

change his tack, and declare the sufferer was mad. This of course alarmed the whole party, who seized on the unfortunate soldier, carried him to bed, and put him in a straight waistcoat, whilst the doctor prepared for shaving his head and putting on a blister. The poor fellow finding by this time he could not hope by further exertions to make his condition understood, or free himself from his tormenters, and the doctor still persisting he was mad, he at last made signs for pen ink and paper, which it was thought he could do no mischief with, and that his asking for them was rather a sign of returning reason, they were brought, and he immediately wrote, 'For goodness sake send for Mr. —, The surgeon of my regiment, he knows what's the matter with me.' The letter was dispatched, the surgeon soon arrived, the dislocation was quickly put to rights, and the ignorant blockhead who had caused all the turmoil slunk off in disgrace.

WHAT CANADA IS CAPABLE OF.—The Canada Company's prize wheat, for which their premium of £25 was awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Niagara in the autumn of last year, and for which a similar sum was awarded at the Exhibition for British America held subsequently at Montreal, has gained a prize at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London. This should stimulate farmers to improve their grain, and compete for the annual premiums awarded under the direction of the Provincial Agriculture Association. There are some parts of the world—such as Australia—where wheat larger in the berry has been grown, but the flour manufactured from the Canadian wheat is not, we believe, surpassed. The yield per acre of the wheat that gained the above prize was 36 bushels, weighing 67 lbs. per bushel measurement, and we are inclined to think that a comparison in these respects—which are really the important ones—would show Canada to advantage.—*Colonist*.

#### TASTE OF TURNIPS IN BUTTER.

About six or seven years ago, I saw it stated in a provincial newspaper, that to feed cows with turnips immediately after being milked, and on no account to give them any a short time before milking prevented the milk or butter from tasting of turnips. The method I pursue is this: immediately after being milked in the morning, they get as many turnips as they can eat. During the day they are fed on hay, and immediately after milking at night, they get the same quantity of turnips.—The milk and butter are very much admired by all who take them, both for color and flavor, and I have often been called upon to give a statement of our feeding by visitors. I have several times given the cows turnips a short time before being milked, just to prove the thing. On such occasions the milk and butter tasted strongly of turnips.—*Gardeners Chronicle*.

YOUNG STOCK.—These should be provided with a tight shed, have a yard for exercise, and be so fed as to keep them continually growing. They should in addition to hay or fodder, receive a feed of grain daily. Oats is the best for such purpose. They should be salted twice a week; it would probably be better to give them a mixture of equal parts of ashes, lime, and salt.—*American Farmer*.

DURABILITY of timber depends more on the treatment after cut, than the time of cutting. The amount of sap in a tree is about the same at all times. But a large log, in hot weather, with the bark on, having no chance to dry, soon decays; but if immediately sawed into boards, they dry in a few days, and become hard and durable.

SAVE all the bones, and having mashed them, place them in a tub, and pour over them a quantity of sulphuric acid. They will be dissolved, and may then be applied as manure to your turnip and other crops. Not a bone should be thrown away.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

#### DOUBLE FRUITAGE.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Culturist* notices a grafted pear tree on the premises of Mr. Gideon Beals of Windsor, which produces two crops of pears each year. For three years in succession, says the *Culturist*, the tree has blossomed at the ordinary time in the spring, and perfected in due time, (1st to 10th September) a fair yield of large and beautiful pears. For the same three years it has blossomed a second time in the early part of July and started a second crop of pears which go on towards maturity until the season closes, and stops their progress. They are now one and a-half inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and thrifty in appearance. Of the first crop there is said to be more than a bushel on the tree, and that in numbers the two crops are about equal, and that there is not a limb in the tree but has both kinds upon it.

FRUIT TREES.—If the bark on your fruit trees is affected by moss, scrape it off, destroy the moss by burning, and give the body of the tree a dressing of a mixture composed of 1 gallon soft soap, 1 lb. flour of sulphur, and 1 qt. of salt, well stirred together—to be put on with a hard brush. Such dressings destroy the tendency of the trees to become mossy, destroy the germ of insects which may be lodged in the bark, and encourage a healthful growth the ensuing spring.—*American Farmer*.

JAPANESE GARDENS.—The gardeners of Japan display the most astonishing art. The plum tree, which is a great favourite, is so trained and cultivated that the blossoms are as big as those of dahlias. Their great triumph, however, is to bring both plants and trees into the compass of the little garden attached to the houses in the cities. With this view, they have gradually succeeded in dwarfing the fig, plum and cherry trees and the vine, to a stature so diminutive as scarcely to be credited by an European; and yet these dwarf trees are covered with blossoms and leaves. Some of the gardens resemble pictures in which nature is skillfully modelled in miniature—but it is living nature! Meylon, whose work on Japan was published at Amsterdam in 1830, states that in 1825, the Dutch agent of Commerce at Nagasaki was offered "a snuff box, one inch in thickness and three inches high, in which grew a fig tree, a bamboo and a plum tree in bloom."