

## Facts For Farmers.

There are some things that farmers ought to know.

It is an error to plant seeds from a State further south. In a cold season only, the seed of a colder climate will ripen well.

Often breaking up a surface keeps a soil in health; for when it lies in a hard bound state en- ching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

Never keep your cattle short: few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you. It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, as to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm 30 acres well than 50 acres by halves.

Drive your business before you and it will go easily.

In dry pasture dig for water on the brow of a hill; springs are more frequently near the surface on a height than in a vale.

Rain is cash to a farmer.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy in the summer, and with a sharp instrument; they will feed freely and die.

Sow clover deep, it secures it against the drought.

Never plow in bad weather, or when the ground is very wet.

It is better to cut grain just before it is fully or half ripe. When the straw immediately below the grain is so dry that on twisting it no juice is pressed it should be cut, for then there is no further circulation of juice to the ear. Every ear that it stands uncut after this stage is attended with loss.

Accounts should be kept detailing the expense and product of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early and pay very little attention to the season.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remember that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Do not begin farming by building an extensive house, nor a spacious barn till you have something to store in it.

Avoid a low and damp site for the dwelling house. Build sufficiently distant from your barn and stockyard to avoid accidents by fire.

Keep notes of all remarkable events on your farm.

Recording even your errors will be of benefit.

Good fences make good neighbors.

Experiments are highly commendable, but do not become an habitual experimenter.

The depredations of birds are fully compensated by the services they render in preying upon insects.

Sheep put into fresh stables are apt to be killed by eating too much grain.

A bare pasture enriches not the soil, nor fattens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the owner.

One animal well fed is of more value than two poorly kept.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they are kept, the more profitable they are, and all farmers work for profit.

Ground well plowed is better than thrice poorly kept.

Doubtful crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich, pulverize it well and keep it clean, and it generally will be productive.

Weeds that grow unmolested around the fences, stumps and stones, scattered their seeds over the farm and they are likely to grow.

Cows well fed in winter give more milk in summer.

An ox that is in good condition in the spring, will perform more labor, and stand the heat of summer much better than one that is poor.

When you see the fence down put it up, if it remains until to-morrow the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

A strong horse will work all day without food, but keep him at it and he will not last long.

A rich soil will produce good crops without manure, but keep at it and it will tire.

Farmer's sons had better learn to hold the plow and feed the pigs, than measure tape and count buttons.

Young ladies who have the good fortune to become farmers' wives will find it more profitable to know how to make Johnny cake, butter and cheese, than to play the piano.

All who wish to be rich must spend less than they earn.—*Sat Emporium.*