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#### Correspondence.

For the VERNOUT PARSON. FARM CHATS, NO. 14.

The winter of 1872-3 will long be remembered as one of the most severe within the past hundred years; with no frost in the ground, and from six inches to six feet of snow for a blanket for over four months. Not a spot of bare ground have I seen outside of the warm side of buildings since the snow first came. Not a rain of any amount for over four months, and not warm and thawy weather enough in all the time to take the snow from shingled roofs even on the warm sides. I find the opinion general, that the effect of the deep and long continued snow will be favorable to the grass crop of the coming season, and I think there is good foundation for the impression. It is an advantage to the after crop of grass to have the ground well covered during the winter. It is a great protection to the grass roots, and saves winter killing. If the spring should prove favorable, and we get our usual amount of moisture and heat during May and June, we shall be very likely to have a large grass crop. Everything has been favorable to last fall sown grass, especially that sown early, consequently we may look for very heavy burdens of hay upon all such lands. A good many of the fields that were seeded to grass in the spring of 1871, proved to be somewhat killed by the drouth of that year, and last season produced about half and half of clover and sorrel. I think that all such that are in good, or even fair condition, will pay for a few rounds of clover seed to be sown this spring on a light snow, or while the ground is freezing and thawing. As the hav crop is the crop of all crops, it is well to look close after all barren spots, so as to have no waste places. There is many an old bound out field that might be cut early. say by the 15th of June, and then turned

of Hungarian grass. It is worth a trial. Brattleboro, March 31, 1873.

P. S. Aoril 7. Since this month came in we have had just the right kind of weather to settle the snow, at least one-half, and it now looks as if we might still get the early spring that we have heard so much about all winter. But planting potatoes or peas the first of April has gone by, and we must wait ere we put them in. Some bare spots are to be seen in the lots and the grass is looking finely on all such. If the weather proves to be just right after the snow leaves, the grass will grow right along as it is already nicely started. Fodder holds out well and stock of all kinds, as far as I have seen, is coming out

### SUGAR MAKING AGAIN.

Though I am a " female woman," as Fanny Fern used to say, I read with great pleasure the pages of the FARMER, and like it the best of any agricultural weekly I have ever read. I have been interested in the various articles relative to sugar making, and would like to say a few words about the matter.

One week ago last Tuesday, the first day of April, our men began to tap our sugar orchard, consisting of fourteen hundred trees, lying in two bodies, about ninety rods apart. By the next Monday night they had made sugar and sirup to the amount of one thousand pounds, a pretty good record for five days. Since then sap has run but very little. and the prospect is now for a small supply of sugar this season. The snow was very deep Johnsbury, a few question through the Fanto commence with,—though not nearly so MER; they may interest others as well as mydeep as it was four years ago this spring,—
self. How are your pans set? How many periments have shown us that cows in like deep as it was four years ago this spring,it has settled very fast, and now the bare spots begin to appear in the lots and woodland. We have never tried the evaporator yet, but think we can boil quite as fast with the arrangements we have. We have two arches, one eighteen feet long, the other is smaller, containing two long paus and a at a great saving of wood and time. ealdron kettle set in the back side next the chimney. A large holder sets close to the chimney, and a gas pipe runs through the chimney from this holder, which is regulated by a faucet so that we can have a stream of any desired volume, and the sap is conveyed into the pans only as fast as it evaporates, so that they are always boiling. A siphon I have never seen one of them, and do not know whether I should like them. If they of gutta percha tubing conveys the sap from the draw-tub into this reservoir so that there is no lifting of sap. The sugar house is sit- free from stone? also ease of draft would be uated in the lower sugar orchard so that the a great consideration. If you can give me sap is all conveyed from the upper orchard by leading spouts direct to the sugar house. thereby saving a vast amount of labor in the handling. The sap from the trees that are on lower ground than the sugar house, is gathered into a draw-tub.

Our trees are nearly all second growth When they were first tapped some twentyfive years ago or more, the sugar was very dark colored indeed, but it has improved in quality as it has grown older, and makes very nice sugar, now. It is true that our conveniences are much improved since that date, but that cannot be all the reason of the every farmer must decide by considering difference in quality, as with the same con- his surroundings and conveniences for suc-

ity of niter in the sugar this year, the first sirup made depositing considerable sediment. ter the first run. I think the niter does not poses for which they are to be used; and that resembled lard. injure the flavor of sirup before it granulates, and I prefer my sirup which I put up in cans to be made thick enough in the first boiling. I like the flavor better than to let it cool and settle and boil over. Is there anything injurious to health in this niter Is there really more of it than there used to be years ago, or have we learned that the sediment which we used to call ashes is really something else? I do not remember to

until within a few years. We use mostly tin buckets and would LAUBA BRIGHAM BOYCE. Fayston, Vt., April 12, 1873.

For the VERNONT PARMER. IS FARMING PROFITABLE?

No one thing operates more injuriously the interests of agriculture than the wide ly spread and popular idea that farming is ultivation of the land as an occupation for the masses of the people, is not a profitable ed, and it is well for us to inquire will look that it is from this source that all all. Cease the cultivation of the soil, and ne with sound common sense.

The pursuit of agriculture as an occupation to fishing, than to raising grain or grass, own specialty. Let us then if we desire to or for those in a mountainous and rocky make butter a specialty select butter cows. untry to make the waters of the valleys ess prefitable than some others in which they an extra price. night engage. But with an average price over, and with a few loads of manure spread on and harrowed in, would grow a fine erop is not injured by blight, frosts or other cas- finding its way to our markets; it is of fair ualty. And if the land is well prepared the quality and sold at a moderate price. Make farmer is pretty sure of a good crop; he your butter of a better quality or you must fails only once in ten times providing he expect a low price.

farms in the right way. We will not say that farming is the most profitable of all business, but you may take whole heavens are now overshadowed, and everything into consideration and who gets from some source our markets are flooded better and a more sure living than the with ordinary cheap butter, and the only farmer? And again where is there a more hope for us is to make our quality gbove dependent set of men than the farmers who and out of competition with it. raise their own living, as well as that of the erebant, the mechanic and the printer, who a good and a poor cow is very great. are wholly dependent on the farmer, indirectly. Do not get discouraged, young farm- three cows each; the owner of one informe er, when you think of an old schoolmate who me that aside from milk and butter used has gone into a store or a shop or an office. his family he had sold from \$40 to \$50 worth position; just think where one has risen ten one chance in ten to have won the desired

kind of business; some are natural mechanics, us by a large per cent. every year. others are better fitted for merchants, others Let us then in selecting our cows for but mark all these natural abilities and educate the thoroughbred varieties or our commo straying from the subject and will close.

HINMAN. Notes and Queries.

Sugar Making. "I should like to ask the gentlem who signs his name W. H. W., from St. pounds can you boil in one day? How much good hemlock wood does it take to make 100 lbs.? (I call hemlock the best.) My pans are a little smaller than yours, and set in a heater. My townsmen are using them

Woodstock, April 14, 1873."

--- " I do not see any space in your pa per for inquiries. I would like to inquire if you know anything about the Ames Plow ompany's steel sidehill plow? Are they used your vicinity? If so, how are they liked? fire not liked what sidehill plow is considered the best to turn on moderately level land, any information either by letter or through your paper, it will be thankfully received.

Johnson, March 13."

The Pairn. DAIRY FARMING

Paper Read by H. W. Vail, of Pomfret,

The question whether a man shall adopt dairying as a specialty or not is one which

veniences we made very white sugar in an- cessfully and profitably carrying on the busother sugar place less than half a mile dis- iness. The essential features that make up tant. Can any one tell the reason of the a good dairy farm are too well known and difference in quality of sugar from the first understood to demand a lengthy notice. It to twenty or more. tapping and now? and is this fact one of is desirable to have a rich and well watered

long and cold winters. Also that our barns fields and ways, he set her milk by itself one further that we be so situated that we may bring skill and judgment to bear in the good butter cows, next in importance making and sale of our butter, otherwise it liberal supply of food at all seasons of would be best for us to adopt some other year. Do not fail to have a supply of branch of farming.

for our purpose. We have from various even if the pasture feed is good. In sources rules and directions for selecting paring notes with other farmers on good cows, most of which are good, and of butter per cow, I am often met with directions on this point, often from the pens ter, and that is all there is to it." of our most practical dairymen. Frequently prefer them altogether; have used " Post's are the directions repeated : Choose a cow lo not claim any superiority for our mode of large and well defined milk veins, fine hair. sugar making above many others, but think delicate head and borns, yellow skin, etc., there is more than one way to do some things and large in size, heavy quartered, well a round price at the hands of the butcher.

It has been stated by good authority that the dairy cows of this state have not improvnot profitable. It is almost a work of super- ed : that they are no better now than in the progation to reply to the charge that the past. That the yearly amount of butter per cow has not increased nor the quality improvemployment, because it is evident to all who stitutes a good butter cow. I view these constantly repeated requisites that your cows supplies for the sustenance of man and beast be large, well meated, and rounded, with a are mainly drawn. The art of agriculture disposition to take on fat easily, and still exinderlies all other arts, and sustains them tra butter and cheese cows, as demanding more than nature is apt to yield us in on merce, manufactures, all sciences and animal. Men versed in animal physiology acchanic arts, and even breath itself would tell us that whenever we find a point of great oon cease. This cannot be denied by any excellence we also find inferiority in other points. For instance, with the house, we cannot combine the qualities of the heavy tion may not be as profitable under all circum- limbed, broad backed, ponderous work horse tances as some other pursuit. It may be and the trim, fine knit race horse in one anibetter for the people of a sandy tract of mai and obtain anything like the results in ountry on the sea shore to turn their attenderaft or speed which each is equal to in its

Competition has so affected the supply of turn their wheels to transform their forests butter that we can expect great profits only into various articles for household uses. by making the product per cow double the There may be reasons why individuals in all amount usually considered the average, and owns should find employment in agriculture by so improving the quality as to demand

One of the reporters of the Boston of labor, land and implements, and with that ket says that he must warn the butter makers degree of skill which the land demands of of New England for the third time that they your butter of a better quality or you must

If our dairymen saw in the North-west

The difference in butter product between

I was acquainted with two dairies and has succeeded in rising to a prominent of butter. The other with the same number of cows and nearly the same family to suphave fallen, and you would have stood only ply received \$300 for his butter, or \$100 per cow. Here is a wide margin. Undoubtedly there was a difference in the management in those two dairies, and without doubt and it is our duty to fill this place to the n vast difference in the cows. If we have hest of our ability when once found, and every one has a natural inclination for some neighbor who has good cows is sure to bea

for lawyers, and it is the duty of parents to ter purposes, whether we adopt some one of their children accordingly. But we are native stock, let us have an eye not to the size, the well meated, rounded points, not to the amount of beef she will present to the butcher in some future day, nor the ease with which she will take on fat, but let the test be the quantity and quality of butter she will produce in a year. Make the standard high and bring the dairy to it. Let us port life and health nearly in proportion to

weighing 700 each. more, and in the latter but 12.

and still be valuable.

One of my peighbors purchased a cow at

When we have supplied ourselves The next step is to procure the best cows night in the latter part of summer and fall, premise of abundant crops to come. some I see good reason to doubt. Our agri- remark: "Well, the reason you get more feet long. These climbed to the top of the have ever heard the subject discussed at all oultural papers sometimes centain specific from your cows is, that you keep them bet- trellis, and thence trailed back to the ground.

Eureka Spout" some, and like it well. We with a well developed udder, large teats, grind out more meal in a day, is because you put more grain in the hopper." The dairy plies to every owner of a cow; he either has Whenever they brought me near the vines rounded, and meated so that when she has a good machine or a poor one; he either for a closer examination, the absence of fruit served her time at the dairy she will bring supplies it bountifully with the raw material, demanded of me a humiliating explanation; Time and again has this advice been presented to us by our best and most experienced to be observed in conducting a dairy. Not time of the vintage, whon Mater familias ter of cleanliness. One of my neighbors ob- the roots. served it. When he returned the book he give me pure air from choice.

he arrangement of our stables, and I believe

"And last, but not least in importance, is a

a natural instinct to preserve their milk for their young and resist having it drawn from the udder. Let us overcome this instinct vines, we have also learned much. The haball, we do not believe that many acres of have a formidable competitor in the North- of their nature by kindness. The cow takes it of growth of our American species requires with the chicken cholers, knows what it is know many apple trees of our old standard the best, we cannot afford to buy trash, and land are cultivated at a loss when the crop west. A large supply of their butter is pleasure in being milked when there is a they we give more room on the trellis, and to prepare forty or fifty fowls for market, varieties, the fruit of which has become so read them thoroughly, and hold them in prea cloud no bigger than a man's hand, the The other, after hearing his story, remarked horizontal arms branching from an upright boys pulling a few feathers at a time, bethat he thought the heifer " wasn't whipped trunk at one or two feet from the ground. other, "I broke up every milking steel on cable in this climate, where we must cover the farm, and it didn't seem to quiet her at our grape vines in the winter. After the all." But still the second man maintained vines get large and stiff it is impossible to that the theory was right; if he had only been get them down to cover them without split-

he was sure it would have been a success. tian land of ours offers as fair a field for mis- may be bent down safely. This is the methnan who has the care of dumb animals, and propose to start my new vines with one stem foels for them no sympathy, who takes no kept at a very slight angle with the surface pleasure in their satisfaction and comfort, of the seil, and to lead each in the same dilife. To him such labor is drudgery, and he stem, continued indefinitely, or from its short should turn butcher at once.

carbaric people, the cow was held as a sa- lis, mounting diagonally, it is to be contincred animal of worship; and I would that ued over the base of the next vine, and the enough of that barbaric custom might de- young canes are to be allowed to fall natuscend upon us to temper down every species rally on either side. Thus the necessity of of cruelty to our domestic animals.

### Morticulture.

For the VERMONT PARMER THE JOURNAL OF INGLESIDE, NO 7.

BY HORTENSIUS.

Reform in Grape Culture. Last fall my grape vines were grubbed up, and their trellises were cleared away, Thereon hangs a tale. Six or eight years condition require an amount of food to sup- ago, when the grape mania was at its height over the whole land from Maine to Califortheir weight. For instance, if we have a cow nia, I caught the fever. I traveled fur to one back of the other by a good mason, but that weighs 1,400 she will require as much visit vineyards and to sit at the feet of sage I could not boil in the sap from 400 trees. food as two cows in the same condition vinegrowers. I read everything relating to I tap 150 trees, and am thinking of putting wighling 700 such the subject which I could lay hold of. The In other words, if at pasture, the large, very word grape had a mysterious charm for slow, 1,400 cow has to perform the labor of me, and I found a fascination in attending cutting double the amount of grass to sus- upon the growing vines. At that time feetain herself that the small, active, 700 cow ble hot-house vines, with stems no larger than coce with lime: In the west part of Saradoes, and when we consider that all we re- a crow's quill, and a very few roots conterted toga County, for the last half century, lime ceive from a cow in butter or milk is the with agony at being compelled to wander for farming has been quite generally used. esult of what food she receives and digests from side to side in little pots, were solling The soil of our section is loam, interspersed in excess of what her system demands for its at prices ranging from fifty cents to five dol. with coarse sand, and sometimes small porsupport, does not the small or medium sized, lars; I collected most of the best advertised tions of clay. We are what might be called active cow stand the better chance of obtain- sorts. At that time Dr. Grant was issuing small farmers, the amount of land owned by ing this m most pastures in this part of the from Iona Island in the Hudson his wordy each cultivator varying from 50 to 200 state. A disposition to take on fat when not catalogues, extolling in unmeasured terms his acres, and would average about 100 acres to in milk is certainly desirable, but when I own new grapes, and drilling our new vine- each farmer; and we generally pursue what find a cow in milk taking on an undue yardists in the precise and laborious methods is called a mixed husbandry. We have valamount of fat I conclude that the oils she ex- of vineyard culture which he had adopted uable quarries of blue limestone, and several tracts from her food which should come to the from French and German books. So I bemilk pail and be reduced to butter she is stor- came a disciple of the doctor, and chose for bushels of lime. ing up on her body in the form of fat. In my vines the borders about the house and a

compromise with the doctor.

I have noticed that there is a large quan- a good supply and variety of nutritious grass- a half of milk at a milking. After he had pruned them with most consciencious regard of the field limed, the straw grew strong and es for the support of our cows through our owned her awhile, and got her wonted to his to the rules prescribed. Yet scarcely any- bright, and in no way injured by worms; thing ever came of all this care and toil but the grain was heavy and bright, and one-Some years there will not any appear until af- be at least measurably adapted to the pur- week in June, and made 21 pounds of stuff a moral. The vines in the deeper and rich- sixth more bushels than upon the other part life sale from mildew. Those in the garden difference was decidedly in favor of the limed plot were my admiration while they were part. Soon after I built a lime-kiln upon the young, so finely did they grow and so broad and green were their leaves; and their few first clusters of fruit I fondly accepted as a But trouble came, not grapes. The vines

> They clasped hands across the alleys, so as I should consider it just as sensible, for to prevent passage among them. I removed one miller to say to another," the reason you part of the vines, but the next year it was grind out more meal in a day, is because you part the same. Visitors exclaimed at my motess with grapes, and I stood with them at cow is a machine or mill, and this figure ap- a distance, that they might admire them. or sparingly, and receives his profits accord- and their respect for me as a gardener was to the straw, keeping the clean, bright color, ingly. Cleanliness is one of the main points always lowered. I learned to dread the only should the milk and butter be kept from | should inquire for grapes, and manifest disactual contact with filth, but from all foul appointment at the light offerings I should odors of barn or house, and here I am re- only be able to bring, so, as every means I ainded of a remark made by one of my employed for checking the growth of wood neighbors a few days ago. I have a copy of and turning the force of the vines to the It enlivens, changes, and warms up cold the last dairymen's report, and I was glad to production of fruit failed, the reproach besee the importance they attached to the mat- came intolerable, and the vines came out by

> Such mistakes as this, made all over the said that he did not like it, "they were too recountry, have taught us the requirements of I have sold a good article of stone lime at nice." He noticed in the book that there our native grapes. We have found that a the rate of \$10 per 100 bushels at the kiln ; was great danger of the milk passing dry soil, and one only moderately fertile, fa- but now with the increased amount of wages through impure air in going from the teat to vors their productiveness. Dry, gravelly, to laborers, it cannot be afforded (burned the pail. "When a man gets as nice as slaty, or even clay ridges, or knolls, with the with wood) at less than \$18 per 100 bushthat he don't live but a short time." But soil well stirred, while they encourage but a els. But at that rate, taking into account The cow is naturally a very clean animal sure the heaviest crops of fruit; and in durability of lime in the soil it cannot be and never lies down in the fifth unless oblig- such situations the fruit will be of the best doubted but that it is far cheaper than any quality, high flavored, and abundant in su-

> the time is near at hand when all intelligent is a ridge of very compact clay, was in parts of good vegetable muck with one part miform, kind, quiet, gentle management of third years he had more fruit than 1 had, ing. The same land that I formerly got onall cows and heifers. Any sudden excite- and the past season his vines bore an im- ly about 600 to 1000 pounds of hay to the ment like foar, has a marked tendency, it has mense load. I have a few vines planted sere from I now can, on an average, get been shown us, to diminish the flow of milk. about a ledge, which bear well; and in a two tons. I think the increase is owing to If any farmer has kicking, vicious cows, dry, gravelly loam, where I am starting the use of lime. - Michigan Farmer, he is responsible for it. Young cows have anew, my vines give promise of the most

satisfactory behavior. With respect to the pruning of grape more thorough, and fought it out on that line, ting and breaking them. If two or several stems are brought up from the ground and I reflected that this civilized and chris- spread over the trellis in fau shape, they ionary labor as the Cannibal Islands. The od novices will most readily follow: but I ses one of the great enjoyments of farm rection on the trellis. From this single spurs, all the fruiting canes are to be started. We read that in ancient times, amongst a When this stem reaches the top of the treltying up the growing shoots in summer will be obviated, though there might be some difficulty with a few kinds whose tender shoots are easily blown off by the wind; and such vines, after pruning, can easily be laid down and covered.

So, let us divest grape culture of the mys tery and the difficulty which was at first associated with it, and make it as simple as any other culture, so that the farmer who can raise a good crop of corn or potatoes may, with the same reasonable care, (hardly more,) enjoy with his family and his friends a group of this most delightful fruit.

# General Agriculture.

LIME ON LAND. R. Crothers, West Chariton, N. Y., writes to the New York Farmers' Club his experilime-kilns, which hold from 400 to 600

I came into possession of the farm that the first form it would be worth 30 cents or rich plot in my garden. The soil was a light now occupy in the spring of 1831. It had loam. It was nearly black with vegetable been reuted to various individuals for 18 years; It has been shown that a cow may be a matter, and was already deep from cultiva- the soil impoverished by continual ploughsuperior cheese cow, and not extra for but- tion; but following the precepts of our ing could not raise 500 pounds of hay to the heap being turned over occasionally. This ter; and also, that a cow may yield a large great authority I trenched the soil eighteen acre. The second year I put on 250 bushels sait and lime mixture, when applied at the California and Texas. Verily the people amount of milk, and be nearly worthless as inches deep in the garden plot and three of lime upon two and a half neres, and upon rate of 20 or 30 bushels per acre, forms an are awake and seeking light, and the infora butter cow; and a small amount of milk, feet deep in my borders. Into the lutter the other part of the field of two and a half excellent top-dressing for many crops. It mation that will enable them, as producers, to was worked a large amount of compost, etc., acres, forty loads of barn manure. On the acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of act together in elevating their own profession, We find, continually, farmers judging of but the garden being very rich I hoped to 15th of September, after the ground was soils; 56 bushels applied to turnips have their cows by the quantity of milk they give; obtain fair results there without so complete prepared, the quick-lime was scattered upon produced as large a crop as barnyard manotwithstanding the fact, that the amount of preparation. I will now confess I was tired the top, and also the manure was spread upmilk which it takes to make a pound of but- of ditching and wheeling manure before I on the other part of the field, and upon that in the soil. Like sait, it attracts moisture Granges have been established. - Iowa Hometer varies in different cows, from four quarts got through with my borders, and wanted to part of the lot that had been limed the crop from the air, and is useful against drouth, stead. was one-fourth greater than upon that part Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if The man most likely to make his mark compromise with the doctor.

Was one-fourth greater than upon that part Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if

Well, in this soil so prepared I set my that had been manured. The next year 3 or 4 bushels are mixed with a load of muck, the world,—One who cannot write his own they shall all die for want of customers.

er borders died of dyspepsia, or led a sickly of the field; and for a number of years the farm, and every year up to 1872, have used from two to four hundred bushels of lime.

I have used it in various ways, but I

think the correct way is to draw from the kiln in the shell, throw in a pile in the field, gew beyond my control. Each year they and let it remain until it is all slacked, then, sent forth numerous canes, twelve to twenty after the ground is plowed and harrowed, load into a wagon, and with a shovel scatter as evenly as possible, at the rate of fifty to seventy-five bushels of stone lime to the acre. While many of my neighbors are complaining of the destruction done by the worms

have not lost one bushel of corn, or any other kind of grain, in twenty years by worms. On land that has been well limed the crops will not be disturbed by such troubesome customers as grubs or wire-worms, We consider it very valuable as entering inand also producing heavier grain. From the closest observations that I have been able to make in the use of lime for forty years, I think the beneficial effects have

been seen upon land that has had fifty bushels to the acre from sixteen to eighteen years. land, and is peculiarly well calculated to produce a large crop of clover-and after that crop I never fail in getting a good crop

moderate growth of wood, are found to en- the various beneficial effects, and the great artificial manures that can be obtained in the market. The most economical way is to Four years ago a neighbor, whose location take muck and make a compost. Take two doubt whether he could raise grapes. I en- of unslacked lime and throw in a pile, and souraged him to plant them freely, and fur- soon the lime will warm up the muck; then nished him strong layers. The second and draw and spread just before the last harrow-

#### HOW TO PLUCK POULTRY.

by the buyers. I have known persons on identified even by the best judges of fruit. ago, between two men; one was telling the several feet in length, to be renewed each market day to go out and kill a dozen or I repeat then, that all nurserymen and tween thumb and forefinger to prevent tearing flavored specimens of fruit. M. Young. enough," "Whipped enough," said the But I found this method entirely impractiour plan :- Hang the fowl by the feet by a small cord ; then with a small knife give one cut across the upper jaw, opposite the corners of the mouth ; after the blood has stopped running a stream, place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the mouth, run the blade up into the back part of the head, which will cause a quivering and twitching of the muscles ; now is your time. for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most tender chick; before he attempts to flap, you can have him as bare as the day he came out of the egg. The wise ones may discuss the reason. I only the effects .- Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

### COOKING FOOD.

During a recent conversation with an ob serving and skillful farmer, he said that by soaking corn meal and then cooking it over a slow fire for six or eight hours, the meal would become expanded double in bulk, and ly soaked in cold water. He had tried it on a large herd of swine, and the experiment was made in December. The cost of the fuel must come out of the profits of cooking, but this he had not determined .- Country Gentleman.

### EARLY CHICKENS.

It is now time for those who want to have early chickens, and particularly those who are raising any of the pure breeds and expect to send their chickens to the fall shows, to make up their breeding stock for the coming season. It is a mistake commonly made at this season of the year, to put too many eggs under a hou. Seven or nine are enough for the largest hen; for if she is so fortunate as to cover them all, and not allow the outer ones to get chilled, she will not be able to cover her chicks well during the long cold nights of early spring. It is particularly essenand water and a dust-bath be placed where the setting hons can have a convenient access to them for a short exposure at this season chills the eggs .- Live Stock Journal.

### LIME AND SALT.

Prof. Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow pasture, a meadow or mowing field that yields a jarge price, because she gave a pailful and vines, and for several years trained and sowed with barley and seeded. On that part the latter will be thoroughly powdered.

#### INFLUENCE OF STOCKS.

Colman's Rural says : An esteemed cor-

respondent in Ohio sends us the following extract, taken from the Cincinnati Gazette, and comments upon it as follows: " A few years ago I out off and grafted about two feet above the ground a lot of five-year-old Colverts as they stood in the nursery rows. I grafted them with the Rome Beauty and several other varieties. Those that have come into bearing are producing larger and finer apples than those grown on adjoining trees. I now have one Rome Beauty which measures 124 inches around one way, and 11 nches the other. I am sure the way to improve apples in size and quality is to graft spon the strongest growing varieties; and where young seedlings are used for the purpose, one whole root should be used instead outling them up into sections as nurserymen have been in the habit of doing. In doing this, only the strongest growing seedlings, such as the Colvert, should be used. I hope horticulturists will commence experimenting

n this direction. Loveland, O., Nov. 4, 1872 .- In grafting r budding on seedling stocks. I consider i highly neccessary that the cions or buds should be taken from trees that are bearing the finest and best specimens of the variety of fruit sought for-for I am fully convinced from my long experience that fruit grafted on seedling stocks will partake more or les of the nature of such stocks. I know that shall be met right here with objections, for learned doctors " hold to the contrary. nsist, however, that careful observation wil onvince any man, or any " committee " that what I have declared is correct. But it will be revealed more plainly in some kinds of fruit than others.

In support of what I have said, I will give few facts that have come particularly under my observation: I once grafted an English white cherry on a wild cherry stock. When it came into bearing it bore cherries about have but little to spend on dress, we shall two-thirds the size of an English cherry, the solor of the fruit red, and the flavor near that of the wild cherry, viz : bitter. Another time I took cions of an early May cherry and grafted part of them on Mazzard atocks it, but there would be so many flowers we and part on Morello stocks. When the trees came into bearing the fruit was so different that each kind might have been called a different variety from the other. Any fruit grower can convince himself of

the truth of this matter if he will take clons frame for it the next, so when we do get it up from one apple tree and graft them into it is very precious and a joy forever. And twenty different young trees in his orchard. books, if we were rich, I fear we should buy When they come into bearing he will proba-That farmer whose poultry is not troubled bly find that the fruit of any two will not be exactly alike. In my own neighborhood 1 to get half their value. Now we get only proper understanding between her and the leave longer fruiting-spurs, than would be since the practice of scalding has been vetoed degenerated that they can hardly now be

ago, between two men; one was telling the onstantly, for we are poor, that our souls other of a vicious heifer he had, that he could year, are now advocated. At first I emfifteen at a time, and bring them into a room fruit raisers should be careful and select their don't grow. We gave up studying long ago, not milk, and he finally was obliged to fat. ployed Fuller's method of training,—two where there would be half a dozen women and cions and buds from trees in bearing, and

### SEEDING LAND.

If you have any land to seed shis spring. suppose you try a part of it without grain. ought to be made to produce two or three find our lives by losing them. crops of hay in a season, try orchard grass, at the rate of two bushels of seed to the acre, with eight or ten pounds of clover and a bushel of June grass. This is heavy seeding, but if you will manure liberally you ought to get heavy crops of hay .- N. E.

### MAP OF THE FARM.

Nothing will so much conduce to the adopwould feed swine twice as long as when mere-

#### THE INCREASE OF THE ORDER OF P. OF H.

growth of the Order of the Patrons of Hus- sy prey to the "snare of the fowler." bandry. Five years ago there were only one or two subordinate Granges in the Western in almost every community, which contain a States; two years ago there were only about small percentage of alcohol, and are deemed a dozen in Iowa, now there are not less than by the mass to be quite harmless, tend to tial at this season of the year that both food eleven hundred Granges, with a membership develop an appetite for something stronger. of about 60,000; in Illinois about 300 an appetite that is not easily got rid of, and Granges; in Minnesota over 150 Granges; when it demands indulgence it requires more in Wisconsin about 200; in Nebraska some stamina and moral courage than is possessed 75; in Kansas perhaps 50; in South Caro. by the majority of young men to say no. lina about 200; Mississippi 50 or 100-in fact it is difficult to keep up the progress of by using alcoholic liquors in cooking? In a the Order. For the past three weeks we late number of the FARMER I saw a recipe have published an average of 55 new Granges for making mince pies, where to one quart of every week, and in this week's number there the mixture to decompose gradually, thus are about 80. We have had letters of informing chemical union. For this purpose quiry during the past ten days from the the mixture should be made six weeks before most remote parts of the country, asking us that time find an increase of grogshops of use, or still better, two or three months, the about the Order, and how to proceed to es-

### Eadies' Department.

## A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

My dear Faith : "There are foam-embroidered ocean There are little wood-clad rills There are cedars on the hills God, who counts by souls, not stations, Loves and prospers you and me; For to Him all vain distinctions

You complain almost bitterly of your poverty, and I am not going to blame you for I find myself doing the same sometimes, but when I look with my eyes open, then I can see, for "God who counts by souls, not stations," loves you and me, ay, and prospers us too. Let us see. We always have enough to eat to satisfy hunger, and if delicacies do not often drop into our fare, our health is all the better for it. You and I do not have more than one or two dresses, and those are never nice ones, in a year. As for our hats we wear them two or three seasons, trim them anew with the old ribbon washed and ironed sometimes. Kid gloves, "dear to the heart of women" we never could afford to

We go to church, we cannot have the poscience to stay away for clothes' sake, and each thinks: " How shabby I am! No one can care for me or think I am anything " and we shrink into corners. As for going into company we don't try it much, but occasionally we are invited to a somewhat rare entertainment, and we declare we will not go, we have nothing to wear, but we want to so much, and finally we yield saying : What did she ask me for! She might know I would go, and I ought not to for I've not a nice dress in the world." but stop, honest poverty is no disgrace, and as for those who think it is, we do not care for their opinion, and if we learn that there are things so much better

And then books, and pictures, and flowers, we could spend a fortune for these if we had could not take good care of, nor have time to enjoy all of them; now we know and love each individual plant. Of pictures, so many there would not be room to hang them all; now we get a picture one year and a more than would be good for us : we should buy everything, and read them so fast as not

But hardest of all we have to work so we never hear lectures, we never travel, and we can't find much time to read; so we are stunted and never get to be " cedars on the hills," but only "inch-high saplings." O thank God, who "counts by souls, not stations," that He loves, loves you and me! But our station though lowly is not to be desnis-This practice seems to be gaining favor where- ed, because God placed us in it, and perhaps ever hay is of more account than grain. If it will keep us so humble that we shall think you have a rich, moist piece of land that more of God's work than our own, and so

Truly your Friend,

#### For the VERMONT PARMER. HOME RESPONSIBILITY.

A correspondent in a late FARMER asks the question. Which is the worst, the murderer or the runseller?

By the way N. L. D. states the question I judge she would decide against the rumseller. Without joining issue upon that tion of a system of working the farm as a point, I would say that in my humble opinwell prepared map, hung where the farmer ion the rumseller is not the only guilty party can see it every day. It will be sure to set in this business of manufacturing drunkards. him to thinking and planning how best to The appetite for strong drink is very often work. And once the farmer adopts a system grogshop. The seed is sown in the nursery of farming, he starts on the road to success. at their own fireside. The country is flooded It matters not that the system is not the best with quack nostrums in the form of anothat could be devised, so long as it is a sys- dynes, cordials, &c., &c., which are forced tem it is indefinitely to be preferred to the down the throats of the little innocents, until hap-hazard practice of many farmers. We, the system learns to depend upon the stimutherefore, advise every reader who owns a lants thus introduced. Then the appetite craves farm to make at once, or have made, a map something of like nature. Hence we can see of it, and hang it up where he can see it ev- how easy it is for these children thus treated ery day. And having made it, study it .- to yield to the temptations that are sure to be presented to almost every one sooner or later.

Again, the practice of giving them highly seasoned food and at unseasonable hours, is a fruitful source of mischief by vitiating the One of the most astonishing things in the taste and causing an unnatural and uncouhistory of organizations of any kind, is in the trollable appetite, thus rendering them an ea-

Again, beverages which are in constant use

Who is responsible for appetites formed apples one-half pint of best French brandy is used. Now let every family in our land make mince pies after that recipe for one generation, and if you don't at the end of and will not try guessing again,
I'm no apologist for the rumseller, but I

think there is a great deal of ammunit wasted by not understanding the exact position of the foe. Our efforts would be more successful if they were directed to the root of the matter. I consider the business of the rumseller anything but laudable, and would have all the influence possible brought to bear against it. At the same time I would have every mother in the land understand her responsibility. Let us stop fostering appetities for strong drinks in the young.