

again becomes sweet, and the syrup granulates freely and is quite as white and pleasant as ever. In "sugaring off" the syrup is carefully strained into a medium sized cauldron kettle, and carefully reduced until it becomes sugar, some adding milk, or other substances to "cleanse," and others rejecting it entirely. Indeed, when covers are used on the buckets, the gathering and store tubs, the pans well placed on a well constructed arch under cover, and the whole process conducted with the utmost neatness and order, the "cleaning process" is quite unnecessary.

The cost of buckets and spouts is \$12½ to \$15 per hundred, according to materials and workmanship; pans \$3, to \$5 each, according to size, and quality of materials. Iron bound pine buckets are preferable to tin, and cost much less. The pans made entirely of iron, in the manner described, are far better than those with wood sides, less liable to leak, easier kept clean, sweeter, and more easy to handle. The cost for the same size and quality of iron is not materially more.

With this suit of apparatus, perfect cleanliness may attend the whole process, the sap and syrup are not stained, embittered, nor soured by a combination of sap, rain, snow, bark, leaves, buds, coal, and ashes. An article is readily and economically produced, almost rivalling the snow in whiteness and purity, pleasant to the sight, and exceedingly pleasant to the taste, as I hope you may have the opportunity of testing, when

"Fair handed Spring unbosoms every grace."

S. SCUDDER. *American Agriculturist.*

Feeding Stock in Winter.

We copy in this number an article from a New York Journal on the subject of *winter feeding*, and particularly on the question whether the cutting of fodder fine *will pay*.

The speakers are generally well known as practical men, and giving their opinions after trials of artificial modes of feeding.

Some of the speakers allude to what has been recently published in the Albany Cultivator, in regard to the effect of cutting corn butts fine and mixing with them something valuable in order to induce cows and other stock to swallow the whole.

Dr. Waterbury particularly alludes to the statement that after many months the corn butts have been found stored up in the intestines and undigested. He lost a young cow by this method of feeding.

We have never recommended the practice of cutting corn butts fine and mixing something good with them to induce cattle to swallow the whole mass. Indeed, we have long doubted whether it is not better to let cattle chew their food and eat it slowly, than to make artificial messes to be swallowed in haste.

It is true that cows will yield more milk on cut feed and slops than on the best of hay alone, and when the hay is not of so good a quality as to induce cattle to fill themselves with that alone, it may be profitable to cut the hay fine and mix meal of some kind with it—for if it is not cut it cannot be well mixed.

The simplest food is best for all animals, and they will live longer, and continue more healthy on such than on any artificial feeding. Variety of food is useful, and we see how cattle thrive on the variety of herbage which is found in all our summer pastures. But cut feed with much grain to make it go, is a different thing. Cows that are kept on