

dividual whose means are limited. But it is not true again, that the one having the largest amount of capital always receives the most actual profit. While one may have a capital of three thousand dollars at his command to take advantage of in his farming operations, another may have but five hundred, and still receive a higher per cent. in proportion to the amount invested. The cause of this, in a great measure, is owing to the better management of the latter. Now it is very evident that the man who has "served an apprenticeship," been brought up on a farm, and devoted himself to his calling, will, through his skilful husbandry, receive nearly double the profit from the same amount and quality of land, than the individual will, who goes on to a farm with scarcely any knowledge of his business. True, he can plough his ground and plant his seed after a fashion; but will it be done in a workmanlike manner? As well might a farmer go into a blacksmith's shop and attempt to forge out a shoe for a horse. No doubt he would make something that would resemble a horse shoe, but would it be a suitable shoe for a horse to wear? Just so with the unpractised, who would be a farmer; he might manage a farm and get a living from it; but how would the looks of his farm compare with his who was a farmer by trade? Farmers often experience the difference in those whom they hire to labor on their land. While one can earn eighteen dollars per month, another equally as strong and healthy cannot earn more than ten. The reason of this is plain. The one who has eighteen dollars is a farmer by trade; he knows how and where to take hold, and how to proceed; while the other, who has but ten dollars, (and perhaps is a dear hand at that,) is so little acquainted with the business, that he can scarce begin a job without being told how and where by his employer, and then he will go to work in a very bungling sort of a way. The fact is, he is a "raw hand"—he has got the trade to learn before he is worth eighteen dollars a month. The saying is, "Every one to his trade," and there is more truth than poetry in the remark.—*Boston Cultivator.*

### TURNIPS.

The varieties of turnips usually grown are the Swedish, of different sorts; the yellow or Aberdeen; and the white globe. Of these the former is the most valuable, and it is sown from the middle to the end of May. After this the sowing of the yellow commences, and the globe variety last of all. Turnips ought invariably to be cultivated in drills, or in rows on beds, broadcast sowing being a waste of seed, labor, and land. The drills ought to be from 27 inches to 30 inches apart. A very common error is making the drills too near each other, from a mistaken notion that the crop will be heavier; but this is not the case, for the heaviest crops will generally be found when the drills are not less than 27 inches apart.

The quantity of seed required to sow a statute acre, is about 3 lbs. It is very poor economy to be sparing of turnip seed, for by apparently saving a shilling an acre, the crop may be lost.

After the young plants have got into the rough leaf, they must be thinned to the proper distance between each plant; for Swedes this will be 12 inches, and for yellow and globe from 9 to 10 inches. Where turnip culture is understood, the thinning is invariably performed by the hand-hoe, pushing out the surplus plants, and only leaving those intended to remain; but in districts where turnip growing is only being introduced, it will be best to thin out the plants to the proper distances by the hand, and to stir and loosen the soil around and between the plants immediately afterwards with the hoe. At the same time it will be well to allow the girls who are employed in this work, to learn the proper mode of doing it with the hoe, as when once they have acquired the proper manner of handling it, they will go over the ground in half the time they would do by any other means. The handles of the hoes ought not to be of such a length as we often see them; the girls will do more with hoes, the handles of which are only 2½ feet long, than with the handles a foot longer, and it is not uncommon to see them four or five feet long. Turnips ought not to have the earth gathered up about the roots like the potato; they ought to be left loose and bare, as the bulbs swell above ground.

Stirring the soil between the drills ought never to be neglected or delayed; upon the frequent and careful performance of this depends, in a great measure, the luxuriance of the crop. For this purpose the large farmer will use the single horse-grubber or horse-hoe, and the small farmer the fork or spade. All experienced

green crop cultivators commence this process as soon as the plants in the rows are well defined, going over the field, and then beginning again and going on in this manner until the plants have got so luxuriant that the horse cannot walk between the drills without injuring the leaves. "The more you stir, the more they grow," and no one need be afraid of "letting the drought into the land" by so doing, for turnips cultivated in this manner will grow much more quickly in very dry weather than if the soil is left untouched.

The crop ought to be removed from the ground in the early part of the winter, and stored up for preservation during the spring months. This is necessary, first to allow us to sow wheat after it, and next, because if the roots are allowed to remain until spring, they will run to seed, and thus the bulbs will be deteriorated and the land injured. In lifting them, the leaves and part of the tap roots are cut off, but not too closely. The leaves may be given to young cattle, but sometimes they are stowed upon the ground and ploughed in as green manure. The bulbs are stored in bins, six or seven feet wide at the bottom, sloping gradually to the top, and covered with a coating of thatch, but no earth. With this, as with other roots, it is necessary to turn the heaps over in spring and to pick off the young sprouts. The white globe must be used first, as this variety does not keep so well during winter; next the yellow, and last of all the Swede.—*Fairer's Gazette.*

### REARING LAMBS.

Like all other young stock, lambs ought to be kept steadily growing, without getting too fat. Where a healthy, strong, and young ewe has a good range of pasture, the lamb may acquire so much fat as seriously to interfere with its thrift, when taken away and put upon its winter's food. Experienced flock masters say they have frequently lost lambs from this cause, and that when a ewe has twins, and the milk is divided between the offspring, this loss never occurs.—This is an important fact for the practical man.

It is well to have the lambs accustomed to dry forage before they are put up for the winter. If good, sweet hay, dry clover or oats in the sheaf, or threshed, be thrown out to a few old sheep, surrounded by all the lambs while the latter are in a fine condition, brisk and lively, they will at once begin to nibble at the dry food, and soon will be entirely familiar with and enjoy it. If left, however, till weaned, and they have become pinched by the snows and frosts of approaching winter, and the scarcity and insipidity of autumnal forage, their stomachs are in a weak or diseased condition, they have no appetite for their new dry food, they stay away from their racks, and daily become weaker and more indisposed, and soon have become too far reduced to recover, or, if they survive, it is with a constitution permanently impaired.

### THE DISEASES OF HORSES.

Broken wind is a disease with which horses are frequently affected. It is caused by the air cells of the lungs gradually breaking, thus rendering respiration labored and irregular.

"The cure of a broken-winded horse," says Youatt, "no one ever witnessed, yet much may be done by way of palliation. The food of the animal should consist of much nutriment, condensed into a small compass; the quantity of oats should be increased, and that of hay diminished; the bowels should be gently relaxed by the frequent use of enemas, the water should be given sparingly through the day, although at night the thirst of the animal should be fully satisfied, and exercise should never be taken when the stomach is full. It will scarcely be believed how much relief these simple measures will afford if a broken-winded horse, and of how much exertion he may be gradually rendered capable. Carrots are very useful to the broken-winded horse, not only as containing much nutriment and considerable moisture, so that less water may be required, but from some property they possess rendering them useful in every chest affection. A broken-winded horse turned out to grass will never improve on account of the almost constant distention of the stomach."

CURE FOR HEAVES IN HORSES.—A farmer tells us that he has recently cured two of his horses, which had the heaves badly, by the use of the following remedy:—To three quarts sweet milk and a teaspoonful of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) and mix with the horse's feed.—Give at first three times a week, and afterwards once or twice as there may seem occasion for a few weeks longer.