

**PLUGGING THE HOLES OF APPLE TREE BORERS.**

—A correspondent of the New England Farmer relates the experience of a neighbor in destroying apple tree borers by plugging up the holes they make in the tree. He says that his friend while making an examination this Spring of one of his trees, found several holes with signs of borers at work. He soon found it too much of a job to follow them with wire or chisel; so he dug around the roots, scraped off the rough bark from roots and trunk, and found all the holes. Then he took common putty and plugged them all up perfectly tight. On the third day after doing this, he visited the tree, and on removing the putty, found, to his surprise, four borers dead, all of which came out with the plugging. By this process he destroyed the borers without cutting the roots or trunk of the tree, which is as injurious as the work of the borer, as I have often found it necessary to cut quite deep in order to reach the rascals. From the irregularity of the direction of their course, I have also found much difficulty in fishing them out with a barbed wire.—AMERICAN FARMER.

**See the Prize List and make money from the seeds.**

**MOWING WITH A CAMEL.**—Being in the Park in New York, the other day, we saw what perhaps few of our readers have ever seen—a camel mowing! Here one of these humped animals was harnessed to a lawn mower, which he drew with great steadiness and apparent ease. The harness resembled a breast-plate for a horse, with the plate resting on his neck in front of the hump on his shoulders, with the shoulder strap under his body, behind his forelegs. He threw his weight into it as the ox does into the yoke. He was not a very large sized camel, but would weigh perhaps nine hundred pounds. He had mowed an acre or more, cutting the grass very smoothly. There was in the immediate vicinity, a flock of beautiful Cotswold sheep under the care of an old Scotchman and two dogs; thus indicating to what use the lawn grass would be put in the coming winter. There were some two hundred of these fine sheep in the flock. There was also a herd of deer and elk in an inclosure in the Park, which, with the sheep and camels, have to be fed with hay in the winter.—N.E. FAR.

**At your Municipal Elections, vote for the candidate that can give you most information about seeds; he will know what you require.**

**PRESERVATION OF MEAT.**—According to a recipe recently patented in England, meat of any kind may be preserved in any temperature after it has been soaked for ten minutes in a solution made from the following ingredients, well mixed: One pint of common salt dissolved in four gallons of clear cold water and half a gallon of the bisulphate of calcium solution. It is said the experiments show that meats so prepared will keep for twelve days in a temperature of from 80 to 100 degrees, and preserve their odor and flavor unimpaired. By repeating the process, meats may be indefinitely preserved, and if it is desired to keep them an unusually long time, a solution of gelatine or white of an egg may be added to the wash.

**CHRISTMAS TIME.**

How the years do jog along! Old 1869 has brought now every one of his twelve mysterious boxes of which I once spoke to you about, and you have opened them and found what each month had in store for you. Sometimes you had—oh! so many good things, then again there were sorrows and sadness as well, but the good Father always gave us just what was best for us.

And now, with the coming of the glorious Christmas time, we conclude that this last box called December, is the best of them all.

It is pretty hard for grandpapa and grandmama to be at all of their little grandchildren's homes when Christmas comes, therefore they should make it a point to meet together at a given place, and invite the old folks to be present.

If there is anything that makes me sad, it is, to see children putting on the airs of fine ladies and gentlemen. No! Do n't do that! be children, just what you are, as long as you can and show that there is young blood running in your veins, that won't allow you to be anything else but children. But then, be kind and gentle. A kind and gentle disposition is a sort of Major General that keeps in subjection, goes before, and leads us aright, while a cross, ugly disposition, will lead us all wrong. And remember, too, that in all these years of childhood, you are preparing for what you will be when you grow up. Try to be climbing upwards always, in school and out, so that as each Christmas time comes, you will find yourselves higher and higher.

And now, to you one and all, wherever our paper may find you, I send you a merry Christmas greeting.

May your Christmas trees all be loaded with joyous fruit, and your hearts filled with thankfulness to Him who gives us every good gift.

**Canvassers wanted to solicit subscribers and introduce the best of seeds, &c. &c.**

**ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.**—Mr. J. B. Lawes has written his annual letter to the TIMES as regards the probable yield of English wheat the current year; and the remarkable success of his previous estimates, entitles it to the general attention it receives from the English press. He reaches the conclusion: "That the wheat crop of 1869 is slightly below the average in quantity, and it will be also deficient in quality, as estimated by the weight per bushel. Assuming that an average crop is represented by a produce of 28½ bushels, weighing 61 lbs. per bushel, I am disposed to fix the present crop as equal to 27 bushels of the same weight." The quantity of imported wheat to be required by the United Kingdom from other countries, for the year to come, he estimates at 9,750,000 quarters, a quantity two million quarters larger than for the imports the twelve months preceding Aug. 31, 1869.

George Stanville, Fairport, N. Y., asks the Club to tell him what potatoes are worth for feeding purposes, when hay is \$15 per ton, corn \$1 per bushel, and oats fifty cents per bushel. It was replied that potatoes are worth twenty five cents per bushel in such case, and asserted that they were too little used for such purpose. For milch cows they are especially valuable, one member asserting that he had been benefited by feeding them to dairy cows fifty cents per bushel.

We several times advised our subscribers to sell their grain, even if they had to hire teams to take it to market. Some may have profited by the hint. We foresaw a heavy fall in prices, and now they are so low for grain that it would pay you better to chop it up and feed it to your cows. We may be wrong, but we anticipate a fall in the meat and stock market.

There is no better feast than a contented mind. A breeder of merino sheep in Vermont had a large native cosset, which he valued highly. His son came in one morning and informed him that the old cosset had twins. "Indeed," said he, "I am glad. She will bring up two as well as one." Soon after the son reported one of the twins dead. He replied that the "one left would be worth more in the fall than both." In the afternoon came the intelligence that the other lamb was dead. "I am glad," said he, "now I can fatten the old sheep." The next day the old cosset was reported dead. "That is just what I wanted. Now I have got rid of the breed."

Speaking without thinking, is shooting without taking aim.

The editor of an exchange says he never saw but one ghost, and that was the ghost of a sinner who died without paying for his paper. "Twas horrible to look upon."

A race of sculptors—The Chip-a-ways.

Name me and you brake me—Silence.

What is majesty divested of its externals?—A jest (m-a-jest-y).

What is that which ladies look for, but never wish to find?—A hole in their stocking.

What relation is that child to its father who is not its own father's own son?—A daughter.

What animal has got the most brains?—The hog. How? Because he has got a hog's head full of them.

What weapon does a young lady resemble whose acquaintances pass her without noticing her?—A cutlass.

Why are hogs the most intelligent animals in the country?—Because they nose everything.

**HEDGES ABOUT FAIR GROUNDS.**—One of the best suggestions we have seen is that made by M. L. Dunlap of Illinois, that since one great expense of fair grounds is the cost of making and keeping the outside fence in repair, the first thing that should be done by Associations is to plant a hedge for a fence; then a close belt of trees, at least four rods wide, inside the hedge, both for shelter and picnic purposes.

A novel feature of the Danville (Va.) fair, was a pistol shooting match, participated in by a number of young ladies.

**PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.**—Somebody says: Never enter a sick room in a moment of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor between the sick or the fire, because the heat attracts the vapor. Preventatives are preferable to pills and powders.