Sre, -When I got some seeds from you last SIB,—When I got some seeds from you last spring, I promised to write you and tell you how I succeeded in fattening pigs on grain alone, as regards profit and loss. I was very particular in my account with them. The stock consisted of a litter of ten white Chester pigs, which came on the 2nd of September and were killed when 8 months old. These pigs were warmly housed, cleanly kept and highly fed, and when 8 months old they only weighed on an average of 175 lbs. each, and it has been a question in my mind if I did not feed them too highly and get them too fat to start upon. too highly and get them too fat to start upon.

I am inclined to think that if the food had been lighter for the first four months, and the same for the last four, that they might have been as heavy, the expense less, and the profits

I should be glad to hear from any one on this point; as it was, I fed them on cooked Indian meal, the corn of which cost 67 cents per bushel, and I seld the pork for \$10 per cwt., realizing \$50 profit, considering the man ure to pay for the trouble. Usually corn is higher and pork lower. I shall be happy to hear from any one who has a better way of

pork making.
Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask you if Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask you it I can sow clover seed this fall and get a full crop for early feeding (soiling) next year, and whether Lucerne will do well in Canada for soiling purposes. Please send me down a small parcel of Trifolium, which I may sow this fall. For late feeding—August, S-ptember and October—I do not think I shall find any thing much better than the Southern corn, though I believe that sweet corn is taking the lead in some good dairy regions: the leaves are lead in some good dairy regions; the leaves are much larger, and about the same weight grow much larger, and about the same weight growing upon an acre, but I do want something I can commence to feed by the 1st of July, at least. If you or any of your correspondents will assist me by telling what this something is, you will assist one who does not wish to be behind the times.

Yours truly,

J. R. BRIDGES.

[We send you a little Trifolium to try. The Lucerne appears as if it will answer for an early out orchard grass; it will make an early feed. Rye also will be deserving a trial for the purpose you mention. Perhaps some of our readers will answer your questions. Cloves sown this fall will not be fit to turn into early next spring; in fact, clover sown in the fall after this date is liable to be killed by the frost.—Ed. F. A.]

CROP BEPORT.

SIR.—The drouth has been most injurious in this part of the country, much of the soil being light. The wheat is not much more than half the crop it was last year; oats are too short to bind in many places; some pick the peas by hand because they are too short to cut or pull with the scythe; potatoes are very small, and other vegetables and roets are a complete failure. Fruit does not do well here in the best of seasons; what little there might have been is withered and dried so as to be useless. The crab apple appears to stand the useless. The crab apple appears to stand the best, and is the safest fruit to grow in this vicinity. Fires have done much damage to farms and fences in these parts.

Ottawa, September 15th, 1874.

OCTOBER MANAGEMENT OF

The October work in the apiary is light compared with June and July. Still it is important, and cannot be neglected without loss.—With the bees the harvest is over and the summer is ended; what is not done now will go undone unless they get help. Weigh every hive; if it is found that any can spare stores, exchange cards with some hive that is needful; after that is done, if any are found still light, feed them now while the weather is warm with a molasses made from No. 2½ coffee sugar, on a plate, with a few sticks laid across; place the plate on the honey board, under the top cover. Feed at night to prevent robbing. The bees will carry the molasses down and place it in the cells, and cap it over the same as if it were honey that they had get treed from the flowers. honey that they had gathered from the flowers. Do not fail to feed night after night before the weather gets cold, until you get the hive up to weight.

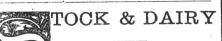
Plan of a Wintering Repository.

Bee-keepers who have not a proper place to winter in, would do well to look about them in time and consider what they are going to do with their hives next winter. A good, dry with their hives next winter. A good, dry cllar is 600d, if the bees are packed away properly, but celiars, as a rule, are too damp. A dark, quiet room in a warm house will do, but do not put them where there is too much noise or light, or where they will feel the influence of fire. The safest way is to build a revertieve of once and have it right. A place noise or light, or where they will feel the influence of fire. The safest way is to build a repository at once, and have it right. A place 12 x 14 outside and 7 feet high, will hold 100 hives; use 2 x 10 inch stuff for studding and joists. Set the sills on good exter posts, raise

it only six inches above the surface of the ground, and lay a floor at the bottom of your lower joists; then fill in level to the top with tan bark or dry saw dust. Then lay your floor; make two ventilators through the floor, 8 x 8 inches, with a slide over each to close; use 10 inch studding; board and batten on the outside, and line up with inch stuff on the inside; fill up between the boards, now, with dry side; fill up between the boards, now, with dry saw dust or tau bark, put on your upper joists and ceiling underneath with inch stuff; make an upward ventilator through ceiling, 10 x 10 inches, with trap to open and close at pleasure; then lay on ten inches more tan bark on the ceiling. Put on a good shingle roof, have all the outside lumber dressed and painted nicely, and, for all the cost, dress the inside lining as well. Make a good door to open to the inside, the upper half to be filled with glass; also have a door to open to the outside, and get made a straw tiek just the size of your door, and fill it with straw ten inches thick. This is to fill up between the two doors.

Now, get your repository built and everything ready; then let me know and I will tell you next how to pack up your bees ready to put into winter quarters.

A. C. ATWOOD.



PATENT ARTIFICIAL CHEESE.

The Utica Herald remarks as follows upon the manufacture of a new kind of cheese, for which a patent was recently granted :-

"The insertion of the prepared solid fat of the body to take the place of the fat taken the body to take the place of the lat taken from the milk is not alone employed to make an imitation of butter. It is reported as fat and buttermilk are employed ao make an artificial butter, so fat and skim-milk are used to make artificial cheese. The arms involved are similar in either case, although the methods of manipulation are, of course, varied. It is restabled that a footen is in operation in Rrockmanipulation are, of course, varied. It is reported that a factory is in operation in Brooklyn, where the whole margin expressed from the intestine fat of cattle is intimately mixed with skim-milk, and the rennet then poured in, producing a curd rich in oil, which can be cured and sold for cheese. Here we have a proces- for putting back into skim-milk an animal oil in the place of cream, which has been practiced nearer Utica than Brooklyn.—It is an ingenious device for adulteration, and nothing more or less. No matter if the oil nothing more or less. No matter if the oil derived from the tallow be chemically pure, still the mingling of it with milk to take the place of cream is adulteration, and though it may not be a change of composition which produces an unhealthful material, it is a change which occasions a loss of value. Thus the produces an unhealthful material, it is a change which occasions a loss of value. Thus the schemes for artificial butter and cheese are fraudulent at the outset, and even when we suppose that none but the purest oils and fats are used. If the compounds come into any wide consumption, there will be materials used variously disguised, which are wholly unfit for entrance into the system. Then will the evils at the enterprise which now seems only mildly objectionable, be recognized and deprecated."

QUALITY IN PORK.

We all know what a difference there is in pork. Breed has something to do in this matmuch as many suppose. It is the kind of feed that makes kind in pork. Use milk or whey largely, and your pork is sure to be soft, flabby and will fry away at least half.

What is left is not relishable. Hence our dairy pork is our poorest pork, varying according to the amount of g ain that is fed. So still fed pork is in bad repute. Miscellaneous feed makes ordinary pork, often quite ordinary. Slop will no do; there seems to be too much water.

The grains are what is wanted to make good sweet pork -pork that is solid and will fry well. Rank pork is unendurable, and yet there is much of it, and some people like it, like the pork from large, strong hogs. •

A dirty, offensive stye is an element no A dirty, offensive stye is an element no doubt in producing strong or even fœtid pork. Have clean 'quarters, a clean animal, good ventilation and feed grain. For drink give cold, not in any way foul water. Corn for feed is the best, and old corn at that. Do not house too close nor feed too sharp; look to the convenience of the hog; and fat him so that he is in good condition, not over fat, with possible diseased parts about him in consequence, the pork being affected by it. the pork being affected by it.

Old corn submitted to heat will yield most pork, but it is doubtful whether the quality is as good as when fed raw. So probably with all the grains.

that is, pork that will not fry away too much, and is of a No. 1 keeping quality. among all breeds for all are kept here. are fattening a pig for our own use of mixed breed of Chester white and Berkshire, and we feed him old corn ground, and give him water to. We expect the first quality of pork, and we shall not be disappointed. We have prac-ticed this for years and seen practiced, and with unvarying success. The pork is always solid; cooks well in all forms; is sweet and toothsome, and more wholesome than the rank bacon. We have no difficulty in keeping our pork. Cor. Country Gentleman.

DRY EARTH FOR BEDDING.

R. Giddings, of Illinois, saves the manure and adds to the comfort of his stock by using dry earth in the stable during dry weather, with pulverized clay and scrapings, or common soil. With this he covers the floor of each stall three inches deep, and then places the litter for the animal, bedding on it; by this means all the urine will be absorbed, and its wealth of altergor saved and such is the absorbing power all the urine will be absorbed, and its wealth of nitrogen saved, and such is the absorbing power of dried earth, one three inch flooring will not be so thoroughly saturated in a long time as to require replacing. He says his experiment required but one bin of pulverized earth to absorb the urine of ten or twelve cattle during the stabling season, and that two men with a team filled the bin in one day. One ton of the saturated earth is worth more than the same saturated earth is worth more than the same weight of even fresh saved dung The aggre-gate amount of plant food thus saved from the stalls is fully double, and in much better condition for use.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.

On Wednesday, 15th July, Mr. N. McLenaghan, 9th concession, Drummond, had eleven sheep killed and nine wounded by dogs, and that too in broad day-light. It is not many weeks since another farmer in the same neighborhood had his stock diminished in the neighborhood had his stock diminished in the same way. This is one of the results that has naturally followed the action of the County Council, a few years ago, in doing away with the dog tax in this county. The tax being removed, the number of dogs has since steadily increased, until many farmers keep two or three of these noisy and in many cases useless. increased, until many farmers keep two or three of these noisy, and in many cases useless and destructive, animals around the premises. A good watch dog, or a dog for the churn, is now-a-days almost a necessity for some farmers, but there are so many useless and superfluous canines held in ownership, both in town and country, that they become in a measure a public burden, for they have to live and find subsistence as well as the best dogs in the

No wonder, then, that our sheep folds are now and then devastated, and that our highly prized Leicesters, Cotswolds, &c., become a prey to these pestilential curs. By all means let the tax be re-imposed, and a diminution, if possible, made in the staff of dogs kept in the county. Few have any idea of the number of sheep killed in a year by dogs. Comparatively few cases in point find their way into the newspapers and therefore outside their own confined locality these ravages are never known.

Farmers should be extremely careful about the large dogs kept about the premises, and the moment they discover them to have acquired a habit of sheep killing, they should be at once cut off as cumberers of the land, even if they do happen to be good watch or churn dogs.—Ottawa Cilizen.

TREATMENT AND CARE OF COWS.

WATER.—At least have a supply of pure water in the yard for winter—better if it could be in the stable and the cows not obliged to go out of doors except in pleasant weather for exercise. Many farmers lose more dollars yearly than it would cost to dig a well in the yard, by driving their cattle, during the inclement weather of winter, to some ice-bound brook or frog pond to slake their thirst. The cows come back to the barn chilled with cold, and it requires a good feed of hay and considerable time to restore the natural warmth of the animal; and this amount of food is lost. The importance of pure water has been proved by Prof. Law, in some extensive investigations, where the effects of filthy and stagnant water could be traced through the entire system of the cow, through the milk and but-ter; and he is of the opinion that diseases of the human family might frequently be traced to the use of impure milk. In the instance referred to, the organisms found in the stagnant water were found dif-fused through the blood and milk of the cow, and produced a diseased, feverish condition of the system. This investigation, made by a careful observer, proves conclusively that the germs of disease, and of a milk-spoling ferment, can be introduced into the blood and thus to the brain, to form a hydatid and make auother sheep cranky. Thus the sheep and dog react upon one another.

and into the udder by simply allowing the cow to drink impure water. Similar facts have been noticed at cheese factories, where the milk of a few cows drinking impure water has tainted the day's make of cheese.

COMFORT OF THE COWS .- Study to render the cows as comfortable as possible; this includes many things, prominent among which are regular hours for feeding and milking; have a warm, well ventilated stable; a liberal amount of bedding for them to lie upon; and last, but not least, perfectly kind treatment. On no condition should, kicking, whipping, or loud scolding be indulged in—this last being sufficient, Mr. Harris Lewis says, to cause the falling off for several days of twenty-five per cent. of the amount of milk usually given by the

STABLES.—It is a lamentable fact that so little attention is paid to the condition of the building in which we keep our cows. Ventilation is something that is frequently entirely over-looked, not so much, I hope, from the inattention and negligence of the owner as from his ignorance of its necessity. Warm, ill-ventilated stable will save food, but at the events of the health of the control of the but at the expense of the health of the cow and the butter. Better the cold, open barn, than the close, poorly ventilated stable; but there is no need of either. A little study and application will generally enable us to remedy both.

CARE OF CATTLE.

Cattle need special attention now, as pastures get reduced, and feed becoming scarce, they grow thin, and cease to yield milk abundantly. They should be kept in well watered, shady pastures, when allowed to run out, or in cool well ventilated stables, with plenty of well water at their service. In either case, the value of sown fodder crops will become apparent, none of which is better than corn, sown in drills and frequently horse hoed. Many farmers are now ollowing this method of supplying summer food, but thousands have never tried it, even on a small scale. Do not neglect thorough brushing, combing and rubbing down of all horses, and such cattle as are stabled constantly. Labor thus invested will pay a handsome return in time. Salt should be placed in large lumps where the animals can lick it at their pleasure; notwithstanding all the theories against its use, practice has found it to be of inestimable value to live stock.

CATTLE DISEASE IN CONNECTICUT.

The spinal meningitis is reported to have broken out among cattle owned by Elmer Fairchild, a cattle dealer and farmer of Newton, Conn. Out of eleven large four year old steers, brought from Michigan, seven were seized with the disease a number of days aga. Mr. Fairchild, being unacquainted with the nature of the disease, thought the cattle had been poisoned. Two days afterward one of those affected died, and the following days are the state of the second lowing day another died, and a third was seized with convulsions. A post-mortem examination revealed the disease to be as above stated. The kidneys were also found highly inflamed. The farmers of this sec-tion were alarmed for the safety of their own cattle, and the case having been brought to the notice of Mr. Gould, the Connecticut cattle commissioner, he sent word that he would soon come and make an investigation for the benefit of the cattle-raising interest, and report.

SHEEP AND TAPE WORM.

The Melbourne, Australia, Leader, in relation to hydatids in sheep, and the transforma-

tion to hydatids in sheep, and the transformation from thence into tape worms, says:

The annual loss of young sheep through becoming "cranky" is considerable, yet on many, if not all of the sheep stations, the disease is actually propagated unwittingly. When a cranky sheep is put out of its misery its head is divided and thrown to the station dogs in an uncooked state. Thus the hydatid in the sheep's brain becomes a tane worm in a dog. sheep's brain becomes a tape worm in a dog, and in a very short period millions of tape worm eggs pass from the dog, and are drifted bout by the wind and are carried by water. For weeks and months they retain their vibility experienced by heat or gold rain or tality, unaffected by heat or cold, rain or drouth. Sheep, in picking up their food or in drinking water out of shallow pools or crab holes swallowone or more of these eggs, which

Oct., 1874.

Eatrons of

The G This organization i in numbers, and m as all those that h are fully satisfied of vantages that will time of issuing our ter of the National ter of the Michigan this city with the ex Canadians in a st members of the Ca ing established the not not feel inclin American control. thren were not qui to Canadian indepe The officers of the vited the America and matters were a can be at present, between the Nati

Dominion Grange. The Dominion meeting in Toronto week. We anticip week. We anticipatthat time, and gen be made for the dian Order.

Subordinate Gr our last issue:-

GREY DIV Division Grange Aug. 10, 1874. The officers: -M. Ga Lecturer; J. C. Gifford, Secretary surer; Sister Leade Pomona; Sister Boy ner, Gifford and I executive committe

39.—RICH Robt. Thompson, Coton, Secretary, 1 40.-mou

John Green, Secret 41.—WEI Robert S. Garne Jonathan S. Page, 42.—PEN

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