VOL. VI.--NO. 43.

ST. JOHNSBURY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 303.

Vermont Earmer ROYAL CUMMINGS.

C. HORACE HUBBARD, Agricultural Ed'r. P. O. Address, Springfield, Vt.

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SMALL PLACE FOR SALE. The subscriber will'sell his place at St. Johnsbury, adjoining the Fair Ground. It contains two acres of ground, a good house and barn, agood garden with 50 fruit trees, running water at house and barn and in the garden that never fails, even ma dry time. The buildings are in perfect order and are very picusantly and conventually situated, being half a mile from the scale shops, and good schools and churches. The place will be sold on very casy terms. Apply to Hiram Russell on the premises, or Jeseph Gauthier at the harness shop on Eastern Avenue.

St. Johnsbury, Aug. 24, 1876.

FARM FOR SALE.

the subscriber on the place.

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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 astry Freur, and are using the best improved ma-dnery, well-skilled help, and none but Extra White inter Wheat, and in fact all the necessary requisites

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The only Perfect Swivel Plow. The season of 1875 has proved by actual use of a plows that it has no equal. Send for illustr HIGGANUM MFG. CO..

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MACHINES FOR SAWING WOOD, Also Machines for

Threshing & Cleaning Grain. Patented, Manufactured and for Sale by A. W. GRAY & SONS,

try,
We have received First PRENIUM at New England
fairs in 1873, 1874 and 1878, also abtate Pairs, Verment

and Maine, same years, and have repeatedly taken, and never fails to take the highest hunors at any and every exhibition where presented. bitton where presented. but the newspapers say of us: outrage, (Fig. Jauran, -- "It is the best machine of

Deserted Farms.

taxes, and, at the close of the specified term, the purchaser to buy the property at the price previously agreed upon, payment to be

shaken the business interests of the country. It is feared that the coming winter will teach many men that the farm is their only refuge. If they will return to it with wholesome notions of industry and economy, their condition will be improved.

Killing Weeds.

Is it not just a little vexing, after having worked and watched all summer long and been successful in keeping the cultivated fields and gardens comparatively free from weeds, to have a friend tell you that your land "isn't natural to weeds?" This was our experience a few days ago, as one of our most valued agricultural friends was walking with us over the corn and potato fields at the farm.

Now, we have entertained a theory that, by a judicious use of the cultivator and hoe, garden or field may be kept almost entirely free from weeds with the expenditure of very little more labor than is beneficial to the crop, aside from the advantage of clean culture. It has even been claimed that weeds are a blessing because they compel the farmer to cultivate and hoe his crop more than would otherwise be necessary, and doubtless this is, in a measure, true. The ground needs frequent stirring, whether here are weeds to be killed or not. On most farms the weeds seem to be so "natural" to the soil that, if one is determined to keep them under perfect subjection, he will find he is stirring his soil about as much as the health of cultivated crops require.

Other things being equal, that field which is manured with commercial fertilizers will have fewer weeds than one manured with conditions are favorable to germination. And these will show themselves when the land is under cultivation, whether manured with one kind of fertilizer or another.

Our own fields have been more free from weeds during the present season, especially in the early part of it, where no stable manure was applied, but there have been enough of them on all parts of the farm to keep one the middle of May, before all the weed seeds had time to sprout. The potatoes were dropped in drills and covered with the rear teeth of a horse-hoe, a little deeper than they are usually covered by hand. As soon as the weather became warm enough to start the weeds, a heavy birch brush was drawn over the whole ground lengthwise of the rows, the horse going in every second row. This leveled down the ridges left by the horse-hoe directly over the seed, and, at the same time, killed nearly all the weeds ex-cepting those in the hollows between the

In a day or two, the horse-hoe was run between the rows, the teeth being set with the wings turned inward, so that little soil was thrown towards, or over the sprouting potatoes. After this the horse-hoe was run between the rows as often as once in six or is true: seven days, until the new potatoes were partat all between the rows, and, we doubt not, paid the expense in the extra growth of the otatoes during the excessively dry weather which then prevailed.

Twice during the summer, a hand went through the field with a hoe and cut up all the weeds between the hills and patched up the few hills which were torn into by the Among the knowledge gained is recent years took but a little over an hour per acre to go through the field and pail by hand the few we find it not a difficult matter to keep ordipary field crops practically free from weeds

wards. With very little labor, late-planted | and the tree dies. crops may be kept almost entirely free from weeds if the ground is repeatedly ploughed

orn are as free from weeds as one could debetween the rows are kept constantly light by the use of the horse-hoe or common cul-

crop, but remove these, and give your crop the roots are strengthened; the whole vital possession of the soil, and it will hold it. The the use of the cultivator that few will ger-minate except in very wet weather, and benefitted by a top-dressing of manure. these will be destroyed by cultivation with

Of the weeds commonly found in cultivated fields, as wormwood, pigweed, barn at the Centennial Exhibition, there were on grass and the like, we have not raised a January 1, 1876, in the United States 35,935 butter is so enormous that it keeps the rapid Answertwester Planskman.—Pages could be filled with many glowing praises of the tray machine.

Answertwester Planskman.—Pages could be filled with many glowing praises of the tray machine.

A. B. Williams of Bristord, F.L., writes—The machine bought of you gives entire attending to grain and the first planted fodder corn, nor was there enough there to injure the crop in the least. And no hand-hoeing has been done in either planting of the corn. The Last threshing season free from expense.

A. Clark Whitehold, N. T., states he made last threshing season free from expense from expense.

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A. Clark Whitehold, N. T., states that he made previous cultivation and shade of the rapidly growing plants was sufficient to give the game and the like, we have not raised a bushel to the acre during the present season of the United States 35,935 butter is so enormous that it keeps the rapid 300, sheep worth an average price of \$2.60 a head, and a total of \$93,666,318. Now York contained 1,636,500, Toxas 1,691,400, bigh rates of a number of years done in either planting of the corn. The previous cultivation and shade of the rapidly growing plants was sufficient to give the game and the United States 35,935 butter is so enormous that it keeps the rapid 300, sheep worth an average price of \$2.60 a head, and a total of \$93,666,318. Now York contained 1,636,500, Toxas 1,691,400, bigh rates of a number of years done in either planting of the corn.

Pennsylvania 1,250,000, United States 35,935 butter is so enormous that it keeps the rapid 300, sheep worth an average price of \$2.60 a head, and a total of \$93,666,318. Now York contained 1,636,500, Toxas 1,691,400, bigh rates of a number of years done in either planting of the corn.

Pennsylvania 1,250,000, United States 35,935 butter is so enormous that it keeps the rapid and the like, we have on plants of the corn. A. Shells, Combined for, N. Y., states he threshed growing plants was sufficient to give the consin 1.162,890, Iowa 1.663,900, Missouri industry was then quite as prosperous as any properties. It is not complete possession so there was no 1.284,200, the remainder being divided branch of farming.—A. A. Willard in Rural room for weeds.

The New Hampshire State Board of Ag- farm, but is confined chiefly to the gardens

be in full possession, and will hold it, too. Purslane may be kept under if one has nothapt to be neglected a portion of the time This is a favorable time for such a move. during the busy season, and so it gets ahead ment, and we are glad to learn that our of us. And after that one might about as ment, and we are glad to learn that our friends of the New Hampshire Board pro- will cost more to kill it than the crop is pose to co-operate with the forces which the worth. But, saying nothing nothing of purhard times have brought to bear in restoring to the cultivation of the soil the surplus population stranded by the tempest which has about weeds being "natural" to some soils is ulation stranded by the tempest which has all nonsense. Weeds are natural to any and every soil that is rich in plant food, and, if dairy industry of England is a better method they are not destroyed while young, will of preserving milk and in regulating the prove a source of serious trouble after. milk trade, from time to time, so that there

of culture here in New England, and we have not, as a rule, acquired habits of close however "natural" it may be to their growth when once fully stocked by them.

Our own soil is poor enough, but it is not too poor to produce weeds if it is neglected. Perhaps we may have given a wrong impression regarding purslane, or "pusley," and led some of our readers to believe that it is one of those weeds which can't be killed. If so, we would set them right before leaving the subject. Purslane can be killed if is taken while young and the ground cultivated every day. Once a week will not do it. It is an unsightly weed in a garden, but

really not half as bad as some ethers. one will use it before the weeds get too old. of grass or weeds. Some varieties of weeds, if cut while in bloom, will make good hay

are things we must all bear patiently. It is draining, or that it is not natural to woods. -N. E. Farmer.

effects of a drought on trees may culminate a long time after the drought is past. The

ly grown. This gave the weeds no chance from year to year; but the conductor of a from 8 to 11 pence per pound (16 to 22 newspaper, beyond mest others, knows how cents). Wool is very low—say 35 shillings knows how slowly the world profits by the for mixed lots. I know a farmer who has labors of discoveries. From time to time, several years' wool on hand, for one of which however, we can refer to new matters in sea-

horse-hoe. After the vises began to die, it is the truth that the effects of a drought ou vegetation is not always immediately apparent. Trees, which seem to get through the scattering weeds which were missed at the summer struggle remarkably well, will often last hocing. With the exception of pursiane live several years afterwards and yet die. The reason of this, divested of all technical language, is, that though not killed, the during the growing season. The soil should vital condition is lowered, and thus a debe worked often, both before and after plant- gree of cold, or any unfavorable circuming. The more it can be worked before plant-ing, the fewer weeds there will be after-plant would easily resist, is too much for it

We have had this season one of the most and cultivated previous to the planting. forests in some parts, especially in the state Our second and third plantings of fodder of New York, have been destroyed; but those which escape now are not safe,

They must be near the surface, where the that it is worth while taking a little trouble ground is warm, but they also require mois- to preserve. What is called life or the vital ture as well as warmth, and if the surface principle in plants, is simply food changed is kept constantly light by stirring, they will not readily germinate. Nor will they come up in a dense shade. So, if the spaces better way to help a half-dried tree to get through the winter than by giving it manure. Spread thin around such trees as soon as may tivator, there need be but little work required be after reading this. It may seem that as in the way of hand labor, among the hills or there will be no more leaf-growth or growth drills, during the growing season, after one of branches this season, there will be no use thorough weeding.

There will be weeds that start with the what experience teaches. It is found that men the foregoing facts and arguments, bepossession of the soil, and it will hold it. The power increased by the top-dressings around shade of the plants prevents the weeds from weak trees in the fall as we recommend; starting in the hills, while, between the rows, and as a great old farm-writer once said, a the dairy and its products. We have rethe soil may be kept so constantly light by grain of practice is worth a ton of theory. ferred only to the foreign demand, but much

among the other states and territories.

But there is one wood that beats us. It English and American Cheese Dairving.

References have been heretofore been made riculture are trying to devise some plan to reclaim the two thousand or more deserving if the ground is warm, and it starts the milk product of Great Britain toward serted farms in the state. One proj.

serted farms in the state. One proj.

oome in the fall. It grows best in the hotto arbitrate between the owner and the setproperty, and a bond for a deed given, allowing the would-be purchaser a term, say two or three years, to improve the land and repair the buildings, with no expense but taxes, and, at the close of the specified term, the increased demands of fresh milk con-

> The furnishing of fresh milk for city consumption is more profitable to dairy farmers ter to the former is more easily brought The question which is now agitating the shall be little or no surplus milk on the mar-We have been too careless in our methods | ket; and to avoid losses on this account factories at the railroad stations where farmers deliver their milk are suggested. On this plan the quantity of milk needed observation. If we had, we should know this plan the quantity of milk needed that weeds come from seeds, that they do not come from a clean soil, however rich or walks of the city is telegraphed to the respective factories furnishing said walks, and this prevents the transit of surplus milk, choese at the factory. By the free establishment of such factories at convenient points along the railways, it is believed the consumption of milk in cities and large towns will be promoted, because a regular and unlimited supply can then be had. Any thing likely to affect the quantity of butter and cheese made in Britain must be of interest to American dairymen because her main dependence for cheese is upon America.

We have before us an abstract of the of-The mowing muchine may be made quite ficial returns showing the number of cows a help in keeping a farm clear of weeds, if and heifers is milk in Great Britain for the year 1874 and 1875, respectively. From ence knows that the third or last brood of A great many weeds spring up in our mow-ing fields after haying, and also where win-ter or spring grain has been grown. It is

these returns it appears that there has been a decrease of mileh stock in the kingdom from 1874 to 1875 of fifty thousand cows. but little work to run the machine over such The number of cows in milk in Great Brit- perfect state, ready to awaken in the spring is, they do not! As they have no organ by land, and still less sometimes to gather the ain in 1874 was 2,273,797. In 1875 there and fly about again for a few weeks before crop with the wheel horse-rake. With these tools, one can afford to cut light crops of grant to the set of several to the second sevent several to the second several to the second several to the sev 396,833; Wales, 261,082.

for winter feeding, and for this purpose, they percentage of the milk product used directly are well worth gathering, if the work can be as food in Great Britain. In 1870 it was merely "because the temperature is too low done by horse-power.

Hereafter we shall be tempted to leave tire milk crop in the United States was used their "transmigration (transformation) will estimated at about 41 per cent of the en- to perfect the insects," and about the probaone corner of a field somewhere on the farm directly as food. The number of mileh cows their "transmigration (transformation) will stable manure, for a great many weed seeds uncultivated, just to show our friends who then in the United States was about 11,000,. be uninterrupted"—is "misty" to say the pass through the digestive apparatus of our domestic animals without losing their vitality, but many others can remain in the soil unin
may visit us that our land is natural to weeds.

000, or nearly five times the number at present in Great Britain. In 1870 the population is pasture was ploughed last fall to encour
tion in England and Scotland was upwards it and cease multiplying months before win
cor. Massachusetts Plowman. jured for a long term of years, ready to sprout and grow at any time whenever the sprout and grow at any time whenever the trees, which frequently come up from seeds 000 in the United Kingdom. It is evident, blown upon the land from surrounding trees, therefore, if milk was used as freely in Brit-On this field, the wormwood and other weeds On this field, the wormwood and other weeds look as thrifty as though were "natural" to the soil. But we did not show this field; if we had, we should probably have been allowed more credit for the work we have done at little work we have little work we have done at little work we show upon the face of it how much work | foundation; and this must be more apparent | to light, sandy, or sandy loam soils, such as | thought. As we review our crops of this busy. The potato field was planted about the middle of May, before all the weed seeds the diddle of May, before all the weed seeds the diddle of May, before all the weed seeds the diddle of May, before all the weed seeds the diddle of May, before all the weed seeds they walk over an underdrained field, "Why the British consumer. The English dairy-stances. Land that is excellent for grass is this land didn't need draining!" But these man finds cheese-making by far the least renumerative of any branch of the dairy. Ina real satisfaction to walk over dry fields that | deed, it is only by making the high-priced were once quagmires, and to see our rows of cheese that he is able to get anything like corn and potatoes, or our garden vegetables fair returns for his capital and labor. A corn and potatoes, or our garden vegetables corn and labor. A reason we should expect to find it a more correspondent from one of the best dairy districts of England, in a letter under date of tricts of England and labor. A reason we should expect to find it a more tricts of the popular crop on the dry, sandy land border-ing under tricts of England.

"Cheese is much lower than last yearsay 3 cents per pound. Low qualities are Winter Effects of Summer Drought.

Few of us appear to to remember that the cwt., while some of it is as low as 30s. English factory cheese is fetching 60 to 72 shillings per cwt. American cheese of fine quantity can be bought for 45 shillings, and following, from the Germantown Telegraph, the finest at 47 shillings, in this country. Beef and mutten are the only agricultural It is often thought that we are learning product that keeps up in price. They are he once had 62 shillings offered."

He remarks further : "English farmers are becoming desperate. On one nobleman's estate they are giving up

the farms wholesale and are emigrating, cause the landlord would not reduce the rent. f things go on in this way much longer, the price of land will be seriously affected. I am afraid we are helplessly drifting into one of the most serious crises English agricul-ture has kown for a long time. What the end will be no man can tell, and it is painful to speculate on it. At present there is no ilver lining to the cloud discernible." This state of things, it seems to us, must

have an important bearing on the choose trade of America. The gradual abandontrying times in the drought line. Whole of meats, which must have a tendency to ment of cheese dairying; the high price of promote a larger consumption of cheese, the heaper animal food, cheese, being used by corn are as free from weeds as one could desire, because the land is manured in the spring and then cultivated several times previous to planting the seed. Seeds require certain conditions in order to germinate. and the working classes—all these must indicate in this country for years to come. American dairymen have had serious fears in regard to the over-production of cheese; but we have always found a market in England for our surplus, and generally at very steady prices. Some anxiety has been expressed by American dairymen in regard to the future

of our cheese industry, and especially has this been the case during the present year, when cheese has ruled at comparatively low prices. We have deemed it, therefore, of some importance to place before our dairylieving, as we do, that there is no branch of Evergreen hedges especially will be found can be said in favor our position when the needs of our home consumption are taken into account. As our population in-According to the statistical statement creases, larger and larger drafts are made furnished to the Agricultural Department from year to year for fresh milk for city and New Yorker.

The Potato Beetle.

The Scientific Farmer some time ago published an article entitled "Facts about the Potato Beetle," which was extensively copied by the press, and among others by the Scientific and among others by the Scientific and among the scientific and a scient writes to that journal as follows:

It is not often that you are caught napments offered as "facts," we are told that the potato beetle (by which of course is sumption. Again, the increase in population meant the well known immigrant from Coloin Great Britain is another element that has rado, and not any of the other beetles that price previously agreed upon, payment to be ing else to do, but, with the haying and made in easy installments, with moderate inthe other work of the farm, the garden is drawn largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and Quagga, etc. What nature has made, she must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant) does not fly till night and largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, affect that plant largely and must continue to do so, aff does not eat. Both these statements are in-sorrect. The dorophra 10-lineata, like most horses' life when he is so healthy as when he most of the species of its family, flies rapidly runs to pasture. All horses that run in than to manufacture it into butter and in the day time but not at night; and it cheese. The transition, then, from the latfeels freely upon the various plants of the have them, and colthood is the healthiest nightshade family besides the potato, and part of their lives. spring long before the larva appears; though work about August 1st. it is not as voracious as these and seldom abounds on a plant to the same extent. Reasoning from his "facts," the writer of the article goes on to say that "any mode of destroying the beetle, practiced by the farmers here and there is only a loss of time

an erroneous deduction naturally following an erroneous deduction naturally following germinates at once. As soon as germinated following from the erroneous premise, and they seek some substance to which they can very unsound advice. It is in fact all important, from the practical view, to destroy they reach the stomach. Here they find the first beetles and thus prevent the laying nature's provision, the cuticular coat, which of eggs and the subsequent injury; occupies but a small portion of the stomach, for a while it is true that they may continue that portion near the cardiac orifice. To the leaving it to be converted into butter and to fly in from neighboring fields, the fact cuticular coat they attach themselves by two nevertheless remains that the more you kill hooks or probosses, situated at the anterior the less you have. Many experienced far- portion of the bot; in this position they remers in this part of the country justly consider main firmly until March or April, when they the destruction of the early beetles important | mature in this larva state and let go their enough to warrant the laying of traps before | hold and pass away with the excreta. As the the potatoes begin to put out of the soon as voided they work their way under ground; and they do this by dipping slices some earthy substance or manure and of the tuber in Paris green and laying them change to a chrysalis state. They remain about a field where no domestic animal can in this state until about the first of August,

question, but of minor importance. For in- about their work laying their eggs. These stance, everyone who has had much experi- questions are often asked me, and their beetles is fully developed and flies around farmers and horse owners. Does not the for weeks or even months before seeking but bore or gnaw through the stomach of the winter quarters, and that hybernate in the east along certain parallels, has not extended We have no statistics at hand showing the south. The talk, therefore about the insects through them. remaining dormant through the winter

Hungarian Millet. not the best for millet, and the best millet in the most economical way. We dug too land is not natural grass land. Millet re- deeply at first, and did not allow for the sembles the corn plant in its adaptation to settling of the land. Hence a waste of labor. warm land and hot weather, and for this western Massachusetts. And this we find is near the surface to save the expense of digthe case-many farmers in the interior hav- ging it to a proper depth, and the winter's ing scarcely ever seen a patch of millet growing. Profitable crops of millet presup-

till now we find the most successful growers imothy and oats. Most farmers now cut it, or intend to, when it is in blossom, and when cut thus early they find that it is eaten readily by all kinds of stock. Many even contend that it is better than the best hay.

WHEN AND HOW TO SALT MILEH COV We cannot give it quite as high credit, but esteem it a very valuable plant with which o supplement the grass crop in a dry scason, like the present. From two to three tons per acre can be obtained in from sixty to seventy days from sowing, and it may

grown after an early crop of hay has been removed.—New England Farmer. INK-ROLLERS UTILIZED .- A few ago I met a German on the street one everoller. I asked him what he was going to do with it. He said: "That printer would not throw it away if he knew its value. I have several fruit trees that don't seem to grow any for some years back, and I cut this old ink-roller into pieces two inches square, and put them about eight or ten to a tree, between the roots of the trees, a foot apart and two inches under ground. It is a powful vegetable manure, does not fully under about a year, and gives the tree a powerful shoot ahead." He also said the "powerful shoot ahead" was death to the knot on pear trees. Several hundred pounds of old rollers have been used in this town and vicinity with excellent effect in making pear trees "shoot ahead," but I cannot speak positively as to the effect on the knot; those nterested in fruit trees think, however, there is something in it.—H. S. A., Pittsfield, Mass., in New York Tribune.

rry .- The Springfield Republican has the following pertinent inquiry: In view of the fact that the races dou't make any trade, If farmers would avoid suddenly cooling dissipate the money of a class already ap- the body after hard exercise, if they would positing to the public assistance, bring here be careful not to go with wet clothing and a raft of criminals and necessitate much private anxiety, and much municipal expendi- when in an exhausted condition, and dathe good they do, any way.

Bots in Horses .-- The Gad Fly.

Bots do not injure horses, but are a benefit. It is not unfrequent that I am called not found a case where a horse has suffered any inconvenience from this harmless para-

The masses have become bonest in the belief that their supposed destructive habits, for the want of better knowledge of these

supposed habits and processes.

Veterinary science unfolds to us that nature has made this provision, and the only provesion whereby the gad-fly (aestrus equi)

The gad-fly is hatched and commences his

The female sticks the eggs with glute upon the forward limbs and shoulders of the horse; he licks them off; they come in contact with the saliva of the mouth, at which instant they germinate into life. This is shown by taking the egg between the thumb therefore let the beetle alone"- and finger and applying warm spittle, and it when they break from their shell and come There are other errors in the article in forth a male and temale gad-fly, and go answers may be of practical utility to many borse and thereby cause death? My answer which they can bore, neither do they have teeth whereby they may gnaw! For the coatings or membrances of the stomach would require teeth of the carnivora to gnaw

They have a mouth shaped for suction, and sustain themselves by sucking the mucous of the stemach! The next question in order is, "How came the holes in the stomach which we so often find when performing autopsy?" These holes are pro-

Wastes on the Farm.

We omitted buying an implement that would to covering the vines in winter, if the wood ing our seacoast than upon the moist, green accomplish our work without it. Here was hill-tops of Vermont, New Hampshire and another waste. We carry a water pipe too quality; still, if your wood is unripe, it ing scarcely ever seen a patch of millet growing. Profitable crops of millet presupposes land easily plowed and capable of be-waste bere. We allowed the weeds to grow ng smoothed off and laid down with little on one piece of land, not thinking to what proportion they would grow by the time the As a feeding crop for milch cows we hold crops were too far advanced to affinit the hoe. it is higher estimation than when we com- A waste there which might have been obvimenced raising it, probably because it is now ated. And so on, wastes, little and big grown more thickly and cut earlier. Form-erly it was thought that a peck of seed was sufficiently—waste, because not necessary enough for an acre. Then twelve quarts was and easily obviated. We omit the ordinary recommended, next a half bushel, and so on, wastes from neglects, from laziness, from want of appreciation of cleanliness and thor using from three to four pecks of seed per acre. This gives a fine quality of hay, and if the land is fertile, a heavy burthen may be obtained. When first introduced into mer much, and the saving, through this qur own neighborhood, many years ago, mil. means, even on a small farm, will represent let was recommended as specially valuable the interest on a considerable capital. The for horses, yielding both the hay and grain wastes arising from ignorance can very readon the same plant, and it was tried for this ily be diminished, and are in large part in purpose, but without giving satisfaction. excusable; those arising from carelessness, The straw was too hard and stiff and the are not descrying of sympathy. The farmer. horses did not appear to relish it like good as well as the business man, must use business principles, to secure the largest success, the and the one should be as careful of the

> WHEN AND HOW TO SALT MILCH COWS -I would say that, until five or six years ago, I had the old-fashioned idea that to throw cows a haudful of salt once a week along a path in a pasture, was all they required. About that time my attention was called to the fact that once a week for a couple of days after salting there was an increase in the quantity of milk. Acting on this suggestion, I tried salting twice a week and found a decided improvement. I then thought if twice a week was good, perhaps every other day would be better. again, my attention was called to the fact that on the days they were salted they gave more than on the other days. I milked some eight or ten, so I noted these things more closely than I otherwise would. I therefore concluded to try it every day, and liked the result, and noticed that when they missed their salt there would be a decrease in the milk. When salted every day, a very small amount will do, say a tablespoonful just before they are turned out of the stable in the morning. I tried salting in the evening in the stable, but found that had a tendency to shrink the flow of milk; so, after several trials, gave that up. In trying the above experiments, it was not for a period of a few days, or weeks only, but for a year or two. Another thing. I find that the corn I feed my cows, which I grind and rescald to mash, if it be salted will decrease the percoutage of the cream-all other feed being just the same. The reason, I presume, i that the salt in this case has a tendency to run more to fat than to the product of milk, - Wm. S. Nivia in Rural World.

The Concord Grape.

Is It going Back ! I notice this query, Mr. Editor, in an agicultural paper lately sent to me, and as nany inquiries of the same tenor have been made of me, I will, with your permis reply to them all through the columns of the

videly disseminated Ploughman. When the Concord was introduced it proved to be so hardy, prolific and generally ceptable, that its cultivation extended rapdly through all those parts of New England which were adapted to grape culture, and so constant and abundant were the harvests that every season witnessed the plantng of new vineyards; but for the last three on the instant, four years the crop has been less certain, and the grapes have not come up to their

usual good quality.

It is an interesting matter of inquiry whether this failure was owing to any native defect in the vine, the culture which it received, or unfavorable seasons, and

whether we can find a remedy.

I do not think it probable that the failure was owing to any native defect in the vine : it had for twenty years shown a surpassing rigor, and held its own among the most hardy and prolific vines in cultivation; but the most hardy vines may be debilitated by bad seasons, when the wood, failing to attain its proper ripeness and properly prepare fruit buds for the ensuing crop, will be unable to stand a severe winter, and either perish outright or bring its fruit to a late harvest, when of course it will

be of inferior quality.

The severe winter of 1872-3 will be long membered by horticulturists for the widespread destruction of vines and fruit trees. The furious gales of March were accompanied by a constant low temperature which froze the ground to an unusual depth (six feet in some instances), destroying a large share of the feeding roots, and in many instances splitting the trunks and killing the

Most of those which survived grew from the bottom again, but the loss of roots led to feeble growth, and the frosts of autumn fell upon unripe wood with immature buds. much of which perished in the following

This has been the case, more or less, for the past three years, during which time most of the hybrid and half hardy vines have died ; this, at least, has been my experience ; this season, however, is more promising and the vine shows something of its ancient

Most grape growers let the vine carry too heavy crops, which tasks the vine to its utmost capacity, and as it does not, like the apple, for instance, take a rest in alternate sons, but continues to bear until exhausted, it becomes unable to ripen its crop properly and sometimes dies outright. The remedy will be found in taking off from one-third to one-half the fruit which sets (leaving of ourse the largest); pinching the growing wood from time to time to secure the ripening of that which remains, and manuring the

vine with those composts which experience has shown to be best adapted to it. A grape grower in the department of Herault, in France, recovered an acre of vineyard which has long failed to give crop, by treating it liberailly to a compost of sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime

and potash; the remainder of the vineyard not manured, failed as usual. The result corresponds with some experiences in this country. The dressing should be liberal, as the shorter the season the faster the wine must work, and the farther north you are the richer must be the soil. The latter part of August all growing wood should be pinched and all further growth prevented in order to ripen the wood and ture the fruit buds for the next crop. As is well ripened it will not be necessary; if will not ripen its fruit so early nor of so good

better to cover it and save what you can. Mulching the roots is useful in preventing severe cold from freezing the roots when the ground is bare of snow. One grape grower who had a part of his vineyard mulched with hogs bristles in the severe winter of 72-3, found the mulched vines went through safely, while a part not mulched perished; but mulching on the large scale is too troublesome to be generally adopted, and is objectionable in summer as intercepting the heat, which you want at the roots of the vine. Hogs bristles, how-ever, would not be liable to this objection, as the mulch would be so thin-about one inch-the heat would go through it, and the

bristles are also a fertilizer. To conclude, I do not think the Concord is going back; " the seasons vary and the diference in the time of ripening due to that cause alone, will be fully two weeks, but with average seasons and careful culture I She got in her word that evening. believe the Concord will be found equal to its early promise.

Apple Tree Borers. A correspondent of the Massachusetts

Ploughman says : Thinking perhaps some of the readers the Ploughman would like to learn of some way of ridding their trees of this pest, we send you remedies that have been tried and are therefore safe and reliable.

First, to carefully examine the tree and dig him out with the knife. Second, one ound of sal soda dissolved in four quarts of water, and this applied around the butt of the tree. To be applied with a brush at the butt, four or five times a year. One application will remove the bark louse comoletely and give the tree a beautiful appearance. These we have tried and know their

merits. wraps a piece of common brown paper five or six times around the tree, extending from the top root up the trunk of the tree about six or eight inches, and fastens it with a up, general, and take a drink," without every stout string or tacks. He then paints this man in the room responding. It is different the borer to death eventually. In applying this remedy be careful and keep the tar away from a direct contact with the borer to death eventually. It is my desire to obtain a wife the borer to death eventually. It is my desire to obtain a wife the borer to death eventually. paper with coal tar. One application will now.

If ants work around the butt of the tree. put two tablespoonfuls of sulphur upon them. This will in a few days cause them to leave, and is perfectly harmless to the tree itself. A quart or two of wood ashes put lower extremities, which innate delicacy forupon them will accomplish the same results. | bids me to mention." ****

size of a walnut.

FACT AND FANCY.

Sea green is the fashionable color. A California man has married his step-

Out in the Black Hills region potatoes sell for \$5 per bushel. Somebody happily says the "parks are a

levely quotation from the country.' It takes two million dollars to pay for the buttons which this country imports annually. That comes of our having so many humor-

Quaint old Fuller says, such is the charity of some men, that they do not even owe another person ill-will, for they pay the debt Mother: "Now, Gerty, be a good girl,

and give aunt Julia a kiss, and say good night." Gerty: "No, no! If I kiss her she'll box my ears like she did papa's last "Mamma," said a young hopeful who, against his will, was made to rock the cradle

of his baby brother, "If the Lord has any more babies to give away don't you take "Does our constant chatter disturb you?" asked one of three talkative ladies of a sober

looking fellow passenger. "No, ma'am; Ive been married nigh on to thirty years," was For five years six new journals, on an average, have been started in America every day; but as old ones die out, the actual increase during that time has not been much

over 2,000 A horse car conductor took his wife to one of our fashionable churches one Sanday, and her countenance presented a curious study upon hearing him ring his bell punch when the contribution box was passed to

The superiority of man to nature is continually illustrated in literature and in life. Nature needs an immense quantity of quills to make a goose with; but man can make s goose of himself in five minutes with one A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness

was addressed by the president of the court-

martial: "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness; what have you to say in your defence?" Nothing please your honor, but habitual thirst!" Little boys no longer rush into the kitchen about eleven o'clock in the morning, with the words: "Mother, give us a r' apple 'n' a hunk o' gingerbread." They wait until

school is over, meanwhile chewing slate pen-cils and the blank leaves of their "Rithma-Philadelphia furniture dealers send "confidential" letters to the clergymen of the city, asking to be put upon the track of persons who are soon to be married, or have been recently. This is truly business enterprise. Wonder how much commission the clergy-

men charge! An old colored preacher was lecturing a youth of his fold about the sin of dan when the latter protested that the Bible 'Yes, dar am a time to dance," said the dark divine, "and it's when a boy gets a whippin' for gwine to a ball."

It is related of Sydney Smith that once, on entering a drawing room in a West-End mansion, he found it lined with mirrors on all sides. Finding himself reflected in every direction, he said that he "supposed he was at a meeting of the clergy, and there seemed to be a very respectable attendance."

Miss Henne of the opera troupe had quite an ovation the other night as she warbled her lays at the academy. Brignoli, the Nester of the company, was delighted to have her chant a clear note, and the manager cackleated that she was the success of the season and would pullet it through. A little miss, writing to her father on the

first day of her entrance at boarding school,

"The first evening we had prayers, and then singing, and a passing round of bread, which I did not take, because, not being confirmed, I thought I had no right to take communion. Afterward I learned that I had lost my supper." Two neighbors had a long and envenomed litigation about a small spring, which they both claimed. The judge, wearied out with the case, at last said: "What is the use to

making so much fuss about a little water?"

"Your Honor will see the use of it," replied

one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that both the parties are milkmen." He was a timid fellow, but fond of borrowing John Phosnix's jokes; so when she asked him how he felt, he averaged himself accordingly to the Phonix plan of being very definite, and said he felt, "about eighty-eight per cent." "Indeed," she said, with a demure look, "are you never going to par?"

A small boy was so unfortunate as to remark at the breakfast table, the other morning, "Oh, dear! I'm so sweaty," quite to the horror of a youthful aunt. Being reproved for the use of so inelegant a term, he replied, Oh! yes; I know all about it. They talk of a horse as being sweaty. When its a man he 'perspires', but young ladies like you only They were sitting together, he and she, and he was arduously thinking what to say. Finally he burst out: In this land of noble

achievements and undying glory, why is it that women do not come more to the front; why is it that they do not climb the ladder of fame? I suppose, said she, it is all on account of their pull backs. And then she sighed and he sighed, side by side. Some one who has been searching history announces that up to the Revolution no American had ever exercised the office of

general. The highest field rank ever per-mitted to a colonist was colonel. In those "good old days" a man might enter a crowded bar room in the South and say : "Come

elastic appendages, capable of being con-tracted or expanded by means of oscillating burnished steel appliances, that sparkle like particles of gold leaf set with Alaska diamonds, and which are utilized for retaining in proper position the habiliments of the A sister and her brother were occupying

Dynamite is used in Scotland for clearing the land of stumps and land boulders. The carth is removed from the side of the stump, a hole made in it, and the dynamite put in with the fuse attached. The hole is then was trotting around, when the sister missing filled up and the fuse lighted and the stump made into pieces, and blown out of the ground. In breaking up the boulder stones, the dynamite is simply placed on top of the stone, covered with wet sand, and fired with fuse in the ordinary way. The result is the no relations there. But I have, for Gran'ma ture, a cynical person wants to know what dairy using much friction, they would have reduction of the boulders to fragments the B. is there. Oh, Jimmy, do come !" and he