

than he has to carry (the weight of the saddle and bridle being always reckoned at a stone), and this should be observed, whatever may be the nature of his work, but if he is hunted, it should be extended much farther: a horse cannot have too much power for the field, so long as it consists with speed. If a man is a bad rider, it is yet more important that his horse should not be over-weighted, for he will receive no assistance from the bridle hand at any accidental stumble.

But the activity of a saddle horse must in no case be sacrificed for the sake of power, unless the rider exceeds seventeen or eighteen stone. In that event, he will so rarely find any horse that will long carry him safely, beyond the walk, that he must be content with what he can get.

POTATO STARCH PUDDING.

The very best, and the very cheapest, and the very least known pudding that can be made in a family, is made of potato starch, eggs, and milk. It is made too, in the very shortest time of any kind. We give below directions for making it, and every person who will try it, will say this recipe alone is worth a whole year's subscription to this or any agricultural paper in the Union, from which he may chance to take it. And what we ask is that every person who avails himself of it in his family, will in recompense for it, send to us or to some other agricultural paper his subscription for at least a year, and thus encourage the spread of like useful information through the land. Let us add, that the starch, though an article that is retailed for 12½ cents per pound, can be had in quantities for a very considerable less price. The directions for making the pudding are as follows:—

To eight table spoons full of the starch, use one quart of milk and four eggs as follows. Set the milk on the fire in a sauce-pan, reserving enough cold to wet the starch with to the consistency of thick cream—beat the eggs and mix them with the wet starch—when the milk in the pan commences boiling, (having seasoned it properly with salt,) stir into it the eggs, and as soon as an egg would ordinarily cook, (say in two minutes) the pudding will be ready for the table. It is eaten with cream or milk, and white sugar, like *blanc-mange*.

There is another excellent pudding to be made of the same material, and which, because of its characteristic similitude, and for want of a better name, we shall call

THE STARCH TAPIOCA PUDDING.

A pudding quite as good, and not to be distinguished from Tapioca, may be made in the following manner:—For a moderate sized pudding, take eight spoons, heaped, of potato starch—set a quart of water over the fire in a sauce-pan—when the water boils smartly, put in a small piece of butter, and strew the starch in the water, as you would make a hasty pudding. This will form the starch into little lumps, like Tapioca when softened. Then separate the globules of starch with cold milk—then make a custard and stir into it—add a little salt—spice according to taste, and bake like a Tapioca pudding, about an hour, or little more, and it is ready for the table. By adding more butter and sugar, it can be made sufficiently rich to eat with sauce. A little practice will ensure success. The water must boil smartly, and the starch be stirred in without being previously dissolved, else it will not form into globules, but be like arrow root.—*Maine Farmer.*

A NEW METHOD OF GRAFTING APPLE TREES.—Plant the seed in rows, at a suitable distance from each other, and the hills say five feet apart in each row. But one tree should be suffered to grow in a place. Now when the young tree is sufficiently grown, in the Spring of the second or third year, any quality of fruit may be grafted into it in the following manner. First, bend the tree over and obtain for it a firm resting place, either on a block or a board resting on the knee (after it has been divested of its branches) and with a stout sharp-pointed knife pierce holes directly through the centre of the tree, about five inches apart, into which the scions are to be introduced—leaving above, two or three buds. A trench is then to be dug, in a direct line between the trees, about four inches deep, and the whole tree bent down and buried—leaving the scions above ground. In this new condition, the scions become, uniformly, thrifty young trees, supported and nourished from the buried tree, from which issue, in due time, roots from its entire length.—The second year from this operation, the whole parent tree may be dug up, the new growth sawed apart, and trans-

planted. It will thus be seen that if the tree is five feet in height or twelve young trees, of whatever quality is chosen, may be obtained in this way, whereas by an ordinary method of grafting there could be but one, provided the graft lived. The young tree will bear fruit thus transplanted, in the same time it would have been grafted into a tree fifteen years old.

I know not whether this process is new among your agricultural community at the North; but I have repeatedly witnessed it in Georgia and Alabama, and I have repeatedly been informed by some of the best horticulturists in those States, that it is always successful. Yours respectfully,
HARVEY LEE.

WILL YOU TAKE A SHEEP?—A valuable old farmer, about 70 years of age, and of a temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthy influence in the country, said to his newly hired man—

"Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you, when I hired you, that I think of trying to do my work this year without tobacco. What shall I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it—you give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The oldest son then said—

"Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without tobacco?"

"Yes," was the reply.

The youngest son, a stripling, then said—

"Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without tobacco?"

"Yes, you shall have a sheep too, if you will do without tobacco."

Presently the young one speaks up again—

"Father, hadn't you better take a sheep too?"

This was a poser; he had hardly thought that he could give what he had long been accustomed to, but the appeal was somewhat thrust, and from such a source, that it was not easily disregarded. The effect at first was henceforth banished by the premises to the great joy, and ultimate happiness of all concerned.—*Selectad.*

SINGULAR EFFECT OF MORTIFICATION.—Dr. Whitney, of Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, was called upon a short time ago together with a student in his office, to make a post-mortem dissection of a woman who had died in a neighboring town. The mortification had set in before the subject died, and in the examination the mortified parts, it is supposed, came in contact with the un-mortified, and from such a source, that it was not easily disregarded. The effect at first was henceforth banished by the premises to the great joy, and ultimate happiness of all concerned.—*Selectad.*

Violent Erysipelas, attended with mortification, appeared in some degree contagious. We have known four persons attacked with fever and slight Erysipelas in the face within the space of four hours; another who had watched with the sick man with "Shingles" (blisters upon the side, without any fever. In another fatal case, the servant maid was violently attacked, and had narrow escape. Prudence would suggest, that in this case the same precautions should be used as in other contagious diseases of which the most important are, probably, free admission of air, and strict attention to cleanliness.—*Bn. Col. Fax.*

"THE COLONIAL FARMER,"

TIRUS SMITH, EDITOR; R. NUGENT, PROPRIETOR.
Is published semi-monthly at the Novascotian Office, Halifax.

TERMS—One copy, 5s.; Six copies, 25s.; Twelve copies, 50s.; Twenty-five copies, 100s per annum—in all cases in advance.

With *Agricola's Works*, as follows:

One copy of each £0. 12.
Six copies of the Colonial Farmer, and one copy of
Agricola's works..... 1 15.
Twelve copies of ditto, with two copies of ditto..... 3. 2.
Twenty-five copies of ditto, with three copies of ditto... 5 17.