

wards, *unless directly ordered*. We will thank our friends to favor us with their orders, as *early as possible*, that we may be enabled to determine the extent of the edition likely to be required.

PREPARATION FOR WINTER.

We take the following from the *Genesee Farmer*. It is good, and we hope that our Canadian Farmers will take pattern by the correspondent and give a proper share of attention to the stock under his care during the winter months:—

Messrs. Editors:—Having received so much benefit myself, by being reminded in the *Genesee Farmer*, occasionally, of the importance of preparing for winter, I may be pardoned for endeavouring to do to others the same kindness I have so freely received. I always intended, as of course others do, to be fully prepared for every emergency, as much as possible; but, somehow or other, always happened to be a *little behind*, and had to do work in very unpleasant weather, which, with a little *forethought*, might have been done easier and better a little before. Then, often on account of the unpleasantness of doing out-door work, many things remained, entirely undone, and much loss was the consequence, and perhaps suffering to animals from cold and storm. One cold, stormy day in the winter of 1848-9, I sat by a warm fire, feeling rather uncomfortable, as I thought of a barn that needed a little repairing, that I intended some time ago should have been done on the first fine day; but it had not been done, and the snow was covering my hay mow, and the barn looked like a snow palace inside—the stable that was not quite as tight as I knew it ought to be, and might very well have been. As I observed, I felt rather uncomfortable at these thoughts, and took up the *Genesee Farmer* to read a little, and forget my bad feelings, when the first thing that attracted my attention was an article headed "*Prepare for Winter*." I laid down the paper and really felt *cross* at being reproved in that way, and said something about its being very easy to write, but those that wrote such fine things didn't do any better than those of whom they were finding fault, with many more things of this character that I am not now foolish enough to repeat. But, after a time, my good sense began to show me the truth of the matter, and in a little while I thought it was about right. In about an hour I had resolved to go to work, at the stable at once, in spite of the wind and the snow. So I put on my thick coat and mittens, called the boys to my assistance, (who wondered what new streak had taken me,) got hammer and nails and boards, and fixed up the stable in pretty good order in about two or three hours. Next day went at the barn, repaired it in every place where repairs were needed, or where an improvement could be made, shoveled out the snow, and then sat down to enjoy my

reading, feeling, I can assure you, more like a man than I had felt before in many a day, comfortable in body and mind. I have endeavoured since to keep a little ahead of the times and seasons, and find great benefit from the practice. Now, brother farmers, if you profit by my example, it will add to your honour and happiness.

H.

COTTON GROWN IN OHIO.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that cotton of a fine quality has been grown in the garden of Major J. M. Brown of that city. Says the Commercial:

The balls were small, in comparison to the cotton we have seen on the Red River and the Mississippi, but the texture is the finest we ever saw in any country. We are of opinion that this country could produce cotton of a most peculiar kind, which could be worked into fabrics equaling the finest imported; indeed, we think this climate eminently calculated to produce such a kind of cotton as to almost rival silk! It is useless to say that the small and delicate balls raised here can be as easily picked as those large ones on the Mississippi and Red Rivers, but they actually give more cotton, according to size, as one acquainted with cotton growing regions can see at a glance. We believe that an acre of ground in this country could be tilled and planted with cotton that would come up to two-thirds the worth of an acre so used in Mississippi. We learn that Mr. Thomas James, formerly of Mississippi, a cotton raiser, had the management of of this miniature cotton crop, and is impressed with the success to such a degree that he will advise its repetition next year on a more extended scale.

BURNING OUT STUMPS.

Where there are but few stumps in a field, the stump machine cannot always be used advantageously, and the expense of applying it, would exceed the advantages. I have found that large stumps, which it is not practicable to remove by ordinary means, may very easily be got rid of by the following simple process:

After a period of dry weather, when the exposed portions of the stump are dry and tindery, cover it with a quantity of dry combustible matter, such as shavings, small sticks of wood, rubbish of any kind, and sprinkle over and through the mass, a few pounds of rosin, or a bucketful of tar. Over this, place a close and compact laying of turf, grass side in, in the same manner as the covering is applied to a coal pit, and ignite the wood through an opening at the base—a hole being left at the top to produce the requisite draught till the fire is fairly kindled. Manage just as you would were you burning a coal-kiln, and let the burning continue till the *stump and its roots* are completely consumed. The ashes will make a good top dressing for the adjacent soil, and the obstacle be removed effectually, and at a small cost. An hour's labour will do it.—*Germanstown Telegraph*.