

	Seal Refuse,	Glue Refuse,
Ash, . . .	36.81 ..	53.18
Organic matter, . . .	41.85 ..	38.60
Water, . . .	21.34 ..	8.22

	100 00 ..	100.00
Ammonia, . . .	2.24 ..	2.00

The large quantity of ash in these cases is due to the admixture of earthy matters for the purpose of drying up and rendering portable the animal matter; and though this has not been done in the most suitable manner, the value of the manure is about five times as great as that of good farmyard manure.

Receipts and Good Things.

A "farmer's wife" sent the following good things to the *Rural New Yorker*, from which journal we copy them:—

Crackers.—Three quarts flour, 1 cup of butter, 1 pint water, 1 tablespoon salt. Pound until the dough snaps.

Another.—One pint of cold water, 1 teacup of lard, a little salt, 2 teaspoons of soda (or saleratus)—dissolved in a little vinegar; work in flour with your hands until quite hard; bake in a quick oven.

Doughnuts.—Take 7 coffee cups of bread dough when light, mix into one and a half cups of melted lard, with one of sugar, and a teaspoonful of saleratus; when it has again become light, roll it out, cut into what shape you please, and boil in hot lard. To succeed well, the dough should be mixed with milk.

A very Nice Fruit Cake.—One pound sugar, half a pound of butter, 4 eggs, 1 teacup of sweet milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of saleratus, nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves—as many raisins as you can afford.

Cup Cake.—Five cups of sifted flour, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of white sugar, 6 eggs, 1 cup of butter, 1 of sour cream, 1 teaspoon of soda, nutmeg. If sweet milk is used instead of sour cream, put in two teaspoons of cream of tartar.

Hard Gingerbread.—Two cups of molasses, 1 of buttermilk, 8 tablespoons of melted lard or butter, 4 teaspoons of saleratus, 6 of ginger, a little salt, flour enough to roll (not very hard.)

Cinnamon Cakes.—One cup of sugar, 1 of molasses, 1 of butter, 1 tablespoon of ginger, 1 of cinnamon, 1 of saleratus, dissolved in half a cup water—flour enough to roll; to be rolled very thin and cut in round cakes.

Cookies.—Two cups of butter, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ of sugar, 4 eggs, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, caraway seed, flour enough to roll—made very thin.

Cream Cookies.—Two eggs, 2 cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sour cream, 1 teaspoon of saleratus, caraway seed, 2 teaspoons cream of tartar—flour enough to roll.

These receipts I have used for some time, and find none better. If persons who try

them do not succeed, they must blame themselves alone, if they have good material.

Pruning Apple Trees.

Now, don't, kind reader turn up your nose, because your theory differs from mine. What does the doctor do when he amputates a leg! O, he dresses it carefully as possible. Very well. So do I dress a limb of a tree after it is sawed off, and common sense requires it as much in one case as in the other. But I find it pleasant, as well as convenient, on a leisure day to go out and trim off the shoots and dead branches, and when a warm day comes in spring; I go all over the orchard with a ball of grafting wax, or some shellac dissolved in alcohol, and cover every wound. If you are not willing to do this, then don't prune till the leaves are set, or, which is, perhaps better, till September or October, which with me is a very busy season. I see where I have practised pruning and dressing in years past, as I have described, that the bark is lively, and the healing process is going on all around the wound, a point of the greatest importance. My theory on this subject, is to take care and dress your wounds, make them when you will.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

Plant your Potatoes Early.

Let those who are not yet satisfied that this is a good rule, plant a few rows or a small patch as soon as the soil is dry enough to work well, and the balance of the land intended for this crop either all at once a few weeks afterwards, or in portions at intervals of a week or so between each planting. Of each planting let a square rod or some other area or measure be taken, and let the result at harvest-time, both as to quantity and quality, be carefully noted. The result, we are confident, will prove interesting and instructive, not only to those who try the experiment, but also to many who, like ourselves, would be glad to have a report of the experiments and the results given to the public through this paper.

Until such experiments are made, and the results made publicly known, those who endeavor to conform their practice to be best ascertained facts, or best established rules, will plant early. Experiments have already been made in sufficient number and with sufficient accuracy, to make it almost a settled matter that potatoes planted as soon as the soil is mellow and dry, will yield a more abundant and sounder crop than the same kind of potatoes on the same or similar soil, when planted 10, 20, or 30 days later. The most satisfactory of such experiments which have been reported to the public are those of Mr. H. H. Eastman, of Marshall, Oneida, Co., N. Y., a summary of whose various experiments in potato culture may be found in the vols. of *The Country Gentleman*, and *The Cultivator* for 1855. For the sake of those who have not these vols. at

hand, we may say that to test the question of early, medium, and late planting, one plot was planted, in 1852, on the 18th of May, another on the 23d of May, and another on June 8th, and these plots yielded respectively at the rate of 142, 131, and 100 bushels per acre. The experiment was again tried in 1853, and resulted as before in favor of early planting. While those planted May 9th yielded 104 bushels, those planted May 30th gave but 70 bushels, and those planted as late as June 18th gave only 45 bushels per acre.

Previously to the invasion of the rot, potatoes were generally planted in June; but the old rule must now be laid aside, and the new one at the head of this article substituted in its place, in order to secure the best crops.—*Country Gentleman.*

GOOD AND ILL TREATMENT OF HENS.

—Hens, we find, are like soils and some other things with which the farmer has to do,—they treat him very much as he treats them. If he treat them in a liberal and generous manner, they make him quite liberal and generous returns. If he neglect them, or provide for them but sparingly, the returns they make will be correspondingly scanty.

All this one may be aware of, may readily assent to, and yet may practice as if repeated experiences had never confirmed its truth. We have long been firmly persuaded of the truth of the proposition with which we began, viz., that hens will furnish eggs very nearly in the same measure that they are furnished with food, lime, &c. &c.; but this truth never made the deep impression which it did when some facts giving evidence and illustration of it were brought under more immediate observation. The hired man at one place was working and conversing with the hired man on another farm, when one of them happened to mention something in regard to the nine eggs which he had every day. The other said that at the house where he lived they had scarcely had an egg all winter.

This great difference in two neighboring flocks having attracted our attention we made some inquiries as to the modes of management, and in the difference in that respect we found a complete explanation of the difference between half of a whole flock laying every day through the winter, and another flock of the same breeds furnishing hardly a single layer. In almost every particular in the management of these two neighboring flocks there was a very marked contrast. For example, while the one had only a small space in the upper part of a pretty open stable into which both wind and snow could find their way quite freely, the other flock had their roosting place in a warm, well sheltered barn-cellar which was open to the south, and closed on all the other sides. And while the one was thus much better defended against the winds and cold of wintry nights than the other, there was as great a