

painlessly. Where, in all this, should we have been, but that there has been a profession which has been constantly obeying the injunction, 'Prove all things'? When agriculturists, too, shall display the same distrust of blind routine, the same hopefulness of the possibilities open to inquiry, the same earnestness in the work of proving all things, we may believe that they, too, will win their way. 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good,' will justify itself in the experience of the farmer, as it long since has in that of the doctor."

A MOTTO FOR FARMERS.

"Dollars for comforts, but not a cent for luxuries!" is a good home motto for every farmer. The largest, sunniest apartment in every farmhouse should be in daily use by the family, and the most cheerless room should be used for the parlour, which is rarely opened except at funerals and for the meetings of the sewing society. The freshest eggs and the sweetest butter and the earliest fruit should not all be sent to market and a good share of the proceeds invested in bananas, almonds, raisins, coffee and tea. It is bad policy to cut down the shade-trees along the wayside to raise money for the purchase of fashionable parasols for the women folks. It is time misspent for those, who "having eyes see not," to stroll through the grounds of an agricultural fair, with their hands in their pockets and a perverse expression of discontent on their countenances, as they witness on every hand the evidence of a progressive success which they affect to disdain. Soldiers are given the brightest, sharpest and most effective weapons—so every farmer should have the very best machines and implements for the war which he has to wage against vegetable aggressors and insect depredators in the field, the orchard and the garden, and every farmer's wife should have every appliance for economizing muscle.—*Ben Perley Poore, in American Cultivator.*

FALL PLOUGHING.

We have but few soils that are not benefited by fall ploughing. A very sandy, porous soil should be kept in as compact condition as possible through the greater part of the year. Winter and spring especially are seasons of washing. A soil that is kept open by cultivation washes much worse than a soil that is left unploughed. The sandy soil can be but little benefited by fall ploughing, even if there were no loss by washing. The object in fall ploughing is to get the action of the frost on the upturned surface of the furrows. A soil that is already loose and open in its composition does not need this disintegrating action of the frost.

Loams, clays, and even some of the better class of sandy loams, are greatly benefited by fall ploughing. Any soil that is at all inclined to pack or become lumpy will be benefited by fall ploughing. This might be a good rule to go by.

These lumps contain much fertility that plants cannot get the benefit of, while at the same time they are an impediment to good cultivation.

Frost is a good fertilizer. It works alike for all, provided it is given an opportunity. Its expansive power throws apart the hardest clods, and renders available the plant food therein contained. It does a work that no implement can do. It renders a raw subsoil thrown up for treatment at its hands fit for the habitation of plants.

Aside from its effects on the soil, fall ploughing has decided advantages. Teams are in better condition, and consequently a better day's work can be done now than in spring. The land is firm, yet moist enough to do good work, when in

spring it will be soft and sticky. Ploughing done in autumn is so much gained for spring, and forehandedness in this particular is often of great value to the farmer.

Ploughing should not be done too early in autumn, for the land will get so grassed over that no amount of cultivation in spring will get it into good condition again. Land ploughed in fall should not be re-ploughed in spring, for by so doing the work done by the frost is of no avail. The depth of ploughing must be governed by the character of the soil to a considerable extent. A deep soil should be ploughed deep. The deeper the cultivation the better the drainage, and deep cultivation is a safeguard against drought as well. Good subsoil should gradually be brought to the surface, until at least eight inches of cultivated soil are obtained. For garden and root crops a still greater depth is desirable. I have cultivated land to the depth of ten or twelve inches for such crops, with the most satisfactory results. Sandy soils and many sandy loam soils grow sandier as you go down—in fact such is almost invariably the case. There is no use trying to deepen such soils. Better confine the fertilizing material and labour to the surface soil, as it will produce much better results.

We must be governed somewhat in the depth of ploughing by the nature of the crop that is to be grown on the land. Lands intended for small grains that root near the surface do not need as great a depth of soil as those that are inclined to run down. For instance, land intended for corn and roots should not be ploughed deeper than that intended for wheat.—*Stockman and Farmer.*

AT HOME.

At Home we keep our treasures, the precious ones of life;
Father Mother, Brother, Sister, Children, Husband, Wife;
At Home we lay foundations for coming good or ill,
And start out on the journey up life's uneven hill,
At Home.

At Home we build heart temples wherein we may enshrine
The altars and the tables where our olive branches twine;
At Home we ask and answer the questionings of fate,
And seek to find the narrow path up to the gate that's strait,
At Home.

At Home we shun the broader way to gates that open wide,
And hold the path of rectitude when opening paths divide;
At Home we trace the chart of Time, with mingled hopes and fears,
Find pain and pleasure, sun and storm, 'mid treasured smiles and tears,
At Home.

At Home where loved ones gather, the purest joys we know,
While holding closely in embrace our own, for weal or woe;
At Home we drink of sorrow's cup, when falls affliction's tear,
And greetings and farewells are said by those we hold most dear,
At Home.

At Home we tire and wander, but though we roam afar,
We keep the range and reckoning of our magnetic star.
At Home, the dearest spot on earth, where softly and with zest
We weave life's web to lay it down and seek eternal rest,
At Home.

TREES IN PASTURES AND MEADOWS.

The importance of trees in pastures and meadows is often set forth by writers for agricultural papers. Generally the principal and sometimes the only point urged in favour of the trees is that they furnish grateful and needed shade. It is admitted that this is a valuable service, and that it fully pays for all the expense and trouble of setting and caring for the trees.

But a broader view should be taken of the subject. Other benefits are conferred by trees. They purify the air, check the force of the wind, and, to some extent, temper the climate of the region in which they grow. So much may be said in a general way concerning the trees scattered over a large area of land.

In the various respects noted above, the trees on a single farm prove as beneficial, in proportion to their numbers and the area which they occupy,

as are the more crowded growths of the forest. In addition to these benefits, they add materially to the cash value of the farm. A purchaser will cheerfully pay a higher price for a pasture or meadow that contains a number of fine trees, than he will for one, otherwise as good, which is destitute of such an attraction. He may not be fully conscious of this fact, but if he could see the field with the trees removed, he could at once be aware that it had lost one of its principal charms. The seller, too, would find that the beauty of the landscape had been lessened, the price which the property would command had been considerably diminished, and the difficulty of finding a purchaser had materially increased.

There is still another point which is often overlooked. Trees are not only beneficial while standing; but, when suitable kinds are grown, are valuable when they are cut. The writer knows of farms of moderate size, on each of which several hundred dollars worth of timber and fuel could be gathered from the few clumps and the scattered trees in the meadows and pastures. And these trees have grown without serious, or even apparent, injury to the crops or the land.

There are numberless farms upon which trees might be profitably grown. By the sides of the watercourses, an occasional clump might be placed, while single trees could be scattered over various portions of the farm. In many cases, a sufficient number of trees, of fine variety, can be grown without transplanting. They will spring up themselves and, if properly protected while young, will become thrifty and vigorous. On other farms it will become necessary to plant the trees. This work need take but little time, and will cost but little money. Good trees, but not large ones, should be obtained. The seeds of some varieties, which are rather difficult to transplant, may be planted where the trees are to grow. In this case, it will be necessary to give both protection and cultivation for several years.—*John E. Read, in Farm Journal.*

ARAB HORSE MAXIMS.

Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful, and inured to hardship and fatigue.

If you would have your horse to serve you on the day of trial, if you desire him then to be a horse of truth, make him sober, accustomed to hard work, and inaccessible to fear.

Do not beat your horses, nor speak in a loud tone of voice; do not be angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning.

If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please; he will not leave you in a difficulty.

Use your horse as you do your leathern bottle; if you open it gently and gradually you can easily control the water therein; but if you open it suddenly the water escapes at once and nothing remains to quench your thirst.

Never let your horse run up or down a hill if you can avoid it. On the contrary, slacken your pace. Which do you prefer, was asked of a horse, ascent or descent? A curse be on their point of meeting! was the answer.

Make your horse work and work again. Inaction and fat are the great perils of a horse and the main causes of all his vices and diseases.

Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loins and limbs; four things long—neck, breast, forearm and croup; and four things short—pasterns, back, ears and tail.