

JANUARY 29, 1879.

Contemporary Press.

HOW TO KEEP WARM IN WINTER.

FROM REASONABLE ADVICE FROM LAND THAT IS NOT UNWARMER THAN THIS. (From the London Spectator, Dec. 28.) Strong exercise, for those who can take it, is no doubt the best of resources for the winter...

Its leaders, such as Michela, and Herzog, and Gschwind. One of the worst of these was Dr. Von Watterich, curé of the Old Catholic church of Basel...

THE AFGHANS FOUR YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago Major A. G. Constable, an officer in the firm of Harper & Brothers, was in the English army drawn up on the plains of Feroz-pore to receive the famous Runjeet Singh...

tion, would not allow the finished manuscript to be printed in the country, nor copies to be introduced if printed abroad. The Russians did not indeed say what a Roman Catholic Government one said to an agent of the Bible Society...

A CHRISTIAN PRIME MINISTER.

The latest news from Madagascar brings the report of the annual meetings of the Congregational Association which took place in July. At the closing meeting, when five native evangelists were present...

SCHOOLING.

The following are the total marks obtained by different schools in the Inspector's recent examination in the County of Argenteuil: In the Municipality of Chatham, No. 1—Stonefield School, 394 marks; McConnell's, 374 marks; School No. 5, 142 marks; Odgensburg, 109 marks...

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

The meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade was formally opened on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 21st. The report of the Credential Committee showed thirty delegates to be present...

THE BIBLE AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Many people will be surprised to learn, from a statement lately published by the Bible Society, that within the last two years there was a large nation in Europe practically without any Bible...

board with the railway system of the Continent, and largely assist in the development of an inter-provincial trade. By their look at Louisiana it is contended that the Government...

INSPECTING THE PROPHETISM OF LIME.

It was stated that the uncertainty as to the percentage of phosphate contained on shipment, and the inferior qualities shipped had demoralized the market, and that the average percentage of phosphate found was stated to be seventy-eight per cent...

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The meeting of the Board of Trade on Wednesday was graced with the presence of the Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Justice. Two new delegates from the London Board of Trade were present.

COMPLAINTS INSPECTOR.

Of butter, meat, fish, flour and meal at yesterday's afternoon session, when the Inspector, Hon. Jas. Skead, of Ottawa, a discussion ensued on the proper grading of these articles...

THE TABLE.

At the meeting this afternoon the following resolution was introduced by Mr. E. K. Greene, of Montreal, seconded by Mr. MacKechnie, of Dundas:

THE INSOLVENT LAW.

The resolution was carried, Mr. Bremner, from the Halifax Board of Trade, then introduced the following resolution, which was carried without debate.

THE COAL QUESTION.

The result being that the amendment was carried, and instead of the importation of such a duty as would serve a home market, the Board pronounced in favor of a developing policy.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. McCULLOUGH of Hamilton, moved, seconded by Mr. MacKECHNIE, a prominent manufacturer of Dundas and seconder of the resolution, said the question of protection had already been presented by the people of the country, and the present Government was seeking to carry out a policy...

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

A discussion ensued on the Weights and Measures Act, exception being expressed in imperial or metric measure. It was formally decided, on motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. McCullough, to request the Government to modify those provisions of the Weights and Measures Act...

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The first business transacted at the meeting of the Board this afternoon was the recognition of the report of the special committee which was appointed to inquire into the question of the compulsory inspection of butter, hides, flour, &c.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. WHITE, M.P., announced that he was NOT A FANATICAL PROTECTIONIST. He stated that in 1873, when there was a tariff of two millions and an enormous protection arising from the tariff of 15 per cent...

natory duty against the importation of articles, such as tea, from distant parts of the world, in which they so long have been protected. It was proposed that surveys be made for an extension of the Intercolonial to the Pacific, and a brief discussion followed on the necessity for more detailed information being given in the trade and navigation returns, the complaint being that owing to the system of group articles, information was not secured.

Mr. HILL, of Boston, now addressed the Board, and after the usual greetings, said the Board, and after the usual greetings, said the Board, and after the usual greetings, said the Board...

Mr. G. HAMILTON, Q. C., while a free trader in principle, believed that the country should have a fiscal policy of its own, and one to meet the circumstances and position of the country. It was monstrous that such a policy, a retaliatory one; it was one of our policy...

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is a rule existing that the President shall be selected alternately from the various provinces represented. Mr. Robertson, of Montreal, called attention to this rule, and nominated Mr. Bremner, of Halifax, for the position. This gentleman, however, although nominated as delegate, was unable to be present, and Mr. Robertson, in his family, and it was decided that his nomination could not be received.

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with laughter. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Whitley, Methodist, who delivered a telling address on "How to spoil your pastor's ministry." Mr. J. M. Walk in town. Some two hundred persons were present, including over twenty French. Amount raised, \$40. The work of evangelization among the French of the district is earnestly being pursued by the Rev. A. B. C.

LETTERS FROM LEADERS. FRENCH-CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. SIR.—This most venerable Society is still pursuing its good work, though encumbered with the difficulties of "hard times" here and in Britain, in addition to those obstacles which inhere in the work itself. It is cheered, however, by the growing evidence that the work of the past forty years has not been in vain. There is a Canadian mind towards Protestantism, which is greatly encouraging the collectors themselves as well as those who have charge of the work.

Montreal, Jan. 29th, 1879. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

One says: "I went into a house where a young man of twenty was lying in bed, and was killed by a stroke. The doctor coming to me, said: 'I hope you are here to pray for the salvation of my poor boy.' I said I had no need of my prayers now. Said he: 'Why, you are always praying for the dead.' I replied that I could not know the truth as you go to the Bible. 'No,' said the father, 'speak your own mind; I believe what you say.' 'But,' I said, 'to-morrow the priest will say the reverse: what then?' 'I'll believe him, replied the father. 'I'll believe him, replied the father. 'I'll believe him, replied the father.'

"I prefer what you say to a Latin prayer." "I spent Christmas day with a Protestant family. The head of the family, a Romanist, and his wife, a Romanist, were present, some of them the leading men of the place. We sang and read for some time, then I spoke, enquiring if anybody wished to show their regard to God that day. 'I hope you are here to pray for the salvation of my poor boy.' I said I had no need of my prayers now. Said he: 'Why, you are always praying for the dead.' I replied that I could not know the truth as you go to the Bible. 'No,' said the father, 'speak your own mind; I believe what you say.' 'But,' I said, 'to-morrow the priest will say the reverse: what then?' 'I'll believe him, replied the father. 'I'll believe him, replied the father. 'I'll believe him, replied the father.'

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AGRICULTURE.

NOTES OF A LECTURE TOUR.

Being anxious to attend the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, and if possible, lecture before it, I gave up the idea of going to the G. T. R., between Quebec and Toronto.

The first of these was at Georgetown, Dec. 16th, but the evening proved unsuitable, and I was notified of postponement until the 23rd inst. That evening, however, was pre-occupied for St. Mary's, consequently Georgetown had to get the 29th.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 18th, I lectured at the Dominion Grange, to a "packed" if not "packed" audience, composed of representative agriculturists from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

It was a grand opportunity, well worth a score of ordinary lecture appointments. The lecture was given, with the attendance, and the proceedings, have been published in the WITNESS, and I need add but little to the report already laid before your readers.

I may say, however, that no one could attend the sessions of the Dominion Grange without feeling that it comprised a most intelligent and influential body of Canadian farmers.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 19th, I had an illustration of the old proverb, "Between two stools." Two gentlemen had been written to in reference to a lecture at Brampton, but on my arrival at that place, I found to my disappointment that no arrangements had been made.

On Friday evening, Dec. 20th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

Edmonstone is in the Township of Chignacousy and County of Peel, and is the centre of an old and first-class farming district.

On Monday evening, Dec. 22nd, the lecture was at St. Mary's. It was a bitter cold, stormy night, and hence the attendance was not so large as it might have been under more favorable circumstances.

The chair was filled by J. Oliver, Esq., and in the audience there were a number of the leading farmers of the neighborhood.

On Christmas Eve, I lectured at Cherry Grove, in the Township of Nissouri. Here a musical entertainment, Christmas tree, &c., were added to the attractions, but the programme was too extensive. The children had to be released early in the evening, and my parents and others were obliged to leave the lecture at an early hour.

On Monday evening, Dec. 23rd, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Thursday evening, Dec. 26th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Friday evening, Dec. 27th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Saturday evening, Jan. 4th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Sunday evening, Jan. 5th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Monday evening, Jan. 6th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Wednesday evening, Jan. 8th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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my thanks for the light of her countenance, and I think she deserves a more substantial reward. As the banner lady of my lecture tour thus far, I propose that the WITNESS be sent her gratis for one year, if her name is not already on the subscription list.

At 10th, Dec. 21st, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Thursday evening, Dec. 22nd, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Friday evening, Dec. 23rd, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Saturday evening, Dec. 24th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Sunday evening, Dec. 25th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Monday evening, Dec. 26th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Tuesday evening, Dec. 27th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Wednesday evening, Dec. 28th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Thursday evening, Dec. 29th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Friday evening, Dec. 30th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Saturday evening, Jan. 1st, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Sunday evening, Jan. 2nd, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Monday evening, Jan. 3rd, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Tuesday evening, Jan. 4th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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On Wednesday evening, Jan. 5th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

Edmonstone is in the Township of Chignacousy and County of Peel, and is the centre of an old and first-class farming district.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 6th, I lectured at Edmonstone, where those noted stock-breeders, at Edmonstone, were there to attend the efforts of Thomas Shields, Esq., and others, we had a good meeting, at the close of which the WITNESS was warmly commended by some old subscribers.

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often happens that more than one selects the same lot, and in such case the one first at the land office gets it, and the other has to go back to make another choice. In order to avoid this, it is a good plan to select first, second, third, fourth; so that if the first be gone, then take the second, and so have only to pay \$10 office fee and get possession. Then if he single and without means, his best plan will be to arrange with some one to break, say five to ten acres for him, which will cost him \$4 per acre, and go to work without loss of time or money to pay for breaking, buy an ox and plow, and in a few days be ready to start. But if there be also things for fixing up a house.

A FAMILY IN THE WAY that will be another difficulty to be provided for. In that case a shelter must be found for wife and children first, as the price of board would take too much of his means. Therefore it is best to leave the family in the East, and in the West, one man left here last spring without means, took land in Manitoba, and by his work on the railway earned enough to pay for breaking five acres, buy an ox, besides sending a little to his wife and children, and he is able to pay her fare with the first party in the spring, when he expects to have his home ready to receive his wife and child in their new home, where with God's blessing they will eat their own produce and vegetables from the garden, and reap enough in harvest time to meet their wants until next harvest. Thus, in one year and four months from the time he left Montreal, if the Lord prosper him, he will be able to raise from his own 100 acres of land—which cost him only \$10—all the necessities of life, and the first difficulty will be fully overcome. Although there are yet many more difficulties before him 'ere his

BROAD ACRES CAN BE TURNED INTO FIELDS OF YELLOW GRASS. It is not so difficult as it is often supposed to be. It is not so difficult as it is often supposed to be. It is not so difficult as it is often supposed to be.

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that carry it on, that do the work, gain a bare subsistence, and never get rich; nor do they desire riches, for in their lonely situations they see no evidence of wealth around them. — J. N. B., in Scientific Farmer.

CHICKEN YARD FENCE.—When it is desired to keep chickens from straying about the farm or gardens, or to confine breeding poultry, the fence represented in the engraving will be found to answer the purpose, and while it is neat and substantial, it may be constructed at a low cost. Three light rails are nailed to the posts, two near the top, as indicated. Slats are fastened from the lower to the second rail.

How and Where to Prune can not be told until one has the particular tree before him, as each tree will require different treatment. Long neglected trees are likely to have the heads much crowded, and the first need in such cases is thinning, taking out especially such branches as cross and interfere with others. Sometimes shoots have pushed out far beyond the rest, and need to be cut back; it may be that for some cause the growth has run to one side, and the tree is lop-sided. Only the general direction can be given; secure an open, well-shaped head.

Scraping and Cleaning.—The best preparation that we know of for removing old bark, moss and lichens, is good home-made soft soap, made from lye or potash. This soft soap, so that it may be laid on with a whitewash or other brush. Then, in one of those moist thawing times that occurs late in winter or early spring, point over the trunks and large limbs with the soap, putting it on freely. The later rains will do most of the work, but before spring opens, it will be well to go around with the scraper—an old, short-handled hoe will do all that is needed, and remove whatever loose bark remains.

The Selecting and Ordering of trees by those intending to plant, should be completed at once. The orders will be much better filled if the nursery-man has them before his season's work begins.

Order Directly from the Nursery.—Deal at headquarters, and then, if anything is wrong, you know where to apply for a remedy.

Our Opinion of Tree Paddlers has often been expressed. Probably nine out of ten are untrustworthy, and unscrupulous, and if we say that all are so, we may wrong some honest men. If a person represents himself as an agent of a well-known nursery, if honest, he will be willing to show his credentials.

Feeding in the Winter.—If one is to set out small fruits, whether for home use or market, the sooner the preliminary work of selecting the kinds, and ordering the plants is done, the better. The present is one of those periods that every now and then occur in fruit culture. There are a number of new varieties of great promise, but that are not yet sufficiently tried to warrant planting them largely. The grower for market feels much like the hunter who wished to so aim at an animal that he would miss it if a calf, but hit it if a deer. The safe way for those who grow fruit for sale, is to plant out trial-beds of the promising kinds; this will test their adaptability to the soil, and if the result is satisfactory, have a stock of plants for setting a plantation.

The Market and the Neighborhood have both to be considered. If the market is a distant one, the fruit, whatever other quality it may have, must be firm enough to reach its destination in good order. If there is a local or neighborhood trade—a matter quite too often overlooked by growers, then a very different class of fruits may be grown.

Pruning Untried Last Fall, should be attended to now as soon as the weather will allow. Grape-vines need the first care, and should be pruned long before the buds begin to swell. Currants and gooseberries start early, and should be pruned early.

Preparatory Work in the way of trellises and other supports may be attended to and the materials got ready. In the family garden, the best support for raspberries, is a half-inch strained trellis posts at the ends of the rows, and we think that the best grape-vine trellis is that with horizontal slats four feet apart, with upright wires where needed.

Stored crops, whether in cellars or in trenches, may suffer from neglect. Those in trenches, may not be allowed to get too warm, or growth may start. Those in trenches may be invaded by field-mice and rabbits, or the stock greatly injured by the running in of surface water. Frequent inspection and timely care will prevent such losses.

Roots in the Ground.—A share of the parsnips and salsify is usually left in the ground, to be dug in early spring; the freezing they need to cure and tender. If the stored supply runs short, these may often be dug during a January thaw, and bring a good price.

Cold Frames need, except in settled cold weather, almost daily attention, especially the warmth of the sun increases, and the plants are in danger of being started into growth if airing is neglected. In almost every neighborhood there is a demand for such frames.

Vegetable Plants.—Many, who have gardens, omit or neglect to provide a stock of cabbage, cauliflower, and other plants, depending upon some good-natured neighbor to supply them from his surplus. It is well to be neighborly in such matters, but it is also well that those who neglect to provide themselves with such plants should pay those who are at the trouble of raising them. May a boy, or man, plant to sell at the proper season, may establish a profitable little trade. It is about as much trouble to raise a hundred plants as it is several thousand, and when it is known that the plants may be had with certainty, these who need a small number will buy in preference to raising them. Thus, a few plants of cabbages, cauliflowers, and lettuce for marketing.

Cauliflower Plants are preferable, but these have to be prepared in the previous fall. In the absence of these, the next best are properly treated hot-bed plants, and if these are well managed, they are almost as good as those that have been wintered in cold frames. Of course if the plants are to be raised in hot-beds, we are not able to give every year a full account of the method of making these important aids in gardening, and at best we can not give so full a description of their management as one making a business of raising plants requires. As a part of his outfit, one should have a

Book on Gardening, not only for this, but for reference in many other matters. As noted last month, "Gardening for Profit," by Quinton, and "Farm Gardening and Seed Growing," by Brill, are works that no one who undertakes to grow vegetables for sale, whether as young plants or mature crops, can afford to be without. If one wishes merely a full account of the manner of making a hot-bed, he will send for the American Agriculturist for February, 1879. In some localities, where the operations are large, and while manure is dear, fuel is cheap, it has been found preferable to substitute fire heat for manure heat.

Hot-beds Should be Started, as a general rule, about six weeks before the plants can be set in the open ground. For cabbages and lettuce, which go out earliest, the middle of February is the time market-gardeners near New York begin operations.

Cold Frames, that are glass-covered frames in which no artificial heat is used, are seeded, and the plants to be properly hardened off before they are set out, and serve to store the stock until sold. The old method of placing several inches of soil in the hot-bed and sowing the seeds in that, is now generally abandoned for the use of

"Flats," or Shallow Boxes, which are in every respect preferable. The boxes in which soap and various other commodities are supplied to the stores, are usually employed, as they may be purchased for a small sum. Each box being sawed in two, will make two flats, the covering making the bottom of the second. Flats may be made outright from 1/2-inch plank, making them 2, 3, and four inches deep.

Soil for the Boxes should be light and rich; if none was prepared and put under cover last fall, it may be difficult to procure it now. The soil under a manure-pile will usually be unfrozen, and by removing, or turning over the pile, the needed soil, well enriched with fine manure, may be secured.

In Sowing the Seeds in the flats, after having made the soil level, and equally from the corners as elsewhere, sow the seeds in regular rows, two inches apart, and very thin in the rows. Avoid placing the seeds too deep; half an inch is the deepest that small seeds should be covered, and less is generally preferable. With these and all other seeds press down the soil to bring seed and soil in close contact.

These who have no Hot-beds may raise plants enough for an ordinary garden by using the same flat, and sowing the seeds in the same flat. They will take the needed trouble can raise all the plants required in the family garden in this manner. So soon as large enough, the plants are to be

Transplanted from the flat in which the seed was sown to another similar flat, giving them more room. Upon the proper doing of this the excellence of the plants will largely depend.

What to Sow.—Cabbages, cauliflowers, and lettuce are the earliest to set in the open ground, and should be sown first. Tomatoes and other plants from warm climates may be sown two weeks later.

Implements.—Overhauling and putting these in order is useful work for stormy days. The woodwork, if not painted, should be treated with crude petroleum, several coats being applied at intervals, until no more will be absorbed. While this treatment is practically indestructible, the grind-stone and sharp file should put all cutting edges in order; cultivator-teeth, hoes of all kinds, spades, &c., should be ground; the labor at the grind-stone now will save much labor later. Rakes should be filed sharp; there is no more efficient weeder than a rake.

GREENHOUSES AND WINDOW PLANTS. The great enemies to house-plants—insects and dust—are never vanquished. As new growth pushes, these find acceptable food and multiply rapidly. Days are now more frequent in which air can be admitted from without. If we light our houses with gas, we must limit the house-plants to only the most hardy in this respect. We have known even ivy, one of the most rugged of plants, to succumb to gas. Escaping gas is very deleterious to plants, but that is so unpleasant to the household that the escape is stopped before it does much injury. It is the products of combustion that are so unfavorable to plants, and there is no help for it.—American Agriculturist.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS. A NEWFOUNDLAND SUBSCRIBER wishes to procure a work on Farming, and particularly on manure and fertilizers. He also wishes to know how to apply lime as manure. In Newfoundland the farmers depend chiefly on fish, and in their locality it has been so scarce this season that they have to fall back on something else and so wish to try lime. Can any of our subscribers answer these enquiries?

A POOR GIRL writes.—Can you inform me if there is any place in this great city of Montreal where a poor girl like myself, anxious to make her livelihood, could go for a couple of months to learn how to iron and do up shirts and collars by paying a reasonable salary? I find it almost impossible to get a comfortable situation now, for want of this knowledge.

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