

that words could not materially discompose; soon he continued, "there's no use talking, I'll give you just what I said, and not a cent more; that's settled."

"But according to your own showing the extra blood of my animal makes him worth more than that."

"O, all blood is alike. How is your apple crop this year, Mr. Smith?"

"I had nearly all of my trees grafted four years ago, as you remember, and they don't bear very much yet; still, what I have are very fine."

"Here's more of your extra blood, going without apples four years; your welcome to it."

Smith soon went home, and finally concluded to sell whatever animals he had to dispose of, for what they were really worth as individuals, and be satisfied with the the handsome profits they would yield him. His crops increased to such an extent, that it was unnecessary to have them all consumed on the farm to keep it in condition, and what he had to dispose of was the source of a considerable income. His neighbors were soon willing to give him an extra price for the fruit from his "grafted" orchard, and his superior grains of all kinds, were always ready sale at the very highest prices.

Jones had already reached the summit of his prosperity. His increased family consumed all that he could compel his farm to produce; at times he would encroach on the amount he had so carefully hoarded. He continued to work hard as ever, and his slightly bent frame and unelastic step but too plainly indicated that he had passed that point beyond which the strongest man must fail. His mind was like an unused room, wherein all sorts of rubbish accumulates; still it contained nothing useful or agreeable to contemplate. In the future he could see but a dismal pathway, strewn with thorns, its roses he had carefully destroyed years before.

Smith continued to prosper, and when, in a few years, debts and shattered health compelled Jones to sell out, he had the means at hand to not only buy his farm, but to fence it and to put it in proper repairs generally.—[Ext.]

### RUST IN WHEAT.

To wheat growers, scarcely any subject can be more interesting than an inquiry into the causes which produce that fatal blight, called Rust, in wheat. Nor could any discovery be more useful than that of a certain specific against this blight.

The undersigned does not intend to write a dissertation on the many varieties of wheat; nor to suggest the best and most profitable of those varieties; nor the most valuable fertilizers; nor the best mode of cultivation; nor enter into a chemical analysis of the constituents of this invaluable cereal. But it is only proposed to submit, briefly, to the readers of

your very valuable and popular journal, a few plain, practical observations on the disease in wheat, called "the Rust," and to suggest, as the undersigned believes, a certain preventive of this disease—observations and suggestions founded on an actual, and entirely successful, experiment.

It has been the experience of agriculturists that very warm, sultry weather, foggy mornings, or frequent light rains, followed by returns of bright sunshine, altogether, whilst the wheat is in a milky state, produce Rust. What are the influence of these several conditions of the weather upon the stem, or stalk of the wheat, which produce this result? It may be here remarked, that the combined effects of these fogs, warm sultry weather, and frequent rains, are to induce a rapid growth of the plant, and to render it very soft and succulent. In this state, the hot suns following immediately upon the fogs, showers, and sultry weather, suddenly contract the stem of the wheat, and split it longitudinally into numerous small fissures, all around the stem. Then the sap of the plant exudes through these fissures; the atmosphere oxidizes this sap, giving it a reddish color, and this is the Rust. It necessarily follows, that the sap, being thus arrested in its flow through the stem, thrown out upon the surface, and diverted from the head, the grain must fail for want of nourishment.

Some years ago, having several bushels of wood ashes on hand, I determined to try an experiment, by spreading these ashes upon my wheat. Accordingly, when the wheat was beginning to joint, and when there was a slight mist, I directed my laborer to spread, with the hand, these ashes upon my wheat, at the rate of perhaps eight bushels to the acre. It came on to rain too hard for him to continue this labor, and he left off spreading these ashes in the middle of a land. The Rust was general and fatal that year in my neighborhood, and my wheat, where the ashes had not fallen, as well as the wheat in the neighborhood, was so much injured by this disease, as to be hardly worth saving; but I remarked, with surprise and pleasure, that wherever the ashes had fallen upon the wheat, even up to the middle of the land, where the labor was discontinued, my wheat was splendid, the stems being strong, vigorous, and of a bright color, and taller by several inches than where the ashes had not been sown, whilst the heads were heavy and the grain perfect. Here, then, beyond question, was an experiment perfectly satisfactory—invaluable, indeed, in its results.

Now, as to the effects of ashes upon wheat, they have, like Shakspeare's "sherry sack," a "three fold operation:"

1. The ashes operate as a manure upon the wheat, even in the limited quantity of eight bushels per acre.
2. They push the wheat forward several days, and in time to escape the hot, sultry days which often prevail about the time of the "heading out" of the wheat; and
3. They strengthen the stem, giving it substance and solidity.

I may add one or two more properties of the

ashes, beyond the "sherry sack": they afford just that kind of pabulum, or food, which is best for the development and perfection of the grain, and will, in my opinion, also prevent the ravages of the fly in wheat. I would here venture the remark, that whoever once tries this experiment will thereafter spread his wood ashes upon his wheat, as above indicated; and, in so doing, he will effectually guard against and prevent "the Rust" in his wheat. C. S. L.—*Rural Gentleman.*

Some of our readers might try this plan, you can try it on a small scale, and if you find it of advantage report to us. It costs but little to try many new things, and it is by trying that we improve our crops. You all say try it yourself and let us know, we may do so, but we are trying so many new things, that for the lack of time to pay proper attention to many, we wish and ask for a co-operation of the enterprising to assist us, and we will assist you.

### CANADIAN CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Mr. S. P. Smith writes to the Sherbrook GAZETTE from England, that the prospect of a good market for cheese are far better than at this time last year. Good American and Canadian cheese is now bringing 58s to 60s per cwt., and some few lots have been sold as high as 68s to 70s sterling. It is the general opinion that there will be little or no old cheese in the market by the 15th June. All complain of Canadian butter; it is badly made, badly packed, and, last but not least, it is put into bad tubs.—EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Farmers and Farmers' wives, let us elevate our name in the British market and command a higher price for our produce. The English butter is quoted at 128s per hundred lbs. in kegs; Canadian butter only 80s. Ladies, we attach less blame to you, than to your liege lords, and take the same on our own shoulders. Butter-making is an important process. Much depends on the pasturage and treatment of cows. More depends on a proper course, proper place and proper packing. The factory system in butter making is coming in vogue in the States and will be here. By that means a much higher price may be realized.

### Tomlinson's Butter Powder.

This Powder is deserving of a trial. We understand it is much used in England. It is our impression that any dairymaid using it one season, would not be willing to do without it, as all impurities of flavor are removed, and quantity increased by its use, and the butter commands a higher price. It also saves much labor. Those that have once tried it, come for more of it. Ladies we hope some of you will gain these six prizes of it. We believe you will after a fair trial, consider that you have a prize that will in future be of much profit to you. Try and get a package or some other prize.