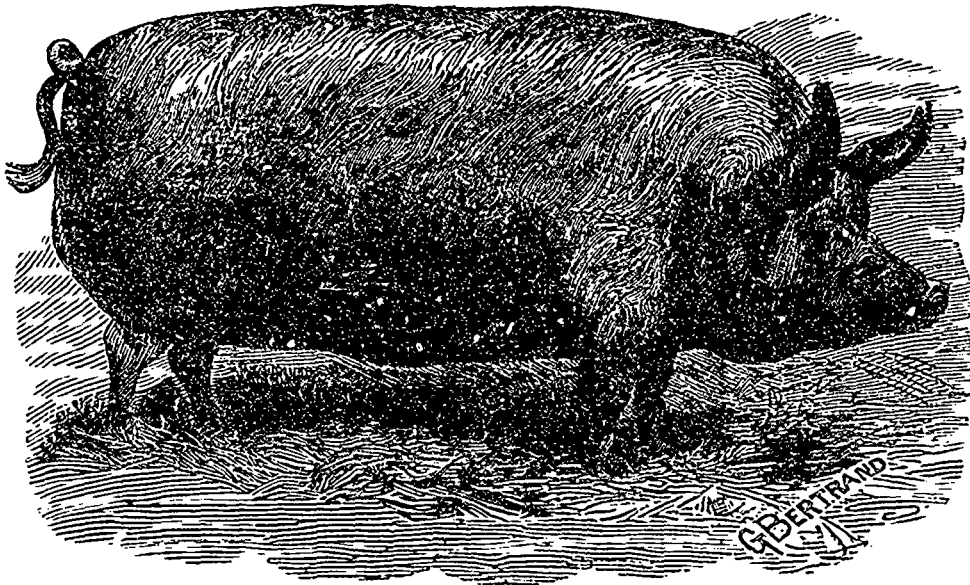


can, equally as well farrow and rear 9 more in the latter end of August. Now an August pig well done by, should weigh, at an increase of only one pound a day—not two pounds like Mr. Bonner's hog—from 70 lbs. to 80 lbs. by the first of December, would be in the best possible condition for pickled-pork, and, at 6 cents a pound, the 9 would sell for about \$36, and this would, in my opinion, be far more likely to increase the profits than letting the sow lie idle for twelve months. In a cold climate like ours, and in the general run of farm-buildings that we see every day, sows ought not to farrow much before May; for there is nothing so tender as a baby-pig. But in a country like Georgia, and even here, when the piggeries are in a warm stable, it would be a waste of time and money to follow Mr. Bonner's advice

Scours in calves.—A moderate dose of milk of lime—say a dessert spoonful in a quart or so of new milk, is one of the

castrating lambs, calves, and colts. As for losses from the operation, if the art is understood, as it is by our Kent and Surry caponizers, and by the Normandy peasant-farmers, they are very few. The difference between a 6 months old capon and a 6 months old cockerel is too great to be appreciated without tasting the two together.

Turnips.—Col. F. D. Curtis, an authority of some weight in the States, holds my opinion pretty strongly. We should grow much larger quantities of turnips he thinks. Mr. Ed. Knapp, on the other hand, thinks turnips an uncertain crop, and ensilaged corn the cheapest food in the world for any purpose, to which Col. Curtis replies: "Turnips are a sure enough crop, if you manage right. They wait barn manure on the surface, lightly dragged in, and the growth must be stimulated all along, so as to get ahead of the fly." I should say, plough in the dung, and stimulate the plant to grow out



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best remedies for diarrhoea in calves. A piece of quick-lime, the size of an egg, and a quart of water should be put into a vessel of any kind, and after effervescence has subsided, the clear liquid will be a saturated solution fit for use. Since the above was written, Mr. Tuck, Messrs. Dawes farmer, tells me that he had succeeded in putting a stop to the loss of calves from scour. After losing 14 Jersey calves he tried—three vets, having utterly failed—*Dwight's cholera mixture*, and this cured the complaint at once. (But the calf was a Hereford.)

CAPONS are in good demand in the markets. It seems impossible to overstock the market with a prime article. Caponizing is an art, and a cruel one. So far as our observation goes, not one man in 10 can do it without killing many birds. It is cruel business, say what you will of it. R. N. Y.

The above extract from the Rural New Yorker is not bad. On a previous page, of the issue from which the above is taken is a long paragraph speaking, without blaming it, of the system of dehorning cattle! Caponizing is about as cruel as

of the fly's reach by moderate dressings of a good superphosphate.

Ploughing in rye.—At the meeting of the Farmers' Institute at Albany, the question of the advisability of ploughing in green rye being put, Col. Curtis said he disapproved of the practice; he would prefer to pasture it in spring with sheep and young cattle, getting afterwards a good crop of grain. Other speakers concurred, while some had had remarkably good crops, particularly of corn, from fields on which rye had been ploughed in. Secretary Woodward, who hit the right nail on the head, remarked that ploughing under a crop could not really add anything to the soil. To those who think differently to Mr. Woodward, I recommend an attentive perusal of Sir John Lawes' article on carbon as manure, reprinted in the February number of this publication.

Manure.—Mr. Woodward would rather have two loads of dung spread at once in winter, whether on the snow or on