

LUGBIN & SON, Proprietors.

Editorial.

Potatoes.

We have no recollection of a season

when there has been a greater demand

price paid for good qualities, if we

except the few years when disease

made sad havoc with the crop. This

demand has grown out of the great

scarcity in the United States, arising

POSTAGE PAID.

SUBSCRIPTION --- \$1.00 a year

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

FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 26, 1877.

How Farmers May Economize.

Pruning Apple Trees.

climate; but if the ground is not ready ing to know the capacity of an acre barrels as easily in half a day as I The protracted period of hard times at that time the sowing should be of clover to feed cows, just before could thirty in the old way. The The best time for pruning apple through which our country is passing trees is a subject upon which the docdeferred till early in September, blossoming, I measured forty square gathering vat and the brick-shaped with all the evils and disasters that tors disagree. Some say prune in except in the Northern States, where rods and began feeding it to seven moulds for caking, are inventions of it brings, is teaching society a most, February or March, others think June it may be sown at any time from May cows and four horses. To my sur- Hopkins sugar makers. After boiling

for potatoes than at present, or a better to September. QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE. The following is the quantity of seed generally used to an acre, always sowing more on poor land than on

April or May, according to the made by an experimenter: "Desir- that with the vat I can gather fifty

that which is very fertile :-from last year's failure. The Early Rose variety is especially sought eas that make small vines.. is that make large vines .. after for importation, and appear, for this purpose, to be the great favorite. age in beds to transplant They are a fine productive potato, and old-wurtzel in drills pay perhaps better than almost any , for bulbs, to sell green other kinds. People differ in opinion for dry bulbs, in drills as to the quality, some asserting that ns, for sets, in drills..... they are equal to the best of other varieties, while there are a good many who rank them very low as a table hes(run varieties) in hills potato. One thing is sure, that they find just now a good market in the natoes in beds to transplant United States, and bring a high price,

STEAMING FODDER FOR SHEEP. consequently several of our merchants

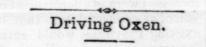
salutary lesson. It shows to nearly is the best month, and others still preprise it fed them fifty days. The eat- the sap down to syrup-that is what all classes more vividiy than they ever fer September, and the supporters of ing capacity of the animals was equal we call syrup-when three or four saw before, the importance of practic- each of these different times have to 12 cows, or to feeding one cow 180 drops will flake off from a dipper to

ing careful economy in all the affairs scientific reasons for their belief. days. The two succeeding years 1 gether, we dip it out, strain it, and of life. The wealthy are curtailing They all agree, however, that every tried the same experiment, feeding place it away to settle, which it will their luxuries, those in middle life are orchard should be pruned at some time

only cows, one of which proved equal do as soon as cool. Some use a sugar studying how they can live most every year, and until the wise men to feeding one cow 170 days, and the pan placed over a stove to sugar off 1 bush bush 1 bush 4 lb. comfortably on their diminished in- are able to agree upon some particular other 165 days; showing that a large in. I have used it, but could not see omes, and many who have been month, and give satisfactory reasons crop of clover, under favorable cir- that there was gain sufficient to pay improvident in the plentiful times of for their decision, the farmer is at cumstances, may be equal to feeding for the extra trouble. I use a thirtythe past, and failed to lay by a fund liberty to choose his own time, pro- $\begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ lb.} \\ 1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ lb.} \\ 4 \text{ lb.} \end{array}$ four cows upon an acre. But I regard- gallon kettle, hung out of doors so as for a "rainy day," are now paying vided he does not go beyond the ed this as an extreme case, and adopt- to be easily swang off from the fire. 6 to 8 1b. 3 to 4 1b. ed an estimate of one half acre, in the I do not fill the kettle more than one the penalty in positive distress. bounds of their discussions.

Perhaps no class of society feels the Laying scientific reasons aside, 30 lb. 10 bush proper soiling crops, as sufficient to third full of syrup, and just before consequence of the present stagnation there are some practical reasons for soil a cow through the whole season. boils I grease the top of the kettle 8 to. 12 bush of business so little as the farmer. It choosing the mild still days of Febru-But it must be borne in mind that this with a little butter or lard, which wil 5 lb. 10 to 15 lb. 2 to 6 lb. 2 to 2½ lb. is very true that he receives far less ary or March. Most farmers have means land in good condition, capable usually prevent it from running over for his produce than formerly, but the the leisure at this time so that they of bearing a full crop of clover, oats, when it commences to boil. If this 3 to 4 lb. prices of nearly all things that he can afford to do it thoroughly, which 2 oz. 1 to 1½ lb. rye, millet, or fodder corn." should fail, which it rarely does unless The reason why bone manure is so towards the last of the sugaring, and buys are low in proportion, while is not the case in June, and the trees the same stump, address the oxen in that. I call them little, and they are, labor, once so costly, and so difficult are bare of leaves and fruit which raluable is "that the great utility of the sap be a little sour, we boil a while to obtain is now both abundant and makes it easy to see what portions them on the head again and go on. bones as a manure arises from the and drop in a little lump of butter large amount of phosphates which which will change the bubbles, and cheap. The ferility of his soil is not need to be cut away. they contain. On all pastures which then it is conquered. We never lessen influenced in the slightest degree by The necessary tools are a short ladever allowed to use a team at all. have been long fed the phosphate of the fire to prevent the running over, the depression of business, and while der, a strong pruning knife, and a lime is exhausted. It is constantly but keep up a good brisk fire til the speculators are groaning over fine-toothed saw with a stiff back. taken from the earth in the grass to nearly done. We test it to know depreciated stocks, and the merchant's Some pruners make use of other tools, the bone, the muscle and the milk of when done by dripping a little in goods are growing dusty on his shelves, but as the work necessitates much his crops grow as luxuriantly as in moving around, it is desirable to have for I have seen him work them all animals. Of the earthy matter in cold water off from the end of the most prosperous times of the past- no more tools than are necessary to day and not strike them once, or cities for such horses. We ought to bones nearly five-sixths consists of stick, and if brittle we call it done There is some danger therefore, perform the work well. Large prunphosphate of lime and magnesia. and swing it off and dipinto tin pails, that the farmer may not learn this ing shears are sometimes used, but the Nitrogen is also abundant, and of then pour it into tin pans to cool most valuable lesson as thoroughly as knife and saw, which cannot be dis- boys, and no worse than nearly all farm work and breeding. The young course ammonia. A few bushels of observing that the quicker we can bone-dust will often quite restore old, cool it the whiter the sugar will be others; and that when the rusty pensed with, perform their office very worn out pastures. The ashes of all and the finer the grain. When it comwheels of business start on again, he well. The shears are sometimes atgrains are very rich in phosphate of mences to grain we pour it into alone will not have profited by the tached to one end of a pole, and experience. lime, which goes to prove the im- moulds to shape it in the best form experience of the long standstill. arranged so that they may be operated Some people confuse economy with with a cord, which makes it possible portance of furnishing this element for packing and shipping. Our sap instruction of boys, none is needed stinginess. The one does not imply to do a large part of the work from for their use." buckets hold about twenty quarts more than one where boys could go the other. Some very stingy men the ground, but the constant looking BARBERRY HEDGES. each. I would not use the common and learn to use and feed a team proare wasteful, and many noble-hearted, up which this requires, is very weari-The Barberry makes a fine hedge, as pail if they were given to me, if I perly. Such a school would be a generous men are scrupulously econom- some to the neck, and it is difficult to I know from growing it. A California could buy the twenty quart ones for good place for some men to go to .paper says: "It is not generally \$25 per 100. ical. Our Saviour proved His gene- cut off shoots in many places. Silas Hopkins, in Vermont Farmer. rosity, when He had compassion on understood, but nevertheless true, that When two branches rub together

growth being slmost visible from day to day, and their strength, size and vigor far exceeding that of the chickens in the ordinary coop.-This last is the testimony of a gentleman of high standing, who is in the habit of care-Farmer.



I have seen a man driving oxen and go eight or ten feet forward of them swinging his whip and saying, "wo hish, come along," and run the stoneboat against a stump and stop the these."-They were broken at the until by and by he would miss his whack them over the heads, gee them another load of stones, would go hill, distancing the entire crowd, the through the same motions, run against log rolling first this way and then

NO. 25, WHOLE NUMBER 708

The Strength of Percherons.

One is, that coming from the field one evening after plowing, having left the whiffletrees behind them, the plowman found a neighbor with a fully weighing his words .- Cor. Me. yoke of oxen and a pair of horses at the foot of the hill, with a log, which this team was unable to move. He was asked to attach his horses, so that the combined force might draw it up. "Let me go back and get my whifiletrees," said he ; " my mares will man. age it alone."-" No, hitch right to team; he would go wo Lishing along first pull. Then his own were cbtained, and with the reins hung on team, then he would turn and yell the hames, the word was given to wo back, you are always running start up a little. As soon as the little against something." He would then mares felt there was really a weight behind them worthy an outlay of off, get started again, and the very strength, they started and did not next time he came along there with stop until they got to the top of the

A farmer in Obio, who has experiare forwarding all that they can mented extensively in feeding sheep, Immense quantities have, as is reported, selected 300 ewes and and are still going forward by rail divided them into two lots of equal this and other parts of the from numbers, and as nearly equal in size, Province, and as spring approaches, weight, age and condition as he could the cellars of our farmers will be get them. One lot of 150 was placed pretty well emptied.

in one shed and received liberal Now the effect of this demand rations of clover, hay and sheaf oats. naturally to induce the planting of a The other lot of 150 was placed in a much larger breadth this year, than neighboring shed, and fed twice a day that of any previous one, but whether with steamed-corn fodder, cut to such a course can be premised with a three-quarters of an inch in length, certainty of profit, may be questioned mixed with two bushels of bran, and We all know that the last year's crop wet down with boiling-water-at the was abundant, and that potatoes of exrate of one bushel of the mixed feed cellent quality sold in the Fredericton to ten sheep. Before beginning each market for from sixty to eighty cents lot was weighed on a set of stock per barrel, and nothing could possibly scales conveniently near, and therehave advanced the price beyond the after weighed twice a week. Each highest figure named, had there been lot received the same care in watering no special or exceptional demand

bedding, exercise, protection against created. We are told that several storms, &c. The experiments were farmers have determined, if possible continued over a period of eight than double the crop next to more weeks. The records of the details season, and taking this as a criterion were so satisfactory as to seem to of what many others may attempt to warrant the purchase of an engine do, we may conclude that, should

and boiler, and the putting up of everything be favorable, the crop next tanks and conveniences on a scale fall will double, or nearly so, that of adequate to the wants of the flock. last year. Well, it is the true principle Since then he has fed this feed almost of farming to produce such crops as exclusively. Last winter, owing to are in greatest demand, and will pay the failure of the hay crop, he kept the best, and it would be worse than over his entire stock, consisting of folly to lose sight of this fact: but at twenty horses, about twenty head of the same time it is quite as important cattle, and between 1.600 and 1.700 that there should be some reasonable sheep, without a pound of hay, and guarantee that, after raising the crop they came into spring in better conthere would be no failure in realizing lition than they have ever done on our expectations. If we are quite dry feed. The sheet-anchor of steam satisfied that a similar failure of the feeding, he believes, is the fodder of potato crop will take place in the sowed corn, of which he cut and cured United States next fall as occurred 500 tons last summer, from eighty last year, or that starch factories on acres of upland clay soil.

a large scale would be in operation KENTUCKY BLUE, OR JUNE GRASS. us as a people, creating a In an address before a Kentucky high a price, I think. steady and increasing demand, then we would be justified somewhat in grange, the following points for this extending our operations in this par- grass were claimed

ticular, far beyond what has at any First .- Its capacity to yield an abundant pasturage. This characteristic is former time been attempted; but if, on the contrary, there should happen apparent to all whose attention has to be good crops in the United States been directed to this matter. next fall, and we have no starch Second-Its fattening qualities are factories in operation, the effect would conceded by all to be equal, if not be (the price of potatoes would be superior to that of any other grass, exceedingly low. and for cattle it has no equal among

We make these observations, not all the grasses, giving rise to the passes for maple sugar that never had for the purpose of discouraging farm- most savory of meats. Especially for much to do with the maple tree.

barberry bushes grow in abundance Make Farming a Business. on our mountains, some within six

The reason why so many men fai to make farming a success is simply because they fail to make it a business. "Gather up the fragments, that that are growing where they will in-They at once conclude that " farming . nothing be lost." doesn't pay," and then go to work in

such a manner as to utterly exclude the possibility of ever paying. As a rule, the successful merchant follows no other pursuit but that of trade. when green, and turnning red at the The lawyer or physician who attains to eminence in his profession devotes his time, energies, and talent to that profession. The artisan who becomes skilled in his calling makes diligent use of his time, and works for the accomplishment of a single purposethe mastery of his loved art. Not only does this theory hold true to all other branches of business, but it holds true England by the ton; it is sold by the of farming. The successful farmer

seedsmen of New York, but at too does nothing for a livelihood but farm it. If he has money, he invests it in a way that will improve his farm. Miscelluneous,

Maple Sugar Making.

miles of Del Norte. They cannot be

stalks are very thorny, and grow

very close together, the leaves are

sour and stock will not eat them, and

properly planted. They bear a small

berry in clusters, of a white color

first frost; when ripe they make

splendid preserves, and are much

used in New Englang States, are

about as tart as a gooseberry. A

hedge of these plants will save fenc-

ing, beside furnishing a delicious pre-

serve for the family, and be an orna-

ment to the farm." The seed may

be gathered in some parts of New

great skill in the manufacture

sugar is to take the sap from the tree

The

when

surpassed for a hedge plant.

cannot break through them

The following is from a paper read by Mr. A. Lane at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute of Allegan, Mich. In the first place the tree is necessary, although there is much that

The

He informs himself as to his business. and goes to work in an intelligent manner. Upon such a farm no weeds practicing wise economy.

stand as high as a man's head; nor are fonces neglected, buildings dilapidated, farming implements left exposed to the weather, and stock unsheltered and uncared for; but every-

neglected farms. Pigs, geese, ducks,

thing denotes thrift and enterprise. have a flower garden, like neighbor scaled as soon as the surface is dry, from the same distance; so I only It is really painful to go about the A's; but prices are so low, and it takes by coating it with a solution of com- drain 3-8 of an inch more of the tree's

the multitude in the wilderness, and with the winds, so that the bark on miraculously fed them, while He them is marred or worn through, one showed His love of economy when of them should be removed. All dead He commanded His disciples to and broken limbs, and all new shoots

terfere with other branches, should be Some farmers may use greater cut out. Where the shoots have economy in their affairs than they do, grown so thick that the buds have not 38, five who say 1, and but one who in many particulars, and nearly all room to expand themselves, and the may improve in certain points. Many leaves and fruit cannot receive the are using coal for fuel while much benefit of the sunshine, they should be wood is going to waste on their farms; thinned out. This is perhaps the reasoning that the cost of the labor most difficult part of the work, as it necessary to prepare and haul the should always be done at the outer wood, will buy the coal. This may ends of the branches by cutting out be true. But the cash that is paid for small twigs. Some persons thin out represent the heart of a tree; now the coal might be employed in a score the branches of their trees by cutting of ways where it would be of more off large limbs at the trunk, but this and you have something that reprelasting benefit, while the wood will is not the best way. It is always a decay, doing nobody good, unless it is damage to a tree to cut away a large sents the maple tree, each circle of paper representing annual growth of used. Farmers who cannot afford to branch, especially if it is severed a take an agricultural paper on account the trunk, and it should never be done. wood. He says as the sap comes up

of the "hard times," or their " bad when it can be avoided. Those who growth of each year, we cut through luck," and yet do afford to pay from are pruning old trees that have been as many places where the sap comes 25 to 50 dollars a year for coal, when long neglected, and are badly formed, out with a 3-8 as with an inch bit, and they might obtain wood at one-fifth must do the best they can for them, consequently get as much sap. With of the cost outlayed, are hardly but the man who prunes his trees my 3 bit I cut through the same carefully every year from the time number of spaces and make a hole We sometimes hear a farmer say, they are set out, will rarely, if ever, twice as large, why should I not get "I would like to set out some more find it necessary to remove a branch twice as much sap? My neighbor fruit trees next spring," or "I would thicker than his thumb. says: "The sap will work into the like to buy some good books for the When it is necessary to cut away a 38 hole from a certain distance on

children," or "I wish I could afford to large branch, the wound should be each side of it; also, into the 3 hole

as they weigh only about 1,150 pounds each, but it is "all horse," and not a It is a great pity that such men are lazy nerve or fibre. round and solid as iron; their legs I heard a neighbor once say. "I short-jointed, flat, and hard, with can work my oxen all day, and not tough tendons; they are short-coupled. tire them as much as the boys will in low set, solid fleshed, and were origin-Which was no doubt true, ally grey, but now white.

There is a quick market in all our speak to them louder than I now do raise them. Sending the geldings to to you. His boys were very good the market and keeping the fillies for the others in the same neighborhood, horses could be worked on the farm. but they lacked good judgment and and would pay for their keep after they are two years old, and the work Among all the institutions for the would do them good, besides thoroughly breaking without their knowing it.

SELECTION OF SEEDS .- The selection of the best seeds of all crops usually cultivated on the farm should not be deferred to the last moment. A large increase in the acreable yield of Tapping Trees-What Sized Bit? cereals and forage crops may be attained by using the best seeds of the most approved varieties, preparing the soil thoroughly for their reception and getting them into the ground at the right time. A frequent change of seed is beneficial, for the best varieties of the cereals, etc., wear out after a few years. Every farmer may improve his cereal crops by selecting the largest ears and propagating from them. In this way the most celebrated varieties of wheat, oats, barley, corn, etc., have been originated. The process is simple and inexpensive, and is within the reach of every farmer. Before being sown seed should be thoroughly cleansed from seeds of weeds and shriveled grains by the fanning-mill and separator. The neglect of this precaution causes heavy between the layers, i. e. between the losses to farmers every year.-Detroit

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 small potaoes. It is not advisable to plant the very small ones, they should be fed out, but select those for seed that are rather small for marketing. But in rich soil, and in a sufficiently moist season, potatoes no larger than walnuts will produce good crops. When another old sugar maker to-day, and one buys any of the new varieties in small quantities, and desires to promy faith is not so strong. I think duce the largest possible crop, each potato may be cut into as many pieces ence, in such a good sugar country as as it has eyes, and one eye may be that is. But let us hear from every put in a hill.

As the season for making maple sugar is fast approaching, I would like to ask your numerous correspon dents what sized bit to use. I have been looking up the subject to day, advises a larger size. We have always ased a ? inch, but if a 3-8 inch will let out the same amount of sap. I think i time to make the change, for the smaller hole heals up much sooner. My neighbor uses a 38 bit and gives the following reason: Let a pencil

ers, but simply to induce them to look milch cows does its excellence maniat both sides of the subject, and not to fest itself, in the rich flow of sweet be carried away by a mere temporary and oily cream from which the choic advancement in the price of one of est butter is made. our most valuable crops, so far as to lead to the neglect of others which are important and necessary.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer. RURAL TOPICS.

LAWNS AND DOOSYARDS. To have a beautiful, smooth gras plat in your lawn or dooryard re quires a careful preparation of the most beautiful variety of grasses. ground. All the old sod must be plowed, or spaded under, and have At a meeting of a farmers' club a time to decay; and then fertilize it member said that wrapping trees with freely with fine, well-rotted manure, if obtainable; if not, use superphos- tarred paper from 18 inches to 2 feet phate, guano, ashes, or any commercial high, letting the paper fit the ground fertilizer containing nitrogen or snugly, and make a little mound up to the paper, will furnish both a treepotash, the latter being best, and borer proof and a rabbit proof. In muriate of potash, the most desirable. The stable manure should be covered his opinion, half of the young orchard lightly-not over two or three inches trees are injured, if not killed, by deep: and the commercial fertilizers these two pests. Care should be taken should be sown at the same time the that the borers already in a tree are grass seed is, and raked in, then roll destroyed before the tarred paper is the ground with a hand roller, and applied. This may be done by enlargthe work will be well done, if you ing the opening of the hole and forcremove all the large lumps of earth, ing the shoot of an apple after them and crushing them. A wire may be or break them before the seed is sown. used for this purpose, but the member and make the plat smooth, and free preferred the apple shoot as being from stones, and rubbish. The kind of grass seed needed, is Kentucky elastic. This insect deposits its eggs often on the body of a tree when the blue grass, and Rhode Island Bent. bark has been injured. Washing the with a little white clover seed. Some seedsmen recommend in addition, Red body with strong soap-suds was ad-

Top grass seed which is good. The vised as excellent. eed is kept already mixed by seeds men, especially for lawns. It must The quantity of green fodder for be sown very thick-four bushels to cows that can be grown on an acre the acre, and sells at from \$3.50 to \$4 is surprising to any one who has not

Third-Its capacity to hold the soil from washing away is perhaps, more than double that of other grass. Embracing with its network of 10,000

thready rootlets, it thus clasps almost every atom of the soil, and, when it has thus taken possession of the soil, it admits of no rival, forming a heavy, rich, green sward on the surface. Thus,

it may be seen that our soil is safest from the ravages of the watery element when in the keeping of this BORERS IN APPLE TREES.

GREEN FOOD FOR STOCK.

and manufacture it into sugar in the quickest possible time, without mix ture of foreign-substances. Hopkins has been noted for its maple sugar,] to her household cares, must milk the and vegetables are going to decay in think, more than any other town in cows, feed the pigs, and do "the his cellar, through lack of timely at-

the country. About twenty years ago chores" generally. But where is the tention. There are many farmyards the township was settled by a class owner? Where and how does he in which enough cld iron is lying of people from Ohio that had had exspend his time? He is across the around in the shape of discarded imperience in making sugar. We tap way hanging on his neighbor's fence, plements, old stoves, kettles and the with a bit, from 3 to 5-8 in size. and talking politics, or he is in the nearest like, to purchase many good books or having the bucket on the spile. By store or blacksmith shop talking to buy flower seeds enough for a dozen so doing we can tap in any spot, either gossip. Perhaps he is inspired with families if it were collected and sold. over a root or between roots. Those a desire to make some money, and is Many other means of making small that use the 3.8 bit use the tin spile out "huckstering," or what is less savings will suggest themselves to the I only put in one spile to start with.

laudable, selling a "patent right," thoughtful. All these are of course and bore the hole 31 inches deep, and that may be useful or not, just as it little things, lut they often make the do not disturb that spile during the happens. But while he is earning a difference between a successful foreseason. After we are fairly begun, few dollars away from home, many handed farmer, and one who is conif a freezing time comes I put in the dollars are being lost at home, because tinually running behind. The profits second spile. I use wood spiles. it is time to do the spring planting, of farming at best are small, and if use a bit 1-16 of an inch less at first summer harvesting, or fall sowing. they are allowed to leak away, at a and then rim out after it gets dry Thus the years are passed, and with a larger bit, the spile tapering sympathizing ones remark : "He is disappear entirely. so as to fit both bits. We do not take a very clever man, but somehow or the buckets off the spile when we other he don't get along in the world ; empty them, but turn the bucket with and all because he owns a farm, has one hand and hold the pail in the a business, and yet fails to attend to other. We draw the sap in what is it.-Ohio Farmer. called a gathering vat-a vat placed

on a boat-sled. The common size TO KEEP CATTLE FREE FROM LICE.holds about four barrels. We have Water in which potatoes have been our arch on the side of a hill so that boiled possesses a poison fatal to lice. we can empty by means of conductors Dip it into a large sponge or woollen from the gathering vat to the stowage cloth, and wash the cattle freely, vats, and then from there to the pans, choosing a sunny, warm day for the having a hose attached to the gatheroperation, and as their hids dry, comb ing vat, the outer end of which is atthem with a curry-comb We give days." The man is to be pitied who tached to a nail or hook on the top of this on the authority of an exchange, dolla narrow minded, as to think that

when we empty we lay it down in the feed-trough and the vat empties itself.

is practically inexhaustible this win- grow up in the young a love for the chickens, placing one under blue glass A child five years old can do what used to be the hardest part when I ter One company has entered into home and farm of their childhood. was young and worked in my father's a contract to ship 50,000 bushsls to will prove in the end, the most proa bushe!. It should be sown early in tried it. The following is a report "bush" and used barrels. I think

so much produce to bring a little mon resin and alcohol. This prevents circumference with my bit twice as money, that I shall have to wait for a waste of sap, and keeps out water, large, and do not get enough extra and cattle are allowed almost unlimit- better times." At the same time it thus preserving the wood from decay. sap to pay for the effort that the tree ed range. Weeds render the door- may be that his cattle are wasting a Common paint answers very well, and will have to make to grow up the yard, the orchard, the meadows even, large amount of fodder every month, will be more convenient to some hole." He nearly convinced me, but for want of proper fixtures, and fruit farmers .- Cor. Husbandman. I have had a talk with my father and

Blue Light upon Animals

His first experiment was with some of your Vermont reader can itter of pigs, placed in a pen that wa answer the question with their experilightel by blue and plain glass inserted in the roof in equal proportions. This litter gained wonderfully in one that has an opinion, (and any weight, size and strength, and at the proof to back it,) without regard to end of a few months were found to location .-- Cor. N. E. Farmer. weigh very much more than a similar New Discovery in Tanning. litter raised in the usual way. Gen. According to the recent process of Pleasantan next experimented with an Klemm of Stuttgard, the time required Alderney bull-calf, which was so puny for tanning a calfskin has been reand weak at its birth that the manager of the farm said it could not live. It duced to sixteen hours, and that for an oxhide to two and a half days; but was put under blue glass, and in a more recent method, patented by twenty-four hours was able to stard up and was taught todrink milk. In dozen unguarded points, they will four months it was a perfectly developed bull, strong and vigorous, and While we thus urge the importance was turned in with the herd of cows, of frugality in farming, there are some and has since fulfilled every expecta-

who are in danger of becoming " penny wise, and pound foolish." It is not tion regarding him. Subsequently, other experiments of a similar nature wise economy, but stinginess, that prompts a man to forego all improve. gave Gen. Pleasanton confidence, and now all his cattle are raised under ments, and sacrifice everything except. the bare necessities of life, for the blue glass, showing great vigor and sake of saving a few dollars. Money the most surprising precocity. A invested in permanent improvements, heifer becomes a mother when fourteen months old, and the cows and is like bread cast upon the waters-it. their progeny are healthy and strong, will return with increase " after many

the former great milkers. Commodore Gouldsboro, who had the stowage vat when filling; but which is usually correct in its recom- is sors and cents are the only legacy read something about Gen. Pleasanthat can be of value to his children. ton's theory, tried several experiments The farmer's home is never too beau- himself to determine its correctness;

a contract to ship 50,000 bushsls to will prove in the end, the most pro-New York from Montreal and Quebec, fitable investment that can be made. — The former soon showed the stimulat-be in no respect inferior to ordinary slight coat of oil by using another ing effects of the blue glass, their leather.

Michael Sullivan, the great farmer of Ford county, Illinois, owner of the largest farm in the Union, located at Burr Oak, has made an assignment for his creditors, although at fair value his assets are \$500.000 above his liabilities, and he must come out largely ahead. Three dead crops in succession have compelled this step.

A milch cow belonging to Mr. Wm. Montoison, of Manchester, promises Logan of Seaforth, died suddenly, to accomplish the same in from a few and upon a post mortem examination hours to one day. At a trial made of having been made it was found that it before experts, a sheep was slaugh- death was caused by a lady's hair-pin tered and skinned and the wool was which was found piercing the heart removed from the hide in half an hour, and which must have been taken into by spreading it with a chemical re- the stomach with its feed, agent, without the aid of a scraper:

Some Mouth .- For sore mouths, either in human beings or animals, no application is equal to tannin, which chemically-prepared baths, which re- should always be kept in the house for quired but a few minutes, and was that purpose. A little of the powder sprinkled on the inflamed or sore spots will cure almost immediately.

consumed in all, while the old process The practice of washing a harness would have required two to three n warm water and with soap is very weeks, and that of Klemm sixteen Economy of time is not, how- damaging, unless a coat of oil is im-The American market for potato ? tiful, and money used so as to cause to one of them being with two broods of ever, its only recommendation. The mediately applied. A damp sponge said to retain its softness and will remove any dirt on the harness, so that it is not inferior to and then it is desirable to apply a

sponge.

and the hide, after having been placed

in limewater to neutralize the chemi-

cal agent, was passed through several

then washed and dressed in the usual

way, and converted into marketable

leather, only four hours having been