Farm and Garden.

August.

"Live for something, be not idle;
Look about thee for employ:
Sit not down to useless dreaming,
Labor is the sweetest joy.
Folded hands are ever weary,
Selfish hearts are never gay:
Life for thee hath many duties,
Active be, then, while you may."

It would be too much to say, that farmers are idlers, and living for nothing. Yet our calling has its share of idlers, who have no noble object in life, to fire the imagination, and to call forth their best energies. These have no looking upward, to their daily employments, to something better than they now enjoy, no improvements contemplated, no expectation of a better reward for their labors. There is no enthusiastic love of their calling, no magnifying of their office as tiller of the soil, no dropping of fatness from their footsteps as they walk over the scene of their labors. Their business is felt to be a drudgery, a hard struggle for daily bread, and they are always looking away from home, and from farming, for the "good time coming" instead of inviting that time to come to them upon their own acres. They prefer the tavern, or the resort of loungers, to their own barns or fields, and waste more hours in idleness than would be sufficient to give them competence and contentment at home.

Success in husbandry, as in every pursuit in life, depends much more upon the *spirit* of the man, than upon his circumstances. Fame and fortune are not won, in any pursuit, without a good deal of hard work both of the head and of the hands. If a farmer has the true grit in him, and understands his position, he can win fortune, a happy home for himself and children, in almost any part of our country. It is much easier to imagine that this can be done better elsewhere than to plan how to do it in your present circumstances; but the probabilities are, that your present farm, with all its advantages, is the very battle field, on which you may conquer more surely, and rapidly, than any other spot in the world. We are getting out of patience with that class of farmers, who are *always* fuming and scolding about the hard times, when, in truth, the times are not half so hard upon them, as their own vices. With their present habits of self-indulgence, and idleness, they would be always slipshod, and short on pay day, if their farms were in Paradise.

The man who has not determined to win a competence, where he now is, is liable to live in a world of illusions. He imagines that in the far west, in Kansas, or California, at Pike's Peak, or some other tip-top of creation, there is better land, more gold, and more contentment that he now enjoys, with less sweat and trouble. So he is always dreaming of Eldorado, and never puting forth his best energies upon the land now occupied, to make it do its best for him. This and that improvement is neglected, because he expects next year to seek a new home in some better region.

The man who would succeed must give up these air castles, and determine that he will win fortune, where he now is, unless Providence break up his plans, and drive him to a new field of toil. The farmer, as well as others, "must stoop to conquer." He must be willing to work hard, cheerfully, and patiently to wait a few years before he can realize his ideal of a good farm, well stocked, well tilled, and adorned with appropriate buildings. The policy of looking for immediate results must be given up for the system of permanent improvements and advantages—five—ten—twenty years ahead.

Nothing is more destructive to the farm, and to the farmers interests, than to shape all his labors for the present season. In fact, hardly any farm work is appropriately done, that does not look ahead some years for its full returns. In this it is unlike most other mechanical employments. The shoemaker makes his shoe or boot, receives his pay, and that is the end of his reward. But the farmer is constantly called upon to do things, that will be bringing him in returns, for a long series of years. The fruit tree that he plants, will give him a remarkable product as long as he takes care of it. The heifer, that he carefully rears, will give him milk, butter, cheese, veal, and more heifers for ten years to come. The piece of land, that he drains, will give him double crops, as long as he keeps the outlets open. The load of muck, that he carts to his stable, will not only absorb ammonia and prevent waste there, but will carry a load of riches to the compost heap, and thence to the field, to return in increased crops of grass, grain and roots, for years to come. The well built barn, with cellar and sheds for making manure, is not only a shelter for hay and stock for a single Winter, but a permanent shelter, and a manure factory, to give out its annual dividends for a generation to come.

It is this characteristic feature of husbandry that misleads so many in estimating its profitableness, and constrains them prematurely to abandon it. The results of a year's labor, upon a well managed farm, do not return until the close of a rotation of crops, say in five or six years. If the farmer gets two thirds of his reward the first year, for his labor and capital, he ought to be satisfied. In some callings, a man will do a business, to the full amount of his capital, every two months. But such a business, of course, has many risks, which do not pertain to husbandry. If our returns are slower, they are by far more certain, and, in the average, far larger than the rewards of any other business. The risks are reduced to the minimum, and no man with good sense, and industry, can well fail of a competence, by cultivating the soil in our country.

This view of our calling ought to make us very cautious in exchanging it for another, where the profits accrue more rapidly, and are seemingly larger. It ought to make us more liberal in using all the capital needed in our business. No occupation suffers so much for want of adequate capital, as our own. Millions upon millions of dollars of the hard earnings of farmers that are needed immediately to develop the resources of the soil, are invested in bank stock, in manufactories, in railroads, in shipping, and in the bogus enterprises of ingenious swindlers.

It is an impeachment of our own skill and enterprise, to be sending these millions abroad for employment, when they are needed upon the farm. There are many farms in the older States that want from one to five hundred dollars this month expended in labour to dig and cart muck, and the money so expended with ordinary good judgment in the management, would be certain to pay ten per cent until the capital was refunded. "To the muck mines," should be the watch word on every worn out farm this month, and the carts loaded with the sable ore, should be the sign at every barn-yard gate. To multitudes it would prove the one thing needful in their husbandry, and would mark a new era in their farm operations. —*American Agriculturist.*

How to increase the Value of a Cow.

Every one who owns a cow can see at a glance that it would be profitable to increase the value of her, but every one cannot tell how to do it. We can, and we think that we can make it equally palpable to our readers. If a cow is kept for butter, it certainly would add to her value if the butter-making properties of her milk should be improved. In summer or winter this can be improved just as the yield of a clutivated crop can be improved by what is fed to each, and it is simply a question of will it pay, in manuring the one or feeding the other. Indian corn will add to the quantity and quality of the butter a very sensible degree, and it is simply a question of easy solution, by experiment, whether it will add to the profit of the butter-maker to buy corn at one or two cents a pound, and to convert a portion of it into butter at twenty-five cents a pound, or whatever the market price of corn and butter may be, and another portion of it into fat, and another portion of it into manure, for that is the natural result of chemical change produced in the laboratory of the cow's stomach. The same result will follow any other kind of feeding. Good pasture will produce an abundance of milk, often as much as the cow can carry; but does it not follow that even then it will be profitable to feed her with some more oleaginous food to increase the quantity of butter, just as it sometimes proves profitable to feed bees to enable them to store more honey. It certainly does appear to us that the value of a cow, feeding on ordinary winter food, may be almost doubled by making that food suitable for the purpose of increasing the quautity of milk, if that is the purpose forw hich the cow is kept. Farmers generally understand that they can convert corn into beef, pork and lard, and some of them know exactly at what price per bushel it will pay to convert corn or any other grain into butter, or any other kind of feed into diary products? Is the whole business a haphazard one? We fear so. Some persons know that they can increase the saleable value of butter by adding the coloring matter of carrots to it. Does any person know the value of a bushel of carrots fed to a cow increases her value as a butter-producing laboratory? Experimental proof upon this point would be far more worthy of agricultural prizes than it is to see who can shew the largest sized roots; for by a few carefully conducted experiments we shuold be able to increase the value of a cow almost at pleasure.—*N. York Tribune.*

SALTING MEAT.—A French professor denounces the use of saltpeter in brine intended for the preservation of flesh for food. That part of the saltpeter which is absorbed by the meat, he says, is nitric acid—a deadly poison. He ascribes to this chemical change all the diseases which are common to mariners and others, who subsist principally upon salted meat—such as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c., and advises a total abandonment of saltpeter in pickle for beef, &c.; the best substitute for that article being a small quantity of sugar, which renders the meat sweeter and more wholesome.

Miscellaneous.

Young Wives.

No where have we ever seen a pleasanter sight than that of a young woman who has just realized her fondest hopes, and as yet dreams not of the trials, labors and disappointments which she is yet to encounter. She is too happy for the present to look a head, and if she did, all over it would she diffuse the rose-tints of imagination. Happiness brightens her eyes, colors her cheeks and imparts to her whole being a most charming vivacity. With what proud pleasure does the eyes of the husband follow her, as she bounds with lightsome step from room to room of their little cottage, spreading everywhere cheerfulness from her merry heart. Not when she moved the lovliest and most admired of a gay circle, nor yet when her lips uttered the welcome response to his vows, did she seem half so charming. Then the hope within was so timid, so mixed with doubt, that it scarce dared confess itself; now it is full confirmed and ecstatic, and whatever is beautiful in her nature is brought forth in its brightest perfection. She turns the dull care of the infidel to all who whisper to her of comming sorrow and disappointment. She cannot believe that her happiness will ever grow less lovable or less loving. He, too,—ah! how he idolizes her, and vows in his inmost heart that she shall never find this childlike confidence misplaced. We love to look on such a pair. We know that their day will darken ere its close; but the world is full of misery, woe and sorrow, and it is a happiness to catch a glimpse of a bright spot here and there which none of these obscure.

But all young wives are not so. Some are so completely metamorphosed by the brief ceremony which changes their name that they would not be recognized as the same persons. They lay aside instantly all their little girlish ways, and become transformed into staid dignified matrons, the graceful ringlets which they were wont to shake so merrily, are combed out and put up very soberly behind the ears. They are no longer so careful in arranging every part of the dress so as to please the beholder. Whenever they attend any social gathering, they hold off from the dance or the play, and let it be generally known that they consider themselves "old folks." Happy they profess to be, and proud of their positions as wives, but not so pleasing is their happiness, as that of the light-hearted, merry creature, in the first phase of married life, whom we first described.

Many women undergo changes far more lamentable than this at the marriage altar. They have been accustomed to look upon a husband as the one great object of life, to the attainment of which all their efforts have been directed. But having obtained this, their pride and energy cease. They seem to lose all respect for themselves and all desire for the respect of others. Before the period of the honey moon has passed, they begin to be slovenly in dress and many little unamiable qualities peep out from behind the pleasing mask which she has heretofore worn. A few years will convert her into an irredeemable slattern and incorrigible scold, and the home which she makes for her husband will be—not exactly a Paradise.

The Importance of Sleep.

About one-third of the life of man is spent in sleep. He who lives to reach the age of three-score years and ten, will have spent more than twenty-three years of this period in unconscious repose. This simple fact alone is sufficient to proclaim the overwhelming importance of sound, refreshing sleep to the health, happiness, and longevity of man.

The origin of much of the nervousness and impaired health of the individuals who are not decidedly sick, is owing to a want of sufficient and quiet sleep. To procure this should be the study of every one. It is to be feared that the great praise of early rising has had *this* bad effect—to make some believe that *sleep* was of but little consequence.

We have heretofore stated that, in our opinion, the most frequent and immediate cause of insanity, and one of the most important to guard against, is the want of sleep. Indeed, so rarely do we see a recent case of insanity that is not preceded by want of sleep, that it is regarded as almost a sure procursor of mental derangement.

Notwithstanding strong hereditary predisposition, ill-health, loss of kindred and property, insanity rarely results unless the exciting causes are such as to produce a loss of sleep. A mother loses her only child—the merchant his fortune—the politician, the scholar, the enthusiast, may have their minds powerfully excited and disturbed; yet if they sleep well they will not become insane. No advice is so good, therefore, to those who have recovered from an attack, or to those who are in delicate health, as that of securing by all means sound, regular, and refreshing sleep. It is true that some few persons are able to perform much mental labour, and to study late at night, and yet sleep well. Some require but little sleep. But such individuals are very rare. General Pichegru informed Sir Gilbert Blane that during a whole year's campaign he did not sleep more than one hour in twenty-four. Sleep seemed to be at the command of Napoleon, as he could sleep and wake apparently at will.

M. Guizot, Minister of France under Louis Philippe, is a good sleeper. A late writer observes that his faculty for going to sleep after extreme excitement and mental exertion is prodigious; and it is fortunate for him he is so constituted, otherwise his health would materially suffer. A Minister in France ought not to be a nervous man; it is fatal to him if he is. After the most boisterous and tumultuous sittings at the Chambers, after being *baited* by the opposition in the most savage manner—there is no milder expression for their excessive violence—he arrives at home, throws himself upon a couch, and sinks immediately into a profound sleep, from which he is undisturbed till midnight, when proofs of the *Moniteur* are brought to him for inspection.

Let not the importance of sleep, then, be disregarded; but on the contrary, let its sweet and soothing influences be cultivated. Let it not be regarded as an evil that comes to interrupt enjoyment, but as a *great accomplishment*, and a pleasure of itself.

Remarkable Coincidence.

The *Cleveland Herald* relates a touching incident which calls to mind an occurrence that will doubtless be remembered by many readers. At the Masonic Festival in Medidina, Ohio, on June 24th, there was a banquet in the evening. Among those present was Ossian E. Dodge, who was called on to sing. The song he selected was the "Snow Storm," written by Seba Smith. Mr Dodge, before singing the song, narrated the incident to which it related. In the year 1821, Mrs Blake, with her husband and child, were crossing the Green Mountains during a snow storm, and lost their way. When discovered by some persons in search of them, Mrs Blake was frozen to death, and Mr Blake was almost unconscious. Near the dead body of Mrs Blake was a little hillock of snow, on removing which was found a bundle, which, when unwrapped, was found to contain the babe alive and well, wrapped in the clothing the mother had taken from her own person. When taken up the child looked in the face of its rescuer and smiled. During the singing of the piece, a gentleman and lady in the audience were deeply affected. The gentleman was the Hon. H. G. Blake, the son of her who perished in the snow, and brother of the babe, and the lady was his wife.

A Horrid Weapon.

A writer in the London *Times* says: "An eye-witness has assured me that one of the causes which has demoralized the Austrian soldier is the new weapon—the sword bayonet—with which he is attacked by the French soldier, and against which neither his own old bayonet nor his superior physical strength are of any avail. Not only can the sword-bayonet give thrust for thrust with the older weapon, but while it thrusts, or withdraws after delivering it, it severs the tendons of the arm or leg of the opponent, thus completely disabling him prior to the last death-blow. Moreover, the French soldier is taught to wield his weapon by poising it like a quarter-staff horizontally as high as the head of his adversary, and by a slight movement in the segment of a circle, the sharp blade is swept across the neck, chest, or face of three men opposed to him in line. This novel mode of attack cannot be met by the old musket and bayonet; hence the Austrian soldier has in despair resorted to the butt of his musket in endeavouring to crush his enemy, who, agile, skilful of fence, and rendered confident by the superiority of his new arm, can deliver three wounds with his sword-bayonet while his antagonist is swinging his club. If we do not look to the new modes of attack developing by the French, the opener line borrowed from our own Highlanders, and the sword-musket, we shall be as much and as shamefully surprised by the French as we were by the Americans."

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