# Rural Economy.

WINTER CARE OF COLTS.

Colts, perhaps, are generally the worst neglected stock on the farm. No profit is expected from them for a year or two in advance. They are fat in the beginning of winter, from having had nothing to do but eat on the rich pasture through the summer. So when they are brought to the barn-yard, they must live at the straw stack, and on portions of fodder refused by other stock. Instead of keeping their flesh and growing finely, they gradually fall away under this treatment. The coat becomes rough and staring; the ribs and bones protrude; lice infest them, and often they have barely strength to totter to the field when grass grows again. This is a cruel and and gravel stones in it, serve the purpose unprofitable way of wintering colts. Their of teeth, in reducing the food to small pargrowth is checked and they never make as ticles, in order to facilitate digestion. The valuable animals as they would under more | feed is swallowed in chunks, or the grain is generous treatment. They do not gain received into the crop unbroken. Here all strength and maturity so early, and consequently cannot be put to labor at so young an age, as if they had been well kept. is surrounded by strong muscles; and when Their spirit is lessened, and frequently disease induced.

The rule is, keep your colts thriving constantly until they are fully grown. They do not require food to fatten them like a steer, but to make muscle and bone They should never be tied on a floor in a stable long at a time. Nor should they run in the same yard with other stock with the food, and a new set is brought among cattle, as they are very liable to be along from the crop, to be thus ground. gored, and when they master the cattle Now if the fowls are confined, as they often not be tolerated at all with sheep. If you the sharp gravel they need, their digestion wish to confine them in a stable, the best must be imperfect, and they cannot do well, way is to give them as much room as possies especially if fed on whole grain. Fowls ble and not tie them. Give them the earth for floors, and litter it plentifully with to swallow every day, and if they do not straw. Two or three, or more, colts may have a range, gravel should be kept by be kept together, if the room be sufficient. them, in their enclosures.—Boston Culti-In the spring you will find a valuable bed of manure under them. It is a good plan to stable them thus in the day time when the cattle are out in the yards, and on pleasant nights, when the other stock is in the stables, let the colts run in the yards for exercise, and to pick up fodder that my be left, and forage at the straw stack. They should, however, have sufficient hay to keep them thriving, and some ground oats in addition. Outs make more muscle than any other grain, hence they are the best feed for horses. It pays to feed them some ground grain if you diminish their other food in the meantime, and when they are shedding their teeth it is difficult to keep them in good condition without it.

Colts are a necessary evil on a farm. There is no other stock so costly to keep; so hard to confine within proper limits; so destructive to fences and enclosures; so uncertain of giving an ultimate profit, and so utterly worthless in case of being disabled by accident. They are close feeders on grass, biting as low as sheep, and seeking invariably the poorest, highest spots where the herbage is sweet; nor do they enrich the land on which they feed, like sheep. The latter spread their manure evenly over the field, and fertilize the knolls, by choosing them for their resting places during the night. But while horses are the hardest feeders, they are likewise the poorest fertilizers of the pasture in which they roam.—Rural New Yorker.

## FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WEST-

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York will be held at the Court House, in the city of Rochester, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th day of January. It is designed to make this one of the most important and useful gatherings of fruit growers ever held in the country. An address to farmers on the subject of Fruit Growing will be delivered during the session, in Corinthian Hall, by Hon. Lewis F. Allen, of Buffalo, and the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, the venerable President of the American Pomological Society, has promised to favor the Society with his presence and counsels, if life and health will permit. Charles Downing, Esq., of Newburgh, who has often honored the Society by his presence and unrivaled experience, John J. Thomas, of Union Springs, and other gentlemen, whom all will be delighted to meet, are expected to be present.

There will be an exhibition of fruits, particularly of apples, pears, and grapes, to which all are cordially invited to contribute. It is expected the show of grapes will be unusually large, as fine collections are expected from Hammondsport, Naples, and Ohio. Those not able to bring specimens with them may address them to the Secretary, James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

### THE LARGEST FARM IN THE WORLD

M L. Sullivant, Esq., of Champaign County, Illinois, owns seventy thousand acres of as good land as is to be found on active cultivation, while the remainder is

used for herding purposes. farm in the world, and it is said to be conducted on the most approved plans. Nearly all the labor is performed by machinery, so that one man can perform, or rather superintend, the labor of five. He drives his posts by horse power, cultivates his corn by machinery, ditches, sows, and plants by machinery, so that all his laborers can ride and perform their duties. Mr. Sullivant gives employment to two hundred farm hands, two hundred horses, and a large number of oxen.—Exchange.

#### PLANTING FOREST TREE SEEDS.

In reply to a special request, the editor of the Gardener's Monthly gives the following directions for gathering, saving and planting the seeds of our forest trees:—

Tree seeds that have pulp should be

got in the ground the better. They should resume their function of illumination, and a great speed by means of steam power. not be sown any deeper than is necessary we are conscious how very yellow their At the present time the most fashionable to keep them from the light, nor so near light is, compared with the white light of form is the double cut, which presents a the air as to get dry-moisture, air and the burning metal.

darkness are the three essentials for successful raising of tree seeds. Seeds that are usually spring sown, and are found to deep of the Photographer) very peculiar. less sparkling, as it has a very much less "damp off," should be sown very early, so The details are distinct in all important number of facets, and a great expansion of that the young wood may get hard before parts, while there is a grand massing of table or flat upper surface. The Indian

the hot weather comes. a few weeks good enough to grow. It ness which belong to no other style of this was seen in the Great Exhibition of should be sown as soon as ripe in June. | photograph. Not sown deep,—on the surface, and slightly covered with sand, is the best way. A long article would tell a longer and perhaps clearer story than this; but this is the pith | dark bowels of the pyramids, so long sub- | disappointed their expectations, as it looked of the whole matter.

#### IMPORTANCE OF GRAVEL STONES FOR FOWLS.

Did you ever dissect the gizzard of a hen, turkey, goose, or duck? The gizzard and gravel stones in it, serve the purpose little at a time, through the gizzard, which his web up in heights where he fancied diamonds are now coming much into food is passing through it, it dilates and contracts similar to the motion of a bellows, and the food, kernels of grain, coming in contact with the gravel stones, is separated and torn to pieces. After the process is completed, the food is digested. These little mill-stones, as it were, do not remain long in the gizzard; they are carried out need sharp gravel stones within their reach

#### BEST VARIETY OF FOWLS. .

The Scottish Farmer gives the following of fowls:-For chickens for the tablethere are nothing like Brahmas. Hard grapher. weather does not seem to affect them, and they always look well and "saucy-like," let the cold be ever so severe.

#### WATERING PLANTS WITH IRON.

It is stated as a new discovery, that wonderful effects may be obtained by watering fruits and vegetables with a solution of sulphate of iron. Under this system beans will grow into nearly double the size, and will acquire a much more savory taste. The pear seems to be particularly well adapted for this treatment. Old nails thrown into water and left to rust will impart to it all the necessary qualities for forcing vegata-tion as described.

#### TO TRY-OUT LARD.

A farmer's mode of trying-out leaf lard, one which produces few scraps, is to add to every 10 lbs. of rough lard a table-spoonful of saleratus during the process of tryingout. We have tried the experiment, and can speak from our own experience. In trying-out seven pounds of lard there was less than a quarter of a pound of scrap-

### Scientific.

#### THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT.

BY REV. H. J. MORTON, D.D.

The time has been when the sun was considered a very important agent in "all the things done under it." Particularly dependent upon his rays was photography. A dark, drizzly, sunless day was death to

art. The disappointed operator requested his customers "to call some other time," and as to printing negatives taken under more auspicious skies, it was dull work and tions. The mines underground bloom as discouraging. But now, science seems preparing to dispense with the sun, and moon and stars, save as objects of art, and to pure carbon crystallized, and is the hardmake its own sun and its own independent est known substance. Indeed, this quality, source of illumination. It seems, indeed, upon which much of its value depends, has very strange to sit at night, in a closed room, and be "focussed" and "posed" with struction, the old rude t st of its genuinea view to a portrait! The gaslights in the ness being to place it up n an anvil, and to candelabra and chandelier send cross rays strike it forcibly with a hammer, the idea and tangled shadows, and we do not see being that, if pure, it would rather break how a picture can be produced that shall be the hammer or bury itself in the anvil than other than confused and unnatural, even split. Of course many valuable diamonds supposing it possible that it should be pro- have been destroyed by this ignorant trial duced at all by such illumination. But in times past. The diamond is by no the photographer has secured another means always colorless. It is sometimes kitchen" furnished with a funnel at the opalescent; the admixture of color dependthe face of the globe, twenty-three thou-sand acres of which is under fence and top to carry off the smoke, a few strands of ing in some cases upon a metallic oxide. so much silver. These strands hang in prized in the market. Newton, from its This is undoubtedly the most extensive this tin receptacle; the focus of it directed towards the group or individual to be photographed. The camera is arranged; the magnesium wires are ignited by a match or candle, and at once the room is filled with by burning it in oxygen, and obtaining as a light as of midday! The gas jests dis- a result carbonic acid. Although our est flame of gasburner or wax candle be- istry is wholly at fault to produce artificially comes black and lustreless in this superior any of the precious gems, with the excepwashed at once on gathering, and dried in the same manner, a the shade gradually also. Sundried seeds drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner, a drops in white flakes to the bottom of the and it is polished in the same manner. are generally worthless, especially those of tin reflector, and then the gas jets in steel disk being employed for the purpose, a dark color. The sooner the seeds can be chandeliers and brackets appear again, and smeared with fine powder, and revolving at

a certain extent, been demonstrated. The readers will remember how much this gem jects of description, have been made (de like a mere lump of glass. Its weight was spite the want of air under which these depths labor) visible to the spectator, who this and the last Exhibition it was, after can now sit in his comfortable, well-ventilat | much consultation, given into the hands of ed room, and see all that the actual explorer | M. Coster, of Amsterdam, who recut it with of those labyrinths beholds, after leagues such skill that, although it lost in the proof travel and weary hours of hot, perspiring, cess 80 carats, it yet appeared quite as dusty toil. The grand and solemn arches large, and was transferred at once into a of the cathedral, which since the day they blaze of light. When diamonds are found were built have hung up in the dimness of an obscure twilight, spring forth under this they are sometimes sawn with fine wires new power into visible and beautiful distinctness, and the spider that has woven himself secure in his semi-night, hurries away and leaves the meshes of his net hanging like silver threads among the rich really wonderful the delicacy with which tracery of the fretted groins and graceful these gems are cut, considering the smallsculptures of the towering roof.

It may be interesting to ask why this light from burning magnesium wire is thus carat. efficient, while the strongest gaslight fails of producing any effect upon the sensitized

Dr. Thomas Woods has communicated to he Philosophical Magazine, an account of they drive them too much. They should are, where they cannot have access to all experiments undertaken for the determination of the thermal equivalent of magnesium. From these experiments it appears that this metal exceeds all others in the amount of heat developed by its combustion. Thus the rare metals sodium and potassium formerly took the lead as heatproducing bodies; but comparing equal weights, it is found that magnesium produces three and a half times as much heat as potassium.

When magnesium wire or ribbon suffers combustion, this relatively enormous amount estimates as to the value of several varieties of heat is concentrated in a small space, and acts upon a trifling amount of matter; it nothing like the Dorkings. For size or therefore follows that the intensity of the egg—nothing equal to the Spanish, but they do not lay very regularly. For number of eggs—nothing like the Hamburghs, pect to find, what we do in fact discover in but the size of egg is small compared to the its rays, an unusual abundance of those Spanish. The Hamburghs lay about eleven quick waves, high notes, or actinic beams months in the year, and never sit. For of light, which are potential in affecting eggs during very hard frost and snow— the sensitive film.—Philadelphia Photo-

A DRUNKARD'S BRAINS. Hyrti, by far the greatest anatomist of the ago, used to say that he could distinguish, in the darkest room, by one stroke of the scalpel, the brain of the inebriate from that of the person who had lived soberly. Now and then he would congratu-late his class upon the possession of a drunkard's brain, admirably fitted from its hardness and more complete preservation for the purposes of demonstration. When the anatomist wishes to preserve a human brain for any length of time, he effects his object by keeping that organ in a vessel of alcohol. comes comparatively hard. But the inethe indurating process before death; begins it while the brain remains the consethe the tender humanities and sweet charities of life, leaving only a brain of lead and a heart of stone.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

THE DIAMOND. The diamond, like most other jewels, is found generally in granitic gneiss, and in torrents of rivers distributed over the whole world; but they are mainly to be found in tropical countries. It would seem that where the sun shines with the greatest splendor, where the vegetable and the animal creation put on their most gorgeous ings of modern skeptics.—Hours at Home colors, there also in the depths of the earth the vivid lustre of this gem shines the brightest, and assumes the largest proporgorgeously as the flowers above. The diamond, as we all know, is composed of in many instances been the cause of its deservant. He adjusts, in a sort of "tin yellow, red, pink, brown, green, black, and magnesium wire—bright, beautiful, like The Indian diamond appears to be the most great power of refracting and dispersing appear as luminous objects; nay, they analysis of this gem is perfect, all efforts actually cast dark shadows! The brightlight. The new sun of science, like the tion of the ruby, small specimens of which old sun of nature, quenches all lesser lumi- have actually been produced in the laboranaries, and causes them to disappear from tory. The diamond is split easily with the the bright sky of its fleeting noonday. In the meanwhile, during the few brief with which it is cut and polished that moments of this strange illumination, the much of its value depends. The English sensitized plate in the camera has received were at one time famous as gem-cutters; a clear and perfect impression of the objects but the art is now wholly lost among us, reflected upon it. Twenty seconds suffice and most of the fine gems are now intrusted for the exposure of the plate, and about to Dutch Jews. The gem is cut upon a twenty seconds is the limit of the magne. wheel smeared with diamond dust,--the sium light as thus arranged. The wire only material that effectually touches it,—

The pictures thus formed are (as will be of the gem very brilliant. The table cut, seen by the specimen printed in this num- such as we find in old diamonds, is much shadows which reminds one of Rembrandt's diamond-cutters leave as much of the gem The Soft Maple will not keep more than best compositions, and a softness and rich as possible when cutting; an instance of 1851, where the Koh-i-Noor was exhibited, The value of this light in photographing in which the cutting followed apparently interiors" is obvious, and has already to the original outline of the stone. Our difficult to split, without fear of great loss, fitted into a saw-bow, and anointed with diamond powder and olive oil. Rose-cut ness of their size; as many as fifteen hundred having been known to weigh only one

#### CITIES OF BASHAN,

Nothing related of this giant race is more wonderful than the number of their strong cities. What, to a modern Colenso, gazing down from the heights of Anti-Libanus upon the broad desert region before him, would appear more incredible than the record that in Argob, one of the little provinces of Bashan-about thirty miles by twenty-Jair, a chief of the tribe of Manasseh, who completed the conquest of Bashan begun by Moses, took no less than sixty great cities, "fenced with high walls, gates, and bars; besides unwalled towns a great many!" (Deut. iii. 4, 5, 14.) Why, he might ask, accept any story of giants at all? But to locate in such a rocky region, far from the sea or any stream navigable for commerce, such an empire, with its numerous fortified cities and teeming population, might well seem a taxing of human creduity. And yet the explorations of this English missionary and traveller fully confirm and establish the Scripture narrative. With his own eyes he has seen that it is literally true. The cities are there to this day. Some of them retain the very names given them in the Bible. After the lapse of three thousand years, the boundaries of Argob are still clearly defined, and these great cities which he visited and inspected are many of them almost as perfect as when first deserted by their inhabitants "Bashan is literally crowded with towns and large villages, and though the vast majority of them are deserted, they are not ruined I have more than once entered a deserted city in the evening, taken possession of a comfortable house, and spent the night in peace. Many of the houses in the ancient cities of Bashan are as perfect as if finished only yesterday. The walls are sound, the roofs unbroken, the doors and even the From a soft, pulpy substance, it then be- window-shutters in their places." And yet the foundations of these walled cities and briate, anticipating the anatomist, begins stone castles were ancient when the cornerstone of the Grecian Parthenon, or the Ro man Parthenon, or the Jewish Temple, was erated temple of the soul, while its delicate laid. And the reason of this wonderful and gossamer tissues still throb with the preservation is found in the character of pulses of heaven-born life. Strange infatu the structures. "The houses of Bashan ation, thus to desecrate the godlike! Ter. are not ordinary houses. Their walls are rible enchantment, that dries up all the from five to eight feet thick, built of large fountains of generous feeling, petrifies all and quarried rocks of basalt; the roofs are formed of slabs of the same material, hewn like planks, and reaching from wall to wall; the very doors and window-shutters are of stone. Some of these ancient cities have from two to five hundred houses still perfect, but not a man to dwell in them." abodes of a giant race! Here we probably have the very oldest specimens of domestic architecture in the world. Silent and untenanted, many of them perhaps since the days of Og himself, these massive structures remain to add their silent testimony to the truth of the Scripture record, and confound the subtle but superficial reason-

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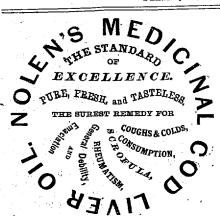
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