

**Farm, Garden & Household.****The Pasture.**

Few general rules are of universal application in agriculture, therefore the farmer must constantly exercise sound judgement and common sense. No rules in regard to the time of seeding down lands to grass, however well it is found to work in one latitude, applies in a different climate and under different circumstances. Formerly the practice of sowing grass in the Spring was universal; now it is generally thought best to seed meadows and pastures in the Fall mixing grain with it. There are some localities, however, where Spring sowing with grain appears to succeed best. Whatever time may be chosen for sowing a permanent pasture, it is very important that the seed should be judiciously selected, thoroughly tilled and properly manured. Other things being favorable, select, when possible, a field containing running water and some shade, as both are necessary to the comfort of stock. As most grasses thrive better on clay soils than sandy ones, give the preference to heavy rather than light lands. Broken lands, hard to plow and liable to wash, are selected for pastures as a matter of economy rather than level fields, which will bring big returns in hood crops. On the same principle lands subjected to occasional overflows and low land that will produce nothing else are sometimes seeded to pasture with profit, though these last will only yield inferior grasses—grasses making less milk, less flesh and fat in animals than the same species grown on dry upland soils. Having selected the land secure its thorough pulverization and manure it liberally if not already rich enough. Surface manuring is good for grass lands, and fertilizers abounding in nitrogen and potash are of great benefit. Where the seeding has not been done early in the fall it should be accomplished in the Spring as early as may be. Nature's plan of a variety of kinds in one field is generally followed by sowing a mixture adapted to the soil and also furnishing a rotation of grasses. Seeding heavily ensures an entire covering for the ground and chokes out weeds. In pastures as in meadow, it is advised to give clover a place in the mixture of seed provided, because during the time it remains in the ground it accomplishes much benefit. Blue grass is excellent for pasture, especially on light sandy soil; meadow fox-tail, with its early and rapid growth, is also desirable. Orchard grass is counted among favorite pasture grasses, owing to the fact that it comes early in spring, remains late in fall and

**WITHSTANDS DROUGHT BETTER**

than other kinds. Red-top and crested dog's tail are valuable permanent grasses, and varieties usually advised for lawns add further excellent kinds for pastures. Forty-five pounds of seed to the acre will be found none too much for permanent pastures. A mixture which has proved successful in many sections, and which may serve somewhat as a guide, subject to such modifications as special circumstances of soil and climate shall suggest, is as follows: Perennial rye grass, 8 pounds; Italian rye grass, 6 pounds; white clover, 5 pounds; orchard grass, 4 pounds; timothy, 3 pounds; meadow fox-tail, hard fescue, tall fescue, meadow fescue, red top, pure grass, wood-meadow grass, rough stalked meadow grass and perennial clover, each 2 pounds, and yellow oat grass, 1 pound. Where the land devoted to pasture is a damp bottom timothy or herd grass, which is an excellent sort for laying down strong tenacious and moist soils, should form a considerable portion of the mixture. Sheep's fescue should always enter into the composition of pastures on which sheep are to graze, as they are very fond of it and the mutton gains therefrom a fine flavor. For protecting banks of streams from washing or wearing away, the seed canary grass and the seed meadow grass will be found effectual. Beach grass (*Ammophila arundinacea*) is one of the best for preventing the drifting of light drifting sands. Flint advises the following mixture, when it is desired to gain a pasture on rocky and gravelly hills and soils of a very poor quality: White clover, 8 pounds; timothy and perennial rye grass, 6 pounds each; red fescue, 4 pounds; crested dog's tail orchard grass and wood meadow grass, 6 pounds each; red top, tall oat, meadow soft grass, common spear grass and rough stalked meadow, 2 pounds each. If the soil be very dry the wood meadow grass and the timothy may be omitted from the above mixture and a larger quantity of June grass substituted. For dry, gravelly soils, which are difficult to turf over, Flint recommends

the following: Tall oat grass, 8 lbs.; perennial rye grass, 5 lbs.; red fescue, meadow soft grass, soft brome grass, June grass and white clover, 4 lbs. each, and red top 3 lbs.—*The World.*

**Milk and Milking.**

It is a common practice to give the animal a feed before milking, so as to make the cow quiet and contented. But is this a good plan? Should not this important and delicate operation over which the cow has so much control, receive the undivided attention of the animal as well as of the milker? We think it should, and that feeding at this time is a bad practice. It is a matter of habit, anyhow, and the cows may as well be taught to attend solely to the milking as to eat. Of course she must be quiet and contented; but this should result from general treatment, and not from coaxing feed.

Here is a bag full of milk which we propose to draw. The cow is healthy; the milk must be a perfect natural product, and we must keep it so. Partly right—but not so fast. Is it certain that the milk is all right now? By no means, for the milk may be affected while still in the udder. If the food has been bad the milk has suffered in quality; if the cow has had impure water to drink, it has beyond doubt directly injured the milk; if she has suffered from thirst the milk will be less in quantity and in fat; if she has breathed foul air, whether in stable, yard or pasture, it has affected the milk, perhaps made it unfit for use. Do not forget this; carrion in the pasture, offensive fish manure in an adjoining field, or any sickening odor, even from a distance, may have a very injurious effect. So many emanations from a manure cellar, without the proper precautions of light and ventilation. Pure air is as necessary to the making of good milk as good water and pure food. If there has been insufficient shade in the pasture, and the animal has suffered from extreme heat, the milk will show it in a direct loss of the fat and sugar elements and an increase in undesirable albuminoids. It will be very poor milk. The same result follows worrying by a dog, fast driving from pasture, or any fright or harsh treatment. A rough noisy cow-boy, or a worthless cur, may directly diminish the butter yield from one-third to one-half, by injury to the milk yet within the cow, and the milker may hardly notice it.—*Land and Home.*

**The Condition of Winter Wheat—Set the Rollers Going.**

After so many weeks of cold, dry, winter weather through the entire winter wheat belt, and after so much exposure to cold and drying winds and freezing and thawing of the surface soil, the roots of the plants must have been more or less disturbed by the frost, and in many places thrown out of the ground. It is true that the field roller comes into play, and when used early and often, frequently save a crop of wheat which would be otherwise lost. After heavy and continued rains it is sometimes the case that the harrow saves the crop by breaking the crust which has hardened about the roots, but more frequently in this climate the soil needs to be packed rather than loosened, this season of the year. From such accounts as reach us, we are led to infer the wheat crop has suffered more or less severely from a protracted cold and bare-ground winter, consequently the yield will be reduced on the price advanced. Set the rollers going then on the wheat field which show signs that the plants have been started or partially thrown out of the ground, and loadings it will pack the earth solid, go over the wheat field until the crowns of the plants are pressed down level with the surface of the earth.

**A Drunkard's Dictionary.**

Some ingenious writer thus defines the meaning of the different intoxicating drinks:

**Whisky**—A key by which we may gain an entrance into prisons and almshouses.

**Brandy**—A brand for the noses of all those who cannot govern their appetites.

**Wine**—A cause for many men taking a winding way home.

**Punch**—A cause for many unfriendly punches.

**Ale**—A cause for many ailing.

**Beer**—A drink that brings many to the bier.

**Champagne**—The source of many real pains.

**Gin Slings**—Drinks which have "slewed" more men than the slings of old.

**Porter**—A weak supporter for those who are weak in body.

**A Card.**

To all who are suffering from the effects and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a half-address envelope to the Rev. Jos. T. INMAN, STATION D, NEW YORK CITY. April 22, 80.

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