

Water in which quick-lime is slaked kills worms effectually, and quick lime strewed over the plants destroys slugs.

Pruning is best done in the spring before the sap rises in the tree, as then you see what has been damaged by the season. Cut close and clean, but cut as little as may be; half the trees are spoiled by pruning. By cutting away the branches, the trees are excited to reproduce them instead of fruit. But it is a main object to thin out the tree in the middle, so that the light and air may be admitted. All dead or cankered wood should, of course, be cut away.

There are several methods of sowing clover, but the surest is to broad cast and harrow in at the time the grain is sown. Ten or twelve pounds is the usual quantity of seed, but fifteen are better.

Sands are the favourite soils of sainfoin; also loams and clays in a shallow stratum on limestone. No crop is so profitable. Four bushels an acre broad-cast; some sow six or seven bushels.

Orchard trees may be defended from insects by sprinkling them frequently with soap-suds, salt and water, lime-water, or water impregnated with sulphur, and by dusting them with hot lime.

Lucern being a perennial, when well cultivated, it gives an immense profit; the land should be rich and fine, and free from weeds.

The farmer will generally find it profitable at the close of May to leave off dry meat for horses, and soil them in the stable; food given in the stable goes much farther than in the field, and raises more manure. The best management of horses in Europe is in Flanders; they are all the year in stables.

In mowing cut as close as possible; grass never thrives well that is not cut close, and one inch at bottom weighs more than several at top.

Haymaking, in many seasons, is ticklish work. It is a material point to have plenty of hands. If good use be not made of favourable days, the work will be unprofitable.

In August and September be very attentive to the wheat crops; they are very liable to the mildew, which admits but of one cure, reaping it as soon as it is struck.

Defend ripe or ripening fruits from birds and insects; gather them with care, as it adds to their value whether for sale or keeping.

Of all grain oats take the least damage in bad weather. A shower or two is rather beneficial to them.

Steeping the seed of wheat in a solution of arsenic is certain to give clean crops from smutty seed.

Dairy cows must have plenty of grass. Lucern mown and given them in the yard is excellent.

If horses are worked constantly, they should be allowed two bushels of oats per week. The Flemish give no water to their horses, without making it a white soup by the addition of meal of corn of low price.

There is no doubt that salt may be used in such a manner as to preserve the health of sound sheep, as well as to cure such as are rotten; it may be given in their chaff of cut hay and straw, or other meat, in a trough; or you may drench the meat with brine of a proper strength. Most persons prefer the former mode.

The black scour, or other diarrhoea in sheep, may be cured by giving salt.

Cattle may be fed with straw chaff. Use the worst straw first; every change of straw should be for the better. Wheat straw makes the worst fodder; oat comes next; barley the best.

Pigs should be well littered; they make the best manure on the farm. In the management of store swine, oats are preferable to barley. Young pigs require warm meat to make them grow.

Horses fed on turnips will eat barn chaff and other dry food, have a good appetite, and will work without oats. Pumpkins form a fattening food for horses. With a little salt at first on them, they will soon eat them without, and get very fond of them.

Potatoes, to continue good, ought to be renewed now and then from the seeds or apples. Take some of these in October, hang them up in a dry

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