Miscelluneous.

Man glories in his strength; woman

An Irishman playing at cards, and

finding the pool deficient, exclaimed :

"Here's a shilling short! Who put it

green sward in search of fish-bait.

POTATO BEETLE REMEDY.—The Bos

poisonous Paris Green for the des-

DESTROYING MOSS ON TREES .- A

writer in the London Garden recom-

mends sprinkling freshly powdered

lime on the moss in damp weather,

which, he says, will kill the moss

without injuring the trees. A better

way is first to scrape off the moss

with a light hoe, or the back of a

knife, and then to wash the bark with

thin as to give slightly a white ap-

pearance when dry-that is, with a

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Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer. RURAL TOPICS.

OLEOMARGARINE. It is evident that the large quantity low and broad pans will give the best of oleomargarine made and sold as results. When cold water is abundant "butter," has reduced the market and the means of keeping it at 50° or price of pure butter considerably. lower are at hand, it will be found The first process in its manufacture is that cans, 20 inches deep and eight or to extract an odorless oil from beef nine in diameter, will save much or any fat, other than pork, and the labor, and at the same time make second stage is the conversion of this quite as much and better butter. oil into butter. Upon killing a bullock Those dairymen whose situation is the caul fat is carefully cleaned and covered by the first case, should thrown into cold water. It is then cautious in the use of deep cans. washed again several times alternate- is no doubt for the want of a proper ly in tepid and cold water, when it is observance of these simple rules that put through a meat-chopper. The fat | we now have a conflict of sentiment is then forced through a fine sieve. as to the comparative merits of deep When drained the fat is melted be and shallow setting." Another dairytween the temperatures of 116 degrees | man writes: "In many of the butter and 120 degrees F.; it is drawn off factories the water is in tanks or vats and allowed to settle, the slight about eighteen inches deep, sunk in emulsion of oil and water is skimmed the earth, in which are set tin pails grass. It endures the frosts of winter, and other impurities are deposited as " scrap," leaving a clear, sweet oil. of the lowest possible temperature at which the fat will melt. To raise the over thirty-six hours, and is skimmed temperature would make the whole before the milk sours. In large dairies ruseless, except as tallow. This oil. after pressing out the stearine, will saves the washing of many shallow keep almost any length of time, and is the most useful form in which at about 60° uniformly the deep ones abroad. will be the most economical." oleomargarine is shipped With this oil as a basis, the making of the butter proper may be performed on a very large or a very moderate scale. One hundred pounds of oil. placed in a common power churn, with twenty pounds of butter or sour milk, a little annatto to give it color and a pinch of bicarbonate of soda or saleratus, and agitated, the oil receiving a butter flavor from the milk, worked into a mass. The mixture i then turned into tubs containing ice. The purpose of the ice is to secure the rapid solidification of the oil and th prevention of granulation. The solidi fied oil is turned upon an inclined table and the water allowed to drain off. It then undergoes a second churn-

per pound. PEAR BLIGHT.

flavor and wash out the excess of

coloring matter. Working and salting

in regular course then prepares the

butter for the tub. The caul fat may

Here is one of the latest " remedies for pear blight: "As soon as I dis cover the leaves turning dark, I take a penknife and slit through the oute bark on all the limbs as high up as I can well reach, and thus down th remedy was ten years ago. Every Rimb recovered, and I have repeated My trees are fine sap escapes where the slit is made there is any appearance of blight." ground or pulverized, and the first coat depth. Probably a hundred "remedies" for this disease in pear trees have been the oil should be free to fill up the without one of them proving to be useless to publish any of them, as pear growers generally have come to cedar, and apply three coats of this tobacco stems or refuse tobacco and conclusion that the cause of the paint; and your children, probably, steep, and to the decoction thus secur disease has not yet been discovered. will see them in a state of decay-not ed add lye from wood ashes or lye One writer says that his trees growing you, unless you live to be very old. in a grass sward have never been attacked with the blight, while another says his trees in grass grounds are as much diseased as those grown on cultivated land. Then others claim that trees in undrained lands, where the water does not soon disappear after heavy rains, are most subject to blight, while others say that their trees in dry soils suffer most from it. five cents per 100 lbs. gross, cooperage Again, some claim heavy manuring and clearance amounting to a trifle will produce this disease. With me this disease was thoroughly eradicated will be about 55 ets. per 100 lbs. by cutting away the diseased portions Next come the landing charges, entry, of the trees, as soon as it became evident that the parts affected would

the cream reaches the surface. When submit to paying them. this temperature is unavoidable, shalinches in diameter, the milk standing The cream nearly all rises in twentyfour hours, is never allowed to stand the setting of milk in deep vessels ones; and if the temperature is kept

TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF MILK. A Southern lady says: "Tepid water, slightly saited, given twice a one-third; if the cow will not drink it title, beginning at the lower end while or meal over the top of it. They above him, and the result was that the water, prepared as above, she furnished me twice a day two ordinary water-buckets full of milk, and by feeding a little corn boiled with cotton seed the milk yielded butter enough ing with buttermilk, to give more to supply my table bountifully, and leave me a few pounds to sell every week. I gave her three gallons of water twice a day."

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.

be purchased at 9 cents and 10 cents per pound, and the oleomargarine The American Chemist says: " Wood manufactured at a profit of 14 cents can be made to last longer than iron in the ground. Posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe; Take boiled linseed oil and stir it in palverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat Pine boards six and seven inches wide of this over the timber, and there is Like many other sayings and recipes, side to hold them in shape, will last this statement is made by a man who 20 or 30 years when used in the place evidently has never had proofs of what the parts of posts that go into the for them; but a single coat will not cient to allow the drain three feet suffice. The charcoal should be finely outer pores of the wood, when the

If any reader of these "Topics" cheese to Liverpool, it may interes him to know what the usual charges are to forward his cheese, sell it, and remit the net proceeds. First is the freight to New York, which is easily ascertained. Then there is cartage of over three cents per box. The freight

SETTING MILK DEEP AND SHALLOW. You cannot be sure of receiving over it not only effectual against the potato enough food in it to induce her to of the World:" Dairymen in different States dis- twelve cents per 1b. after all expenses bug, but beneficial to the crop as a drink it. Give her a tablespoonful of The thousands of head of cattle and and then lined, three rows at a time, corn stalks cut. It is unprofitable to in as soon as dry Where a second agree as to the advantages of deep from your farm till sold are deducted, fertilizer.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

frequently variegated with blueish purple. It flowers in June, but once three years to become well set, and than three years, therefore it is no well and protected from rains and dews; on the second day stock, shelter

HOW TO LAY DRAIN TILE.

soon become very fond of it, and will the whole 60 rods had to be taken up. drink all you give them. I tried this after the ditch was filled in with earth. olas three years ago with perfect suc. in consequence of the tile becoming ess. I had only one cow, and she filled with mud, as any farmer ought was of the common scrub stock of the to have known would be the result. ountry, and after she began to drink In laying tile always begin at the upper end, and when there are lateral drains lay them before you lay the main conductors. The man to whom refer above says in regard to his six-inch tile, at the upper end, took in each branch as I passed by, putting in a six-inch sewer pipe with a fourinch branch, till all was finished. now found my tile all clean, the water running out clear, and all working in first-rate order. Results: The land. almost as soon as the ditches were in became dry enough to plow-when a horse could not have walked across it before-and is now in good order. nailed together at their edges, with three cross strips, on the under of tile. Even hemlock boards have been known to make good drains 15 years. The drains should be not over 30 to 40 feet apart, and at least two feet deep; and where the fall is suffi-

TOBACCO FOR POTATOE BEETLES.

Perhaps we are not using the best harcoal may be freely applied. But destrover of the potato beetles (Paris let no one expect to thus preserve green), as a New Jersey farmer claims parts made of wood that soon decays to have destroyed them with tobacco naturally, but use oak, chestnut, or and lye. Here is his recipe: "Take from potash, and sprinkle the liquid upon the vines with a common sprink. ler." He says that he applied this mixture by the advice of a shemist with perfect success, "but it also de stroys their egg." If it merely "drives away" the beetles, leaving them to pray on a neighbor's potatoes or to come back again to their original depredations in a few days, this mixture may not be an "improvement." However, it would be well for farmer

TOBACCO WATER FOR INSECTS. - A rang her stomach and affect the milk, tow and dock dues, cartage, cooper- prominent citizen of Connecticut says and the little pigs will have an attack age, porterage, insurance, opening that in conversation recently with a of scours. The man who can raise a potash, and sprinkle the liquid upon die, and allowed new trunks, or stems, and showing, interest on charges paid gentleman largely engaged in farm- dozen litters of pigs without some of to shoot up just above where the trees brokerage, commission, guarantee, loss ing in New Jersey, he received a hint them having the scours is entitled to were grafted. This was done the first in weight, and often other charges about the treatment of the potato bug great credit. and second year after the trees were not here enumerated, as commission which may be of great value:- Take For scours there is little that can be (1873-4) and since that time no men are sure to make the full list of tobacco stems, or refuse tobacco, and done except to let the pigs have plenty charges, whether right or wrong. For steep, and to the decoction thus se- of straw to bury themselves in. Let two and three trunks to grow to each instance, you will have to pay "coop- cured add lye from wood ashes or lye the pen be well ventilated and let the tree, to be sure of saving them, and erage" in New York, and also in from potash, and sprinkle the liquid pigs lie as quiet as possible. If the they now are all in a flourishing con- Liverpool, whether the cheese requires upon the vines with a common sprink- pigs eat for themselves, give a very dition. This proves as far as this it or not. Then you will have to ler." The New Jersey farmer tried small quantity glauber salts (sulphate experiment was made, that cutting stand about five per cent "loss in this liquid, by the advice of a chemist, of soda) in their food. Dissolve say away the trunks of diseased trees at weight," even if the cheese actually with thorough success. And he says two tablespoonfuls of glauber salts in the proper time will save them, as the over-run in weight; and although the it not only drives away the bug, but a pint of water. Of this give half a two or three trunks now to each do nominal commission is only five per destroys the eggs. The proper teaspoonful to each little pig in the not detract from the beauty of the cent, in Liverpool for selling cheese, strength of the decoction or the food every time you feed them. A trees, as grown on my grounds. One when you get the "net proceeds" you amount of lye necessary to make the two months old pig might have trunk, however, would have been safe; will find that it has gost you from application most successful was not teaspoonful, and the larger the pig but I see no reason why those with twenty to twenty-five per cent on sales stated to our informant, but of this the larger the dose. Give the mother Agriculturist, gives us an idea of what has eleven drills, 160 feet long and ing warm food. But it is self-evident several will not bear as much fruit as in that city to get your cash returns. every intelligent farmer can judge for of the little pigs that have the scours may happen in a land which has been two feet apart—1,760 feet of drill, ex-When cheese sells there at 16 cents, himself. The New Jersey man found a plentiful supply, with only just highly extelled and called the "Garden actly one-third of a mile. This bed is converted into food and milk.

and shallow setting of milk for cream. The commission men of Liverpool are One of them says: " At a tempera- as honest as in any other city; but ture above 60°, deep cans will not do; they all make every charge custom the milk will usually sour before all allows, and shippers must silently glories in her hair. Butter glories in

At a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, a Kentucky farmer said he had had great experience in growing blue grass-that it is one and the same with common speer grass. varying in size and appearance according to the soil and latitude in which it grows. The plant is a light green color, and the spikelets are year, which recommends it fo lawns. The produce is ordinarily small compared with other grasses, but the herbage is fine. It grows in a variety of soils from the dryest knolls to a wet meadow, but does not stand severe drought as well as the orchard and continues luxurient through mild winters. Blue grass requires two or does not arrive at perfection as a pasture grass till the sward is older suited to alternate husbandry, or where the land is to remain in grass only a few years. Blue grass should be cut as the seeds begin to open, spread

water and whitewash.

give it a trial.

An Ohio farmer laid 60 rods of drain Destroying Plant Insects' At this season of the year arhis ar the men were digging out the ditch thrips are apt to be very troublesome. and, from the fact that many greennouses attached to villae residences are padly constructed, an effectual fumigation by means of tobacco smoke in the ordinary way becomes somewhat insect pes's are destroyed. I am there-Once a week I put some soft soap and soap-suds, mixing all well together. in the soapy solution; but before doing this, I prepare a circular piece of stiff card with a hole half an inch in central opening to the circumference of the card. This is then stretched so as to allow the stems of the plant to be surrounded, and by pressing the fingers of the left hand firmly against it and to the rim of the pot when the plant is turned upside down, no soil can fall they learn to enjoy it .- S. B. Sawyer into the mixture. By gently moving the head of the plant backward and forward in the solution, the leaves become cleansed of insects, and, as a kind of soany gloss clings to the leaves deep it is better to make it of that Garden.

Management of Pigs

During the summer the breeding sows that have not little ones will need nothing but grass and water Do not forget the water.

The sows that are in their pens nursing their pigs should be fed at least three times a day. As long as the mangels last give each sow two or three roots every day. Let their food be very sloppy, say half cornmeal and half fine middlings or malt combs. It is not necessary to cook the malt combs or middlings. If the meal is cooked at all let it be well cooked. would rather not cook at all than to cook it well for a few days and then feed with half-cooked meal. Cooked food swell up so much that a given quantity of meal in a pail of water looks thick and rich, and the next day the is only partially cooked you will be profty sure to give the sow more meal than uswat. And this will de-

After a boy is tired out hoeing potatoes, nothing seems to rest him more than to dig over a few square rods of ton Journal of Chemistry says :- Good authorities condemn the use of the truction of potato bugs, and suggest carbolate of lime instead. They say that the latter is equally fatal to the bugs, while it is harmless in other respects. Farmers will do well to

Breaking up Setting Hens.

many harsh expedients recommended upon his own hands and head. to break them up. God has given them the instinct, and why should they be abused for carrying out the consistency half-way between lime design of their Creator? Why should they be pulled from the nest with such rough hands and flung upon the floor, with force enough to stun the poor innocent thing, every night for a week or more? Why should they be doused in water; tied by the leg; starved; kicked and knocked about, for acting out the nature given them? If a hen sits, remove her very gently from the nest, and place her and all others taken the same way in a vard by themselves. At night, or when it for their benefit, but have nothing there but the roost. After they have they may be ready to go to laying still maternally inclined when approached, and the bold ones you talk to them in low soothnig tones. in Country Gentlemen.

The Potato Bug.

tribution of one of the most poisonous quieal to hat supply. substances on record, by uneducated parties. I recom nend still as the safest efficient remedy the picking by hand at the earliest periods of the

A New Jersey man gives the fo

lowing preventive:-" Take tobacco stems or refuse tobacco and steep lye from wood ashes or lye from the vines with a common sprinkler. The farmer tried this liquid, by the advice of a chemist, with thorough success. And he says it not only drives away the bug, but destroys the eggs. Of the proper strength of the decoction, or the amount of lye necessary to make the application most successful, every intelligent farmer can judge for himself. The New Jersey man found it not only effectual against the potato-bug, but beneficial to the crup as a fertilizer .- N. E

Starving Stock in California.

neglect, destroyed or wasted his straw year after year, is guilty, and the death by starvation of the stock is

Shipping Butter to England. England is becoming a good market for nearly all our agricultural products. tween America and England, we are Junior, in Maine Farmer. supplying the larger cities of that country with a large share of their the same appliances we are going to the Onondaga Farmers' Olub :bring London and Liverpool butter

Cheese and Egg Association appointed the most money from the least outlay, for that purpose lately, called on the and as necessity afterwards required a machine, rake early, before the Professor Goessmann, of the Agri- agent of one of steamship lines, and, greater exertion, I resolved to adopt leaves become dry enough to crum ble. cultural College, has thoroughly after explaining the kind of accom- that system of feeding for the proanalyzed the effect of Paris green on modations that would be needed to duction of milk which had been advothe potato, and finds that the arscnic ship butter, they were promised that cated through some of the leading from it does not and cannot enter into every accommodation would be sup, agricultural journals of the country. the circulation of the vine, agreeing plied by that line. The other lines Experience teaches us that much of fully with the authorities of the will all be called upon and doubtless the food consumed in winter is for Western colleges that no barm will all will provide the necessary facilities. food, or to keep the stock warm, and American dairy interest, and will warm. Therefore, one of the most the top forkful at the bottom. and the "Whilst I do not question its great stimulate this already important in- important items in wintening stock is bottom on top of the new cocks. This efficiency for that purpose, I do not dustry more than anything that has comfortable quarters. No farmer's gives every forkful a good airing, the advocate its use. My objection does transpired for a long time. When the barns should be of a temperature so not merely rest on the assumption Englishman sats bread made from low that the droppings will freeze, if while the grass under the cocks is that the vines will absorb some American wheat, beaf raised on he wishes to economize in feeding. saved being killed from sufficiation, arsenious acid, which in healthy, American grass and corn, and butter Warm stables are important requisites The same operation may be gone growing plants at best could be but made in American dairies, practically in the wintering of cows. If one asks very minute traces, and consequently speaking, the English markets are how to make a stable warm, I advise of but little importance,—but on the brought to the doors of the American him to use brick or sawdust between the hay may be cared in three days great danger unavoidably arising farmer. Although the supply may be the outer and inner lining of the in this way, when if the cocks from an indiscriminate, wholesale dis- large, the damand will always be stable,

few reasons why I adopt the course of adopt a custom that not only will

I till a farm garden, a single agre first provided myself with all the of good clay loam which descends five necessary apparatus for cutting and feet in a hundred, and it is moderately steaming. In the beginning of the dressed with stable manure in the housing of my cows for winter. I find spring by spreading out well and I have more or less coarse fodder, like bloughing in five or six inches deep. cernstalks and straw, I begin (and The dressing gets a coat of air-slaked continue so long as the stalks last) cut new there will be little loss. If lime immediately before turning under. with two feedings of cut hay and one delayed till a greater part of the heads I also use hone four and unleached feeding of stalks. My herd consists turn brown, these will break off in wood ashes on the surface before I of thirty caws. The morning feed harrow or smooth off. For beets, re- consists of one heaping bushel of cut ed, it should be put in small cocks to and the lime last, before harrowing; brewer's grains, moistened or dampthe harrow through which the tooth of boiling water, heated by the steamer

spaced off and staked top and bottom The noon feeding consists of dry dry. Then open them and haul them

her food three times a day. Scours and that are now starving for some- lines, and is ready to sow. I own a the buts of cornstalks cut or uncut, rest are at the trough; if the hair is the great interior valleys, now so marker with which I mark by rough and staring; if he looks gaunt, barren of all feed, would be dotted these lines 161 holes to each line, or short, there is anything the matter years old. The starving cattle and wide, 51 feet long, carrying five teeth warm water with a little castor oil in half as much as hay, and when the this gives five teeth one foot apart water use cold water. If this does he may well feel guilty, and should one-half feet above the peg strip, supnot afford relief give a teaspoonful of resolve at once to make amends. We ported by two good uprights tenoned old, or a tablespoonful for a pig ten ject of saving straw, scolded and mark with this, setting it down well quirements. to twelve week old. A warm bath stormed about it, and advised, ad- with my foot each time; then drop is a capital thing for a dumpish pig. monished, and shown the sure coming two seeds in each place and cover If it does nothing else it makes him consequences of such wicked destruc- with the foot, hand or hoe, and so clean, and that is a good deal. Rub tion and waste. We have advised a proceed till the bed is finished. I him dry and let him have plenty of law making it a crime to thus waste leave the stakes so that I can find the clover hay. It says: litter to lie in .- Mr. Harris, in Boston and destroy a valuable product. The rows with the lines at any time, and farmers have no excuse, and every rake down the weeds if they come one who has, willfully or through first. I fill all vacancies with seed soon as discovered.

seed, gives you the very best plants in the right place, allows two square feet for every beet, grows them of uniform shaken up, so that the air can come size, allows also of rapid weeding with to all parts of it; but clover requires the rake, hoe, cultivator, or harrow pleases you every time you see it. The surplus wheat of America is sure gratifies all the neighbors at very of a good market in that country. small cost, helps your credit as a care- to keep in the mow without heating. There was a time when Russia was ful, thoughtful man who wastes ooked upon as our competitor in the nothing, nor expects to cheat old wheat supply for England, but while mother earth in any way. This America has been increasing the bulk the way I raise Yellow Globe Mangel of the shipments, Russia has been de. and as I get 1,700 beets averaging creasing hers, till there is now no five pounds each, I am well content, respect. By the use of refrigeration Raise roots-be sure to. Double up rooms in the steamships plying be. the corn—be sure to do that, too.

STEAMING FEED FOR COWS .- F. W

Among the necessities of the farmer American dairies. We have been awaken deeper interest than the one sending some butter to these markets to-day under discussion. It is an infor years past, but the exposure to terest that affects in one way or the changes of temperature rendered the other the material prosperity of agrishipment unsatisfactory and in many culture. If we wish to become accases unremunerative; but when the quainted with the most improved agree to deliver it in Liverpool in the bring to our aid every possible idea same condition they receive it, the which is serviceable to us in that principal difficulties of the trade were work, and from my own experience I removed and we have practically the give you practical results obtained .world as a market for the products of After purchasing several cows and a milk route in the city of Syracuse, A Committee of the National Butter, my thoughts were then turned to make

The next consideration which follows is how to feed the cow. The most economical method may be one I wish to describe how I raise this of several ways, but as in doing a culture I have, leaving room for each bring us immediate profit, but con- the old ways of handling clover hay reader to "think their own thought" tinued profits, thorefore, in the pro- in the field." in the matter, and follow or not as duction of milk for market, I find my policy of the most profit to me.

new the process, home and ashes first, hay and a small scoop shovelful of oure, which will take twenty-four then smooth with a drag and back of ened thoroughly with nearly a pailful cocked up in the afternoon can be project one inch. Then the whole is from the boiler. The hot water acts If the farmer is provided with hayupon the hay vany thoroughly, ren-My beet bed is 180 feet long and 23 dering it softer. I often meet with soon after cocking. Then let them The following, from the California feet wide, one-twelfth of an agre, and objections from farmers against feed. stand a few hours longer, or until the

are usually preceded by costiveness. thing to eat, should send a pang of seed sower, of course, but keep it in- steamed or unsteamed. It is the By close observation you can detect guilt into the heart of every farmer variably up in the attic out of every- nutriment in the feed that yields us the trouble in its earliest stages and who has for years made it a practice body's way, and out of mischief. I profit, and we might just as well feed do much toward preventing it. If you to burn, waste and destroy the straw can't afford to sow a gill of good seed a cow on corn cobs ground or unsee a pig that looks "dumpish," that that should have been saved for just in one rod and then skip three rods to ground. Merely filling the cow up eats but little, that goes to the bed such a season as the present. Had balance the account. My seed sower cannot be called economy, for economy and nestles under the straw while the the wheat-growers stacked their straw, goes with me always, but I use a yields us returns not only to day but or has even the faintest indication of over with straw stacks, all the better for 1,771 beets. The marker is a stables in our large cities this system humps" or heating flanks; if, in for being, some of them, half a dozen strip of hard wood, 11 inch, 3 inches of feeding is adopted, giving profit and with the pig, in nine cases out of ten sheep would be saved; the farmers which project downward 11 inch, the country get but one drink per day, he is troubled with costiveness, and the who have saved their straw would first tooth being one foot from its and many cattle no doubt become first thing to be done, and done prom- have something to depend upon also. centre to the end of the strip, and the diseased by not being watered enough. ptly, is to give him an injection of Straw is worth from one-third to one- last one six inches from the other end; It is also highly necessary that they it, or if you have no oil, give water farmer takes into account what he has from centre to centre. The cross bar then with cold, freezing water, is a alone, and if you cannot get warm destroyed and allowed to go to waste, or handle of this marker is two and practice which defeats the object which the cows consume while devourcastor oil for a pig four to six weeks have written a good deal on this sub- and braced strongly. I measure and equal to the amount of nature's re-The New England Farmer has some

good advice to give about curing

"The sooner all kinds of grass are cured after being cut the smaller the risk from unfavorable weather. One of the advantages of a tedder is the greater speed with which green grass This method saves fifty per cent. of may be converted into cured hav. In clear, dry weather one day's sun is sufficient for curing ordinary wellripened grass, if it can be frequently other grasses the leaves quickly be-For this reason, most farmers prefer to cure clover more slowly, keeping are being cured. This is usually done by letting it stand in cocks several days, and if one could be sure of fair weather this would be a good met lod but storms injure clover quite as badly as other hay, and unless the cocks are well covered by caps there is considerable risk from leaving it long in the field. Another objection to letting it remain long in the cocks is the injury to the next erop; for where the cocks stand the young clover is often destroyed or seriously injured. We always prefer to cure all kinds of hay as quickly as possible, if the work can

" Last year we alluded to a method for curing clover hay which had been adopted by one of our neighbors with very satisfactory results, and by which several days' time may be saved and without injuring the quality of the vet so philosophical that the already been more generally adopted A single trial, we think, will convince over the old-time methods. If moved few hours to wilt. If very heavy, the swaths may be turned over sometime during the day; but before night and clover into small cocks, no larger than

"Instead of leaving the cocks we recommended, they should all be made over the second day by carefully had been untouched double the time might be required.

Of course, no definite rule can be given as to the time required for curing any kind of hav so much depends upon the weather; but we think

Ine Ohio Practical Farmer treats of

he same subject as follows: " Many farmers delay outting clover until the stalks become tough and drying and making the hav and will hours of good weather. Clover hay caps or covers, they should be put on let the cocks stand until the top is

the above glauber salts mixture in sheep that have perished this season, raked fine and smooth lengthwise the starve a cow to the necessity of eating erop is to be saved for seed, cut a little