

such feed adding very much to their endurance, in the chase especially, on a wet day and across a heavy country, for they do sometimes go at a rattling pace.

USE OF GRAPES.

Man can live on grapes and bread. The peasantry of France, Spain and Italy, make many a satisfactory meal in this way; and of the wholesomeness of the diet there can be no doubt. Medical men constantly recommend the usage of grapes for their patients. Scarcely any plant can equal the vine as regards the beauty of its leaves and fruit. As a covering for bare walls, and for affording shelter and shade, it is a climber of the first rank. To sit under one's own vine has in all ages been considered the acme of rural happiness, an emblem of peace, a symptom of plenty and a picture of contentment. That pleasure, though not in all its fullness, may become the heritage of thousands in these temperate climates.—*London Garden.*

PROFITS OF SOILING CATTLE.

The Iowa Homestead says: "Our farmers declare they will not go back to the old way of feeding stock. We cut up our straw and everything available. Many of us have adopted the plan of steaming the food for our cattle, and we are satisfied from the experiments we have made, that we save a third of our provender by steaming it. As a sample of what this feeding stock will do, I will relate an instance of a young man, who a year ago this spring, bought a farm of eighty acres of land for \$11,000. The farm then kept 11 cows, 4 or 5 yearlings, and a horse or two. The young man took hold of that farm and immediately put in 14 acres of sowed corn. He increased the stock to 25 cows, kept them on 12 acres, feeding them the sowed corn, and also cutting his oats green for food. His receipts the first year were over \$3,000. This year he had summered on that farm 75 cows, and he told me the other day that his 27 cows would average him \$100 each from the profit on milk."

—The American Rural Home says: The sanitary influence of the winds cannot make itself felt in the hearts of large and crowded cities, and the planting of shade trees is advocated as an aid in this work. The death rate of Paris is shown to be perceptibly lessened since the general planting of trees in the avenues and streets of that capital.

MAKING MANURE FOR A GRASS CROP.

Make a large compost heap mainly of stable manure and muck, of good rich soil, with plenty of sulphate of lime (plaster), then with a small addition of sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash, mix all thoroughly together, and cover the pile from the rain until wanted for use, say at least ten days or two weeks; in the meantime, prepare the fields for sowing or planting the seeds, then spread, and harrow in the compost and plant immediately. If a crop of red clover is grown, it will, without any addition of nitrogenous manure, make several good forage crops, and then the sod when ploughed in, will supply the soil with sufficient ammonia to dispense with the sulphate of ammonia in the next compost heap; but the compost heap must be made for each crop. By thus adding sulphate instead of nitrate to the compost heap, you have a more permanent and less wasting fertilizer, and yet it is sufficiently soluble to be assimilated by the growing plants. The sulphate of ammonia is much better for a leachy soil than the nitrate of soda, as the latter is so very soluble that its nitrate acid in heavy rains sink so deep in the soil as to get beyond the reach of the young plants.—*Ex.*

H. G. R., writing from Kansas to the *Cultivator*, on the great expense of clearing the farms from the great rocks, some acres costing double to get rid of the rocks than the land was worth after being cleared, gives the following sensible remarks:

"Removing heavy stones is among the most unprofitable jobs done on a farm. It is better to cultivate the good land and let the rocks alone. Always plant the best land first, and raise such crops as will give an immediate return."

KOHL RABI.

In an article on the cultivation of this very profitable forage plant, by Mr. G. Street, read before the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society, he says:

If we knew what sort of a season to expect, it would be well to grow turnips in wet seasons and

kohl rabi in dry ones, as heavier crops might be secured than if the same root were grown continuously. The rabi has the advantage of being more certain than the turnip, and a good crop may be grown any year. It is more adapted to light than to heavy soils, and will do better in a hot, dry summer than in a wet one, as in the latter it is apt to grow too much top, without a sufficient development of bulb. It is very nutritious, and will produce considerably more meat than turnips, weight for weight. All kinds of stock do well on it, and I have noticed that when getting anything up for showing, whether horses, beasts or sheep, my men all prefer it to turnips or wurzels.

The name of Dr. Voelcker is not quite unknown to our readers, as we had occasion sometimes to refer to him as an authority on agricultural chemistry. The *Agricultural Gazette*, London, Eng., says:

"The London Farmers' Club have elected Dr. Augustus Voelcker, F. R. S., their President for the coming year. Proving both life and vigor by stepping thus boldly out of the field from which their selections have been made, they have given honor both to themselves and to the scientific side of agriculture by a choice which will certainly bring into prominence, during their ensuing session, the importance of the agricultural aids which are offered by the student of science."

The *Gazette* describes with great accuracy in this short paragraph the relation that science bears in connection with agriculture—*agricultural aid.*

THE GRANGE IN MAINE.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* from Maine, says:

"The Order of Patrons of Husbandry are taking quite a hold in Maine. There are now 46 Granges. A State Grange has been formed, and many more branches are in process of formation. In many towns they are taking the places of the Farmers' Clubs, which have done and are yet doing good work in our State."

So the ball rolls. The union of farmers is fast being accomplished. The progress of the work in Canada, as in the United States, is something unprecedented.

A BRANCH OF INDUSTRY HITHERTO NEGLECTED IN CANADA.

Much of the agricultural wealth of a country is formed by individuals making a specialty of some one branch of industrial pursuit in the field or garden. Many such pursuits, as yet unknown or unheeded in Canada, might be entered into with every fair prospect of success. Who among our farmers or gardeners has tried what profits may be realized here by raising some of the seeds in such demand at our seed stores? If such there be, we would take it as a favor that they make known to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the results of their labors in that line. One seedsman in Michigan, almost within view of our Canadian land-owners, has recently harvested not less than 800 measured bushels of turnip seed of one variety (the Improved Purple-Top) from his seed farm.

"When your neighbor's house is on fire, look to your own."—*Old Proverb.*

From the *Western Rural*, Chicago, we give the following timely article:

ANOTHER AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ABJURING AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Regents of the California University have recently dismissed their Professor of Agriculture, Prof. Carr, from his position, for alleged "incompetency" and "uncleanliness." With respect to the "incompetency," Prof. Carr's record as a life-long educator, in New York, Wisconsin and California, is sufficient to demonstrate the absurdity of any such allegation. The "uncleanliness" appears to consist in the Professor's not having dressed well enough to suit the high-toned Regents. The real grievance is that Prof. Carr has joined the Grange, and has probably ventilated his opinion of the University big-wigs pretty freely—for he is charged with "inciting the Patrons to hostility against the University."

The dismissal has stirred up a hornet's nest. The Patrons, more powerful in California than elsewhere, are in arms—and well they may be. Here is a teacher, well versed in the chemistry and practice of agriculture and the sciences allied thereto, bounced on transparently trumped up pretenses

of "incompetency" and "uncleanliness"—probably to be succeeded by some theoretical mediocrity, the fit of whose clothes will compensate the University dons for his ignorance of agricultural science.

Prof. Carr's dismissal is of a piece with the history of Agricultural Colleges, as a class, from their inception. It is a prelude to the appropriation of the Congressional land-grant to other purpose than those for which it was made.

One by one, our Agricultural Colleges are eliminating the little agriculture they ever pretended to teach. State by State, the land grants, which ought to be educating a generation of intelligent producers, are being perverted to the manufacture of inferior professional men. One by one, the chairs which should be filled by teachers of agriculture, are transmogrified into lounges for lethargic, fossil, *hic-hac-hoc* grinders—kid-gloved agriculturists, the seats of whose pants alone bear testimony to their devotion to the duties of their chairs.

The Apiary.

Successful Bee Keeping.

Adam Grimm, of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, is one of the largest and most successful honey producers in the country. This year he began operations with 700 swarms, which he increased to 1,200 which are kept in fifteen apiaries, with not over 100 in one apiary. These apiaries are scattered over an area of ten to fifteen miles. They are located with farmers. Mr. Grimm gives a quarter of the honey and a-quarter of the increase, he takes charge of the bees so far as practicable.

Mr. Grimm's crop for this year has been sold to go to New York City. It consists of 14,000 lbs. net, of box honey, in five pound boxes, net, sold at twenty cents, and 10,000 pounds extracted honey, in barrels, sold at ten cents. He has shipped one car load, of his own and neighbor's honey, and will soon ship another. These figures would give \$3,800 is the net receipts for this crop.

These facts we learn from M. M. Baldrige, of St Charles, Illinois, well known as a bee keeper, honey-producer, and dealer in hives, &c., from whom we have had a pleasant call.—*Western Farmer.*

Adulterated Honey.

The National Beekeeper's Association have had this subject under consideration, and reported adversely to the practice. The telegraph has only alluded to the subject, and no full report has yet reached us. But it may as well be stated in what consists this adulteration, so that people may guard against it. It is simply the best corn starch or sugar-loaf syrup flavored with honey. The honeycomb is placed on the inside of the jar, next the glass, and the jar filled with clear, transparent syrup. It is a good judge who can detect the difference when applied to the morning "slapjacks." The deception consists of selling one pound of honey, that costs 28 cents, and three pounds of syrup, that costs ten cents a pound, altogether for 35 cents a pound,—a better business than selling pure honey.

Figures are rather useful in this connection, and the housekeeper can use them if she pleases, only that she may have to purchase the comb, honey, syrup and jars, at retail, and profit would be less. This is all there is in regard to adulterated honey.

There is no great harm in making persons believe that they are eating honey instead of corn-starch syrup, providing their faith is strong; but it is the poor housekeeper who pays the bills for syrup instead of honey. Paterfamilias would do well to try this sort of adulteration, and, if it works well, they may have cheap honey to go with the buckwheat cakes. The grocer may make a profit by thus adulterating the honey that he sends to his patrons, and thus saves the profit of the middlemen that stand between him and the apiarian. Not that the consumer will be particularly benefited, but that the grocer may have a better profit, and, in the end, do away with the professional honey manipulator.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

JELLY CAKE.

Three eggs, one cup sugar, one cup flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda. Bake in a long pan; when done spread with jelly and roll.