

NOVA SCOTIA (88) ALMANACK.

The sward should be turned as evenly as possible, and the outside furrow thrown out, taken to fill up the vacant space in the middle of the lot and ends of the furrows—rolled and harrowed as before mentioned—sowed with buckwheat, winter grains or grass seeds—harrowed with a bush harrow, and rolled again.

COMPOST.—An excellent compost may be made of loam, peat swamp muck, mud, ashes, weeds, and the cleaning of cellars, with a liberal quantity of lime, saltpetre or salt inserted in different layers of the heap, afterward mixed with stable manure for fermentation.

POTATOES.—To plant potatoes on hill sides, it is best to plough pretty deep—spread the manure—cross plough lightly to cover the manure—furrow across the hills three feet apart to catch and retain showers—plant the potatoes 18 to 20 inches apart—cover them from 1½ to 2 inches deep, and hill the whole length of the furrow.

TURNIPS.—Plough a light, warm loam well in spring twice or thrice, the last immediately before sowing—spread on an acre 50 to 100 bushels of leached or unleached ashes; (in cold, wet soils manure must be plentifully used)—narrow with the furrows—sow the seed moderately in drills of 12 to 18 inches apart, which will allow room for transplanting and weeding, and give the ground a thorough harrowing.

CARROTS, BEETS AND PARSNIPS.—Spread a coat of heavy well fermented manure, 2 inch. thick; dig deep and mix the manure well with a light, dry soil in autumn; dig over again and sow carrot and parsnip seeds in drills of 15 to 18 inches apart, as soon as the ground is fit to work in spring; beets sow later; when the plants have put out 4 or 5 leaves, thin them 5 to 7 inches apart from plant, and keep clean by weeding; tramp down or roll parsnips when the vines are too luxuriant.

PEAS.—In a light, sandy loam sow field peas as early in April as the ground can be got ready. When bug is feared, do not sow before the 10th of June.

BEANS.—Select a warm dry spot—dig well and manure with hog's dung and ashes; draw drills 1 inch deep and 18 inches apart, 4 feet asunder—sow Lima, kidney, Canadian and red cranberry dwarfs, mohawk or China beans sparingly—cover them even with the surface of the bed, and weed well. Beans for seed should be picked soon as the pods change colour, and hung in a dry, airy place.

GRAIN.—Smut in seed grain, particularly wheat, will be destroyed by using 2 or 2½ gallons of water with 8 or 12 ounces of quick lime, (according as it is more or less caustic, or to the greater or less quantity of smut in the grain) to every bushel of seed—boil a part of the water, and slake the lime with it—add the remainder of the water—put the grain in a tub and stir regularly while pouring the lime water gently on it, which should be hot enough to bear your hand in, and cover the grain 2 or 3 inches—turn 5 or 6 times during the 24 hours which it must remain to soak.

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