

THE PRESS.
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1874
Agriculture.
propose to devote one page of the MAINE

PRESS to this department, thereby furnish-
 ing as much matter as some journals recog-
 nize exclusively agricultural.
 Articles from our readers in relation to subjects
 of general interest under this head, will be referred
 to some one of the following gentlemen, from
 whom occasional contributions are expected.
 S. L. GOODALE, Seco.
 S. F. PERLEY, Naples.
 J. C. WESTON, M. D., Bangor.
 PROF. M. C. FERNALD, Orono.

W. GILBERT, Bath.
G. B. BARROWS, Fryeburg.

facts and results—such positive information obtained from experience, rather than generalizations and mere speculations.

Communications should be addressed to the
LY PRESS, (Ag. Dep.) Portland.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Reclaiming Waste Land.

recent article in the London *Times* we very instructive account of the reclamation of waste moorland in the county of Orkney, Scotland. The land is the property of the Duke of Sutherland, and it goes a ray toward removing any objection that might feel as to the justice or propriety of an owning a whole county containing a million acres of land, that by his energy, and capital, that land, previously almost useless for any purpose of production, is now being brought into use.

can be brought into a condition for pro-
cultivation and the production of food,
only, in the hands of proprietors without
it, such land would be a source of pov-
erty rather than wealth. There are vast
amounts of land in our own country very si-
tuated, that are now, and must ever
be, utterly sterile, until a large expendi-
ture of capital is brought to bear upon their
development.

valued as a temporary pasture for at an annual value of twenty cents per acre. The average yearly value of arable land in the neighborhood is \$5 per acre.

The first improvement was the cutting of a deep ditch along one side of the road to carry off the drainage water, planting of timber for shelter and protection from winds, and the making of a main road.

was in 1872. The next year a portion of the road was broken up with a road roller.

of twelve to twenty inches. Attached to each plow, and following the share, curved steel-pointed hook which penetrates the soil still more deeply, tearing up rocks, while in front sharp circular discs divided the mat of grass or roots at the edge of the furrow which the plow turned over. These plows and the tractors by which they are moved were expressly for this purpose, and are

the wire ropes and all necessary tacks \$11,200 the pair. Each pair of engaged fifteen or sixteen men as drivers, rock blasters, and laborers, to pull the stones, roots and other obstacles forth after they had been torn up. The whole labor of this clearing, breaking, and plowing an acre was \$25, six acres completed in five days.

land was first broken. The cost of the drains upon the dry land was much reduced. An implement much like an anchor with one fluke was designed to facilitate the digging of the drains. This was drawn through the soil by a horse, breaking and loosening it so the ditches could be easily cleared out by hand with shovels. The trees which stood in the way of cultivation were torn out by the roots.

The engines, short chains were passed over the trees; these were fastened to the top of the engine, and in this manner trees at a time were removed with the least ease. The total cost of the whole of improvements, including fences, roads, buildings, and plantations, is \$117 per acre. This seems to be a large amount at first, until we find that the improved land laid out into small farms of forty acres or more, each one having farm steadings

and permanent character, costing the rate of \$42 per acre, and being highly underdrained at a cost of \$35 per acre besides being thoroughly broken up, leveled, and plowed ready for a crop. The valuable nature of the improvement was immediately upon the completion of the first tract of two hundred and fifty acres. The past February one-third of the tract was harrowed, limed, and topped with 400 pounds of superphosphate

pounds of Kainit (German potash) per acre. It was sown to oats in April. The crop is in excellent condition; a part is mowed and has become laid, but the rest is estimated at forty-eight bushels per acre. For a first crop upon a soil of this character is considered sufficiently satisfactory promising. Consequently the improvement of 50,000 acres has been determined upon at the rate of 1,000 acres a year. This is the exhibit of a countryman.

advantage of a permanent tenure of land. Temporary occupiers of the soil improves, America, unfortunately, we are all temporary holders of our property. Fewers here look upon their sons, or their sons, as the future occupiers of their homes. To us a contract looking fifteen five years ahead, would appear so far as not to be entertained, and therefore either do not improve our property at all, or only in a trifling manner.

This may not be avoidable, but it is none the less unprofitable. In looking at the nature of the investment here described, we cannot refrain from remarking that there are some disadvantages resulting from the great ease with which we can transfer our real estate, and the advantages which belong to the more

though it may be hampered by the entail, and other—to us—objectionable *es.*—*N. Y. Times.*

To Make a Horse Take On Flesh.

My good horses devour large quantities of food, and, still continue thin and weak. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground and is not well mixed with water, will this be the cause of the trouble?

desirable alteration in the appearance animal. In case oil meal cannot be used readily, mingle a bushel of flaxseed with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and a bushel of Indian corn, and let it be fed into fine meal. This will be a fair ration for all his feed. Or, the meal of oats and corn, in equal quantities, and first procured and one-fourth part of cake mingled with it, when the meal is taken out of the cake.

of the mixture three times daily, and with a peck of cut hay and straw. The horse will eat that amount greedily, and the quantity be gradually increased until he eat four or six quarts at every feed—three times a day. So long as the animal is at this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the mistake of allowing a horse to stand at a rack while with hay. In order to fatten a

Recent Publications.

re dressed up very entertainingly, and fully presented in a neatly printed and elegantly illustrated volume. Appropriately the book opens with the legend how Alfred of blessed memory, listened to wondrous stories of whaling told by the Norway man. Apparently the did not make much impression upon

ing of his subjects, for it was six hundred and ninety-three years after that an English whaling vessel first left an English shore.

The book is written from the standpoint of the fisherman, and is based on the journal of a fisherman's fore-mast hand. It will be found a very readable account of twenty-five years of whaling.

PHOBIA. By H. Bouley, Member of the Institute of France. New York: Harper & Brothers for sale by Loring, Short & Harmon. This pamphlet contains a lecture delivered at the saloons of the Sorbonne, stating the known facts regarding hydrophobia, and giving the means of avoiding its perils.
