#### AGRICULTURAL.

THE " FOR FARM READING.

Texas, which commenced raising wool in 1845, has now 4,000,000 sheep, and it is estimated that Montana will produce 50,000,000 pounds of wool in

The sale of the flock of Merino sheep, owned by the late Mr. Ingalls, of Almont, Michigan, was well attended. The non-registered rams, mostly yearlings, averaged \$22.50 per head, Fifteen registered ewes of mixed Atwood and Robinson blood brought \$31 each. while pure bred Atwoods brought \$36

each. The original Southdown were the purest blood of any English sheep. Their improvement was accomplished by judicious selection from various flocks. Great symmetry of form has been attained, large size, and fattening qualities. By reason of their purity they have stamped their fattening qualities more certainly upon their offspring than any other English breed.

Meat is scarce and dear in France, the peasantry being able to taste it not oftener than once a week, and then limited to bacon and pork in other forms. Game is particularly scarce and expensive, the import duty greatly enhancing its natural value. The stock raisers in the United States, will yet find a market in France for their fatted animals.

The sheep in Silesia are never exposed to much rain. Shelter and shade are provided for them. Nor are they exposed to dust, for that is known to be injurious to the fleece. The greatest possible care is taken in the breeding. Men of experience are employed to go from farm to farm to examine the sheep and select the best rams that can be found. The lambs are closely examined as to their fleec bearing properties, and all but the very best are sold off. The whole economy of the sneep farm is as perfect as intelligence

and industry can make it. For heavy farm and road work, the city dray and truck, no breed of horses will surpass the Percheron, while the lighter class are well adapted for the express wagon, the omnibus and the horse railroad.

Fifteen hundred persons attended the sale of the Angus polled cattle of the late McCombie, Tillyfour, Scotland. Seventy head were disposed of at large prices. One cow brought \$1,350, the highest ever paid for an animal of this

A writer in the Country Gentleman says that, of everything he tried to cure of roup in fowls, the best is to take pulverized copperas and put a teaspoonful in three quarts of water, and give it to them to drink. Should they not drink much in a day or two, mix it into corn meal and feed it to them.

Gladiolus, a five year old Angus bull, weighs 1,380 lbs; by Eyebright, a two year old heifer, also of this breed, weighs the same as this cow. These tario School of Agriculture, and are said to be the only ones owned in

Be careful about letting your cattle drink from ditches, or from pools in which they are accustomed to stand or in which their droppings are deposited. It is not only liable to injure the health of the stock, but is also a fruitful cause of malarial and typoid fevers among those who use the milk from cows thus watered.

The following is said to be the comparative milk yield of the various breeds of cows: A native cow pro duces annually 1,794 lbs of milk; Jersey, 3,820; Ayshire, 4,300; American Holstein, 4,527. Taking the weight (950 lbs) of native cows, they produce twice their weight in milk; Ayshires, six and one-half; Jerseys, four and one-half; Holsteins, five times.

Those who will take time to examine a horse's foot will find it a series of elliptical springs separated from each other by a spongy substance, and the frog of a cushion to rest the foot upon, the whole being admirably constructed for a heavy body to resist jars and from which the natural inference may be drawn that cutting an paring the hoof is not only useless but injurious.

The trouble with m st persons who keep horses no matter whether on farms for farm work, or for driving purposes-is, they feed too much hay, and to this cause can be attributed the general sluggishness often manifested by the horses until they have been working a couple of hours, while the wind is also impaired. Night is the only time when hay should be fed, especially to animals used to quick work. Even the slow plow team should have but little hay at the morning and noon feeds, but give them a generous supply at the evening meal.

GREEK AGRICULTURE. Selected from the Travels of Ana-

charsis, the Younger in Greece.

garden and fruit trees.

they should be covered and kept hung

up in a well. "Trees should be planted in autumn, or rather in the spring. The trenches should be dug at least a year before they are planted. It is usual to leave it a long time opeh, as if it were to be fecundated by the air. The dimensions of the trench are varied according as the soil is dry or moist. It is usual to allow to it two feet and a half in depth, and two feet in breadth.

"I only relate," said Enthymenes, practices that are known an familiar , to all cultivated nations.'

"And which," replied I immediately, spare them for the future. do not sufficiently excite their admir-

ation. What time, what reflections, must not have been necessary to observe and gain a knowledge of the wants, the varieties and resources of nature; to render her docile and diversify or correct her productions. I was surprised, at my arrival in Greece, to see trees manured and pruned; but | place, how great was my admiration to find the secret had been discovered to diminish the kernel of some fruits to increase the size of the pulp; that other fruits, and especially pomegranates, had been made to grow larger on the rees by covering them with an earthen vessel; and trees were compelled to bear fruit of different kinds, and be toaded with productions foreign to their nature.''

"This latter prodigy," said Enthymenes, "is affected by grafting, by which the roughness and sourness of fruits of wild trees are corrected. Almost all garden trees undergo this overation, which is ordinarily performed on trees of the same species; as for example, a fig is grafted on another fig tree, an apple on a pear tree, etc. Figs ripen sooner when they have been punctured by gnats that come from the truit of a wild fig tree purposely planted near. Yet those which ripen naturally are preferred, and the dealers who sell them in the market never fail to mention the difference. It is said that pomegranates will be sweeter when 1 almonds have more flavor when nails ilv." were driven into the trunk of the tree and the sap allowed to flow out for some time; and that olive trees can not thrive when they are more than three hundre stadia from the sea (eleven and one-third leagues 34 miles).

"It is likewise said that certain trees have a sensible 'nfluence on other three animals are owned by the On- trees; that olive trees delight in the neighborhood of wild pomegranates, and garden pomegranates in that of myrtles. It is added, in fine, that the difference of sex must be admitted in trees and plants; an opinion which was at first founded on the analogy that was imagined to exist between animals and the other productions of nature, and afterward confirmed by the observations that palm tress do not bear fruit, unless the females are fecundated by the down or dust contained in the flower of the male. This But we can stay right here rat home, species of phenomenon must first have been observed in Egypt and the neighboring countries; for in Greece the palm trees raised for the ornament of gardens bear no dates, or at least never bring them to perfect maturity. In replied. general, the fruits of Attica have a sweetness not found in those of the neighboring countries, which advan tage they owe less to the industry of the cultivator than the influence of the climate. We as yet are ignorant how far this influence will correct the sourness of these beautiful fruit's which hang on that citron tree lately brought from Persia to Athens. - Farmers Home

### A Bird's Fear of the Dead.

A correspondent of the 'Gentleman's Magazine "says: "It is not mere sen- o' tookin' chap 'at hado't ort timentalism that pleads in favor of the merciful form of death being adopted in the case of the slaughter of animals | And that idee occurred to me intended for human consumption. There is no question that much suffering would be spared cattle if they were not allowed to see each other slaughtered. Not easy is it to conceive the kind of torture they feel and cannot express. How observant are animals is proved by a case which came under my own observation. Among the inmates of my house is a jackdaw, an illgrained and vituperative bird as ever accepted, under protest, human com-We afterward requested from Enthy- panionship and human attention. He menes some instructions concerning prefers so distinctly sleeping in a cage different kinds of plants of the kitchen | where no enemy can assail him while | he is off his guard, that he is allowed "The former," said he, "come up to have his own way in the matter. sooner when we make use of seed. One day while he was in the cage some. The boys tell me, at got to see which is two or three years old. There dead pheasants, which had just arrived are some which it is advantageous to in a hamper, were placed beside him. water with salt water. Cucumbers His dread of these was remarkable to (which is supposed to be a name used witness. A bird whose whole time for all melons) are sweeter when their was passed in defiance of things strong- And squarm' thing up fair and fine.

two days. They thrive better in tiff that would not make two bites of ground naturally a little moist, than him, or in pinching surreptitiously in gardens where they are frequently the flamboyant tail of his rich enemy watered. Would you have themearly, the cat when it came within reach of sow them at first in pots, and water his cage, went at this sight into an them with warm water; but I must ecstacy of terror which could not be aptell you that they will have less flavor peased until the uneasy object was rethan if they had been watered with moved. What instinct caused this cold water. To render them large, strange demonstration in the presence care is taken, as soon as they begin to of death shown in one of its own race. be formed, to cover them with a pot or albeit of so different a species, is not to vessel, or to introduce them into a kind be guessed. Much food for reflection of tube. To preserve them a long time and speculation is, however, afforded."

#### Sentiments.

Virtue deserves respect even in beggar's clothes.

dirt and mire.

you desire to appear.

God first-self last-all the rest will come in the right order. He who expects a friend without

fau t will never find one.

If you are not right toward God, you can never betoward man.

Take heed of being infected with the breath of a profane heart. Division among families is an unpleasant sort of arithmetic.

It is uncertain at what place death awaits thee, wait thou for it at every to the poor people on the ships. Mean-Morality without religion is only a

to navigate a cloudy sea by measuring the distance we have to run, but without observation of the heavenly bodies. THE number of asteroids is now so great that it is not surprising that one

kind of dead reckoning-an endeavor

or two are occasionally lost. With the aid of computation and very imperfect elements, two or three have been lately

#### Humors of Prose and Poetry.

"Our larder is empty," quoth Mr. Jones, as he heard the pig squealing for its evening meal.

is to show him a pile of cord wood, and other-little axe of kindness.

If a man's horses should lose their tails why should he sell them whole-

sale? Because he can't retail them. An Irish lover remarked that it is a great pleasure to be alone, "especially whin ver sweetheart is wid ver."

Maud (an aristocratic child): "How the tree is watered with cold water, pretty and clever you are, mother and pig dung laid round the roots; that I'm so glad you married into our fam-

> THE ZOOLOGIST'S WOOLNG. When first I saw you, Eland deer, My hart it did repine, Because I gnu how good you were,

And wished that you ermine. When your tapir fingers pressed Upon that eve in May, The glance you gave me sealed my fate. And I'm still yours toady.

I'll never break ape art the lynx That bind my heart to thine, Till I shall lion my last couch And in my grave recline.

Gaze, Eland deer, upon me now! (That's civet pleases you). One glance from your bright eyes will light This mole-dering fire anew.

And if it is for porcupine, Though it should ruin me, Ill bring as many hamstu you As one could wish to see.

But then, of course, weak antelope, For that would be a boar; And I'll ne er leave you mohr.

"What did you get?" asked a wife of her husband on histreturn from a hunting excursion of several days' duration. "I got back!" he sententiously

"Innocents" asks a weekly story paper " How to shine in European society." Easy enough. Purchase a box of blacking and a brush, and "shine' the same as you would in American

greatly interested.

A BLACK HILLS INCIDENT. A little, warty, dried-up sort A ben a-usin round no bar, th gents like us a-drinkin' thar '

The livin' minit at I see The little cuss eibowin in To humor his besettin sin. There 're nothing small in me at all

But when I heer the rooster call For shuger and a spoon, I says : Jest got in from the States I guess He never 'peared as if he heerd, But stood thar, wipin' uv his beard, And smilin' to hissef as if

I'd been a-givin' him a stiff. And I, says I, a-edgin' by The bantam, and a-gazin' high Above his plug-says I: "I knowed

A little feller one't 'at blowed Around like you, and tuck his drinks With shugar in; and his folks thinks He's dead now, 'cause we boxed and sent

The scraps back to the Settlement. The feller knock my gun, 'at he Jest 'peared to come unjointed-like

Afore he ever struck a strike! And I'll admit the vay he fit Wuz dazzlin'-wt Al I see uv hit! seeds have been steeped in milk for er than himself, in aggravating a mas- says I: "A little lang in mine"

#### Lost in a Storm.

THE DANGERS WHICH BESET THOSE WHO GO DOWN TO THE SEA

IN SHIPS. It was All Saints' Day; in the morning we saw that the sea was very rough, and every one said there would be trouble; all the parish was in church; in the middle of mass we saw a man come in dripping wet, an old sailor, well known for his bravery. He immediately said that as he came along shore he saw several ships, which, driven by a fearful wind, would certainly shipwreck on the coast. "We must go to their assistance," said he, louder, "and I have come to say to all A restless mind gathers nothing but who are willing, that we have only just time to put to sea to try to help To gain a good reputation, be what them." About fifty men offered themselves, and, without speaking, followed the old sailor. We got to the shore by geing down the cliff, and there we soon saw a terrible sight-several vessels, one behind the other, driving at Waste no vain wirds on the past; a frightful speed against the rocks. Our men put their boats to sea, but they had hardly made ten strokes when one boat filled with water and sank, the second was overturned with the breakers and the third thrown up on shore. Happily no one was drowned and all reached the shore. It was easy to see that our boats would be no use time the vessels came nearer and were only a few fathonis from our black cliffs, which were covered with cormorants. The first, whose masts were gone, came like a great mass. Every one on shore saw it coming; no one dared speak. It seemed to me, a child, as if death was playing with a handful of men, whom it intended to crush and drown. An immense wave lifted itself like an angry mountain, and, wrapping the vessel, brought her near, and a still higher one threw her upon a rock level with the water. A frightful cracking sound—the next instant the vessel was filled with water. The sea was covered with wreckage-planks, masts and poor drowning creatures. Many swam and then disappeared. The best way to encourage a tramp | Our men threw themselves into the water, and, with the old sailor at their head, made tremendous efforts to save them. Several were brought back, but they were either drowned or broken on the rocks. The sea threw up several hundred, and with them merchan ise and food. A second ship approached. The masts were gone. Every one was on deck, which was full; we saw them all on their knees, and a man in black seemed to bless them. A wave as big as our cliff carried her toward us. We thought we heard a shock like the first, but she held staunch and did not move. The waves beat against her, but she did not budge. She seemed petrified. In an instant every one put to sea, for it was only two gunshots from shore. A boat was made fast alongside: our N.C. boat was filled instantly; one of the boats of the ship put off, threw out planks and boxes, and in half an hour

every one was on shore. The ship had

been saved by a rare accident; her

bowsprit and fore part had got wedged

in between two rocks. The wave

which had thrown her upon the reefs

had preserved her as if by a miracle.

She was English, and the man who

blessed his companions was a bishop.

They were taken to the village and

soon after to Cherbourg. We all went

back again to the shore. The third

ship was thrown on the breakers,

dashed into little bits, and no one could

be saved. (The bodies of the unhappy

crew were thrown up on the sand. A

fourth, fifth and sixth were lost, ship

and cargo, on the rocks. The tempest

was terrific. The wind was so violent

that it was useless to try to oppose it.

It carried off the roofs and the thatch.

It whirled so that the birds were killed -even the gulls, which are accustomed, one would think, to storms. The night was passed in defending the houses. Some covered the roofs with heavy "What pretty children, and how stones, some carried ladders and poles much they look alike," says C. during and made them fast to the roofs. The a first visit at a friend's house. "They trees bent to the ground and cracked ? are twins," his friend explains, and split. The fields were covered "What, both of 'em?" exclaims C., with branches and leaves. It was a fearful seourge. The next day, All Souls' Day, the men beturned to the M shore. It was covered with dead bodies and wreckage. They were taken up and placed in rows along the foot of the cliffs. Several other vessels came in sight; every one was lost on our coast. It was a desolation like the end The rock smashed them like glass, and threw them in atoms to the cliffs. Passing a hollow place, I saw a great sail covering what looked like a pile of merchandise. I lifted the corner and saw a heap of dead bodies. I was so frightened that I ran all the way home, where I found mother and grandmother praying for the drowned men. The third day another vessel came. Of this one they found possible to save part of the crew, about ten men, whom they got off the rocks. They were all torn and bruised. They were taken to Grouchy, cared for a month and sent to Cherbourg. But the poor wretches were not rid of the sea. They embarked on a vessel going to Havre; a storm took them and they were all lost. As for the dead, all the horses were employed for a week in carrying them to the cemetery. They were buried in unconsecrated ground; people said they were not good Christians, - Jean Fran-

cois Millet.

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