

their food does them far less good than if they were kept comfortable. It is especially bad policy to let young stock suffer exposure. Keep them warm and they will improve in flesh, appearance and constitution. No prize animal was ever produced by being treated to a straw stack for both shelter and food. Colts will show the effect of care and good stabling more decidedly perhaps than any other description of young stock. It is a total mistake to suppose that exposure makes them hardy. Shelter, good food, ventilation and exercise, are what impart toughness of muscle and power of endurance. Fattening hogs should be well housed in good season, and got ready for market by settled cold weather. Better prices usually prevail early in the season, before the market is glutted with pork. Poultry intended for the table or market should be cooped, and fed with scalded meal, and the like. The addition of a little suet will hasten the fattening process, especially in the case of geese and ducks. The practice of converting poultry into food without preliminary fattening is to be reprehended quite as much as the practice of slaughtering lean beef, mutton or pork.

Manure-making is an important November job. Collect stores of muck, leaves, dry tan bark, sawdust, and any sort of litter that can be used as an absorbant, that all the droppings, both liquid and solid, may be secured. "Waste not, want not." The yards should be cleaned now and then, the manure thrown up loosely into heaps, and coated with muck or soil. The value of manure depends largely on the food eaten by the animals; the richer the food the better the manure. A large proportion of the food of well-fed animals finds its way into the manure, and hence that made from fattening animals is of the greatest value. Hogs are the best fed of any animals on the farm, and next to night soil, hog manure is the richest of fertilizers.

Until frost comes, the plough should be kept going upon land meant for spring

crops. All soils are benefited by exposure to the action of frost in a loose condition, clay soils particularly. Many a tough, unpromising soil in the fall, has become loose, friable, and pleasant to work by spring, under the influence of alternate freezing and thawing.

It has been well observed that "there may be great slaughter of biennial weeds this month with a 'spud.' Every coarse-leaved flat-growing plant in the meadows and pastures (and many that have fine leaves in close bunches), and green at this time, are plants that make root one year and bloom the next. Cutting an inch or two below the surface is fatal to most of them, and damaging to all."

Orchard and garden work the present month also comes principally under the head of preparation for winter. Some recommend planting fruit trees as late in the season as it can be done without danger from a too cold and frosty air, which is apt to injure the roots. We prefer to heel in the trees now, and wait for a favourable time to plant in early spring. The orchard may be top-dressed with manure to advantage the present month. Some are absurd enough to expect continuous crops of fruit without enriching the ground in which the trees grow; but fruit is like everything else, it must be cultivated and manured if it is to yield satisfactorily. Where field mice abound, it is necessary to bank up young fruit tree with soil ten or twelve inches high, making the surface firm and smooth, to prevent them from girdling the trees—a favorite trick with them. It is well to spade or plough gardens late in the fall. Some recommend pruning grape vines before winter sets in, others advise until just before the sap begins to flow in early spring. Grape and raspberries are best laid prostrate, and ever covered with an inch or two of soil before winter. A loose covering of cornstocks, straw, litter, or leaves, is advisable in the case of strawberry beds. Tender bulbs should be lifted and put in the cellar, if that has not already