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Ice Necessary in the Dairy.

Ice Necessary in the Dairy.
A paper was lately read before the French Academy of Science where the results of many experiments on milk having been exposed to various temperatures varying from 32 degrees to 212 degrees Fahrenheit, cited the following summary:

The rise of cream is more rapid at a temperature to which the cream is exposed approaches (32 degrees) the freezing point. The volume of cream is greater when the milk has been effectively cooled. The yield of butter is also greater when the milk has been exposed to a very low temperature. Finally, the skimmed milk, whey, water and the cheese are of better quality when prepared under these favorable circumstances.

THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN.—F. G. E., in *Western Farmer* says:—In no country is a negro so despised as in America. The Emperor of China holds a negro in much higher respect than we do. For one day in the year as much respect to agriculture. But, so far as the fact Yankee, "China is inferior to us." China has better agriculture than America. She has the largest population, the longest canal, the widest bridge, the deepest water, the greatest wall, the longest and

large trees in the world—she d
ck in authentic history before
ristian era—furnishes a good
our best scripture sayings—but
barous. A tenant farmer
glish society ranks higher than
ripor of land in America. E

not, like America, legislate against her agriculturists, but leave them free and untrammelled and commercially very successful. In a word, the agricultural population are peaceable and prosperous, and would so continue to be.

PEAS AS DECORATIVE PLANTS.—*Our Horticole* states that the c

white Canada peas are being t
th good effect as winter decoro
ants. They are certainly am
e last things we should think
owing for ornament, but the Fre
rn how to utilize everything.
m their account, this plant is

be despised. The following, which is their method of raising them, is certainly simple enough for any one to undertake.

Plant several peas in a pot filled with ordinary earth and sand. Water them well and place the pot in a cold

board, cellar, or any dark place where the temperature is mild even. The seed will come up quickly under the influence of the darkness, moisture, and heat, they will spread themselves and produce a large abundance of light leaves. When

abundance of light leaves. When the plants are high they may be brought into the light, and placed wherever wished. Their white tints have a charming effect among other plants. If well watered they will remain ornamental for six weeks.

re. But as soon as they become green and coarse, they should be cut away. Nothing is easier, however, than to keep up the succession of these plants, a handful of fruiting vines enough for the entire year.

KILLING CANADA THISTLE

I had on my farm a four acre
covered with Canada thistles. I
had" because I am convinced
resent season's treatment has n
too hot for them and I shall

ore of them. The land was so
"it takes good land to raise
"isties." One-half the fields
eeded, immediately after plough
ad a thorough working with a
orse cultivator, with soiling o

his was put in drills, 30 in apart, with a large one-horse drill—about 3 1-2 bushels per acre by the frequent use of the cultivator. The space between the rows was weaned, and directly, in the row they had have stuck up their heads.

very yellow and sickly, being shaded by the dense growth of corn. The remainder of the field was severely infested with Hungarian grass. The heavy rains have made the season favorable for this crop and it has grown rapidly, smothering the disagreeable weeds.

former occupants of the soil. Do not consider this so successful a treatment as the former, because the Marian grows so slowly on the land and the thistles had an opportunity to gain a foothold. The crop is not ready to harvest. Here and there

Looking over the field, a thistle is
but a stranger would never find
how foul the field was seventy
ago. At any rate what few there
will be cut before they mature
—P. LITCHFIELD Co., in Co.
Gentleman

dry rather. It is for this purpose
as much as for any chemical pur-
that it proves so beneficial in
cases. Usually wheat does better
rather heavy though not wet but
but where salt has been used on
soils, as good crops have been
as on the most favored heavy
In the far western States, where
does not fall often, and the damp
crops is chiefly through droug-
the summer time, salt in light
ought to prove beneficial, and
sandy soils of Delaware, Mary-
and Virginia, it might be employ-
a much greater extent than now
profit.

It is chiefly for the moisture

seems to draw from the atmosphere that it has often been found of so good for asparagus. The asparagus requires an immense deal of water to make up of its stalks, though it does not like to grow in wet ground and this moisture the salt sparge. It has also been found of excellent benefit in raising turnips, beets, cabbages and other succulent vegetables. But it must not be forgotten that an injury in soils already watered heavy; and therefore good as it is, so many cases, an indiscriminate use of it will result in disadvantage. Of this respect it is like lime and other things, in which even "salt" not save it. —*German town Telegraph*

The *Roston Journal of Chemistry* reports that young animals consists of about one-third water, while fat ones consist of half in the total weight, and compare young animals to bog meadows. It is when the fattening process begins, water commences to disappear and fat or suet takes its place. The increase in bulk during the fattening process is largely of adipose matter, which is a curious circumstance that, during the fattening, the protoids or nitrogenous compounds, increases only five per cent. and the bone matter (inorganic substance, only 11 per cent. more).

The cost to a farmer fattening an ox is much greater at the close of the process than at the commencement that is, increase in bulk or dry weight

at that period is much more so. If it cost 3 cents a pound for bulk the first month after a poor animal put in the fattening stall, it will cost 5 cents the last month. If the farmer consult his money interest, he will not carry the increase in price beyond a certain point, provided he can turn his partially fattened animal to fair advantage. Farmers here, perhaps, learned this fact from experience and observation, and hence comparatively lean beef abounds on our markets.

While this is of advantage to the farmer, it is very disadvantageous to consumers of the beef, for the fatter animal in every case is much richer in fixed, nourishing matter than that of the lean, and it is

good economy to purchase lean. It is better to purchase the portion of a fat animal than the best lean one. The best piece of a (the loin), contains from twenty to twenty-eight per cent more material than the corresponding of a lean one; and curiously enough the worst piece in the lean animal (the neck), is the richest in nourishment. The flesh of the neck proves very little in fattening, but, if economy considered, it is the portion to purchase, as its value measure is a fixed one.

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The Progressive Farmer.

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In an article on Growing For Profit, the Progressive Farmer speaks of the

The progressive farmer is he who looks forward with pleasure to what he is planting now in the expectation that it will yield him a fit return for his toil and toil; whose horizon is not bounded by the planting and sowing of annual crops. He breeds stock and raises them with a view to the natural increase, but at the same time he is intelligent enough to make it better and better, year by year. He has his sheds and barns for their comfort and safety, and he has his stables for their again he shelters with his trees and groves if he already has them. He plants orchards and cares for them as he would his own. His garden as well as his farm model of neatness. It is true, he is not found in the corner grocery, nor employed in mere gossip in the village.

streets. He is generally found here, when not away on business, reading, studying, seeking pleasure in thinking how best he may introduce some added convenience for the part of his family, or the good of stock. It is this class of men who are gradually coming to see the importance of timber planting as one of the means to the greatest success. These will yet come to know that to fifteen per cent of their families planted to belts, as a protection, and fully twenty per cent to

and sulphur fumes inhaled for lung parasites. The affected sheep should be put into a close building and a pinch or two of flowers of sulphur burned on a piece of paper on an iron shovel, the sulphur being added pinch by pinch until the air is saturated as far as can be breathed without violent irritation and coughing. The administrator should remain in the building with the sheep, and thereby avoid the risk of an overdose. This should be kept up for an hour, and should be repeated at least once a week. It is only partly successful, as eggs and encysted embryos will escape destruction and ready later to start a new brood.

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