CLEAN PORK.

C. F. Clarkson.

Frequently you hear persons enquire why the pork they buy from the butcher does not taste as sweet and good as that used to in former years we ate on the farm. Good farmers raise their hogs right. They appreciate good eating. A hog is not naturally a nasty animal. On the contrary, he is very particular when he sleeps and what he eats. It is true, in hot weather if he cannot get pure, cold water to bathe or roll in, he will take the best he can get, even if it be the filthiest mud hole. If you want sweet pork, the hog must have pure water for drink and for wallow. When shut up to fatten he must have a clean plank floor, with a little clean bedding, changed often. Give clean corn, either raw, cooked, or ground, with pure water. In sumnier time he should have with his grain all the sweet grass he wants. In winter second-growth clover hay. In summer and winter he should have every day as much as he will eat of lime and salt mixed. Never let him stop growing, and slaughter him when in his best flight of growth, and then you will have as sweet pork as you did at your father's table.

ALIMENTARY AND MANURIAL VALUE OF FEEDING STUFFS.

From the (Irish) Farmers' Gazette.

The following valuable table is from an article on the "Valuation of Unexhausted Manures," by Sir J. B. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, in 'the current number of the Royal Agricultural Society's journal. It gives the increase in live weight per ton of food consumed by a fattening ox or sheep (the calculations do not apply to lean stock), and the manurial value of the ton of food after it has been consumed :

Description of Food.	Live Weight Increase per Ton of Food.	Manurial Value per ton consumed.
Linseed. Linseed cake. Decorticated cotton cake Palm-nut cake. Rape cake. Peas. Beans. Lentils. Tares (seed). Maize. Wheat. Malt. Barley. Oats. Rice meal. Locust beans Malt combs. Fine pollard. Coarse do. Bran. Clover hay Meadow do. Pea straw. Oat do. Wheat do. Barley do. Bean do. Potatoes. Carrots. Parsnips. Swedes. Manney do. Parsnips. Swedes. Manney do. Parsnips. Swedes. Passing. Passing. Passing. Passing. Passing. Passing. Passing. Passing. Parsnips. P	Lh. 448.0 373.3 344.6 320.0 280.0 280.0 224.0 320.0 320.0 320.0 320.0 311.1 311.1 320.0 311.1 320.0 311.1 320.0 311.1 320.0 311.1 320.0 311.1 320.0 311.1 320.0 311.1 320.0 311.1 320.0 311.1 320.0 248.9 160.0 248.9 160.0 149.3 140.0 124.4 160.7 97.4 101.8 37.3 26.1 29.9 20.5 23.3 16.8 14.9	$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{s. 9} \\ \text{d. 5} \\ \text{2 18} \\ \text{5 13 18} \\ \text{5 13 5 13} \\ \text{5 13 5 13} \\ \text{5 13 5 14} \\ \text{5 5 13 5 14} \\ \text{5 5 7 4 0} \\ \text{5 5 7 4 0} \\ \text{5 5 7 4 0} \\ \text{5 7 6 1 0} \\ \text{5 7 0 1 0} \\ 5 7 0 1$
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act In the table published by the same authority wanarly 25 years ago, and so often referred to as a this adard of manurial values of feeding stuffs when esseren to stock, ammonia was taken at 8d. per 1b.,

Tt now it is reckoned at only 6d. ; phosphoric acid catt's taken at about 2¼d., but now at 3d. per lb. ;

and potash was then valued at 2d. per lb., but now at 21/2d. Notwithstanding the somewhat higher value now given to phosphoric acid and potash, and the less amount of nitrogen of the food now reckoned to be lost by the feeding, the reduction in the the price of ammonia by one-fourth brings all the estimates of total manure value lower than formerly. Thus, the manure value of a ton of linseed cake consumed, which was previously reckoned at \pounds_4 125. 6d., is now taken at \pounds_3 185. 6d.; that of a ton of maize is reduced from £1 11s. to £1 5s. 1d.; and that of all other foods in varying proportions, depending partly on the alteration (if any) in the adopted average composition of the foods, but mainly on the reduction in the money value assigned to ammonia.

We give the original tables for comparison, and along with them some estimates by the late Dr. Voelcker. The similarity in many cases between the figures given above and those of Dr. Voelcker is very remarkable :--

Linsced. \pounds s. d. \pounds s. d. Linsced. 3 13 0 2 17 9 Linsced cake. 4 12 6 3 15 8 Decorticated cotton cake. 6 10 0 5 6 6 Undecorticated cotton cake. 3 13 0 2 18 0 Rape cake. 4 18 6 4 8 9 Peas. 3 2 6 3 2 0 Beans. 3 17 0 3 2 0 Lentils. 3 17 0 3 2 0 Tares. 3 13 0 - Indian corn. 1 11 0 1 5 0 Wheat. 1 13 0 1 7 0 Malt combs. 1 2 6 0 18 3 Malt combs. 4 5 6 3 11 0 Polard 2 17 0 2 15 0 Bran. 2 17 0 2 15 0 Clover hay. 2 5 0 - Meadow hay. 1 10 0 - Pea. 0 13 6 - Oat. 0 13 6 - Polardes. 0 7 0 0 7 0 Oat. 0 10 9 - Parsnips 0 5 6 5 6 So 5 3 <t< th=""><th>Description of Food.</th><th>Sir J. B Lawes.</th><th>Dr. Voelcker.</th></t<>	Description of Food.	Sir J. B Lawes.	Dr. Voelcker.
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ORCHARD GRASS.

I do not believe this valuable grass is sufficiently appreciated by those having light, dry lands liable to wash, such as sloping hillsides, and who wish some accompaniment to clover for mowing.

I have just finished cutting a few acres which had been seeded to clover and this grass, and mowed two seasons before the present. Last year the crop was good, yielding about one and a half tons per acre of excellent hay; but the dry fall season and the late dry spring following, threatened to ruin the crop, until the late rains brought it forward so that I cut about half a crop, mostly orchard grass, the clover having mostly disappeared, and now it promises a good crop of aftermath, provided the season proves favorable.

I am satisfied, that had it been timothy, it would have hardly been worth mowing. Again, timothy leaves no sod, and in dry seasons makes no second crop, and consequently fails to fertilize the land.

If the orchard grass becomes too much matured by late cutting, it can be used to good advantage, cut up and fed with ground feed to horses. Woodland, D. C. H. P.

11.

The health commissioner of Chicago is authority for the statement that nine-tenths of the "butter" sold in that city is oleomargarine, or some similar compound.

APPLES, PEARS AND PEACHES ON VINES.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer*, writing from Paris, describes some of the horticultural novelties he has seen as follows :---

Walking down the garden walk (still within this miniature walled fortification) I saw these apple vines. Do not think it is a figure of speech to call them vines, for they were certainly as genuine vines as any that ever bore grapes or hops. The tree is taken when quite young, and all its branches but two are cut off. No other twigs are ever allowed to grow, but these two branches are trained around a wire which is stretched parallel with the ground, about two feet above the ground, and several of these vines had grown 20 or 30 feet long, and were nowhere more than an inch or an inch and a half thick, but they were loaded down with as fine fruit as I ever saw growing. They claim that these vines always bear better fruit than trees do. The apples, pears and peaches grow usually in clusters of three together.

Another freak of the horticulturist here, after training his peach vine on a wire or against the side of a house, is to take a tree and flatten it out like a wall in itself. This, too, of course, is done while the tree is young, and as the branches grow they are entwined amongst each other, so at last it looks like a big palm leaf fan, 15 feet in diameter and one foot thick. This bears as much fruit as a spreading tree and does not occupy one-sixth as much space in a garden.

SELLING APPLES ABROAD.

Connecticut Farmer.

Mr. Gold's communication this week lets a flood of light upon the foreign apple business, turns it inside out, so to speak, and shows that the average farmer is likely to find it a "barren ideality."

No comment can add to the force of the facts. Mr. Gold is a thorough farmer. Whatever he does is done as well as he knows how to do it, and not many men, at the most liberal estimate, know better. He sends us the detailed circular report of Messrs. Houghton & Co. to whom his apples were consigned. It shows that he fared neither better nor worse than most of the other shippers. If all parties to the deal were strictly honest we must conclude that American apple shippers have not yet learned their business.

By these returns just 26 of Mr. Gold's 124 barrels of apples reached Liverpool in first-class condition and sold at the regularly quoted prices as No. 1 fruit. Ten of these were Greenings, eight Pearmains, seven Baldwins and one Hubbardston. Not less than 81 are returned as slack packed, while "open," "shown," "wet," and "slightly wet," characterize the rest. None were in very bad condition as the prices show, but while the 10 barrels of best Greenings sold at 9s. 3d., the 14 slack packed and open brought only 7s. 9., and while the seven barrels of best Baldwins brought 10s., the 19 slack packed and open sold at 8s. 9d. The lowest figure was reached on eight barrels of slack packed Peck's Pleasant, at 7s. 3d. but about 40 sold at 7s. 6d., the Baldwin going highest as before mentioned at ros.

Secretary Gold has done the farmers an incalculable service in thus promptly placing the facts as they are before them. No other shipper need fear to tell the story of his own failure after reading this one. It is not a pleasant experience to contemplate, but it solves the problem, if not satisfactorily.

In Denver the milk traffic employs over 250 horses to haul the wagons and herd the cows.