

three to four sacks per acre of wheat a good field; now by cultivation, draining, manuring, it would let for 30s. per acre. Five hundred acres of wheat grown last year on this land produced from 10 to 11 sacks per acre. This gentleman lets off a large breadth of land to farmers in the neighbourhood, giving every encouragement and assistance to those who will follow in his plans, by lending them money, finding them drain tiles, and rendering every assistance they may reasonably ask.

PREPARATION OF LIQUID MANURE.

The most simple method of procuring and applying liquid manure is as follows:—Let a tank be made sufficiently large to contain the urine of all the cows for six months at least, during which time each cow will void from 500 to 600 gallons of urine; of course the quantity will vary according to the description of food used, and the time required to "ripen" it will also depend upon the season of the year and state of the weather—a shorter time in warm and a longer in cold weather. Let the tank be divided into at least two compartments, each having a pipe or sewer to admit the liquid to enter; allow but one at a time to receive it, and when that is half full, add an equal quantity of water, and let the urine flow into the second. To render the liquid more valuable, the ammonia must be "fixed," or converted into what chemists call a "sulphate," by applying sulphuric acid, sulphate of iron (green vitrol), or sulphate of lime (gypsum.) The quantity of either of these necessary to be applied must depend on the state in which the liquid is at the time of the application, and a little experience will point out when to stop adding the sulphate, which is indicated by the effervescence, or bubbling, ceasing. The time to apply it is when you stop letting in the urine, and have added the water, well mixed with the urine; the place to apply it is in the tank, before you pump or fill the liquid into the barrel, or liquid manure cart. For a small farm, a few common barrels, buried or sunk in the floor of the cow-house, in some convenient corner, will be the cheapest and best kind of tanks, as they there will be free from excess of water enter into them; but they should be carefully covered, so as to keep down the bad smell which will be perceived until the application of the sulphate. We hope these few hints will suffice for the present.—*The Farmer's Gazette.*

LIQUID MANURE.

The following statement by Liebig would not require great exertion to remember, and might prove useful to every cultivator of the soil, viz., that with every pound of urine a pound of wheat might be produced, and with every pound of ammonia, which evaporates, a loss of 60 lbs. of corn is sustained.

There is generally a scarcity of vege-

tables in the garden about the time when the old goes out and the new comes in; and the frosts of last winter have helped to clear the ground sooner than the gardener cared about. An opportunity may be had in many places for trying the value of liquid manure upon certain crops, which will make them somewhat earlier and more abundant. Try it upon winter spinach. Clear the ground well of any weeds that may be found among the plants, then stir the soil well between the rows with a fork; after the stirring, give the soil a good watering with the liquid manure; in a few hours afterwards the ground may be smoothed between the rows, and the effects of the operation will soon begin to make their appearance in shape of broad dark green leaves. The same operation may be done to rhubarb plants, in places where it is not forced, and the plants will be the better of it for a time to come.—*Scottish Farmer.*

IMPORTANT.

It is said by some agricultural writers, that it takes one acre of land to sustain five sheep, during summer and winter. We, however, will calculate one acre to three sheep. The land which would do this, we calculate at \$5 the acre, if fenced in large lots. The price of sheep immediately after shearing, averages, say, \$1, and lambs, 75 cents. The profit and loss account with 100 sheep, would be thus:

SHEEP ACCOUNT—DEBTOR.

100 sheep, to interest of purchase money,	7,00
Interest of 33 acres of land, at \$5,	11,55
Curing and stowing hay, on 5 acres above,	6,25
To expense of shearing,	3,00
To loss by death, 2 per ct. over pulled, wool,	2,00
Labor of foddering during the winter, say	5,00
Salt, tar, and summer cure,	4,00
Int. on winter shelter, worth, (say \$25)	1,75
	\$40,55

CREDIT.

By 300 lbs. wool,	25 cts.	\$75,00
80 lambs,	75 cts.	60,00
Manure,		10,00

	\$145,00
Cost as above,	40,55

Balance,

\$104,45

Giving a profit of over one dollar a head, or a hundred per cent. on the investment for a hundred sheep.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—"It is in vegetable as in animal life; a mother crams her child exclusively with arrow root—it becomes fat, it is true, but alas! it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never thinks, that her offspring cannot make bone—or what is the same thing, phosphato of lime, the bulk of bone—out of starch. It does its best; and were it not for a little milk and bread, perhaps now and then a little meat and soup, it would have no teeth at all—A fowl with the best will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil, or calcareous matter in her food, is incapacitated from laying any eggs at all. Let Far-

mers consider these facts, which are matters of common observation, and transfer analogy, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to evil or judicious treatment as their own horses.

A Miller, meeting one of those boys (of which most towns have one) called an "idiot," asked him a question, which Jock was unable to answer, "Jock," said the miller "you are a fool," "yes sir," said Jock "everybody says so; but (continued he) there are some things I know, and some I don't know." "Well what do you know?" "Why," said Jock, "I know millers always have got pigs," "Well and what don't you know?" "Why" replied Jock, "I don't know whose meal they eat."

A horse consumes the produce of four or five acres in Oats and hay; and in farming, every horse consumes one-sixth of what he cultivates.

FOOD FOR PIGS.—For Pigs.—Pens, and hard grain should be ground; for Sheep and all animals chewing the cud, this is not necessary.

NATURAL CURIOSITY, THE FERN.—If the stalk of this plant be cut through (from the flat side) at the surface, or a little below, or above the ground, an exact miniature representation of the "knotted and gnarled oak" will be seen on the part cut.

NUISANCE.—The idle levy a very heavy tax upon the industrious, when, by frivolous visitations they rob them of their time, such persons by their daily happiness from door to door, as beggars their daily bread: and, like them, sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted for the honor of his visit solely to the circumstance of his being tired of himself.

TO STOP A FIT OF COUGHING.—A correspondent of the London Medical Gazette states, that to close the nostrils with the finger and thumb, during respiration, leaving them free during inhalation, will relieve a fit of Coughing in a short time.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Persons subject to this complaint will find a simple and instantaneous remedy, in tying a piece of thread, or twine tight round the upper joint of the little finger on the side the nose bleeds from. Smelling the common garden parsley is also said to be effectual.

A wealthy citizen of Athens, complained that Aristippus the philosopher, in requiring five hundred pieces of money for the instruction of his son, had demanded as much as would purchase a slave, "purchase one then with money," said the philosopher, "and you will be master of two."