

ment of our herd, and to make if possible a better quality of butter than ever. We have no fear but that there will continue to be ready sale for all the good butter the farm can produce.

"The revolutions made of late regarding the butter and butterine supplies, now to be had in open market, tend to throw discredit on nearly all of the wholesale butter factories. The corner grocery store may offer a nicely branded article at almost any price, high or low, but the origin is obscure, and the make up is too uncertain for the lover of real butter. He turns away with a distrustful shrug, preferring to buy directly from the farm or local country dairy.

"We look upon the present depression in prices as but temporary. The apparent victory of the butterine makers at the late American Fat Stock and Dairy show need frighten no honest producer of gilt-edge butter. There is in every city or town of much extent a large class of consumers who can neither be deceived nor persuaded into the use of lard and tallow as a substitute for butter. They will have a genuine article or none, and are always ready to pay good prices. Such customers are worth looking for, and they will be as glad to find you as you are to find them.

It may not be practicable for every farmer to have regular days for taking the weekly supply of butter to certain families in the city, but is it not possible for you, reader, to do this? Remember that doing what every body does is not the best way as a rule for making money or getting along happily in the world. Doing the right thing in the right way—usually just what others fail to do—is the surer way to success.

PHIL. THRIPTON."

**THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS.**

In a letter which appeared in *The Live Stock Journal* on August 7th last, "Henwife" announced that she had sent half a dozen eggs, preserved by three different methods, similar to those she had prepared for the Dairy Show. These *The Live Stock Journal* kept until Tuesday of last week, and the following is the result:—

No. 1. Wrapped in paper, and dipped in melted wax.

This, it will be remembered, is the process which secured second prize at the Birmingham Show of 1863, but which, to "HENWIFE'S" astonishment, was an utter failure in both tests last year. Whether or not the omission of rubbing them with antiseptic salt has made the difference we cannot say. That can only be decided by actual experiment. But the two eggs submitted to us were, whilst not actually rotten, quite unfit for edible or cooking purposes. In this case there was a great discolouration of the shell, and the yolk and white were adorning thereto.

No. 2. Rubbed with a mixture of boiled olive oil and beeswax.

Eggs kept by this method received "very highly commended" at the Dairy Show last week, and this would indicate that the judge considered them good. These in our possession were quite fresh, of good colour, and without the least smell.

No. 3. Rubbed with clarified suet.

These were in every way similar to No. 2, and in both cases evaporation appeared to have been effectually prevented, as the bulk of the contents was quite as great as in a fresh egg. So far, therefore, as this test is concerned, both No. 2 and No. 3 methods may be regarded as effective.

**AUTUMN CULTIVATION.**

We have been told, within recent years, that the practice of stubble cleaning and autumn tillage originated in mistaken notions as to the reasons for stirring the soil, and as to the sources of plant food. Further, that the practice has got its

death-blow from observations at Rothamsted, proving the great waste of nitric acid during winter in ground which is not covered with plant growth of some kind or another. In short, farmers have been advised to leave their stubbles for fallows untouched until the spring.

It is to be hoped that farmers will be slow to act on such advice, even in a year like the present, when harvest is not only late, but threatens to be unusually prolonged. It is true that fertility is conserved in winter by keeping the soil covered with the vegetation, and that a bare fallow is attended with a considerable loss of nitrates. When we are told, however, that the true way to meet this is to leave the stubble untouched in autumn, and to encourage the free growth of couch grass and other weeds during winter, we take leave to reply that, though this advice may commend itself to the sluggard in autumn, it will bring its own retribution in spring.

By all means let us conserve the nitrogen of our soils as far as possible. It is the most costly thing a farmer has to buy. But a gold sovereign is only worth twenty shillings. And in any case, land under a crop which will yield its own profit is as well protected from the loss of vagrant nitrogen as when growing unprofitable weeds. We must also remember that keeping the soil covered is not everything; for the power of vegetation to utilise the nitric acid in the soil is much diminished if there be a deficiency of available mineral constituents. Since the bare summer-fallow was discontinued, this deficiency, in the case of our poorer soils, is only to be prevented or made good by stubble cleaning and autumn tillage.

Let this important work be done early enough, however, to admit of a catch crop, if not a regular winter crop, being grown. The catch crop of trifolium, winter vetches, or rye, &c., will pay well for growing, and the land will be clean after its removal in spring. It will then require comparatively little labour in spring to prepare the soil for the summer crop; whereas, otherwise, the work is so laborious that it is seldom well done, and as seldom accomplished in time. The right plan is to autumn-clear or cultivate all the stubbles, and to winter-crop as much as possible. "Clean land and no bare fallow" should be the maxim. Land overrun with weeds should at all times be subject to dilapidations.

**A GOOD PULVERISING HARROW.**

The "Acme" pulverising Harrow, clod crusher and leveller manufactured by Messrs. Nash & Brother, Willington, N. J.

This invention, the production of Mr. Fred'k Nishwitz, the original inventor of the Disc or Wheel Harrow, is the result of a long series of experiments, in which he became convinced that the Disc Harrow is adapted only to superficial pulverisation. Being himself a practical farmer, as well as mechanic and inventor, and feeling the need of a thorough pulveriser in his own farming operations, he conceived the plan of combining a Clod Crusher, Leveler and Harrow in one implement.

His success has been truly marvelous, as is shown by the result, viz.: the production of an implement which weighs much less than other Pulverising Harrows, Sells about One-Third Less, and withal Does the Most Thorough Work of any.

The "ACME" has been subjected to the most thorough practical tests in all sections of the country, thousands of testimonials, coming from forty-seven States and Territories (accompanied always by full post-office address of writers), furnish abundant proof of its wide-spread popularity and, establish beyond doubt the claim that it is adapted to a great variety of soils, and is indeed the best implement of its class yet produced.

A model of the "Acme" is shown in the advertising columns of this paper. S. C.