

shellac varnish, or clay and cow manure mixed, and bound on with a cloth, &c.

Go over the orchard and nursery frequently, to see that trees are not girdled or barked by mice or rabbits. If any are found thus injured, attend to them at once, if to do nothing more than pile snow and tread it solid over the wound. If attended to while the wounds are fresh, little fear need be entertained that the trees can not be saved by some of the various ways of treatment to be resorted to in such cases, such as bridging the wound with scions set in the bark—one end being inserted below and the other above the wound; covering the wound with a thick varnish of shellac dissolved in alcohol; covering with the clay and cow manure mixture bound on; or even banking it over with soil well tressed down, &c., all of which ways have proved successful when thoroughly performed and attended to in season.

All trees having loose outer bark, moss, &c., on their trunks and branches, would be benefited by scraping, and washing with a strong solution of soap and water, thus destroying insects and their hiding-places.

The eggs of the caterpillar will show, encircling small twigs, the varnish which covers them glistening, and showing quite plainly on a pleasant day; they should be removed and burned, thus saving the injury they would do if left to hatch.

The canker-worm moths will begin to come out as soon as the ground thaws, and seek to ascend the trees to deposit their eggs. The means of protection is "eternal vigilance." Many inventions and protectors are recommended, but none are entirely effectual. About as good as any is, to wind around the body several turns of straw rope, and place old rags or like in the crotches, and examine these frequently, seeking the moths and destroying them as discovered.—*Horticulturist*.

THE LONDON PIPPIN APPLE.—The original London Pippin tree in Virginia is known to have borne every year for the past eighty years, from forty-five to seventy-five bushels of apples each year, and it was known eighty years ago to have been an old tree. So it has, without a doubt, borne for one hundred years an average of fifty bushels per year. The fruit is of first rate quality and over the average size of apples. The tree two years ago was as sound as could be imagined. It was about forty-five feet high and forty-five feet in the spread of its branches.—*Colonial Farmer*.

Poultry Yard.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT IN MARCH.

The present is a critical season with all kinds of poultry. If well fed and watched, a great stock of eggs may usually be secured. Hens that steal their nests will usually become broody as soon as they have a dozen or fifteen eggs. So, if half a dozen hens lay in one nest, the nest full of eggs tends to stop the laying, and promote a desire to sit. The same is true of turkeys and ducks; perhaps also of geese, but in a less degree. Ducks ought to be shut up every night, and not let out before eight or nine o'clock in the morning, or not until each

duck has laid an egg; thus they will keep on laying until July. Fowls must not be allowed to sit in exposed places; and if broods come off, they will die of cold and exposure, or fall victims to vermin, unless very carefully protected, and kept in warm, dry places. Old empty hay bays are very favorable for this purpose.—*American Agriculturist*.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

Halifax Co., March, 1869.

"Nobody really knows the earliest date of the domesticity of fowls. Some suppose it must have been coeval with the keeping of sheep by Abel, which view has a reasonable amount of probability, as the oldest son of Japhet was called Gomer, signifying a Cock. When the Romans invaded Britain, they found the fowl and goose domesticated, but these, as also the hare, were forbidden as food; they are one of man's oldest and most important acquisitions," Saunders—and as such we rejoice at having them handed down from generation to generation, and from year to year improving the breed, until we have them now in our day almost perfect. If the bird is forced to a large size, we lose the delicate flavor of the fowl, which is so essential on the dinner table; as well as size, we require flavour, and white flesh. It is to be regretted that so much consideration at Poultry Shows is bestowed upon the plumage of the bird. Fowls ought to be reared for the people's food, and not for their fancy feathers. A lady goes to the market to buy a pair of large fat white chickens for her table, but she rarely gets what she desires. "Brahma Pootras are highly esteemed in England, and are there given a very high place among useful poultry. They are large, and put on flesh readily; they are good layers and good sitters, and good mothers; they are also very hardy, apt at keeping themselves in good condition, and under the unfavorable circumstances of dirty weather, keep up a clean, tidy, appearance better than any other kind. The chickens are hardy and easy to rear, they are more clever in their treatment of themselves when they are sick than other fowls; when they get out of order, they will fast until eating is no longer injurious. They come true to their points, generation after generation; the pea-comb is very peculiar, their habits are very unlike the Cochins. Although docile, they are much less inert, they lay a large number of eggs and sit less frequently; many hens wish only to sit once a year, a few oftener than that, perhaps twice or even three times in rare instances, but never at the end of each small batch of eggs as the Cochins do;" the color of the Brahma eggs is chocolate.

The Dorking has delicate white flesh, and symmetrical shape and equal distribution of fat, which makes the Dorking as it at present exists, to be the bird par excellence of our table poultry; there are several varieties but only two distinct kinds—the white and the colored. All Dorkings are delicate until full feathered, then they are considered as hardy as other fowl. Dorkings are, perhaps, more liable to roup than other fowls; it attacks them when three parts grown; they also suffer from slight attacks of cold and hoarseness, 'The Henwife.'

Fowls require feeding only twice a day when they run about, when shut up, three times; one of these meals should be soft, any kind of grain mixed with bran, potatoes, turnips, &c., and in the laying season, a little cayenne pepper may be added. It is remarkable how well the hens lay when cayenne is added to their food.

The domestic Fowl and domestic Cat, originally came from Asia, and have followed women all over the world.

L. L.

NOVA SCOTIA DOG, PIGEON, AND POULTRY SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the above Society, held on Friday, 12th March, Captain L'Estrange, R. A., President, in the chair, the Treasurer submitted his accounts, which were examined and found correct, this being the balance sheet for the past year:—

1869.	Dr.
To sundries, per vouchers.....	\$201 39½
J. H. Duvar, as per receipt.....	100 00
Amount paid in prizes, per list.....	192 00
Balance in hand of Treasurer to date..	53 36
	\$548 75½
	Cr.
By cash from M. G. Black.....	\$12 50
Am't. from entrance fees at Exhibition.	179 52
Cash for entries.....	51 75
Subscriptions.....	205 37½
Sundries.....	93 61
	\$548 75½

Showing a balance of \$55.36 in favor of the Society.

The following were then appointed a Committee for the ensuing year, any five of whom, including officers, to form a quorum:—

President—Capt. L'Estrange, R. A.
Vice-Pres. and Treas.—W. J. Lewis.
Committee—M. G. Black, John Duffus, John T. Compton, Wm. Esson, C. C. Vaux, M. B. Almon, Jr., D. H. Starr, George Drillio, Professor Lawson, John Hosterman, Henry Piers, F. Blaiklock, Andrew Downs, Joseph Belcher, John E. Cabot, George Hill.

JOHN G. MCKIE,
 Secretary.