

**KEEP YOUR STABLES CLEAN.**—As our stock all stand on plank floors, early in the morning we first take up that part of the litter which is not much soiled, with a fork, and place it in the back part of the stalls, to dry during the day. We then clean out the manure, and put it on the dung heap. If the litter be plenty, and it is an object to make as much manure as possible, then we should let all the litter go with the manure, and add plenty of fresh every night for the stock to lie on. And while on this subject, we wish to observe, that if the litter be straw or coarse hay, it ought to pass thro' a straw cutter before using it. This makes it much easier to fork the manure in the heap, as it is not then bound together with long straws. After removing the manure, we give the stables a slight sprinkling of plaster of Paris, or charcoal dust. Either of these substances absorbs all unpleasant effluvia, sweetens the atmosphere, and in the course of the season, adds considerably to the value of the manure heap.

Many farmers let their stock stand on the ground. If the soil be dry, there is no objection to this. If not cleaned out till spring, the manure should be spread evenly over the surface of the stable, every morning, a dusting of plaster or charcoal dust then put upon it, and fresh litter added before night. Each animal will thus make a large quantity of valuable manure during the season. One great advantage follows this system, and that is, the salts are not exposed to be washed out of the manure by rain, nor volatilized by the sun, as when exposed to the open air in the barnyard and other places.—*American Agriculturist.*

**KEEP YOUR STABLES WARM.**—In a brief article, p. 20, of this number, we speak of the necessity of proper ventilation of stables. This can be easily done, and yet keep them sufficiently warm for the stock. Due warmth is essential to the growth and fattening of all animals, and the production of wool in sheep. No farmer can expect much of either during the winter months, if he let his stock be out and exposed to the weather, or if his stables are not properly boarded up, the windows set in, and the doors hung. Next to plenty of good food, water, and air, is good shelter.—*Id.*

**EXTRACTS FROM THE FARMERS' CREED.**—We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing.

We believe that the best fertility of the soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence; without this, lime, marl, plaster, bones, and green manures will be of little use.

**REARING CALVES.**—I have found the following method to rear calves surest and cheapest: Let the calf run with the cow for a week, then shut it up, giving it about 10 minutes' sucking night and morning, having ready small par-boiled carrots scraped backwards; let the dairymaid introduce the carrot into the calf's mouth, it will soon suck it; continue this easy process for a few days, then cut in small pieces the boiled carrots and put them in a trough, the calf will soon eat them greedily; as soon as it does so, no longer boil the carrots. Now give it as many carrots as it will eat, and put into a little rack some good hay, with young rye and tares. Thus attentively managed, the calf will chew its cud in a fortnight; gradually reduce the time of its sucking, and finally wean it at the end of a month; then tether, on fine days, in good grass, still giving it the carrots at night; let it go into a warm, comfortable pen. The cow from the beginning is either fattening another calf or filling the pail for the dairy.

In the following winter let it have plenty of good hay and roots, with chopped straw and linseed, a quarter of a pint to a quart of water, put into a jar or saucepan and placed on the hearth on hot ashes; in the morning it will be done but not burnt. I have succeeded well with this simple method, and at 18 months the heifers have generally had their calves by their side. Should they scour during the year, I give in balls one table spoonful of Epsom salts, two of flour, and two of whitening or chalk.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

**AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF NEW ZEALAND.**—The following extracts from the "Guide to New Zealand," convey useful information of a kind which our readers will appreciate.

"Three years and a half ago, the cost of clearing and cultivating timber land ranged from 40*l.* to 60*l.* per acre, while that of clearing and cultivating the Fern land was from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per acre. The expense in each case when I left Taranaki, in February last (1845) was very much decreased, being as follows:

|                                                       |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Expense of felling, burning, and moving logs from 1   | £  | s. | d. |
| acre of timber land .....                             | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Expense of breaking up by hand do .....               | 2  | 12 | 0  |
| Expense of putting in crop, and expense of seed ..... | 1  | 10 | 0  |

Total .....

|                                                           |   |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| Expenses of cutting and burning Fern, and removing        |   |    |   |
| tutu stumps from 1 acre of Fern land .....                | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Expense of ploughing first time, do .....                 | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Expense of ploughing second time, harrowing, plough-      |   |    |   |
| ing in seed, and harrowing again .....                    | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Expense of two bushels of seed, at 5 <i>s.</i> each ..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |

Total .....

"Now timber land yields from 50 to 80 bushels per acre, while Fern land yields from 30 to 50, but when you consider that, for the sum required to cultivate one acre of timber, you can cultivate four acres and a half of Fern land, and instead of 80 bushels, taking the maximum in each case, you reap 225 bushels, the advantage in the latter case is so great and apparent, that the question as to which is the more profitable investment of labour and capital cannot admit of a moment's doubt.

"I am not prepared to give an opinion respecting the wearing of timber land. I have heard some farmers say that it would require manure sooner than Fern land; this I leave for experience to decide. The facts I have here stated are mentioned for the purpose of removing from the minds of intending colonists those frightful ideas of enormous outlay formerly required for the cultivation of a single acre of land in New Zealand which can now be cleared for less money than I have known paid here for rent alone of the same quantity of land."

"On the shores of Cook's Straits, and at Poverty and Hawk's Bay, so rapid is the growth of the coasting trade, in its several branches, that the supply next year will, in all probability, be more than sufficient for the support of the European population of these settlements; as an instance, from one station on the East Coast, and that in one article alone—salted pork, a quantity, amounting in value to 3000*l.*, is annually brought into Wellington, in exchange for British manufactures; and it is estimated, on correct data, that the general coasting trade with the southern settlements will next year show a return of at least 100,000*l.* The great importance of this branch of the commerce of these islands demands every support, and will be found one of the most effectual means of habituating the natives to the manners and customs of Europeans. Again, in agriculture, we have only to refer to the statement exhibiting the quantity of land cleared by the natives in this district, and its neighborhood, and we shall learn that there are 7000 acres of land available for cropping.