

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The *American Farmer*, published at Baltimore, is received at our office, weekly, heavily freighted with practical and scientific matter, adapted to the interests of American agriculturists, which, we feel no hesitation in saying, is of a high and superior order. Many articles in this journal would be read with great interest, and be productive of much benefit to the subscribers of the *Cultivator*; but, as we on a former occasion remarked, that scarcely a tithe of the valuable information that comes under our inspection, can receive a place in our columns, so in like manner are we obliged to pass unnoticed much that is really useful in the journal, now under notice. The industry, talents, and good taste of the editor, are so happily combined, that scarcely a number is received, but what is read with the greatest degree of pleasure and attention, and believing that others would be as much delighted and benefitted by the contents of this excellent journal as ourselves, we shall treat our readers monthly with the substance of such articles as are adapted to our northern climate.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.—The editor never fails to enjoin upon his readers, the necessity of every description of farm labour being done in a proper and systematic manner. "With the husbandman it should be a settled principle to be always master of his time—to be always in advance of his business—in order, as the season comes round, that he may be prepared to avail himself of them, and have his work done in proper time. By pursuing a proper degree of system in one's arrangements, it is an easy matter to become the master of our time, and thus have whatever we may desire to have performed, done at the most eligible period and in the best way. After the use of the implements of the farmer, they should always be examined with care, if found to be in order, they should be put away under cover; if not in order, they should be repaired, and when repaired, safely deposited for future use. These kind of attentions should not be omitted by the farmer under any circumstances, as the relaxation of the performance of his duty, and in his vigilance over his interest, by the master, never fails to beget neglect on the part of his labourers; whereas punctuality on his part is ever the offspring of regularity on theirs. Therefore, it should be the business of all heads of families to be particular and exact in small things as well as great. And, while they should refrain from exacting the performance of more than can be complied with, they should firmly insist upon all their orders being fulfilled to the very letter." The editor recommends that steps should be taken immediately to thrash the remainder of the last year's crop of grain, to prevent further loss from vermin. A stock of firewood for a twelve-month, should also be cut, drawn home, and piled under the wood-shed, so that the hands would not have to leave their summer's work, to chop or pick up fuel. Lumber, fencing timber, and posts, should be got out during this, and the subsequent month,—and drawn to the spot where they will be required for use in the summer. The horses should be abundantly littered, which will add greatly to their comfort; make the feed go farther, and add to the means of improving the land, and increase its products. Manure is the farmer's gold mine. Plaster should be sprinkled in the stables around the horses' heels, to absorb the ammonia from their liquid. If you have no plaster, charcoal or marl, will answer, as the

first of these is one of the best agents of absorption known, and has much affinity for ammonia; and the latter mostly has a sufficient quantity of gypsum in it to act efficiently. If good sheds are not provided for the stock, now is the time to prepare the suitable timber, and other necessary material for their erection, the ensuing summer. Cows should be well fed, and have comfortable stables, or else they will not yield milk or butter, of any considerable quantity. Sheep require a good shelter and plenty of bedding; besides hay, they should receive a small quantity of roots or meal daily, and be regularly watered and salted,—by such keeping their wool would be 25 per cent. better, than if poorly kept.

SALTING OF STOCK.—"Stock of all kind, should be regularly salted through the winter. A mixture of equal parts of salt, ashes, and lime, would be cheaper and better than salt alone, especially for horses,—we have seen this mixture, not only aid in giving a slick coat and loose hide to the horse, but cause him to void bots and other worms."

A rather humorous correspondent, in penning a receipt for cooking codfish, states, that "your paper is a common hive, to which every industrious bee will feel it his duty to bring as much honey as he can. All drones should have their stings extracted, and then be expelled society." **SALT FISH** should be put into a deep plate, and just water enough to cover it, the night you intend to cook it. It should not be boiled an instant; boiling renders it hard. It should lie in scalding hot water two or three hours. The less water is used, and the more fish is cooked at once the better.

WORMS IN HORSES.—"When the horse can be spared, a strong dose of physic is an excellent vermifuge, so far as the long round worm is concerned, but a better medicine, and not interfering with either the feeding or work of the horse, is emetic tartar, with ginger, made into a ball with linseed meal and treacle, and given every morning, half-an-hour before the horse is fed. The small needle worms which inhabit the large intestines can sometimes be removed by physic, but when there is symptoms of much irritation about the tail, which is a sure indication that they have descended into the rectum; an injection of linseed oil, or of aloes dissolved in water will be a more effectual remedy."

The above extracts and compilations from the *American Farmer*, is only a preface to the copious extracts which we shall insert in our journal, for the edification of our numerous readers.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE B. A. CULTIVATOR.]

THE BRIARS, GLANFORD, Dec. 19th, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—In page 163 of your 2nd vol. you state with a note of exclamation at the end, "We know of some Districts in which the Secretary of the Society receives a very handsome salary!"

As I am one of those Gentlemen, I wish to explain that in the apparent handsome salary I receive of £20 a year as Secretary and Treasurer, I pay all my expenses, which are very heavy, and for my loss of time I neither require nor do I wish to receive anything. I have always been of opinion that a person giving up much of his time was always, at least, entitled to have his outgoings reimbursed, and were it not for the unnecessary space it would occupy in your valuable Journal, I could easily shew that the handsome salary allowed to the Secre-

tary of the Gore District Agricultural Society has, as yet, not covered his expenses—so fully impressed are the Directors with the trouble and expense, that the vote is "over and above the incidental expenses" which I have not, although fully authorized so to do, ever charged.

As your remark may cause reflections that would be unpleasant to myself, I trust you will insert this letter, and to make up for so much upon a private matter, I beg to assert, that our Society is doing a great deal of good to the country, and our Shows yearly improving, especially under the head of young Stock, and if the many wealthy and enterprising farmers would only send their best Stock to the Show Yards, instead of none, they would add honor to themselves and be a greater benefit to the country than at present. I also wish to correct your information that this District has the intention of sending two lawyers to Parliament. There are two spoken of but they have not the least chance.

Yours truly,
JAMES S WETENHALL,
Secretary G. D. A. S.

CURE FOR BOTS AND MURRAIN.

A writer in the *American Farmer*, who signs himself "J. W. J.," gives a number of instances in which he has been successful in curing the bots in horses by the use of lime, and in preventing the attacks of murrain by the same remedy. Having a few years since purchased a very fine horse he soon found he was diseased, and in spite of the various remedies administered, grew worse. Finding he discharged some bots, he suspected the difficulty might be found in them, and commenced giving him a tablespoonful of slacked lime three times a week in bread mash. Pursuing this course two weeks, the bots began to pass off in large quantities; his appetite began to improve, and in six weeks he became well and sleek. Since this, he continued the use of lime among his horses with the best effect, and though he lost many before, he has lost none since from any cause. Spirits of turpentine he found produced no effect upon the live-voided bot, while if put into lime, they were perfectly dead in forty-eight hours.

Mixed with salt, and fed to cattle two or three times a week, or rather by allowing them always to have access to troughs containing the mixture, he deems lime, and we think with very good reason, an effectual prevention of murrain. Since he commenced its use, he has not lost an animal from this disease, though some of his neighbours who neglected this precaution, have lost nearly all their cattle by it. In one instance, a farmer living near him lost nearly all his stock by this disease, while the animals of a neighbour living within two hundred yards, and which ran daily with those that died, all escaped.—The owner of those that escaped made it a rule to sling them a handful of salt and lime every morning. At the west, where the murrain is very prevalent and fatal, lime and salt are becoming to be considered a specific, so far as prevention is concerned; and when it is recollected that the disease once developed is rarely cured, it would seem advisable to adopt the use of this mixture wherever danger is to be apprehended.—*Albany Cultivator*.

A Good Yield of Cheese.—Martin Griswold, of Vernon, Connecticut, produced this season from 17 cows, 7395 lbs. of cheese, being an average of 435 lbs. from each cow.