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ST. JOHNSBURY, VT. C. HORACE HUBBARD, Agricultural Ed'r.

ROYAL CUMMINGS,

P. O. Address, Springfield, Vt.

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### To the Readers of the Farmer.

In taking the chair of agricultural editor of the VERMONT FARMER I have not sufficient vanity to assume that I am capable of and we wish them success. Price one dolteaching the farmers of Vermont upon the lar a year. subject of farming. It is my purpose rather to join with them in the discussion of questions of common interest, to glean for their gestive in the agricultural press, to keep power, a spirit of emulation in the noble tellectual, social, and pecuniary level. Believing, as I do, that the soil of Vermont holds a mine of wealth which will afford a return for those who labor with intelligent enthusiasm, fully equal to the average gained in any other occupation; that no greater degree of self-denying labor is necessary to secure success in farming than in trade or the professions; that its independence, healthfulness and opportunities for the real luxuries of life and for social enjoyment are superior to those afforded by any other calling, I shall strive to persuade young men just entering upon active life with glowing dreams of success, to give their abundant zeal and strength to this noblest, surest, and safest vocation

I shall recognize with cheerful gratitude the light that science is throwing upon the path of the farmer, the helpful and timely assistance which inventors are offering, and the benefits which breeders of improved

to the paper. They are assured that their various flashy accomplishments, and give cure success in feeding stock the food must communications are regarded as a most val- little or no thought to that which is more contain just such quantities of albuminoids uable feature of the FARMER. Brief de- pecessary and substantial? We submit, scriptions of actual operations in raising that there is at least room here for a philancrops or stock, and of farm improvements, thropic suggestion, on a subject affecting the (which go to make fat, and produce animal with the results, whether favorable or otherwise, are especially acceptable.

I trust the readers of the FARMER will yard by a busy farmer.

O. HOBACE HUBBARD. Springfield, Vt., May 19, 1875.

Young grasshoppers are reported as swarming in many sections of the West, destroying everything green, and causing great alarm to the people.

C. S. Hubbard, Vicksburg, sends us package of cotton seeds, from which, considering the coolness of the season, we shall not expect a very perfect crop.

We have received from Hon. Ashley Stone, of Wilmington, a sample of maple sugar, which, in color, grain and flavor is very fine. Wilmington is noted for the quantity and quality of its maple sugar.

It is reported that the woodchucks have held a grand council and pow-wow, and voted that it is no use to try to force the season by premature and ill-considered enterprise, and have all' returned rejuctantly, the 8th, 9th and 10th of September next. sadly, to their winter quarters.

The second biennial report of the Vermont State Board of Agriculture Manufactures and Mising is now ready for delivery, and is furnished to the members of the legislature for free distribution. Parties desiring copies should apply to their representative.

The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for April is at hand, containing in the digest of April returns, winter wheat prospects; condition, losses and diseases of farm animals; market prices of farm products; live stock markets, etc., and for the meat cart that weighed before dress record of chemistry, botany and entomology.

L. B. Arnold, who is well known to the dairymen of Vermont as a careful and relia. which have died in New York city during ble speaker, stated at a meeting in Manches- the past winter 300 had died from rot and ter, N. H., that New York dairymen who pay \$200 per acre for their farms are get- in their feet. ting rich at selling milk at a fraction over two cents a quart. Can dairymen in Vermont make a living?

And now the tent caterpillar is seen abroad in the land. Those who would save their fruit must attend to him. A Lowell correspondent of the New England Farmer | be writes that he has been successful in destroying the tent caterpillars on his apple trees for the past seventeen years, in the following manner: Take one pint of soft soap to two gallons of water, and after dissolving the which, after dipping in the suds insert into the nest of the caterpillars and twist it a few times, when most of them will be removed,

The frequency of drouth reminds the daiyman of the necessity of providing green forage of some kind. The most common crop is fodder corn. Land should be well manured and the seed sowed in drills three and one-hulf feet apart, with three to six kernels to the foot. Too much seed is usually sown. We prefer sweet corn. Hungarian grass may be sown in June after the weather and the soil are warm.

Messrs. T. G. Huntington and E. H. Libby, of Amherst, Mass., will issue in June, the first number of a 16-page monthly, styled the Scientific Farmer. "Its chie aim will be to unite science more closely with practice in the operations of the farm in other words to make the methods of farming more direct, sure and economical, Their facilities for the work are superior,

Clover fields and other grass lands where benefit that which is most valuable and sug- The late Judge Colburn, one of the most very small, successful men in the state in the cultivation them informed of the progress of improve- of the soil, was in the habit of sowing a peck ments in all matters pertaining to farming, of plaster to an acre on all his mowing fields and to incite in their minds, so far as in my every year. We have changed a light crop of white top to a heavy crop of red clover cause of raising the farmer to a higher in- by a half bushel of plaster to an acre. Some seasons there is no perceptible effect; others the result is very gratifying.

Section 12 of the act of the legislature for regulating the capture of fish and game provides that any person or corporation who engage in the culture of fish in private enelosures," etc., shall put up notices at con venient places on their premises, indicating that no fishing is permitted. And any person who shall catch any fish, or foul the water by any substance deleterious to the fishes, break the dams, divest the water or do any other damage, shall be liable to a fine of \$100 or six months in the county jail. Streams or ponds stocked with fish in good faith, either by breeding or otherwise, are protected by this act. Putting a dozen Value of Straw as Food for Farm Stock. trout into a brook for the purpose of subjecting trespassers to the above penalty

would not be a compliance with the act.

The Springfield Republican, reads a plain grain and crops are conferring, for the com- of teaching daughters housekeeping. Our mon good of all; and even higher than these cotemporary says: "How dare we call that others, and who make the ultimate test the rudiments and higher branches of housewhich accepts or rejects the offerings of all keeping, but allow them to drift toward the too long, the straw becoming over-ripe. the others, who in comparison are mere the- sea of housewifery, on the strong tide of pop- To get the full benefit of all the digesti-Farmers everywhere are invited to write who fill up their curriculum of study with mixed with it. For these reasons, to sehear with charity the short-comings of the on the subject of the housekeeping education of albuminoids. All of the caseine and much agricultural editor, keeping in mind that the of farmers' daughters, at least in Vermont, of the fat of milk comes from albuminoids vise them to visit some of the farm houses of

# BREVITIES.

Connecticut produces eight to ten million ounds of tobacco per annum. The planters in Alabama are planting for large crop of corn this season.

Josiah Hamblet of Charleston made 2025 lbs. maple sugar from 480 trees. Western New York is said to

one-half of all the apples in the States. The expenses of the National Grange last

year are now officially placed at \$160,000."

From three to five hundred horses mules have been killed in Fayette County, Tennessee, by the Buffalo gaats. The next session of the American

logical Society will be held in Chicago of The Philadelphia Press says the Pennsyl vania wheat crop alone will fall short near ly ten millions bushels of the average yield. The New Orleans Picayune says the

fruit yield this season will be quadruple that of last year, and the largest ever known at the South. Peaches and grapes will be especially abundant One-half of the whole cultivated areas

Great Britain, or about 23,000,000 acres, is given up to permanent pasture and meadow, and the average yield of hay from it is only 2016 pounds per acre. Simeon Robbins, of Craftsbury,

pair of yearling steers to Stratton and Gage ing 1,580 pounds. Amasa Scott also sold one to the same parties that weighed 900 lbs. It is stated that of about 1000 horses other diseases of the hoof caused by travel ing in salted slosh, and 127 from nails caught

The United States Salmon Breeding California is to be carried on this year on a larger scale than ever. Last year it was the largest in the world, and this year the extent of its operations is to be doubled, It will be, as heretofore, under the charge of Mr. Livingston Stone of the U. S. Fish Ten millions salmon eggs will

The New England Farmer says: From wenty to thirty quarts of Hungarian grass tity will give a finer quality of hay, and soap, make a swab on the end of a pole, and it should not be sown till settled warm beginning of July. The price of seed varies from \$2.00 a bushel upwards, according to the demand. We have known it as high and the others all killed, if touched by the \$4.00, but usually it can be bought for from suds.

the domain.

Standard from the business for the worst case that ever the most plenty and suds.

the domain.

Standard from weeds.

Standard from

Root Crops

It is not yet too late to put in root crops of some kinds. The season would now be rial of practical value on the subject of short for beets, as the yield of that crop de- farm poultry, from which we condense pends largely on a long season, and they do follows: not grow in cold weather and stand frost, like turnips. Our root crop, grown for years, and with which we are entirely satisfied, is the sweet German turnip. It is hardy, easy of cultivation and harvesting, yields largely, keeps well, and is very nutrilike turnips. Our root erop, grown for yields largely, keeps well, and is very nutritious. The grain is fine, and flavor sweet, and it is highly esteemed for the table. There is no more labor in growing and harvesting a crop of turnips than a crop of corn of equal area.

ration of roots preserves the health and assists in the digestion of dry food, besides hefor roots. Two or three bushels a day, and a little dry hav will fat a beef in six weeks. and make sweet beef too, and more tender plaster proves beneficial to crops, should and juicy than if fattened on corn meal. have a light dressing, just before a rain. The cost of fattening cattle on turnips is

We would as soon think of entering the winter without hay as without roots. Every farmer should raise them for stock.

Turnips thrive fast on rather dry, warm land. They require heavy manuring and an application of superphosphate in the drill, although good crops can be grown without than turnips. We have used the Green Mountain Soluble, and Bradley's X L, both with satisfactory results. The Brighton Animal Fertilizer, made by Jackson & Bowker, of Boston, is highly recommended by chemists and farmers who have used it. We have never tried it, but shall tost it this

Sow seed with a drill, three or three and ne-half feet apart, and thin to ten inches in the drill, allowing only one plant in a place. Seed may be sown the tenth of June or even

Prof. W. O. Atwater, in a paper on How science is saving money and increasing the profits of farming," in the Agriculstock and originators of new varieties of and foreible lecture to parents on the subject straw in England and its waste here, and creased the ability of our hens to lay in winexplains in a very lucid and interesting man- ties of our cold winters and not an egg ner, why it is valuable, and how to save the shall we get. The kind of fowls to keep shall I appreciate the results of the observa- education, which unfits one for real service, digestible substances. He says that on Eng. will depend somewhat upon what they are tion and experiments of farmers themselves, and tends chiefly to ill health and uscless- lish farms straw is stacked as carefully as kept for, whether for eggs, or for raising whose contributions to the fund of agricul- ness? What are parents thinking of, who hay and sold for a guinea (\$5,00 gold) per poultry, or for both.

ular amusements? What do educators mean ble material in straw, other things must be (nitrogenous material, which go to make muscle or lean flesh) and carbo-hydrates, welfare of posterity." Now, while admitting heat; as are adapted to the wants of the the necessity for alarm on this important animal. Straw has a large percentage of subject, we respectfully submit that anxiety carbo-hydrates and a very small percentage

work given to the paper is done in hours un- is uncalled for. We can testify to their all the lean meat and much of the fat as willingly yielded from the field and farm- skill in the domestic arts as well as to their well as muscular force come from albumin accomplishments. If any of the young gen- oids. Therefore it is necessary to mix with tlemen friends of the Republican are play- straw some food rich in nitrogen, such as ing "Collebs in search of a wife," we ad- clover, oil cake, bean or pea meal. Bran shorts and corn meal contain considerable albuminoids though less than the other materials.

Our lands need nitrogen in the manure as eattle do in the food, and if we use nitrogenous food we shall have richer manure and

German experiments show that the minoids can do the work of the carbo-hydrates in the nutrition of the animal, to greater extent than the carbo-hydrates can that of the albuminoids.

A dry cow, or an ox at rest requires one part of nitrogen to eight of carbo-hydrates, while straw of oats, wheat or rve, cut while green, and the grain in the milk has these in the ratio of 1 to 13 or 18. Mileh cows and oxen at work, require a far greater proportion of albuminoids than one to eight. In ommon hay the proportion of albumin o carbo-hydrates is about 1 to 5, and this is a proper proportion for ordinary feeding,

A great deal of food which is ordinarily onsidered very poor is really very valuable. It is only because it lacks nitrogen. To realize its full worth for fodder other foods the fall and will lay nearly all the richer in nitrogen must be added to it. In this way cheap mixtures may be made rich nough for all purposes of feeding.

One of the chief defects in our agriculure is the want of nitrogen in food and in anure. To remedy this we need to use nitrogenous products, and to cultivate brans, peas, clover, and other crops rich in nitrogen. Especially let us have more clover, as the quickest and most available resort.

### Thorough Culture for Destroying Weeds. The Germantown Telegraph has this good

Our remedy for noxious weeds is thorough oriers, milk-weed, couch-grass, sodom-apples, Canada thistles, serrel, toad flax, or niserable stuff that so often tries the mettle of our good farmers, let them put the ground in corn for a couple of years or so, keeping the cultivation going continually, and espe-cially going in the earliest parts of the season, and the toughest character among these weeds will fail to stand the ordeal.

season. But if this cannot be done, a couple

# Poultry on the Farm

ST. JOHNSBURY, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

The New England Farmer has an edito-

We are fighting nature all the time when

during the warm months.

Why is it that eggs are always cheap in the spring, and chickens bring low prices in the fall? Simply because spring is the natural season for birds to lay, and the fall There seemed to be no outlet for plenty and cheap in our markets. artificial fertilizers. But no crop needs su- in summer, but they can be produced under perphosphate more, or pays better for it proper conditions even then. The first requisite is a warm, dry, light and airy room, large enough to give ample conveniences to the number of fowls kept.

A variety of food, chopped vegetables, meat, oyster shells, gravel, &c., are all well enough with the warm room, but, without it, all the fixings named in the largest poultry book, will be of little avail towards producing plenty of eggs in cold weather. cheated into the belief that spring time, or they cannot and will not lay winter. It is not instinct that tells, our winter birds, the crow, the blue jay and the ing .- Boston Journal chickadee, that they must not lay their eggs till warm weather, because if they built their nests and laid their eggs in winter they would freeze, but they instead of the winter, because in the spring the weather favors the growth of eggs, and when eggs are grown they must be brought

There is no doubt that a long course turist for May, contrasts the utilizing of breeding in a state of domestication has inter, but expose them now to the full severi-If eggs alone are the object, some

these are generally small fowls and cannot usual, for Ephraim nover loved the service endure the same degree of cold as the larger of this idol, and but for his large investbirds, like the Asiaties, which are natives of a colder climate.

It one is keeping poultry only for supplying the firmily table, and has no suitable place for keeping fowls warm and comfort-able in winter, he had better keep the Leghorns, Black Spanish or some other of the summer layers, and only expect eggs when lima-beaus, spinach, lettuce, strawberries they are cheap, but if he would have eggs and onions usually do well for those who ource of both pleasure and profit.

To obtain the best success from these large fowls, the chickens should be hatched as early in spring as they can be safely protested from the cold weather. Large and early laying are antagonistic qualities, one being attained at the expense of the other. The Brahmas have been bred of late years, for size, great weights bringing great prices, but great weights do not accompany early maturity. The Brahmas are, accordingly, a long while in getting their growth. If they are expected to lay all winter, the pullets must be hatched early in spring, that they may have the whole summer in

If they can be brought forward early enough to commence laying in October or early in November, they will lay well all winter, if well protected and well fed, and they will be ready to sit early in the followng spring, thus affording an opportunity of getting out another crop of early or laying, the next winter, but, if the chickens of these large varieties are not brought out until June or July, there will be little prospect of getting eggs until the following pring, when eggs will be plenty and cheap. If one desires to obtain the very largest profit from Brahmas, and is willing to work for it, we should say, raise enough chickens every year to replace all the old fowls. We have kept Brahmas long enough to feel warranted in saying that they can be kept is a proper proportion for ordinary feeding, at work about all the time after they are but milch cows do better on clever, which six months old, till they are eighteen months We allow six months for growing, then expect about eleven to twelve months work, after which they should be turned off as dressed poultry. Hatched in February or March, they will begin to lay early in the moulting season the next fall.

Rearing one early broad of chickens will interfere but little, if any, with the average production of eggs in the year. If a ben has laid well for a whole year, she will take a long while in recuiting, during and after lect, they get small and poor crops, which pound would have been very much less than the moulting season. Breeders of fancy cost them more than the crop is worth. The the moulting season. Breeders of fancy fowls often prefer birds two or three years old for producing eggs for sitting, breeders of Brahmas, having special for increasing the size of their stock, have generally selected the largest full-grown irds for breeders, and, for this object, old fowls are, undoubtedly, best : but, if the greatest number of eggs is the shortest possible time, and the greatest money income from birds kept for business, not breeding, is the object sought, then we say, keep Brahmas ultivation. If a piece of ground is full of only till they are about eighteen months old, and have young stock ready to take their

We have kept old fowls over winter as an

economy or for the tastes of most epi-

have indicated are hatched at an unnatural season; they commence laying at an unnatural season and they are kept under artificial circumstances all through the best por- \$3; ridging land and sowing seed, \$4.50; cial circumstances all through the best porfully supplied, they may be the most profit-able stock on the farm, even at the present

## Loss by Weeds and Insects.

It is estimated that the value of produce annually raised in this country is \$2,500, 000,000, of which amount nearly or quit one-fifth, or \$500,000,000, is lost, ing to the American Naturalist, from the attacks of injurious plants and animals. A single campaign of the army worm cost the natural time for having young birds of farmers of Eastern Massachusetts \$250,000 suitable size for the table. It is not natural worth of grass. Missouri alone lessa from Farm stock of all kinds require succulent for our domestic fowls to lay until they are fifteen to twenty million dollars annually food in our long, severe winters. A daily about a year old. If we would hasten their from insect depredations. The annual dammaturity, we must give them spring and ago to the apple and pear crop from the summer scather during the winter. If one coding moth amounts to several millions codling moth amounts to several millions doltars, and the work of the carculio is can do the without too great cost, he may dollars, and the work of the curculio is have eggs and young birds to sell out of equally costly. A partial remedy is to be much. Our own cattle will leave corn-meal season when the prices must be much higher found in a close study of insect habits, with than at the natural harvest time for these a view to ascertaining what insects there are products. Last spring the market was which held the depredators in check and ompletely glutted with eggs. Twenty-five destroy them. It is hardly possible to esticents was the highest retail price in the mate the havor annually wrought by the country villages around Boston for many grasshopper and the potato beetle, for example; and any bird or insect which would the surplus, and eggs were the cheapest reduce such pests would be a substantial animal food, by the pound, offered for sale, benfactor to the farmer. As to the "inju-Last fall, dressed poultry was equally rious plants," or in the common vernacular, lenty and cheap in our markets. Boston weeds, the only method that is feasible is to was full of it from Thanksgiving to Christ- kill them at their very germination by means mas, and one could buy ordinary qualities of proper agricultural machines. The at about his own price. This winter, eggs at about his own-price. This winter, eggs have been in good demand again and prices growth of weeds in this country amounts to have fully doubled since last May. It costs a little more to produce eggs in winter than in summer, but they can be produced under proper conditions even then. The first requiwe are at a loss to determine; but it would dwell here on the face of the earth-how it certainly be better for the farmer if the weeds were actually loaded into the "compact train of wagons" referred to, rather than to have them remain to choke his crops and leave an unwelcome legacy of liberally sown seed for future seasons. Farmers have only to consult their own experience dations of weeds and insects are carried, and any measures which tend to even the partial extirpation of these pests are worth the try-

### What Crops Shall I Raise ?

A good many persons are still debating question and honestly seeking light. It is an important question for a man that must abide the answer for the next whole year. It is a serious question for a man whose family depend on the result for support. Fortunately all men will not give it the same answer. Generally the crop that pays the best is the one desired, but somemes this! proves a poor expedient. Tobacco has had a famous run in some of the better portions of New England, and some have fancy article, with a fictitious price, and a dull market is particularly trying to those this year, in New England than ments in tobacco sheds and fertilizers would gladly throw down the altar. Most people prefer a useful crop. Considering the labor, a good crop of hay pays reasonably. Farly potatoes and late turnips on the same land are favorite crops either by succession or intermingling. Early sweet coro, tomatoes, winter when they are costly to buy, or if know how to handle them. In fact any money income is an object, then select the | useful, necessary crop is safe, if the climate larger breeds, give them a warm place, take and soil admit of it. Corn and wheat can good care of them, and they will prove a be raised to advantage in Eew England, notwithstanding the granaries of the illimitable West. Some think New England is the genuine seed for both these cereals, know a grain dealer who proposes, this year, to make a second trial of western corn. Spring wheat should be sown as early as possible on land that was well manured and cultivated, last year, and is a good erop to stock with grass. Whatever the crop, give

# Roots for Stock Breeding

From the first of my farming I have raised roots of some kind to feed stock during winter. Twenty-five years ago, when labor was much cheaper than now, I raised carrots. These I consider very valuable to feed young, growing stock; but the cost of raising them at the present price of laber is generally more than their feeding value. It in the preceding half year 240 pound tor and hoe, avoiding thumb-and-finger work. ed 2530 pounds-having gained in the pre ed, whether principally by hand or by the life), and falling to the rate of .86 aid of machinery.

The question, is it profitable to raise roots

to feed during the season that the stock is good animal, and his owner, Mr. C. S. Markept on dry fodder, is often asked by those via. of Oxford Depot, Orange County, has who have but little experience in their culture, or are about to begin raising them. weighing and reporting the results for pub-This can be answered two ways, and an- lie use. swered correctly. There are a great many | wants of the animal, as his weight increased farmers who, every year, raise root crops for feeding purposes, from which they realize a quarts of meal, with roots and good hay or large profit. Then, on the other side, many attempt to raise these crops, and from various reasons, generally through their own negcultivation of field sugar beets for feeding purposes is certainly not sufficiently appreciated by most farmers. I have experimented with the various kinds of carrots, turnips, he paid the best for; and that the next beets, and wurzels, and for a few years past ninety he did better than he ever did afterhave raised as the main crop, and with per- wards; and the last ten months of his life, fect satisfaction, the American Improved he gave the least return for the food con-Imperial sugar beet.

The soil most proper for field beets is a

rich loam, of a clayey rather than sandy character. Light sandy land is better for I sow the first suitable weather he gave at the end of the first year of his after the soil is in fine condition to be worked. I think early sowing is essential in order to obtain the best results. Sow in drills | making of beef; it is also true in regard to experiment, for the past two years, but are fully satisfied that it has been an unprofitable experiment. The hens lay very little through October and almost none in November, December and January, the three best as much if planted. When the beets have only in the best results. Sow in drills making of beet; it is also true in regard to pork or mutton.

Professor Miles, of the Michigan agricultural college, has reported some very accurately conducted experiments made at that only only of the past two years, but are to obtain the best results. Sow in drills making of beet; it is also true in regard to pork or mutton.

Professor Miles, of the Michigan agricultural college, has reported some very accurately conducted experiments made at that only only of the past two years, but are to obtain the best results. Sow in drills making of beet; it is also true in regard to pork or mutton. If the mouths in the whole year for selling eggs been sowed in drills they should be bunched hand-hee can be spared to go in among the at a profit.

Out with the hee soon after the second pair the hills of corn occasionally, where the teeth During this time, if well fed, as we claim of leaves appear, and if there is no danger not too much if the land is rich and not too much if the land is rich and not too much if the bills of coru occasionally, where the teeth dry. This crop does best on warm corn land and it should not be sown till settled warm weather, say from the first of June to the mater and sarries and sarr remaining labor can be done with the culti-

total, \$33, as the cost of cultivating one acre which yielded 1,050 bushels. The cost in labor was a trifle over three cents per bushel. Add to this the use of land, ma nure, and seed, and the whole cost is between five and six cents per bushel, and worth to any farmer from 15 to 25 cents per bushel epending on the location, the kind of stock fed to, and manner of feeding. Every observing feeder knows that any succulent food in the shape of roots fed to stock in winte in connection with this dry food, increases the appetite and promotes health, and thereby improves their condition. The various profitable uses to which all kinds of roots can be applied, should induce farmers to grow them more extensively than they do at present .- Henry Lane, of Vt., in New York

### Our Obligation to Dumb Animals. BY DR. LORING.

I need not tell you how we all depend up on the dumb creatures which wait upon us during life, and at their death feed and From valley and bill, from prairie and mountain they come flocking in, the patient servants of their imperious mas-They offer themselves a living sacrifice to the majesty of civilized man, suffering as he yields to poverty and hardship and bar barism, and rising with him as he rises into his conditions of luxury and case and coonomy and fitness of purpose. The great com-munity of cattle, who shall write its history How it has been controlled by the social laws which make the world what it is -- how it enables the great community of man to stands the pedestal upon which a nobler fabric rests-how its condition tells the tale of races higher in the scale of being. That strange and mysterious relation between and animal, everywhere recognized, everywhere felt, that mutual dependence, each upon the other-that intelligent appropriation and cultivation on the one hand, that unconscious and entire obedience and submission of all the great vital forces on the other who can tell it all? And superior as we may be, powerful, controlling and independent, can any man contemplate the magnitude of the charge were the sovereignty great community of cattle to be asserted and man's dominion be suddenly broken? From the feeding of armies and the sustaining of the busy throng who fill the places of power and trust, down to the nourishing drop which supports the feeble child in its first life, it is the domestic animal hears our long and constant human appeal, and never hesitates in its devoted and sacrificing reply. In parks, in meadows, unresisting submission to circumstances, there come to man from his dumb ally food temporarily been gainers by it. But it is a and raiment, and an uncensing claim upon his skill and his humanity. It is the animal kingdom which forms one of or in repose. And man never succeeds in subduing the earth, and realizing its quiet domestic beauty, until he has collisted those servants, without whose aid agriculture must

# How to Realize a Profit from Feeding

fail, and whose value is commensurate with

the progress made in the great business of

to the necessities and adornments of civil-

inanimate nature

applying all animate and

" Uncle Abe," was the name given to teer that was born on the 19th day of Oc tober, 1864, in Orange County, N. Y. birth, he weighed 134 pounds; at ty days he weighed 385 pounds—h gained 251 pounds, or 2 79 pounds per day mother, and after he was ten days old, a quart of meal and oats per day-the mother having all the meal she could cat. At six months old, he weighed 670 pounds, having gained 285 pounds-at the rate of 3.16 ounds per day-the food having been gradally increased to two quarts of meal per At one year old he weighed 1036 pounds, having gained the second six months 366 pounds—at the rate of 2.03 pounds per day. At the age of eighteen months, he weighed 1354 pounds, gaining 318 pounds -at the rate of 1.76 pounds per day. two years of age, he weighed 1616 pounds, gaining in the six months 262 pounds, or 1.45 per day. At two and a half years old, he weighed 1830 pounds, gaining 214 pounds -at the rate of 1.18 per day. years old, he weighed 2070 pounds, gaining costs from two to three times as much to raise a ton of carrots as the same amount of half years old, he weighed 2270 pounds, the large-growing varieties of sugar beets or gaining 200 pounds in six months—at the To raise roots and have rate of 1.11 per day. At four years old, he them cost less than their feeding value, the weighed 2360 pounds, and finally, at the age labor should be done with the horse-cultiva- of four years and four months, he weigh-The profit or loss on a crop of roots generally depends upon how the labor is perform-

> pound per day. This steer was considered a remarkably placed us all under obligations by so often The food was increased to meet the and at two and a half years old was eight

What did his beef cost? Had he be slaughtered at one year old, the cost per four months of age. If the figures are carefully studied, it will appear that the food he received the first ninety days of his life, sumed that he did at any time. year old, he weighed 1036 pounds; at three years old, he weighed 2070 pounds. two years were required to double the weight This law-the younger the animal the better it pays to feed-is not confined to the

The results of our experiments in pig-feeding show conclusively that animals, reach maturity." Of fattening sheep he says: "The cost of the growth of the sheep, at the beginning of the experiments, has

wool, is \$3.11 at the age of 131 months, while the average cost is \$4.70 at the age of ed lightly; the smoke from maple chips or 254 months."-Country Gentleman.

Warren Percival, of Cross Hill, Me.

### Experience with Fodder Corn.

writes to the Boston Cultivator in regard to his success with fodder corn. He says: I write a few lines to try to induce farm ora to cultivate more fodder corn. Being aware that there are diversities of opinion as to its value, I will give mine. For 15 years I have raised more or less every year, lunch in August—try it. and have come to regard my farm operamy animals in and around my buildings, in small quantities daily, as soon as it is suffi-ciontly matured, which in a majority of cases is quite too late, by reason of too late plant-pages to reports of investigations of the Some of our most intelligent agriculturists, among whom are Harris Lewis and Loring, denounce it in strong terms, as con-taining an excess of water. I think their a larger sum, in the repression of sheep hus-

the unimals will relish. I apply a fair quantity of manure, cultithis crop is as profitable as any raised upon his farm : while there is neglected and abused.

## Treatment of a Balky Horse. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

to Animals put forth the following rules for the treatment of balky horses : 1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine 1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine most entirely destroyed. Twenty-five were the harness carefully, first on one side then killed outright, and eleven wounded, seven-

the worst balky horse by taking him out of their cheeks"-to use an expressive the shafts and making him go round in a cir- and ceased any further operations in that cle until he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort does not cure him, a second will. 3. To cure a balky horse, simply place

your hand over his nose, and shut off his wind until he wants to go. 4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore, whipping about "horn ail." You will remember that only confirms his stubborn resolve. If can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no troub-le in starting him. A simple remedy is to sick cow, who would always pronounce the take a couple of turns of stout twine around ailment, no matter what it was, the "horn the liveliest the fore leg, just below the knee, tight ail." I well recollect the remedy: take a At the first check he will probably go dancing off, and, after going a short per, and vinegar, and take a syringe listance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon, in

your further drive. . Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle . Tie a string around the horse's ear,

# close to his head.

Culture of Trees at the West.

Under the act of Congress offering 160 acres of land to any person who would plant for eight years, about 1100 persons had taken up 170,000 acres of land in Minnesota, up to January. This was an encouraging effort, considering the brief space of time clapsing after the amendment of the act. By the effort of the state and private and associated effort, it is estimated that 20,000-000 trees are now growing in Minnesota, besides those planted under the congressional act. A report on the subject says that the cost of planting and of cultivation is marvelously small, in many cases not exceeding n two to five cents a tree. We suspect that tree-culture will prove the best farming for some of our worn-out New England farms. The advocates of a system of torestry in this country will find their model and warning in Prussia, where the government already owns a third of the wood-land, and proposes to prohibit private owners from clearing off their own soil, except so far as they will replant with young trees. Friethat while Russia has 37 per cent of her soll under wood, and Austria 80, Prussia has only 231. Stringent as the proposed legislation is, it stands some chance of adoption. The artificial culture of trees, by the way, s coming more and more in vogue in Caliset out this spring is very large. - Springfield Remblican.

# Brahmas as Non-Sitters.

The change in the natural predisposition of the Brahma I attribute to the system of two weeks at least in the garden, and I tel feeding which I have adopted; which is all n the direction of keeping the egg machine unning, and giving no opportunity Indian corn, which is the great staple in common use, I have almost entirely discarded as too heating, and rely principally upon stale wheaten bread, which can be purchased very cheap, and table scraps, mixed with a little provender, and fed hot in the morning, with whole grain of some kind-wheat, buckwheat or barley-at night; nothing at midday in summer or winter. In the summer I cut grass very fine, and mix with the morning meal, alternating with mashed boiled potatoes, and in the winter add a little stimulant, like ginger or cayenne, occasionally. This system of feeding, with plenty of fresh water (warm in winter), has given me all the fresh eggs I have needed for a family of eight persons, without the nulsance of a of broody fowls .- H. Woodward, in Fanciers' Journal.

# Curing Hams.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle man gives this good recipe for curing and of the children, is given to each to rear keeping hams :

by using to 100 lbs. of bam, 9 lbs. of rock salt, 6 lbs. of white sugar, and 5 oz. of saltpetre. Pack the ment in a barrel. Put the salt, sugar and saltpetre in water sufficient large stone on the top to prevent any part from rising out of the brine. They will be thoroughly cured in about six weeks, but to wife has to burn green wood, the house to of successive years with a sharp-toothed cul-as tivator among a corn crop will generally do kept over for layers, they commence opera-ciently eften to keep the soil loose and free been estimated at \$2 per head at the age of remain a longer time will do them no injury. rom weeds.

Six and a half months. The average cost of as they will not become so sait in this propthe reason why he thinks green wood makes
From my farm book, I copy the following 100 pounds live weight, exclusive of the aration as to require freshening. When such a hot fire.

corn cobs gives the best flavor. Hams cured in this way may be kept for summer use by wrapping each ham closely in paper; or tie up each in a paper bag, and pack them in a box or barrel, with dry wood ashes, putting a thick layer on the bottom, also covering them generously with the ashes. Cared for in this manner, hams will

cannot get at them. Those who relish sliced boiled ham in summer, or count ham sandwiches a luxury for

not become mouldy or rancid, and the flies

### Sheep Killing by Dogs.

losses to sheep owners from dogs. The direct losses reach a million of dollars annualobjections could chiefly be obviated early bandry, and the consequent waste of a large

planting, as the fodder will be more mature percentage of the annual grass crop. when fed, at such time and such quantities as In the stock returns for January, counties, representing about one-fourth the vate it in making the soil mellow, furrow-shoal from 2 to 21 feet between rows, plant the corn some 20 kernels to the foot. When sheep killed were not reported. It is evithe corn is from 6 to 8 inches high, run a dent that the real loss to sheep owners from cultivator between the rows to keep down the ravages of dogs is not less than a million weeds and stir the soil. I prefer sweet corn of dollars annually. In some of the states [Stowell's Evergreen is usually recommend-ed] as it is less bulky and more nutritious. I prove it before planting to be sure it will grow. Plant from May 20 to June 20; cent of loss is comparatively small, and yet hence it matures very much before using, it is much too great. In Vermont and New I begin to feed early especially if the sea-son be dry; cutting the fodder 24 hours before feeding. I an very confident that if dogs. A dog suspected of sheep-killing, in any farmer would cultivate and feed what those states, would need the sympathy of he can well consume, he would decide that more than one society for the protection of dumb animals to save him from an abrupt shortening of his existence.

As we write the above, we have just re ceived information of a destructive raid upon the flock of one of our Vermont breeders. Messrs. H. V. Burr & Son, of Thetford, who had just turned out to pasture a fine flock of fifty-eight sheep, were visited by dogs a few nights since, and had their whole on the other, speaking encouragingly while teen are missing, and only five remain unin-doing so; then jump into the wagon and give jured. As our correspondent says the dogs the word go; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start that, before this time, they have "passed in line. Does it pay farmers to raise sheep for dog fodder ?-N. E. Farmer.

## "Horn Ail."

I have noticed considerable said of late

boys. You know that father used to send der side, then make a confpound of salt, pep squirt it into the horn, and the cow would jump and act as if she was crazy; and then the cow-doctor would straighten up, and say, There, I told you she had the horn ail. I know as skillful a physician as there is in Worcester County, who says, "there is just as much sense in taking a gimlet and boring into a man's skull and squirting that compound into his head, as into a cow's horn. I have had, in my dairy experience, a number of cows troubled with what the quacks call " horn ail," and the best remedy ever tried was this: "Take tobacco (which never used but for a medicine) and simmer it in hog's lard on a stove, and take the compound and rub it on the head about the horns to the tail along the back. I never lost a cow of what is called the "horn ail So much for this old ailment that has of late excited considerable interest among farmers in this section, awakened, it seems, by the late address of Prof. Cressy, of the agricultural college before the Massachusetts cheese factory association in Barre. I think this old superstition is giving away before the diffusion of knowledge among farmers. Let all such old whims be driven out, whether

### Cultivator. Women in the Garden.

of the farm yard or the family .- Boston

However aghast some " fine ladies" may regard the idea of working in the garden, I consider it one of the most wholesome means of exercise within our reach. donthal, the minister of agriculture, claims especially, because we have an object-anan interesting one in taking this exercise— which is the growth of flowers and plants Before commencing work in the garden, put ou a pair of worn-out leather gloves, a broadboots; if not stout, then wear a pair of thin fornia, and the demand for young trees to gum overshoes. The dampness of the soil is set out this spring is very large.—Spring. very liable to produce a "cold." Don't be afraid that the labor will hurt you, even it you should become very tired; on the contrary, it will strengthen you, give you rosy cheeks, and may add years to your life. There is not a spring that I do not spend you that to me there is nothing so agreeable. I may say fascinating; and this feeling is doubled when I see the fine flowers and good vegetables growing and put upon the table from my own handiwork .- Germantown Telegraph.

# A Hint to Farmers.

ided advance in thoughtfulness and kindness in all sections-farmers give each of their boys, and girls, too, a strip of land to raise whatever they choose upon it, and dispose of the product for their own benefit. It is a favor that they all appreciate, and it is a pleasant and serviceable employment for them in their leisure hours. with each other in their skill at raising their little crops, and the proceeds applied to their own use, are frequently of some value; and the whole arrangement, while it instructs them in the cultivation of the soil, early implants in the children the idea of thrift and economy. Sometimes, where a good many animals are raised, a pig, a lamb, a calf, up to even a colt, according to the age keep or sell. Farmers, think of this: it will more than repay you in the happiness The best sugar-cured hams are prepared and confidence it will impart to your sons and daughters .- Germantown Telegraph

A farmer having written a long article published in an agricultural exchange advosometimes gets too hot for him, and that is