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Spitovini.

It is said there is no such word as fail in the vocabulary of the earnest persistent man. No matter what his perhaps are continually, yet hopelessly, endeavoring to escape. The trying to do, and what we wish to do, and between the two stools, so to speak, we succeed in coming to the ground. Farming as a pursuit, requires that, in addition to its being the choice above all other occupations, that to successfully prosecute it, there must be brought to bear a good judgment and good common sense. Few positions require so much general understood, of which his farm is composed, and where there is a deficiency though occupying but a few words to what as follows:-

track, requires even in these days, of the rays of the sun and the high some special effort. It is so much winds. Thirdly, as a preventive from easier to follow the practice of others, weeds. For newly-planted trees all that it is frequently with some degree of these are necessities; the mulch of shrinking that one sets out with a preserves the surface moist and cool determination to hew out an entirely and this is precisely the condition different road for himself. Improve | under which young fibres are formed. ment should of course be the farmer's It keeps the soil open and porous, and watchword. He should take note of other sine qua non for the formation the successes as well as failures of his and growth of young roots. That i neighbors. He should endeavor to smothers out the numerous weeds that plan, if only in imagination, the sort would invariably start were the surof farm which in his judgment would face not protected, is a self-evident Canada, with the odds decidedly in be the nearest perfection, and then fact. bend every energy he possesses to bring his farm up to his ideal, but it in the Middle States have suffered is not every one that can muster up terribly from the severity of the the courage to undertake it.

to day? To such practical go-a-head ture voucheafes to teach us. men-men who read, and with the culture to-day.

whether he knows much or little- the well-being of the plant. whether he has or has not an educa-

occupation may be,- no matter how of a good crop. The other hopes for pleasant shade devoid of any deleterimany difficulties he may have to sur. the best, but feels that it is all chance ous effects. Hay I do not like, unless The love of a profession or ealling, is an average return for his labor. There never be used in a fresh state, although a great stimulus to action. Without are few professions or callings that such is occasionally resorted to around this, any sort of business we follow is need a better knowledge of matters large trees. like a dead weight, from which we and things in general, or require more sound judgment, discretion, and good sense than the pursuit of farming, mind is divided between what we are and nothing short of these qualities benefitted by the slight mulch of old

Misseellausens.

MULCHING.

This subject, which is gaining additional prominence every year, owes much of its unpopularity to the abuse knowledge. This idea may surprise of its application. I have in my mind's the compact mass which leaves form damage done in the system, simply There is the nature of the soil to be by employing workmen who were not conversant with the principles in volved. What could ever induce a in certain properties, how best to rational being to cover the surface of remedy them, and adapt the land to an orehard two feet deep with straw the wants of the crop he proposes to is more than the majority of fruit produce. The methods of culture to growers could possibly guess, and yet which each particular crop should be such was the fact. Of course it insubjected to give the best results. jured the trees, soured the soil and Then there comes the raising and made a capital home for all manner of care of stock, which is a study in it- injurious insects, besides whole vilself. These are among the many lages of mice. The advantages to be other subjects which enter into the derived from the use of mulching every day life of the farmer, and material may be summed up some- Canadian Herses at the Centennial

set them forth, requires much hard First, the desire to keep the so thinking and much time and labor to moderately moist and cool. Secondly, to prevent the surface from baking To get away from the old beaten hard through the combined influences

For three or four seasons past, we droughts; and had it not been for the We hear some old farmer say, -How | beneficial effects of mulching, in many easy it is to write about these things, instances the losses would have been and how little do those who thus write, frightful. Paradoxical as it may apunderstand all that is comprehended pear, water applied as we will does in what they say. This is granted; not answer the purpose altogether. but the question may be asked-From We need something more; shade is whence have come the advancements absolutely essential, together with an that have been made in Agriculture, equable temperature. Nature sets us if not from now and then some one an example in this respect in the fall more enterprising than his neighbor of snow. It is not so much the mois--some one whose thinking and rea- ture contained in the covering that soning powers, have become more falls so lightly and covers up our than ordinarily developed, from a plants so evenly; not at all. It is the practice of looking into the why and adequate protection afforded the roots. wherefore of every thing, and bring- that no matter how severe the sucing the same principles to bear upon ceeding weather may be, these are the every day concerns of life, thus preserved cool and unchangeable so lifting themselves out of the ruts in long as the snow shall last. I know which their fathers and grandfathers not of a more beautiful illustration in were content to move along from day horticulture than this lesson that na-

knowledge thus obtained combined our mulch differs with the plants to He has won 12 prizes in England, with indomitable perseverance, and be protected, as well as with the sea- including the great Yerkshire prize faith in the object of their ambition, son when it is applied. We may rest for immensity, weighing nearly 2,300 is the world largely indebted for the satisfied, however, that all green or The general cantour of the animal is high and important position of Agri- unfermented substances are deleterious such as to attract attention, notwithin their nature, and not unfrequently standing there were dozens of the We have said that the farmer needs do more harm than good. We occato have a good general knowledge to sionally hear of instances, however, fit him for his business, and we might where such have been used with good Canada is Royal Harry, a five year add, to render him a useful member effect, as, for example, the use of tur- old stallion, by imported Saladin. A of his community. However difficult nip tops for mulching strawberry high-bred coach stallion is exhibited it may have been a generation or so beds; still the principle is bad and in British Splendor by Andrew Somerpast, we all know that in the present should be discouraged. Heat and ville, of Huntingdon, near Quebes. age, there are abundance of news- moisture engender decomposition in He is somewhat heavier in frame than papers easily accessible-agricultural green vegetable tissue, and the heat is generally used in this country. In and political-so that every excuse consequent upon rapid decomposition the list of matched teams which for ignorance of all matters of public is very injurious to plant life, when Canada exhibits are some that seem interest as well as regards matters placed in immediate juxtaposition as if they could carry off half a small affecting the farmer's personal interest, therewith. It calls into active life town if they were only made fast to We are surrounded innumerable forms of fungoid structit. Taking the exhibit of horses all with books and newspapers; every ture, many of which are the forerunrail, every steamer; almost every ners of disease, and all are deleterious private conveyance, carries more or in the effect upon the health of the quiring knowledge in respect to farm. and dissemination of millions of ining as a business is within the reach sects, the greater portion of which of all, if they will but put out their damage the roots and bark of our hands and take it. A great many trees and plants. And, lastly, it impersons, who of course know no better. parts a sour and saddened character think that any one can be a farmer to the soil beneath, which must affect heavy draught, agricultural, and coach

What are the best materials to be tion. Any one, they think, can plough used is not so easily answered, alup or dig a piece of land and plant or though there are some things like sow it. So they can, if they have spent tan-bark that seem really adapt- in Nottingham, N. H., planted over There is a vast difference in the fields, were kept constantly mulched with a this fall. Six generations of the between the man who intelligently autumn a slight sprinkling of well the tree.

cultivates his land, and the man who rotted manure was scattered over the tumbles, so to speak, his crop into the surface. Tan-bark is applicable to ground, without knowing whether the most kinds of growing plants, from soil is or is not adapted to the crop to the largest erchard trees to the strawbe grown. The one has faith and berry beds in the garden. Straw, not confidence in his operation, and feels too long, and pliable, cannot well be assured, all other things being equal, excelled. It is clean and affords work, and if asked, could not give a very coarse, and green grass kills satisfactory reason for his expecting more than it cures. Manure should

> Plants in pots, that is, the ordinary varieties usually grown for this purpose, including roses, are greatly covering by an increased color and a more vigorous growth. Bright straw is after all the best covering for winter vegetables, such as spinach, lettuce, cabbage, &c. Leaves are excellent for most things, but not around young evergreens. I have seen whole beds of these entirely destroyed by by spring, and thus preventing a free circulation of air, kills the plants in many instances. The subject may be summed up in a few words. After planting, most forms of vegetable growth are benefitted by mulching during dry seasons everything enjoys it to a moderate extent. The number of trees and plants that have been saved by the process is beyond our calculation; then why not apply the remedy more extensively?-J. H., in N. Y. Tribune.

The exhibition of horses at the proved correct. Centennial opened on the 4th inst. The New York Times, in speaking of all kinds of stock, is, therefore, narrowed down to the United States and Sel. favor of Canada and her heavy draught horses. The greatest interest in the exhibition, except to the professional horsemen, will centre, no doubt, in the draught and work horses and the breeding stallions. In this particular the United States make : good showing, but I fear it is far outstripped by Canada, especially in point of numbers. With very few border are larger-limbed than the Americans, this feature extending even to coach herses and driving animals. The greatest in weight in this department is a Clydesdale stallion named Donald Dinnie, standing seventeen hands high, and weighing 2,260 pounds. This animal only reached this country last month. Just here it is quite appropriate to mention the tall mule, the Queen of Egypt twenty-one and a half hands high, weighing 2,200 pounds. Out of the same 80 horses which Canada has entered, the most inoticeable in the exhibit is Royal Tom, who is owned The material that should compose by William Long, of Lansing, Ontario. same sort, and some nearly as large in the arena. The only trotter from

> through we may be somewhat disappointed, for the number does not reach 250 in all, but those that are cured, so that in a measure atones for the lack of numbers. As it stands now the United States will undoubtedly reap the prizes for high-bred and carriage animals, while Canada will carry over the border the prizes for

Fruit for Food.

ago in speaking of food said: There out notice. One of the common diseases of children is worms in the bowels. If a child's digestion becomes impaired, and the gastric juice becomes feed for milch cows?" weaked or defective in quality by overheating or bad food, the whole alimentary canal becomes clogged up and filthy, and furnishes nests for such worms as will breed there. Now, it is an interesting fact that fresh ripe fruit is the best preventative for this state of things. Dr. Benjamin Rush pointed this out a hundred years ago. hot-bed manure. And conifers, too, He made a series of experiments on for upwards of 30 years past, I have worms, which he regarded as more nearly allied to those that infest the bowels of children than any other, domestic animals, with the exception with a visw to test their power of retaining life under the influence of various substances that might be used as worm medicines. The result proved that worms often live longer in those substances known as poisonless articles of food. For instance, watery solutions of opium they ive eleven minutes; in infusion of oink root, thirty-three minutes; in claret wine ten minutes: but ir the juice of 1ed cherries they died in six minutes; black cherries in five

> raspberries in five minutes. argued that fresh, ripe fruit, of which children are very fond, are the most

minutes; red currents, in three

the show, says it " is deveid of the flamed, the nerves exasperated, and sugar, I will refer to several analyses for it. internation feature, except se far as the brain sends out thoughts that are recently made of them in England, concerns the exhibits from Canada base and mean. If we would do reported on pages 24 and 25 of the the residents of that country being away with those foods that only London Agricultural Gazette, of Jan. the only persons outside of the United influence the passion, and substitute 3rd. These give a trifle fover 7 to 14 States who have made an entry direct. more fruit in their place, we would per cent. of solid matter. In our drier Of course there are a number of horses need less restrain on wrong doers, and hoter climate, I should suppose from abroad, but they are owned by for our heads would be clearer, our the average percentage of sugar and residents of this country, who pride blood cooler, our nerves steadier, our solid matter would be increased in the themselves on ewning such famous impulses more subject to reason, and beet crop; but this would depend much stock. The contest for the prizes on life would be a hundred per cent. on the size of roots and the soil where

Sheep in the Fall.

Old, experienced sheep men w not need the advice which fellows unless they have gone through life with their eyes shut; but young farmers, who are not yet too old to learn, may profit by it. Keep your sheep the owner must keep them there if he weighing from 15 to 20 lbs. each. grass, after frost, is not nearly as growing thriving state all sheep great messes of milk from them. breeding ewes. If they are permitted another .- Cor. Rurai New Yorker. to run down until they are coupled with the ram, they are hard to serve, and not by any means sure. Then the progeny are, evidently, greatly influenced by the condition of the ewes at the succeeding impregnation. Every careful sheep owner will adopt flock. Some men will spare no expense in procuring a ram, but at the same time pay no attention to improvement through the ewes. One is just as important as the other. Indeed. man who keeps them at all seasons in the most vigorous condition, even may be inferior.

are good. Poor sheep are a loss any then, to cull his flock. Take out the poor, the mained, the halt, and the to the good of the commonwealth. Those that from some cause or other have dropped back a little in condition

Sugar Beets for Milch Cows.

Dr. L. M. Holbook a good while Just looking over the article in your issue of January 1st, under the head figure, and this was particularly the soon as taken from the mare, and the fall plowing should all be finish-

For myself, I will answer, unhesitat ingly, yes, better to produce an abundant flow of rich milk than any root I have ever fed, except parsnips; and expecially far superior to turnips, being exactly the reverse of his experiment in feeding. I am satisfied something else is to blame in this invariably cultivated the sugar beet and fed it largely to all sorts of my cooked, and have ever found it highly beneficial for them.

No longer ago than last Revember, our family oow began to shrink somewhat in her milk, when we were feedmeal. I then directed most of this mill feed to be stopped, and in place of it, ordered a peck of sugar beets for the cow night and morning. On this change of food she began to inminutes; goosberries, in four minutes, crease her milk, and in a few days gave the same quantity that she had whortleberries in seven minutes and done previously when on pasture, and From these experiments Dr. Rush before being put up in the stable on hay and mill feed.

ing materials, the blood becomes in- feeding purposes as well as for making be a fair remunerative price obtained truer and better than it is to-day .- grown. To produce roots of the best quality, they ought not to be grown in too rich a soil, like that of river bottoms or the most fertile of prairies. nor should they be manured too highly in a poor soil, and what is of still more importance, probably, they ought to be grown standing so closely together in rows as not to exceed 5 or 6 lbs. in weight each. I prefer them n good condition during the fall. If even less than this, say 4 to 5 lbs. on pasture has been good, they will now the average. I would not give a dime the or no heed to their fowl flocks, or, be in good condition, generally, and per bushel for great, overgrown roots, would profit by the business of sheep have occasionally grown detached raising. I know by experience, that roots of this weight, and for steck after killing frosts come and wither feeding found them little better than the grass, sheep will decline unless white oak chips. In fact, neither my fed a little something extra. The pigs, sheep nor cattle would touch them cut up raw and placed before nutritious as before. Give a little them, so long as they could find anygrain once a day, feed pumpkins, thing else deacent to eat; while roots turnips, or any other green food at of a proper size they would devour command-anything to keep up the with avidity, and grow fat or give

should be in at the close of the vege- I would suggest to "A Raralist" to not around the doors of the home- they will probably be closed and table season. I cannot impress this try sugar beet feeding again to his stead, will pay in cash value and meat points toe closely. Sheep must be cow, but in so doing supervise the food indefinitely better for the family kept up during the fall months, in thing himself, and not trust to any than will the swine. order to winter well and easily, and one else, as I have found that my man become a source of profit to the owner. John, as well as Jack and Bill, occa- tion. We know of no serious objec-

Effect of Salt on Wheat. In an interesting series of experi ments recently made on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society of such methods as will improve his England the manurial value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with three hundred pounds of common salt yielded thirtynine bushels of grain, with proportionate amount of straw, while an acre, with the straw imperfectly dethough the blood on the male side veloped, showing an increase of ten bushels per acre. The entire cost of Sheep do not pay now unless they the crop is not stated, but this experi-

ment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the salt were water over the lime, take the clear less of these, in every direction over higher orders of vegetation. It forms here are the choicest that can be prointended for wheat was plowed the Boil four hours. Put it into tubs until marks" is reported from Kentucky. blind, and Spartan-like, sacrifice them preceding fall, and again in May, cold, then cut into bars according to For several generations the ancesters when it was sowed with salt, and after-convenience. To make soft-soap, of Mr. Alfred McCrocklin of Spencer April, 160 sheep have been killed by wards plowed before seeding. On the double the quantity of water. A per- county, have marked their hogs with dogs, for 150 of which the town has 1st and 2nd of September wheat was son who has experimented in soaps a cross and slit in the ear. The same should be separated from the flock and sown at the rate of two bushels to the says, that in her opinion, from actual stock has remained in the family especial care given them. Dispose in acre. The crop, when harvested, trial, the addition of three quarters of through the lapse of all these years, some way of all that are not worth yielded, according to the estimate of a pound of borax to one pound of soap, and now the ear marks appear at the taking especial pains with, and thus the owner, Mr. John Parke, not less melted without boiling, makes a sav- birth of the pigling belonging to Mr. An apple tree on the Scales farm have your flock at the beginning of than forty bushels of grain to the acre, ing of one-half in the cost of soap and McCrocklin, This saves him the he made twenty-one pounds of butter winter, composed only of the best, with a luxuriant growth of straw. of three-fourths the labor of washing. trouble of remarking his hogs. This in one week, and milked eighty pounds brute force enough in them to accom- ed to almost all manner of plants. 100 years ago, is still vigorous, and and they in the best possible condition. From these and many similiar cases It also improves the whiteness of the is one of those stories which are so Take the word of an old sheep man, the inference seems to be that salt is fabric, and takes away or prevents often found floating in the papers, wool and the lambs will fully demon- a specific for the wheat crop, imparting the usual stiff and rough feeling and which require confirmation before the straw.

Making Butter.

Frequently butter is quoted at a low

is one other value in fruit which I can of "Dairy of a Ruralist," I find that case during last summer. It ranged their legs and feet handled. If they ed up in this State by the first of Nonot pass ever in this connection with- he complains of the shrinking of at from fourteen to sixteen cents a pound happened to meet with any accident, vember. Now as a general rule the least 50 per cent. in the quality of his in the market, and there was some- unless they have been haltered and land can be plowed as late as the 20th cow's milk, from feeding her sugar times difficulty in disposing of it at led, they are very bad to manage. of that month, but it is best to get beets; and then asks, "Are they good these prices. All this time a few in- Young horses, like children, require all the land plowed possibly before as good had the same care and labor drop his ears back, I give a quick Journal. been bestowed upon it, but that was glance, I speak to him, which draws not the case. It was, as a rule, hurried off his attention from kicking. If a of hard working horses, both raw and A close observer would discover that will seldom lash out. Rarey's success one of life-long study, says it is owing ing hay with an additional mess night too much trouble, so that when the should be broken,—a most critical it on being plunged into water. The and morning of Indian meal and wheat butter dealer looked in, he mentally time. Much depends on the proper humidity of the soil effects the same Sugar beets must necessarily be fails to exhibit itself in well made your heels from touching him whem larvæ remains in a desiscated state speedy and effectual poisons for superior feed to all demestic animals, butter. If a proper amount of labor first mounted till he settles down, till the following season, and may be worms. In practice this theory has and especially to such as are giving was always put upon butter, there many a fall and accident may be dried and restored to life several times milk, for they abound in saccharine would seldom be a poor article of that avoided .- Ex. If we eat and drink hot and excit- juice; and to show their value for sort in market, and there would always

Poultry vs. Pork.

It will not be denied, we fancy, small or large, finds his place quite incomplete, in these days at least. without a poultry yard.

an occasional brace of plump chickens done. upon the table throughout the year, are as desideratum, so all the women folks will agree, as are the everlasting fatted pigs for winter use.

And yet it is a singular fact that, while many of our farmers give the best attention and, the most constant killing time every year, they give litin many instances, dispense with poultry altogether as "too troublesome," and in their estimation, " of

vestment in chickens as is every year made by the farmer for his pair of store pigs, and a less amount of the same sort of care and good feeding devoted to a dozen or two of fowls, in the value of eggs obtained and the young breeds reared just as well as windows alone be depended upon,

There is no mistake in this calcula-Especially does this advice apply to sienly made mistakes in one way or tion to raising good pork on the farm, the vegetables and meat brought in and eating it-by those who like it. But we do think that our farmers can profitably and easily give more attention to poultry rearing, while, at the same time, we are quite sure that fowl meat and fresh eggs are an improvement upon pork. And if both are not kept, we should unhesitatingly prefer the chickens to the hogs .-Rural Sun.

To MAKE GOOD SOAP .- Take five

pounds of soda-ash and dissolve it in

three gallons of water by boiling, two I prefer the sheep reared by a careful adjoining acre, left unmanured, pro- and a half pounds of white lime, slack duced only twenty-nine bushels per it with beiling water; when the sodaash comes to a boil, pour it over the lime, stir it well, and let it settle, and pour off the clear water. Take ten pounds of grease, add the water to it, and let it boil. Pour more boiling In another case a piece of ground boiling until you have ten gallons. and the results which are worked out, good thick coat of this, and each Scales family have eaten fruit from strate the wisdom of such a course.— solidity to the grain and firmness to which the use of common soap imparts putting much confidence in the stateto the hands.

Breaking Colts.

Colts are better taught to lead as

some instances the battermilk could the proper tackle to put on a horse. | calæ, not unlike the tiny cels that be seen oozing out, and trickling At two years old a young horse vinegar produces, and which exist in down into the jar or tub. To make it had better be mouthed and carefully the small ball, as whitish filaments. as good as butter should be, needed handled a few weeks before turning Although drysoss saspends the life of put a price on it, and subsequently treatment, getting the horse with a change. When the sown grain geroffered fifteen or sixteen cents, which good mouth and manner. Should the minates, the larve of the deceased was about all it was worth. Now the horse unfortunately throw the breaksecret of making good butter is to put er and learn wicked ways, he will try live on its pulpy matter, forming labor upon it. In addition to proper to do ditto again if he has the least tumors on the stem and leaves, and care of the cream and cleanliness of opportunity. A man that rides a ultimately lodge in the ear. They the different utensils used, it must be young horse should always be on his are now in an adult state; the sexes thoroughly worked - worked until guard. When the horse is first sadevery drop of the buttermilk is worked dled run him up and down the yard her eggs, from twelve to fifteen hunout-worked until that rich and beau- till he gets used to the saddle. By dred, as many thousands being found tiful tint is produced, which never adopting this method, and keeping in a single grain of wheat. The new

Selecting Young Poultry.

One of the mest important things the mest premising ones. It is trying work for amateurs to kill off any o their young pets, but if they cannot The luxury of nice fresh eggs and be otherwise disposed of, it must be

do thoroughly until experience teaches at large, for he knows not what is them the great necessity of such a going on in his own profession, even duty. There is always a large per- A good agricultural paper may be centage of young stock of all breeds compared to a sea that gathers waters that do not come up to the desired from a thousands tributaries. So an standard; although in the hands of ex- agricultural paper gathers knowledge, perienced breeders it is less than it experience, wisdom, from hundreds in order that they may not only be would be otherwise, and when a par- of intelligent, practical correspondkept in a thrifty growth, but that they | ticular strain is worked for, many ents, and from other agricultural shall reach the extreme of fatness at have to make way for their more papers, and thus furnishes an exfavored companions. But let not the hanstless store of information to the young breeder be discouraged; the farmer. Hence, every farmer who killing of a few of the defective birds follows farming for a livelihood, ought makes more room for those that are to take an agricultural paper, that he left and gives them a better chance in may avail himself of the valued exthe battle of life. It is well to be sare perience it contains of others in his This method is a mistaken idea al- to make the selection yourself. If own profession. together. The same amount of in. done by proxy, perhaps the wrong heads may come off.

> should be so arranged that a flue may be used for ventilating the cellar. It sealed by the banking outside in the coldest weather. A cellar should have both an outside and inside entrance. It is about equally uncomthrough the house for winter storage, or to be obliged to run out of doors in all weathers to reach her cellar by an outside door. The cellar should be made so tight and carefully protected in every part that rats and mice can find no entrance. Drains must be protected at the outer end by copper gauze, and the windows by wire netting in summer, so that the whole cellar may serve as a clean cool " safe" for milk and other foed. A housekeeper who has a good cellar, has reason to be thankful for one great comfort, and she can but show her gratitude by taking the best possible care of it, letting nothing be left there to decay, and having it well cleaned as often as the case demands, which i at least every spring, very thorough ly, boxes, barrels, and all.

A curious case of "hereditary birthments.

"How Long Can Land be Plowed.

At one time it was conceded that dividuals were receiving twenty cents kindness and firmness. The more the heavy frosts will prevent he foul a pound for all they could furnish. quietly you move about them the bet seed in the land from sprouting. When butter sold in market at eighteen ter. Numbers of horses are spoilt by That all land intended for wheat, and twenty cents, these persons real- ill-treatment. Horses know the per- oats, potatoes, and in fact anything ized twenty-two and twenty-three cts. son who behaves ill to them, and except corn, should be plowed in the a pound. Now for the reason. A most of them when young will, after fall of the year, no one will dispute. large proportion of the butter offered ill-treatment, give a parting salute The farmers of this State, have pretin the market was poor; that sold by when they have the opportunity. I try near three months in the fall of the persons referred to was excellent. always look straight at the eye of a the year to plow, after their wheat The market butter might have been horse when I go up to him. If he and oat crops are removed .- Dirego

SMUT IN WHEAT .- A scientific up, and little labor bestowed upon it. man walks boldly up to a horse, he Frenchman who has made the subject much of it was not half worked; in was due to his nerve, and knowing to the presence of parasitical animalseed are attracted to the young plant, with impunity. In France, when such grain is sifted, it is roasted in an oven, and given to fowls. Steeping the seed-wheat in solutions of arsenic, or blue vitriol, or ammonia, kills the for breeders of first class poultry, is to parasite effectually. Placing the seed pick out their young birds that are in for twenty-four hours in the solution any way defective; and to keep only of one part of vitriol, and one hundred and fifty of water, is a favorite remedy.

> WITHOUT an agricultural paper, the farmer is confined chiefly to his own limited experience. He cannot pro-This is work that few amateurs will fit by the experience of the world

> > While waggons and carts are dry, they should be painted, or if that is inconvenient at this season, they should be put under cover when not in use, until they can be painted. A carriage should not be kept so near a stable that the pungent fumes of ammonia can reach the varnish. These deaden the varnish, and in time cause it to peel off : then the carriage builder is blamed for that for which he is not

Man has wrung the chicken's neck with impunity for hundreds of years, but Nemesis has come at last in the form of a very old hen at Pains Hill House, near Cobnam, England. A loaded gun had been laid on the top of a cornbin in a stable. The old hen flew up, perched upon the trigger, and brought down a farm hand who was at work in the stable. The avenger aimed too high. An eye was lost, but not a life.

The English Machanic, a London paper, says the importation of fresh meat from the United States is an established success. It has been carried on throughout the hot weather, the meat reaching this country in good condition, and selling well; in fact, most of it goes into the Westend districts. On one day in the middle of Auguest no fewer than 1300 quarters were sold.

In Oxford, Conn., during the past year, and mostly since the 10th of

T. B. Wheeler, Waterford, Vt. exhibited a Jersey cow at the Caledonia county fair, from which he says of milk in one day.

Forty-two departments of France report the grain harvest this year as excellent thirty-nine as middling, and five as poor.