

The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

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ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

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Varieties.

THE END.

The course of the westward river
Ends in the great gray sea;
The ocean, forever and ever,
Shrives upward to the trees.
The rainbow, the sky adorning,
Shines promise through the storm;
The glimmer of coming morning
Through midnight gloom will form.
By time all knots are risen,
Complex although they be,
And peace will at last be given,
Dear, both to you and me.

Then, though the path may be dreary,
Look onward to the goal;
Through the dark are low winds complaining
Let faith in the end be weary.
Seek the right, though the wrong be tempting!
Speak truth at all cost;
Vain is all weak expiring.
When once the gem is lost,
Let strong hands and keen eyes be ready
For plain and unshaken foes;
Thought earnest and head steady
Bear best unto the close.

The heavy clouds may be raining,
But with evening comes the light;
Through the dark are low winds complaining
Yet the sunshine glides the height;
And Love has its hidden treasure
For the patient and the poor;
And time gives his fullest measure
To the workers who endure;
And the Word that no jar has shaken
Has the future pledge supplied;
For we know that when we "awaken"
We shall be "satisfied!"

A gentleman was in Dublin a short
time ago, and being desirous to know
what progress Home Rule was making
among the lower classes, he asked a
car driver what he thought of it.
"Home Rule, is it?" said the man,
giving a cut to his horse. "Go on
wid ye! Home Rule! Sure we know
nothin' of Home Rule except the
Dublin Corporation—and they gave
us these blessed thrummings!"

An Irishman once lived with a farmer
as a pauper. The young folks of the
neighbourhood, on one occasion, had a
party, to which they did not invite
him. He considered himself very
much slighted; but after cogitating
the matter for a while, he brightened
up, and exclaimed, "Faith, I'll be
even with 'em yet; I'll have a party
meself, and I won't invite nobody."

The owner of a lodging-house in-
formed his tenants the other day that
he was going to raise their rents all
round, whereupon they held a meet-
ing and passed a resolution of thanks
to the landlord for "promising to
raise their rent, as the times were
hard, and they feared that without
his assistance it could not be raised at
all."

A little boy, whose father was a
rather immoderate drinker of the
moderate kind, one day sprained his
wrist, and his mother utilized the
whiskey in her husband's bottle to
bathe the little fellow's wrist. After
a while the pain began to abate, and
the child surprised his mother by ex-
claiming:—"Ma, has pa got a sprained
throat?"

A lady taking tea at small company
being very fond of hot rolls, was ac-
cused by another. "Really, I can-
not," she modestly replied; "I don't
know how many I have eaten al-
ready." "I do," unexpectedly cried
a juvenile upstart, whose mother had
allowed him a seat at the table
"You've eaten eight; I've been
countin'!"

"Do you know 'When the swallows
homeward fly?' " asked a young man
of his "inamorata," as he leaned over
the pianoforte. "Of course I do," she
replied, in a voice as far apart as the
teeth of a barber's comb. "They fly
home when they want their grub."
And then she began to sing, "Would
I were a bi-r-d."

A dealer in second-hand articles
having a buggy chaise to dispose of,
hung out a card inscribed, "Buggy!
For Sale!" Unluckily he hung the
card on a second-hand bedstead, and
soon had a jeering crowd around his
door, discussing the probable number
and size of the insects infesting that
article of furniture.

"And you are really going to marry
again, after losing that dear husband
of yours—and you so young and pretty
yet!" "My love, it's simply out of
respect for the memory of the late
T. is a scandalous world!"

We noticed, the other day, in a puff
of a country grocer, that he was
spoken of as "one of the old war
horses of the trade." We suppose
that means that he is a heavy charger.

An orator declaring that Fortune
knocked at every man's door once, an
old Irishman said, "When she knock-
ed at mine I must have been out."

Lawyers are never more earnest
than when they work with a will—
that is, if the estate is valuable.

Some people say that dark-haired
women marry first. We differ; it's
the light-headed ones.

What foot is that which has no toes?
The foot of a bill.

Agriculture.

Feeding Cattle.

On many a farm in New Brun-
swick—we are bold to say—that the
cattle have a hard time of it during
the winter. The farmer and his
boys think it sufficient to shake them
down a "puckle" of hay twice or
thrice a day, and to leave them shiver-
ing in a dark and dirty barn, except
when they drive them out to find
water for themselves. For hours,
though the wind may cut them like a
razor the poor brutes are allowed to
wander about with noses snuffing the
snow pressed ground in vain hope of
a succulent bite—or in dumb misery
they huddle up against some wall, or
anything that affords the least cover
to shelter themselves against the
biting blast. No wonder that in the
spring so many of the cattle present
so miserable, forlorn, unsightly and
dirty appearance—with baggy bellies
hanging from a rickety of bones. The
finest breed cattle would very quickly
deteriorate under such treatment.

It is nonsense to expect that farm-
ers can raise cattle to fully supply
the meat demand in the Province—
not to say—for export abroad until
they have studied the system of taking
care of and fattening them. In En-
gland they carry that system to a high
degree of perfection. The Governor
of Vermont was abroad lately, and he
told his people something about this
subject when he returned. The fol-
lowing is a portion of his reported
speech:—

In regard to cattle, they are never
allowed to cease growing. From
calfhood to the butcher the feed is
carefully adapted to the wants of the
system, so as to promote the best
growth. The Governor saw Lord
(Cheholm's) stock farm, and in his
granary he had just put one thousand
bushels of American corn, besides
larger quantities of barley, oats and
oil cake. These are fed in mixture,
and with various changes, according
to the needs of the cattle at various
stages of growth and fattening. The
Governor did not see one creature in
England in the condition in which the
cattle of Vermont generally appear in
spring. The yearlings are equal to
our three-year-olds. It costs no more
than the starvation method. The rich
manure goes back to the fields to re-
turn again in great crops of feeding
material.

Beet Sugar Again.

People in this Province will watch,
or learn from who watch, with inter-
est the operations of the Maine Sugar
Beet Company during the coming
season. The operations of the Com-
pany last year, were, as those who know
say, commenced and carried forward
under many disadvantages, yet they
were so encouraging as to warrant to
extend their efforts. "The enter-
prise last year was new and untried
in every particular, the season was
well advanced before anything was
done in the way of making contracts
with farmers or furnishing the seed
(which the company now finish for
20 cents per pound, 14 pounds being
sufficient for an acre); all the
machinery had to be got ready, and
the many little delays and annoyances
incident to the establishment of a
new and great industry had to be met
and conquered."

The Maine Farmer says:
Determined to push this thing
through to positive success and per-
manency, the officers of the Beet Sugar
Company have already commenced
the work of the seasons canvass.
Many questions in regard to the busi-
ness are practically settled. It is set-
tled that as good sugar beets can be
grown in Maine, as in the beet
sugar districts of France and Germany;
that the beets grown here contain as
large if not a larger average per cent.
of sugar than the beets grown in
Europe; that fully as large an aver-
age yield per acre is obtained here as
there; that first quality standard sugar
can be made in Maine, from sugar
beets grown in Maine, and that so far
as capital is concerned, money enough
can be had any day for carrying on
the business, fulfilling every contract
and obligation of the Company. All
these questions—which are those of
great importance regarding the suc-
cess of the business, are settled and
need not be discussed or talked about
for a moment. The one remaining
question in the success of this enter-
prise which has not been settled, is
that in regard to the supply of beets.
Given a sufficient supply of beets to
keep the works of the Company occu-
pied for one hundred days, and the
positive success of the enterprise is
assured, and the manufacture of pure
granulated sugar takes its place as
one of the positive industries of Maine,
a benefit alike to our agriculture, our
manufactures and the great com-
mercial interests of the country.

Heretofore, the Beet Sugar Companies

in the United States have undertaken
to lease the land, grow the beets, and
refine the sugar—and they have failed.
There are two distinct elements to the
business and they must be kept sepa-
rate; the farmers must grow the beets,
the Sugar Company make the sugar.
One is an agricultural, the other a
manufacturing operation, and they
will only succeed with both kept in
the hands of the legitimate operators.

Now the question comes, will the
farmers of Maine, this season, grow
the sugar beets, in order that the
Company may run their works
another fall, one hundred days? Al-
ready the Company through its agents
has commenced the work of canvass-
ing the State to this end, and we urge
farmers living in near proximity to
railroad stations, to think this matter
over, and be ready to act in con-
nection with the agent whenever he visits
such locality. The Company wants
to contract for the growing of one
thousand or fifteen hundred acres of
beets this season, by farmers living
along the line of the Maine Central
Railroad. This Company has been
most liberal in encouraging the beet
sugar industry, and has offered the
best Sugar Company such liberal
terms of transportation that they are
enabled to offer \$5 per ton, cash on
delivery at railroad station, for all
beets grown this season and delivered
next fall. At an average yield of
twenty tons per acre, which may be
regarded as very safe, this will give
the farmer \$100 per acre for the beets
grown, and from what other crop
grown by Maine farmers, can they
realize a like sum, as soon as the crop
is harvested? Besides this, the pulp
is returned, (and we have some new
information on this point to be given
hereafter) to the farmer, so that in ad-
dition to the \$100 per acre for beets,
the pulp is equal to more than four
tons of the best hay, which can be
fed to cattle or swine, and thus three
profits, (reckoning the manure made
from the pulp, which is not the least
of importance,) comes from a crop of
sugar beets.

Feeding Hens for Eggs in Winter.

If a man has a comfortable place in
which to keep his hens, he can keep
them laying through the winter, if he
chooses to give them the necessary
care and attention in the preparation
and variety of food. As to variety
of food, though either corn or buck-
wheat, as well as other sorts of grain
are excellent feed for poultry, still
neither corn nor buckwheat alone,
meets the requirements for egg pro-
duction, but either or both of them
with the addition of other food of
different kinds, to make a variety
suited to the bird's wants, will answer
the purpose, and produce a supply of
eggs which will well repay the ex-
penses and labor involved. I have
had excellent results from feeding
mainly with buckwheat, giving daily
in addition, some kind of cooked food
warm, as, for instance, a pudding of
corn meal, or some small potatoes
baked, and occasionally seasoning the
mess with cayenne pepper.

An occasional feeding of scraps of
meat or something of that kind, is
also necessary in the winter when
the fowls are confined to the house
and there are no insects or anything
of that nature which they can pro-
duce at any rate if this is not a
necessity it will be found a very ben-
eficial addition to their diet. A supply
of bones or oyster shells burned and
powdered, or in some other way
rendered fine; or some other material
containing lime for the formation of
the shells, should always be kept
within reach of the hens. They
should also have access to the earth
in some manner, or a quantity of
gravel be kept in the poultry house
as it is necessary to the health of
fowls that they be able to obtain
something of this nature to aid in the
process of digestion.

Perhaps it may be unnecessary for
me to say anything of the necessity
of a supply of water always being
accessible to them, but I have seen
fowls kept where they could obtain
no water in the winter except by
eating snow, and though they would
live through that bleak season de-
spite such treatment, still no one who
treats hens with such neglect deserves,
or will receive, anything from them
during the winter months to pay for
the food consumed by them. Now,
let any who want a supply of
eggs this winter, follow the mode of
treatment here suggested, and I think
they will be satisfied with the
results.

Any dairyman troubled with cows
having sore teats, should use plenty
of linsed oil before and after milk-
ing. He will find but little if any
sore about his cows, teats, if this be
done. Many cows that are kickers
would delight to be milked if a little
linsed-oil were used on the teats.

Celery—its Cultivation.

This is an article not in very com-
mon use among farmers but for some
reason, not easy to understand, it has
been considered a diet of city life, as
an antidote for high living to prevent
gout. Whether it has such a medical
quality, I cannot say, having never
tried it for that purpose. Many who
see it served on hotel tables dislike
to try it for fear of exciting suspicion
and it is rather an amusing fact to
learn that in rural sections the people
of whole towns and even counties
never tasted it. I had tasted it with
a relish, but a reputed medicinal
virtue in it, which has not disappoint-
ed me, induced me the last season to
cultivate it in many ways an antidote
for the rigors of winter diet, I wish
to give the facts of its uses and the ease
with which it can be had by all farm-
ers and gardeners. If we can suppose
our best improved lettuce like the
Hempen head lettuce carried through
the whole winter as fresh and sweet
as it comes from the garden in the
morning and evening dew, it would
be something like what celery may
do for us with very little work. Be-
sides being an antidote for thirst,
when dyspeptic habits will not allow
any common drinks, it is a mild and
safe diuretic, giving often relief to
intense suffering, and a quiescent
opiate that would give very many in-
valids their needed rest without any
of the bad effects which come of using
the different compounds of the drug-
gist.

It is true that the outer leaves
which are worthless for common use,
have a resemblance to lovage, which is
offensive to many, and these outer
stems, though they may be blanched
white, are also stringy and hurtful to
the stomach. When properly sili-
cated, the inner stalks are as sweet
and tender as the most inner leaves
of a cabbage, with a richness that re-
sembles the sweetest of nuts. New
in February, no apple in the market
has a sweeter relish to take in hand
after dinner. As to the kind to be
raised, our climate favors the most
dwarf variety—Sandringham. And
now a few suggestions as to the mode
of cultivation.

The seed is very small, and will
not bear much covering. It should
be sown in the house by the middle
of March, and kept moist with a
covering of wet cloth, and warm as
soon as up in the light of a warm
window. Then the plants are pre-
plexingly small, and continue so till
June, requiring much patience in
separating, and nursing their early
growth. In the late summer and
fall, they grow as surprisingly large
as they are small in the spring.
When finally put out in the garden,
I have found that the plants can be
quite together—the rows a foot apart
and the plants in the rows, six inches
only. Then I have found that I can
get three times the growth, when set
on the rich, mellow surface, instead
of being in trenches. Have only two
or three rows in a place, but of
any length you choose. Then, as the
plants grow, put boards on the out-
side of these two or three rows and
shovel in earth from the sides of any
depth desirable. Keep the top leaves
open to air and light, which will
allow the inner stalks to start and
grow below the earth covering;
and it is surprising to see what growth
will be obtained in these last shoots.
Then for winter use, take the plants
with roots and all the dirt that will
come with them; put upright in as
moist earth as they grow in, quite
near together on the cellar bottom,
or in long boxes as cool as they
will bear without freezing.—*Dirigo
Rural.*

WHAT BONES DID.—A farmer writing

to an Agricultural paper on the
fertilizing qualities of bone dust
says:—

I will give, in this connection, a
little experience that I had in the
use of whole bones. When a boy, I
was required, in spring, to collect
what bones were lying around, and
take them to the edge of the meadow
and drive them into the soft, wet
ground quite thickly. This was done
for several years, until quite a piece
was covered. The effect was wonder-
ful; in a few years that piece came
into rot, which was very heavy
and thick, and the effect of those
bones can be seen to this day, more
than twenty years since, and no
other fertilizers has ever been used on
that piece.

Farmers who have young orchards
should lose no time in giving them
their attention by stamping the snow
around them quite solid. This has
been found an effectual preventive
against the work of mice, which are
very destructive by the gnawing of
the bark when the snow lies deep for
any length of time.

Breeding Cattle for Export.

Now that it has become an establish-
ed fact that cattle can be exported to
the British market at such rates and
at so moderate a risk as to give ship-
pers a fair margin of profit, many of
our farmers will find it to their interest
to commence grading up their cattle
to the highest standard of excellence
in regard to size, early maturity and
feeding quality. Already the demand
for first-class beefs exceeds the sup-
ply. For many years to come the
grading and feeding of cattle for ex-
portation is certain to prove a grand
source of revenue to those farmers
who will begin in the right way and
persevere through to the end. Three
things are necessary to success—good
stock, good feeding, and comfortable
quarters in the winter.

To commence with, large framed
thrifty cows, and heifers should be
procured. Cross them with a Short-
horn Durham bull of good quality and
unexceptionable pedigree. A grade
bull, no matter how good he may ap-
pear to be, has not that concentration
of blood in him to ensure his being
dependent upon to bring good progeny.
No Short-horn can be considered
thoroughbred unless the pedigree
shows a direct descent on both sire
and dam's side from animals that trace
back to direct importations recorded
in history or the herd books. Our
Canadian Herd Book Record is faulty
in this respect, that it admits infa-
mously to many of these they end only in
a common cow, not a Short-horn, nor
one entitled to any record. Once the
crossing of Short-horn blood is begun
it must be persevered in, and the
farther up it can be carried the better
will be results. The produce of a
first cross of a Short-horn bull upon a
common cow will be half Short-horn;
the next cross upon this produce, if a
female, will be three-fourths pure
blood; the next seven-eighths, and so
on. Let the calves be kept in a
thrifty growing state while young,
and the males steered when very
young. Good pasturage and water in
summer, with plenty of feed and warm
quarters in winter, will bring them on
rapidly so as to be ready to put up to
fatten at three years old, by which
time the young steers should average
1,000 pounds live weight, if not more.
The heifers had better be retained for
breeding, and fed off after having had
two or three calves.

If it is not considered desirable for
the farmer to feed up for beef these
young grades at three years old, they
ought to fatten good prices from those
who make a practice of feeding on a
large scale. A common scrub would
be dear to a feeder at 2½c. per lb. live
weight, when a good grade would be
cheap at 4c. per lb. If a fair price
cannot be had from a drover, do not
sell, but feed yourself, and the export-
ers will find out where good animals
are and pay full value for them.
Steady perseverance in breeding only
a high class of stock will soon bring
up the standard of excellence of the
general run of our cattle to a much
higher point than they can show at
present.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Facts for Bee Keepers.

It is now only a few years since
the invention of movable-comb hives
opened up a new era in bee-keeping,
making it a successful pursuit. Such
hives, adapted to climate; furnish
every facility for intelligent manage-
ment of both bees and comb.

The invention of the honey extrac-
tor (a machine which empties the
honey from the combs by centrifugal
force, without injury to the bees),
marks another advance step in ap-
iculture. Thus virgin honey, free
from admixture, is obtained, having
the flavor of the flower from which it
is drawn.

The further invention of comb
foundation, made of pure wax, com-
pletes the requisites for successful
bee-keeping.

The introduction of Italian bees and
improved methods of rearing queens
and introducing them to colonies, has
greatly improved the value of the
honey gatherers both because of their
superiority and the introduction of
new blood preventing danger from
"in-and-in breeding."

The great drawback is the sting of
the bee. Danger from this source
is now largely overcome by the
simple appliances used for the pro-
tection of the person and for sub-
duing the bees. The most vicious
colony may be subdued in a few min-
utes.

The following is a good receipt for
worms in houses: Powdered poplar
bark, two ounces; powdered sulphur,
four ozs.; salt, three ounces, mixed
well. Divide the mass into twelve
parts, and mix one with the food
every night. This will not only re-
move worms, but also tone up the di-
gestive organs, so that the parasites
cannot find a foothold.—*Country Gen-
tleman.*

About Wheat.

Two great reasons why wheat grow-
ing has not been more successful are
the want of careful preparation of the
soil and the lack of sufficient plant
food which was in an available con-
dition. For wheat the seed bed wants
to be made extremely fine. The land
must be well plowed and thoroughly
harrowed. Here is where many
growers have made a great mistake
and have ruined their prospects of ob-
taining good crops. There, too, the
land needs to be very rich and the
fertilizer should be very fine and
easily soluble. This is not required
because the wheat crop is very ex-
hausting to the soil but because the
plant is a delicate feeder and in early
stages of its growth cannot make use
of the coarse manures which some
plants feed upon. The use of lime,
which is highly recommended for this
crop, is to be commended not only be-
cause a certain amount of plant food
is thereby furnished but also because
it gets the organic matter which is in
the soil in fine condition to feed the
crop. A few loads of manure would
supply all the elements actually re-
moved from the soil by a large crop
of wheat but a large crop cannot be
secured by the use of such a small
quantity of manure because the wheat
plant has not the power of searching
out and using every atom of food
which the soil contains and which
would be available for some crops.
Consequently, the land should be
made very rich for wheat. Then a
large crop can be secured and the
land will be rich after the wheat is re-
moved. Prepare the land well and
manure lightly and a small crop of
wheat will reward the labor. The
land will be left in a low state of fer-
tility and the grass crops which it will
produce after being seeded will be
small. But prepare the land well and
manure heavily and the result will be
a large crop of wheat, a rich soil, and
heavy yields of grass for several suc-
cessive years after the seeding is per-
formed. The former method is the
most common one but the latter pays
a great deal the best.

THE FARMER AS A MANUFACTURER.

—How must the farmer manufacture?
In the first place, he has had the
natural fertility of his soil, as the mill
has its water privilege. Next, he
must obtain his raw material at the
cheapest rates; the waste fertilizers of
the farm; the getting the most
judicious knowledge of food and animal
growth will allow; and the purchase of
additional fertilizers, if thought best,
at the lowest prices and of the quality
best adapted to the use for which it is
to be applied. Next, he must obtain
the most work from his men and ma-
chinery, and must apply the labor at
the right time and in the proper
manner. He must combine all his re-
sources in the best way to accomplish
his results; the best of seed, sufficiency
of fertilizer, the right quantity of
labor. When the job is completed,
and the goods in the form of salable
product, secured, he must seek the
best market for him, and secure his
pay. Even this is not the end. He
must see that his manufactory is not
deteriorating, and that it is left in
proper condition for producing another
batch of goods. If his goods are not
adapted to his market, a failure of ob-
taining a profit must ensue. If his
expenditures are excessive, the profit
must likewise be diminished or cut off.
Hence, like the manufacturer, he
must calculate and decide in advance
of the market.—*Scientific Farmer.*

A REASON FOR KEEPING SHEEP.—In
addition to that from lambs, a large
share of the profit of sheep keeping
comes from the sales of wool. The
ordinary sheep clip, on an average six
to eight pounds per head. And here-
in is the ground for the prejudice
against fine woolled sheep; their wool
may be nice for home use; but inas-
much as their clip is not as great as
that of the others and does not com-
mand as good a price as the combing
wools, there is no good reason why
they should be kept. There is one
reason for keeping sheep which is not
very often taken into account, and
that is, the keeping of them on rough
land for the purpose of killing the
weeds and brambles. They can be
kept profitably on land too rough to
be valuable for pasturing cows and
horses.

COTSWOLDS REQUIRE GOOD CARE.

Somebody says that the Cotswold can
never come in competition with any
other breeds, except the extra long
wooled sheep—the Lincolns and
Leicesters. The middle wools, includ-
ing all the Downs will always be high-
ly esteemed when the prime object is
mutton. While the Cotswolds is the
most desirable breed, the long-wools
have been made what they are by
good care, and if any one does not
intend to give his sheep scarcely ordi-
nary care, he had better let the long-
wools alone; and take to the Merino.

Nature and Art in Gardens.

There is, it is true, a kind of equi-
vocal sentiment which is sometimes
confounded with love of nature. The
agriculturist and the gardener take a
very proper and healthy pleasure in
looking at rich fields and gorgeous
flower-beds. They measure the beauty
of a landscape by the degree in which
it has been thoroughly tamed and ad-
apted to human wants. But between
this view and that of the artist there
is not so much a contrast as a com-
plete divergence. One may love both
a statue and a mountain; but the two
sentiments appeal to different parts
of our character. Now we ought pro-
perly to consider a field or a garden
simply as a work of art. The raw
material is less altered than in some
other products; a garden is less
from a waste than a work of art; but
bare lumps of metal from which it is
formed; but in each case the excellence
is proportioned to the completeness
with which a definite end has been ac-
complished. It is a mistake to attempt
to blend the two sentiments. Gardens
which try to look like nature are
generally very bad nature and very
bad art. Sham waterfalls are as silly
as sham rivers, and even more absurd;
the artificial rocks which it was pro-
posed to place upon the Thirlmere
embankments would be the very acme
of bad taste; no man can put himself
in competition with the Supreme
Architect of nature without appear-
ing to be almost profane. What is
artificial should be frankly artificial.
For my part, I like a garden enclosed
by rectangular walls, with straight
gravel walks on a geometrical plan,
with trees—not exactly clipped into
the conventional peacock—but arrang-
ed so as to form distinctly artificial
masses. Indeed, the most beautiful
of gardens are generally good old
kitchen gardens, which not only admit
that they are disposed for an end, but
admit that it is a utilitarian end.
There is no nonsense about them; and
beauty comes without being sought.
Fine old apple-trees, lichen-covered,
and with boughs bent by the weight
of fruit, a thick undergrowth of stub-
born currant and gooseberry bushes,
the ground carpeted with strawberry
beds, walls covered with carefully-
trained fruit-trees, showing luscious
peaches and nectarines enough to
satisfy the appetite of Dr. Johnson,
and suggestive of standing to gnaw
their sunny sides with your hands in
your pockets—that is the kind of
garden which is to me really beauti-
ful. Every bit of ground has been
turned to account; in every direction
there is a long vista of objects deli-
cious alike to sight, taste, and smell;
the lazy humming of bees provokes to
drowsy and luxuriant repose; there
may be just room for an old well, with
a lazy frog or two simmering in the
water, a mossy dial, and a green
worm-eaten seat, where you need
only just stretch out your feet to
joy the finest, because most fitting,
pleasures of the palate. No lawns or
pastures or elaborate intricacy of
paths can rival such a garden in
beauty; and if anybody should deny
that it is a poetical taste, he may
read Marvell's poem, and learn to ap-
preciate the true gardener's senti-
ment.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

TOO MUCH LAND.—We know a

farmer who, ten years ago, owned
one hundred and fifty acres, and was
doing well; he now owns five hundred
and is worse off than before. And
why? Because this large farm is a
great hill of expense to him; he can-
not afford to keep it up in good con-
dition, and it hangs a millstone of
care about his neck. His wife and
children, both sons and daughters,
are obliged to work hard to keep the
great machine running. We presume
his boys declare they will leave home
as soon as they are old enough; and
the girls say they will die before they
will marry farmers. Neither sons
nor daughters are educated as they
deserve to be; they cannot be
spared for this from work on the big
farm. Now, we declare that such a
farm is a curse to its possessor and
his family, and an injury to the whole
agricultural interest. If that man
wants to save himself and his house-
hold, he should sell at least one-half
of his land, improve the remainder to
make it more productive, release his
children from bondage, and try to
make his home a comfort. He
will live longer, lay up as good a prop-
erty, and will train up a more in-
telligent and a happier family.—*American Agriculturist.*

FRUIT-GROWING AND FARMING SHOULD

go hand in hand. Both can be
carried on with profit on the planta-
tion. It is indeed poor economy to
attend to one interest to the neglect
of the other. There are numerous
places upon every farm which a fruit
tree exactly fits, though, for that
matter, we never saw one out of place
anywhere. Space being all utilized,
expenses are reduced to the lowest
limit, and a respectable income is
virtually assured. A farm without
fruit is of little comparative value.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

Keep the sheep dry under foot
with litter, it is even more necessary
than roofing them. Never let them
stand or lie in mud or snow.

Take up lamb bucks early in sum-
mer, and keep them up until Decem-
ber, when they may turn out.

Remove the lower bars as the
sheep enter or leave a yard, thus
avoiding broken limbs. Count them
every day.

Begin grainning with the greatest
care, and use the smallest quantity
first.

If a ewe loses a lamb, milk daily a
few days and mix a little alum with
her salt.

Let no hogs eat with sheep in
spring.

In weaning lambs use a little meal
feed.

Never frighten sheep if you can
avoid it.

Sow rye for weak ones in cold
weather.

In the fall separate the weak, thin
or sick from the strong, and give
extra care.

If one is hurt, catch at once, wash
the wound, if in fly time apply
spirits of turpentine daily, always
wash with something healing. Splitter
broken limbs tightly, loosening
as the limb swells.

Keep a number of good bells on
them.

Don't let them spoil wool with
burrs.

Cut tag locks in early spring.

For scars give pulverized alum in
wheat bran. Prevent by taking
great care in changing dry for green
feed.

If lame, examine feet, clean out
hoofs, pare hoof, if unsound, and
apply tobacco boiled with blue vitriol,
in a little water.

If the weather is not too cold,
shear at once sheep beginning to shed
and carefully save pelts of those that
die.

Have some good book on sheep to
refer to. It will put money in your
pocket.

BEANS FOR GARGET IN COWS.—Some
six or seven years ago I saw beans
recommended for garget in cows by a
gentleman who had a cow so badly
affected that she was nearly spoiled,
but she got to a stack of beans and
ate what she wanted. The result was
she was cured. Since then I have
used nothing else, and it has never
failed to cure as yet. Beans, we all
know, will do no harm, and it is a
medicine that all farmers have on
hand or ought to have. At first I
soaked a pint to a feed, and mixed
them with meal to make the cow eat
them; but now I keep ground beans,
as I think the meal is the best. This
fall I had a very promising two-year-
old heifer become so bad in one test
that I could scarcely milk it, and the
milk was very chunky and bloody. I
gave her one pint of the meal mixed
with other meal, for four days. No
she was as well as ever, and has re-
mained so. I think that if cows
were to be fed with meal two or
three times a year they would not be
troubled with garget.—*Correspondent
New England Farmer.*