

CHURNING BUTTER.—Every good house-wife knows that at times, from some peculiar causes, (most generally extra sourness or bitterness of the cream,) much difficulty is experienced in making the cream into butter. A lady writer in the *Indiana Farmer*, recommends the following course in such cases. We have (says the *Western Farmer*) for years used soda or saleratus for the same purpose, and found them usually successful:—

"I wish to inform my sister butter makers of the means, I used, which so successfully removed the difficulty. I churned perhaps three hours to no purpose, and then tried to think of something that I had read in the *Indiana Farmer*, or some other periodical, I could not remember precisely, but I recollected the reason stated, was the cream being too sour. I then thought of soda, (pearlash I presume would do as well,) and dissolved a large teaspoonful in a pint of warm water, and as I poured it in, churning at the same time, it changed in a moment, and gradually formed into a beautiful solid lump of sweet butter."

SALT FOR ASPARAGUS.—We have occasionally informed our readers that salt is a good manure for asparagus. It promotes the growth, improves its quality, and when used liberally, which will be still better for the plants, it will destroy the weeds. Asparagus is a marine plant, and is found growing spontaneously on the sea shore in Scotland, of course it requires a good supply of salt. Dr. Dean, in his valuable work recommends a bushel to a square rod.

We saw, some weeks ago, at Mr. Francis E. Faxon's, West Roxbury, a very flourishing bed of Asparagus. We were told that it did not grow very well, and that it was not of a good quality, being hard and tough, till salt was applied. Twelve bushels of refuse salt was put on about two square rods a year ago last April, and last fall half a ton of refuse salt fish was applied to the same. This season the asparagus has been very productive and fine indeed, being perfectly tender even at the butt ends.

We do not suppose that it will be profitable to apply salt so largely, but we name this to show that there is no danger from a bountiful supply and that it has a valuable effect.

CANARY SEED.—Mr. Benjamin Pool, of Randolph, has handed us a specimen of Canary seed of his own raising. He sowed it in the fall, at the time of sowing winter rye. It produced a good yield the next season, equal to that of rye, in the opinion of Mr. Pool. We have raised Canary by sowing late in the spring and early in the summer but were not before aware that it could be raised in the manner of winter rye. Mr. Pool thinks this is the best method of raising it. As Canary seed sells for a high price in the market, as may be seen by referring to our price current, we have before urged experiments raising. We believe that all now used in this country is imported.—*Boston Cult.*

DISEASES OF POULTRY.—The common remedy for the pip or gape is to peel off the membrane with the nails, and afterwards rub the tongue with butter and honey. Upon dissection after death, however, there have been found in the windpipe several small red worms, varying in size; they can be removed with safety and facility in the following manner:—Let the operator take a small but firm feather, from a hen or pigeon, and strip it from the stem, excepting about an inch and a half from the tip end, according to the size of the chicken, wetting it a little at the extreme point.

This is to be placed in the mouth of the chicken and as soon as it breathes, to be introduced into the windpipe and pushed gently down and turned round, by which means some of the worms will adhere to the feather, and others will be loosened that the chicken will sneeze them up and throw them from its mouth.

SALT FOR PLUM TREES.—Mr. Benjamin Jacobs, of Dorchester, had a small plum tree which never bore more than half-a-dozen plums that came to maturity; seeing salt recommended as a remedy in an article from the *Cultivator*, he applied two quarts, the first of March in a space about two feet wide around the tree, commencing about six inches from the tree. It was dug into the ground a little. The consequence has been a fine lot of fruit. We saw this tree a short time since and it was as full as it could hold. It is evident that salt made the great contrast between this and previous years as to the production of fruit.

STALL FEEDING.—Every one will admit the superior value of artificial grasses, who has made a fair trial of the difference between feeding cattle upon them cut green and given within doors, and on the other hand in turning cattle out upon a common pasture. A trial of this kind was once made in Scotland, and it was found that 27 head of cattle were as well kept upon the same quantity of ground in one method, as 18 in the other. Added to this, there is an immense saving of manure which process, the most important one of any, may be going on during the whole summer, instead of having what dung falls scattered abroad, and dried up in the heat of the sun.—*Reverstone's Remarks on Lancashire Farming.*

FRUIT TREES FOR ORNAMENT.—If a man has but little land, it is well to ornament his grounds with fruit trees. They are not only good for ornament, but valuable in affording delicious fruit. If well arranged, and kept in a neat thriving condition, they will be nearly as ornamental as any trees that are cultivated. If the apple tree produced no fruit, and it was a foreign species, it would be brought to this country and cultivated for its beautiful flowers. What trees cultivated expressly for ornament, particularly for their fine flowers, make a more noble show than the apple, peach, and some other kinds, when gaily decked in blossoms, sweet filling the air with their fragrance. If a farmer has an abundance of land, then it is of little importance whether he cultivates fruit or forest trees around his house, as the latter may as well grow there as elsewhere, and they will in due time furnish fuel. We will give an instance of the advantage of giving a preference to a fruit tree. Mr. Bowen Russel, of West Cambridge, was advised to set a forest tree for a shade near the kitchen door, but he set a Baldwin apple tree, and in eleven years from that time, he took at one crop five barrels of apples. Supposing a family had no fruit trees, what an advantage one such tree would be. How often would it afford a fine feast of fruit, and how many excellent dishes of food.

A GOOD ROTATION FOR GARDEN CROPS.—Celery gives a good preparation for carrots, turnips, parsnips, onions, and early cauliflowers, or for peas, with potatoes and winter-greens, or broccoli between the rows. Autumn sown onions may be succeeded by spinach, lettuce, &c., and early cauliflower by autumn onions. Spring sown onions will be advantageously succeeded by cabbages in