

exclud moisture and air. Carbon oil and lamp black: are good, and easily removed when the tool is wanted.—*Interior.*

Some idea of the injury caused by insects to agricultural products may be formed from the statement that, from seventy-four tons of Spanish wheat stored in a granary, ten hundred-weight of beetles were screened out in one instance, and in another thirty-five hundred-weight were removed from 145 tons of American corn. The offender in both cases was a weevil, known as *Colandra orise*.

An exchange says that a fire proof fence can be made by following these directions:—"Make a wash of one part fine sand, and one part wood ashes, well sifted, and three parts lime ground up with oil, and mix them well together. Apply this to the fence with a brush—the first coat thin, the second thick. This adheres to the boards or planks so strongly as to resist either an iron tool or fire, and is, besides, impenetrable by water."

A correspondent of the *Rural Gentleman* is strongly in favor of ashes to prevent rust in wheat, and has proved them of great value otherwise. He says ashes operate as a manure upon the wheat, even in the limited quantity of eight bushels per acre; they strengthen the stem, giving it substance and solidity; and they afford just that kind of pabulum or food which is best for the development and perfection of the grain, and will, in his opinion, prevent the ravages of the fly in wheat.

The *Germantown Telegraph* says that of all the crops raised in the United States, Indian corn, or maize, which is a better name, is the most important and valuable, as it is the largest in extent, and commands the greatest cash value, and is applied to more useful purposes than any other. It may be regarded, too, as the most wholesome. Every animal, and every granivorous bird, from the partridge up, prefers it to all other grains; and as to man, if not popularly upon an equality with wheat, as an article of diet, it is next to it. In pork-making it is indispensable.

To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given:—Five yards wide by 968 yards long contains 1 acre; 10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains 1 acre; 20 yards wide by 242 yards long contains 1 acre; 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains 1 acre; 80 yards wide by 60 1-2 yards long contains 1 acre; 70 yards wide by 69 1-2 yards long contains 1 acre; 220 feet wide by 198 feet long contains one acre; 440 feet wide by 99 feet long contains one acre; 110 feet wide by 360 feet long contains one acre; 60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains one acre; 120 feet wide by 363 feet long contains one acre; 240 feet wide by 181 1-2 feet long contains one acre.

The *New England Farmer* says that soils which are made up of less than fifty per cent. of sand, drained and plowed twelve inches in depth, finely pulverized and well-manured, will bring a fair crop every year, be the weather wet or dry.

A farmer in Clayton Co., Iowa, has raised three acres and a half of tobacco this season, the yield of which was a ton to the acre, and \$1,000 for the crop. He thinks this is better than wheat at sixty cents a bushel, and only sixteen to twenty bushels to the acre.

Charles Carter, went into Iowa county only six years ago, young, with his soul full of pluck, and

\$300 in his pocket. Now he can stand on the veranda of a fine residence on a slightly elevation, look over a cultivated farm of 600 acres worth thousands of dollars, all his own.

The highest farm in the world is said to be situated four miles from Sherman Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad. It has an elevation eight thousand feet above the sea-level. Vegetables and grain thrives well on the farm, and two hundred young apple trees have been set out as an experiment.

A California writer says:—"We find in California no wood for a lever or a pick handle, better in quality than a pine limb. In the whole western half of our country no timber is grown suitable to make a carriage, a wheelbarrow, or any kind of farm implement. All these are supplied from the East."

A lady writing from Salem, Oregon, says there is an abundance of the finest and largest cherries, apples, peaches, plums, and apricots. No wormy fruit there. The curculio is not known. The sky is very clear, and the air, though the thermometer is up to eighty-five or ninety degrees, is not oppressively hot. The nights are cool. No dew falls. She has put cloths on the grass at evening, and in the morning they were dry. Flowers of great beauty are found wild.

A correspondent of the *New England Homestead* has for the last twenty-five years, planted potatoes, not larger, on an average, than an ordinary hen's egg, and they yet produce as sound and as large a product as at first. Potatoes inadvertently left undug, if they do not freeze during Winter, invariably left produce sound ones, larger and more abundant than those kept in the cellar through Winter. This has lately suggested to him the plan of keeping potatoes excluded from the air from the time of digging and planting, which has invariably prevented rot.

The Santa Clara, Cal., *Farmers' Club* says:—"In dry seasons, the poorer soils yield better grain in proportion, than soil which is richer. It seems from the reports that have reached us, that the farmers generally have been astonished at the unusual quantity of grain from unpromising fields. The reason assigned is that the rapid growth of the straw in the better land, exhausts the moisture in the soil, before the head fills out, and hence a light shrivelled grain; while the upland, not so good, has produced less straw, and thus retained a sufficiency of its moisture to mature plump and healthy seed."

## The Live Stock.

### THE WINTER COAT OF HORSES.

Hairs and all strictly analogous formations are periodically produced, increase by continuous deposition of fresh matter at the base, and are at length shed, and replaced by a new, and precisely similar growth. When this happens simultaneously all over the skin, the whole coat is changed. The bird moults and comes forth with new and brilliant plumage, and the quadruped casts off its old covering, and acquires a new, fine and glossy garment. These changes are so timed, moreover, as to correspond to the varying temperature of the seasons.