

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Dam and Colt.—A writer in the American Stock Journal furnishes some sensible and timely suggestions as follows:

While the colt is sucking, the dam should have plenty of good wholesome food with eight quarts of food per day in two feeds, which should be so placed that the colt may eat with its' dam. Turn them out as soon as the grass is large enough; they should have a good shed to escape storms and the heat of sun; it should be so arranged that there will be no danger of biting their heads breaking in and out, and should have the open air admitted as far as the wind can draw through it, other than it should be open on one side. The colt at six months old should be weaned by placing it in a box stall. Feed two quarts of oats per day at three feeds, varying them occasionally with sliced carrots. In one month they may be turned out in the lot or shelter as before. Two quarts of oats should be placed in the sled equally divided, morning and evening. A trusty person should give them the oats if you do not do it yourself, as many unpleasant tricks are learned thus young. These feed should continue with regularity every day.

In the fall the colt should be taken from grass gradually, at first only in the part of the day, and so on until he change from green to dry fodders, then give plenty of clean, sweet clover hay, with the same quantity of oats as before, sometimes mixing them for carrots. This will be a pain, until the colt is eighteen months old, then it may be increased to three quarts. Some writers say: "You should let the colt grow thin on green grass at three years."

My experience has been to never let the colt grow thin, always keep him growing, and if you have followed the foregoing rules, taking your own judgment, you will have a colt which will be a credit to you as a breeder, and also a credit to your pocket.

The Domestic Fowl.—It is common to see the Domestics birds of fowls kindly spoken of in the country come reports of the fruit tree. Strawberries have been so abundant this year that if those who raise them will make much money by their crop, and so large that they can't shame the little baskets in which they still sometimes sold, and which would scarcely hold half a dozen berries of the same size this spring.

Around New York the cherry trees are just now full of ripening fruit; the first crop for two years in this region. Blackberries and raspberries promise also to be commonly abundant; and the peach, which have so long failed in this part of the country, hang full; while in Delaware the fear that they cannot get transportation for their whole crop. Apples, also, seem to be found well; and the pear have failed in northern New Jersey and some other regions; a cold rain having blighted the blossoms.

This will be the end of the present chicken fever. The Dominicans are going to be talked about again, and people chased. There are three varieties of them—a black, a medium, and a small size. We much prefer the medium size. They can be known by their single comb and yellow legs. They never vary in color—are a beautiful, tame, non-scratching, non-fliers; hardy, good layers of excellent eggs, fatten readily, and are fine for the table.—Germantown.

Horse Beds.—To cultivate dowering plants to the best advantage, requires as much care in the selection and preparation of the soil as any other crop. No one would expect to get a good crop of cabbage in soil overfertilized by the roots of trees and shaded continuously. The earth, however, yet how often do we observe flowering plants placed in such circumstances, producing a few meager flowers the early part of the season, perhaps, and dwindling and dying as soon as a few dry sun days occur. Most summer flowering plants blossom on the decline of branches, and therefore to procure a continued healthy and vigorous growth, it is true, there are some flowers adapted to shade, like the fuchsias, daisies, etc., and these should be selected for such places. Heliotropes and some of the geraniums do well where there is sun only a few hours a day. Select an open exposure where the sun will have free access to the plants, dig the ground very deep, and dress heavily with thoroughly decomposed manure, and then cover the soil with a hoe. He removes this from the garden and brings in new fresh earth and up the excavation. He has tried this plan often on bushes which had been totally dried out and when carefully and completely done, he has never had a caterpillar on them the ensuing season.

How to Preserve Smoked Meats in Bottles.—Take black pepper and grind it very fine, the finer the better; then wash the ham of beef, and rub while damp, thoroughly, with the ground pepper, sufficiently well to allow them to protect it against the depredations of flies and bugs through the summer. It was so successful that it is as much more effective with a hoe. He removes this from the garden and brings in new fresh earth and up the excavation.

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