

suffered to stand over until it cools to the temperature of that first given by the cow, or a trifling degree more warm, and in that state it should be given to the calf. Milk is often given to the calf warmed only, but that method will not succeed so well as boiling it. If the milk is given over cold, it will cause the calf to purge. When this is the case, two or three spoonfuls of rennet put in the milk, will soon stop the looseness. If, on the contrary, the calf is bound, pork-broth is a very good and safe thing to put in the milk. One gallon of milk per day will keep a calf well at first. The usual allowance is about that, after the first eight or ten days, and this is increased with the age of the animal, though not very greatly. When the calf is about thirteen weeks old, it will do very well upon grass, without milk. A small quantity of oats and bran, about a pint of each, given to the calf at mid-day, would be of great service when the calf is capable of eating it; they should also be enticed to eat hay and have it constantly before them. The calf should have its portions of milk at fixed hours of the day, at eight o'clock in the morning, and four in the afternoon, and be regularly served at these hours, or he will not thrive. It has been found, by experiment, that it is not absolutely necessary to give milk to calves after they are one month old; to wean them gradually, two quarts of milk, with the addition of flaxseed boiled in water to make a gruel, given together will answer; and by diminishing the milk gradually, the calf will soon do without any. Hay-tea will do, with the like addition of two quarts of milk, but it is not so nutritious as flaxseed. The method of making hay-tea, is to put such a portion of good sweet hay as will be necessary into a tub, then to pour on a sufficient quantity of boiling water, covering up the vessel and letting the water remain long enough to extract the virtues of the hay.

In summer, calves may be reared on sweet cheese whey only. The Duke of Northumberland's receipt is, to take one gallon of skimmed milk, and to about a pint of it add one ounce of common treacle, stirring it until it is well mixed, then to take one ounce of luscious oil-cake finely pulverized, and with the hand let it fall gradually in very small quantities into the milk, stirring it at the same time with a spoon or ladle, until it is thoroughly incorporated, then let the mixture be put into the other part of the milk, and the whole made as warm as new milk when first taken from the cow, and in this state it is fit to be given to the calf. The quantity of powdered oil-cake may from time to time be increased, as the calf becomes accustomed to it. Another method is, to boil one quart of flaxseed in six quarts of water, for ten minutes, and then mix the jelly with a small quantity of hay-tea; on this calves are reared without any milk. It will be good for calves in summer when there is grass, to put them on sweet rich pasture after they are eight or ten days old. The time of performing the operation of castration in horned cattle, as in all kinds of live stock, except horses, is while the animal is yet very young, and just so strong as to endure this severe operation without any great danger of its proving fatal. The males accordingly are cut commonly from a week to a month old, and the females, if castrated or spayed, from one to three months old. This operation ought not to be neglected at this age.

Calves should have good pasture from the time they are weaned till the winter, and during the winter should have abundance of good sweet hay, on which they will thrive without any other food. They should have a house to themselves, with a rack or manger for the hay, and a small yard if convenient, to keep them separate from the larger stock. I think it unnecessary to mention roots such as turnips, potatoes or carrots, as food for calves; farmers who may have abundance of these vegetables will find more profitable consumption for them in fattening fall grown stock; and calves will not require them if they get a sufficient quantity of good hay. — *Gaspé Gazette*.

### PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

Everybody loves a strawberry, and the man that has a garden or a few yards of ground that can be appropriated to the purpose, and does not plant a good bed of strawberries, does not deserve to taste anything better than pork and dreggs during his mortal life! Don't you say so, boys, girls, ladies, all? Well, then, why don't you make a stir about it, and keep stirring till the object is accomplished? Not quite yet, however, for the ground is too dry, and the weather too hot. But the latter part of September, or the fore part of October, as soon as the ground is

well moistened through, and the heat of summer is over, is a first rate time to set out plants. They will take root immediately, will bear considerably next spring, and abundantly the spring following.

If there is room for choice, select good deep loamy soil, rather inclining to sand than clay—and where it is well exposed to sun and air, apply a heavy coat of rotten manure from the stable or hog pen, or both (mixed) and dig the ground deeply, burying the manure 8 or 10 inches deep; rake it smooth and it is ready for planting.

Select plants from runners of this year's growth, or from beds that are young and in a healthy bearing state, otherwise many of them will prove barren and useless. As to the kinds, get any of the good sorts in cultivation that can be found in your town or neighborhood, and plant two or three kinds near together, if you can get them, and they will assist in impregnating each other, and a larger crop will be obtained. If plants are to be obtained from a nurseryman, any of the following will be found excellent—(the first named is the finest of all, but should never be planted far separate from other kinds,) Hovey's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet, Hudson's Ross, Phoenix, Keen's Seedling, Filson Myatt's Seedlings—and for variety and late bearing, a few of the Red and White Alpine or monthly.

In planting, set them in rows about two feet apart, and 18 inches apart in the row. Or if beds are desired, make the beds four feet wide, and set three rows on each; then leave an alley of not less than two and a half feet between the beds. Keep clear of weeds, and if more plants are not desired, cut off the runners three or four times a year. A thin sprinkling of lettuce or radish seed may be sown on the beds the first year, but afterwards the strawberries will need all the space. It is a good plan to cover the surface between the rows with straw or hay at the time of froiting in the spring, to keep the fruit clean, and partially to protect against drought. — *Ohio Cultivator*.

**GATHERING SEEDS.**—Now is the time to save many of your field and garden seeds—a duty always to be attended to with the utmost caution and care. The finest plants of each kind, having the largest seed vessels, and the seeds should be gathered as soon as possible after they are ripe, and always on a fair day. After drying them in the shade, which will generally require but a few days, and separating them from the seed vessels, or husks, they should be bottled, bottled, or boxed up, and stored in a cool, dry place, until they are ready for sowing or for sale. Be sure and save only the best, so that future crops may improve rather than run out.

## News.

### CANADA.

**NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.**—The *New-York Herald* says—"A new line of ocean steamships is contemplated between New York and Antwerp. Mr. T. B. Claes has been despatched to New York by the Belgian government as special agent, to confer with the merchants of New York on the subject, and to say that if an association could be formed, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, one half of the amount would be subscribed in Antwerp. The advantages which the proposed project presents are various. In the first place, there is an international treaty between the two countries which guarantees certain rights of navigation of a very important nature. Secondly, it will promote trade and commerce between the two countries; and thirdly, coal in Antwerp is very low, and can be purchased at as favorable rates, or nearly so, as in England."

**POTATO ROT.**—With deep regret we have to state, that in many quarters of this neighborhood, the fair prospect of the potato crop seems doomed to be blighted. During the last few days, the vegetable pestilence has manifested itself in Esquimaux, where its ravages have been most disastrous, many farmers having suffered the loss of their entire crops. The disease has also appeared in Trafalgar and Toronto Townships, but, hitherto, in these districts has been more partial. This visitation is more painful from the fact that the supply of potatoes promised to be more than usually bountiful. — *Streetville Review*.