

introduced from
have greatly im-
a.
e from 1000 lbs.
and it brings in
22 to 60 cents
communication is
y become one of
ovinces, for if I
hops imported
r to any raised

imilar character
ublished between
which I had no
Near and around
ms such as men-
ky hills rise up
or even 3000 feet
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s which they present
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on which sheep
such of them as
be in good condi-
s cooler in such
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urage, which will
of agriculturists.
the interior of
all as on those of
ling it, many lo-
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ne the homes of
and industrious

URAGE.

to an exchange on

a few suggestions,
per, to my brother
of rye for fall and
part of the State,
me grass, our pas-
s as short as it is
Every farmer feels
hing green for his
s. I think rye will
y great extent. I
mer well to sow as
can use it fall and
p and cultivate to
for the crop.

GROUNDS.

by farmers that low
rable for sheep. I
years in a pasture
the first two years
My sheep were un-
m died. I ascribed
strage. Upon the
farmer, I gave the
h salt. The bene-
ere were soon appar-
d a more healthy
ined the treatment
stined to thrive. I
ualities of this mix-
ing property of the
available tonic and
he salt, we may add;
edial agents, this ar-
all doses, augments
In larger doses it is

KHAUSTED.

a Eastern Agricul-
ssertations on the
allow plowing, and
pt is made to show
oration so common
those long cultivat-
t, is owing to a per-
w plowing.

agine that this alone
come result, render-
untry unfit for the
ich fifty years ago
m 15 to 20 bushels
w plowing has had
annual yield devot-
without the return
ch we will not dis-
nd that we believed
eely plowed, there
deterioration.

We believe no such thing; because ex-
perience has shown that though deep
plowing serves almost invariably to in-
crease the product, it is equally at the ex-
pense of the fertility of the soil; the only
difference is, that one, by shallow plowing
and half a crop has exhausted the soil to
half the depth that another field is by a
system of deeper tillage. So that with-
out some renovating process or the appli-
cation of fertilizers, or something besides
simply deep plowing, though larger crops
may be procured for the time being, it is
only at the expense of a deeper exhaus-
tion of the soil.

It is ille then to harp upon the favorite
theory of many, that shallow plowing has
alone caused the sterility too often met
with in the older sections of the Union.
It is an injudicious cultivation quite apart
from either shallow or deep plowing that
produces barrenness. No soil, however
deeply plowed, can forever maintain its
pristine fertility under constant cropping,
without a return in some measure of the
elements, that the crop produced, extracts
therefrom.

Upon this important point in good hus-
bandry, too little attention is paid. Shal-
low plowing and constant cropping without
manuring has very aptly been termed the
"skimming" process; but deep plowing
under like circumstances takes not only
the "skin," but the very tallow from the
soil.

STIR THE SURFACE.

It does not follow that although we
have plenty of rain the soil will remain
moist. Evaporation is very active be-
neath our hot summer suns. Heavy
showers tend to compact the soil and render
it impervious to water which remains on
the surface until evaporation. Little
benefit, then, accrues, unless the hard crust
baked by the sun is broken up and the
soil mellowed by cultivation. It is then
rendered porous and absorbent at the de-
mand of the scorching heat, while at night,
cooling more rapidly than the air, it re-
condenses and retakes in abundance the
moisture it has been forced to give up dur-
ing the day. Thus the crop never suffers
during a succeeding drouth, for the soil is
always in a condition to supply its needs
from the atmosphere when denied a supply
from the clouds.—N. Y. Tribune.

IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.

Thousands of meadow and upland pas-
tures are producing less than half the
quantity of hay and feed which the land
is capable of, from a deficiency of plants
of those kinds which are more productive
and suitable for the soil. In some cases,
where the pasture is very foul with weeds
and moss, it is advisable to pare and burn
the old sward, and renew the land entirely,
as above directed. In some other in-
stances it may be desirable to drain and
manure the land; but in most cases great
improvement may be effected by merely
sowing renovating seeds (which should
consist of the finest and most nutritive
kinds of perennial grasses and clovers)
in the following manner.—Heavy harrows
should be drawn over the old turf early in
the spring, to loosen the soil for the ad-
mission of seeds, which, if sown freely,
will occupy the numerous small spaces be-
tween the grasses already growing, and
supersede the coarse grasses and noxious
weeds. After the seeds are sown the land
should be carefully rolled. It is a good
practice to sow these seeds at the same
time as the top-dressing, if any is applied;
but this is by no means necessary. The
months of February, March and April,
are proper for sowing the seeds; the earlier
the better, as the old grass will protect the
young from frost. It is also useful to sow
in July and August, immediately after
carrying the hay. Should the old turf be
very full of moss, this is generally an in-
dication that draining would be beneficial.
The following is, however, an almost in-
fallible remedy for the moss, not only de-
stroying it, but preventing the growth in

future.—Mix two cartloads of quicklime
with eight cartloads of good light loam,
turning the compost several times that it
may be thoroughly mixed and the lime
slacked, and spread this quantity per acre
over the pasture, dragging the turf well
with iron harrows.—*Land and Water.*

DOES FARMING PAY?

This is a question that has been repeat-
edly asked, and, although I have carefully
examined all the statements of those who
think it does, and of those who think it
does not pay, none of them seem to have
come to any definite conclusion as yet.
Suppose we take a fair look at it, and then
compare it with other branches of indus-
try, and see if it falls any below them. I
know that it is a prevailing idea with a
great many people, that farming is a poor,
good-for-nothing business, and nobody but
some poor know-nothing will engage in it.
Now, in this they are greatly mistaken, for
farmers rank among the first-classes for in-
telligence and judgment, with a very few
exceptions. But to the question.

Here is a certain Mr. A. He goes to
work in the spring on his farm; he half
ploughs his land, half manures and half
plants it; then in hoeing time he half hoes
it. What is the result? It is this: when
he comes to dig his potatoes, he only gets
half a crop; that don't suit; he grumbles
and whines over it terribly, and says that
"He can't see for the life of 'im what ailed
them pertaters why they didn't grow bet-
ter." Now which is to blame, the man or
the farm? Of this you may judge for
yourselves; but one thing is certain, farm-
ing of this sort "don't pay."

Let us take another case. Here is a Mr.
B. He goes to work and carefully pre-
pares his ground, and endeavors to do all
in his power to insure success. What is
the result, allowing the season to be a fair
one? It is this: he gets a good crop, one
that sufficiently pays him for all his work
and something over. Does not farming of
this sort pay? To be sure it does not pay
so large dividends as a successful mercan-
tile business would, neither does it enable
him to become a millionaire; but it pays
him good fair wages, sufficient to enable
him to live in comfortable circumstances.

But some people will say, "Look here;
here is a man that is a mechanic, he gets
from \$2 to \$3 a day: don't that pay better
than farming?" Well, at first glance, it
seems to appear that it would; but let us
look a little further. You say that he gets
\$3 a day. Well, to do this, he has got to
work; and, mind you, it is work, not play.
And to get it every day he has to work
every day, no matter what the weather is;
for if the work stops the pay stops. If he
happens to be sick a day, so much is lost.
Then, more than all this, he has got to be
under a master, and spend all his life
working for somebody else. Then he has
got to buy everything, or nearly every-
thing that his family consumes. He can
raise nothing—even if he has a small gar-
den, that amounts to little—but he has got
to buy everything; therefore, it will take
the greater part of his pay to enable him
to live.

Now how is it with the farmer? True,
he has to work hard at times, but every-
body has to do this. After he has got his
seed into the ground, if he wants to lie
still a day or a week he can do so; and in
the meantime his seed is growing, and
grows just as well as if he was at work. If
there is a stormy day (and there are quite
a number in the course of a year) he can
sit in the house and read the newspapers,
and loses nothing by it. Then he can
raise nearly everything that his family
consumes, his flour, if he wishes to, his
potatoes, pork, etc., and not have to pay
out a cent. Perhaps some will say, "Sup-
posing everybody should go to farming,
what then?" Why, they would get a liv-
ing, anyhow if nothing more; but if every-
body should leave farming and take a
trade, it would be a hard matter to get
even a living. Don't think that I am run-
ning down the trades, for I am not, they are
all necessary to wealth and comfort. There

is another thing in favor of the farmer; his
farm is not liable to be swept away in a
day and leave him penniless, as a mer-
chant's fortune often is. But to come to
the point, farming is the backbone of all
trades and crafts. Without it, ships would
rot in the harbors, locomotives would rust
on the rails. Now is it not as honorable
an employment as that of a mechanic?
Does it not pay as well, take it every way?
No intelligent person will deny that farm-
ing is an honorable, profitable and paying
employment.—"G. H. S." in *New Eng-
land Homestead.*

Agricultural Paragraphs.

A correspondent of the *Dubuque Times*
writing from Pocahontas county, says:—
"The almost entire absence of timber in
this part of the country has brought the
farming community to see the necessity of
setting out timber. The consequence is
that thousands of acres of timber have
been set out this spring in Northwestern
Iowa, which in a few years will be very
ornamental to the country, and also take
the sharp edges off our prairie winds."

One of the most important principles
established by Liebig, is the rotation of
ammonia-collecting with ammonia-dispers-
ing crops—that is, root and green crops
alternating with cereals.

Stirring the soil frequently with an iron
rake about all garden crops, cannot be too
strongly urged. Let it be done frequently
and well. Two thorough stirrings are as
good as one rain, and when the rain comes
the soil is in the best possible condition to
receive it.

Novices commonly allow weeds to get
several inches high before they think of
clearing them out and destroying them.
Now, the great secret of cheap and suc-
cessful culture is to kill the weeds before
they come up. Go over the bare surface of
earth as often as once a week, and pulverize
it thoroughly with a rake or skim-hoe.
This will kill every weed just as it is
starting, with less than one tenth the
labor required to kill them when several
inches high. Do it often and thoroughly.

The *London Architect* says that France
has the largest number of landed proprie-
tors in the world, as well as the most
minute sub-divisions of the land.

Corn cobs are an article of merchandise
in request at Paris, and several New Eng-
land firms gather them for shipment.
After saturation with tar and resin they
are used for kindlings.

A VERY GOOD COMPOST.

A very good fertilizing compost is manu-
factured by using the following substances
according to the directions given. The
mixture has been called "Liebig's great
fertilizer," as it is stated that it originated
with him. This is doubtful, but it is a very
judicious and sensible combination never-
theless, easy to prepare and cheap. It
will prove serviceable for corn, wheat, and
the other cereal grains, and also for grapes:

This amount will do well, applied to one
or two acres, and it will cost not far from
\$10:—

1. Dry peat, twenty bushels.
2. Unleached ashes, three bushels.
3. Fine bone dust, three bushels.
4. Calcined plaster, three bushels.
5. Nitrate of soda, forty pounds.
6. Sulphate of ammonia, thirty-three pounds.
7. Sulphate of soda, forty pounds.

Mix numbers one, two and three to-
gether; then mix numbers five, six and
seven in five buckets of water. When dis-
solved, add the liquid to the first, second
and third article.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

GIRTH OF ENGLISH SHORTHORNS.

At a late Essex County cattle show the
first prize short horn bull was 8 feet 10
inches in girth; the first prize short horn
cow, four years old, was 7 feet 10 inches;

first prize cow two years old, 7 feet 4 inches.

CORN FODDER.

Mr. Alexander Reed, of Rockhaven,
Clinton County, Pennsylvania, reports that
his practice is to cut up his corn as late as
he can, and avoid frost. After hushing,
the stalks are bound and carefully shocked
till cured, then stowed in barn. They are
prepared for feed as follows:—

Each morning and evening the quantity
needed is cut with a "power cutter," put
in a tight box with a mixture of meal and
bran sprinkled in; boiling water is
then poured on, and the box closed with a
tight lid, so as to shut in both heat and
steam. That steamed at night is warm
when fed in the morning, and that in the
morning when fed in the afternoon. Mr.
Reed states that, prepared in this way, the
cows eat all the butts, and a ton will pro-
duce more and much better milk for butter
than a ton of hay prepared in the same
way.

A GOOD YIELD.

Mr. H. W. Wales, of Oakland, reports
that a grade Durham cow owned by him,
during seven days in the month of June
last gave an average of 55 pounds of rich
milk each day on pasture feed alone.

CROPS IN EUROPE.—Recent reports from
Central Europe state the crop prospects are
favorable. In Austria the crops are reported
as very heavy. The abundant harvest in
Europe will affect the price of American wheat.

Prospects of the Home Markets.

The reports of the crops in France are
all promising. From all we can learn on
the subject, the crops in that country have
been unusually good, in fact the wheat
crop is reported as being the best grown in
that country for some years, and the
breadth of land under this, the most valu-
able of all our cereals, has been much
greater than usual. The consequence is,
that France will have a large quantity of
wheat for the supply of other countries
during the coming season. France has,
for some years, been unable to supply her
own inhabitants with breadstuffs, and had
to be an importer to a considerable
extent. This, of course, had an effect
on the English markets, and, as
England draws her supplies so largely from
America, American breadstuffs were in
good demand, and brought good prices.
The term American we use here
in its true meaning, as comprehending the
continent. Canadian markets are influ-
enced by the markets of the home country;
so that we are of the opinion that from
present appearances, we need not look for-
ward to very high markets. It is too
early yet to form a definite judgment on
the markets. Unforeseen circumstances
may at any time effect the markets. From
the proximity of France to England, and
the rates for freight across the channel,
the advantages are greatly in favor of the
French producer.

The great fields of labour opened out
throughout the Dominion, and the influx
of immigrants will give us, at all times, a
good home demand. A good home market
is always best for the country. Manufac-
tories, new lines of railway, additional in-
dustrial pursuits—these are our best mar-
kets.—Ass't Ed.

—The philosophic Billings graphically illus-
trates the difference between a blunder and a
mistake:—"When a man puts down a bad
umbrella and takes up a good one," saith Josh,
"he makes a mistake; but when he puts down
a good one and takes up a bad one, he makes
a blunder."

—A little girl of five summers was the happy
recipient of a velvet cloak, of which she was
very proud. One day, soon after, she was dis-
cussing her dresses, their beauty, style, etc.,
when her mother, by way of nipping her vanity
in the bud, said, "My dear, do you not know
there are more important things to talk about
than dresses?" Quickly she replied, "Oh
yes, mamma, velvet cloaks."