

inhabitants of Windsor, so that it was no uncommon sight to see a Canon of Windsor or a Master of Eton College, as well as several of the parochial clergymen, moving about from table to table, assisting the guests according to their wants, and occasionally handing to them a flagon of ale or a basket of bread. It was, in fact, an entire commingling of all classes, and the kindly feelings evoked on this occasion cannot fail to exercise a deep and lasting influence on the labouring poor of Windsor and the neighbourhood towards their superiors.

### THE HAPPY FARMER.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough  
As you were riding by ?  
Or wearied 'neath his noon-day toil,  
When summer suns were high ?  
And thought you that his lot was hard ?  
And did you thank your God,  
That you and yours were not condemn'd  
Thus like a slave to plod ?

Come see him at his harvest home,  
When garden, field and tree,  
Conspire, with flowing stores to fill  
His barn, and granary,  
His healthful children gaily sport,  
Amid the new mown hay,  
Or proudly with vigorous arm,  
His task as best they may

The dog partakes his master's joy,  
And guards the loaded wain,  
The feathery people clap their wings,  
And lead their youngling train,  
Perchance, the hoary grandsire's eye  
The glowing scene surveys,  
And breathes a blessing on his race  
Or guides their evening praise.

The Harvest-Giver is their friend,  
The Maker of the soil,  
And Earth, their Mother gives them bread  
And cheers their patient toil.  
Come join them round their wintry hearth,  
Their heartfelt pleasure see,  
And you can better judge how blest  
The farmer's life may be.

### DISPOSITION OF CATTLE TO FATTEN.

Many people act on the supposition that all cattle are alike in their disposition to fatten ; no greater mistake can be committed, since half the feed will bring forward one animal, required to produce another, and the economy of fattening cattle depends in no small degree in selecting the right animals. Mr. Stephens gives some rules for selecting animals disposed to early maturity. He says:

The most prominent indication of this disposition is a loose, thick, mellow skin, as if floating upon a stratum of fat below ; and such a skin is invariably covered with, long, soft, mossy feeling hair, bearing a decided colour. A firmness of texture over the whole body is essential to a disposition to fatten ; no fat encumbers the bones of the legs and of the head, all the extremities—the limbs, head and tail are small, fine and tapering from the body. The eye is prominently set in the head, and with a placid expression. The forehead is broad. The ears are sensible to every new sound. The muzzle is sharp, the nostrils distended, and the jaws distinct and clean. The muscles broad and flat. The blood-

vessels large and full. The chest is broad, and the tail flat at the top, and broad and tapering to the tuft of hair. The line of the back is straight and level, and the ribs round. A back high above the level is narrow, and is accompanied with flat ribs and a long, narrow face, which are both indicative of a want of disposition to fatten. When the back is below the level, the fat and flesh are mostly upon the lower part of the carcass, and the fallow increases in the interior. The flanks and cod are then thick and fat. In such a configuration, the fore-quarters are larger than the hind. Such an animal evinces a disposition to fatten but lays on coarse pieces. When the curved lines abound over the body and play into one another, giving a brilliancy to the surface, while the sweeping lines of the contour, with the tapering fineness of the extremities, the pleasing countenance, and the joyous spirit, a symmetry, state of health, and disposition to improve are conjoined, they afford the highest satisfaction and profit to the breeder.

**MACHINE FOR GATHERING CLOVER-SEED.**—Mr. George A. Smith, of Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for a machine for cutting and gathering clover-seed. This machine exhibits a great deal of ingenuity, although its construction is very simple. A wooden roller is constructed with thick, spiral-shaped projections, at a short distance apart, running on it lengthwise with the axis. On these spiral projections are secured knives or blades set in such a way that the cutting edge of each projects over the concave part of the wooden spiral of the cylinder. A rake is placed on the carriage below, like that of a grain reaper, and a straight knife extends across the rake behind, to hold up the clover, so that as the spiral cylinder revolves, the knives of it cut off the heads of the clover, and the receptacles under the knives carry the heads of the clover round, and thus deposit the seed in a proper receptacle at the turning vertical point. There is also an arrangement for securing the wheels on the axle of the carriage, which is a very good improvement. The collars of the wheel-boxes have ratchet teeth, whereby the axle is made to turn when moving forward, but not when moving back, thus throwing the wheels out of gear with the cutters, by a spring, when necessary.—The rake can also be adjusted to any required distance to or from the revolving cutters.—*Scientific American.*

**MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.**—The damage done to the wheat crop this season, by the weevil, has excited a good deal of apprehension in the minds of our farmers for the future, and attention has been turned to securing some earlier variety which shall ripen sufficiently early to escape the ravages of this insect, which in so many parts of the country has completely destroyed the wheat crop. The Hallowell Agricultural Society held two meetings on the subject, and finally concluded to purchase some Mediterranean wheat for seed for the use of its members. This wheat has been tested two years in some parts of the adjacent County, and has escaped the ravages of the weevil in localities where the Soules, Rasp, and Flint wheat have been seriously injured.—The Mediterranean is not so fine a variety of wheat as some others, but is very hardy, standing the winter well, and very productive. The person from whom the Society purchased their seed raised 300 bushels from seven acres. It weighed 61lbs to the bushel.—*Pictou Gazette.*

Never keep your cattle short ; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them, they will starve you.