

could be difficult to injure the tree if done at the right season, and the proper distance from the stem.

A small selection of Pears that do well in the neighbourhood of Hamilton.—Madeline, a tree or Carries, very fine medium sized fruit, pe early in August. Bartlett, an unusual favorite, large, ripe in September. Belle Lucrèce, fine fruit, large, ripe in October. Beurre d'el, very large and prolific, ripe, November to December. White Doyenne, medium size, ripe, September to November. Flemish Beauty, large and fine, ripe in October. Duchesse de Angoulême, very large, ripe in November.—Bachel, a much esteemed small pear, ripe in October. Tyson, a refreshing pear to cut off the tree, but does not keep after ripe. Beurre d'Arenburg, medium size, December to January. Glout Marceau, large, ripe, December to January. Napoleon, large, regular bearer, September and October.

Summer pruning, thinning the fruit, gathering and keeping of fruit, &c., may form the subject of another paper, or be brought out in the discussion.

Hamilton, May, 1861.

Growing Cuttings in Flower Pots.

When cuttings of flower plants have struck root, they should first be put into small sized pots; and if they are not to remain a very long time in their first pots, a bit of moss at the bottom will do for drainage as well as a piece of broken pot, though, as the latter is more conveniently to be had, it is more generally used. If the mould or compost be filled in highest in the middle, like a cone, the top of which may even with the top edge of the pot; raise the cuttings with a flat piece of wood formed like the blade of a knife, raising them clean out of the soil, or the pot a few at a time. They are to be carefully treated, so that the roots, which are always tender, be not broken by the operation. Hold the root on the top of the pot, so as to spread the fibres; then put a little soil on the root and press the plant down to its place, so that the upper part of the soil will be just covered—for many plants are the worse for being placed with the root much on the surface. The tender roots must not be pressed hard, as this would injure them, and watering settles the roots and the soil together very well. This treatment will suit any plant, but there are some which will strike all the way up the stem if they are planted deep, as geraniums, which would root at every part, and many other plants which would strike freely. But all hard wooded plants would be seriously damaged, and in many cases killed, if they were planted deep.

The Dairy.

Soiling Advantageous to Dairymen.

The Watertown (N. Y.) Reporter has been furnished with the proceedings of the Farmers' Club at Belleville, in which we find that the following Report on the practice of soiling was unanimously approved:

Let five acres be appropriated to pasturing ten cows during six months, commencing with the 1st of May. One-half acre may be sown to winter barley or rye, which can be commenced being used for feed by the first of June. This, at one and a half tons per acre, will supply the cows 10 pounds a day, which is all they will eat in addition to what they get from the pasture, and will last to June 15. One acre of clover, which will be amply large to commence feeding by the time the rye is gone, at two tons per acre, will last 30 days, or until July 15. One-half acre of oats and barley will supply the demand from this date until Aug. 1. One acre of corn, which has been sown early, will be ready to feed, which, at a yield of 4 tons per acre, at 20 pounds per day, will last 40 days more, or until Sept. 10. Now, as the barley or rye will have been fed by June 15th, there will be ample time to raise a crop of sowed corn on the same ground, which will obtain sufficient growth to be used by Sept. 10th, and, according to previous allowance, will last until Oct. 1st, from which until the first of Nov., then the cows should go into winter quarters, a half acre of corn fodder is an ample provision, and a large part of it will be left for winter use.

Now for the winter keeping. In the first place, they should have good, warm, well ventilated and well littered stables, plenty of good water, and be regularly fed. Three-fourths acre of carrots at 700 bushels per acre, would yield 525 bushels; also three-fourths acre of beets at the same rate, 525 bushels. If the carrots should be fed from Nov. 1st, at the rate of one bushel per day for each cow, they would last until Feb. 10th, from which time the beets may be fed until June 1st, which is the time the green feed is to be used. Two acres planted to corn at a yield of 40 bushels, and three acres sown to oats, peas, and barley at the same rate, would yield a total of 200 bushels, which would be sufficient to give each cow three quarts per day during the six months of winter feeding. The pumpkins raised with the corn, could be fed during the month of October. Five acres of grass at two tons per acre, together with the straw and cornstalks, would supply sufficient fodder for the cows, together with feed enough for a team to do all the work to be done on the land. The manure made by these ten cows, if they were stabled nights, as they should be, during the summer, and all the time during the winter, would be ten loads each, or 100 loads in all, which, at 20 loads per acre, would give you a thorough manuring once in