

lowing as some of the principal facts :—247 cattle were inoculated ; in 132 of them the local effect of the inoculation was manifested ; ten beasts died of the inoculation. Of all those inoculated, sixteen were afterwards affected with the natural disease. In none of those which took the disease had the inoculation produced any local effect. It should also be remarked, that the inoculation was always ineffectual in those which had previously had the disease.

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### HOW SHALL I BECOME A FARMER ?

This question is frequently asked of us personally and by letter. The inquirers are of many different classes. Mechanics tired of confinement in close workshops, look to the green fields, and long for the freedom of the plowman.—Citizens who have accumulated enough for a moderate income, find themselves straitened by the expensiveness of city life, and see in the economy of rural habits a remedy for their perplexities. With bread from their own fields, butter from their own dairy, chickens from the poultry yard, and vegetables fresh from the garden, at only the cost of raising, they could afford to fare sumptuously every day, and as for the purple and fine linen, that need not be worn in the country. The school-boy too, who has spent the happy weeks of his summer vacation in frolicking over the hay field, scampering through the woods and feasting on bread and milk, is charmed with the idea of being a farmer, and enjoying the pleasures of the country the whole year round. From all these and many more, the question has come, "How shall I become a Farmer?"

First, a word of caution is needed. Though country life is desirable, it is not all a round of pleasure ; though its gains are reasonably certain, they are yielded only to patient, continued *hard work*. The plowman sweating in the blazing sunshine, envies the mechanic in his shop ; the economizing farmer sighs for the quick returns enjoyed by his fortunate city acquaintance, and the weary boy who follows the cart with his rake, would often gladly exchange his lot for that of the schoolboy who wants to be a farmer. Hundreds are every year deluded with mistaken notions of the pleasures and profits of farming—they do not count the cost. We fully believe that the benefits are worth the cost, but we are certain that of every ten who leave other avocations for farming, without some previous practical experience of the realities of farm life, nine will meet with discouraging disappointment. The multitude of places for sale at a sacrifice in the neighborhood of all our large cities, by men who have tried the experiment, is proof of the assertion. They met with unforeseen obstacles—the business of cultivation of itself difficult enough, was rendered doubly so to them from want of experience. Crops were put in at wrong seasons and in the wrong manner ; the garden would yield weeds as well as flowers, and insects completed the destruction ; good help was not obtainable, and the dairy was a failure ; and at the end of the year, the accounts properly balanced, would read "Cr. by experience gained, many dollars out of pocket"—more or less according to the extent of the experiment. This too is in addition to the deprivation of many privileges which long habit had rendered necessary to enjoyment. Dark as this shading is, it need not have spoiled the final picture, had it been seen in time and calculated upon. A few years, and steady perseverance even under discouragement will bring all right, and he who would make the change proposed, should enter upon it expecting a period of hard times, then, he will not be disappointed, and may go on courageously to final success. If you can stand the "toughening" process, you can become a farmer, if not—and it will be severe—don't attempt it.

But we will suppose all this has been settled, and a young man knowing little