

will attempt to grow even for home

use that those farmers who do plant small fruits will be sure of a large reward in selling to their neighbors and in supplying smaller villages where summer fruits are rarely now offered for sale. They may be very sure that the demand will, for some years to come, grow much more rapidly than will the probable supply. Do not begin on a large scale. Try at first half an acre in small fruits. This will give a superabundance for home use, and if the surplus can be profitably disposed of, the plantation can be extended as experience proves advisable.—*American Cultivator.*

**Early Lambs.**

To those who understand the business, and have buildings arranged for it, early lambs are profitable; but to those who do not understand the business or do not have good quarters for the sheep, it is anything but profitable.

To have early lambs do well they must not be exposed to the cold winds, nor must they be kept in confined quarters that the sheep is good. Sheep are animals that do not take kindly to close confinement; they need the pure air and sunshine for health, and should always have quarters provided them where they can go out in the open air whenever the weather is fair; but during cold weather the yard should be protected from the cold winds. When the weather is not fair they should have plenty of cover under cover; for a sheep in cold weather cannot be exposed to either rain or frost.

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Having provided good healthy quarters for the sheep, ample provisions should be made for the lambs. They should be kept under cover where there is no sudden changes of temperature, until they are old enough to withstand the cold. The best kind of edge when this time comes. Some lambs are stronger than others and may be given the liberty of the yard young, but no lambs are so strong that it is safe to let them run out in very cold weather without being continually looked after, for to have early lambs do well they must not be permitted to get

omitted; in fact, they must be kept in a comfortable condition all the time, or they will stop growing.

Sheep that have lambs early in the season, should be fed in a manner to keep them in the best of health and also in good flesh; to have the lambs grow fast they need good healthy milk in large quantities, which is only obtained by having healthy, well kept mothers. Good sweet hay must be the principal reliance for keeping the sheep, but grain in moderate quantities may be used to advantage; how much to each sheep must be

varied according to the quality of the hay, and the condition and peculiarity of each sheep. In fact, the profitable raising of early lambs cannot be done by any rules, but only by an intelligent keeper, who, by experience, is master of his business.—*Dirigo Rural.*

### Management of Heavy Clays.

Though vegetable matter is highly important for heavy clays, it does not follow that green manuring is always helpful to immediate fertility. We have known large growths of fodder corn and Hungarian grass ploughed under late in the season, when the wheat crop following was rather injured than benefited. In some cases it makes the soil too porous, thus causing it to absorb and retain a large amount of water which alternately expands and contracts by freezing

and thawing. In other instances the green manure ploughed under late in the fall turns sour, forming the green-sour on the surface which is the common indication that humic acid is being generated to poison all vegetable life. When green manure is ploughed under early in the season, however, it never fails to produce good results. Its fermentation not only increases heat, in which heavy soils are usually deficient, but it disintegrates the particles of soil and thus makes available much plant food that would otherwise have been locked up in

clods. While it is true that these green manures give back to the soil no mineral elements not first taken from it, yet the fact is, undoubtedly that soils abounding in clay will endure this exhausting process longer than any others. That which heavy soils must suffer from is a system of cultivation and cropping which exhausts their due proportion of vegetable matter. When this is gone the labour of tilling is greatly increased as the crop is lessened.—*American Outfitter*.

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The United States Economist says—

The advice abroad on wool seems to be from an actual demand and not from any speculative demand whatever. So we may understand from that the market has passed its lowest point and is now on the mend all over Europe. Therefore from that cause we have no such cheap reservoir of wool to draw from as formerly. Our market will have to rely on itself, and lacking stock here must put up the price to a par with that abroad before wool can be imported, and yet we are certain to want a fair quality of foreign wool sooner or later. — *Wool*

Now is a good time to clean, repair and oil old tools. Do not wait until the busy season.

the busy season, when you will toil around and wonder where you'll get that hoe hanging, and in what tool, last year. Get your plough harness in good condition. Fix everything about your carts and wagons.

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We have no such cheap reservoir of wool to draw from as formerly. Our market will have to rely on itself, and looking stock here must put up the price to a par with that abroad before wool can be imported, and yet we are certain to want a fair quality of foreign wool sooner or later. We judge from this that all good to choice wool must reflect here a like condition to that above, viz., a good demand constantly enough to absorb all the appearance supply from now on, for we know that western markets are pretty well cleared of stock. At the same time eastern

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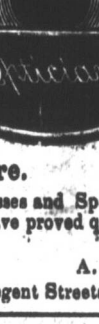
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