

positing fat. The best feeders change the food very frequently, and find that they make a decided profit by so doing. Salt should be given with every meal to cattle,—say an ounce a day. It preserves the appetite and prevents torpor of the liver, to which all fattening animals are subject. This torpor, or disease, is, to a certain extent, conducive to fat; but carried too far the animal sinks under it.

5. In cattle the skin should be particularly attended to. A fat animal is in an unnatural state, and consequently easily subject to disease. Taking no exercise, it has not its usual power of throwing off poisons out of the system; and if the skin is foul, the whole labor is thrown on the kidneys. It is found by experience that oxen, regularly curried and cleaned daily, fatten better and faster than when left to themselves; and if the legs are pasted with dung, as is too often the case, it seriously injures the animal.

6. Too much rich food is injurious. The stomach can only assimilate a certain quantity at once. Thus an ox will prosper better on 30 lbs., of corn and 30 lbs., of cob ground together daily, than on 40 lbs. of ground corn. These mixtures are also valuable and saving of cost for hogs when first put up in the pen.

If an animal loses its appetite, the food should at once be changed, and if possible roots, pumpkins, or steamed hay may be given.

7. Oxen will fatten better if the hay or stalks are cut for them, but care must be taken not to cut too short. An inch in length is about the right size for oxen, half or three-quarters of an inch for horses.—*Farmer's Com. and Horticultural Gazette.*

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GUANO ON GRASS LANDS.

Wishing last spring to improve my grass ground at once, without breaking up the soil and reseeded, I sowed some Peruvian Guano with a very beneficial result. One piece of grass was in my house lot,—an open space of several acres surrounding my dwelling, and too much broken and covered with scattered trees and shrubbery to be ploughed with advantage. The soil here is dry and gravelly, yet with sufficient loam, and naturally fertile. The piece had been in grass for twelve or thirteen or more years, without of late receiving any top dressing plaster. On this lot of about 6 acres, I sowed in the neighborhood of 175 lbs. Guano per acre. Fearing that I might injure the grass, if this were put on its whole strength. I used a compost of 2 parts of earth loam to one of Guano. I am now convinced that this was unnecessary, as far as injury to the grass was concerned, though it was of advantage in more uniformly distributing the Guano over the ground. When this manure is brought directly in contact with the delicate germ of a plant as it issues from the seed, it is too stimulating undoubt-

edly. Such appears to be the general experience of Cultivators of the more tender products of the garden, but the ordinary herbage of the field is not injured by contact with Guano.

The Guano was sowed in the middle of March: two spaces, one on the north and the other on the south side of my house, were left without sowing. By the middle of April, the effect was very perceptible, and the sowed and unsowed portions were easily to be distinguished even at a distance. The superior growth and thickness of the manured crop, was maintained up to the time of haying. I had no means of comparing the quantity of grass cut at the time with what had been obtained in former years, as this was my first summer on the place, but the men who mowed for me and who had worked a number of years for the former proprietor, said it was the best crop that they had ever seen on the ground. Nor was I able to discover whether the guano was efficacious in promoting the growth of the aftermath, inasmuch as the severe drouth set in just after haying, and entirely prevented the growth of any grass until fall. At that time the growth, as far as it went, was thick and luxuriant, but I should judge not to any unusual degree.

I sowed in a similar manner, about 2 acres of pasture land, putting on however in the neighborhood of 230 lbs. per acre. The vegetation here was of the richest green, and was undoubtedly improved by the application. It held out uncommonly well during the dry weather. This ground was rather of a low, wet nature, subsoil clay. When Guano can be obtained at about \$50 or \$55 per ton, and the price of hay is from \$15 to \$20, it may, in default of other manure, answer a good purpose. It is convenient and useful manure for improving lawns and grass on grounds, where, for various reasons, it is not desirable to introduce the plough. It answered my wishes in this respect, last season.

I used Guano last summer, on corn, oats and potatoes, but there was no extraordinary result visible, principally I suspect from the unwonted dryness of the season, which hardly allowed crops to grow at all. I must say that the crops did promise to excel during the first part of the summer, and no doubt they would have fulfilled expectations had they been permitted to do so. I was myself sufficiently satisfied with the application as regards grass, to determine to try it again on two other fields this coming season. H. L. YOUNG, Poughkeepsie.—*Country Gentleman.*

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MANURE FOR POTATOES.

The Albany Country Gentleman recommends hog manure as the best that can be used for potatoes, and urges a trial of it in preference to all other kinds.

But many of the old farmers of Plymouth

county have long held the opinion that all the hog manure should be used for corn, and that potatoes do not succeed well with it.

Farmers can very easily decide for themselves, though a single trial might not be sufficient. We incline to think that plants, in general, are not half so critical in such matters as writers are. We hear a great deal about the adaptation of certain manures to certain species of plants, and the subject serves to amuse writers who have nothing better to fill a sheet with, but in the field we cannot distinguish the lines so well as we can those on paper.

We have found that the excrements of all animals are powerful manures—and that a mixture of them with other matter not rich in itself, is the best mode of securing the virtues of the heap. We need not fear exposure to the weather for a limited time when the heap is increased two or three fold by means of turf, loam, peat mud, or almost any substance that will absorb the liquid matter and mingle with the main ingredient.

But there is such a difference in manures as to require good judgment in the application. Horse stable manure, is warmer than that from cattle, and ought to be used on the coldest grounds. Hen manure, too, is equally warm, and should not be used on the warmest lands.

Ashes, both dry and leached, are a good manure for dry and sandy loams—also, for dry and peaty meadows. But they are not suitable for heavy and clayey loams because their mechanical operation is to render all soils more compact and more capable of retaining moisture.

But plants of all kinds will grow the better for any of these manures, and it is fortunate for the farmer that he can use them without consulting with the learned who profess to know the reason why fields are made more productive by the application of filthy matter from cow-yard and the hogpen.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

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THE ARTESIAN WELL OF GRENELLE. A Paris correspondent of the Newark Advertiser gives some interesting facts as to the extraordinary artesian well of Grenelle. It was begun in 1834 and finished, after several suspensions, about the year 1841. It is bored in the centre of the Court of the Abbatoir, goes 1,700 feet (one-eighth of a mile) into the bowels of the earth, and the column of water, nine inches in diameter, rises in a copper tub 112 feet above the surface. From the elevation it descends by means of another tube to the ground,—and is conducted to the reservoir at the Pantheon, whence it is distributed for the use of the inhabitants. The temperature of the water is constantly about 80 Fahrenheit. What is most interesting about this well is that the facts developed by it, being the deepest yet bored, has served to explode the old doctrine that such wells were mere examples of a jet of water