

**Farm House and Outbuildings.**

We give the accompanying illustration to show a plan of farm buildings which are very conveniently arranged, although we do not commend erecting the dairy or farm buildings so close to the dwelling-house; but opinions differ.

**Seeds for Farm and Garden.**

The first important step taken towards the cultivation of a crop is the obtaining of good seed. Next come considerations of soil and depth of planting. The temperature and moisture of the ground have more to do with the successes and failures yearly recorded than is generally acted upon. Wheat and barley for instance, while they struggle through the ground at the extreme temperatures of 41 degrees and 100 degrees, germinate most rapidly—other conditions being equal—at about 84 degrees. Corn does best at say 90 degrees, though it will germinate at from 50 to 115 degrees. The squash, bean and pea all germinate

**Garden and Orchard.****The Yellows in Peaches.**

The indications of yellows are unmistakable, and when you once know them, you ought never to fail to be able to detect them. Usually the first manifestation of the disease is the premature ripening of the fruit, or some of it, from no apparent cause. Generally a few peaches—sometimes only one or two—will a few weeks in advance of the proper time become greatly enlarged and high colored, perhaps, while the remaining fruit upon the tree is still green; the skin of these abnormal specimens, instead of being uniform and natural in appearance, will be thickly covered with small spots of darker hue than the color of the remaining surface. Upon opening the peach the color surrounding the pit will also be seen to be unnaturally bright and high. When the peach becomes mellow its entire flesh will be of the same unnaturally high color, and the spots upon the surface will appear to be connected with the pit by

**Tobacco Powder for Insects.**

Numbers of new remedies for the destruction or prevention of insect pests have lately been introduced, with the merits of some of which I am not acquainted. Tobacco, however, in some form or other, has long been recognized as one of the best things for destroying all kinds of insects, especially out of doors. It is long since I first saw snuff used for destroying both green and black fly. An old enthusiastic gardening friend, who was fond of a pinch of snuff, would often take out his box and dust some of its contents over his insect enemies whenever he saw them on his favorite plants. It was at that time too expensive for general application; but it gave the man who regularly carried a box in his pocket many an opportunity, at this season of the year, of taking signal and prompt vengeance upon his enemies. In destroying insects, the old maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," holds more than good; for, when aphides have thoroughly established themselves on a plant or tree, it is a difficult matter to destroy them all. If on the first appearance of insects, a



PLAN OF FARM HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

quickly at about the same temperature as that given for corn. Clover seed often fails because sown at a time of insufficient moisture, while millet, for instance, under similar conditions of dryness will secure a good catch.

Every one who plants at all understands that the size of the seed has much to do with the depth of covering required, and farmers with one accord place corn deeper than the small grains, and the small grains in turn deeper than the grasses, but all farmers do not vary these respective depths to suit the different soils into which the seed are placed, and yet it requires only a moment's consideration to see that a heavy soil which lies close to the seed admits of slighter covering than a shifting, sandy one. Many interesting experiments have been made from time to time in testing the germinating powers of seed under different depths of covering. In a table prepared by Professor Petri, showing the germination of wheat at certain depths in the ground, it appears about three-fourths of the seed planted will come up at a depth of three inches, and nearly all at from one to two inches.

These and similar facts point to the importance of every planter's acquainting himself with the requirements of the seeds to be planted, and regulating time and depth of sowing to suit the same.

a sort of stringy, high colored condition of the flesh. The flavor of such diseased peaches is insipid to the taste, very far inferior to that of perfectly ripened fruit of the same variety.

Another unmistakable indication of the yellows, which always appears sooner or later, consists of the appearance among the limbs or on the body, or about the roots of the tree, of narrow, pale green leaves, which generally elongate into small, lightish colored shoots, with narrow leaves of the same color. Sometimes these shoots will indicate the disease in trees that have not come into bearing.

These shoots or sprouts are readily distinguished from such as are natural and healthy by their wiry, sickly aspect, by the narrowness of their leaves and by their unnatural place of occurrence. They sometimes appear as simply a few leaves, or a single stem or shoot, sometimes two or three together and sometimes in a cluster or mass; but always they present the same aspect—the same narrow leaf and lightish green, sickly color. In other respects the tree may be apparently thrifty and vigorous, but if left the tree is sure in the same or the succeeding year to manifest itself in all the fruit, and to affect the foliage and entire appearance of the tree, and finally to destroy it. There seems to be no remedy or cure for the disease, and therefore the only safety is the immediate destruction of diseased trees.

puff of powder be dashed among them, it settles them directly; and a good syringing in three or four hours afterwards washes off both snuff and dead bodies. A man armed with a distributor and a supply of dry powder will in a short time go over a large collection of roses or a number of wall trees; and, as far as my experience goes, I consider that the use of tobacco powder in the open air is better and cheaper than any dressing which I have hitherto used in a liquid form. It penetrates readily every portion of the tree, carrying destruction in its course; for it is astonishing how soon death ensues after the powder is sprinkled over them. The best time to apply it is when the trees are slightly damp, just before the dew clears off early in the morning; when the trees, however, are thoroughly charged with moisture, I do not think the powder is so effectual. The distributor that I use is a bottle-shaped india-rubber apparatus, which is taken in the palm of the hand, and whenever pressure is applied, the powder is sent flying in a cloud of finely-divided particles in any direction the operator wishes. All nurserymen supply the powder in either large or small quantities.

**PHOSPHATE SALE.**—A sale of 2,000 tons of phosphates, from the Portland and Templeton mines, was made to a Montreal firm recently, by Mr. Garrett, of Ottawa, at \$10 per ton.