

added: "I have bought fruit here for twenty-five years, but never such Roxbury Russets as these." Twenty-two covered a barrel head, by actual count. Now for the "off" year. Friends and parishioners would say: "Elder, you have a beautiful large crop of apples this year, but don't expect any next year, it is the 'off' year." The next year I picked and sold over 300 barrels of apples from the same orchard, and received \$1.94 for the fruit per barrel. Over one-third of the cash receipts for 1863 from that 100-acre farm were from that "poor old orchard." For more than three years after, another tenant could not use it so mean and cruel, but it still showed the good effects of good treatment for two years. There are varieties that are inclined to overbear one year and rest the next, the Baldwin and the Greening especially so. But keep the dirt whirling; feed your trees high, and give them plenty of "soft soap," and you will be almost secure from "knotty," "wormy" apples, and your trees can no more help bearing every year, if the elements permit, than a high-fed colt can help playing. My word for it! Try it. If you fail, charge results to bad advice from—
J. F. Wade, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE WILSON STRAWBERRY.

The *N. Y. Tribune* says that disseminators of new varieties who think it necessary to decry the Wilson strawberry in order to promote demand for their plants, do not seem to have had much influence in the fruit-growing neighbourhood of South Haven, Mich. Mr. Dyckman, of the Pomological Society of that place, said at a recent meeting that, after testing other kinds during several years, he is not prepared to exchange the good old standby for market. One advantage he notes in its favour is that if the picking is delayed a day or so it is not so likely to be injured as the other sorts. Mr. Malbone "had rather have Wilson than all the rest." Mr. Newton would plant "nothing but Wilson." President Lannin said that if his proportion of Wilson were larger his profits would be correspondingly increased. Mr. Williams would "choose Wilson every time," not only for profit, but for the table. "It has the best flavour of all, if picked when fully ripe. One would soon sicken of the other varieties. It is the best for canning, retaining its flavour better than any other."

AFTER discouraging trial of other plants for carpeting shady places, a writer in the *British Garden*, obtained partial success with periwinkles under yew-trees: "In order to give the periwinkles (*Vinca major* and *minor*) a fair start, the soil around the yews, which is generally a perfect mass of fibrous roots, should be replaced with fresh loam, and the periwinkles planted in tufts about one foot apart. They should receive a good soaking with water after being planted, and be duly attended with the same until thoroughly established. I have also seen ivy luxuriate beneath yews."

MR. JOHN THOMSON, living on the 12th concession of Blenheim, has sold his farm of 100 acres to Mr. Andrew Perry for the sum of \$6,200.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP AGAINST WOLVES AND DOGS.

Kansas, early in its history, was infested with wolves, and since they became scarce, has been hardly less troubled with prowling and sheep-killing dogs. The last quarterly agricultural report of the State Board contains the following item in relation to these pests of sheep husbandry:—

"J. R. Mead, a well-known citizen of Sedgewick county, and who has resided on the frontier twenty-five years, gives the following as the result of his experience in destroying wolves and prowling dogs: He purchases a drachm bottle of crystallized strychnia (at a cost of 35 cents), and pulverizes the poison. He takes the carcass of a sheep with the skin off, and fastens it with a rope to the horn of his saddle, and drags it three or four miles about the range just at dusk, occasionally dropping a bait on the trail on which has been rubbed the thirtieth part of the contents of the bottle, and on leaving the carcass doses it liberally. Rides over the trail in the morning and looks for dead wolves. By a method similar to this, he has in early days killed seventy wolves in one night." Mr. Mead adds: "If this method was generally adopted, there would not be a wolf or stray dog alive in the country by January next, unless they came from elsewhere, and the wolf pelts would pay the expense."

RAISING PORK AT A PROFIT.

Among our farmers there is a very general impression that hog-raising does not pay. How general this idea is may be seen by reference to page 332 of the Report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, which states that "only in Kent and Essex did anyone pretend to find it a profitable business beyond supplying the family demand."

An Iowa farmer is reported as saying that "he could raise three pounds of pork for one pound of beef." This we may well believe, when we take into account how extensively corn is grown, and its low price, and how little grazing is practised there. At page 295 of the Report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, Mr. Geary, Mr. Renny, and Professor Brown agree that the only profit in cattle feeding is that received indirectly from the improved condition of the land. Hogs can be fed with much better results, as I can substantiate from ten years' experience, during which I have kept from fifteen to thirty hogs each year. For two years of these ten I had common pigs, and the pork cost me about five cents per pound. One year I had a few Suffolks, and the pork from them cost nearly as much, for when fed off they did not spread out like the Berkshires feeding with them; and when dressed weighed less than the Berkshires by an average of seventy-five pounds each, though kept and fed together right along, and about the same age. The result in this case somewhat verified the evidence of Mr. Snell at page 333 of the above Report.

The Berkshires are now the only kind of hogs I care to keep, and the following is my method of keeping them: I like to have the young pigs come in September, so as to have

them weaned before the cold weather sets in. They are then wintered in a pen made with poles or rails under the straw stack, open towards the south, fed twice a day on grain soaked in barrels, and soured with slop, etc., from the house. In the spring I ring them and turn on to a clover field, one about to be fallowed if possible, and as the cattle are taken off a field the pigs are turned in. They are fed about one and a half pints of grain each day on the clover pasture, put in little heaps a distance apart on the ground, and attention is paid that they get water. As soon as the crop is off they are turned on to the stubble, and are kept along till the middle of October, when they are fed off on peas, soaked or chopped, as may be convenient.

Under this practice my pork this year cost me three and three-quarter cents per pound. In years when feed was cheap I have raised pork at a little over three cents. The following is a statement of my operations the past year:—

To 14 Berkshire pigs raised on farm.....	\$14 00
" 1 do boar pig bought	5 00
" 8 do common shorts bought	6 00
" 50 bushels peas bought, at 55c	28 00
" 48 do cob-corn raised, 25c	12 00
" 30 do corn, bought at 55c	16 50
" 101 do peas raised, at 70c	70 70
	\$152 20
By 3,449 lbs. pork, at \$7 10.....	\$244 87
" Store hogs.....	70 00
	\$314 87
To net profit	162 67
	\$314 87 \$314 87

Eliminating the store hogs from this statement, it stands:

To value of young pigs	\$ 16 00
" do feed.....	115 00
	\$131 00
By 3,449 lbs. pork, at about 37c.....	131 00

In the above no charge is made for the pasturage on clover or on the stubbles; still, the result is better than I have ever accomplished with cattle, and have never equalled with any but Berkshire hogs.—*Cor. Globe.*

DIPPING SHEEP.

The effect of a dip is to free the sheep from all external parasites, as ticks, scab, etc., and skin diseases, the cause of some of which are not fully understood. A dip of twelve pounds of tobacco and six pounds of flour of sulphur, to fifty gallons of water, is one that has been so generally used, that it can be recommended. Some add to this a little concentrated lye, a pound or so, and about the same quantity of arsenic. If arsenic is used, proper caution should be exercised, and the poisonous nature of the mixture kept in mind. The sheep are dipped while the mixture is warm. Those who have had experience claim that the dip of tobacco and sulphur will do all that can be accomplished by the use of arsenic. It may not be generally understood that sulphur does not dissolve in the dip; hence, in order that each sheep may get its share, the mixture, while in use, should be frequently stirred up from the bottom, and the sulphur thus thoroughly diffused.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE Elms and Wallace Agricultural Society directors have decided to incorporate the society. Its name in the future will be the Union Agricultural Society, Listowel.