of provention. Whenever the disease is suspected amongst a number of young cattle, they should be given a complete change of food for a short time, and if in high condition, a purgative should be given, as half a pound to a pound of epsom salts, according to the size and age of an animal.

Linseed meal or oil-cake given daily and in small quantities has been found to be of very great service in improving and regulating the state of the system.

We would also recommend the use of the hyposulphile of soda in half-ounce doses, every second day, until five doses are given.

Care should be taken that the supply of water is pure and regular, and all young animals should be allowed a certain amount of exercise daily.

Quarter-evil is not a contageous disease, the same cause that produces the disease in one animal may operate in many.

Williamson's Steam-Plough.

We find in the Maryland Farmer the following account of a traction engine for ploughing and other work which is said to be an improvement on existing machines. It is from the pen of Mr. Wilkinson, of Baltimore :

"The engine is thirteen feet in length, six and three fourths feet in width, the boiler and smoke-stack standing only ten fect from the ground. It carries two hours' supply of water and four hours' supply of coal, and requires about five tons per day of the former and three-quarters of a ton of bituminous coal.

"Though the day was propitious, fallow and stubble ground were entirely too wet for tillage, rain having fallen in torrents the day previous; but our host secmed determined that we should not be disappointed in seeing the steam plough perform, so he ordered it into a long standing pasture, with a very firm sward. The lot was rather short, measuring only two hun-drid and fifty yards in the direction of the axis of the furgence. furrows. The engine turned on the headland on each side of the lot, and set in again without stopping only sude of the lot, and set in again without stopping only losing at the ends, perhaps, thirty seconds of time. It is supported on three wheels, two (the drivers) sustaining nearly the entire weight of the engine— the third and smaller wheel being affixed in front, and used for steering, as is the front wheel of a velocipede. The driving wheels are fifty eight inches in height and sixteen inches "face," the steering wheel thirty four inches in height and thirteen inches face.

face. "The ploughing apparatus consists of a frame with a gaug of five to eight ploughs attached, each so arranged or set as to cast ifs furrow into that of the plough the preceding it. The width of the belt of sward, the ploughing of which I witnessed, was about six feet, and seven to eight inches in depth though the engine was evidently capable of ploughing a much greater width and depth as it has ploughed at Bloomsdalo seven feet in width and ten inches in depth. The speed with which the plough advanced was about speed with which the plough advanced was about double, and perhaps more than twice that usually made by mules and horses in ploughing. The soil was nearly free from stone and rocks, and it was thoroughly ploughed. "Prior to the exhibition of the engine in ploughing,

the engineer plied it several times up and down a farm laue, and ran it up among buildings, where the turns must necessarily be short, and made with precision. He also exhibited various velocipedian per-formances with admirable skill, and satisfied all that the ponderous iron horso could turn much quicker, and on a less area, than would be required to turn a pair of horses attached to a farm waggon; or to be more explicit, it can be turned completely around in a circle of eighteen feet diameter, as either of the driving wheels can be made to serve as a pivot. Two large farm waggons were attached behind the steamer, cach fitted up with loose seat boards across the beds. cach fitted up with loose seat boards across the beds, and as many as could ride were scated, when she steamed out on to the public road, passing obstruc-tions and avoiding gate posts in admirable style. We sped away a circuit of some two or three miles, and returned to the starting point by entering the do-main on the opposite side from that at which we left it, and crossed by farm roads through an area of fifty acres or more, which had recently been ploughed by the engine. The work appeared to have been ex-ceuted in a superior manner, and to a uniform depth of nine inches."-Mass Ploughman.

Curing Rennet.

Would you please describe in THE CANADA FARMER

the best mode of curing rennet .- M. G. Reply .- Cheeso consists of the caseine of milk. separated and condensed. To effect this separation, coagulation, or "curdling," must take place, and nothing has hitherto been found to accomplish this nothing has intervo occar found to accomplish this so periccily as the prepared stomach of the calf. The several steps are as follows: The stomachs, fresh from the hands of the butcher, are cleaned and salted; and then closely packed in a deep earthern vessel. In this state they should lie for several months. A In this state day should no no several monons. A few weeks previous to use, they are taken out, and drained of all brine; then spread out, sprinkled with salt, and dried. A couple of pieces, say four or five squaro inches, of these are steeped in a pint of warm water, in which has been dissolved half a tablespoonful of salt. Let this stand over night, and the result will be a quantity of rennet sufficient for one hundred gallons of milk.

Another method, on a larger scale, is to procure a large jar, the larger the better, in the bottom of which, carefully drill a three-quarter or half inch hole. which, carefully drill a three-quarter or half inch hole. In this hole fit a stout wooden tap, to be used in draining off the liquid. Next make a brine strong enough to bear an egg Boil half an hour, and when quite cold, pour into the jar, adding for every two gallons of the liquor, six vells, or prepared stomachs, a sliced lemon, and an ounce of saltpetre, other well favored spices may be added at pleasure, other wen favored spices may be added at pleasure, as they tend to keep the rennet in good condition. This should be prepared three or four months before using. Great care should be taken in all cases that the vells are sound and sweet, and that the salt used is of the first quality Rennet thus made will coagulate 1,800 times its weight in milk.

Frofits of Hop-growing.

At the recent meeting of the New York Dairymen's Association, Mr. J. V. Scoville drew the following tempting picture of hop-growing in connection with dairying :

Said a hop-grower to me the other day: "The Said a hop-grower to me the other day: "The present high prices of hops has turned our farmers crazy." But let me suggest an old adage: "Think twice before you leap." Don't embark in hop-grow-ing until you have tirmly resolved to continue the ing until you have tirmly resolved to continue the business for a series of years, though sunshine and shadows. It's a perplexing business, but we are will-ing to enduro almost anything to make money. It necessitates a large expense at the very outset. The usual system of planting makes 700 hills to an acre, which require, to be properly poled, 1,400 poles. Good selected Canada poles could scarcely be deliv-cred on the ground for less than twenty cents, or at a cost of \$250 per acre, and I know of many a yard where such poles have cost twenty-four cents apiece. A good drying-house with the proper coursents

A good drying house with the proper equipments, could scarcely cost less than \$1,000 at present, and could scarcely cost less than \$1,000 at present, and then, with your hop-yard planted the previous year, you are ready to realize, provided your crop is not blasted and the brewery men are willing to give you remunerative prices. I am unable to present the actual cost of cultivating an acre of hops, as the con-ditions of the ground vary so much, but I have often heard reliable men say that they would as soon take care of an acre of hops as an acre of corn. But I can give you some idea of the cost of harvesting, by pre-senting the result of a single day's picking in my car give you some idea of the cost of harvesting, by pre-senting the result of a single day's picking in my cvn yard. The names of thurty-sux pickers appear on my list, though the actual number was scarcely less than sixty, including large and small. The older ones picked in the regular boxes, and the younger ones in straw hats and baskets. Some families picked ar high as seven and eight boxes, and the amount per box paid to those who boarded themselves was 45 cents, and those who boarded 30 cents. The follow-ing table presents the matter in detail :

Aumoer of boxes	
Amount of hope dried.	. 1
Average weight per box	. I
Paid pickers in lots	۰1
Paid noto-multers	- 1
Paid for boarding pistore	1
r and for footding pickers	-
raid for 331 hs. sacking, included in weight of hops	1
_ above 4.05	1
Paid for drying 1,135 hs. of hors at 2 cents	1
Total	
	1
No allowance is made for individual time on labor	1

The allowance is made for individual time or labor This makes the cost of harvesting alone S₁ cents per pound, or \$55 per thousand pounds, equal to \$170 per ton. Hops are a good paying crop at twenty cents a pound, but when we get fifty or sixty cents, as is sometimes the case, then we get a glimpso of the "golden fleece." From six to seven acres of hops the Grower not unfrequently recovers \$1000 or \$5 000 grower not unfrequently receives \$4,000 or \$5,000.

Steam Mower and Reaper.

It has long been a matter of interesting speculation with intelligent agriculturists whether steam could not be applied to the driving of reaping and mowing machines-and at last a promising movement has been made in this direction. Mr. Edward Hayes, of London, England, is the party who has undertaken to solve the difficulty. He has constructed a machine which consists of a boiler and steam engine, crected on a light wrought-iron girder frame, the whole being carried on four light wheels of which the two hind wheels are utilized for propulsion and the two fore wheels for steerage, and for carrying the cutting apparatus from off the ground. The boiler and engine are specially designed to develop a maximum of power with a minimum of weight ; and the steam is used at a pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch in the boiler. The piston speed is high, and is applied by suitable intervening mechanism to the double motions of actuating the cutter-bar and propelling the implement by means of the driving wheels. With the object of not overloading the frame and machine, the storage room for fuel and water is very limited, and arrangements must be made for supplying the tender with these requisites at suitable localities. The machine is worked by two hands, a man to steer and a boy to attend the fire-and the weight of the whole affair is said not to exceed that of an ordinary combined mower and reaper.

If this machine proves practically successful it will A this meanse advantage to the farming interest. Among other good results from it, would be the setting free of the farm horses for cultivating and drawing at a moment when their services are urgently wanted for these purposes.

Indian Corn and Cut-Worms.

"Every corn raiser is painfully aware of the-destruction often done to his crop by the cut-worm and would gladly find an efficient preventive of their ravages. Well here is one suggested by a correspondent of the Country Gentlemen :-

dent of the Country Gentlemen :---Immediately after the corn is planted, sprinkle on the hill, over the covered grans, about one table-spoonful of salt to each hill. More will do no harm, but how much more the corn would stand I do not know. A tablespoonful is enough, and perhaps loss would do. That is all. I have buried cut-worms in salt and left them there a long time without doing them any apparent harm, and they will crawl over salt without hesitation or any sceming annoyance, but they will not eat the young corn plants if there is a little salt in its sap. That seems to be the ex-planation of its protective influence.

Allow me to repeat that the salt should be put on the corn hills immediately after the planting, that it may be dissolved by the rain, dew, or other moisture in the air, and thus reach the roots of the plant greatly diluted by mixture with the soil, and there-lore safe to the young and tender plant; and also that it may be at the roots, where it may enter the sap of the plant, not at the leaves, where it can only destror " destroy."

This is a very simplo remedy, easily tested, and the salt will help the crop, even should it fail to fork the cut-worm.

PLINTS IN SLEEPING ROOMS .- Sad consequences

PLINTS IN SLEEPING ROOMS.—Sad consequences have followed from sleeping in close apartments in which potted plants were kept. Very many in warm family rooms, not very frequently ventilated, may seriously injure persons of a delicate organization— especially those predisposed to pulmonary affections or bronchial irritability. All vegetables throw off oxygen—an element that supports life through the day, but that function is suspended through the night. While exhaling oxygen from one side of a leaf, the other imbibes carbonic acid gas—which is prejudical to life, and the solid part of stalk, stem and wood are formed from it, but while sleeping, as the whole vegetable kingdom does, through the night, the absorption of that deleterious gas is par-tially suspended, though it collects about them by virtue of a law not very well understood. It is that variue of a law not very well understood. It is that accumulation in a room, the inhalation of which into human lungs is so injurious. Therefore it is always on the safe side not to keep flowering or any other pot plants, either in dormitories or close family drawing rooms.