

and allows for loss of weight in drying. In London, a load of new hay is 20 cwt.; of old hay, only 18 cwt. -

The dried half of the *Trifolium incarnatum*, after the seed is ripe, is little better than straw. Clover, lucerne, and sainfoin, are generally supposed to lose three-fourths of their weight in drying; but in general they lose more, especially in moist climates, where the sap is more diluted. When touched by the frost, they become very unwholesome, and should never be given to cattle except quite dry.

Straw is, on the whole, but poor food, and unless cattle have something better with it, they will not keep in any condition; when given with turnips or other roots, straw corrects their watery nature, and is very useful; cut into chaff it is very good for sheep when fed on turnips, and when newly thrashed is as good as hay. By a judicious mixture of different kinds of food, a more economical mode of feeding may be substituted for a more expensive one, and the same result obtained. The value of straw depends much on the soil: a very clean crop will not give so nourishing straw as one containing many succulent weeds. Peas and vetch halm are superior to straw, especially when cut into chaff: it is by some thought equal to hay. The same may be said of bean halm not left too long in the field, and cut before it is completely dry. Buckwheat halm is of little value: it is thought unwholesome if given to sheep.

16 lbs. of raw, or, 14 lbs. of boiled potatoes will allow a diminution of 8 lbs. of hay.

Turnips will feed store pigs, but they will not fatten on them. Carrots and parsnips are excellent for horses, and, when boiled, will fatten hogs. Ruta-baga is liked by horses: it makes their coats fine, but must not be given in too great quantity, or it will gripe them.

**FEEDING.**—A certain quantity of food is required to keep an animal alive and in health: this is called his necessary ration of food: if he has more, he will gain flesh, or give milk or wool.

An ox requires 2 per cent. of his live weight in hay per day: if he works, he requires 2½ per cent.; a milch cow 3 per cent.; a fatting ox, 5 per cent. at first; 4½ per cent. when half fat; and only 4 per cent. when fat; or 4½ on the average. Sheep grown up take 3-1.3 per cent. of their weight in hay per day, to keep in store condition.

Growing animals require more food, and should never be stinted.—*Journal Royal Agricultural Society.*

**SHEEP STOCK.**—After discussing the management of sheep at the Framingham Farmer's club, it was resolved, that they should have free access to either rock or common salt—that nothing is preferable to common hurdles for folding them in fields—that pasturing old clover leys with them, destroys many of the slugs and wire worms, and that their feeding the young wheat in the spring is beneficial.

**SCOURS IN SHEEP.**—In case of their being thus attacked, a small dose of castor oil should be given to remove any offending matter from the bowels, after which four grains of opium and one oz. of chalk, and then put them upon dry food.

**RECIPES FOR THE ROVEN IN CATTLE.**—The Hadleigh Farmer's club recommends the following recipe for blows or roven cattle: 1 lb. glaucous salts, ½ lb. of treacle, and 1 oz. of ginger, mixed with one pint and a half of warm water. Powerful stimulants, such as ammonia, are also recommended.

**SAVE YOUR DEER BONES.**—We were in a shoe shop a day or two since, and noticed a large, gracefully shaped bone, as clear, smooth, and dense almost as ivory, which was used for wedging out shoes when on the last; on inquiring we found it was from the lower hind leg bone of a deer. This is split from the pastern joint, which forms the knob or handle, as far up as required towards the gambrel joint, and the upper end is dressed down, and this small article made in an hour, from what is usually thrown away as useless, is worth from 25 to 50 cents. and as each leg furnishes two, the hind legs of a deer are worth from 1 to \$2 cash. We believe all the leg bones are valuable, though perhaps not equally so. The horns are always in demand. The aggregate of such savings may add thousands to the wealth of the country, and greatly to its comforts.—*N. Y. Agriculturalist.*

**MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER.**—Nearly £5000 have already been subscribed towards erecting a monument to the late Earl of Leicester, as a testimony of his worth and the improvements made by him in agriculture.

The *London Farmer's Magazine* for February, is embellished by a portrait of one of the old Long-horned bulls—a pretty good animal—and a party of sportsmen on horseback leaping a high fence. This last is called "Getting into Difficulty," and is graphically done.

**ASPARAGUS.**—This plant, in its native state, is found growing upon the sea-shore, in many parts of Europe. It was cultivated by the Greeks, and is generally considered one of the most delicate of all our garden vegetables; and yet very few of the farmers in this part of the country, have provided themselves with an asparagus bed. This neglect has probably been occasioned by the general impression, that in order to plant asparagus, a hole should be dug the size of the intended bed, several feet deep, paved with flat stones, or bricks, filled up with manure and rich earth; and then plant the roots; and also, that sprouts produced, would not be of sufficient size for use, short of three years. This is not the case. An asparagus bed may be made with as little expense as one for beets, or carrots; and when once prepared, will last for twenty years. We would urge every farmer who considers himself permanently located, and has not already done so, to prepare one this spring.

In selecting a place in the garden for an asparagus bed, it should be remembered, that it is not always ornamental, and should therefore be at the farthest part of it; and, if the ground should be moderately damp, it will be the better. A bed, four feet wide, and twenty-five long, will be sufficient for a large family. Let the ground be well manured, spaded deep, the earth made fine, and raked and finished, as for beets or carrots. Line the bed, putting them one foot apart, each way—occupying ground sufficient for one hundred hills. Having procured the roots, set one in each square, cover them about two inches, and keep them from weeds through the summer. In autumn, cut down the stalks, and cover the bed six inches thick, with coarse litter from the barn yard; in the spring, fork up this manure but allow it to remain upon the bed. If the plants were large when set, it will give some fine-sized shoots; but if small, they should be allowed to grow the second summer, without cutting. When roots cannot be procured, seeds may be planted at the same distance, putting two in

a hill. The young plants should be kept hoed the first summer, and afterwards covered and managed the same as roots.—*True Genesee Farmer.*

**ONIONS.**—The cultivation of onions is so common, that a kitchen garden would be thought incomplete, without a bed of these savory vegetables; and little could be said that would be instructive to many of our good house-wives, on the subject of raising the common varieties; but as various changes have taken place in regard to their cultivation, we venture to speak of them.

There has been introduced into this neighbourhood, within a few years past, a new species of onion, which bids fair to take the place, in a great measure, of the old varieties. It is called the potatoe-onion, but is different from two varieties (probably of the same species,) which we have long known by that name; both of which are of small growth, and not very productive. The present variety grows to a large size, and it is thought by our gardeners, that a greater quantity of them can be produced from a specified portion of land, with the same labor, than that of any other.—They do not produce seed, and are propagated by the division of the bulbs, into cloves. They grow much sooner than common onions, so that they may be raised on grounds intended for cucumbers, or other late crops; and harvested before the vines require the room. Being raised from sets, all the small weeding necessary for the cultivation of the common onion, is avoided. These sets should be planted out in rows, as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared; the rows should be about the same distance apart as we plant the seeds of other onions; and the distance in the rows, should be from four, to six inches, according to the size of the sets; the smallest of which will produce the largest onions, as they will not divide the first year; whereas, the larger ones will produce from five, to a dozen, plants, or bulbs; most of which, for the want of room, are forced from the ground, by the swelling of others; these soon dry up, and are usually kept for planting the ensuing season. Those which were upon the outside of the cluster, to the number of four or five, retain their hold upon the ground, and swell into large onions.—*Id.*

**A LIFE PRESERVER ALWAYS AT HAND.**—In many cases of apparent danger upon the water, safety appears attainable by the proper use of a man's hat and pocket handkerchief, which being all the apparatus necessary, is thus used: Spread the handkerchief on the ground or deck, and place a hat, with the brim downwards, on the middle of it; then tie the handkerchief round the hat, like a bundle, keeping the knots as near the centre of the crown as possible. Now, by seizing the knots in one hand, and keeping the opening of the hat upwards, a person, without knowing how to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water.

**TO CURE A FOUNDER IN A HORSE.**—The secret of curing founder is to commence at an early stage of the disease. A writer in the *S. W. Farmer*, recommends bleeding first thing, then make your horse swallow about a pint of salt, and bathe his feet in spirits of turpentine; and it is asserted he will be well in one hour.

**APPETITE.**—A relish bestowed upon the poorer classes, that they may like what they eat, while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like.