

of trained and competent help, and especially the manager, will be important, although money will secure them. But it is not always so easy to convince farmers and their families, who of course must supply the milk, but have never given much attention to dairying, that they will like to bear the labor and confinement for which they will be called upon to keep the constant supply of milk good.

That the manufacture of first-class butter and cheese will pay, there is no doubt, for both these commodities will always be sought at remunerative prices, and, as the supply of really good articles increases, the taste of our population will keep pace. As farmers and their families in dairy districts come to see the profits arising from dairying, and particularly the increase in the fertility of their farms that is sure to take place, they will come to look with complacency upon the fact that their part of the labor, in furnishing the milk, must be performed promptly and without fail. They will even find that this confinement is not so much more onerous than many other branches of agriculture. It cannot be expected that they will accept this confinement complacently unless they are given to understand at first that it must be so.

Therefore, in the establishment of new factories, it will be better that the projectors place this matter in the proper light on the start, to prevent difficulties afterwards. There are three points in this connection that are absolutely necessary to success:—“First, the soil must be suitable to grass; second, succulent forage must be provided during a portion of July and August; and third, the milking must be done morning and evening, wet or dry, Sundays as well as week days. These conceded, the rest is a mere matter of dollars and cents.”—*Western Rural*.

Eton College.

Eton is pleasantly situated on the River Thames, opposite Windsor, in Buckinghamshire, England. This College owes its birth to Henry VI.

“There grateful Science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade.”

The charter of incorporation bears date A. D. 1440. The buildings consist of two quadrangles, in one of which are the chapel and school, with the dormitory of the foundation scholars; in the other are the library, provost's house, and lodgings of the fellows. The chapel is a handsome gothic edifice. A statue in bronze of the royal founder occupies the centre of one of the quadrangles. Few buildings are more happily situated: “the meadows” adjoin it, the Thames rolls its refreshing waters immediately in front, while always in view are the towers of “regal Windsor,” inciting to that loyalty which is ever the associate of virtue in the young. In the lives of a large portion of the foremost men in the Mother Country, it is an incident that they were “educated at Eton;” and to have been an “Eton boy” is the proud boast of many who have gathered laurels in peace and in war.

What a Farmer Thinks of the Question.

Sitting at our desk one day, a stranger entered, when about such as this followed:—

After some conversation, Mr. Warnock (for such he informed us was his name) said he conducted a farm in the ordinary way, and made it a point to have a few steers to sell every year. Mr. Warnock continued:—“I find the steers which a thoroughbred bull will throw me will weigh as much at three years old, as the steers thrown by a common native bull from the same cows would weigh at four years. In fact, they are just about a year ahead of them all the time. If I want to market early, the steers from my thoroughbred bull will mature a year earlier than the natives, and if I feed for a certain weight, they will reach it a year earlier. There is just about one year's difference, whichever way you

put it. Then, if I bring to market a nice smooth lot of steers from a thoroughbred bull, I find they sell for something more per hundred than the natives would.

You may take a lot of calves, part of them by a thoroughbred bull and part of them natives—get them of the same age as near as you can, and put them together, and give them the same treatment and keep, so that what one gets another will get—and when the steers from the thoroughbred bull commence to climb over 1,500 pounds, you can put your natives on the scales, and it will take the best one you have got, and part of another one, to pull down 1,200. There is no trick at all about it—it is plain figuring, and is due altogether to the



ETON COLLEGE.

honest difference in the cattle.

Almost daily some farmer drops into the office, when naturally enough the conversation turns upon stock matters, and there is an unbroken line of testimony—never a link broken or missing—in favor of the great advantage of using thoroughbred bulls, and improved animals of all other descriptions, for crossing upon common farm stock, to produce animals for common farm purposes. If any farmer will set down the amount of money for which he has sold his native steers during the year, and then divide that sum by two, the answer will show about how much more he would have made, if he had used a thoroughbred bull. A thoroughbred bull will add from one-third to one-half the money received from the steers on the



ENGLISH FARM SCENE.

farm, and their keep need not be more expensive or involve any more care or labor than the prudent farmer will bestow upon any other description of stock.

Short-Horns Among the Indians.

The Menomonee tribe of Indians, at one time the owners of a large portion of the territory of Wisconsin, their possessions extending from where the City of Wisconsin now stands, on the south, to the northern border on Lake Superior, are now living upon a “reservation” of 10 townships, on the

Pauwaygan, or Wolf River, a few miles north of the Town of Shawano.

Much of the land here set apart for those Indians, consists of plains of thin, sandy soil, and pine forests, regarded as of very little value for agriculture, while perhaps a third of the tract is “hard wood” and bottom land, of pretty fair quality for grain, and especially good for grass.

In accordance with treaty stipulations, provision has been made for supporting here a farmer, to instruct these people in agriculture; and some eight or nine years ago, this farmer procured for the improvement of the native stock a thoroughbred Durham bull. This animal, after being confined for the first year or two, was turned loose on the range with the small scrub cows of the Menomonees.

But few, if any, of the calves were steered; and the improvement made by this single animal and his offspring in these few years is wonderful. All the cattle now to be seen here, have most decided Short-horn characteristics, and are in a very marked degree superior to the “common stock” of the white people adjoining the reservation.

All the cattle we saw were red, red and white, or roan, in color, of good size and excellent form; and the few cows we observed in milk, were said to be excellent at the pail.

What a striking illustration of the value of pure blood—of the benefit that may be derived from the purchase of a single well-bred animal! And how completely it refutes the assertion, so often heard, that the Short-horn blood is only good when forced and pampered.

Why these cattle, oxen, cows in milk, young stock and calves (some 200 perhaps in all) have nothing in summer but the range of these woods and barren openings; and in winter only the coarse, wild hag cut from marshes and bottoms along the streams. And yet, as we saw them in the woods last month, they were in excellent condition of flesh, with level, round carcasses and coats of hair that would have been no discredit to the best Highland Scot.

A Run Down Farm.

The *Country Gentleman*, in replying to a correspondent who inquire show to make an exhausted farm fertile, after premising that there are special circumstances to be taken into account in every such case, lays down the following general principle in view of a soil which, from continuous hard cropping, has been deprived of the vegetable matter it once contained, and settled down into a compact, hard mass:—

1. Understand if the soil settles down in a mass after long rains.
2. Mellow cultivation when dry enough, pulverizing the soil well as a preventative of drouth.
3. The introduction of clover, to be preceded if necessary by a moderate dressing of manure, or by some other green crop.
4. Working most of the farm into grass, for the maintenance of domestic animals, and for the manufacture of manure.
5. As the improvement progresses, planting or sowing such crops as appear on trial to do best, such as corn, beans, barley, &c., preferring a variety or rotation.

Feeding Wheat.

The Master of Metomen Grange, No. 27, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., writes the *Milwaukee Journal of Commerce* as follows:—

Wheat at 86 cents per bushel will amount to \$1.32 per 100 pounds. Oats at 40 cents per bushel to \$1.50 per 100 pound. Rye at 85 cents per bushel amounts to \$1.41 per 100 pounds. Corn at 74 cents per bushel amounts to \$1.34 per 100 pounds. Wheat is known the world over as the “staff of life,” and is considered by all the most nutritious of grains, therefore no one will doubt for

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