lambs come early or late; but whether early flavor in our meat even if we have to or late they are saleable. All ewes that, with good care, will not raise a lamb and shear four pounds of washed wool, should be sold. I have them in my flock that shear nine pounds and raise a pair of twins, and it costs no more to keep one than a sheep that no one will hear the man who keeps they are the worst enomies of the sheep. If they are not killed they

A New Use for Tom Cats.

Here is a tough one from the Read. ing, Pa., Eagie. If tom cats can be utilized in this manner, there is an opening for some enterprising genius to make a fortune :-

The way a cat in this city came to membrane of the stemach, and leads hatch out chickens was this: Michael man who has a lurking fear of his to constipation and ulceration. Even Smith, who has been a fancier for beast, is the one who treats him the a few doses of this drug may lead to years, had a hen that was sitting on incurable dyspepsia. Yet thousands 13 game eggs. The hen took sick and of no horse, is just the man who treats of families fly to the camphor bottle left the nest a few days before the all kindly. He is perfectly aware for relief from every variety of pain. time for the young chickens to appear from the shells. He asked his friend that every camphor bottle in the land Redmond McManus, whether he had should be broken rather than that its a hen that would finish the hatching contents should be indiscriminately of the eggs. Mr. McManus replied employed. The potent drug ought that he had not, but an old cat spent never to be administered internally nearly all its time lying and sleeping except by a competent person, familiar on some straw in the smoke-house, and if the eggs were placed under him probably they would be kept sufficiently warm to be hatched out The eggs were placed under the old Tom cat without disturbing him, and in the course of four or five days 12 of the 13 chickens picked themselves out of the shells. It was feared that the old cat would eat the chickens as they appeared from the shells, but he did not, and took the kindest care of them. When they were placed in the yard the cat followed and kept the dogs and old hens away, and caught mice, apparently expecting the little chickens to eat them. He would place a mouse in the midst of the little ones. and if it ran away, he would catch and bring it back repeatedly.

> been dug from the foundation for a and at the present time every tree so treated presents an unhealthy appearance, which may gradually, but will most surely, end in premature death. condemned on every hand, so that the ignorant, as well as the careless, may be forwarned of the evil consequence which must eventually ensue. If soil must be so disposed of, it should be as nearly as possible of the same texture and composition as that in which the trees are growing, and then only to a very limited depth, so as not to destroy, even for a short time, that natural porosity of the surface soil

In dispesing of the soil, which had