

much easier it is to eat a good dinner than to wash the dishes afterward. Consider what a boy on a farm is required to do; things that must be done, or life would actually stop.

**GO TO FARMING.**—A good living is what comparatively few men succeed in making in village or city life, and yet nothing is more easy of accomplishment on the farm. Besides, there is a pleasure in cultivating and embellishing the earth, improving and increasing its products, and thus adding to the aggregate of human happiness. Why, then, should young men hesitate to be farmers? It is both profitable and honorable. It is the nearest approximation to independence that man as a member of society can make. A gentleman farmer—and all farmers are or should be gentlemen—belonging to an order of nobility that is not indebted to place-holders for installation and may, if he chooses be ranked among the greatest benefactors of the human race. Let all the idle young men go to work on farms and quit seeking third and fourth rate clerkships. In short, go to farming and quit begging.  
—*Ex.*

**FLOWERING MEADOWS.**—A correspondent of the New England Farmer, writes: In 1864 I built a short dam and flowered a small meadow of three or four acres, letting the water remain on all winter. The ice carried the dam off in the spring and it has not been since rebuilt. The succeeding summer I found the hay crop increased from two o: loads to five; but the quality of hay was far inferior—most of the high ground grasses being killed out. Since that time the crop has gradually decreased till the present season, when I have secured the two ox-loads that it usually cut before the dam was built.

**BOARDING FARM HANDS.**—A great many farmers are coming to the conclusion that it does not pay to run their homes as boarding houses for hired help, and are building tenant houses and getting married laborers. Said a New York farmer: "I have always boarded my help until the present season but I shall never do it again. I built a tenant house yonder" and he pointed to neat little domicile twenty rods from his own "and it has paid its cost already in the added privacy and quiet it has enabled me to enjoy and in the great blessing of work for the women folks."

#### FARM GLEANINGS.

—It is said that if a tree is felled while in leaf, and allowed to lie until the foliage withers, the wood will be the soonest seasoned, as the leaves will draw all the sap before they die.

—Ditching and Draining may be continued this month with good success, as the season is so dry. The material taken from the ditches will often pay for the trouble of digging.

—Weeds are still to be persistently fought. They never surrender until the frosts of autumn, or even winter, shut down upon them. Every farm should be kept as free as possible from such pests.

—The Farmers' Union urges upon the farmers of Minnesota to make a general exchange of seed wheat next Spring, and not sow the same wheat on the same land which produced it for the past few years.

—Late feeding on pastures is the worst possible policy. It leaves the ground comparatively bare,

exposes the roots of the grass to the freezing cold and winds of Winter, by which a large per cent. of plants are killed outright, and the Spring growth is necessarily late, stunted and meager.

—The Flint (Mich.) Citizen says that Prof. S. Brickley Jr, had forty bushels of Diell wheat to the acre this year. His corn crop of 16 acres is considered one of the finest in his neighborhood.

—The Hillsdale Standard says that George R. Trumbull, of Wheatland, raised this season 225 bushels of black Norway Oats upon three acres of land sown with six bushels of seed, seventy-five bushels to the acre.

—A Massachusetts man has raised nearly three pecks of potatoes this year from one potato of the Early Rose variety. A Bucks Co., Pa., farmer raised this year a potato of the Early rose variety which weighed three pounds.

—Although the area of the State of New Jersey is about 200 square miles less than that of Massachusetts, it has 240 000 acres more of improved land and the cash value of the farms is more than double that of those in Massachusetts.

—A Scotch agriculturist says he has long been of the opinion that ball smut in wheat is a fungus propagated by adhering to the seed and unless this fungus is destroyed before being sown all the grains infected by it are sure to produce diseased ears.

—Four California turnips raised near Sonora weighed eighty pounds. One from the same patch weighed twenty-four pounds.

—The editor of the Canton (Ill.) Register claims to have seen a stalk of corn in Banner township, Ill., bearing nine perfect ears of corn.

—The Practical Farmer says that in Pennsylvania there is rather a prejudice against orchard grass, chiefly owing to its growing in bunches and rather coarse stem and leaf. These may be obviated by thick sowing—not less than two bushels to the acre. It ripens early, and for this season would make a good mixture with clover. Dairymen value it highly both for hay and pasture. Rapid growth, after frequent and close cropping or cutting is the specialty of orchard grass.

—An English writer says that for fourteen years in succession he never exceeded two pecks or sixteen quarts of seed wheat to the acre, and sometimes used less than one peck, and yet, in each of two of those years, he harvested fifty-six bushels of wheat to the acre and the average of fourteen crops in fourteen years was forty-four bushels to the acre. The seed was sown with a drill. One of the conditions necessary to the production of large crops from thin seeding he states to be sown of the seed early in the Fall that the plants may have a fair start before the setting in of Winter. Thorough drainage he also deems an essential condition.

Farmers are very apt to let their bright tools, especially plowshares, become rusty. Now, this cannot take place if these bright surfaces be kept either perfectly dry, or from contact with the air. The experiments of Dr. Calvert have proved that carbonic acid is the principal agent in causing metals to rust. This is always present in the air, but it cannot take effect upon any substance unless moisture is present. Also, and for this reason, we see tools that are left in the rain, or lying out at night, soon become rusty. Keep the bright surfaces, when not in use, painted with something that will