

been objected that the early worm suffers from his earliness, but he must be regarded subjectively as the reward of the early bird. In farming matters it is seldom that we can be too early, although there are cases in which there is luck in leisure, and others in which too much haste brings with it misfortune. Thus roots may be sown too early and run to seed, or run to neck, or become mildewed; and potatoes may be up too early and get cut with the frost, and sows may farrow too early and lose their pigs, and barley may be sown too early and get nipped with the cold. But it is easy to avoid these consequences of precipitancy, and to be in a position to seize the right opportunity when it arises instead of sleeping through it. It is well that farmers should be well forward with their work, and ready to commit the seed to the ground on the first favourable season.

With regard to the root crop, the present early season is a great boon. The recent fine weather has forwarded tillage operations, and in our particular case heavy thunder showers have imparted the requisite moisture to the soil. Early turnips sown now may be relied upon to furnish a good crop by the last week in August. Early swedes got in from June 1 to 10, will probably soon germinate, quickly come up to the hoe, and yield a heavy crop. Mangel sowing was delayed on account of wet weather late in April, but we never remember to have seen this seed germinate quicker. What we sowed on May 8 were discernable above-ground on the 18th; and what we sowed on the 12th were visible on the 21st inst. Early rape is also fast coming forward into rough leaf, and has passed the fly. Where fodder crops are grown to be followed with swedes and turnips, the earliness of the season has enabled us to feed them off in good time, and this is highly favourable to the prospect of more substantial keep for next winter.

An early harvest may now be confidently expected, and this leads us to hope for extra food in the shape of stubble turnips and mustard. We also hope that hay will be won and carried before turnip hoeing becomes urgent, and this will be a great convenience and source of economy in wages. We must apologise if we have been guilty of a diatribe or of moralizing rather than sticking to our "last" and talking of "nowt" and "neaps;" but, in the language of Shakespeare, we may add in extenuation, "if we offend, it is with our goodwill."—*London Agricultural Gazette*.

LADY JUMBO is the pet of the Horse Show at Islington, London. She is a black pony, stands 30 inches high, and was transferred from London Bridge Station to Islington in a cab.

PINK EYE is a name applied to a disease which often in spring and fall (especially if the weather is very wet and the climate generally unfavorable to health), breaks out as a sort of epizootic. It will occur largely in some few districts, and not be general. It is then said to be epizootic, and is a species of influenza, developing into a catarrhal form of fever, such as the great epizootic of 1872 and 1873; or it may bring on a diphtheroid or typhoid disease. There is also a type of influenza which affects the cellular tissues of the body, accompanied by more or less of the following symptoms, and this disease is also called "pink eye." The earlier symptoms are dulness, rigors, loss of appetite, swelling of eyelids, discharge of tears down the face, pain in the limbs, and shifting or resting of first one and then another, and so on, the legs one or more are apt to swell, circulation is imperfectly carried on, and they become very cold. The pulse runs from 54 to 84 per minute, and after a few days becomes very feeble. The internal temperature at commencement will be about 102° or 103°. But if the throat is seriously affected or the disease attacks the lungs it may rise to 107°. All the excretory functions are depraved more or less. Pink eye takes its name from the color of the conjunctival mucous membrane lining the eyelids, which is pink, red, or very dark red, according to amount of its blood vessels. It really signifies nothing, inasmuch as almost all fevers and inflammations that affect the general system give rise to higher color of the mucous membranes. Simple cellulitis, or pink eye, when assuming a mild type, requires little treatment. But each year domestication adds to the severity and multiplication of animal diseases, and recently America has experienced a wide spread epizootic in horses that partook somewhat of the nature of pink eye, but with all the symptoms aggravated, many cases coming under my notice being really typhoid pneumonia, others presenting symptoms like those of diphtheria in the human subject. Horses usually cough a good deal when suffering from pink eye, and have discharges from the nostrils, but this year many do not cough, and very few discharge from the nose. Animals having slight attacks require rest, clothing for body and limbs, good strengthening diet (not starvation on bran mashes), a laxative, nitrate of potash, iron and quinine. A combination of chlorate and iodide of potash is also very good. If the throat is sore, give counter-irritation and gargles. But if the internal temperature is high, appetite gone, throat very sore, and the breathing accelerated, they require the experience and judgment of a veterinary surgeon. I consider it wise to give every medicine,

that can be so administered, in the form of a ball (bolus), as they do not in this way get any fluid into the lungs, as is often the case where horses are drenched when their throats are sore. Such an accident is apt to be fatal. There is no danger of transmission of pink eye to progeny.—*Country Gentleman*.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

BY BYRON D. HALSTED, SC.D.

There are few subjects of greater importance, and at the same time more difficult to treat satisfactorily, than that of the agricultural education of the youth of our country. It is assumed that there is a great amount of knowledge for the farmer's boy and girl to acquire. There is the chemistry of the farm and the chemistry of the household; the principles of plant growth; and the principles of kitchen economy—in fact, a thousand questions to be answered and problems to be solved before we can have the great blessing of the most intelligent and educated life upon the farm.

It is not the lack of subjects to teach the young that troubles the thinking man, but the best methods by which those subjects are to be taught. It is here that the philanthropist may well pause for a solution to the problem: How to educate our boys and girls to a higher, better and wiser farm life?

In considering this question it must be acknowledged at the outset that the mind of the child is very receptive, and that it is also easily moulded to this or that way of thinking. The child's eyes are keen to see, and its ears are quick to hear; the great desideratum in its education being, to lead it to see in the right light, and to heed the voicings of the truth.

To many it would seem like folly to put any agencies in a child's education ahead of, or even on a par with, its parents. If we can be sure that the father and mother are governed by their own properly trained minds, all other requisites for the full and rational education of their offspring will naturally follow. But the fathers and mothers are not all that they should be; and they are in need of much of the very training we are endeavoring to put into the heads of the children. The solemn fact must be acknowledged—that the natural teacher of the child is often sadly in need of being taught. In many cases, therefore, the child and the parent must be raised together to a higher plane of knowledge; the best methods for one frequently being the best methods for the other.