

*Tools, Implements, &c.*—Thoroughly overhaul all the implements, tools, and machines on your farm, and put them in good repair, discarding all bad ones, and supplying their places with those that are of the best quality and new.

*Maple Sugar.*—Prepare for making maple sugar, which should be commenced the latter part of this month, or early in March. See that your sap buckets or troughs are tight and clean, and if you have not enough for the work you have to perform, supply the deficiency by new ones. Put your boilers in order, and arrange them in a manner that will economize in fuel. In tapping your trees, do not make the holes too large nor too deep; neither is it best to tap the trees very far from the roots. Yet the higher the holes are bored above the ground, the more saccharine the juice, and the shorter-lived the trees.

*Dressing Flax and Hemp.*—If you have flax or hemp to break and dress, it should be done this month, for in March you will have plenty of other work to do.

*Care and Management of Stock.*—Continue well to look after your stock. This and the next following are the trying months for animals, and if well carried through these, you may safely trust them afterwards. Those accustomed to green food a great part of the year, and now kept upon that which is dry, should have their condition carefully observed. Roots should be provided, more or less, as a change; such as potatoes, turnips, ruta-bagas, mangel wurtzel, beets, carrots, parsnips, &c. Chaff, with corn-cob and Indian meal, may also occasionally be given. Do not allow them to take their drink too cold nor when over-heated with exercise or work. Let them also be carded, brushed, curried or wiped down with straw, at least once in twenty-four hours. Working animals should invariably have grain, which may be given with chopped hay, or otherwise, and should be fed and watered at regular hours, three times a day. All pregnant animals should have a dry, warm shelter, but should not be made too fat. If near their time, they should be allowed to remain loose, unmolested, in separate stalls, or pens, and should be aided, when necessary, in giving birth to their young. Swine should have constant access to water, sulphur, salt, charcoal, and wood ashes, in order to thrive. Breeding in-and-in should not be practised beyond two or three generations, unless the families from which the males and females have descended are very distantly related.

*Poultry.*—Provide your hens with warm, comfortable houses and convenient poles to roost upon; and if you wish them to lay well, keep their apartments and nests clean. Allow them to have constantly before them plenty of gravel, broken clam or oyster shells, as well as a heap of wood or coal ashes, brick dust, and finely-pounded old mortar, or lime, to pulverize, or dust themselves in. Give them water, boiled mashed potatoes, mixed with Indian meal, and a little fresh meat of some kind, finely chopped; also grain and the tender refuse leaves of celery, cabbage, &c., and there will be no want of eggs. Turkeys, ducks and geese should be provided with suitable shelters and pens for laying. They should be daily fed with mashed potatoes, chopped turnips, or cabbage leaves, mixed with In-

dian meal, and every few days with a small quantity of oats, buckwheat, or Indian corn.

*Manures.*—Take proper care of your stable manure, and see that it is not thrown out of a "hole in the wall," there to lie, and mix with snow, as well as to have all the virtue washed out of it, not only by the rain, but by the drippings of the roof. Erect some kind of a shed over your manure heaps, if it is nothing more than a rude covering made of posts set in the ground, with a roof formed of poles, slabs, thatched with spruce boughs or straw. If you have marl, or muck, in your vicinity, that can be dug at this season without exposure to wet, cart or sled it into your yard, or fields, in order that it may be tempered by the genial influences of the frost.

*WIRE WORM.*—A successful farmer in this vicinity, Mr. D. D. T. MOORE, states that he has tried various substances for preventing the ravages of the wire worm, none of which, excepting sulphur, proved of any use. An Irishman told him that sulphur had been used with advantage in Ireland. Before planting his corn, Mr. M. wet it and rolled it in flour of sulphur, and afterwards coated it in plaster to prevent the sulphur from wasting. He saved a crop by this means, where he had failed for three years before. We see no reason why the sulphur might not be equally effective for any other grain.—*Cultivator.*

*ADVICE IN POULTRY KEEPING.*—The principles upon which I rely for success in keeping hens, are, first to have two breeds—a few to hatch and rear the chickens, and twice the number of everlasting layers, as eggs are more profitable than chickens; second, to get a hatch as early as possible in spring, and to keep them well; these never cast their feathers like the old birds, and if they begin to lay in autumn, lay more or less all winter; third, never to keep old fowls, (none but favorite fowls ought to be kept more than two years;) old birds lay larger eggs than pullets, but not nearly so many; fourth, to give them the best barley I could get, and as much as they could pick up, once a day in summer, and twice in winter; they are not only more profitable, well kept, but eggs are better. The two breeds I like best are the spotted Dorkings for sitting, and the pheasant breed for laying.—*Agric. Gaz.*

*CONNECTION BETWEEN GARDENING & FARMING.*—Sir Robert Kane, in an able pamphlet which all who are interested in Ireland should read, has endeavoured to show that the only mode of escape from the evils which belong only to that country, consists in covering the land with small farms. We will not presume to offer an opinion upon the justness of this view, which is that of a man of acknowledged talent, who has devoted himself for a long time to the study of the social condition of the country. As an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, he must be presumed to understand it, certainly demands a respectful hearing; and whether all his opinions meet approval or not, he must at least be supposed to express the truth to a great extent.

If Sir Robert Kane is right, the most urgent want of Ireland is a system of small farms. But he is met on the threshold by this difficulty, that the great mass of his countrymen do not understand the art of cultivation, and are incapable of turning to the necessary profit such land as they may occupy. Hence it was that Lord Clarendon's plan of Practical Instructors met with an amount of success which Englishmen could not comprehend; and hence also the readiness with which it received pecuniary assistance from the most intelligent part of the Irish population, including 10 local farming societies, each of which subscribed its 25l.

Yet this is but an imperfect system, and one which