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last had met, and a strain of severity connected with his last visit, suddenly inspired suspicion as to his present errand. "Save excitement," you are not come to introduce me to the Markovitchs," he said, "but to discuss the object of his visit, and I indignantly repudiated his freedom in telling me by the hand, and snuffed my manner to my tone. "Not doing this, but, sir, I am not a man to be trifled with by Sir Robert Peel," and while thus speaking with importance, and frowned with dignity. "My name," he continued, "is John H. Royal and I am a member of the board of terrace, Hammermith," and he ran on in a strain of boastful pretension, which I thus interrupted. "Why, sir, you quite forget yourself; when I am here, you presume to interrupt me." "—By no means," he replied. "I said 'my name's father was a major'!"

Instantly despatched an officer, thoroughly acquainted with Hammersmith, to make the inquiries, and was by no means surprised to find that there was no such place as Cloudeuse-terrace, nor was Mr. Howard, R. A., known in neighborhood.

The same two scoundrels were subsequently apprehended for picking pockets at the York Bath, and were committed for trial. Their acquaintance with legal procedure and social technique enabled them, by writ of *habeas*, to be brought before a judge at chambers, and there, by representation, they became admitted to bail. A

the ball was heavy, the danger of transport was imminent, so they deemed it the safer course to forfeit their sureties, and decamp to America. They wore the best dresses, and were the polished thieves with whom I ever came in contact while their fictitious assumptions, and daily confessed persecutions, endowed them with an tact and pliancy worthy of the stage.—*Clinton's Prison Revelations.*

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO MAKE MANURE.—The Connecticut Homestead, in answer to the enquiry of a Connecticut farmer, gives the following directions for making manure on a small farm, gives the following directions which we commend, all but the having a manure cellar under the barn. In this case the foul gas will arise, pollute the atmosphere which the cattle breathe, and impregnate the hay and other food with noxious particles. We think much better to shed over the manure heap outside the barn.

"In the first place, if he has not a barn he cannot begin better for the increase of his silage than to construct one; and if this is his

able, he can, on the side of his barn, throw out his manure from his stables, dig some three feet deep, and ten wide, and as he pleases, covering it with a good roof, an arrangement for conducting the water from the roofs into the vat when he chooses to do so, has then provided himself with a convenient proper place for the deposit of such articles *may be so to prevent* for composting and drainage of his place.

There are few places of a woman's size that do not afford a number of loads of such articles as shavings, sawdust, and shavings, and slides and corners of wood, which, if they are piled up in the yard and taken to a person

clean all the walls about the cultivated field so that nothing can be picked up in a cart. After that can be gained in that way is of value in the compost vat and in its absence from the weeds and briars are apt to thrive and are not taken to clear the walls.

Leave in the roads and in all places where can be gathered in the Autumn will be for furnish an amount matter totally incomparable to one who has not tried what he can by their gathering. These, with weeds, potatoes and other vegetable matter, as can be gathered together, furnish, in the straw plough, a

In most localities where we are acquainted roadside are the exception, and if our friends in the habit of cutting everything that by the side of the road on his own premises are confident that all his neighbors, in a couple of miles about him, have not been as careful, presume they would not object to his mowing roadside and carrying off the yield. In this way, obtain a very large amount of manure matter for his manure heap, and will cost

The careful saving of every article in the house or on the premises that can be made of use to manure heap will give astonishing results year after year. Let no sort of wash or waste water be thrown away, but let it be either used as husbanded. No dish water, or coffee or tea containing a particle of grease or soap, or anything else that would soil the compost heap, should be put into a receptacle, and be thrown away at convenient times to the compost heap.

All bones accumulated from the house, be picked up should be saved, and at convenient season be subjected to the action of sulphuric acid in a tight cask. After it comes sufficiently softened to break down and crumble, they can be put to the compost heap, or perhaps better, can be mixed with the dust of the hens from the poultry house, and with enough of the earth from the bottom of a coal pit, or any other dry earth full of mineral matter, dried peat and muck, and used advantageously on corn at its second hoeing, the vegetable garden.

And one thing, that is denominated good, answers everything, that is denominated good. It may be made to answer useful purposes in the economy of the husbandman.

BUTTERMILK FOR HORSES.—A corresponding belief, that many valuable horses are lost, went through the agency of the gas Mr. M. saw a prescription which he tried, and was a sure remedy. It is this:—Take butter from the churn, and give often and freely, times the horse will drink it voluntarily; better for him. My informant resides in N. M., and is a large stock grower. He thinks

BAKED POT PIE.—From this time of year to the next, the potato pie is a favorite. It is made in many different ways, but the following is a good one. Take four large potatoes, wash them, and scrub them with a stiff brush. Boil them in salted water until they are tender. Peel them, and cut them into small cubes. In a large bowl, mix the potatoes with one cup of milk, one cup of cream, and one cup of sugar. Add a pinch of salt and a dash of nutmeg. Pour the mixture into a greased pie pan, and bake it in a hot oven for one hour. Serve it with a slice of buttered toast.

basin or pan, add water sufficient to
Make a crust as for common biscuit, roll
in thickness, cut a hole in the centre
with it the apple. Set the dish on
coals to cook, covering closely to pre-
serve of steam. Twenty or thirty apples
sufficient. Serve with sauce made of
ter and sugar, thickened with flour
with nutmeg.