

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its produce.

19. Periodical application of ashes tends to keep up the integrants of the soil by supplying most, if not all, of the organic substance.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care is taken to provide an equivalent for the substance carried off the land in the land products grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressing, and roll them.

23. All stiff clays are benefitted by fall and winter ploughings, but should never be ploughed when wet. If at such ploughings the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain and watered, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in a fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c., may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, fed and watered three times a day, salted two or three times a week, have clean beds, be curried daily, and, in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food morning and night.

26. Full complement of tools and implements of husbandry are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be properly used in farming as in any other occupation.

DAIRIES AND BONE MANURE.—An English paper, in commenting upon this subject, remarks that the Cheshire dairy farmer, by the free use of bone manure laid on his grass lands, makes his farm, which, at one time, before the application of bone manure, fed only twenty head of cows, now feed forty! In Cheshire, two-thirds or more, generally three-fourths of a dairy farm are kept in perfect pasture, the remainder in tillage. Its dairy farmers are commonly bound to lay the whole of their manure, not on the arable but on the grass land, purchasing what may be necessary for the arable. The chief improvement, besides drainage, consists in the application of bone manure. In the milk of each cow, in its urine, in its manure, in the bones of each calf reared and sold off, a farm parts with as much earthy phosphates of lime as is contained in half a hundred weight of bone dust. Hence the advantage found in returning this mineral manure by boning grass lands. The quantity of bones now given in Cheshire to an imperial acre of grass land is about twelve or fifteen cwt. This dressing on pasture lands will last seven or eight years; and on mowed land about half that period. But the grass land once boned and kept under pasture is never so exhausted as to be as poor as it was before the application.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

HOW TO TEST THE QUALITY OF WOOL.—A Texas paper says: Take a lock of wool from the sheep's back, and place it upon an inch rule. If you can count from thirty to thirty-three of the spirals or folds in the space of an inch, it equals in quality the finest electoral of Saxony wool grown. Of course when the number of spirals to the inch diminishes, the quality of the wool becomes relatively inferior. Many tests have been tried, but this is considered the simplest and best. Cotswold wool and some other inferior wools do not measure nine spirals to the inch. With this test, every farmer has in possession a knowledge which will enable him to form a correct judgment of the quality of all kinds of wool. There are some coarse wools which experienced wool growers do not rank as wool, but as hair, on account of the hardness and straightness of the fibre.

FOR HIDE BOUND HORSES.—*Symptoms*—Skin firmly attached to the body; animal in poor condition; coat staring.

Treatment—Give good nourishing food, with warm mash, and mix one of the following powders every day in the feed. Sulphate of copper 1 oz., pulverized gentian root 2 oz.; mix and divide into twelve powders.

An excellent ointment for saddle galls, &c. Camphor 2 drachms, oil of rosemary 1 drachm, lard 3 ounces. Apply twice a day.