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## HOME AND FARM.

German market gardeners keep a debit and credit account with their land, charging it with the plant food contained in the manure they apply, and crediting it with the amount taken from it in the crops. If we could follow the same course here, farming, so far as application of plant food is concerned, would be reduced to a business basis. Why should you not feed your crops the same as you feed your animals? You know to a nicety how much hay and grain is required to keep your team in good condition, and that if it is not fed in stated quantities it will grow lean.

Says a London despatch: "The hot weather has caused a great glut of United States cattle at Liverpool and 1,500 are held over, while nearly 2,000 will arrive in the next few days. The first Canadian cattle proved of extra good quality, meeting a ready sale at fair prices. The Canadians being free from disease were allowed to go forward to the country markets alive, and thus have upwards of ten dollars per head advantage over United States cattle. The Imperial authorities are rigidly examining the arrivals of Canadian stock."

Laying hens are very fond of broken bones. They help to digest other food when they cannot get at sharp gravel, and with the strong digestive apparatus which fowls have, every part is made use of. The lime goes to make the shells, but if the bones have been only cooked and not burned, they are full of material from which the egg itself is made. The only advantage from burning bones is to make them break up more easily. The fowls certainly do not like them as well, nor are they so good for them as when broken up without burning.

It is a great mistake to suppose that cows which get a bit of fresh grass early will not eat hay. The dry feed is necessary so long as they will eat it. Young tender grass is full of water, and has too little nutrition. It scours cows fed on it exclusively, and not only lessens the milk yield, but causes the cows to grow thin. Feed something dry, if it is nothing better than straw, and supplement its deficiencies by grain or oil-meal.

We particularly commend to our farming friends the perusal of the following article, contributed to the *Farmers Advocate* by Mr. Thomas Johnson of Toronto, on account of the evidence it affords that even away up in Ontario the cultivated, intelligent, and enterprising farmer can effect dealings in the English market with profit. It is obvious that the Ontario farmer or creamery has the disadvantage to contend with, as compared with our own Province, of the additional time occupied by a long railway transport, and the extra expense involved therein:—The demand for butter for the British market, which is the great output for our product, depends mainly on quality and price. If the quality is good, shippers are at all times willing to take any quantity at a price that leaves them a small margin for profit: if poor, it must be sufficiently low to ensure a demand, or there will be an accumulation in this country which will result in a serious loss, both to makers and shippers. My opinion is, that the proper time to sell is immediately after it is ready for market. It is then at its best, having the needed freshness and fine rosy flavor which is its great recommendation in the old country, and we must give them what they want, which we can do if we follow the continental system by sending the butter to the various markets early. We have difficulties to contend with here in the summer shipping, but they can be overcome by using the refrigerator cars. As soon as sufficient is made in a factory or section, I think it should be sold at the best obtainable price, even if it appears low at the time.

If we forward our butter in this condition, and they saw there was a probability of the supply being continued, a steady demand would arise which would eventually result in all we would require, that is, a constant market at fair prices. These remarks apply more particularly to the June, July and August makes. Butter made before June, when it is pale and weak, should be sold immediately in the home markets, and not kept for export or sold with grass butter. That made after August, or in cooler weather, may be kept a time with less risk of its getting stale, but bear in mind that butter off flavor is not wanted in England, except at much lower prices than can be made for it when fresh. All interested in creameries should unite and endeavor to bring about this end, neither speculating nor holding for high prices, but sell as soon as ready for market. Ontario butter would then be wanted, and would take its proper place in England, bringing prices approximating to those realized for continental makes.

My purchases in the early part of the season were shipped direct through and gave splendid satisfaction. I could have continued buying from week to week and month to month, had makers being willing to take current prices, but the spirit of speculation was afloat, and the result is, that butter, which should have gone into consumption at good prices, is now, or was until recently, in the hands of the makers. I would say in conclusion, that the proper time to sell creamery butter is when it is fresh, full flavored and fit for table use. No rise in price will make up for deterioration caused by holding. Ontario would then enjoy a reputation for butter equal to that she now has for cheese only. Ontario butter, instead of being considered the worst shipped to England, would rank among the best.

For colic in horses take one teaspoonful of the salt of tartar to one pint of water; shake well, and drench the animal with it, and if not relieved in one-half hour, repeat the dose; but I do not think you will have to repeat it.

It is said that in the North-west the expense of keeping sheep yearly is only thirty cents per head.