

Milk-pail Holder.

"An Old Subscriber" sends us a description of a milk-pail holder, which we have had drawn and engraved that it may be more plainly understood. It is a ring of heavy hoop-iron made large enough to receive the pail and hold it about one-third of the distance below the top. There is rivetted on each side of the hoop a curved piece of hoop-iron, large enough to fit easily upon the leg of the milker just above the knee. The holder is shown at Fig. 1 as it is put together. When in use it is slipped over the bottom of the pail, and enables the pail to rest on the milker's knees (fig. 2), so that it need not be placed upon the



Fig. 1.—MILK-PAIL HOLDER.

floor of the stable or yard, nor be held tightly between the knees, as is sometimes done, with very much inconvenience. By this little contrivance the milking is made much more cleanly and agreeable, and easy for the milker.—*American Agriculturist*.



FIG. 2.—HOLDER IN USE

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Dairy Farming in Canada.

Mr. Alexander Tweed's farm in West Hawkesbury, consists of 250 acres of land, of which 150 acres are under cultivation and 50 acres under wood. He has a fine brick house, covered with tiles, which he will occupy the ensuing season. He has two barns, under one of them is his cow-house, for twenty cows, well lighted and ventilated, and the manure is covered from the sun and rain. Mr. Tweed has an excellent cheese house—where an article is made that cannot be excelled in this country, now called brick for cheese making. Last season he made, from 18 good cows of the country, crossed with a little of Ayrshire blood, the whole season, and one more cow during half the season, the quantity of cheese mentioned in the statement annexed. He sows very broadcast to soil his cows, when the pasture gets short from drought, which keeps his cows tully up to their spring's milk, and he thinks it increases its richness. During the summer he raised five calves and fed three pigs which weighed over 300 lbs each, and kept seven over the winter. This family, without any other assistance, made more than one thousand pounds of cheese, which sold in Ottawa for 11, 12 and 12½ cents per pound, and any quantity could have been sold at the same rates. While making cheese, he made butter for a large family. One-seventh of the whole season, the milk was made into butter, being the milk of the Sabbath day, and fully two months of the season when cheese was not made. Mr. Tweed raised on his farm about 150 bushels of beans, 90 bushels of wheat, 140 bushels of oats and peas, 1100 bushels of potatoes, and more than forty tons of hay; he had also a garden, which produced 45 bushels of onions, and plenty of other vegetable with cucumbers and melons.

PRODUCES AND PROFITS OF THE DAIRY.

More than 6,000 lbs cheese, at \$12.	\$720 00
Milk for butter one-seventh of the time.	100 00
About two months' milk before and after the cheese-making season.	50 00
Mazura from each cow, \$1 each.	72 00
Five calves reared, \$8 each.	40 00
Three pigs, 300 lbs each, one-half credited to the cows, \$54.	27 00
Total.	\$1,009 00

Horticulture.

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THE ORCHARD.

Fruit in the County of Waterloo.

The fruit crop in this neighborhood promises an abundant yield, almost every apple, pear and plum tree is loaded. So abundant was the cherry crop that in the market they were sold for 25¢; the patent-pail-fruit. In strawberries the yield was enormous, the fruit fine, and the price reasonable. The codlin moth does not appear to be quite so abundant as the previous year, which I think is attributable to the wet and cold weather, as circumstances I observed before. The currant has been very abundant and has relieved the plum tree of those superfluous loads to the benefit of the tree. Some of the St. Lawrence apple trees are rather badly infested with aphides. I see the other varieties of apples are more exempt, the Duchess of Oldenburg, particularly. The grape crop will be very fine, if no very early frost makes its appearance. The grape vine here seems to have left.

Ornithology.

There is at present in my garden an ornithological curiosity to be seen, namely, a small greenish yellow bird, known as the golden wren, (the scientific name I do not know) busily engaged in feeding a large grayish young bird, about the size of a young robin. Early in summer a pair of strange birds visited the nursery grounds, which I am of opinion are of the Cuckoo family, as they very much resembled that European bird in shape and manner of flying, the colour being darker. The cry or song was ho-ho-ho which it repeat successively as does its European cousin. The young bird is probably a young cuckoo, and the American variety has the same habit of getting its young raised.

Peach or Plum Borer.

To prevent the borer from attacking plum or peach trees no application is more effective than a strong solution of kerosene applied on with a broom to the stems in the month of June. The rains during the summer will blow up a sufficient quantity about the joints of the tree with the ground to enter the holes from depositing its eggs.

This is my experience, and I also cured a Stevens' clump pear tree which was completely covered with the bark borer by syringing with the same kerosene.

Api Petit, or American Lady Apple.

This pretty little fruit is so common here to doubt February. On the apple that grows in the desert, this is confessedly one of the most beautiful, and its tiny dimensions, rather increase than diminish its attractions. It is not its glossy, brilliant crimson alone that induces the eye to rest on it with pleasure, but it is the mixture of this into ivory tints—sometimes as gradual as daybreak—sometimes with brighter abruptness, just as the rudely cloud bounds the softened light of the setting sun. People cannot but be struck with the appearance of this brilliant fruit. This apple is said to be of very ancient origin, having been introduced into France somewhere from the East of Europe. This may probably be the original apple referred to in French pomological dictionaries under the name of *Api*, and described as a small delicate apple, white and red. It also bears the name of *Api Petit* and *Etoude*.

In flavor, the Lady Apple is less remarkable than for beauty. It is sufficiently sweet, with very little acid; pleasant, but devoid of any peculiar aroma.

It keeps well till February; but it is desirable that it should hang as long on the tree as the season will permit, or rather longer than is permitted for most apples. It is generally perfect, which it needs entirely to be, to meet with favor as an ornament to the table, for which use it is especially adapted. It is well adapted for Christmas decorations. Its color and quality may be generally described as being in the white, breaking into a fine juicy when not too ripe, with a mild, subacid flavor. We consider it worthy of cultivation.—*Pacific Press Express*.

Apricots.

W. C. Flagg, after eight years of planting ten varieties with apricots, finds the Early Golden and Brada hardest and healthiest. The latter is rather smaller, and some days later than the other, but to our taste, not quite so good. Most of the fruit is of a fine flavor is the Moorpark, but it tends to blight, apparently with some kinds of fungus, and in wet weather to crack open and rot. It is like some of our white peaches.

In the *Pacific Press*, here is a list of apricots ripening in succession:

French.	English.	Season.
Abriola.	Red Moorpark.	Beginning of August.
Grat St Jean.	Large Moorpark.	End of July.
Mus de.	Small Moorpark.	Middle of July.
Grat St Jean.	Large Moorpark.	July and August.
Albion de St. Jean.	Small Moorpark.	" "
Grat St Jean.	Large Moorpark.	Beginning of August.
Albion de St. Jean.	Small Moorpark.	Middle of August.
Grat St Jean.	Large Moorpark.	End of August.

This list covers two months, during one of which the peach is hardly a competitor, and suggests the possibility of covering the period from the latter end of June until the end of July with this delicious stone fruit. With special culture, it seems to us that it can be made profitable.

Dr. Brecht recommends the growing of them as seedlings, because he finds the seedlings more vigorous and longer lived, and states that the Red Moorpark, Montague, and the Peach reproduce themselves from seed.

Low vs. High Fruit Trees.

An Illinois fruit grower, who has 12,000 apple and from 4,000 to 6,000 pear trees, finds that "those with low heads of the same varieties show at least two-thirds more fruit, as large or larger, and as high colored as those with high tops." To test the matter, he cut off in certain rows all the limbs from four to six feet from the ground, and in others encouraged the limbs to start close to the surface, and in the latter case neither thinned nor pruned, except occasionally to lop away a too lusty shoot in order to preserve a symmetrical appearance or an evenly balanced head, and the above is the result.—*Ex*.

PLUM BLIGHT.—The *Harold Messenger* says a correspondent checked plum blight by digging down to roots of his trees and throwing a quantity of scrap iron, and covering all over.

SUMMER APPLES.—D. B. Wier says in the *Prairie Farmer*: "Much of the success in marketing summer apples is in packing right, and recommends a small crate, 22 inches long, 16 inches wide and 8 inches deep, outside measure, holding one bushel and made of split peach crates. He says they should never be sent to market in a barrel, and we 'guess' for once in his life Wier has 'hit the nail on the head.'"

PEAR TREES AND OXIDE OF IRON.—The *Scientific American* says, the practice of mixing iron scraps, shavings, or drilling chips from machine shops, in the soil about the roots of pear trees, is becoming general with some of our best fruit-growers. The health and productivity of the trees are greatly promoted thereby. Pieces of iron hoops, old scythes, and other useless bits of iron, have long been used by the most successful growers.

ORCHARD PRODUCE.—It was stated at a late meeting of the fruit growers of New York that an orchard of Baldwin apple trees, 149 in number, yielded last year 1,000 barrels. As the ground covered was about two acres, the net profits were \$800 an acre. This orchard had been planted 15 years, and the averaged yield during all this time was over \$50 a year. Another orchard which was planted thicker yielded an average for each year, from the time of planting of \$275. It was said, in conclusion, that apples can be grown at a profit of \$1 00 a barrel, and that more money can be made than with any other crop.