

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

TRUSTWORTHY MATTER PERTAINING TO A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

Setting Out New Orchards - Practical Hints on the Subject in Connection with the Management of Trees, Whether Set in Autumn or in the Spring.

The situation of an orchard, with regard to exposure or aspect, requires in many sections serious consideration, while in others it does not so much matter. For instance, in sections where late and fatal spring frosts prevail, as in Illinois, Missouri and some other western states, an eastern and southern exposure and low grounds are to be avoided; while in western New York, where the winters are comparatively uniform, the main difficulties to guard against are the prevailing high winds from the west and the north.

Following are some timely suggestions on the subject of setting new orchards, presented in the shape of condensed rules, by Albany Cultivator:

1. The main portion of the new orchard should be planted with well tested and approved varieties. If practicable select such as have done well in your particular locality, and plant very few, by way of experiment, of new, lauded and untried sorts, most of which will eventually prove of little value.

2. Select young and thrifty trees, instead of large ones, the young trees being dug with better roots, costing less on the railroad, being more easily set out, and starting sooner with vigorous growth, than large trees with mutilated roots.

3. Make it a condition with the nurseryman that he shall give ample and undisturbed roots, which will hold the tree when transplanted without bruising or staking.

4. Autumn transplanting should be performed only on quite hardy kinds, and in places where the trees are not exposed to sharp wintry winds. The heads of the trees should be shortened in and made lighter by cutting back the season's growth, or by cutting of the longer shoots at a fork. But no limbs of more than one season's growth should be taken off, as large wounds make the trees tender and more liable to injury by winter.

5. Trees not entirely hardy, like the peach, should not be set out in autumn (unless under exceptional favorable conditions), but it is well to procure them in autumn, heel them in and get them out in spring. The same treatment will answer for all kinds, and they will be on hand for early setting. But special care will be required to heel them in properly. Pack the fine earth solid between the roots; mice delight to occupy such caves with roots at hand for food. A smooth ridge of earth surrounding the trees will prevent the mice from approaching them.

6. After being set out the earth about the trees must be kept clean and mellow through the season, and the crust which forms after autumn transplanting thoroughly broken and pulverized.

7. Foot rot in sheep. Foot rot is a disease most liable to attack sheep that are kept in low, wet ground; it is comparatively unknown on dry, sandy soil. American Agriculturist gives a French mode of treatment for foot rot in sheep.

8. In France the milk of lime has been found useful in preventing the spread of the disease, and for the cure of mild cases. Shallow tanks or trays are placed at the doors of the sheep barn, and the animals, as they go out or in, bathe their feet in the liquid. These tanks, of from one foot long, and of a width suited to the doors of the sheep barn. The sides are about four inches high, and there are strips nailed crosswise on the bottom to prevent the animals from slipping as they pass through the liquid. Lumps of quicklime are placed in these, which, on the addition of water, slake, fall to pieces, and mixing with water form the milk of lime, which is another name for whitewash. If the sheep on coming out bring litter with them, this should be removed from the tank by means of a rake. When this disease has established itself the sheep must be treated individually. The diseased horn of the hoof must be cut away with a sharp knife, and all ulcers cleaned. A concentrated solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol of blue stone) or a caustic ointment of some kind should be applied. A favorite ointment of this disease consists of a finely powdered blue vitriol, one pound; finely powdered verdigris, half a pound; linseed oil, one pint; pine tar, one quart. The feet are thoroughly smeared with this, which is not washed off, as a solution would be, by the wet grass.

9. Eye for Winter Grazing. I write to recommend eye for winter grazing and winter cutting. The amount of green food obtained from rye is surprising. The only labor is putting in the seed and the cutting of the grain. Oats are becoming quite untrustworthy, in consequence of the "cold snaps," which appear to have become chronic with us. Every two or three winters the thermometer drops down to 10 degs. or its neighborhood for one night or more, and the fall oats are badly injured. Many are abandoning the planting of oats in the fall in consequence. Barley is objectionable from its beard and from requiring very rich soil. Rye is more hardy than oats, and, when well managed, will give satisfactory returns. -Southern Cultivator.

10. The Mouthing Bit. The monthing bit is the first and only one that should be used with a young horse during the first year of his training or breaking into the use of the bit, in any shape, for riding or driving, or until he is put to his future employment, be that the saddle or harness. So says Col. Botterby in his treatise on practical horsemanship. He also says: In breaking in a young horse the evil must be feared is the chafing or cutting of the corners of the mouth by the pressure of a bad bit used for the purpose of monthing.

11. No Fruit Should Go to Waste. No fruit should be allowed to go to waste. What cannot be used or marketed should be evaporated or dried with some of the many styles and sizes of fruit evaporators. One ought to be on every farm where there is a supply of small fruit, or a bearing orchard. Raspberries, blackberries, cherries, plums, peaches, and all kinds, including tomatoes, can be evaporated, and in this way be stored for use during winter. Evaporated fruit sells at better prices and more readily than dried.

DIRECTIONS ABOUT CELERY.

How to Blanch and Store it for Winter.

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In September, for winter use (always keeping the weeds down between the rows), drive a stick at one end of the row; use common store string; tie one end taut around this stick, then a turn around each plant, tying all the leaves tight; if your rows are too long to keep all tight, as you proceed drive in another peg and tighten up that; so on to the end, the object being to get each plant all snug and tight. Repeat as it grows with large mold board plow. That intended for spring use requires no blanching. In storing celery for winter, throw two mold board sides together. Shovel up a ridge as high as the length of your plant; place the plants as close together as they will stand, root end on top, leaves at bottom; place straw lightly against them, so you can see the plants; another row on that, and so on, on each side, until you have it about ten feet wide; then cover all over with straw, then earth; keep your earth about twelve inches all over, put up looses; avoid tramping; keep the looser the soil the more frost it will resist. In opening, begin at one end, take out clean across it; sides will stand like a cake. If a very cold winter comes, this earth over ground pit with leaves, laying old brush to keep it on, or evergreen branches. Your commission merchant will show you just how to want it put up.

A Good Root. Numbered with comparatively new additions to the list of useful roots, "Papa Gontier" seems to be growing in favor on account of its many good qualities. Some fault has been found with it because of its having lost too much of its winter foliage during the latter part of the winter, so as to render the plants rather unsightly. But though this feature has not been noted in a number of cases, yet it has not been proved to be a general defect of the variety, because there are many exceptions to the rule. In some instances it is quite possible that the plants may have been overwatered, or perhaps they may have been kept too warm; either of which would be likely to produce such a result. However, the fact remains, that Papa Gontier will be largely planted, and will also be much used for summer forcing, both out of doors and under glass. The flowers are not only much larger, but have much more substance than the old and popular Bon Gilens.

A Word About Timothy. September or October is the best time to sow timothy. The best soil for it is rich bottom land. Timothy is the standard of comparison as a hay grass in the north, but is not so well adapted to the south as some others. It is not a pasture grass, as the roots become bulbous, especially on upland, and it does not bear grazing well or drought. But it yields very heavy crops of hay per acre. Sow about fifteen pounds of seed per acre on a well harrowed surface in September or early February, or March, and let the next year cover the seed. Good stable manure or a compost of stable manure, cotton seed meal and kainit or a first class ammoniated, potash fertilizer will do, under 150 to 200 pounds of the fertilizer and twice or three times as much compost according to concentration. -Dixie Farmer.

Bar Doors. A correspondent in Rural New Yorker writes: I have wondered many times while traveling over the country why it is that all farmers will stick to the practice of putting the large barn doors on the outside, covering them with a roof fastened against the boards, thus endeavoring to make the same storm tight. The result is very soon a leaky door covering, with water running down inside the barn. Why not put the door inside? I would do it in this way: In laying out the frame, put in cross beams to the inside of the door, so that they correspond with the space to be occupied by the door when open and shut; jog the outside sill back at this point about two inches, and also the girt at the top of the door. Now board down from above, letting the boards project below the girt three or four inches; fasten the door track to the girt so that the door will slide just back of the boards projecting down from above. A strip nailed across from board to board at the bottom opposite the sill makes a space for the door to roll in, and no wind can get a chance to take the door off of the hinges. When it rains the water will follow down the upper boards over the outside of the door and thence down the door to the ground. The plan does away with the need of a roof over the door.

Saving Seed Corn. A farmer who has not failed to have a perfect stand of corn in ten years attributes his good luck to his method of saving seed corn. He picks the best and earliest ears as soon as they are glazed, ties them up and dries by fire heat. He claims that most farmers spoil their good seed by drying in an out building, then the cob is not dry when over-hauling freighting weather comes, followed by soft spells, which destroys a part of the vitality, so that if the corn starts it lacks vigor.

Facts Worth Knowing. Turnips are a favored second crop for fields from which one crop has already been taken. If the farm house well is used for a refrigerator for milk, butter, meat, etc., it should be kept clean, and everything put into it should be absolutely sweet, fresh and clean. Level culture has largely taken the place of deep trenching for the celery plant. The dust heap is absolutely necessary for fowls. It cleanses their feathers and skin from vermin and impurities, promotes the cuticular or skin secretion, and is materially instrumental in preserving their health.

The postage on bulbs, etc., sent by mail from florists and nurseries has been reduced one-half. In the matter of time to sell farm products as good a rule as any is to go into the market when prices are high enough to afford a fair profit, regardless of any rise that may come later. Every new fact about diseases of farm animals discovered emphasizes that these diseases are owing to impure drink from ponds and sluggish streams more than all other causes combined.

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SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

By virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Warden of the Corporation of the County of Huron, dated the 21st day of July, 1888, commanding me to Levy upon the lands hereinafter described, the amount of taxes respectively due thereon, together with the costs and charges thereon, in pursuance of the Act in that behalf made, I have proceeded to sell by public Auction, the said lands, at one o'clock on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD.

Part of Part 23 of Lot 10 W. D. 20 Pat'd 102 65 5 87 106 32

Part of Mill Reserve Part of 23 Alice St. South 1-10 Pat'd 16 09 1 45 17 54

Part of 23 Patricia St. 1-10 Pat'd 8 23 1 26 9 49

VILLAGE OF FORBICHIW IN HOWICK.

Part of 23 Alice St. South 1-10 Pat'd 33 1 06 1 39

Part of 23 Patricia St. 1-10 Pat'd 16 09 1 45 17 54

VILLAGE OF SCOBRIE IN HOWICK.

223 Pat'd 31 1 06 1 37

VILLAGE OF MANCHESTER IN BULLERT.

8 Pat'd 75 1 07 1 82

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS.

South East 1/2 6 50 Pat'd 40 39 2 06 42 65

TOWNSHIP OF MCKILLIP.

S. W. corner 25 9 Pat'd 5 85 1 30 7 05

North 1/2 14 88 Pat'd 33 29 1 88 30 17

TOWNSHIP OF STANLEY.

North part of 6 B. H. S. 40 Pat'd 10 26 1 31 11 57

VILLAGE OF WINGHAM IN TURNBERRY.

West 1/2 171 1-16 Pat'd 8 45 1 27 9 75