

colors of red, white, spotted and roan, as they stand scattered or grouped on a rising plateau, like a vast bed of Tulips. Two large inclosed fields are appropriated to their use—one in which they lie and rest, the other in which they are fed. In the latter they have passed the night, and it is now morning. Soon after breakfast, which is an early one, one or more yoke of oxen are hitched into a large, long-reach wagon, two or three of them sometimes, if many cattle are fed, and with two men to each wagon, they go out into the corn-field, not far away, where the corn has been cut up near the roots and "stocked," in the previous October or November. The corn, with stalks and blades upon it as it grew, is thrown into the wagon in an immense load, and driven into the feeding lot, where the man on the load commences throwing off, as the driver passes slowly along, and distributes it thinly over the ground for a long distance, in circles or in rows throughout the enclosure. When a sufficient quantity is distributed for the day's feeding, the empty wagon and wagons are driven out and taken to their proper place. A gate connecting with the adjoining lot where the cattle are resting, is then closed, and if they are not already at the gate, which they probably are, being ready for their accustomed meal, they are called, and immediately enter. They then commence feeding at the corn in the husk, and blade, where they occupy themselves for several hours, and until they have eaten all they will. No danger of hurting themselves, for the corn is of the soft "gourd-neck" variety, and the husks and blades masticated with it, the very thing for them. When they have eaten all they want, which is in a few hours, they show it in a disposition to lie down. They are then driven out to their resting field as before, and a drove of store hogs from the same enclosure are let in as scavengers, which pick every kernel scattered or trampled upon by the cattle. Here the swine work for hours, thus saving all the corn which the cattle did not eat. They are then turned again where the cattle lie, they cover over their droppings, and take all the whole un-masticated corn which passes through them, so that nothing is lost. We here should, at first, call that a wasteful way of feeding; but when we value the corn in the shock, the comparative value of labor and the distribution of such quantities of manure to enrich their winter crops are considered, the practice is, no doubt, economical. In all weathers, in that climate, the cattle are thus fed, until the corn is expended, or they arrive at the point of its greatest value for market, which is at any time during the winter or early in the spring.

WHEAT IN WHEAT.—The *Rural Register*, of New York, notices that a new disease in the wheat plant prevails in Hanover county, Virginia. The symptom of disease is a rust in the wheat that destroys it. Last year it was thought the heavy spring rains occasioned it. But this year it has been universally dry, and this

rust is working as freely as it did last year. It has even been observed to spread among the grasses, and has been observed in pastures.

Gorticultural.

Hints for the Garden.

The bright and varied tints of autumn's beautiful foliage are now fast fading away, and soon will unmistakeable signs appear that bleak and stern winter's sway is near at hand. The planting of trees and shrubs must now be finally concluded, and all operations connected with ground work as rapidly as possible pushed forward. Transplanting of evergreens had better be left till spring, and so had, perhaps, fruit and deciduous trees generally. A thorough preparation of the soil, the exercise of care in performing the operation, and of subsequent treatment, are among the indispensable conditions of success, in all kinds of transplanting. Where autumnal planting is from necessity delayed to a late period, pruning and shelter, combined with extra care in the subsequent treatment, will be found amply to repay in the results. With newly planted fruit or ornamented trees, or hardy herbaceous plants, a covering of muck or partially decomposed leaves around their stems, will be found particularly serviceable in preventing their roots being upheaved by the action of frost.

All the main winter crops, such as cabbage, turnips, beets, carrots, celery, &c., should be lifted and stowed away before frost sets in. Swedes and parsnips are not readily injured from this cause, and a portion of the latter it will be well to leave in the ground all winter, and they will come out in the spring, before renewed growth commences, quite fresh, and their quality unimpaired. A well ventilated *root-house* is an indispensable requisite in this country; although cabbages, Swedish turnips, carrots, &c., may generally be kept in pits in the open air, provided proper care is exercised in their preservation.

The present has proved the most productive season in fruit that we have experienced in Canada for many years. Apples, pears, and stone fruit generally, have proved unusually abundant, and of excellent quality. It has, however, been somewhat too cool for the proper maturity of open air grapes, which are generally small, and