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Editorial.

The Agricultural Board.

We do not know what other name to give the three or four individuals, professedly in charge of agricultural affairs, although at the same time aware that it is giving them a title which, to say the least, is misapplied. No such body really exists. Once it did, but it was wiped out, to provide an office for one individual, and afford opportunity for two or three others to travel at the public expense. The charges against the old Board were, that it was a do-nothing body—that it did not fulfill its mission—that in fact it was useless. It might be shown satisfactory, why, if such was its condition—which is denied—it was not more efficient, but the facts are patent to every thinking mind, and therefore need no repetition here. There was to be a great return when the Government took the management of Agriculture into its own hands. The whole system was to be revolutionized. Two potatoes were to be made grow where only one could be produced under the management of the old Board. Stock was to assume such perfection by the introduction of improved breeds, that no one need have wondered if after a time, all the great Stock-raisers of the civilized portion of the Globe, were found sitting at the feet of the New Brunswick Commissioners. Well, what has this great Commission effected—nothing. Such a body is scarcely known to exist. It may be questioned if half the Agricultural Societies ever heard the names of any of them. Certainly if they ever do meet together no one is the wiser for it, but no one ever hears that they come together for deliberation and counsel. Where the whole truth known, it would possibly be found that the present management is a one-man machine, and that one man is Mr. Inches, the Secretary for Agriculture. The whole Agricultural machinery is run by him alone—his word is the law which governs the Societies—the Commission is a non-entity, a nobody—Mr. Inches is the head, tail, and body of the whole animal—and he likes it to be so.

A year and a half has elapsed, and what has this great Board done in the meantime? They have made an importation of Stock, of which the less said the better, and the Secretary has audited the Societies accounts—that's all. The old Board did all that, and yet they were looked upon as a useless concern. Can anything better be said of the present arrangement? There was this much to be said of the Board that the farming interests were represented by a number of practical men—that through them farmers had a voice in Agricultural matters. That is more that can be now said. Their interest has nominally passed into the hands of shopkeepers, and others, but virtually into the hands of one individual, who is not a farmer. We must confess, as our opinion, that the farmers of this Province are, as a whole, a sleepy set, to allow this state of things to exist a single day longer than necessary.

But how is a change to be effected? may be asked. It is difficult, we must confess, so long as we have such a Government as now exists. Still something may be done by holding meetings, and calling upon your representatives to upset the present useless concern, and insisting upon farmers having something to say about their own matters. Nothing but persistent action will accomplish a change at present, and such action should be taken before the next Legislature meets. Give your Representatives to understand in such a way that there will be no mistaking it, that unless a change is made, you yourselves will make a change at the next election. Nothing will bring them to your way of thinking quicker than this course. Try it, and you will succeed.

Herd Catalogue.

We have received the seventh annual Catalogue of the Ayrshire Herd, the property of Mr. N. S. Whitney, of "The Hills," Frelighsburg, Quebec. The pedigree of nearly fifty animals is given; and so far as one can judge from an examination of these, Mr. Whitney appears to have given much attention and exercised great care in the selection of animals to herd from. The difficulty of getting satisfactory pedigrees of Ayrshire Stock has been generally felt. Many, if not all the animals mentioned in the Catalogue have pedigrees that may be relied upon. It is from this herd that the Sussex and Studholm Society, Mr. James D. Dixon, of Sackville, and Mr. James E. Fairweather, of Norton, purchased some time since, and we believe all these parties are well satisfied with the animals they obtained. They are said to be superior to the Ayrshires imported by the Government, and probably did not cost as much.

Provincial Farmers' League.

We hope all interested, will make such timely arrangements as to permit them to be present at the meeting of the League to take place at Hampton, King's County, in January next. There should be a large gathering on that occasion, and the leading men of the organization should prepare themselves for work. As there will be delegates from many parts of the Province, it would be a good time to consider the whole Agricultural question, with a view to remedy the present defects in its government. In discussing this question, don't forget the advice of the "Great Agricultural newspaper of the Province,"—the "Telegraph" to leave politics alone—to mind your own business—not to talk so much.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

SUGAR BEETS FOR SWINE.

From the following statement it appears that sugar beets alone when boiled will produce in good breeds of hogs two pounds of pork daily to each animal. The writer says: "In August the hog weighed 360 pounds; the manner of feeding was three times a day with boiled sugar beets, boiled in a kettle holding nine bushels, the beets, being pulled and thrown into the kettle, tops and roots, as they grew, were not washed, but all adhering dirt rubbed off; no milk or any other drink given to the hog except the water the beets were boiled in, and the natural juices of the beets as the object was to test the value of the sugar beet for the purpose of fattening swine without the addition of any milk from the dairy; therefore only beets were fed cooked as stated; the feed was three pails a day, morning, noon and night, the pail holding twelve quarts, that amount the hog would eat up clean, perhaps more, as his appetite was not cloyed, the intention was to feed about as much as he would eat clean and no more; the first of September, after feeding fifteen days, he weighed 390 pounds, a gain of two pounds per day. The feeding was continued; same quantity and manner of feeding through September; thirty days gave sixty pounds additional weight, making a total on October 1 of 450 pounds. He was fed the next month in the same manner and then weighed 510 pounds." In November this hog was fed on corn and oats ground together, with no beets, and he increased three pounds daily, and was killed December 1st weighing over 600 pounds. But the fact that he gained two pounds daily on sugar beets alone is a matter of interest to farmers. An acre of land well prepared and enriched will produce 800 bushels of beets; as a bushel will make two pounds of pork it would be cheaper to fatten hogs with beets early in the season than with corn and other grains; but feeding the last month on corn meal, &c., to harden the pork. Farmers must study economy in every branch of their business in order to be prosperous.

FARM FENCES.

In some soils, immediately after a heavy rain that has made the ground soft, posts may be driven into the ground sufficiently deep with a beetle, and thus save a great deal of labor in digging post-holes. Read the following: "I had secured split oak posts at a cost of ten cents, delivered. These were sharpened, and I calculate that the chips and hewings pay for this work. After the posts were sharpened and placed on the line of the proposed fence, stakes were set firmly on the line, fifty feet apart, and two lines drawn, one at the bottom and the other at the top of the posts. With a nine-foot measure we proceeded to lay off the places for the posts, staking down pegs a foot long. With a sharp spade a hand followed and took off the sod, and also removed the earth one spadeful deep. I followed with an iron bar, round and sharp at the lower end, but enlarged upward until fifteen inches from the point, it is four inches in diameter. With this instrument a man may make the holes very rapidly. After making the holes for five or six rods we set the posts. A strong bench was made about the height of a common table, having a cleat nailed to the legs on each side for a step. Armed with a beetle, one man mounted this bench while the other held the post, and it was sent to its abiding place quicker than I can describe the operation." In case used boards 18 feet long in this case, nailing on the lower one a foot from the ground, three boards high, with a furrow turned up with a plow on each side. When a cheap fence is wanted about four and a half feet high, or little higher, the lower board

may be put on 18 inches from the ground, if a heavy plow be run on each side to throw up the earth about a foot under the fence.

SEED POTATOES.

Farmers should have an eye to their seed potatoes for planting next spring. The experience of thousands of farmers in various sections of the country goes to show that large potatoes for seed are no better than medium sized ones, only that in a dry season, if planted whole, they sustain the plants by the moisture in them better than smaller potatoes. It is not advisable to plant the very small ones; they should be fed out, but select those for seed that are rather too small for marketing. But in a rich soil, and a sufficiently moist season, potatoes no larger than walnuts will produce good crops. Some years ago I planted some potatoes, a new and dear variety, no larger than filberts, and the product was as good as where I used large seed; but the ground was heavily manured, and the season was favorable. When one buys any of the new varieties in small quantities, and desires to produce the largest possible crop, each potato may be cut into as many pieces as it has eyes, and one eye may be put in a hill. Two to three hundred pounds of potatoes may thus be grown from one pound of seed.

SHEEP IN STORMS.

No good farmer will omit to provide a shed for his sheep to go under in cold fall and winter storms, because no animal suffers so much, when completely drenched with rain or sleet, owing to the long time after the storm it takes to dry them thoroughly. It does seem that some farmers possess neither the common attributes of humanity in the care of their live stock, nor brains enough to give them a knowledge of what is to their own interests. Some of these men show a remarkable propensity for saving money when obtained, and it would be perhaps, an impossibility to draw three cents from some of them to save the country from ruin, while they turn their cattle and sheep into a field in the dead of winter, with no shelter from storms, and feed them from a hay-stack, throwing the hay upon the ground to be trodden under and covered with the driving snow. Such farmers are not fit to own cattle and sheep, and good advice to them is, in most cases, thrown away.

STEAMING FOOD FOR CATTLE.

I think the following gives a correct idea on the above subject: "If one has considerable quantities of coarse or inferior fodder to work up, and wishes to make up for its inferiority by the use of grain, and if the principal object is selling milk by measure, without special regard to quality, and if the number of cows kept is large, say twenty or more, and one expects these conditions to exist several years, it will pay to purchase a good steam boiler and cook the feed for the cows; but if the number of animals is small, the quality of the very best, as when the object of feeding is anything but making milk for market, he had better make his stables as warm and comfortable as possible, and feed his hay whole and raw, rather than incur the expense and extra labor necessary for steaming food."

A MANURE MULCH.

Small trees, shrubs, bushes, &c., are benefited by placing around them in November a manure mulch, consisting of stable manure mixed with considerable straw. It protects them from the heaving action of the frost in freezing and thawing, and also enriches the ground by rains washing the liquid manure into the ground.

FALL MANURING OF GRASS LANDS.

When manure is spread on grass lands in October or November, and is soon covered by snow that remains on the ground all winter, there is no objection to so doing; but where the ground generally remains uncovered by snow through the winter, much of the manure would be lost, its virtues drying away, and passing off into the atmosphere; and in such localities it is better to spread the manure in the spring; and the grass will soon grow up and shade it, and the spring rains will carry the most of its virtues into the ground at the time they will do the most good. Fine, well-rotted manure only should be put upon grass lands.

SALT FOR PACKING MEATS.

Coarse and hard qualities of salt are best for meat packing for the following reasons: They dissolve gradually, and contract the meat by degrees to a desirable compactness; they keep the salt pickle within a certain moderate concentration; they cannot enter mechanically into the meat, and thus overcharge it, and may therefore be applied in a sufficient excess so as to compensate for the losses of pickle by leakage, &c., without endangering the tenderness and flavor too prematurely.

The common fine salt answers for a short period of keeping very well, and is consequently used in the packing of meat for immediate family consumption. Fifty to fifty-six pounds of coarse salt are usually taken for the salting down of one barrel of meat; the bottom and top of the barrel should be carefully covered with a layer of coarse salt.

Window Plants.

A'phis, the plant louse, or greenfly, sometimes called pucerons, or vespertores, are exceedingly troublesome at times to window plants. Some species of plants are more liable to be attacked by this insect than are others. The Verbena, Roses, Pelargonium, Geranium, appear to be particular objects of attack, and these, with several other plants, seem to be their favorite feeding grounds. To destroy the insect syringe the plants with tobacco water made thus—pour half a gallon of boiling water upon a fig of strong tobacco; allow it to remain until it becomes cold, then strain it, and apply the liquid, by means of a syringe, to the underside of the leaves. To do this readily, place the pots on their sides, and see that every leaf receives a proper dose.

At this season of the year plants should be watered sparingly. Winter is really a season of rest to many plants, and they should not at this season be forced. Some persons have the idea that any Tom, Dick, or Harry, can water their plants just as well as they can themselves; but such persons do not seem to know that judicious watering is the most important point in plant-growing. More plants are killed from bad watering than from any other cause. Some persons water the plants whether they are wet or dry, very much upon the same principle as the man who drank a second pint of ale—for fear he would be thirsty to-morrow. Water only when really needed, and then fill the pot to the brim. Those who are noticed as always having clean and healthy plants, have learned the secret of applying water judiciously.

J. B.

Florist, Charlotte Street.

Miscellaneous.

An Ice House.

To make an ice house, the following plan will answer as well as the most costly one: Take a corner of a barn or outbuilding on the north side, and mark out a space one foot from the wall on each side, seven feet square, to hold five tons of ice, or ten feet square if ten or twelve tons are required. Tack or "toe-nail" at each corner a piece of scantling eight feet long, and nail to them rough boards so as to enclose the space marked out on three sides. Leave the fourth side, which should be toward the inside of the barn, open. Fix scantlings outside of the space, and one foot from it, toward the inside of the barn, to support an outside wall. Upon one side the boards are left loose. This is done that the ice can be packed, and as it is packed these boards are placed one by one as the pile rises, and as the ice is taken out they are taken away one by one. A supply of sawdust is then to be procured. Sawdust, oat-chaff, wheat-chaff, or cut straw may be substituted; their value being in the order in which they are named. When the ice is ready, and the place prepared, six inches of sawdust is laid smoothly upon the bottom of the inner space, and some smooth-edged boards are laid upon it beneath where the ice is to be piled. This is to exclude air from beneath as much as possible, but yet to keep the floor dry. When a foot of sawdust is laid upon the floor, and the ice cut in square pieces of even size, so as to pack solidly, it is piled in the centre, leaving a foot of space between it and the centre wall. As the pile increases in height, the sawdust is thrown in both spaces and tramped down closely, the loose boards being put in place as needed. When the pile is seven or eight feet high, or high enough, the whole is covered with a foot and a half of sawdust. The top one of each set of loose boards is nailed firmly to the posts, to keep the walls from spreading; this should be done at the commencement. It is not necessary to do anything further, as ice may be kept very well in this way without any more protection than adding covering to the top, if necessary. It would be a safe precaution to block up the floor timbers of the barn beneath the ice to support the weight. To make any sort of ice-house, the plan here outlined may be adopted. It must be borne in mind that the floor beneath the ice must be air tight, and yet thoroughly drained; that the walls must be double, and perfectly free from any currents of air; that the ice

must be surrounded with a porous, dry substance, and one as perfectly impermeable to air as possible; that the top covering should be at least eighteen inches thick, and need not be tightly closed in, but must be protected from the sun, and that the ice must be packed closely and solidly, and in freezing weather. If these requirements are observed, the ice-house may be anywhere, or of any material, size or shape whatever.

The Horse Show at the Centennial.

It only needs one word to describe the Horse Show at the Centennial Exhibition, and that word is—failure. Aside from the draft horses, it would be better described by the word—fiasco. In all other departments it was simply nothing, and attracted no attention whatever from horse breeders. In the draft horse department our Canadian neighbors made a creditable show, and the few that were on exhibition from the United States were of excellent quality. The heaviest horses on the grounds were the imported Norcian Duc de Chartres, owned by JAMES A. FERRY, Esq., of Wilmington, Ills., and the imported Clydesdale Donald Dinnie, owned by GEORGE MURRAY, Esq., of Racine, Wis. (not of Canada, as one of our English contemporaries put it.) Mr. M. W. DUNHAM, of Wayne, Ills., the largest importer of Norman horses in America, also had a number of draft horses on exhibition, among them his famous horse Apollo. The only trotting horse of any note shown was Thomas Jefferson, and among thoroughbreds Imp. Lexington was the only one of especial prominence.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Abused Stock.

The care of farm stock is often placed in the hands of thoughtless boys, whose ambition is to have a whip, and that being obtained, the next move is to find an object upon which to use it. A cow is to be driven to water, or from one field to another; a boy with whip in hand is delighted with the task, and whenever he can get near enough the whip is applied; the animal becomes wild and fretful, and this treatment will show at the next milking by a diminished quantity. It may be said that the boy does not know any better, but it is a very poor excuse. As a general rule boys should not be employed to drive stock on a farm unless they have been trained and educated to the duty. They are often employed for this purpose because their labor is cheap, but it is apt to be too costly when the abuse of the stock is taken into account. I have seen men go into their own stables and the horses would crowd away from them as far as they could get. They know and fear them; they know their voice and even their step, and they do not look upon them as friends, but as enemies. All these things testify that they have been cruelly treated by their owner. If otherwise he had been in the habit of treating them kindly, they would have manifested their pleasure in his presence. I have sometimes seen men driving teams of horses or mules, whipping the poor dumb animals because they do not understand their orders. Many a time the leader is unmercifully beaten for no other reason than this. If the driver in such a case would speak kindly to the dumb brute, pat him a few times on the neck to reassure him of his friendship, take hold of the bridle and lead him in the direction he wished him to go, and all this without any excitement or anger on his part, the animal would always do its best to please him. Want of proper care in gearing is often the cause of severe pain to horses. Sore shoulders are too common, and may be avoided if the driver will use proper care. The collar should be kept clean; it should fit the shoulder; neither too large nor too small. A good horse is worth the owner's attention.—*D. N. Kern, in Practical Farmer.*

The Mangold Wurtzel.

This is a favorite root crop with many farmers, and is well adapted for a wide variety of soils, but succeeds best on those which are neither too light nor too heavy. The two varieties most extensively grown are the long, or oblong, and the red and yellow globe; the latter being best adapted for heavy soils and the former for those of a lighter description. On all good loam or clay land the mangold pays well when rightly treated, and yields a larger amount of nutritious food than any other food yet introduced, being also a more certain crop than any of the same class. The red globe are said to keep better than the yellow, but the latter are the most prolific. The long varieties require deep cultivation and are more troublesome to harvest, but the globes will thrive where any other roots grow, and are less difficult to gather and store. The general practice is to sow mangolds on land that has produced a straw crop the previous year. About fourteen loads of good farm yard manure per acre should be distributed in the furrows, and it will generally pay well to add from two to three hundred pounds of guano. To secure an early start for the crop the seed should be soaked not less than twenty-four hours before planting. After the crop is well up let the ground be thoroughly scratched, and the weeds kept down by the frequent use of the horse hoe.

Years ago an agricultural writer observed his bull to be free from lice, but not so the rest of the cattle; and thinking over the matter, he came to the conclusion that the habit of pawing dirt over himself must have the effect of keeping lice off the bull, and he tried dry earth on the rest of the cattle with the best effect. Ever since reading the above I have used nothing but dry earth, and have repeatedly put it on cattle having lice, and have found it perfectly efficacious, both as a preventive and as a cure. If in winter I find it needed, and cannot get earth otherwise, I go into my cellar and obtain a few quarts (no fear of using too much) and dry it on the stove; I then sprinkle it over the back from head to tail, and the earth working into and through the hair, soon destroys all the lice. I believe the earth to be just as efficacious, less dangerous, and less expensive than tobacco or any of the acids recommended.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

Apples for Milch Cows.

Apples are plenty and cheap this year, and potatoes and root crops are scarce, and farmers may turn inferior fruit to good account by storing it carefully for feeding milch cows and other stock. Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester N. Y., an excellent authority on our dairy matters, writes to the *New York Tribune* that apples are an excellent food for milch cows and other stock, when fed in proper quantity. They give an excellent flavor to milk, and the butter and cheese made from it, and increase the yield of either. The quantity which may be fed profitably varies with the size and constitution of the animal. A good healthy cow, weighing 1,000 pounds, can safely eat a peck of apples twice a day, and smaller ones in proportion. The quantity should never be so large as to produce either scouring or feverishness. The feeder should begin with not more than half rations, and gradually increase the amount carefully noting the effect. It is not well to feed either sweet or sour exclusively. If only one kind can be used, sweet is the best, but the cattle prefer a mixture.

The best method of feeding is to slice them in a root-cutter and feed in the stable. When fed whole to the cows in the orchard they are likely to get choked. The value of apples as a milk-producing food varies with the circumstances under which they are fed, reference being made to the quantity of milk which a given quantity of apples will produce. They are pretty nearly, but not quite, equal to potatoes for this purpose. When cows come into milk in the spring, and their milk is not allowed to shrink by drought or scanty food, beyond what it naturally would by distance from the time of coming in, apples fed in the fall as an extra feed, and taken promiscuously as they usually grow, with sweet and sour mixed, will increase the milk in quantity and richness so much as to give a pound of cheese from a bushel of apples, or a pound of butter from two bushels and a half, a peck per day, to a cow, being consumed. To be fed advantageously to cows, fruit must be dealt out with care and judgment. If fed a little too freely the result will be a loss instead of a profit.

How to Get Eggs in Winter.

If farmers generally would save their manure by stabling their cows they would not have to discuss the question how to enrich their farms, and their cows improved in condition also. I mentioned the fact of flies eating sores on cows. In the fall of 1870 many cows were sore from shoulder to hoof, and if I mistake not, some died from the effects. Now, flies annoy the cows from 6 or 8 o'clock p. m. till 9 or 10 o'clock at night; hence if stabled at 6 o'clock, and the stable well ventilated, they are free from their annoyance. And another saving, the boy or hired man and dog have not got to get up at four o'clock a. m. and begin their rounds to find the cows, some here, some there, some in the woods, and some off in that other lot, till more than one half-day's work is gone, and fifty cents gone in the bargain for his work.—*Chautauqua Farmer.*

HOW MANY FOWLS TO KEEP.—

This depends upon the space you have to devote to their accommodation. Never more than forty to fifty, at most, under one roof; and better, less than over thirty in one building, unless it be a very large one. Why? Because they can't live and remain healthy when crowded together in greater numbers. Unless limited premises, a dozen to twenty may be kept comfortably. But the day you crowd fifty to a hundred adult fowls and chicks or more into one house, you will find they will commence to fall off in laying, the birds will get sick, and farewell to further success or profit in your poultry-keeping, in this style. If you desire to keep more than thirty to forty fowls, you must colonize them,—each flock apart from the others. Thus only can you profit with numbers, and thus only can you determine "which are the best layers."—*Ploughman.*

Horses and cattle require just as much light and sun influence as we ourselves do. Nothing can thrive without the benign influence of the glorious sun. Dark stables are a source of many diseases which baffle the owners, and too often the veterinarian also, as to origin. Windows should never be placed in front, the many otherwise perfect stables to the contrary notwithstanding. Concentrated light is in many cases the cause of shying, sore eyes, etc. The windows should be behind, if practicable, but may be on the side if well back.—*Country Gentleman.*

Stabling Cows the Year Round.

The great question among farmers is how to derive the greatest amount of profit from that noble animal, the cow, which, of all animals, is the most neglected for health and comfort. My remarks will be alike applicable to the village man with his one cow, or the farmer with his herd of five, ten, or fifty. Is it beneficial for the cow, after she is milked at night, to turn her out in the field again? I say it is not; for the reason that all she gets is injurious to her health, for all the poisonous atmosphere, called dew, that falls on the ground is taken into the stomach, and then she has to lie down on it and the cold wet ground. The result is that nine out of ten have the scours in the morning, and are turned out the next night, and so through the season to take this poisonous stuff into their stomach, that should be left on the grass to make it grow, and the cow in the stable chewing her food that she has eaten through the day; then in the morning, she will be ready to commence her day's work with a good appetite. But you farmers may say the cow must eat nights, as in hot days she will lie in the shade. If observation and experience are of any value, they teach that cows stabled nights will eat all day, and what they eat then is free from all poisonous dews and in its most perfect state for the stomach of the cow, who is ready when returned to the stable at night, after being milked, to lie down and give a larger mess of milk, leave two or three hard droppings for the manure pile, instead of it being scattered all over the stable, as is the case when they lay out nights—or left in the field to create flies, worms, and bugs to annoy them as they come near it and eat, the manure which is lost from the 1st of May to the 1st of November.

Six months cows lay out nights, and during this time each cow will make two good loads of manure, worth to any farmer \$3 per load to apply on his farm, for if I pay \$1 per load in the city, and draw it eight miles, it costs me \$2, and then it is not half as good. Twenty loads of manure which you would get from your cows by stabling would make a fair top-dressing for two acres fall wheat, or four acres meadow, worth \$60. "From little acorns big oaks grow."

How to Get Eggs in Winter. We will not say that the farmer who leaves his poultry to roost in the apple tree at the corner of the barn, and to pick up their living at the pig's trough and in the barnyard, may not occasionally get an egg in winter, but as a matter of fact there is on most farms a great dearth of eggs from November to March. With a warm shelter and suitable feed, pullets that begin to lay in the fall will continue to lay through the winter. It is mainly a question of feed. The staple feed is Indian corn, especially in the West, because it is most plentiful and the most convenient. It furnishes plenty of fat, and keeps up the heat of the fowls, but is poor in albumen and phosphates. They want a variety of grains and vegetables, and to do their best, one feed daily of warm cooked meal and vegetables. Most farmers have milk, and if this can be added, it will be all they need. Batches' scrap cake is good, and may safely be kept in the poultry yard where the fowls can help themselves at pleasure. Boiled potatoes or turnips, mashed and mixed with Indian meal, makes an excellent feed for laying hens. Fowls are particularly fond of cabbages and turnips at all stages of their growth, and eat them raw greedily every day, if they can get them. We have found so good results from feeding cabbages to laying hens, that we always lay in a large supply for the winter. Refuse from the butchers, and offal from the fish market, also furnish good material for making eggs. If you want the finished product, you must put the raw material into the hopper. It should not be forgotten that there is a liberal grinding going on in the gizzard, and the laying hen should have free access to gravel with sharp grit, broken oysters and clam shells, which assist in reducing the grains and forming egg shells. With a plentiful supply of egg producing food, hens will lay well in winter, when eggs bring the highest price.—*Agriculturist.*

WATERING HORSES.—

An English "Horse Lover" writes to a contemporary: "I wish to add my testimony as regards the necessity of watering horses sufficiently. For twenty years we have kept in our stables an average of ten horses. We have never known a day's illness among them. Several are over thirty, and capable of any amount of work. We attribute this entirely to my daily visit to the stable, when I always find either a trough or pail full of water within reach of each horse. By this means I know that at least once a