

HOW CHERRY TREES SHOULD BE GROWN.

Years ago it was just as easy to raise a good crop of cherries as to raise a good crop of apples. We remember, when a boy, we made good wages picking this fruit at fifty cents the bushel, the trees gave such an abundant crop. Several years ago a change seemed to come over the cherry trees. When grown to rapidly, they burst their bark in many places, permitting the gum to exude in abundance; and, finally, the limb or branch would die.—Warts also became numerous and considerable damage; curculio began to destroy the cherry as he had already the plum; and lastly, a severe drought, followed by a severe winter, seemed to give the finishing touch to many of the cherry trees. The remedy for the first trouble, we believe, is within our reach. We remember, some years ago, a neighbor bought a hundred cherry trees, and set them out in an orchard, and began to manure, and treated them in this respect as he had done his apple orchard, which was in a very thriving condition. In a year or two many of the trees burst their bark, turned black, and parts died: and this continued until three-fourths of the whole were either dead or nearly so, being quite worthless. It was evident to the farmer that he had killed his trees by kindness; and he stopped manuring, and sowed his land down to grass; and this saved them. What would do for the apple tree would not answer for the cherry. We know another orchard, now some years old, that we set out for a neighbor, were the trees have been kept in grass ever since the second year after they were set; and these trees have made a good, sound, healthy growth each year, and latterly, even for ten years past, except a single year, have borne good crops of fruit.—There is not a more healthy cherry orchard in the country. These trees have never suffered by the bursting of the bark, nor from warts. The best trees may be so forced in growth as to become tender and diseased, and in a short time worthless. We are perfectly sure that all who have been troubled by diseased cherry trees, will, if they adopt the plan we have referred to, soon see the beneficial effects of it, and though they may have to wait longer for fruit, will succeed in saving their trees.—*American Journal of Horticulture.*

A Furious Fight Between Horses.

Southey, in his "History of the Peninsular War," relates the following:—"Two of the Spanish regiments, which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry, mounted on fine, black, long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impossible to bring off these horses—1,100 in number—and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of

horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off and they were turned loose upon the beach.

"A scene ensued such as was never before witnessed. They became aware that they were no longer under the restraint of any human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore-feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on aising ground at a distance. They no sooner heard the roar of battle, than they came thundering down over the immediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them. But it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction."

Difference of Opinion Between American and English Farmers

The former says "plow and re-seed every few years to renovate the grass land;" the latter on no pretense whatever thinks of plowing an old established grass field. If mowed too many years in succession, and the crop becomes light, because manure cannot be conveniently applied, by grazing with cattle and sheep for two or three years together, the grass will thicken and rapidly improve in every respect, especially if kept short; by putting stock enough upon it to prevent bunches of old grass being left uneaten from the middle of May till the end of August; for there are so many varieties of grasses growing in a permanent pasture, that, if allowed to be stocked lightly, the coarser kinds will shade and kill all the finer and more nutritious sorts.

Look at a pasture field in America—where do cattle or sheep like to graze best? It will invariably be seen that they will prefer the places where the grass has been kept short, and those patches in the field often near the gateway, will look greenest and be as thick again at the bottom as elsewhere.

Blue grass is similar to some English grass and is most excellent to have in pastures and mowings likewise; for the finest and best meadow hay in England, is made from a mixture of grasses, the stems of which are all as thin as white clover, and, as the English farmer is not foolish enough to let his grass

become nearly ripe for seed, before cutting, his meadows continue to have a thick-set sward, year after year. Thomas Gibbs & Co., seedsmen to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, sell grass seed, having about seventy varieties in it—price one guinea per bushel—which will soon become good for alternate grazing and mowing; but if grazed continually, and if on good deep soil, it will become feeding, and every kind of stock put on it will soon get fat, or if mowed season after season, manure will be needed to keep up the stamina, and it will want repeated rolling and bush harrowing in the spring.

In America, large-boned animals are admired; in England, large frames, heavily laden with flesh and fat, but with fine bones. In the former country, meat is supposed to be best when put on the carcass very quickly; but in the latter country the butcher will prefer a beast which has been laying on meat for years instead of months, and all meat from animals which are said to be "firm as a board," when those creatures are in their prime, is worth several cents more a pound than softer fleshed ones. A heifer never having had a calf, is in her prime at four years; an ox in his at six years; a calf for veal at ten weeks—having had as much milk as he could suck.—COUNTRY GENT.

SAVING TIMOTHY SEED.—Timothy designed for seed should be allowed to stand until fully ripe before gathering and then cut in the morning or evening while a little moist with dew, to prevent loss by shelling. In places where the cradle cannot be handily used, cut with the sickle; never use the scythe if it is possible to get along without it. The grass should be bound in as large bundles as can be easily handled, and bound tight, for the purpose of saving all the seed. Large sheaves give protection to a greater number of heads than small ones, and light bands hold the seed that falls into the centre. Set the bundles up two by two, and when all moisture is dried out and the heads "strip" easily, draw to the barn in a tight boxed wagon, and thresh immediately. Run the seed through the fanning mill, and then through a fine wire sieve, holding it high in a light breeze so that all the light chaffy matter will blow away, leaving the seed entirely pure.—PRAIRIE FARMER.

A VALUABLE HINT.

A correspondent of the *The Western Rural* says that when he perceives his horses inclined to rub their manes and tails, he feeds them a little oil meal, say from one to two quarts a day, for a week or ten days; and at the same time makes a good brine, as warm as he can bear his hand in it, and washes the scaly substances out of the mane and tail, and mixes about a tablespoonful of lard to a tablespoonful of powder, and rubs it in well about the roots of the mane and tail.