Rural Economy.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

The Country Gentleman advises its read--- 3- follows :---

striace water often injures wheat, espewhen rains fall after the soil has ins are provided for all low places. partly obstructed by loose earth. This be thrown out with a shovel, and attered thinly over the adjacent ground. winter occasionally occurs with but is snow-or the snow leaves the ground weeks before spring. In both cases surface is much exposed to cutting rinds. A thin sprinkling of straw over te surface is often a great protection, and an do no harm. We have known an inmoce where a part of the field thus treated jr? but twenty bushels to the acre, while the rest was so severely injured as to be worth cutting. This work may be

ne after the ground is frozen. that all tools are carefully housed brushed clean. An application of to the parts made of wood, will strate the pores and render them dura-It is more efficacious than paint, and

wers well to precede a coat of paint. storing roots in cellars, see that they and clean, and that the air can cira tiate more or less among them. Nothing π use than the practice of placing heaps tatoes on damp cellar bottoms. With bagas it is especially important that should be a free circulation of air, ici they should be placed in lattice cases e racks, if in cellars, so that wind from windows may pass through them exin the coldest weather. The rotting and quantities of ruta bagas are stored, salts from imperfect ventilation.

All young animals should be kept growall winter. Some farmers expect to geo them in a sort of half torpid state, ind seem satisfied if they come out in gring as large or as heavy as they entered m winter. Good managers pursue a very ifferent course; keeping them well fed, iry and comfortable, and growing "right long" without cessation. Timely provi-ses should be made for this object.

MILCH COWS-STABLING.

Much is said and written, and properly about protecting dairy stock from the reissitudes of winter. This is true in theory and excellent in practice, if the fostering stem is not carried to such an extreme as debilitate rather than improve this important portion of the farm stock. That mich cows need shelter during the cold terms of spring, autumn and winter, there an be no doubt; but proper care does not. mply close confinement, week in and week ut as the practice of some dairymen is. less require air and exercise. Without cised over them. Give them a chance ulity.

per bushel, amounting to \$7200. "Jos. C. Hinchman, of Medford, has 50

acres nicely graded, turfed and banked for flooding the plants, most set with cranberries; those in bearing last year produced about 1500 bushels; they appear to inas the first lot of ten acres, planted seven metimes furrows have been plowed, but years since, produced last year 800 bushels. years since, produced last year over busiles, and from present appearance will yield 1000 bushels this year. "The harvesting is usually done by hand, each one picking from three to four

bushels per day, for which they receive about 45 cents per bushel."

THE MAMMOTH CHEESE.

Canada West can undoubtedly lay claim to the honor of having manufactured the largest cheese ever seen. One weighing a little more than 4000 pounds was exhibited at different fairs last year, and attracted much attention; but this has been far surpassed by the great cheese manufactured by Mr. J. Harris, of the Ingersoll Cheese Factory, under the direction of "Father Ranney," who began cheese making a quarter of a century since.

This cheese, as has been before stated by us, weighs about 7000 pounds, is six feet eight inches in diameter, and three feet thick. The milk used was equal to one milking from 7000 cows, and weighed 70,000 pounds. The first step in the manufacture was the erection of a house expressly for the purpose, 16 by 18 feet. The pressing was done by four screw presses. The hoop was strengthened by bands of iron, and was so arranged with levers that it was readily turned on its axis.

In order to get the bandage on the cheese, the hoop was cut in several pieces. Forty yards of cloth were required to bandage the cheese. It was finally banded with a galvanized wire screen, to keep it in shape. That the cheese might be safely transported, it was placed on a car constructed for the purpose. During the entire process of manufacture, not a single accident occurred.

This mammoth cheese was exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto, C.W., and at various fairs, everywhere attracting much attention. It is to be taken to the Great Exposition, at Paris. We learn that the intention of the proprietor is to bring it to the West as far as Chicago, probably stopping at the principal points on the rail road line over which it is taken.

Scienkikic.

THE MADOC GOLD REGIONS IN CANADA

THE RICHARDSON MINE.

From the door of the "Anglo-Saxon" the now famous Richardson mine can be seen. As that is the great point of interthe animals will become restless and est, we walked over to it through the fields before examining any other locality. John bey would be were a less rigid surveillance Richardson, a plain, unlettered old farmer, who-struggled alone as a backwoods pioneer, shelter when they seek it, but do not and has lived upon the proceeds of his strive them of the luxury of inhaling the farm for the last twenty years, is the owner uside air, when inclination prompts them of lot 18 in the 5th concession of Madoc. the indulgence. By according this free- The lot is, like all others, a rocky, sterile . the return of dairy products will be place, a portion of which is cleared, and amented in volume and improved in the balance, covered with hemlock, beech

and since have been offered \$600 per States by Mr. Carr, for the purpose, he The rocks in which these remains are acre. Last year twenty-eight acres of it said, of showing it to capitalists there, in found must evidently have once been the their funds in a company he intends formon by him, and the other by Richardson. No one can enter the mine now until Carr the impervious by freezing. It is well, crease in productiveness for seven or eight returns. If he does not pay the \$20,000 years before attaining their greatest.yield, to Richardson by the time settled. he loses to Richardson by the time settled, he loses his claim, and Richardson will then work the mine himself, or sell out to some one

a purchaser. In addition to that taken from the earth, a large quantity of gold was found in the quartz. Some fine specimens have been procured by prospectors from the quartz thrown out of the hole, by of the great lake.

GREAT PUBLIC WORKS.

Three great undertakings in widely separated regions have lately been completed, that seem to be characteristic of our age and country. These are the tunnel from the city of Chicago, two miles out under the bed of Lake Michigan, to furnish a supply of pure water to that town; the remarkable suspension bridge at Cincinnati, over the Ohio river, and the railroad bridge over the Susquehanna river, at Havre de Grace. Each of these cost an immense sum of money, and was really a bold and enterprising adventure. The Susquehanna bridge has been subjected to the reatest perils on account of the terrible freshets that sweep down that stream, and the extreme difficulty of building piers in such deep water. So serious was the undertaking felt to be, that for a long time the powerful railroad corporation owning the line between Philadelphia and Baltimore hesitated to undertake it. Even when begun, it was prosecuted under ex-traordinary difficulties, and subject to uncommon perils and heavy losses. But at last it was finished, and now the broad Susquehanna is no longer an obstacle to the travel between the North and South. The running time between Philadelphia and Baltimore will now be materially reduced, and all the dangers of crossing the river in winter, produced by ice, will be over-

come. The Cincinnati bridge differs from this, although, like it, a railway bridge, in being built from shore to shore in a single span in other words, being suspended over the stream without intermediate supports. Of course, since the Niagara suspension bridge was built, people think less of these things than they used to; but nevertheless, the passage of the Ohio river by such a structure is really an achievement, and the reader may measure its consequence by the cost, two millions of dollars. It puts Cincinnati in direct communication with the whole railway system of the south, and enables that enterprising city to undertake a more vigorous competition for Southern TE EGRAPHIC INSTITUTE trade than ever before.

The present ambition of the Cincinnatians seems to be to establish direct railway connection with Charleston, Savannah Mobile, New Orleans, and, in fact, all the chief cities of the South, so as to make Cincinnati the western focus of the Southern trade. The Chicago lake tunnel has seemed a more hazardous enterprise than the Collegiate Course embraces either of these, but in reality it was not so. The boring was at a sufficient depth to avoid all risk, and modern science has enabled engineers to conduct such underin sections of the country where the brush. There is not an acre of level land takings without any of the perils once

produced 1800 bushels of fruit worth \$4 order that he may induce them to invest muddy shores of some immense fresh water lake, the extent or boundaries of which caning. Before leaving the mines he had a not now be defined; and as these animals small house built over it, the entrance to perished, their bones lay undisturbed in the which is fastened by two padlocks, one put mud until petrifaction prevented their final destruction. In one piece of rock can we plainly see the trail left by some marine animal in the original mud. In another specimen we have the skull, with the jaw wide open, as it evidently lay loose in decay, when the waves washed up the mud else. He will have no difficulty in finding | in the jaw and prevented its closing. There are also fresh water turtles of all sizes up to a very large one. These indications leave no reason to doubt that where these fossils are found, must have been the lines Next we have specimens of the fossil

remains of an extinct species of camel showing that, after the upheaval of the earth had destroyed the lake, the bottom of the latter was converted into one vast arid

exist as are found in the desert regions of the old world. The next specimens are of extinct species of ruminating animals, from which it appears that the once arid plains had become covered with luxuriant grass. From the number of these latter specimens. it is apparent that these ruminating animals must have multiplied into herds rivaling those of the buffaloes now seen Perhaps the most curious of these are the remains of several species of the horse, the smallest being about the size of an or dinary setter dog, and the largest about

It is next observable that among the specimens are several species of carnivorous animals now extinct, evidently created by nature to prey upon these immense herds of ruminants and prevent their increase. Among these we find varieties of tiger and the camel are animals peculiar to tropical regions, some of our readers will think it strange that they should be found in these high latitudes. But we have also among the specimens fossil remains of a species of elephant as well as of the tapir, and the fossil plants are all tropical. Palm trees once grew on the shores of that great lake, and several varieties of the ammonite sailed their barques upon its waters. Yet

in all this immense wilderness no trace of man is found, and there nature must have rioted in luxuriance without the footfall or the voice of any being created with intelligence above the brutes.-U. S. Gazette.

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6,500 City of Pittsburg and other bends.
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simply breaking it with a hammer.

plain, upon which only such animals could three times that size.

being prosecuted in the winter season, uch cows will esteem it a great favor to allowed to browse upon the twigs of the ...h. maple and basswood-especial favorwith cattle-affording the stock air dexercise, while contributing materially deir support and comfort. Where this ion of range is practicable, it tends to achieve the cost of keeping, affords the annals a pleasant and grateful change in the monotony of stable confinement, d imparts a healthful elasticity to their -vements. During the prevalence of Stuis this freedom of action may be prorly restrained; but when the skies are light, seclusion is repugnant and irksome the beasts, and pecuniarily disadvanageous to the owners of them.

'RANBERRY CULTURE IN NEW JERSEY.

Wm. Parry, in a paper read before the Consylvania Horticultural Society, Sepuber, 1866, representing New Jersey Tits, thus speaks of cranberry culture in itat State :-

The cultivation of oranberries is now staning much attention, and to one not quainted with the magnitude of operain this branch, it must appear perby marvellous to witness the stupenis efforts in this branch of agriculture. Manchester, Bricksburg, Tom's River, other places, wherever there is a e of land worthless for other purposes, s cleared, and granberry plants set out. in the best data at. our disposal, the We Emblem states :--- 'We will venture assertion that there is at least one mildollars invested in the culture of cranties in the county of Ocean.' - In Month and Burlington counties the cultiilly increasing. E. Humphreys, of easily pan out \$4000 worth of gold in one Biony, states that oranberry culture day, and not work hard. On learning that 218 to have been made a specialty with he was the possessor of such a mine of owners here, they apparently having ⁴ more attention to that than to any er kind of fruit culture. Portions of bog have yielded at the rate of 220 and many people came to see for them-shels per aere. Bichardson was very obliging. He

would give the modest little sum of and see for themselves, and as every one ²⁵⁰ per acre. Cranberries, both cultied and wild, grow in large quantities every side of us. The amount of land this county suitable for cranberries, is known, but it must be immense.

"Wm. R. Braddock of Medford has expenses, \$3 per bushel, amounting to 000 from the twenty acres in bearing. Theodore and Alfred Budd purchased, years since, a tract of codor acres in bearing.

discovered on some of the adjoining lots, and some persons having informed Richardson that there were indications of similar deposits on his land, he determined to make a test. Accordingly, some few months ago he made an opening on a ridge of land; about four hundred yards long, by one hundred wide, and about seventy feet high in the most prominent point. The top of this ridge is something the shape of a camel's back, the smaller one being to the east, and the larger to the west. At the apex of the smaller cone Richardson commenced his excavations. He worked away for two or three months, blasting down through granite and quartz, until he had reached the depth of about fourteen feet. Here he struck a large deposit of brownish earth, loosely imbedded in a hole or

"pocket" in the rock, nearly three feet in diameter. It is estimated that some two or three cart-loads of dirt had been removed from the pocket and thrown away, when a person, who knew something of gold mining, happened to come upon the men while at work in the hole, and struck them all dumb with astonishment by telling them that, with every shovel of dirt, they were throw-ing away dollars' worth of gold To prove the pan was found nearly an ounce of the precious metal, in bright, glittering parti-

cles, which were before invisible. Several stance gold was found, not only in paying, but in extraordinary, quantities The yield was really wonderful, as much as three ounces being turned out of a single pan. California or Australia never, even at their that if the tests made hold out, a man could | expeditions.

wealth, Richardson at once stopped work, not well knowing how to proceed. The news of the great discovery spread rapidly, "This, at the price of cranberries last vallowed all comers to go down into the mine

brought up handsful and pocketsful of the earth, in all of which gold was found; if is estimated that several thousand dollars' worth of gold was carried away. Among those whom one is ity led to the spot, was a Boston man named Carr. He examined bout one hundred acres planted in cran- and tested the earth, and the result was "Tries, twenty of which were in fruit last that he struck a bargain with Richardson. ear, and yielded an average of one hun-red bushels per acre; in all, two thou-he agreed to pay \$20,000 cash, before the he bushels, which brought him, clear of 10th of December next. During his in-expenses, \$3 per bushel as a large

at S10 per acre; they set cranberries, golt in it. This was taken to the United I way.

it is not to be denied that the idea was a very bold one, and that the city has carried it out with a promptitude, skill and success deserving of all credit. It is in such works as these, rather than in the fancy work of ornamental architecture, that the present age of Americans must establish its renown, for while European critics may depreciate our art efforts, they are totally unable to do so in the matter of such structures as these. Hence the Pacific Railroad, once finished, will be regarded with a thousand-fold more wonder and interest by foreign travellers than if we could show them art efforts rivalling those of Italy. Engineering is pre-eminently the national pride, and we must seek to shine by its feats. - U. S. Gazette.

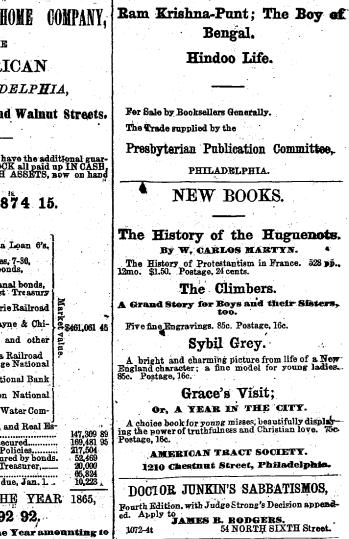
GEOLOGICAL REMAINS.

It was recently announced that Dr. Hayden had arrived at the Western frontier with a large amount of fossils of extinct animals, collected during an expedition to the Bad Lands of Dacotah Territory, for the Smithsonian Institution and Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. It is but common justice to state that this expehis words, he took a small quantity of earth | dition was fitted out and paid tor altogether in an ordinary tin pan and washed it in a by three private gentlemen, members of neighboring stream, and in the bottom of the Philadelphia Academy, and that the Smithsonian Institution in nowise participated in the responsibility of the enterprise. Dr. Hayden has arrived in Philadelphia, other pans were washed, and in every in- and we had the pleasure, on Saturday last, of seeing the fossils he brought with him at the Academy. In all such scientific enterprises these institutions aid each other. and thus the Smithsonian Institution's Museum always benefits by outside undertakrichest mines, gave such a yield. What its value is may be judged from the fact

These fossil remains were discovered in the Bad Lands, not recently, but some time back, and by mere accident. A fur trader, named Culbertson, residing at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was attracted by the curious appearance of them, and took some specimens to his home as matters of interest to his family, and there they were seen by scientific men, who at once perceived their rarity and value. Subsequently the naturalists accompanying the Government expeditions to lay out wagon roads brought home large quantities of those fossils, and the great interest they excited induced the fitting out of the recent private expedition of Dr. Hayden. To the ordinary eye these specimens, though they might be thought curious, would not be as wonderful as in reality they are. They are all remains of extinct species of animals, and belong to an age of the world of such remote antiquity that no traces of mankind have been found in the geological formation. We do not use the scientific terms, because we can years since, a tract of cedar swamp ne that they found at least \$2300 worth of perhaps better explain the matter in a plain at \$10 per aore; they set cranhemin

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