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# Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

SCIENCE APPLIED TO FARMING. Science, as that term is generally applied, has not effected for agriculture what farmers have been led to expect; and in stating wherein it has failed, I claim that I confer a greater benefit on agriculturists than I could by urging upon them the theories ad vanced by those who claim that the failure of farmers to grow large, profitable crops every season is owing to their neglect to follow the rules laid down by agricultural chemists. claim that no man exists who can give a formula of commercial fertilizers for the different crops grown with certain and unchangable results in different localities-that the best

formulas for fertilizers that can be given are liable to fail as profitable investments in perhaps half the cases where applied .- Professor Atwater, in an article in the Agriculturist, gives the result of the application "to one plot a complete fertilizer, to another the same with the omission of nitroger, while from a third phosphoric acid, and from a fourth potash was onlited, and so on, the last of the plots, seven in number, being left unmanured." That the reader may understand this case the more fully, I will add that the "complete fertilizer' was that known as Prof. Viller's, which is extensively sold. It is said to be adapted to all crops, and is composed of the following:

This composed the "complete fertili- how we do it. The first thing, after zer," as applied to No. 1. Here are they make their appearance in the the general results with a crop of oats: spring, which they do as soon as the

3-Without phosphoric acid ..... 1,855

In plot No. 2, "without nitrogen," means that the sulphate of ammonia was left out. In No. 3, " without eggs as one beetle. After they are phosphoric acid," means that the bone in the superphosphate was omitted. Now, note the singular results. When these chemical fertilizers increased; and the plot that contained " no manure" was larger than on plot 2. with nitrogen only omitted. In regard to these results, Prof. Atwater says: "Soils vary in their needs of plant-food, and if we are going to buy fertilizers to put on them, we should select the ones that furnish the needed materials rather than to pay our money for ingredients that are not needed. Phosphates and bone manures, which makes the larger part of the commercial manures in ordinary use, furnish varying, but generally small quantities of nitrogen, and little or no potash. Their most important ingredient is phosphoric acid; they all coatain lime, of which in the superphosphates, a considerable is in the form of sulphate. In a vast number of cases these are just what is wanted. cropping, the conditions might be benefit to root crops. changed. But most of us can not afford to store up large excess of costly

the case, as he admits that farmers quired to have the corn just at the must themselves ascertain by experi- right age, and to have it dried just ments what fertilizers their soils need enough to keep well. Four bushels store. When a sample of vinegar is what I have often said in these of corn on the cob make one bushel "Topics." But then comes in the dif- dried-the wholesale price of which is ficulty that every field may lack pot- \$20 to \$22 per barrel. At 50 bushels ash, another nitrogen, and a third of corn per acre 500 acres would yield phosphoric acid only; while a fourth 25,000 bushels, and give over 2,000 may need them all.

# COLORING BUTTER.

An experienced dairyman gives in the Ohio Farmer the following rules for coloring butter;

one day or until dissolved.

until dissolved.

Mix Nos. 1 and 2 together. If the cream is taken from deep cans, use two tablespoonsful to four gallons of cream. If the cream is taken from shallow pans, use one tablespoonful to four gallons of cream, in winter. In spring and fall use less. Cut the annatto in small pieces so it will dissolve easily.

Having tempered the cream and added the coloring matter, let the churn work only moderately fast. When the butter has formed in little pellets about the size of duck shot, draw off all the buttermilk. Do not be afraid of the butter coming out of the churn. What little escapes can easily be skimmed off the buttermilk and put back into the churn. Get a pail of clean water and bring it to the temperature of 50°. Take the dash gat of the churn and pour this water from as high as you can hold it down on these pellets of butter. Stir the butter up thoroughly with a paddle Draw off this water and pour another pailful on the butter. Stir it up and take the butter out and put it on the butter worker. An inclined table That floats like a close with a lever running across it is good enough. After this severe bath the While jewelled ladies wave to and fro butter will need but little working. Great plumes that perfume the wind the Let all the working be done simply by pressure. Do not slide a paddle over the butter. Having got the buttermilk all out, press the butter into a thin sheet and sprinkle one-sixth of the salt on it. Repeat this until all the salt is worked in. Butter should never be salted stronger than one-half ounce to the pound.

### POTATO BEETLES.

A Wisconsin farmer writes to the Rural New Yorker as follows: " Having .268 had some ten years' experience in Sulphate of lime (plaster)..........312 fighting potato beetles, I will tell you potatoes are out of the ground, is to

them. This hand-picking is done 5-Without sulphate of lime ..... 1,605 potatoes are small, and very thorough-.....1,570 at a fixed price per hundred—a cent a hundred will do when the beetles are thick, counting each nest or cluster of picked, they are scalded or burned An old ovster or fruit can is used for holding them, the beetle-hunters carrying the can in one hand and picking the pests with the other, just as you would pick berries, going over the field as often as there are any beetles to be picked. If this picking tablespoonful to a pail of water, and busks on the end of a stick three feet long. Then he takes the pail in one hand and the brush in the other, and the effect is all that can be desired. gives each hill a thorough sprinkling, taking two rows at a time. The water must be stirred frequently, as the

# MANURE FOR TURNIPS.

Paris green settles at the bottom.

But in the one described, the phosp- phosphate is the best for turnips. of one pound each, about 5 inches horic acid and sulphate of lime did That which is dissolved in oil of vitrol long, 21 wide and 11 in depth, and the very little good. It certainly would (sulphuric acid) is best. Indeed, all of very convenient size for consump have been poor economy to buy phos- superphosphate is thus dissolved, if tion. Each brick is covered with thin phates and bone manures for the not, it is merely phosphate of bone muslin, and packed with salt in cases meal. The dissolved article acts upon of any desired size. The taking out Peruvian guano, which is rich in vegetation immediately, while the nitrogen, and furnishes a little potash, crude bone meal will remain in the would have been better, but a large ground several years before its virtues turb the rest. part of its value is in phosphoric acid are exhausted. Nitrogenous fertilizwhich was not wanted at least not for ers, as guano, sulphate of ammonio. present use. Of course, after long and nitrate of soda are not of much quently been asked for some simple

An Ohio farmer "grows over 500 material in our soils, to be drawn up- acres of this crop annually. The dryon, perhaps, a decade or a generation ing house employs over 50 persons. hence, and perheps, never. We want The fresh cars are steamed five minour investments to bring the best re- utes to 'set the milk,' the grain is turn in the quickest time, and we then cut off rapidly with cutters have ought to try to apply such fertilizers ing concave faces; then spread on as will do this, and at the same time perforated zinc tables, and heat apbring the plant-food in the soil into plied four or five hours from long equilibrium with the needs of our furnaces, stirring constantly; then packed in barrels of three bushels The Professor has a correct view of each for shipment. Great care is rebarrels of dried corn, which, at \$20 per barrel, would be \$40,000."

A locomotive engineer, who had been discharged for some cause, gave No. 1. Four our ces of lump annatto, vent to his spite, eminently characterone-half gallon water; mix and stir istic of American humor. He said it was about time he left the company, No 2. Four ounces of carbonate of anyhow, for the sake of his life, for potash, two ounces sal soda, three there was nothing left of the old track pints water; mix and stir one day or but two streaks of rust and the right

### For the Colonial Farmer. A QUERY.

MR. EDITOR,-I have frequently seen in the Colonial Farmer accounts of Farmer's Leagues, which I think must be profitable to those who are united in them. There are some persons here who are desirous of forming one, and uniting with their friends, Would you please give in ormation in your next issue how such an object can be attained, also what would be the probable cost of forming such an institution, and much oblige Yours truly,

JAMES SMITH.

# Selections.

THE CRADLES.

Lapped in the elder and wrapped in the sil A cherub watching her beautiful rest, Carved from ivory white as milk. The little princess lies in her nest;

And the upstretched wings hold the drift

sweet face.

Folded in fleece and swinging aloft In the rough-rolled sheet of hemlock bar The pioneer baby sleeps as soft, Though round her the forest frowns va-

And the beast with a crash is leaping by,

And the shaft of sunshine comes and goes, And the wild bee fancies her cheek a rose.

Long, long ago, in the misty gleam Of that elder day where the ways divide Their little ancestress dreamed her dream

By the spear-head's glow and the camp Yet sang of the awful joys of fight,

And with all its dint of fray and field,

An Irish paper recently published the following item: "A deaf man maned Taff was run down by a passenger train and killed on Wednesday way about a year ago."

substance, dangerous as it is, has been is thoroughly done, we do not begin used successfully for some years in to use Paris green until the potato clearing land, and now it is applied tons are nearly grown, or until the the Duke of Southerland in Scotland young beetles begin to hatch." He and by Dr. Hammin Austria, to loosenapplies the Paris green in water-a ing the soil for agricultural purposes A number of cartridges are buried at puts it on the vines with a brush, regular intervals and at uniform depth then is possibly by any means heretofore discovered; and although the surface is hardly disturbed at al

PACKING BUTTER.—An inviting mode of packing butter is described in the Country Gentleman: "A mould is constructed on the same principle as one used for moulding bricks; and Of all commercial fertilizers super- the butter is thus formed into bricks of one or more cakes at a time, either

for consumption or sale does not dis

TEST FOR VINEGAR. - We have from and practical method of testing the purity and strength of vinegar. Of course, to ascertain just what and how much adulteration is in vinegar, a chemical analysis is necessary, but for obvious reasons this is not obtainable for retailers generally. The most common adulterant, however, is acid which is added to increase the strength. facturers have a simple test that trace of that article. Each manufacturer keeps a small vial

and to detect this the pickle manuinfallible, and shows the slightest the solutions of muriate of barvtes. obtainable for a few cents at any drug offered he turns out a wine glass about. half full and adds about ten or twelve the vinegar is pure it will show no change. If it contains acids it will gradually turn to a milky hue, according to the quantity of acids in it. To farmer brought in a sample of cider On testing it, it shows a faint milky

HEALTHFUL BEDS.—Germany excels any country in the cleanliness of beds. contributed to the American Cultivato the cover washed, as it is with us to about the potato beetle: have the carpets whipped and freed and should be left open for the recep- is easy to open and shut in filling. tion of air and light some time before nail holds it in place. being made up. Beds not frequently used are often found very musty and mix the Paris green with water an Where the axe rings clear and the bird sings disagreeable to guests. The parlor put it on with a whisp broom or beds, that swallow their own contents watering can.'

trace of acids, added probably to in-

crease the strength .- American Grocer.

### Skimming and Care of the Cream.

airing, they become foul within.

by a magic touch, are fair without,

but in time, for the lack of proper

Many are so particular about putting into the cream pot only cream they will use only a skimmer with holes in it. This is unnecessary, as a simple shallow tin saucer will not One rocked her to sleep with her father's take up milk enough to make the butter any longer in coming, and will be more likely to get all the cream. It A man who drinks lightly is now does no harm to skim the milk close, called "a Durham," because he is of sufficient care being taken that the Science will help us so fur, and the cream does not stand too long, as sour milk in the cream will cause raneidity in the butter. The cream pan should be not less than eighteen inches deep the world, but there are a great many and ten to twelve inches broad, for a small dairy; for a large dairy, cans morning. He was injured in a similar holding about twelve to fifteen gallons are a good size. Upon adding cream twice a day, it should be stirred with a wooden spatula, and the surface all around the can above the cream be carefully wiped, to clean off any drops that may be splashed on the sides, if left exposed in such small particles. it would become tainted and give an unpleasant odor to the rest of the cream. The can should be kept covered only with a coarse-meshed muslin or a piece of gauze, to keep tne flies out and let the air in. They can may be made of tin, glass or wellglazed or enameled stoneware, not in the ordinary earthenware crocks, as glazing and imparts a mineral poison to the cream

# Care of the Milk.

free from any impure contamination from decaying vegetables, meat, or not given credit for knowing much), other substances usually stored there. do know when they want salt, and

pans is not decided, some recommendal ing glass, earthenware or tin; wooden the cows can get it conveniently whenpails should never be used. The first ever they require it, they will eat just are preferable, but too expansive, the amount they require, and not one from liability to breakage, and require particle more. more care in handling; the second have the same objection, and not being farm has as much influence on the the war forms an important item in the following (this) year and as I am made with care have roughness which milk and butter as the food or drink. the problem, for unless the war should becoming more and more in favor of will hold the milk, which, though in 4. That salt fed to cows in just the continue over another planting and "shading the soil" instead of letting small particles, may become rancid. right way, will affect the time of harvest time, there is no reason why it lie bare from the harvesting of one For ourselves—and it is customary churning as much as four degrees of our product should realize any con- crop to the planting of the next. "I the operation of milking. Various with the best Chester county butter temperature, and if not fed at all, siderable and permanent advance. sowed rye among the corn just before makers-we use the best tin pans, more than fifteen degrees. drops of the muriate of barytes. If painted on the outside, with bales to 5. That salt does give to butter a of wheat more than usually prevails, the 1st of August. This rye grew as any. them; not handles on the sides, as clearer, brighter look. This may all neither has there been more than the slowly until the corn was harvested; they require two hands to lift them, be in my eye, and may be moonshine usual demand for exportation. Take then it soon covered the ground with lower stooping of the person, agitate at that; but, when abortion commenc- these two items into the question, and a dense growth which left no room the cream more if they have to be ed in my herd in December, 1868, I then couple with it the fact that a for weeds to start; consequently no to prevent her bag from becoming show the nicety of the test we give an moved, and the projecting handles are did not know but that salt produced stimulated and advanced price will weeds with their foul seeds could instance that lately happened :- A more in the way. The tin pans are it, as a great many believed, and with- call out the surplus from all sections, cumber the ground, and it was nicely light to handle, quite as readily held it for a long time, watching the it seems clear that no one need cherish govered for the winter by a complete vinegar which, as he has made it him. cleaned and kept clean as the others. effects on the cows, the milk and but- the idea that wheat will ramain at its matting of the clean rye growth, and self, he knew was absolutely pure. They should be kept perfectly sweet ter, and came to some of the foregoing prevailing price. and clean. They should be scalded conclusions then, and also to the con- It is pretty generally conceded that start in the spring that to day (the skilful butter maker would perceive it with boiling water to prevent the de- clusion that the cows should have grain will rule higher in price in the 16th of May) it stands knee-high to in the churning. Such milk froths of some kind in it. Not being able velopment of cryptogamic garms, what salt they wanted, and that abor- future, whether the war continues or the horse as they go through to plow to explain it, he went home and tested rinsed in pure spring water, turned tion might "rip." I do not believe not; that farmers will receive a better it under, preparing the field for potaeach barrel and found it all so. After down to drain, and then exposed with that salt ever produced a case of return from their crops than hereto- toes, and it has the appearance of mediate use, or pack it separately in

that he had used water from a cistren this purpose a bench should be kept supplied from a roof having copper outside of the house large enough to gutters to carry off the water. We hold a number, for which also they also tested, this week, a sample of im- can be piled in rows one above the ported bottle white wine vinegar, other. In summer it is necessary to bearing a name known all over the see that all utensils are cooled per- is necessary to a pig. At any rate, world, and this also showed a slight feetly before using them.

# The "Bugs" are on Hand.

In his "Talk with the Deacon It seems as much a part of yearly for May 26, Josept Harris, the grand house-cleaning with them to have the English-American farmer, who live hair removed from the mattress, to in the finest agricultural section in have it well beaten and sunned, and the New World, has the following

The potatoes are just coming from their disease begetting dust. I through the soil and the bugs are grant that it would be a difficult and promptly on hand. The first plant expensive undertaking for an Ameri- I examined had six beetles on it, and can housekeeper, for skilled laborers concluded not to look any further. are rare, and when found must be There is nothing for it but Paris-green. well paid, as they should be. Know- Last year I mixed the Paris-green ing the obstacle, then, in the way of whith cheap wheat flour-about four thorough renovation of our beds, we pounds to a barrel of flour-and dustshould take all the more care to pro- ed it on the plants when the dew was tect and air them. Every bed should on. We made our dusters out of old have especially made for it, the size starch boxes. We cut out about half a place be large or small, neatness of a tick, a white ticked comforter, the bottom of each box, and tacked not too thick, so as to be unmanage- on wire cloth. Then we nailed a handle able in washing: over this the sheet on to the top of the box, and the thing is spread. Every bed in daily use was complete and answered the purshould be subjected to the purifying pose very well. The sliding cover rays of the sun at least once a week, to the box is quite convenient, as i

"It is better," said the Deacon, "

I tried both plans last year, and thought that sprinkling with water was the most effective. When water is convenient I should certainly perfer it to using flour or gypsum. Tha

real point is to commence early enough, that is as soon as the eggs began to hatch out on the leaves. "It is a great bother," said the

Deacon, "but it will do no good to grumble. We must fight if we would "Yes," said I, "and to fight success

fully we must study the habits of the rest will depend on our forethought, skill, energy and perseverance. There is a great deal of work to be done in people to do it. There is work enough to keep us all usefully occupied."

# Salting Cows.

Hon. Harris Lewis writes to the New England Farmer: - For the first few years of my dairy practice, saltand probably would have continued so spring-house and poured through the here and there in the pasture (with strainer into milk pans, which should cows rushing after me pell-mell), until flowing through the house, as it will her own. Some of the smarter cows promptly take the animal heat out of would get more salt than their allotthe milk, which is quite important, ted share, and show the effects of the The advantages of a spring house are overdose in their appearance at night. decided over a vault or cellar, as the I began to watch this matter of salttemperature is more likely to be even ing cows the old way and its effects and uniform; besides, the air of the on the milk and butter, as well as its house is not so confined as that of effects on the churning, and soon

1. Cows, and calves even (which are The question of the material for the just how much they want.

patient investigation he finally found the inside to the sun to sweeten. For abortion or ever prevented one.

# Odds and Ends.

A pig seems an almost necessary adjunct to a garden, or perhaps it would be better to say that a garden with a little care in gathering it, the refuse of the garden will go far towards the summer support of the pig.....Root crops, beets, carrots parsnips, &c., are rarely sufficiently incident in our experience, is behooves nature in giving to the land a green thinned; the larger kinds should have at least 4 in., and 6 in. space between benefit from its possible offects on our ing it to supply the shade on which them would be better. Salsify, by commerce. The farmer that puts in it insists by a crop of weeds or some thinning, may be had of twice the additional acres of grain because of foul growth which the farmer does usual size, and make a great saving of foreign strife and complications, acts not want. I would further state that time in preparing...... If seeds are to the part of wisdom, and though he for such a crop to be plowed in late be saved of any vegetables, select be- may not realize his wish in the in autumn, oats will make a quicker forehand the earliest and best for this price of his product, by reason of and heavier fall growth, and will do so purpose, and allow none to be used the termination of the war, yet his after barley, oats, early potatoes, or from it...... Herbs.—Have a supply of forethought is commendable, and he corn." the seasoning articles provided for the will have no reason to regret it. There kitchen ..... Weeds are to be fought first, last, and all the time, except when the ground is wet. The lance-headed hoe cannot be too highly recommended; it doesn't look like much, but we could hardly do without it. Whether

show ..... A well-kept kitchen garden where the grass borders a walk, or a

things, with white, pineapple shaped as to Cain's wife would also have to tops; one doesn't wear gaudy crutches be abandoned. "The orthodox answer cut away the clusters, unless seeds are Cain married his sister.' Well, I don't wanted; in that case it is better to think he did. Now, I am not going have the seed-bearers in a reserve to shirk the answering of this quesground ..... Many shrubs may be pro. tion. I have a theory of our race pagated from cuttings of the ripening which others do not believe in. Nine wood..... Weeds come among flowers out of ten believe that the human race as well as among cabbages and must came from one pair. I don't believe be treated in the same manner. Sharp it. Do you say this is beretical? toothod rakes frequently run over the Perhaps it is, but this is not a question soil among the plants, will both keep to be answered by those who eling to the surface light, and uproot the the old theories. That old theory can

# Foreign War and Wheat.

If the price of wheat could at all imes be regulated by the actual demand for it, and speculation be en- try where there were people, and he tirely separated from it, there could feared these people would slay him ence to me as it appears to be to you, be a fair prediction of what the effect because of his erime, and the Lord of war would be. When the Russians recognized the reality of this danger commenced their aggressive marches and set a mark on him that he might against Turkey and the news shot be saved. The Bible nowhere states under the water to us, wheat began to that there were only two people climb up. Up it went; the "Bulls" originally created. Adam was the their food afforded them, I came to gave it a terrible boost, and the price went to some thirty or forty cents their own natural wants better than I more than it had been ruling at; then Do you believe that negroes and Chicould or did understand them. Hence the "Bears" got in their work, and a nese are the descendents of the same I commenced salting my cows once a decline of ten cents was brought progenitors with ourselves? I don't week, and, not being a church-going about in a few moments. With the Cain went over to the land of Ned. man at that time, would do this little large increase in price the granaries and there became the chief of a race chore on Sunday morning, by taking of the farmers began to open their which he found there. He built a a pail of salt on my left arm, and doors, and wheat flowed in from all city. He couldn't have done this The milk should be taken to the with the right hand drop a handful directions, and as it reached market alone. This, then, must be my prices ruled lower and holders were swer to the question: There were disappointed. The prices realized on races of people upon the earth at the then be set in the water of the spring each cow had a little bunch of salt all "Change" in a great centre are no time Cain was driven out a vagabond. criterion to measure the probable de- and from this race Cain took his mand for wheat from, or to determine wife."- New York World. its real value in market by, for it is clearly seen that supply and demand will not drive prices up and down. giving a difference in price of fifteen or twelve cents per bushel in as many

is no danger of producing too much; and besides that, we think the war will continue and good prices prevail. -Factory and Farm.

Who was Cain's Wife? The Rev. C. P. McCarthy, preaches every Sunday in the Uniis more pleasing than a neglected versity building, Washington Square. flower garden ..... If the ornamental as pastor of what is called the Amerigrounds can not be kept in order with can Free Church, endeavoured to the force that can be afforded, they answer the question, "Who was Cain's are too large.... Good keeping is made | Wife?" last evening. He took his up of little things. Have all margins, text from the fourth chapter of Genesis and the seventeenth verse. The preacher said that he had selected the Every scrap of paper, chip, or other peculiar subject announced at the rematter should be kept off the lawn quest of several members of his conas carefully as from the best carpet ... gregation. Maintaining that old Stakes are often required to hold theories as to the meaning of the Bible tall-growing weak plants and flower- stories had ceased to be tenable bestems: they can be used and be out of cause of the increased light of science. Avoid the horrible green he said that the theory held by many .... When a plant goes out of flower, to the question," said he, "is 'perhaps young weeds. It is well to have never answer it. In the first place, rakes of at least two different widths, Cain could not have married his sister as a thickly planted border will need when he departed to the land of Nod. because he had no sister. When Seth was born Adam was only 130 years old, a very young man for those days, and Seth was his third child. There is no mention of daughters. In the second place, Cain departed to a coun-

generic name for the human race, and

'male and female created he them.'

A Genesee county (N. Y.) correscondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following interesting account of With the declaration of war be- an experiment in growing rye, partly tween Russia and Turkey wheat went for the purpose of shading the land so too high, that is, the high prices paid as to keep it free from weeds, and were not warranted by any immediate partly as a source of fertilization for or even reasonably remote demand. a future crop. He says':-"Last year their attention is taken off from the 2. If the salt is always kept where It is true that Russia is our great com- I had a field of corn planted on an petitor in providing wheat and flour, inverted clover turf, which was being that her product found its way to kept quite clean and thrifty mostly apt to be more nervous at the intermarket through the Black Sea and by frequent cultivation with a horse ruption. The salt will answer the the Bosphorus, which were cut off to and a good corn cultivator. As I in- purpose, and occupy them just enough 3. That salt fed to cows here on my her commerce; but the duration of tended to plant the field to potatoes There is no evidence of any scarcity the last cultivating which was about

the general brightening up of business manure application. This practice and trade. A stimulus is given to the has been very satisfactory whenever general business of the country, and I have tried it; sometimes using the hope is big, with reasonable grounds growing grain for pastures during the on which to base the conclusion, and interval between crops, sometimes over and above all there is war pre- plowing a heavy growth of it under vailing, with indications that it will late in the fall, and sometimes letting continue. It seems almost heartless it stand for a crop. In any case it to base a hope for high prices on war; only costs a trifle to grow it so, and yet as it is not of our seeking, but an it seems to supply a requirement of us to put the best foot forward to crop to be growing, instead of allow-

### Method of Milking.

Milking should be done regularly, quietly and thoroughly, yet quickly. Twice a day is often enough, and should be done as near six o'clock in the morning and six in the evening as possible. There are some instances where cows require to be milked in the middle of the day to relieve their udder, but as a general rule it is a practice to be avoided, as its tendency is not to further retention of the milk in the udder. Milking should be done quietly, without any scolding or kicking or harting the animal, and she will then habitually come gladly for the operation, stand quietly and let down her full flow. It should be done thoroughly, and as near as possible always by the same person. There is a great difference in milkers: some will get the last drop, while others will leave the richest part in the udder. It has been well proved that the strippings will yield from ten to twenty per cent. more cream than the rest of the milk; how important it is, then, the cow should be milked clean! Besides, if she is not made to yield all that she has daily, she will dry up sooner, and gradually fail in the quantity until it decreases perceptibly. Cows should never be hurriedly driven to the milking-shed, as it agitates and heats the milk, and sometimes makes it bloody. and makes the cow nervous and over-Milking-sheds are now used on most well-ordered farms, as they are cooler. cleaner and the animals are less worried by the flies.

The best plan for milking-houses is to have nearly the whole sides in open doors and windows, which can be opened in summer and make the place airy and cool, and closed in winter. and then used as a stable for young stock. About twenty-two by thirtysix is a good size, with a row of stanchions on each side, and mangers fitted to hold bran or cut feed. The floor is best made of clay well rammed. The stalls ought to be wide enough to drive a cart through. The house. with very little extra cost, may be made two stories high, for the storing of hay.

It is astonishing to see how regular-

ly each one goes to her stall, as they soon learn from habit. They should either be chained to an iron ring sliding up and down on an iron bar attached to the stall, or put in stanchions. The latter are the easiest and best, though we do not approve of them for the long winter use, as too confining. A lump of rock-salt in each trough is a good thing to keep them quiet while milking. It is doubtful policy to give them any feed while milking. Some advocate it, as it brings them more willingly to the stall and keeps them quiet. Others again, and justly, assert that it distracts their attention and they will not let down their milk so freely and regularly. It certainly does seem, if milking to their eating, they will nav more attention to the latter, and be to keep them quiet. Kicking cows. though they often prove to be the best, are certainly not the pleasantest : they are vicious from some hidden cause of suffering or pain caused by

fore. The reason for this is found in doing the land much good as a green a firkin to sell for what it will bring.