should correspond with his labor. To wear fine cloth and clean linen while at work in the field, would be highly inappropriate, but when he rides into town with his family, or to market his produce, it would elevate his calling in the estimation of the world, if he were a little more careful of his appearance. No matter how independent we may feel,—however we may affect to despise the opinions of others, we are none of us entirely insensible to the sneers of the coxcomb, much less to the disgust of the respectable tradesman or professional man.

The sentiment of ideality or love of beauty, is an important attribute of the human soul,—one which, if properly cultivated, is calculated to conduce more to the refinement and elevation of the human race than any other, and is, consequently, never to be violated with impunity.

Farmers have changed a great deal within twenty years in regard for their personal appearance; but still, we frequently meet those in our cities who are so slovenly in their dress as to lower the reputation of their calling. There may be, now and then, a farmer so poor as not to afford a respectable suit to wear in society,—but the number is quite limited.

Brother farmers! let us do all we can to raise the standard of our calling! Let us show the world that we can honestly earn our bread, and at the same time cultivate all those qualities which form the well-bred gentleman! Gentleman-farmer, in its highest signification, is the title which we should strive to merit. —[American Farmer.

To Cure Bone Spavin.

Corrosive sublimate, quicksilver, and iodine, of each 1 oz.; with lard only sufficient to form a paste.

DIRECTIONS.—Rub the quicksilver and iodine together, then adding the sublimate and finally the lard, rubbing thoroughly.

Shave off the hair the size of the bone enlargement; then grease all around it, but not where the hair is shaved off; this prevents the action of the medicine, only upon the spavin; now rub in as much of the paste as will lie on a three cent piece only, each morning for four mornings only; in from seven to eight days the whole spavin will come out; then wash out the wound with suds, soaking well, for an hour or two, which removes the poisonous effects of the medicine and facilitates the healing, which will be done by any of the healing salves; but I would perfer the green ointment to any other in this case.

A Sure Cure for Poll Evil & Fistula.

Common Potash ¼ oz.; extract of belladona ½ dr.; gum arabic ¼ oz. Dissolve the gum in as little water as practicable; then having pulverized the potash, unless it is moist, mix the gum water with it and it will soon dissolve: then mix in the extract and it is ready to use; and it can be used without the belladona, but it is more painfull without it, and does not have quite as good an effect.

DIRECTIONS.—The best plan to get this into the pipes is by means of a small syringe, after having cleansed the sore with soap-suds; repeat once in two days, until all the callous pipes and hard fibrous base around the poll-evil or fistula, is completely destroyed. It will generally require two or three applications.

This will destroy corns and warts, by putting a little of it upon the wart or corn, letting it remain from five to ten minutes, then wash off and apply oil or vinegar, not squeezing them out, but letting nature remove them.

To Take a Film from the Eye of an Animal.

Take of strained honey in a spoon or anything convenient as new as can be had, and open the eye and turn in the honey letting the lid close over it. Perform the operation night and morning, and it will cure in a few days. The longer the film has been on the eye the longer it will take. Easily obtained and never does harm.

MANURE THE WHEAT CROP.

Manure holds the same relation to the farm that steam does to the engine; it is the force used to accomplish the desired result. Let the one fail in the engine and the wheels stop, let the other be withdrawn from the soil and its useful products rapidly and constantly diminish. If the farmer cannot manure every crop, then he should consider from which he can best afford to withdraw the fertilizers. If he designed growing a crop of oats, followed by one of wheat, it would be wise to apply the manure to the oat crop and give none to the wheat. It would not pay as well; the crop of manure would be sold in a cheap market. So, too, it might be injudicious to manure a crop of potatoes and have none to apply to the succeeding grain. The season in which manure should be applied, the stage of the crop, and the depth at which it should be placed, are also topics which the farmer should think much about. Many consider that if manure is only buried in the soil it is enough, no matter whether it be deep or shallow, whether the subsoil be firm or leachy, if the manures is in the earth the crops, they argue, will get the full benefit of it—some time or another. But this is not always true, and it is certainly more scientific and profitable framing to apply manure – not to increase the general fertility of the soil with a view to benefiting several crops in succession—but to directly augment the yield of a specific crop. This course will bring the most profit, for products which command the highest prices are thus largely increased.

Doubtless most farmers will assent to the assertion that the wheat crop needs manure as much as any other one, and pays as well for its liberal application. But the profits of this operation may be greatly varied by the manner in which it is done. Plowing in manure deeply will not give as good results as placing it on, just under the surface. It is less labor for the farmer to plow in the manure, for it is easier to haul it on a hard surface than over freshly plowed ground. And then it is out of the way of the harrow and the drill; but when buried deep it does not nourish the young plant in its first growth, and impart to it strength and size to endure the approaching winter. Nor does it mulch the surface and protect the tender plants from heavy frost and blighting winds. The rains in their descent wash the soluble elements downwards and way from the searching roots. Surface manure reverses these processes, and is more rational and productive of more immediate and vissable results.

Well fermented farm-yard manure is good enough for any crop, and the best manure for all, but the trouble is we can't get enough of it. Whether the wheat grower can afford to purchase and use fertlizers is a question which he must settle by experiment and observation. Lime may often be used with great profit; plaster is beneficial in some seasons, and salt returns a liberal profit if sown on rich lands in humus. Fertilizers for the wheat plant should be applied before the seed has germinated, as a general rule, at least before spring begins. The preferable time is just before sowing.

DRILLING WHEAT.

We found the practice of drilling wheat almost universal in the grain districts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the only exceptions are among the small farmers who do not feel that they can afford a drill. At the West, the practice of drilling is coming rapidly into favor. Those who have their farms sufficiently cleared of stumps, and can own a drill, generally use the instrument. There are many patented drills, which cost from $90 upwards. Some, drawn by two horses, sow eight inches apart, and make eight drills at a time. We found at Terre Haute, Ind., a sulky cultivator and drill combined, costing $55. In that neighborhood the sale of drills is increasing very fast. The advantages of the drill are that it saves seed, which, in the case of wheat, is a very important item; that it gives the growing grain more air and sunlight, and guards against winter killing. It plants the seed at a very uniform depth in the bottom of a narrow trench, the sides of which crumble under the action of the frost, and cover the roots of the plant, if they are thrown out. The conviction is universally in favor of the practice, and a good drill will prove a good investment. —"American Agriculturist."

WINTER FALLOWING.

Generally the weather is very showery for some weeks after the breaking up of winter, so that plowing and harrowing is much delayed in consequence of there being too much moisture to have the land work well; it may be fine and admirable for a day or two, when a wet day prevents going on with the job, and a second day is lost while the soil is drying, the result of a repetition of these hindrances being a getting behind hand with all operations, so that there is late seeding or imperfect planting and cleaning off of rubish. A great deal of this might be avoided by preparing in the autumn, and attending to the water-course, if it is low land, so that none lies upon it, when it will be found, after this winter fallawing, that oats peas, or any other spring grain, will do much better drilled in at once, the first day the land is dry, then if put in on ground which is hurriedly cultivated, leaving the stones and stumps to be in the way at harvest, or treading and packing down the soil to its great injury.

In America the climate is particularly well adapted for the making of winter fallows; in fact they may be made more serviceable than summer ones in England,