

Colonial Farmer.

LUGRIN & SON, Proprietors.

POSTAGE PAID.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 a year

OLD SERIES VOL. 13, NEW SERIES VOL. 3.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SEPTEMBER 18, 1876.

NO. 51, WHOLE NUMBER 681

Editorial.

RENEW! RENEW! RENEW!

A large number of subscriptions to the *Farmer* are now falling due. We hope our friends will not neglect to RENEW PROMPTLY, and thus prevent their papers from being discontinued. It only takes ONE DOLLAR. We have no Agent travelling this summer, so it will be necessary to forward the amount of subscription direct to this office. Register your letters and they will be at our risk. Please attend to the matter at once.

Crops on the Grand Trunk Railway.

A Report upon the Crops along, and in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Railway has just been made, a copy of which has come to hand. The Report is divided into Districts for convenient reference, and the names of the different sections in localities given. It is altogether too long a document to transfer to the columns of the *Farmer*, but our readers are here presented with a synopsis. This is made under three heads—Good, Fair, Poor, which answers all practical purposes. In some cases particular crops, hay for instance, is reported as an abundant yield, and in the general crop of cases said to have been secured in the best possible condition. Oats too in some instances are remarkable crop. Many grains are reported much above the average. Fruit appears abundant in some few cases also. The method, however, we have adopted will give a good idea of the harvest within the range of the Report. The figures indicate the number of stations or places heard from, and the word following the character of the crop.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Portland, Rivers Du Loup, and Quebec, to Montreal.
Hay 53 good, 4 fair, 10 poor; Potatoes 34 good, 10 fair, 5 poor; Peas 13 good, 4 fair, 2 poor; Blackberries 11 good, 2 fair, 2 poor; Corn 27 good, 7 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 3 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 1 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Montreal to Toronto.
Hay 9 good, 9 fair, 16 poor; Potatoes 12 good, 9 fair, 7 poor; Peas 13 good, 4 fair, 2 poor; Blackberries 11 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Corn 27 good, 7 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 3 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 1 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Toronto to London, Stratford, Sarnia, and Detroit.
Hay 16 good, 3 fair, 1 poor; Potatoes 14 good, 3 fair, 5 poor; Peas 17 good, 11 fair, 1 poor; Corn 27 good, 7 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 3 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 1 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

CHAMPLAIN AND PROVINCE LINE DISTRICT.
Montreal to St. John's, Roussell Point, and Province Line.
Hay 2 good, 6 fair, 3 poor; Potatoes 12 good, 9 fair, 7 poor; Peas 13 good, 4 fair, 2 poor; Blackberries 11 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Corn 27 good, 7 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 3 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 1 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

BUFFALO AND GOODRICH DISTRICT.
Buffalo to Goodrich.
Hay 13 good, 2 fair, 4 poor; Potatoes 12 good, 9 fair, 7 poor; Peas 13 good, 4 fair, 2 poor; Blackberries 11 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Corn 27 good, 7 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 3 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 1 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

Drouth in New York.
Exchanges speak of the drouth in many parts of New York as something "perfectly terrible." Not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the country presented such a desolate appearance as it does now. To add to the misery, fearful fires, set by sparks from locomotives, have spread in every direction, burning up and destroying the woods and in many an instance the growing grain. The potato crop is a total failure. Hundreds of persons are compelled to feed their cattle to prevent starvation, while water is scarcely to be had without driving miles for it.

GRANGES.

The *Dirigo Rural* affirms that the Grange Trade has effected a great saving in the aggregate among its members, although that trade has been almost exclusively confined to a small class of groceries. Referring to the organization in the vicinity of Bangor, it says:—If all the members of the Granges who trade in this City should mass their trade and give it to one man in the different kinds of business, the person getting it could well afford to sell for a very small margin, for the sake of having and keeping such a trade.

The great point appears to be, after all, the selection of a proper person to make the arrangements. A man may make a very good farmer, but a very bad buying or selling agent. If care is taken in this particular, farmers can purchase at considerable discount under the Grange system, as well as sell to the best advantage. It has been seen by the interests of some people to deny Granges, and to circulate reports to the effect that the institution is fast dying out, and will soon be numbered with the things of the past. The membership is possibly in some cases not so great as at the first, and the *Rural* is correct in stating that nearly all such persons have left, went "in with inflated ideas, or notions of personal gain, without having to give a just equivalent in other words they were in 'on the make,' and quickly discovered they had not found the goose that laid the golden egg—at least not to their satisfaction."

The retirement of this class of persons has been of advantage, and the Grangers wishing to do business in a fair and legitimate way, have not been hampered by persons who, while determined to live themselves, have no wish that others should.

IOWA.—The Report of the destruction of crops in this State is now said to be greatly exaggerated. Now swarms of grasshoppers were moving through the air, stopping now and then to feed, and hence their ravages have not been general.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer
Notes from Grand Lake Stream.

The past summer has been marked throughout the country as one of unrelenting and incessant heat, and it is a pleasant prospect to think that the "melting days" are over, at least for a time, although the thought brings with it a presage of the hard cruel winter near at hand. The chief business throughout the State, and indeed throughout the whole United States, is the elections, and there is a great amount of hickory and calculation incident thereto. It is very probable that this will be the "toughest" election that has been known for years, as the Democratic and Republican parties are about equally divided and each are bound on "victory or death." It is generally thought by disinterested people that the Democrats will regain their power again and overthrow corruption, as a great many leading Republicans seeing their error, have joined their ranks, and their numbers are likely to be still greater increased by a large foreign vote.

The people of Grand Lake Stream do not take much interest in the elections, partly because their village is not incorporated, and they would have to go to Princeton to vote, and partly because the largest number of them are Province men and disinterested; but the other towns are in a fever of excitement. Large flags are raised by each party with the names of their candidates inscribed thereon, and speakers of each party fill the halls every night.

The general election of State and Municipal officers takes place early in this month, while the Presidential election does not occur until November. With an apology for intruding on your space so much of American politics, which may perhaps prove distasteful to some of your readers, we will prepare to give you a few brief notes and items.

The Taney at this place is running on full time, although the water is so low as to only run the machinery with about half the former force, and consequently not over half work can be done. With a view of getting better water the Shaw Bros. constructed a "wing" above the dam across the mouth of the Lake for the purpose of carrying the whole force of water down the Canal, but as this stopped the fishway it was soon ordered to be removed by the Fish Commissioners.

The steamer "Naiad" still continues to ply between Princeton and here, although the lowness of the water

prevents her from reaching the Princeton wharf by about half a mile. The freight and passengers are conveyed that distance in a row-boat. An attempt to cut the wages of the employees in the Shaw Bros. Tannery down to 75 cents was not altogether successful.

If we can believe newspaper reports the condition of things will not be as bad as was at first expected. Labor is springing up again, and although wages will be small there will be a prospect of work and a competence for all. A few fishermen have made their fall visits to this place for the past ten weeks, and a few still remain, but they will soon have to leave as the time has pretty nearly expired during which they are allowed by law to fish, it being the first of the season. A good many of them and the residents also will persist in catching them in violation of the laws. Such things ought to be seen after.

Yours truly,

MARTIN BUTLER.

For the Colonial Farmer
RURAL TOPICS.

CARE FOR SICK ANIMALS.

The most of our domestic animals are like human beings, when sick—at least they require a dose of medicine to act promptly on the bowels. One of our most experienced veterinary surgeons says that sulphate of iron (ferrous sulfate), is one of the most reliable and cheap remedies for sick animals that farmers can use. This remedy may be given to horses, cattle, sheep, swine or dogs, with equal good results.

The dose as a purgative is as follows:—Cattle, One-half to one pound. Sheep and swine, Three to five ounces. Dogs, One to two ounces.

In these doses it is always necessary to give it as a drench, dissolved in two or three times its weight of water; but when given to horses in small doses, as a sedative, it may be given in a glass of water.

HOLSTEIN COWS.

Mr. G. S. Miller, Madison county, N. Y., imported three Holstein cows in 1859, their ages being 4, 5, and 6 years. He kept an account of the weight of their milk for six years, what it weighed daily, which was very near 20 lbs., or 8,738 lbs. per annum. The largest daily yield for one day was 68 lbs. 70, and 76 lbs. These cows were fed in the following manner: After calving in the spring they had six quarts of grain and a peck of roots daily, from time of calving until pasture was found (about June 1), then nothing but pasture until September or October, according as the season was wet or dry. During the fall, previous to milking the cows at night, they had a peck of roots or four quarts of grain—the greater part of the time roots. After going into winter quarters they had four quarts of grain and a peck of roots daily, until time to dry off.

SEEDING TO GRASS ALONE. Farmers are beginning to learn that they may advantageously seed their lands to the different grasses, without a crop of grain to grow with them, and the best "catches" can be obtained in this way, by sowing early in September. The land should be well prepared, finely harrowed, and some fertilizer applied, if it can be afforded, not from any necessity of seed being, and the land not subject to having water stand upon it in places in winter, splendid crop of grass may be expected the first season. I recommend orchard grass as a very early maturing variety, allowing one to commence cutting it 10 days before other grasses. It makes the best of hay, and after being cut it will be grown eight inches high before other grasses get a start. Sow thick, two bushels of seed to the acre; but the seed is sowed with a great deal of chaff, so that in reality two bushels, as sold at the seed stores, does not contain over a half a bushel of clean seed. Farmers make a great mistake in not sowing seed enough, as all grass seeds are rather expensive, but they should grow their own grass seed and then sow thick. Double the quantity of seed sown will be found to "pay" well. Clover seed should never be sown in the fall, but every other kind of grass seed may be sown early in September.

CUTTING CORN FOR FODDER.

In order to cure sown corn, to be fed out in the winter seasons, it should have got its growth as early as the middle of September. Then, as soon as the moisture of the stalks have dried out a little, it will be ready to cut. I refer to corn sown in drills. Cut it and lay it in piles, two rows to one of piles, each pile to contain an armful. Let it lie one day at least, and if wet by rain spread it a little and dry it before you put it in shocks, which should be done as follows: Two men will be required. Have double rye bands made, and each man take a pile of stalks, set them up, tie a band around the tops, and they will stand all you have gathered, and set around them enough for a shock, setting the stalks so as to shed rain, and binding them at the top, and if the work be well done, so that the shocks will be blown over in a heavy wind, they may stand till December, and may be cut in fine condition, binding in bundles as the shocks are opened for removal.

CORN CRIBS.

Farmers must be prepared to have crib room for their corn. A good corn house costs but little, and every farmer should have one disconnected with other buildings to keep out mice. There is, probably, no better way to build one than upon durable posts, about two feet above the ground, placing pieces of zinc on the tops of the posts, projecting all around about eight inches. Movable steps should be made for the door, to be removed a few feet after coming out. It is quite as well to build a corn house with perpendicular sides as it is to build in the old style of slanting in at the bottom, to protect the corn from storms. Let the roof project over three or four feet, and the corn will be protected enough. A temporary crib may be made of rails laid upon cross-pieces at the ends, six or eight feet high, and five or six feet wide, with boards laid upon the top so as to shed rain. The corn should be raised about a foot from the ground by a loose, open flooring.

BONE SPAVIN.

The following is said to be an "entirely successful remedy." It effected a cure in a mare that had been spavined three years by applying three weeks; the enlargement of the joint remaining the same, but the mare was able to go on as of old.

"Take cantharides, 1 oz., mercurial ointment, 2 oz.; tincture of iodine, 1½ oz.; turpentine, 2 oz.; corrosive sublimate, 1½ dr. Mix the oil and turpentine, and apply to the spavin for three days. Then wash clean with soap and grease it for two days, then apply the remedy again as before.

SMALL FRUITS.

The editor of the Fruit Recorder, (Rochester, N. Y.), says: "There are thousands of markets throughout this country that are supplied with small fruits, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, &c. &c. Plant such varieties of strawberries as Nianor or Downer, Wilson, Green Prolific, Kentucky, Chas. Downing and Chas. Cheney, and of raspberries of the red, Turner, Highland, Hardy, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Xenia, and of black, Doolittle, Davidson, Thornless and Mammoth Cluster; of blackberries, Dorechester, Kittatiny and Lawton, and of grapes, Hartford Prolific and Concord, and you may be sure of a crop on any soil. If but a small amount of land is set out and worked done by hand, set close and keep clean with hoe." My advice is not to plant either the Hartford Prolific grape, the Kittatiny or the Mammoth Cluster; but the Hartford Prolific grape is only suitable to grow where no other variety will ripen, as in a high latitude.

MERINO SHEEP.

A breeder of Merino sheep says: "I consider Merinos better than the long woolled breeds, because a larger number can be kept together, and they are heavier shearers. Merinos at three years old will weigh, if well kept, 150 to 175 pounds, and shear seven pounds of good wool each year. I can keep three head of Merinos on the same food that I can two head of Cotswolds or South Downs. Our Merinos are not better than the Spanish and French, because they are not nearly as greasy, and have longer wool.

CUTTING CORN.—The value of corn stalks for fodder is too often lost sight of in harvesting. To save the fodder as far as possible, the crop should be harvested as soon as the corn is glass-dried. After that nothing is gained by letting the crop stand, but much loss is risked by reason of storm or frost. When the whole stalks are not cut, but only the tops above the ears, the fodder may be gathered soon after the first of this month. Binding in small sheaves is a good plan.

Miscellaneous.

Select Young Fruit Trees.

Three years ago we purchased with others two Baldwin Apples from a well known nursery firm, the age of which may be guessed at from their size which was eight feet in height and three inches diameter of stem. They were specimens of fine health and symmetry and were received from the nursery in excellent order with as much spread of root and fibre as could be expected with safety.

They were cut down about half or nearly so—all wounded roots smoothly cut—and planted with extra care. During the first summer the bark and wood of half the stem—that exposed to the South—died. The branches put forth a few leaves and the longest growth did not exceed two inches. The second summer showed an extension of dead wood and bark and it was evident the tree would never recover. It was, therefore, dug up and thrown aside.

The stem of the second tree remains sound—though a portion of the remaining top died during the first summer and the other portion made, like the other, but a sickly insignificant growth. Last summer it recuperated so far that we considered it "out of danger," though its beauty is gone and the word "symmetry" can only be applied to its poor one-sided head in a spirit of miserable sarcasm.

Perhaps these two cases ought not to be taken as types of the individuality of selecting large trees for transplanting. We can assure the reader that the experiment suffices for us and we shall in future recommend with that emphasis suggested by a thorough concurrence of the teachings of every fruit book and catalogue with personal experience—the selection of young trees alone.

As needless, however, as such experiments may seem and as needless as it proved to have been in the above instance—it is nevertheless a truth that "what everybody says is not always true," and that there are some things which "no fallah can find out" except by going it all over again themselves.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Sex in Poultry.

Something over a year ago I happened to see the following in some of the agricultural papers: "One of your correspondents reviews the old question about sex of eggs. I send my experience. Last winter an old country poultry keeper told me he could distinguish the sex in eggs. I laughed at him, and was none the less skeptical when he told me the following secret: Eggs with the air bladder on the center of the crown of the egg will produce cockerels; those with the bladder on one side will produce pullets. The old man was so certain of the truth of his dogma, and the poultry yard so far confirmed it, that I determined to make experiments upon it this year. I have done so, carefully registering every 'bladder vertical' or 'bladder on one side,' rejecting every one in which it was decidedly one or the other, and in some it is only very slightly out of the centre. The following is the result: Fifty-eight chickens were hatched; three are dead; eleven are too young yet to decide upon their sex; of the remaining forty-seven every one has turned out true to the old man's theory. I tried it myself and found it to be correct, and as I think it to be of great practical advantage, I am pleased to give it my full endorsement, though I would remark that other writers make the statement that they tried it and found no such results. I am breeding white Leghorns, which naturally seem to give more cockerels than pullets, at least such has been the case until last year, when I set on my such eggs as had the air bladder well to one side, and in nearly every case they were pullets. Late in the season I set a lot of hens with eggs just as they were laid, and more than half the chicks turned out cockerels."—*E. A. Rich, in Colman's Rural World.*

Onions are sliced and kept in a sack room they will absorb all the atmospheric poison. They should be changed every hour. In the room of a small-pox patient they blister and impose very rapidly, but will prevent the spread of the disease.

Never use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of sick persons, while the blankets allow them to pass through. Weak persons are inevitably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevent their getting any sound sleep whatever.

Mulching Strawberries.

Noticing a communication from your correspondent "Melpus" in reference to mulching strawberry plants, and his assertion that the crickets have, to his certain knowledge, destroyed entire crops, I would say that I have grown strawberries somewhat extensively in years past for market, and found it impossible to succeed without a mulch. Dirty fruit never commands a good price, and is hardly worth gathering. I have been troubled with crickets, but in this latitude the crop was well out of the way before they did any great amount of damage. As soon as the berries became small and trifling in my patch, it was my usual custom to turn loose my flock of chickens and ducks, some hundred or more, which soon made short work of not only the cricket, but many other vermin injurious to the fruit; in fact, the fowls did the work so thoroughly that I was but little troubled the following season.

In laying off my fruit farm, my crops were so arranged that the chickens could have a full run of some part of my orchard or vineyard at all seasons of the year, and I consider that they saved me every year ten times their value.

I will say in conclusion to your correspondent, that where the fruit is grown for family use alone, a mulch can be dispensed with, as it does not injure the berries to be washed, provided they are used at once; but for market a mulch cannot, under any circumstances, be dispensed with.—*Cor. Our Home Journal.*

PROFITABLE COWS.—It is far from economical to keep poor stock of any kind, poor cows especially. In a dairy herd, some cows will far more than pay for the cost of keeping, while others not only fail far short of this, but entail an actual loss from year to year, and this will often go on indefinitely because no accurate measure and weight of product is kept, and their relative value is not ascertained. In a cheese dairy, for instance, some of the best cows will yield seven hundred pounds of cheese a year, while others of the same kind will not yield over two hundred pounds. But in how many cases will this deficiency be found out and remedied?

In a butter dairy the loss from poor stock will often be more marked. Some cows give milk which is rich in butter, while that of others is very poor. Both milks are put together and the poor quality of one is not found out perhaps for many months. The same loss is given to one cow that is given to the other, and the cost is about the same, but if the facts were known it would appear that all the profit came from the cow, while the other was entailing a constant loss. We ought to be more careful in this respect and select our stock with greater reference to quality. A careful examination in this direction would discover some of the worst kind of leaks.

Again, cows are often kept beyond their prime, when they are no longer very serviceable, and should have been culled out of the herd and sent to the butcher or got rid of in some other way.—*Mass. Ploverman.*

CLOVER SEED.—The high price of clover makes it an advantage to save all that can be gathered. First, bushels of clover seed per acre may be saved, if it is made an object to do it. This is worth as much as an average crop of hay. The ground is not exhausted by it. By attaching a sheet-tron upon behind the cutter-bar so that the rear part drops upon the ground, the heads may be gathered and raked into heaps by a boy following the machine. As the stalks are of little account for fodder, the clover may be exposed to the rain and wind. It may be raked up when perfectly dry, and put under cover to be thrashed in the winter. It is difficult to keep it dry by any way or stacking it out of doors.

CARE OF THE HAIR.—Brushing the hair every day, the more the better, is recommended to those who crave a luxuriant and handsome growth. If it is very oily, wash it occasionally with a lotion made by mixing one drachm of soda with half a pint of water and adding the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. A teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of rain water makes a good lotion for the hair; wash it in this frequently, dry it well, and brush it a long time; if the ammonia is too strong it will bleach the hair and injure it. The use of lead comb will darken flaxen and red hair, and so, it is said on good authority, will water in which potatoes have been boiled. Hair oils and pomades are an abomination, and are, as they should be, entirely out of fashion.

Common wheat flower, made into a paste, with cold water applied dry, will take out green spots without injuring the most delicate fabric.

Lamps are liable to explode when trimming is neglected. The wick being charred low down in the tube, the flame obtains access to the oil below.

How to Cure a Bad Memory.

Your memory is bad, perhaps, but I can tell you two secrets that will cure the worst memory. One for them is to read a subject when strongly interested. The other is, to not only read but think. When you have read a paragraph or a page, stop, close the book, and try to remember the ideas on that page, and not only recall them vaguely in your mind, but put them into words and speak them out. Faithfully follow these two rules, and you have the golden keys of knowledge.

Besides inattentive reading, there are other things injurious to memory. One is the habit of skimming over newspapers, items of news, smart remarks, bits of information, political reflections, fashion notes, all in a confused jumble, never to be thought of again, thus diluting the memory with a habit of careless reading, hard to break. Another is the reading of trashy novels. Nothing is so fatal to reading with profit as the habit of running through story after story, and forgetting them as soon as read. I know a gray-haired woman, a life-long lover of books, who sadly declares her mind has been ruined by such reading. A help to memory is repetition. Nothing is so certain to keep your French fresh, and ready for use, as to have always on hand an interesting story in that language, to take up for ten minutes every day. In that case, you will not "forget your French" with the majority of your schoolmates.—*St. Nicholas.*

RUGS AND FLOOR MATS.—A lady writes the *American Farm Journal*: As the making of floor mats and rugs has become so fashionable of late, I would like to tell my way of making a rug. In the first place I cut and sew my rugs the same as I would for rag carpet, each color by itself, then with a large hook I knit the diamond about one-third of a yard long of each separate color, beginning with one stitch, and making one every second across until but one remains; draw the rug firmly through this, and it will need no other fastening; knit two rows of black around the entire outer edge of each diamond, and then sew them together by placing the points together and with a large needle and strong thread, take up the outside stitch upon each diamond every stitch that you sew with the needle, to form the space between the outside points of the diamond; knit the same as you would for half a diamond; finish the whole by knitting three rows of black around the entire edge of the rug. Of course each individual can use their own taste in disposing of the different colors through the rug.

DANGER OF WHIPPING HORSES.—In his work on the "Education of Horses," Prof. Wagner says: I would caution those who train or use horses against exciting the ill-will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in harness training, by means of severe whipping or otherwise rousing and stimulating the passions, and then, from necessity, crushing the will, through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this, and there is nothing so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horse man, as the care and tact displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of the mind. The affections and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse, as well as in training a child. A reproach may be intended for the good of the child, but if only the passions are excited the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive, courageous horses, only at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of naturally gentle character to be spoiled by being whipped ones, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing in his stall. I have referred to these things, to show the danger of rough treatment, and the effect that may easily be produced by ill-usage, especially with fine blood horses and those of a highly nervous temperament. Many other cases might be cited, as such are by no means uncommon. Sensitive horses should never be left after they have been excited by the whip or other means, until calmed down by rubbing or patting the head and neck, and given apples, sugar, or something of which the animal is fond.

Common wheat flower, made into a paste, with cold water applied dry, will take out green spots without injuring the most delicate fabric.

Lamps are liable to explode when trimming is neglected. The wick being charred low down in the tube, the flame obtains access to the oil below.

TRANSPANTING EVERGREENS.—Each spring there comes numerous inquiries about transplanting evergreens, and many think success depends upon choosing exactly the proper time. In our experience we have not found the when so important as the how, when removed the trees in the fall, and early and late in the spring. If one can have his choice of time, no doubt that the period when the swelling of the buds shows that vegetation is active would be preferable, but we have succeeded with much earlier and much later planting. Time, and all important point is to keep the roots from becoming dry. If these are dry, send the tree to the brush-heap, as that will be its ultimate destination. If the trees are to be brought from some distance, add a few fresh stable manure will be pretty safe.—*Newman* an evergreen at planting. When well established, well decomposed manure will be of use. The top-affected ends are an obstacle to the wind that all trees over two or three feet high should be staked.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—A good medical authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medicinal qualities:—

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where colic is indicated, it is one of the most effective and least harmful medicinal agents known to the profession.

2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3. That he has successfully treated diarrhea with this article alone.

4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion.

5. That it should be constantly used for daily food. Either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most wholesome article in use.

TO AVOID SLEEPLESSNESS.—If you wish to sleep well, eat sparingly of early supper. Avoid all arguments or contested subjects near night as these are likely to have a bad effect on one who is troubled with sleeplessness at night. Avoid having too much company. Many persons become so excited with the meeting of friends that sleep departs for a time. There is probably nothing better after cultivating a tranquil mind, than exercise in the open air. By observing these simple rules, sleeplessness, in the majority of instances, may be wholly cured.

RUSSIAN PICKLE.—Take seed cucumbers (yellow on the vine), cut them in half lengthwise, and scoop out the seeds. Part them, and put into strong salt and water, to remain from four to nine days. Take out, drain, and wipe them. Then seal in sufficient quantity of vinegar to cover them. Drop in a small piece of alum, and boil gently until the cucumbers look clear. Then pour off the first vinegar, and to one gallon of fresh clear vinegar put one quart of small onions, half a pint of garlic, one pint of mustard seed, half a pound of horse-radish, a quarter of a pound of black pepper, three ounces of cloves, three ounces of allspice, two nutmegs pounded. Tie up very closely, in order to exclude the air and preserve the strength of the vinegar and spices.