## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

### CROPS AMONG STUMPS.

In clearing new land, farmers can learn the difficulties early settlers of the Eastern states encountered in growing crops. Modern tillage implements were not invented then; but they could not have been used with advantage if they had been. The usual course now with new land is to get it into grass as soon as possible, and use it for pasture till the stumps rot out.—[Boston Cultivator.

### WHY ORCHARDS ARE BARREN.

Barren orchards was the subject of a paper read before a Michigan horticultural society by A. G. Gribben of Paw-Paw, who said:

Lack of nutrition in the soil is one great cause of barrenness. Orchards are frequently cultivated to crops, as anything will grow, and the trees are then starved because of their inability to respond with abundant yields of fruit. A tree under such circumstances is a starveling. Plants [illegible] strikes that barren orchards will remain in that sorry condition unless some additions change in the supply of food is [illegible] out.

### TWO CROPS ON THE SAME [illegible]

Two crops on the same [illegible] always yield more than each alone. It is a common practice, and has been for centuries, to mix crops, and [illegible] go by the name of mixed. Timothy and clover, grown together, wheat and oats, sown in spring barley, and [illegible] corn and beans, or pumpkins, are common mixed crops. But [illegible] the most valuable is the corn and oats, which have yielded [illegible] bushels per acre of the [illegible] that when [illegible] the [illegible] Wheat and [illegible] together is largely used [illegible] and [illegible] an [illegible] and [illegible].—[Michigan Farmer.

### [illegible]

New York Tribune.

[illegible]

farm ploughed six and eight inches deep have universally produced better crops of grain and grass, the soil being the same. I am convinced that too deep ploughing all at once on certain kinds of soil is a mistake, as too much soil unsuited for plant-food is brought to the surface. Bottom and alluvial lands having a soil of great depth may be stirred to a much greater depth and with benefit, affording drainage and space for the roots of both grains and plants.—[Colman's Rural World.

### GUINEA FOWLS.

Guinea fowls are as easy to rear as any fowl. They are hardy and do not require particular care. For the first few days the young need the same precautions. If the guinea hen is confined to the poultry yard like other fowls, she will never sit, but she will lay a great many eggs, which can be hatched under hens or in an incubator.

The guinea hen is a continuous layer when [illegible] and weeds of spring. When free range, she will hide her eggs but it can easily be found, as she made hard quarter stays near the nest and makes a great noise when the one approaches.

The eggs of the guinea are preferred to those of any other fowl, and the flesh, though dark, is considered by many to equal in flavor to that of any other domestic fowl. A few hens in a flock are sufficient.

Young guineas are hardy, and [illegible] are usually able [illegible].

In a moderate way guineas form a profit in farming, but in a [illegible] they are not worth as much as [illegible] Eggs from [illegible] are usually [illegible] the most valuable is the [illegible] and [illegible] have yielded [illegible] bushels per acre of the [illegible] that when [illegible] the [illegible] Wheat and [illegible] together is largely used [illegible] and [illegible] an [illegible] and [illegible].—[New York Tribune.

### [illegible]

A writer in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]