LUGBIN & SON, Proprietors.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 15 NEW SERIES VOL. 5.

quite wet; and on the whole, I con-

sider it somewhat doubtful whether it

SHEDS ADJOINING BARNS.

No barnyard is complete without

Govrespondence. For the Colonial Farmer. RURAL TOPICS.

I am asked to reply to the following questions:

1-"How to arrange a barn for by artificial means. mine or ten head of cattle, two horses and two or three swine, the location be ing favorable for a cellar ; and can any preparation be applied to the shingles te render them more durable ?" its shed, or sheds, fronting the South,

or the East. Sheep and young stock Probably there are not two men in exis tence who would agree on all will in most winters be amply protectpoint's pertaining to building and ed in them; and they can here be fed arranging a barn. I will, however, in racks in cold, stormy weather. If give mey views on these questions, made high and commodious, the fodwithout giving any particular dimen- der for sheep and young cattle can all

When a barn is to be built be kept in the upper part; and it sions. without any side building for stabling would often be very useful to have a cattle and horses, I know of no better door to open from the second story of soon found themselves on the road to way than to arr. unge it with a floor in the shed to the second story of the Stapley School, District No. 3, graded the centre to receive hay and grain on barn.

the load, and with cattle stalls on one The party who asked the above Miss M. Douglas. If you want a side and stalls for horses on the other. questions, speaks of swine in connec- treat, Mr. Elitor, and a little relief The hay and grain is to be stored tion with planning a barn; but the from the office and the city, come up above. This is the old style, but I bog pen should always be separate sometimes and witness the proceedings can see no way to improve it in a from the barn, but at the side of a of the spring or fall examinations. single building. Let it be ample in small building made to contain their After a brief morning session the feed, and a boiler to cook it at times. size for the amount of hay, grain, &c., that it will be required to cover, INVIGORATING OLD TREES. and have the height correspond with 2 -"I have a lot about which 20 the ground dimensions, but let the elm trees were set 20 years ago; but posts be as high as possible, and have they were neglected, and have made the barn in good proportion, because but little growth? I have tried digging about them, and applying barnthe more room you have over the stalls the better, as few or no farmers vard manure, but the effects are not ever found their barns too large. Give apparent." the roof the usual pitch, and use pine It is a difficult thing to cause trees shingles of the best quality. Such 20 years old to make a "rapid growth." shingles may cost from \$20 to \$25 if not impossible. But digging around morthan a second quality, but they them as far as the roots probably exwill be the cheapest in the end. Crude | tend, and applying a heavy coat of petroleum applied to them after being stable dung, with a good dressing of laid-two or three coats-will prebone dust, or super-phosphate and serve them from the weather, but shes ought to cause them to show why should one expend anything on good results the second year after the shingles that will last twenty years application of the fertilizers. If the upprotected? It is doubtful whether tops of the trees should be cut back it will pay to paint the first quality to a few feet from the heads of their of pine shingles, or put oil on them. trunks, and made to throw out new

The next events of any note follow.

NO

1601

take charge of the Red Rock School reputation-but its repentance is too the covering of the litter as cold scattered all over the West-even the fire, and stir for a minute or two. necessities to successful treatment, no next term.

A Pennsylvania butter-maker tests convenient covering of boards, old nothing concerning principles, for

potato crop will be quite up to the Gentleman. average. The yield is not so great as last year, but the additional acreage planted will keep the quantity good.

The price rules low, and when the season opens will start at about thirtyfive or forty cents per bushel.

tumbler; if the brine formed is clear and rain. In mid-winter, it will be tices, for they hardly have these. and free from bitter taste, he pro- found a very easy matter to go out, They keep tickling their own virgin nounces the salt good ; if, on the other lift your board or carpet, pull out a soil, and the harvests, after a time, hand, it presents a milky appearance, handful or two of the litter (free from cease to smile, and the weeds of the leaves any sediment or throws scum snow or ice), take up what celery you field, ever on the watch, take the

wish, and replace the litter and cover- place of the barvest, and sour the man ing. A barrel will hold from sixty and sap his land.

snow falls, put over the whole any densely populated East-we can say toes, and send to table.

examine with care the average vields

for 1813. In California, that great

empire state, whose fruitfulness is the

wonder of nations, the yield of wheat

The Belfast Journal says the Maine to seventy-five plants - The Country Is this severe? Consult the census

Root-Pruning. When a tree runs too much to wood

is given as a paltry 131 bushels per without bearing fruit, the tendency acre. In the Carolinas, between 5 and may be checked by root-pruning. In 6 bushels. In the Southwest, from 7 performing this operation care should to 17 bushels. In the West, from 11 ther occupations that buy and sel According to the Northampton Ga- be taken not to cut the roots too close to 18 bushels. In New England, zette, William S. Douglas of Green- to the tree, as they should never be from 11 to 19. In the great Middle wick, has a very remarkable cow. It shortened more than one-third of their States, from 11 to 16 bushels only. is stated that she gave in the month length. The roots generally extend Good farmers in Massachusetts get of June, 1392 quarts of milk; the as far as the branches, and if they are vields of from 18 to 42-bushels per most she gave in any one day was out back to two thirds of their length, acre : in New York from 20 to 57 tal and slate,) geography, history, 521 quarts. She averaged through the trees will form fruit spurs instead bushels per acre. A careful examinathe month 46 2.5 quarts a day ; at six of long shoots, and fruit instead of tion of the records of farming as decents a quart the milk would bring wood will be produced. Root-pruning ducted from the various state and nat-\$83.52. should not be resorted to except in ional agricultural reports will satisfy cases where other treatment has failed the inquirer that good farmers obtain Since the cattle discase made its and the tree persists in producing good crops, but the average crops are raw material used; the manufacturer appearance in Cleveland, Ohio, and wood at the expense of fruit. makes what his best studied judgment small through the careless, ignorant. vicinity, 139 cows have died. The Root-pruning is generally done by or no culture of the many. says the people are most in need of. general theory is that the disease is a opening a trench around the tree at a In England, according to Cairl, the at the same time figures on a good suitable distance from the trunk. That average produce of wheat is 27 bushprofit in selling. distance of course will depend on the els per acre. In Scotland, according Thus you see all classes of tradessize of the tree and the extent of the Mr. Dudgeon, the average is 22 to 26 men qualify the commercial relations roots. The trench should be from 11 bushels for lighter land, and from of their business as to the wants of to 3 feet in depth, according to the 30 to 32 bushels for good land, while the people. age of the tree and the variety of crops frequently range from 50 bush-Is this the corner stone of the com mercial relation of the farmer to supfruit, in order to admit of an inspec- els per acre, upwards. With the best tion of all the horizontal roots. Some farmers, these large figures may be ply the wants of the consumer? The farmer as a rule lays out plans for persons cut the vertical or tap roots, their usual crop.

in the ground, vertically; lift the fect their growth whether applied by tity of peeled potatoes. Boil together it is brought in contact; and if thorcelery carefully, and place it in the the farmers or the gardener; and as until the potatoes are done, and then oughly administered, at intervals of AN UNSEASONABLE FLOWER .- On barrel in an upright position, packing indicates, so does observation show mash well. In a small sauce pan melt seven to ten days, can be depended

Sheep Husbandry.

and is intelligent enough to investi-

gate the demand and supply of the

different products raised on the farm.

just so long will he remain in the old

rut, and the continual crv of hard

times be heard. Some of the most

farming industries have been shown

* 81 m ...

Seab---Cause and Treatment.

Several letters are before us

ment of scab, from which there

their relations to the continued

important and prominent lines

when mixed until smooth a half pint dipping as will occur to the practical weather increases. Finally, before many, I am sorry to say, in the more Pour over the mashed fish and potamatter what application is made-as flocks have been known to become infected from occupying the haunts of scabby sheep, though they have been abandoned for several weeks. Until the farmer is truly convinced

SUBSCRIPTION---\$1.00 a year

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Something may be done in the way of checking the spread of this disease. when appearing in late winter or early spring, by opening the wool over all places showing signs of the presence of the scab insect, and pouring upon the diseased spots some of the many remedies. This should only be depended on until the weather will growth of our nation, but do the admit of shearing, when the whole farmers as a class consider the demand flock should be subjected to the most and supply of the different kinds of beroic treatment, as above indicated.

products raised on the farm as men of -Nat. Live Stock Journal.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 5, 1877.

POSTAGE PAID

Miscellaneous.

ing the Cattle Show are the School pays a farmer to build one, as there Examinations. Cross Creek school, are ways of preserving dung in the District No. 5, held its examinations Saturday, Sept. 29, Miss Eizzie S. the roots as closely together as pos- that the farmer and the best gardener a large tablespoonful of butter; stir in upon for satisfactory results. With open air which, in my opinion, are on the 19th. The scholars were pass- Smith, of Newfield, Me. picked a per- sible. Draw up the earth in a band is the may of the most intelligent ap an even tablespoonful of flour, and such conveniences for catching and quite as profitable, with the aid of free ed through a very creditable exami- fectly developed apple blossom from around the outside of the one-fourth plication of intellect to his work. rains to keep the heaps moist, as it is nation by their teacher Miss E. M. the orchard. Probably that orchard of the barrel that is above ground, to Of the class called farmers, but one of rich milk, and salt and pepper to man, the cure of a flock can be thus to place it under cover, and water it Sanson who, unfortunately for the feels ashamed of the short crop this keep out frost; throw a little light remove above the pastoral state, and taste. Remove from the fire, and add brought to the minimum. New walks scholars, leaves this term. She is to year, and is attempting to redeem its litter over the celery, and increase of which we see so many examples gradually a beaten egg. Return to and rubbing places are among the

late.-Ex. Saturday the 20th, Maple Grove

school, District No. 6, taught by Miss his salt by dissolving a little in a glass carpet, oilcloth, etc., to keep out snow they have none; but little about prac-E. Bendell, held a very successful examination. The tables were well spread and all who attended fared

But the great examination was that of the 24th. Early in the morning to the surface, he rejects it. many a one was in high glee, and

school, and taught by C. A. Miles and

The arrangements of the stables tops, the probability is, that you may be with, or without floors. It is would in a few years, after fertilizing certainly better for horses to stand them as above, have trees growing upon the ground; and although it is vigorously, as when all other means the custom generally to floor cattle fail to rejuvinate old trees this method and horse stables, yet I have kept succeeds well.

stock in unfloored stalls for the reason that they are more comfortable when cows are lying down, and their urine is mostly saved, which is an important consideration, being annually worth spring ?" per cow, or horse, if all were saved. not less than \$25 each per annum Some agricultural chemists estimate at to be worth annually \$50 per head or that it contains by analysis fertil izing qualities that would cost \$50 to purchase. Now, if a bed of clay, or heavy clavey soil, be placed upon the ground floor of the stables, about six inches thick, then wet and packed hard, with a slight depression in the centre-just enough to prevent the urine from running away, it will all be saved in the bedding, which should be liberally supplied ; and if the dung be properly managed, this urine may be secured with scarcely any loss. Tight floors are sometimes made, with a urine conductor in the rear to carry it to the dung in a cellar under the stalls, but when no such cellar exists, I think the urine cannot be saved in any better manner than I have stated

above.

tables were spread for dinner, and chicken, and all the most seasonable things were laid out for the children and parents who might by hungry. After dinner the children were drilled in reading, spelling, arithmetic, (mento look at the excellent penmanship contained in their copy books.

sumptuously,

W. Clarkson, Esq., assisted the teacher in the examination, and expressed himself highly satisfied with their proficiency. After the examination, several of the children gave excellent recitations and dialogues. interspersed with singing. All the exercises over, the teacher gave a R. Duncan, R. W. Weddall, W. J. ing country for a time. Kirby, and W. T. Howe Esq., delivered appropriate addresses.

DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL. 3-"What is the best disposition to and had subscribers' names for the fade from the face of our planet. So be made of night manure, and should handsome sum of \$32, the largest the husbandman has only to make the

upon this circnit.

Privy vaults may be emptied in the The Tay (Nashwaak) held their assist the beneficent operations of fall, or early in the spring, but in the meeting the preceding night, and Nature in encouraging the former and fall is best. Select a suitable place doubled their last year's receipts. The checking the latter .- Boston Journal to deposit the contents in your garden; Nashwaak Village held their meeting of Chemistry. then throw up a little embankment of on the 25th. The report was read by earth, eight to twelve inches high, the Rev. R. W. Weddall, and speeches according to its liquid condition. If delivered by the Revs. G. M. Campnot in liquid state no embankment is bell, W. J. Kirby and R. Duncan. The is reported to be prevented in Scot-

necessary. Probably an embankment receipts here also were handsome. land, and by so doing their full edible around a circle 10 feet in diameter Never was so much Missionary influwould be large enough for the contents of any ordinary privy. Before circuit.

any removal takes place, provide sufficient garden soil to mix with the Stanley, Oct. 30th, 1877. privy contents as follows: First turn into the circle enough night soil to

cover it one or two inches deep. Then throw in upon it about three times as much earth as there is of night soil- believe that nearly all of us New mixture 4 or 5 days, then dry them and so continue the layers till all is Brunswick farmers whose barns are Their substance is thus consolidated disposed of. Coal ashes are very good on level greund and the manure not and much of the molsture extracted to use with the earth or alone, but on, kept below the stables, lose almost the without the slightest injury for al ly such ashes are suitable as have been whole of this valuable manure, and as table qualities, but their vegetable

fever of some kind, and is communicated to native cattle by Texas steers taken there to be slaughtered, many short address, after which the Revs. of which are pastured in the surround-

To insects we owe wax aud honey In the evening of the same day the silks and precious dyes, valuable med-Methodist Church was nearly filled icines, food for birds and many other with a very appreciative audience to ani nals, the fertilization and increase listen to the Revs. R. Duncan, R. W. of plants necessary for the subsistence Weddall and others advocate the cause of many creatures, and thus, indirectof Methodist Missions. After the ad- ly, for the preservetion of man. In dresses and collection, Dr. Moore short, the human species, wholly depassed round with a subscription list prived of the services of insects, would

the vault be emptied in the fall or amount ever raised for missions before best of it, by learning to distinguish between his friends and his foes, and

ABOUT POTATOES .- The tendency of potatoes to sprout in the early spring qualities are preserved, and " mealy' ence apparent before on the whole potatoes can be had all symmer from the previous year's growth. The ex

periment costs but little, and is worthy of being tested by any one who doubts its efficacy. Obtain from a druggist one ounce of liquor of am-

MR. EDITOR, -I see in your last issue monia, (bartshorn,) to apint of water an article on Liquid Manure, and as I let the potatoes be immersed in this

sifted. In a few weeks time (if the I am preparing to save this on my power is forever destroyed. If spread mixing be done in the spring) tho arm, will some of your readers give out after immersion, so as to be well whole may be showeled over, and ap- their experience, in the columns of aired, they will keep good for 10 plied to the gardens when it is plow- the FARMER, of their method of saving months.

by striking a spade under the tree. but it is not desirable to cut these Making Hens Lay. roots, as they are the anchors which

hold the tree firm in its place. In The production of eggs is one of the opening the trench around the tree. most profitable branches of the poul-

care should be taken not to hack the try business. Properly managed, for another year. But if farmers roots with the spade. The soil should hens pay from one to three hundred must continue a routine of products, a be removed carefully, and the roots per cent. profit as layers. Neglected, system of mixed husbandry is prefercut with a sharp knife, making a they cause loss, and are a "bill of able, in which stock must be an imdraw-cut, the same as in pruning the expense." To get the best results, portant feature.

branches. Much damage is some too many should not be kept together. Sheep as producers of wool are times done to trees by the reckless Of large breeds, 20 or 30 hens are something that remunerate the owner manner in which root-pruning is sufficient. Of Leghorns, or smaller a good profit, and not much fear of breeds, not more than 30 to 50. They over-production-that is, wool grown

performed The best time for this kind of prun- lay as well without a cock, and their at home is insufficient to supply the the sand, and it will then be ready for home demand. We can look back g is in the fall, when vegetation is eggs keep longer. Plenty of room suspended. It may be done in the should be given. One square yard of years and see the amount of foreign spring, before vegetation commences. space indoors is none too much for wool imported into this country, and Some assert that August is the most each fowl. Their droppings should be we can compare the present and see appropriate month for this work, cleaned up at least three times a week. if we are any nearer supplying our but many experienced orchardists A bed of dry earth for a floor they home demand than we were when we prefer operating in the fall or spring. delight in. A box of dry dirt and only had a comparatively few sheep.

Some persons do not open a trench. ashes is essential for dusting in. Probut cut a circle with the spade around vide suitable nests and nest eggs. the tree-a very imperfect method of Give plenty of clean, pure water ; performing the operation, as a great keep quarters clean, and well ventimany of the roots cannot be reached lated, dry and comfortable. If hens in that way, and such as are reached have free range in summer, they obare hacked instead of being cut clean. tain from animal or insect and vego-The roots of pear trees generally table life most of the materials which penetrate much deeper into the sab- compose the substance of an age. The soil than those of apples, peaches, or conditions being right, any hen will cherries, and in pruning them a suit- lay. The natural and best conditions. able depth of trench must be obtained, then, are found in summer. Imitate

Improvement in Farming.

Propagation of Plants by Cuttings.

The speculator, the merchant, the The propagating of plant is a very mechanic, the manufacturer, make interesting operation, and in the case this a special study ; this is the founof our ordinary greenhouse and garden dation of their success, if success is plants is one that does not require attained at all. The speculator buys much scientific knowledge, only needthe article he thinks the market calls ing care and attention on the part of for, and can realize a profit from when the operator. In the instructions sold; the merchant does the same which we shall give in this article the mechanic figures his time at a we shall omit seed-sowing and other good round price, and a profit on all

modes of propagating by cuttings. In making cuttings, it is first neccessary to provide some good friable garden soil, sifted through a sieve of about sixteen or twenty mashes to the square inch, so as to have the soil free from small pebbles or coarse lumps of earth. If the soil is heavy, it should have a sufficient admixture of sand to

make it friable. Some good clean sand, free from any mixture of iron or other mineral substance, should also be provided for placing on the surface of the soil. The flower-pot cropping and raising about so much should be filled about two-thirds or grain and fattening so much beef and three-fourth of its depth with the prepork, and in fact they do not ask or pared soil, well shaken or pressed investigate how the demand was the down, so as to make it quite firm, but past year, and the commercial outlook not hard; on top of this place the clear sand to within three-eighths or half an inch of the top, so as to leave sufficient depth to hold the water when the cuttings are set in the pot After the pot is thus filled with sand

and soil, it should be wetered just sufficient to well moisten the sand; in half an hour or so the moisture will have sufficiently drained away from the insertion of the cuttings.

Cuttings made from the green or growing wood of plants, as a general rule, are in a proper coadi ion when they will snap short upon being bent; f they bouble up without breaking, they are too hard. But this rule does not apply to many hard-wooded plants. such as roses, daphnes, azaleas and some others. It' chiefly pertains to such plants as polargoniums, vorbens. carnations, pinks, fuchsias, dablias. hydrangeas, chrysanthemaris, salvias. abutilons, lemon verben's, lantanas, petunias, begonias, bouvardais and



to harden as the lower end. Green

cuttings of hard shrubs, taken from

plants in the open air, are very dif-

ficult to strike if, indeed, they can,

be made to stick at all in many cases

but when the plants are lifted in the

autumn, plants in pots or tabs, and

started into growth in the borse or in

the green-house, the outings strike

Proper tomperature of the soil and

atmosphere has much to do with the

successful propagation of plants by

cuttings. In the majority of cases the

soil should be at a temperature of

Journal contain all that needs be said ed plants require the cuttings to be about the cause and treatment of this taken off when the shoot just begine malady; but, as these may not be

"eadily.



IS A CELLAR ADVANTAGEOUS

Yes, particularly a root cellar. Let it be under the barn floor, with stairs leading to it in a corner of the floor ed or spaded, without being at all of- and turning to good account all the and so enclosed as to keep out frost. In this cellar there should be large of it will be very great. bins for different root crops to be fed UNTRUITFUL PEAR TREES.

to stock during the fall, winter and 4-"I have a large number of pear or in caved in tanks, how and when spring. It can be lighted by a couple of two-pane windows; and if the barn trees, many of which were not set they apply it. I hope some scientific foundation is not high enough to ad. deep enough in the ground'; they are and practical farmer will be able five years old, and those not proper- give us some valuable experience. and mit such windows above ground, an ly set have not thriven nor borne fruit, if not, perhaps you will be able to excavation may be made in the What shall I do with them?' ground, and walled up, so as to admit There are two ways to remedy this light through them. There is nothing about a barn so valuable and impor- improper setting of your trees-to tant as such a cellar; but it must have take them up and reset them, or haul a drain, if subject to water coming in, in soil from some other place, and or be concred. If the barn is on a raise the earth around their trunks. side hill, with the cattle yard on the sloping off a few feet. If reset and lower side, the entrance to this cellar the tops be cut back, and the ground may be on the outside in the ward ; well fertilized, the trees would be in and it might be here, perhaps, if the flourishing condition in two or three barn is on level ground, by excavating years; and I think the same result and walling up a side passage to the could be secured be raising the earth door. My advice is, never build a around them. Pear trees at five years barn without a root cellar, as it will old may be removed with safety.

not cost much, and it will pay for it. self every winter, if filled with beets carrots and turnips.

In regard to a manure cellar dis rectly under the stalls, which are to be well floored in this case, it is a good thing when a barn is on a hill-side so that manure can be hauled out easily yield is good, bad or indifferent. Some from the lower side. Several tran. doors should be made to admit the have stored, while others tell us their dung, and so constructed as never to be removed by cattle treading on Christmas than they are now. But manure does not decompose in such a cellar, unless it be kept with provisions and men may be seen wet by watering it, as rapidly as it wending their way to the Miramichi does in the barn yard. Horse manura in particular will fire fang badly when placed in such a cellar, if not kept soon be at work amongst them,

fensive; and the fertilizing qualities liquid that is made in their barns from The Longest Rivers in the World. the stock through the winter? If by absorbing the same with swamp muck

K.

For the Colonial Farmer.

Andes, 2,215 miles; the Hoangho, in the tree. give us some information from your

China, from the Tartarean chain of exchanges from our cousins over the mountains, is 3,260 miles; the Yangborder; but it will be saving very tse-kiang runs from the same mounlittle for ourselves if there is no one tains, and is 3,060 miles long; the throughout the length and breadth of our Province who has had experience courses 2,690 miles; the Euphraies. in this matter, and who is able from Ararat, is 2.020 miles long: the occupy the columns of the FARMER Volga, from the Valdais, is 2,100 with valuable information on one

ture. I have heard that in Maine they have water-tight tanks, made so with cement. Are there any in New Brunswick, and how are they con-Yours, &c.,

YORK CO. FARMER,

the most essential points of agricul-

CALVING Cows .-- A writer in the are SSS miles in extent.

linseed in their drink to down-calving be perfectly kept during the winter tween vegetable crops early in season in trenches; in fact, I have often taken or out of season may allow a greater it out in fine condition while spading expenditure to the gardener, than will up my garden for spring planting, the price of ordinary farm crops justifiv

> the surface of the ground as hard as The crops are governed by the same adamant. A much more convenient natural laws in their growth, and ac-

way of storing a small quantity is as cordingly the best results upon all are The Missionary to the Camps will simple and never-failing remody in follows ;- Knock out both heads of a to be gained by the most igdiaious apbarrel, and sink it about three-quarters plication of those principles which af-

When roots are cut they generally these as hearly as possible, and our the hands of partica seeking advice. we brie av repeat what has been here. of abrous roots hens will lay in winter. We must tofore written. from the edges of the wound, and if supply artificially in cold weather the

The disease spraads by contagionsuitable manure is placed in the trench | wants which nature supplies in warm. as itch or mange-to which it is anthe productiveness of the tree and the weather. A hen is a machine for alagous. No breeder need fear it The following are the largest rivers, size of the fruit will be increased. A converting a compound of raw mawhose stock is laclated from the with their extent: The Amazon, in mulch should be applied to the space terial into one of the most nutritious neighborhood of diseased animals. South America, falls from the Andes within the circle, as the roots being and highly organized substances-the through a course of 2,600 miles; the confined to a small space require the egg; but the machine will not work The first indications of its presence will be more than the usual amount of Mississippi, from the stony Mountains, assistance of special manures to en- unless it is in perfect order. Before

rubbing against fences or posts, or runs 2,690 miles; La Plata, from the able them to provide sustenance for laying, the hen must be in good health. scratching by feet or teeth. If the condition and feathers, and must be wool is opened at this stage, a slight kept so; for laving is a severe and ex-

haustive drain upon the system. The pimple will be noticed. If this is feed of laying fowls must consist of scratched with the finger nail, the

about 65°, and the atmosphere at The better the gardener, the more grain in variety, wheat and buckwheat sheep will usually move its head and Nile, from the Jihel Kumri mountains, thoroughly he cultivates his growing mouth as if gnawing. A few days being best, and not over one-half corn crops; and the more thoroughly he in winter, and one-fourth in summer. later, these pimples bacome somewhat understands the reason which underlie Cooked feed daily served in various red, and from them issues the minute his processes, the better fitted is he ways, also milk, fresh meats and insect that was deposited in embryo. to contend with adverse circumstances miles: the Danube, from the Alps, is scraps, ray and gooked, chopped fine. This proceeds to fasten upon fresh of soil, or climate variation. As the with broken fresh, raw bones or ground skin, beneath which other eggs are 1.770 miles in length : the Indus. from florist's pursuit utilizes industry and the Himalavas, is 1.770 miles; the bone, three times a week at least, with deposited- and thus the multiplication intellect, the garderner's pursuit replenty of gravel and brokan ovster goes on, until interfered with by arti-Ganges runs from the same source. ceives a more laborious industry, and and is 1,650 miles long; the Orinoco. shells constantly accessible. Cooked ficial appliances.

a lower grade of intellectual standing. vegetables are necessary, but when Anything that will kill the little from the Andes, is 1,500 miles in length; the Niger, or Wharra, is 1.909 In America, our best gardening re confined, raw onions, turnips, apples insect that causes the trouble, cures presents the principles which underand cabbage should be given three or the disease. Thus the point is to use miles long; the Don, the Dneiper and lie our best farming, but our best farm four times a week, in good supply such appliances as will work least inthe Senegal, are each over 1,000 miles in length; the Rhine and the Gambia ing, through the neglect of principles. The first feed each day should be jury to the sheep, while bearing most cannot be said to be gardenipg in ail mush, and the last grain; excepting lightly upon the pocket of their owner. but the succession and variety of crops. Various nostrums have been concocted. Asiatics, give all they will eat, but no BARRELLING OFLERY .- Celery can Although the difference of price

more. Watch, study and supply their and duly announced as the "best tastes, wants and comforts. Care remedy." A knowledge of the chief well for and feed your hens properly, ingredients of some of these, warrants they will not disappoint you, unless it the belief that they will accomplish be in "shelling out" large returns years he has always found it to act But it is often not so convenient to the farmer, yet this is not the whole and making a handsome "balance much of what is claimed for themand in small pocks may be used with get at it in the middle of winter, with difference between the two classes, sheet, " on the profit side, advantage; but the price at which they are offered is apt to deter the served until April. Of course, after *** ***

owners of large flocks from their use. the pots of cuttings are set in the hot-A CHEAP DISH .-- Take a piece of The common resort of the flook-master bed they should be well protected bonaless sodfish, as thick and white as you can get; pick in pieces, and cover is to tobacco. A strong decoction of from frost by suitable coverings on with cold water; add an equal quan. this will kill every insect with which of the frame. - Harper's Bazar.

For the Colonial Farmer Stanley Items.

MR. EDITOR .- Farmers have all their crops in their barns now. It is diffi- Landwirth recommends the adminiscult to say from report whether the tration of a few handfals of boiled

are very well pleased with what they cows for three or four weeks, as greatly facilitating the process of parturibarns were never much emptier at tion. In a practise of over thirty

A large number of teams loaded beneficially, besides which it influences the milk secretion advantageously. does good service in cases of inflamand Nashwaak rivers every day. mation and constipation, and forms a retention of the afterbirth

structed?

about 50°, but this may occasionally vary 5° either way without doing harm. To obtain this difference in emperature, it is necessary to prepare a small hat-bed by digging a hole in the ground some three or four feet quare and from eighteen to twenty inches deep, and filling it with horse manure well tramped down, covering it with ave or six inches of coal, ashes or coal dust, into which to plange the pots. This should be dome some time in February and after the first heat; of the manura has passed off, which will be in tou or twalve days, the bed will be ready for the reception of the pots and the euttings. . All through the months of March and April will be the most suitable time for putting in the cuttings; after the first of May the air becomes so hot that the cut-

tings do not root freely. Those of

the more tender sorts, such as lantanas.

coleus, houvardais, etc., should be re-

the sash, and by banking up the sides