ST. JOHNSBURY, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 290.

Nermont Enrmer ROYAL CUMMINGS.

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

P. O. Address, Springfield, Vt.

Free of Postage to any Point in the United

W. L. SWETT, St. Johnsbury, Vt.,

THOROUGHBRED FOWLS, Buff and Partridge Cochius, Piym'th Rooks, Brown and White Leghorns, Black-Red G'm Bantains, all No. 1 stock, Will sell old stock chap to make room for young. Also, one good pair White Cochius, Block boxed to go

AYRSHIRE CATTLE and BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Allo a few NHORTHORNS AND JERSEYS, A. P. HALL.

BUILDINGS MOVED. ble manner, the subscriber would solicit a share of such work. Work done by the day or job, at hard times prices. JOHN BARROWS, Hartford, Vt. re bred, from Imported and Prize animals red in the Herd Book of the A. J. C. Club and registered in the Bern poor Stock for sale.

Address D. G. ROBERTS, Pittsfield, Mass.

Haymakers, Attention

SANDERS' IMPROVED HORSE RAKE, arge. For further information, address M. A. DAVIS, South Reading, Vt.

Agents Wanted.

FRED ATWOOD, Gen. Agent.

PEST POISON

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS,



STRAWBERRY BASKETS AND CRATES.

Newest, best and cheapest styles. Largest assorting Hudson River Basket Depot. It will pay to offer your fruit in an attractive shape, a burries sell better, even in small markets, when offered in my baskets. Try the Contempial strawberr

> R. H. HALVES. Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

HATCH & CRAW, PROPRIETORS OF

Forest and Lowell Mills Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in, FLOUR AND FEED.

Lowell, . Mich. We make a specialty of a high grade of Family and Pastry Flour, and are using the best improved ma-chinery, wall skilled help, and none but Extra White Winter Wheat, and in fact all the apeasary requisite for making such a grade of Fauer. Samples sent free at all times when requested and correspondence solici-ted.

THE ARCHER



THE ONLY SELF-DISCHARGING BAKE

EVERETT & SMALL,

43 South Market Street, Boston, Mass. General Agents for New England.

BROWN HARRY.

By Thurston's Mack Hawk, by Old Black Hawk: Dam, a very fast Pacing Mare by an Arabian Horse, Will make the season of 1876 at the

RIDING PARK, LANCASTER, N. Terms, \$25 to incure ; a discount of \$5 on each man

BROWN HARRY is a righ dapple heavy, wavy mane and test, 16-3 hands pure gaited, very stylish, powerful, inetrical and fast. In the first and race of any account he was ever in, he trotted thard heat in 2.55, has half in 1.16 without a sky a area of readsters and trotters he ranks assumptions in New England, having sired forty colls that took in 2.50 and better, eight of them in 2.50 and low, the most of them out of common mares.

Geo. M. Stevens, LANCASTER, N. H.

Choice Flower & Garden Seeds, STRAWBERRIES AND PEACHES.

New Sorts by Mail.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, care c packed and propaid by mail. My collection a Strawberries took the first premium for the best collec-tion, at the great show of the Mass. Herticultura Society, in Boston, last season. I grow nearly 100 va-rieties, the most complete collection in the Country, duding all the new, large American and imports Also, Bulls, Fruit Trees, Roser, Evergrooms 25 pack

The true Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland or Garden by mail, post paid, \$1.00 per 100 to the trade. Agonts Wanted.

22. M. WATSON, Old Columy Nurseries and Sond

ESTABLISHED 1842.

a state dairymen's association. Prof. E. J.

stocking Memphremagog with black bass.

not forget that the cultivator should be kept it warmer, lighter, more durable and providgoing as often as once a week, and as long ing shelter for manure? as possible. It will add many bushels to

The Vermont Farm Machine Company have still farther improved their Gleaner Rake which we did not hesitate last season to pronounce the best. They are selling

Competitive field trials of agricultural machines at the centennial have been, for some reason, abandoned by the commission, and parties who had made all preparations are wroth.

Charles O'Conner gives the opinion, in which it is said other eminent lawvers concur, that the centennial commisioners are only honorary, and that neither they nor their officers (judge etc.) are entitled

It is said that birds are skinned while still living and in full possession of the sense of feeling-because the plumage sticks betterto secure pretty ornaments for ladies' bonnets; and that every pretty bird we see poised on the jaunty head-gear of lady fair, has submitted to this cruel torture.

It is apprehended that the late recent law of Massachusetts, imposing a fine of from \$20 to \$100 for every Texas animal brought into tion to the spire of the weather vane would is when it is first blossomed. It then conthe state from June 1 to Nov. 1, unless it is satisfy the most careful builder. proved that the cattle were wintered north

Prefessor Goessman of the Massachusetts agricultural college is making some very interesting experiments in feeding to growing fruits fertilizers for producing specific results. And Prof. Stockbridge is making experiments to ascertain the best and most profitable proportion of nitrogen to feed to growing crops, Prof. Crassy is making a careful survey of the region about Conway, Muss., to ascertain the cause of the "cripple ail," from which several hundred cattle sometimes die in a year there, and which the superstitious ascribe to a curse pronounced upon the cattle by Indian Chief Chocorua, the last of his race, before he leaped over

We have had the pleasure of testing in the field the "Haymaker" mower, made by Messrs. Otis Brothers & Co., New York This mower was formerly called the New Clipper. The device for communicating motion to the knives is entirely novel. Its operation is extremely good, draft very ight, and is almost noiseless. It is handled very easily, is comfortable to ride upon and appears to be very thoroughly and strongly built. Either end or the whole length of the bar can be raised to clear obstructions, and it can be brought to a perpendicular position and fixed there while the driver retains his seat. No fault could be found with it in any respect. We predict for the Haymaker a career of success.

the precipice near Conway.

Utilizing Bones.

A subscriber has a compost heap of old bones, the carcasses of sheep and cattle that have died of disease, ashes, muck, etc., and wants to know how to pulverize it so as o prepare the whole for the soil. The question with our correspondent

would appear to be whether to try to dissolve the bones with ashes or to buy sulphuric acid and make a superphosphate of them. We have seen a statement purporting to

ome from a chemist, that the phosphoric acid in bones dissolved in ashes is mainly insoluble, and so of no value as plant food The results attained by those who have used this process would seem to indicate that the chemist is at least not wholly correct.

If the bones be broken as fine as may be with an axe and then packed in barrels or hogsheads with alternate layers of hard wood ashes, say one part of bones to three of ashes, being wet down with hot water, and allowed to stand out doors where the falling rains will keep the whole mass in a state of moisture, or if it is kept wet with slops from the house, in a year the bones will be dissolved and ready for use. The whole may then be composted with muck, using three or four parts of muck to one of the mixture, and being shoveled over several times it is ready for application to the soil. Farmers who have treated bones by this proess speak in the highest terms of the good

The making of superphosphate, on the other hand, is said to require the bones to be reduced finer than in the other process, otherwise the action of the acid hardens the surface of small pieces of bone so as to prevent its own action to dissolve them. Practical skill is believed to be necessary to manufacture superphosphates.

Will readers who have manufactured refuse bouce of the farm into a fertilizer for crops favor the readers of the FARMER with an account of their experience.

For the VERMONT FARMER. Barns.

It is becoming more and more common for which with their lean-to's and little addi- value to the owners of horses in this country. tions have been built as the increasing size I here wish to be understood that I am in and fertility of the farm made them neces- no respect connected with the manufacture

Of course the aim of all in making the change from small barns to one large one in West Barks the same, namely; economy, convenience, comfort and appearance. Unless these points | tain" and "abstain."-Epictetus.

The dairymen of California have organised | are all gained, what is gained by the change? Wichson, well-known to the dairymen of has not been much improvement on the oldstill going about the state seeking where he fodder in. Would it not be well to ask, if Low prices and the beetle have caused many

> W. H. McAllister of Enosburgh is building, this season, a barn one hundred and twenty-five feet long, by fifty wide. Some accounts of it may be of general interest.

> The site is a dry gravelly spot which has been so nicely graded that from the road which passes along by the side of the barn, it is just a proper grade to the floors over the basement.

A section of thirty feet will be used for horse-barn purposes. The cattle will be kept in the basement

warm, dry, light and well ventilated. It is teams and twenty or thirty young cattle. what Mr. McAllister thinks, and the thor- best of any kind tried. oughness which he has required of his Haying is near. Undoubtedly the best

of the Ohio or Missouri rivers, will be sub- rocks in Mr. McAllister's meadows, were growth of aftermath is greatly diminished, ders as large as loads of hay, with several heavy "fog" or aftermath, is of great value small ones thrown in for chinking, all within to the future crops of grass. Too late outfive rods of where the new barn stands. ting is injurious to the quality of the bay, them. We hope Mr. McAllister will live beef. Will not June hay (or hay made from to see the cedar shingles on his barn worn- grass in blossom) make the best feed in winchildren will ever need to concern themselves and beef or growth can be made as in June

about repairing the foundation. There are two other good things about Pittescia, Mass., June 16, 1876.

First. The yard is on its south side.

For the VERNORT PARMER Bone Spavin Again.

Some time since I noticed two articles in the FARMER, copied from the Massachusetts Ploughman, in relation to "bone spavio," which strongly denounced as a humbug all remedies brought forward as a cure for this disease, considering it when once fairly seated, as incurable. In this opinion, if I remember rightly, you concurred at the same time expressing a willingness on your part to be convinced to the contrary upon sufficient testimony. Now these articles had been investigated in effect by what I had previously written upon the subject, and as you have left the door open in such a manner, I cannot fairly do otherwise than to walk in and make the best of an obstinate subject, although I very much dislike to do so, as it may appear too much in the nature of an advertisement, but I shall only endeavor to explain and confirm what has been otherwise advertised in its proper place in

It is getting to be pretty generally known where, that Dr. B. J. Kendall of Enosburgh Falls has compounded a remedy under culargement upon the leg, there appears to be good evidence. I have examined one horse that had been treated for spavins and could not tell upon which leg the difficulty had been located. The cure was complete, no screness or blistering produced and no scar left. I have seen the owners of horses which have been treated in like manner, some of them which were had, and they considered them cured, and have seen etters from others to the same effect. I dence, nor object in placing it in an undue light. I should much rather you could see and perhaps at some future time you may. Meantime I would refer you to F. B. Fay, secretary, or Charles A. Currier, special agent of the Massachusetts society for the prevention of crucity to animals, at 186 Washington St., Boston, who have ordered several times quite largely of the spavia cure, for the purpose of testing it carefully and thoroughly, and thus far with good results; also to Col. Jacob Reddington, Newport, N. H., who has cured a horse of ringbone, and thus, as he expressed it, added fifty dollars to the value of the animal This remedy has also been successfully used in the treatment of splints. The proprietor informs me that he has not as yet heard of a case of failure, which is certainly encouraging, and I see no reason why it should not farmers, who are able, to build one large continue in the future to produce as good barn in place of the three or four small ones, results as in the past and prove of great

> or sale of the "spavin cure." E. R. TOWLE.

All philosophy lies in two words, "sus

In the hurry of having farmers should years ago, besides, adding to its size, making potato and more corn will fill the pocket hard in this section.

and growing finely. Of the seventeen acres of my last years' crop, but sent to New Hampshire and Canada for my seed corn. which will be eight feet from floor to ceiling. In that I made a hit in the right place.

Buckwheat is quite largely grown here designed to accommodate nearly all the eat- and it is a crop that I am pleased with; tle on the farm, which consist of forty cows, sown at any time between this and July 4th, it proves a paying crop with me. The prac-People have noticed for the last three or tice here is to save the poorest land for this four years timber and boards accumulating erop. I find it better to put it on good land about Mr. McAllister's place, and that as it and to manure for the crop. A fair dressing came, it was carefully stuck up to season. of yard manure, or a liberal quantity of The consequence is, the barn is being wholly good fertilizer will improve the crop. Tomade of dry lumber. Everybody knows a day I have had calls from three furmers indry board is better than a green one. It quiring, "What kind of fertilizer is best for would seem as if a little reflection would sat- buckwheat?" Best ground bone, sown at the use of superphosphate has been of better the course was wrong and determined to set isfy a thoughtful man that a dry girt is bet- rate of 300 pounds per acre gives me good quality than that grown by the use of other myself right. The hen manure was piled ter to nail it to than a green one. That is returns, and in trials side by side proved

tains the most nutritious matter. By neglect-It is worthy of remark that about the only ing to out grass when in full bloom, the

Fine Samples of Merino Wool.

are very choice. Also the following record

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For the VERNOUT PARKET. Changing Seed. I have always advocated that a change of seed from one location to another, and perhaps a change of soil where the seed was raised, was beneficial to farmers in securing good crops, or in other words, the seed was not so likely to run out or deteriorate. But moving on to a farm that my father has lived on this last forty years and over, I find and we have known trees so infected with it my former convictions at variance with prac. | that specimens could be found on the leaves tice, as he has sowed the same oats and fruit. This louse is only an eighth of this part of the state, as well as else. planted the same corn since his occupancy appear to be too insignificant to be worthy of the farm, and moreover the potato which of notice, especially as the most part of its we are all so ready to condemn as running life is stationary and apparently torpid. the name of "Spavin Cure," and that it is out so readily, and becoming worthless. He the name of "Spavin Gure," and that it is has planted a sort of early potatos for over nificant, but when the tree has thousands hitherto considered obstinate and unyield-ing in its character, to any of the means usually employed. That it has cured many soil. He generally raises ten or fifteen acres imal damage becomes finite if not infinite. cases of spavin, removing the lameness and of corn yearly, likewise about the same quantity of oats, and instead of their running out healthy and unfruitful existence they are sought after, especially for seed, as being equal or better in quality than the to it and died. In fact there are a very average grain farmers raise. WILLIAM S. THORP.

Manures. Mr. F. P. Root says in the American sect is stationary, except for a few days Rural that the idea prevails with farmers after it is hatched, and as it is very small, that lands can be wholly restored to their and has the color of the bark, many have original fertility by the plowing in of clover have no reason at all for disputing this evi- or other green erops, but it is an error in | ied its habits, and we may therefore do the theory and also in practice. That lands can farmers a service by a short account of the be greatly benefitted by this operation there coccus conchiformis and the simple mode in is no doubt; but the benefit is more in which he can be checked, if not exterminat least some of these parties themselves, the mechanical condition than in quality ated. of the soil. There are lands in some localities that are so strong in the mineral bark-louse is hatched early in May, but in element that to supply the organic to keep New Egland we have never seen them till it loose and mellow will produce good crops June, and it requires a practiced eye to see for many years with no other manures. But they will ultimately fail to produce good grain. The grain grown on soils deficient in mineral matter will be of poor quality, and will make poor quality of flour. The tinguished by the naked eye from the white wheat now grown in western New York, will glands of the bark; but by careful watchmake no such quality of flour as that grown | ing they can be seen to move with consider thirty or forty years ago, nor will it make any such quantity per bushel. Then, a barrel of extra flour was made from four and a quarter bushels of wheat. Now, it takes close observation of thom. Few farmers compared to such a such as the entry of the such as the compared to such as the such a five bushels to make a barrel of will have patience to study the poorer quality. Our wheat is deficient in this insect, but who are infested with the e phosphates, because those elements are pest-and few are not-will be glad to know ent in soil on which it is grown. Grain how to get rid of the "little varmints. of all kinds when grown on soils rich in the We cannot promise perfect extermination, mineral elements, is much more valuable for they squat on the extreme twig where it than that on lands deficient, for the reason is difficult. If not impossible, to administer that the soil cannot produce that which it medicine to them. does not contain. It is not in this section of the country alone that the quality of grain is declining, but wherever lands have grown grain, exclusively for a term of years the same results are seen.

The grain lands of the West are becom-

Farm Chats.

It seems to me that for convenience there has not been much improvement on the old-fashioned, thirty and forty foot barn. A neighbor said he picked the other gave a very convenient barn to fodder in. Would it not be well to ask, if we are about to build anow, what improve
The same of the change?

Farm Chats.

For the various of a little said that barley grown in some parts of the said that barley grown in some old spread of the said that barley grown in some parts of the said that barley grown in some parts of the said that barley grown in some parts of the said that barley grown in some parts of the said that barley grown in some parts of the said that barley grown in some parts of the said that barley grown in some parts of the said that barley grown in some parts of the said that substance in the color from the said that barley grown in some p we are about to build anew, what improveof our farmers to turn their attention to corn
ment can we make on the barn of sixty

this season. Good change to make too. Less

grain will adapt itself in some degree to the
supply of those different elements found in
the soil on which the plant may feed, but it
the soil on which the plant may feed, but it

We have never borner strong somewhat to

We have never borner strong potato and more corn will fill the pocket better. Too much potato has run the land to will so change that wheat will become the land to will so change as to greatly change the the old dead bark and gives a new lease of to what are generally called hood crops. efter. Too much potato has run the land tion will so change as to greatly change the ard in this section.

In corn cultivation poor seed caused one

We can very well remember when Genessee if est the first day or the first week, but it benefited by this process. If some man and two replantings, consequently corn stands | wheat or flour would sell in the castern mar- certainly keeps the lice in check, so that the | would invent some means by which we might very uneven. Cutworms are doing more than their usual amount of damage. I hear it was whiter, but because it was stronger lotimated, is in June, when the young lice for a larger increase of our crops than was of some pieces that will be replanted to fodflour. It contained more gluten and other are hatching out. They are most easily der corn, or sown to buckwheat. Corn that proteine compounds, and would make more killed in their infancy, and no one clause. came up from first planting is large, stocky and growing finely. Of the seventeen acres I put in with a Billing's planter, but very little failed to come. I dared not risk seed West—the Canada grown being worth in come and these do the mischiel—apparently move and these do the mischiel—apparently move and these do the mischiel—apparently move market some fifteen to twenty per cent about only to find the best place to more than the western, which appears to the their tent, and that is on the bark that furnsight equally good.

ght equally good.

The important question for us is—can we are squatted forever. No bark-louse ever restore to our lands those elements which we changes his camping-ground .- New York have evidently carried away, so that our Times. grain will be of that superior quality of which we once boasted? Experience has taught me that the plowing in of green crops will increase the growth of straw rather to the injury of the grain, and the same is someapplied liberally to the wheat crop. There ems to be something wanting to give our wheat that bright beautiful look that it once

hen manure with ashes, and applying what I had read I was almost certain that manures—or at least of a fairer and plumper upon the barn floor and moistened with berry. Whether the flour from such wheat water so that it would heat a little and bewould possess the same excellence of former come fine; I then added the same bulk of benesee wheat we have not learned. There rich loam that had had the wash of the mechanics, from the bottom of the founda- time to cut clover and grass for hay making, can be but little doubt, however, that the barnyard and a small quantity of plaster. mineral properties of the soil that we have I took one bushel of this mixture and ap-lost can be restored, but whether at a cost plied it to 140 hills of corn before planting, to pay the farmer the outlay, in these times scattering it over a circle of at least one foot of low prices, is the question. I am much in diameter. No other manure was used on better satisfied with the effects of superphos- the pluts. I then took three peeks of the stantially inoperative, there are so many ways some half dozen moss-grown ivy-covered boul- and all practical farmers are aware that a phate on my wheat this season than ever above compost and mixed with it one peck before in the use of that fertilizer. There of good ashes and applied it to the same may be a difference in the quality of the ar-ticle used. I have used Ralston's from the corn was planted May 29, cut and stooked five rods of where the new barn stands. ting is injurious to the quality of the bay, manufactory of Lister Brothers, for the pres- on September 8 and husked October 11.

That the great boulder is there designed for a also the weight, and if late cutting is followed on season, and am well satisfied with the The portion which the hen manure gave 144 barn foundation becomes easy of belief when the quantity will decrease. June grass will apparent effect on wheat and barley. If pounds of sound corn and 2 pounds of soft one sees the splendid wall that is made of make the most and best milk, butter and superphosphates can be made to supply that corn. The portion with hen manure and element which is wanted to restore to our ashes gave 109 pounds of sound corn and 7 wheat its former excellence, as well as to increase the quantity of product, it will be of hills with nothing in the hill and got 84 out and replaced with something better. ter? With such hay and a liberal quantity great use to us of western New York, for we pounds sound corn and 31 pounds soft corn. But he, nor his children, nor his children's of roots daily, nearly as much milk, butter are not willing to surrender our love and the hen manure increased the crop 72 per practice of wheat growing, which has so long cent, hen manure and ashes 30 per revailed as a leading crop with us. Every One half bushel of hen manure made 35 farmer is well convinced that we must use pounds of sound corn on the cob, and this some fertilizer to keep our lands in condition approximates very nearly the result 1 get First, The yard is on its south side.

Second, It will not be necessary to cross compath to go from the house to the compath to go from th

The Apple-Bark Louse.

dle States, and earlier at the South, this in-

In still warmer climates the larve of

dred fold.

we shall soon know it. They are being I have just weighed a bushel of hen mantested this season more generally on a ure from under the ken-roost and find it greater variety of soils and crops than ever weighs thirty pounds. According to Bruckbefore, and the results must be more conclu- per's analyses, a bushel of hen manure consive than any that have preceded. tains-

June is the best month for destroying that most pestiferons of all insect pests, so far as the apple orchard is concerned, the applebark louse, or coccus conchiformis, as the entomologists call it, from its resemblance to or thirty pounds for one bushel of the coman oyster-shell. During the warm days of the middle of June in the Eastern and Mid-

Supplementing the Hay Crop.

seet hatches its young, and hatching time should be butchering time, for they multiply. We should judge that there would be ome thirty, some sixty and some an hungood crop of hay this year, but as there are The number of eggs under each always exceptions to the general rule there scale varies greatly, apparently depending upon the vigor of the tree. Dr. Fitch, the New York entomologist, states that he has will doubtless be many farmers in all who will not obtain their usual quantity. these cases it will be well to sow some fod counted from a baker's dozen to over one der corn or Hungarian grass, or perhaps, as hundred in one nest. In this ratio of geoa matter of experiment, a small metrical progression it does not take many years to cover all the available space on the each. By growing both crops the same year the farmer could very readily deter-mine which he would grow in the future. bark of an apple tree with this scaly insect, If properly grown, both crops are very good indeed. Both may be fed green, or cured and used for winter food. And an inch long, and to the casual observer may fact that many intelligent farmers prefer one while many others who are just as intelligent prefer the other renders it probable that there is but very little difference in their real value. Under some circumstances a hundred, of these insects would be insigorn may be grown to better advantage than he grass, while under other conditions the everse may be true. But as both are good rops, the farmer will not go far out of the way in growing either of them. The comnon grass has not got so nearly matured at this very moment dragging out an unhat a pretty correct opinion concerning its yield can be given. The farmer should therefore examine his fields and see whether his hay crop is coming up to the average or not. few orchards in New England, or the Middle If he finds that his crop will be States, that are not suffering more or less from the bark louse, though its operations will certainly pay him to mow a piece at once, plow and harrow it well, and sow either are so stealthy that many farmers are not corn or Hangarian grass. They may not do aware of the cause of the unhealthy and unfruitful condition of their orchards. The inland that had been cultivated, but they will prove a great deal better than nothing, and properly managed a fair crop may be se-Although it is later than we usually never noticed it, or certainly have not studput in fodder corn, it is not too late to get a of manure has been placed, or, if without manure, liberal applications of asheand plaster, or of some of the commercial nanures, should be made to the crop when owing the seed, though we should rather do them at any time. Those first hatched ofter before long than to wait until the hurry haying. While the majority of farmers stay under the scale if the weather is cool. When they do walk abroad they appear like may not need anything of the kind, we think minute white dots, and can sourcely be dis-

Thorough Culture.

ation and cultivation of the soll. before the seed is deposited in it. it can never fully recover from. brine, tar-water, etc. We have tried most after life, than if stinted and half starved The grain lands of the West are becoming exhausted of the mineral matter, so that effectual in killing the lice, and at the same an additional plowing or harrowing will often their grain is of a poorer quality than formerly. It is believed by intelligent farmers
of the West that the hog cholera, so prevalent and fatal, is caused by the want of this

mineral substance in the corn fed. It is endure so strong a dose of potash. The labor thrown away; but this extra labor is

nd buds will be damaged.

We have never known strong soap-suds to But this necessity would exist if no weeds

Itinerant Threshing Machines.

The FARMER has often referred to the S. C. Potter gives in the Boston Cultivator

The greatest evil to which farmers are the following account of interesting experimade in 1868. I had been composting my seeds, except the plan above suggested."

C. V. Riley writes to the New York Tribto grow grain profitably. Clover was our from year to year by using hen manure. That it propagates by dust-like spores, reliance formerly, with barn-yard manure of Thirty-five pounds of corn on the cob are when the conditions are favorable, is also

Poultry Manure.

Actual value of one bushel hen manure In 1869 I made another experiment, but nixed no ashes with the hen manure Three bushels of the compost mixed as be fore, made ninety-one pounds of sound corn

quite as well on the turf as they would on rop to feed dry in the winter. The corn should be sown in drills in which a quantity it is hoed. If Hungarian grass is grown instead of corn, there is no special haste about that many, in all, may be benefitted by the suggestions we have made.-New England

Nothing is more essential to the highest ocess in raising crops than thorough preplost for want of having the soil in good tilth When a plant is compelled to struggle for life during its earlier existence, it receives a shock that is well pulverized it places within reach of the roots of the young plant a larger amount

done by the invention of the drill .- L. J. Templin in Ohio Farmer.

seenomy of using horse power to save hand labor, and urged the expediency of farmers owning all machinery that can be economically employed, clubbing together in the ownership and use of threshers, saws, and some other machines, where there is not work enough or capital enough to have one on Louis the other day remarked as she fixed each farm. A writer in the New York her eyes on the carriage, "It is n't exactly

exposed by patronizing traveling threshers, to another. If one farmer raises red root or Canada thistle, the seeds are sure to be carunder the carrying of foul seeds from one farm the southern Negroes are mystified over the recent visits of cyclones and hurricanes, and an aged Savannah darkey remarked: "If ried all through the neighborhood by these dese winds can't be turned down a little. threshers and clover bullers. The remedy suggested is for good, tidy farmers to club lating a family?" together and buy a thresher-not the large six or eight horse powers, but a good tread power as now made, with a level tread, that will thresh two hundred bushels a day, with one team and three men. "It is far safer," he says, "more profitable because less expensive, costing not more than one-half, some say not more than one-third as much per oushel to thresh grain as with the traveling machines, and it relieves the house of a small army of men. As long as traveling machines are used from farm to farm, they should be brushed and swept from top to bottom before moving from each station. This is the only precaution that can be taken to guard against the dissemination of foul heat, and on one occasion observed in one of

Smut in Wheat.

une that a great deal of nonsense is written in reference to the cause of smut in wheat; in reality no question at all about it. The fact that it is a parasitic fungus (Ustilago seastum) is as well established in botany as that mistletoe is a parasite on apple, oak, etc., and not an outgrowth of the trees. by side on a square inch of surface. These float through the air, attach themselves to the ripening grain, and are sown with the seed, when they germinate; and after going through the various stages of development in the tissue of the growing plant-imbuing them with its poisonous qualities-reproduce a fungus like the parent, i. e., cause the ear to "smut." Hence the philosophy of the various washes with which the seed is treated to prevent smut, the object being to destroy the vitality of the spores. The fact of finding insects in such smut is no more evidence of its being caused by them than to the ground, for they invariably died in the finding of them in black knot is; or, to the attempt. put it more strongly, than the finding of nistletee on a tree is proof that the tree was produced from mistletoe. A little lightbrown beetle, not quite one-tenth of an inch long, with four quadrangularly arranged blackish spots on the back (Brachytarsus variegatus, Say), is fond of breeding in different smuts, and can almost always be found

in them, either in the larva or beetle state FARM GARDENS .- A correspondent of the scientific Farmer says, "Whether or no the garden gives us pleasure, depends upon the lace it occupies in the farm economy, as ikewise whether or no it gives profit. long as I held the garden at arms' length, as something apart from the farm, and the manure and labor put into it as so much stolen from the farm itself and to be almost | 20 centures; replumed and gilded the left apologized for, the garden and I were not friends; and I found friendliness with our labor here, as elsewhere, is essential to the highest success. But when I come round to the household point of view, and took counsel of the family, and adopted the garden iuto my care as something worthy of it, the kitchen farm and the big farm go on well together. Charity, they say, should begin at home. Methinks our farming should begin in the garden, and get out of it only when the household has ample provision made for its own table. The garden, too, is the best of schools, and I find it rare that the farmer steps from the good garden to the poor farm. If I cannot get out of the garden, I had better not try the farm; but in practice one should not bar the other, but assist, order should be, not from the farm to the garden, but rather from the garden to the

The use or Machinery.-The use of machinery upon the farm is doubly benefi- imes. It not only reduces the labor, lessens the cost of products, saves time, and enables a larger surface to be cultivated, but it actually necessitates better and more careful work. To plant corn with a drill successfully, it is necessary that the sod be accumulated for centuries. From March well turned over and covered, and no trash to May this spot is througed by some hunleft upon the surface to interfere with the regular dropping of the seed; nor must loose oce be left in the way. It is the same with all other machinery, and this indirect benefit is not the least by any means of those that we gain by the use of farm machines.

DOSE FOR MELON BUGS.-The N. Y. Times gives the following: Take a few lumps of fresh burned lime and break them up into small pieces. Then dissolve one ounce of carbolic acid in one pint of water and sprinkle this upon the lime, slacking it into a fine dry powder. This is carbolate of lime, which, if sprinkled around the stems of melons and cucumbers, or upon the leaves or blossoms, will drive off both the squash beetle, which cats the stalk, and the striped bug, which destroys the blossoms. It will also save the cabbage from the flex which eats the young plants, and from the eater-pillar. It should be kept in a dry place, closely corked in wide-mouthed bottles, until wanted for use. The water must be used cautiously, lest the lime be made too wet

FACT AND FANCY.

A Connecticut farmer finds guinea hens the best potato bug destroyers he has tried. He keeps twenty of these fowls, and they do their work thoroughly.

A Pennsylvania physician told a sick lady that she couldn't live a month. She died, that night, from excitement, and her husband sues for \$10,000 damages.

"A beautiful female foot," says a writer. should be one-seventh of the wearer's height." That is, a beautiful female should be seven feet high .- Worcester Press. Governor Irwin, of Colifornia, has taken

off from one to four years each from the sentiary because of the good conduct of the body of convicts at a recent fire in the prison. Mrs. Lincoln's estate, which consists mostly of United States bonds, amounts to

about \$80,000, besides which she receives from the government a quarterly pension of A young lady viewing Dom Pedro in St. mortality to see an Emperor, of course

but it 's a glance, at least, of King Don what's de use ub buying mules and 'c'umu-

An old negro was paid his week's wages in New York, recently, receiving the most of it in silver half-dollars. He looked benignly at them as they lay in his palm, chuckled as though in triumph, and exclaimed, "Dat's de stuff de rats can't chaw !

The use of the editorial "we" prevails in the South, as will be seen by the following remark in the Paris, Tenn., Intelligencer "If we escape the hog cholera this season there will be large surplus of pork next win Sir Jumes Hall has been making some

experiments on hatching eggs by artificial his boxes a chicken in the act of breaking from its confinement. It happened that jus as the creature was getting out of the shell. a spider began to run along the box, and the chicken darted forward, seized and swallowed

A St. Louis commercial traveller has succ an Indiana hotel keeper for \$5,000 damages for not waking him up in time to catch a certain train. He must be a singular man. Most drummers would have taken the day to go fishing, and put down on their note-book ·Bridges carried away-couldn't get on."-Chicago Times.

A negro was sentenced in Floyd, Ga., to to be hanged next September, and he asked Honor remarked that propriety prevented a change. "Never mind the propriety, judge," said the prisoner; "I'm the man that's going to be hanged, and I ought to have someth

to say about it," C. G. Ernest of Stockbridge, Cal., after several experiments, has succeeded in rais ing roses as black as ink. His plan was to engraft a slip of dark red rose into an oak tree, where they grew, flourished and blossomed, the dark sap of the oak effectually colored the rose black. He did not succee however, in transferring the slips so treated

It has puzzled many people to decide why the dark wood so highly valued for furniture should be called rosewood. Its color does not look much like a rose; so we must look for some other reason. Upon asking, we are old that when the tree is first cut the fresh wood possesses a very strong, rose-like fragrance-hence the name.

The following carious account of a painter for restoring paintings in a convent was written in a scroll less than an inch square Corrected and revised the Ten Commandments, 5 francs and 12 centimes; embellished and renewed Pontius Pilate and put a new ribbon in his bonnet, 3 france 6 centimes; put a new tail on the rooster of St. wing of the Guardian Angel, 4 frances 18 contimes; washed the servant of the High Priest, and put carmine on his cheeks, justed two stars, gilded the Sun and renewed the Moon, 7 francs 14 centimes; reanimated the Flames of Purgatory and restored some souls, 6 francs 6 sentimes; revived the flames of Hell, put a new tail on the Devil, nended his left hoof, and did several jobs for the Damned, 4 frances 10 centimes; put new spatter dashes on the Son of Tobias and dressing on his back, 2 francs; cleaned the ears of Balaum's Ass and shod him, 3 francs centimes; put car-rings in the cars of Sarah, 2 francs 4 centimes; rebound the robe of Herod and readjusted his wig. 4 france 4 centimes; put a new stone in David's Sling, enlarged the head of Goliath, and extended his legs, 3 francs 2 centimes; decorated Noah's Ark, 3 francs; mended the shirt of the Profligal Son and cleaned the pigs. 4 francs 9 centimes, Total, 59 francs II cent-

THE PEARL FISHERY OF CEYLON,-The pearl fishery, vaguely renowned even in the days of Pliny, is carried on principally at Aripo, on the west of Ceylon, a dreary shore. Enormous mounds of shells have dreds of thousands of people interested in the catch. The diver's plunge to the bottom is facilitated by a stone weighing thirty pounds attached to a rope. Experts remain under the water not quite sixty seconds, though the government inspector had known one man who could stay eighty-seven. They can go down nine fathoms, but work has been done in thirteen. Danger from sharks is of the waters by so many hundred boats. Some divers can bring up 3000 or 4000 shells a day and earn nearly £4 in eight days' work. During the occupation of the Dutch, 140 years, sixty years were unproseasons. In our time there was a fail from 1820 to 1828 and another from 1837 to 1859. In 1814, 76,000,000 of shells were brought up, and in 1798 the contractor paid the government £140,000, and realized about £50,000 of profit. There is still some doubt, it would seem, whether the pearl itself is the result of disease or of an "indesendent natural concretion." One natural st ascribes the opinion to parasites. The