SATURDAY by

ANDREW LIPSETT,

OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,

Opposite City Hall, F'ton, N. B.

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Agriculture.

THE MAINE FARMER.—The issue of the Maine Farmer on Saturday last completed another volume. The editor says, fifty-two weeks span- that a course of agricultural reading ning the circle of the four seasons and stretching from winter over the spring and through the long summer days are unsurpassed in the record of work and events for a year; and the completed volume takes its place by the aid of the forty-five volumes which have preceded it. Forty six is a vigorous, and we hope that the Maine Farmer has a long useful and prosperous life still before it.

Winter Study.

We copy a very excellent article on ers" from the Maine Farmer which ing: Pendleton's Scientific Agricul. the weaker cows cannot always have "a course of reading for young farmyoung farmers would do well to pause bandry, Allen's New American Farm days they can obtain but little water; and profit by. There are very few Book, Johnson's How Crops Feed, at other times they drink to excess. young farmers in this Province, who Johnson's How Crops Grow, Norton's Either extreme is an injury to the down below for an elementary course Hyde's Lowell Institute Lectures on which can be made from their milk. of general agricultural reading, and Agriculture, Loring's Farm yard for the special courses we have marked Club of Jotham. in italics those books which seem to us the most useful. A few books well read are better than a great Stonehenge's The Horse in the Stable during warm weather. To a lack of number merely glanced at. We have and Field, Herbert's Hints to Horse cleanliness, much of the difficulty of not appended the list of miscellaneous Keepers, Randall's Practical Shep works which the Maine Farmer marks herd, Wright's Practical Poultry as being of great value to the farmer, or the select lists which it gives. The Domestic Animals in Health and Dis- stables should be often cleaned. young farmer should join with the ease, Law's Farmer's Veterinary Ad- the udders of the cows get dirty, they study of good books, the perused of viser Mayhew's Horse Doctor, Thompagricultural journals, of course he son's Food of Animals. should read the Agriculturist which contains select matter from the best Trees of America, Thomas' Fruit Cul. ly. The use of only a little water for agricultural papers. We beleive that turist, Field's Pear Culture, Fuller's this purpose will be worse than noththe New Brunswick farmer will find Grape Culturist, Fuller's Small Fruit that American agricultural papers more interesting and useful than British, and if he wishes to take in Burr's Field and Garden Vegetables one or two journals, he might sub- of America, Watson's American scribe for the Maine Farmer, American Agriculturist (New York), National

Live Stock Journal (Chicago) :-

The winter months bring the true Cow, Waring's Essay on Jersey Cattle, carnival time to the reading, thinking Arnold's American Dairying, Willard's farmer. It is his real university Practical Dairy Husbandry, Willard's season, his period of study and his great opportunity of acquiring information about his business. During the time of active out-door work, if he reads one or two weekly papers, a monthly or so, and keeps run of the markets, he does well; but with the butter at all, can, under certain favorlong evenings, there is ample chance able circumstances, sometimes make not impossible to obtain a good quality for study and mental improvement; a very good grade of that material. or large quantity of butter. If it is and he will be a better and more suc- But to make butter at all seasons, placed in a room devoted in part to if he improves the time they give him in acquiring useful knowledge per- stances, and have it uniformly good, be secured. If kept, as it often is, in taining to his business. Formerly it requires no small amount of both a room in which food is also kept, the used to be thought a farmer had no care and skill. The fact that she can difficulty will be very great, as milk need of books, no call for learning or A virgin soil yielded good returns to the industrious man. and few questions of science came be- abundant, the cows are fresh in milk. needed on on every farm upon which tween the farmer's mind and the crops and the weather favorable, is no great butter making is carried on. If this he raised. But now the conditions credit to the house-wife. It is a good cannot be had a tight closet in a warm are different. In almost every branch of husbandry the greatest success intelligent labor, and able that the farmer's wife should be portable creamery, which is the very enlightened practise are able to make good butter at that best thing which has been devised. constantly yielding their aid to the time, but the fact that she can do it As soon as drawn from the cow, milk past. It is but a few years ago that just as well. But the woman who for a few minutes, it will certainly be we had no agriculture literature— can make good butter in January as injured by the exposure. half a dozen books reprinted from well as in June, can lay claim to the After it has been brought to the those of some foreign country, illy exercise of a great deal of care and house the milk must be properly cared adapted to our wants and conditions, the possession of considerable skill. for. The cream also needs careful atfarmer had. Now we have American treaties on every subject in the whole deal of the butter which is made in often. Much of the poor butter is range of practical and scientific agri- the winter is extremely poor. Quite made so by neglect of this point. Al culture and rural economy, amounting a proportion of the whole amount is the pans and utensils of each and every in the whole to a vast library. Indeed, so abundant are these that there is neither very good nor very poor. A kind which are used should be kept real need of an agricultural biblio- little of the winter butter is very scrupulously clean. The churning graphy for the use of our students, fine. colleges and intelligent farmers gener- I do not think it possible, with the well worked over and put up in an atally. Moreover, they are so cheap as to be quite readily obtained, and the humblest farmer may rightfully claim our small farmers have, for every one their help. The cornor book-shelf to make "gilt edged" butter in the fully followed, the butter which may be to him a means of culture and winter But I think there might be made in the winter will be made of information which the best student a great improvement upon the present good quality. It will look well and in the land would not spurn; while a well filled "Secretary," such as we quality. As improvement in the sell for a paying price. Both the have seen in many farmer's homes, quality will certainly secure an in- producer and the consumer will have will at once become the university, crease in the price obtained for the atundant reason to be satisfied with the laboratory, the best tool-room of butter, and as a great many of my its quality and appearance. the intelligent young farmer. He readers are financially interested in may have been denied the advantages of schools in his boyhood, he may this subject, I will make a few sughave had slight means for acquiring gestions concerning the manner in an education; but with these few which such a change is to be effected, recent agricultural meeting.) left in books, and a high determination he The farmer, as well as his wife, the fields, under a tree, or some can conquer all those obstacles and must make an effort to secure the equally exposed situation, we wonder take his place with becoming assur-desired improvement. His part is if the laws of economy are changing tion among the best of the land, fully as important as the one which or if the cry of hard times is not a Education is a power; it levels social devolves upon her. Neither party vain delusion; it would seem as distinctions when money fails to do it, alone can be successful. and places a farmer who controls it, One great reason why much of the important farm implement exposed as the peer of any man living. That farmer will be a wise and sagacious man, therefore, who acknowledges in the fact that the cows are not the atmosphere, the effect of which i the aid books can give him, and who properly fed. The color, flavor, and to hasten its destruction with great provides in a modest way year by texture of butter are greatly modified rapidity, has no right to lift up the year, for a few books for himself and by the character of the food from cry of hard times. - Exchange. family, as certainly as he lays in fuel, provisions and clothing. The young farmer, especially, who is just begin sour hay, and receive no other food, ning business, will by their help it will be impossible to make good but- to be superior to Swede turnips as 200 obtain a grand start at the beginning ter from their milk. Even if they have to 64, to beet root as 200 to 105, and

Aucicultucist,

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

form the basis of, or be found in

the farmer's library as such-it re-

lates entirely to those technical

profession of farming in its different

or study will depend much upon the

But like a university education,

tastes of the individual farmer and

or fruit growing, or the raising of

horses, or sheep husbandry-he will

List of books for an elementary

Course in Stock Raising: Miles'

Stock Breeding, Goodale's Principals

Keeper, Harris on the Pig, Cook's

Course in Fruit Growing and Gar-

dening: Downing's Fruits and Fruit

Culturist, Henderson's Practical Flori

Course in Dairy Farming; Stur

tevant's The Dairy Cow, Hazzard's

The Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey

Good Butter in Winter,

Practical Butter Book.

course of general agricultural read-

ness of his life.

And it must be understood

est assistance to them. This list has winter butter which is fully equal,

no reference to books which should in point of quality to the average of

works which pertain wholly to the out meal, often give excellent results.

farming which he designs to follow. provided. The cows either have too

pursue more fully, devoting to it the the cows do not get it on account of the

ticular reference to that subject in they are quite thirsty, rather than go

which he is most interested and into the field in extremely cold and

which he designs to make the busi- rough weather for the purpose of

ture, Warieg's Handy Book of Hus- access to them when they wish. Some

on Manures, French's Farm Drainage, cows and to the quality of the butter

of Breeding, Allen's American Cattle, difficult to secure in winter, than it is

Manual of the Apiary, Gamges's Our of bedding should be used and the

culture, Henderson's Gardening for this purpose. A cloth has also been

Profit, White's Cranberry Culture, recommended. It is not absolutely

make good butter in June, when the readily absorbs odors and is easily

grass in the pastures is fresh, and tainted. A good, warm milk room is

thing of course, and it is very desir- room will be the next best thing to a

It is a notorious fact that a great tention. Churning should be done

conveniences which the majority of tractive manner.

which it is made. If cows are fed on

that which is made during warm

weather. Good hay and roots, with-

Still, the addition of meal to the diet

Plenty of good water is an import-

ant factor in the production of nice

little water or else the quality of the

which there is enough on the farms.

getting it. Sometimes the tubs in

the yards are so arranged that

Cleanliness is another of the abso-

lute requirements for the production

of nice butter This is much more

making good butter on many of the

farms might be directly traced. Plenty

should be carefully washed before the

milking is done. If the washing is

attempted, it should be done thorough-

ing. Fire hay is sometimes used for

essential which of these things is

used, but in some way cleanliness

A good place in which to keep the

milk is one of the necessities for the

production of good butter. If a patent

be much trouble. But if there are no

greater conveniences than are found

in many farm houses, an effort should

be made to secure better accomoda-

tions. If the milk is placed where it

will soon freeze, it will be difficult, if

must be done carefully and the butter

If the above suggestions are faith.

(as we did several on our way to

though the man who will so leave an

should be secured.

of cows is a decided improvement.

butter. On many farms this is

VOL. 1.

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH.

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

NO. 34.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

Some Things about Milk.

Keep the Animals Warm. The first blast of wind from the north is a reminder that animals, how- milk which may be stated as certainly ever tough and hardy, need shelter in known. The first we shall refer to winter. It will take less food to keep is, that milk is composed of fluid confarm stock over winter in warm stable stituents and organic globules, and than when exposed to severe cold. Of that these vary in different samples there are many farmers, especially in recognized and requires distinct the recently settled district, who have treatment. Second, that the specific not the means to build such structures, beat of the globules and the fluid poranimals. If a man cannot afford to acts differently on milk than on build what he desires, let him do the homogeneous fluid. The albuminous next best thing, and build something portion of milk is in a fluid condition : which will furnish shelter even if it is the fatty portions are contained in nothing better than a shed with sod these globules. According to Fleisehthe question where a man's purse is of milk about 33° F. Let us see human feelings to care for their com- the other quicksilver, their tempera-

More than one half of all the diseases | more rapidly with the latter than the and parasites which infest farm stock former. This fact has been studied. nish them with proper food or shelter for many bodies; thus, in the fluids during cold stormy weather. Cattle given the same quantity of heat reof all kinds; when forced to remain quired to raise the water 1° in temin muddy, wet yards, during cold perature, would raise and of the feet. All kinds of farm stock used also, it would be raised 2°. Now. are liable to take cold when exposed when cold water surrounds a can of weakened constitution, which invites affects equal bulks of the liquid porin either plants or animals opens the warmer than the milk, and its temway to hundreds of parasites which perature be kept uniform, while the are resisted by the healthy individual, water of the milk was being raised 19 and the farmer should keep his animals in temperature, the oil of the milk ward off the attacks of such enemies. Itity, and conversely, the water being He has only to think of his own comforts, such as nutritious food and warm | would be cooled 2°, while the globules clothing, and consider how the re- of oil were being cooled 1. Thus far verse of these conditions would affect we have not been exact, but have him, to understand how it is with his spoken of water as if pure, and

creamery is provided, there will not It is unnecessary to go into details same fact true, that it takes longer to stables, or other kinds of structures heat is represented by 0.847 than the for sheltering stock in winter, as every eream whose specific heat is 0.78, and hand or within reach suitable for such tained water instead of milk. parent to all breeders of animals that attempted to be cooled instead of under all possible variation of circum- other purposes, the best results cannot and prairies of the West and South- be used. We may give now the even claimed by some that they do to warm them equally. better without it than with it; but the gives her no claim for superiority, should be taken to the house. If it is Multitudes of other women can do allowed to stand in the stables, even heavy losses might be avoided by peratures become uniform.

EXPORT OF SHEEP .- For the past has progress been more marked than and mutton for the British market. Sturtevant. At first the shipments were few, but so rapidly did the scheme find popular favor that now scarcely a week passes in which there are not sent large quantities of Canadian cattle and sheep for Liverpool. The latest shipment announced is a flock sheep composed of 4,000 animals, 2. 000 of these were sent by the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto on Tuesday. At Montreal they were transferred to the steamship Memphis. which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, The remaining 2,000 leave by the same route for Montreal on Saturday, and will be conveyed from that port animals, which are in fine condition. are chiefly of the Cotswold and average weight is 150lbs. The retail sellers realized about 4c per lb. on their sales, or \$6 per head for the winter butter is so poor is to be found to the sudden and variable changes of sheep disposed of. Nearly all these animals were purchased in the neighborhood of Toronto, and the shipment was entirely made up of animals raised in Western Canada.-Canada

English authorities reckon potatoes Prof. Roberts, by means of accurate balances, has ascertained that a good hay, alone, the best results can- cabbage as 200 to 7; 200 parts of bushel of timothy contains 57,000,000 seeds (we omit all but the round seeds to the square foot.

Farmer Nov. 15.

Value of Sheep as Manure Maker.

There are a few facts concerning course, good wood, stone or brick of milk, often so much so as to give a is poor, the quantity of grain should barns and stables are expensive, and character which can be distinctly be liberal. With good pastures, a pint but there is no one too poor to furnish tions differ, so that the action of quired to keep full grown sheep or some kind of a shelter for their reduction or increase of temperature growing lambs in proper condition. for walls, and a root of brush or corn- mann, the average specific heat of ceptionably rich manure; and the although the sensitive is only the instalks. All attempts at elegance or milk is 0,847, while that of cream is quality of the dung of animals as a extra convenience may be left out of 0.78; the point of maximum density manure always depends on the quality light; still, it is economy to keep all what this means. Many years ago it food changed by the process of digesfarm stock sheltered from cold, wind was discovered by Boyle, that if two tion, less the portion taken into the and storms in winter, even if the like bottles were balanced before a system as nutriment. There is a misowner does not possess enough of the fire, the one containing water and taken idea, which has been fostered ture did not rise similarly, but much are direct result of neglecting to fur- and this capacity for heat formulated only getting fat thereon, but of greatweather, are liable to various diseases | weight of quicksilver 29°. If oil were | its vigorous digestion, it can, perhaps to storms, and from this comes a milk, the temperature of the water and its manure, by reason of its finely various kinds of diseases and parasitic tions and the globules differently in composes, and is at once effective as insects. Weakened vitality or vigor the same time. If the water were fertilizer. To make our flock thrifty cooler than the milk, the fluid portions

west it is often asserted that sheep following physical law: Different farm animals for the food and care need no profection in winter, and it is bodies require different amonuts of heat given. Instances of the successful walls of the hoof, and the entire In applying this to the setting of frequent heavy losses by cold, starva- cream, we note that the specific tion and diseases plainly show that all gravities of the globules and the fluid this talk of mildness of climate is an portion of the milk must be changed error. Sneep and other farm stock with their changes in temperature, may live through the winter without and that the even cooling of the whole artificial shelter or more food than mass of milk must result in at first can be obtained on the range in these increasing the levity of the globules, favorable localities, but they would and to increase the density of the fluid certainly do better with added com- portions, and that this condition of forts every winter, and occasionally things will continue until the temnaking the necessary provision to pro- practical application of these facts tect and feed them when severe storms | would be, then, that under a process of uniform cooling the cream would be expected to rise with rapidity, and many more of the small globules two or three years in no enterprise would find the surface than under a system in which the cooling applicain the exportation of Canadian beef tion had no part.-Dr. E. Lewis

quantity of insect poison, called by cannot be readily had, half a dozen ranging from one to three dollars per Germantown Telegraph. the manufacturers "London purple," designed for destroying potatoe beet- drinking vessel, will serve this purles, and experimented with the Iowa pose well. reporting upon it, says that the the moulting season is passed-a virtue of London purple, as in the pinch of Cayenne pepper in the case of Paris green, lies in the water is desirable and beneficial. over Paris green, as stated by the it should be placed in their drink Professor, are its extreme fineness afresh, when the water is changed by the Brooklyn for England. The permitting it to be mixed with water; every day. Otherwise it will make its adhersiveness; its purple color, their drink off nsive to them-especi- tion of vegetable matter. which enables one always to detect ally in hot weather .- Poultry World. Leicester breeds. Their estimated its presence on leaves, even when it

With the hope of giving direction butter will be very great. If an ad- ing muscle; 3330 pounds of starch A bushel of clover seed contains 15,- good care of the growing crops while numerous and stronger ones, and thus to young farmers who wish to pursue dition of a few roots a day is made to gum sugar and fat, with 20,250 pounds 000,000 seeds, being nearly four times in the process of manufacture; and, improves and increases the value of reading in reference to their business the hay and meal, the result will be of water. One hundred pounds con- as large as timothy seed, and one fourth, to sell them to the best ad- the crop. Nothing will more expeditain twelve of starch, gum and sugar. peck to the acre is equal to 87 seeds vantage. Looking at it in this light, tiously or effectually make a rich perhis farm a wonderful machine.

Pasture alone is not sufficient to maintain sheep in profitable thrift. especially in the approaching breeding season; in addition, a daily ration this? of grain is needed. When the pasture of mixed corn and oats, rye and buckwheat, is little enough with poor pasture, half as much again would be re In some sections cotton-seed meal is the frog? coming into great favor for feeding sheep on poor pastures, a half pint being fed to each one daily. It is a nutritious food, and makes an unexof their food; for the dung is only the that these animals have the unusual capability of living upon weeds, briers, brush and coarse herbage, and of not ly adding to the fertility of the poor also, by giving the several bones soil. A sheep, however, has no power proper angle. to make something out of nothing. feed the sheep and we must do this it we would turn our flock into vehicles the soil. It is a fact, that sheep supplied with a regularly given ration of one pint of grain per day, besides pasture made in 80 days, 30 pounds each more weight than a flock on as good pasture without grain; and the value of as if olive oil; but we shall find the grain. In addition, the fleece made in regard to the building of sheds, cool down the milk whose specific growth, a large proportion of the ewes conceived twins, and the lambs came

milk. And, as a matter of course We the droppings of these sheep must the shoe that is nailed around on the purposes, but the fact should be an- would also find that if water were have been richer in fertilizing value wall of foot. The whole weight of than those of poorly fed sheep. The in all cool climates some kind of pro- milk, that more heat would be requir- good shepherd careth for his sheep, arch of the sole directly under the tection is required. Out on the plains ed; or, in other words, more ice must and he has his reward in the richest return that can be made of any of our use of sheep as fertilizers of the soil strength of the member gone. are given so frequently, but without any reference to the methods of their dropped sole? use, that it has become a general belief that nothing else is needed to make a poor farm rich. But if any povice is led to try it for himself, both he and his flock will come to grief .- American Agriculturist.

used, for their benefit, and to aid to apply:"their digestion.

while the new coating of plumage is using a car load per year, and I coned, as some persons suppose is the clay loom with a gravelly barn-yard manure. A liberal appligrowing-though not actually diseascase, from their languid and changed destitute of lime. Beech, maple, and with careful pruning and scraping of appearance-they are "out of condi- hemlock timber abound. I have paid the trees, and ferreting out the Common tincture of iron, a few

drops daily, mixed with fresh water rusty iron nails in the bottom of the ton.

exists in but infinitesimal quantities, SHEEP IN PASTURES .- The sheep and its cheapness. Should further bites closer than the ox. He was d experience and a more extended use signed to live where the other would very slowly in water, and it takes 1,- educated class of men, there is everyof London purple confirm these first starve; he was designed in many 000 pounds of water to hold one pound thing to be hoped. When men trainresorts in its favour, this material places to follow the other, and to of lime in solution. When sown in ed to think, and whose thought is will doubtless soon appear in consider- gather sufficient nourishment where able quantities in our markets, where the ox would be unable to crop a as yet it appears to be almost un- single blade. Two purposes are plant food. We sow only from five to are to become developed to an extent answered by this: All the nutriment that the laud produces is gather-The farmer then has four things to ed from it, while the pasture is made bear in mind. First, to keep his ma- to produce more herbage than by any chine, the farm in good condition; other means it could be forced to do; second, to get the most from it, but at the sheep, by his close bite, not only the same time to supply it with plant loosens the roots of the grass and it facilitates their keeping clean and stimulates their spreading, but, by 382 to the square foot, and a quart to food, in the right form, in proportion putting off the short suckers, causes both in quality and quantity, of the gluten, albumen and casein, production to the square foot. to the crops removed; third, to take the plant to throw out fresh, more tion.

ally and closely eaten by sheep.

The Horse's Foot,

Q. What is the use of the frog? A. It serves to expend the foot and support the tendons and the leg. Q. How is it best enabled to do

A. In order to do this they must receive the natural pressure of the horse upon it, and also have the natural packing that the earth furnishes of soft material, such as earth, dust, grass, roots, gravel, &c. It supports the navicular bone, which bone receives its sole support by the pressure of

Q. There are two frogs, are there A. Yes; the outside and inside

frogs, or sensitive and insensitive, terior portion of the insensitive. Q. Does the foot persper or sweat?

A. It does when in a natural state. Q. In what condition does it not

the foot is dried up, or coated over

Q. How can you keep a foot from getting fevered? A. By giving it a natural bearing over the entire surface of the foot;

Q. What are the bone of the feet? A. Coffin, or base bone; navicular

and little lower pastern. Q. What makes a foot contract? A. By depriving the frog of pressure and the foot as a whole from the

pressure its formation requires. Q. Is a contracted foot painful?

packing and thereby of the outward

A. Very much so. Q Why painful?

A By stoppage of circulation, and because the walls of the hoof are brought inward until they press against the sharp edges of the coffin or base bone of the foot, so that the delicate laminæ are inflamed; also, the pain caused by stoppage of circulation. and contraction passes up the tendons of the leg, and often lodges in the shoulder, which is often as sore a

Q. What makes the sole of the foot drop or become bilged?

A. Because it has no proper support by reason of its being lifted up by the horse is thus delivered upon the coffin bone, and little by little is forced downward, the edges are separated from their connection with the

Q. What is to be done with

A. By putting a gentle but steady pressure upon it, and so gradually and painlessly forcing it up and back to its proper position.—Golden Rule.

THE QUANTITY OF LIME TO APPLY. -

sider it the cheapest fertilizer in use fuse lime from the kilns, and for lime

I find it beneficial to all crops, but the most benefit is on clover, meadow. earlier start and greener colour. We always sow it before wheat, but we soil, feeds the clover and grass, and

to 100 bushels per acre, but find it more profitable to sow less at a time. large quantities much of it washes away or sinks too deep in the soil beacre, and think that quantity is all that it is profitable to sow.

Give your hogs a rubbing post in some accessible part of their inclosure seems to afford them much satisfac-

farmers are giving up the attempt, Farmer,

ROOK AND JOB PRINTING

of all description

EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERM

The number of weeks an advertisement to be inserted should be clearly stated. When ordered out, and charged the full time it has

LICE ON SWINE .- The process of eradication, says the Western Rural, should begin before the weather gets too cold. There are many remedies against lice; but whatever remedy is used should be applied more than once, which of course causes much trouble where there are a large number of hogs infested. One reason why repeated applications are necessary is, that the hogs are apt to pick up lice anew from the ground and rubbing places; another reason is that though the remedies applied may kill the lice, they do not affect the nits; and as these remain intact, and hatch within a week or ten days, a new crop of lice appear on the swine from this source. Whatever remedy is used, it should be applied all over remedies, either of which is effective and comparatively cheap. Take one part of benzine, six parts of soft soap, and fifteen parts of rain water; mix thoroughly and apply with a stiff When fevered; or when the sole of brush. Or, take one gallon of kerosene to each five gallons of water. apply as the former remedy. Give the hog pens a thorough cleaning out. Remove all offal, bedding, old woodwork, place it in a heap and burn it. Treatment of this kind will be of no avail, if general cleanliness is not attended to. All parts wherewith the hogs have been in contact, the scantling and posts of the styes, or inclosures, as well as the troughs, the walls of the piggery, or sheds, etc., all should be scraped off or scrubbed with boiling hot water, and thereafter be given a good coating of white-wash. The floor of the pens should be sprinkled once a week or oftener with plenty of ashes. It will be necessary, in order to insure a successful eradiction of the vernin. to repeat one of the remedies mentioned once weekly, in three successive weeks at least. When once lice in numbers have infested hogs, nothing but persistent warfare and cleanliness will rid them of these vermin. The hog-pens ought to be whitewashed

MANURE FOR ORCHARDS .- Wood ashes are doubtless excellent for orchards, but instead of being put round the trees they should be spread over the whole land. But where are the ashes to come from in this region? We have little or no wood, and of course little or no ashes. In our experience we have learned one thing in regard to orchards as well as fruit trees of every kind that we have cultivated, and we believe the principal can be applied pretty much to everything that grows upon the earth, which is, that the application of manure benefits them all. Ground occupied with fruit trees should be manured as are other portions of the land used for raising of wheat and corn. It is the neglect to do so, in connection with the general negligence with which orchards are treated A farmer in New York State who has in many sections, that make them Tonic for Fowls. -Some kinds of had a good deal of experience in using unprofitable and to become worn-out tonic in the drinking water of poultry lime, writes to the Country Gentleman prematurely. And as to the kind of should at this period of the year be on the mooted question "the quantity manure with which our orchards ought to be treated. While any kind. I have used lime on my farm in almost without exception, will prove During the moulting process, and Tioga county, N. Y., for twenty years, of advantage, there is none in the world to be compared to stable or clay loam, with flat stones which are cation of this only every third year. from 8 to 12½ cents per bushel for reborers, will nake a prodigious change after it is slacked, and 15 to 25 cents in an orchard. Autumn, even in for stone lime before it is slacked. In December, if the ground is not frozen, A Successor to Paris Green.-A given them is excellent. Where this addition, it costs me railroad freights is perhaps the best time to apply it.

and pasture lands. A meadow sown farm profitably one must think cor-Agricultural College, has been proved A bit of asafætida within the foun- this fall, with say six bushels of slack- rectly; and correct thought comes on trial to be valuable for this purtain or bucket they drink from, is very ed lime per acre, will show the benefit from reflection and training. It is pose. The Professor of Horticulture good. And in cold weather-when next spring at a mile's distance, in its the variest folly to expect from the recent graduate a trained experience; also sow phosphate and potash or but we should ask for a trained mind ashes. Lime is not only a food to all which can quickly receive the teacharsenic it contains. It advanges Whatever is used for this purpose, crops in larger or smaller quantities, ing of experience, and fit it for profitbut it neutralizes the acidity of the able uses. We do not ask, for our drives out sorrel and daisies. It also part, for our colleges to graduate men warms the soil and helps decomposi- educated to act from principles, and to think correctly, and in whom the We do not perceive the necessity of charms of a country life and the sowing it in so large quantities as 25 possibilities of a farming career have taken root. When farming, practiand more frequently. Lime dissolves cal farming, has the sympathies of an trained to take expression in action. fore the rains dissolve it and fit it for possibilities of our soil and location ten bushels of finely slacked lime per little realized. A class of educated farmers means greater opportunities for the common farmers whose education has been derived from toilsome experience and the conflict of trials. It means better and more practical lectures, more useful agricultural societies, a higher toned agricultural press, the exclusion of dead-beats from agricultural influ-The exportation of American pork ences, and a healthier tone in agrihas made the keeping of pigs unprothe present winter, we give below still more favorable. In this way 212 of gluten, albumen and casein and to the square foot, or one quart is 10 is not the farmer a manufacturer, and manent pasture than is being occasion. fitable in England, and even the Irish the respect of others.— Scientific

over him who does not seek their assistance, and in the race for life will come out a long ways in advance of not be obtained. If a moderate quan- raw potatoes and 157 of boiled are the man who has not used his brains, tity of Indian meal is mixed with a equal to 100 parts of hay. An acre and who has not put two thoughts to- good quality of hay, the improvement, of good potatees yields 600 lbs. of lists of such books as will be of great- some dairymen succeed in obtaining 1.4 pounds of oil.