TIMBER CULTURE.

Suggestions on Raising Ornamental and Other Trees from Seed.

In most cases it is not profitable or practical for farmers to raise fruit trees from seed. As a rule they will want but a small number, and they will find it cheaper to buy them from a reliable nurseryman. To raise fruit trees from seed one must not only know how to save, prepare and plant the seed, but how to cultivate, bud, graft and prune the young trees. To learn how to practice all these operations requires much study and practice. It also calls for a variety of tools. Grafting and budding must be done at times when farmers are engaged in field work. It is often difficult for persons who have small nurseries of fruit trees to obtain scions of the varieties they want for grafting. With rare exceptions a farmer who desires to set out an orchard will find it to his advantage to obtain his trees from the nearest reliable nurseryman. Raised in a similar soil and climate and transported but a short distance, they will be much more likely to do well than those grown at a distance and exposed for some time before they are set out.

It is practical and easy, however, for a farmer to raise most kinds of deciduous and several kinds of evergreen trees from seed. The boys and the girls on the farm will delight in gathering seed, sowing them, and taking care of the young trees. They will take an interest in ornamenting the farm, in raising a grove, and in producing trees that will bear nuts. Children are observing and will learn and remember under what conditions the seeds of different kinds of seeds will best germinate. If they are successful in their operations they can sell many forest, shade and ornamental trees, and receive considerable money for them. Whether the seeds of trees are planted in the spring or fall, the ground should be prepared in the latter season of the year. A spot should be selected when the soil is quite free from grass and weeds. It should be near enough to the house to prevent its being visited by squirrels and wild birds that will be likely to eat the seeds. It should not, however, be so near that it will be visited by fowls that will scratch the soil and dig up, if they do not devour, the seed almost as soon as it is planted.

The soil for raising trees from seed should be friable and tolerably retentive of moisture. A clayey soil is too tenacious and likely to become so compact that the sprouts of seeds can not force their way through it. A sandy soil is objectionable for the reason that it is likely to become very dry if there is a lack of rain for several weeks, and is likely to wash away and leave the seed exposed during a heavy rain. All things considered, a good loam is the best. If it is not moderately rich some very old and well-rotted manure should be applied to it. Decayed leaves make a most excellent fertilizer for soil in which the seeds of trees are to be planted. Rank manure, like that from the pig-pens or fresh dung, should not be used. Wood ashes are beneficial to land where trees are to be raised. They contain potash, of which small trees require a large amount. Seed trees make a very slow growth while they are young, and for that reason no pains should be spared to provide them with suitable food.

The soil for the seed-bed should be deeply worked and finely pulverized. If it is small a spade and rake will be found to be the best implements for preparing it. Although the soil should be well pulverized it should not be loose. If it is it will part with its moisture very readily and leave the seed too dry to germinate. Beds four feet wide and of any desired length are very convenient for starting fruit trees in. They should be raised but a little above the surface and have walks about two feet wide between them. One can stand in the walk and pull out the weeds half way across the bed without placing the foot on it. Some growers of forest trees sow the seed broadcast and cover it with a rake, but the best results will generally be obtained by planting them in rows about a foot apart and reaching across the beds. There is a great advantage in placing sticks at the ends of the rows, as they show their locations and allow the ground to be worked with the hoe and rake without disturbing the seed and young plants. Most kinds of seeds should not be planted more than half an inch deep. After they are covered the soil should be trodden down firm over the rows.

The seeds of most forest trees germinate very slowly, and some of them do not "come up" until the second year after they are planted. Much depends on the quality of the seed, the way it was preserved, and the season. The growth of forest trees during the first year is very small. Even oaks will not attain a height of more than two or three inches. From the time they appear above ground they must be watched and tended with care. The ground should be frequently stirred between the rows, and the weeds and grass kept from growing between the plants. This work must be done with the hand. If weeds are allowed to become large and well established they can not be removed without pulling up the plants. Weeding is best done after a heavy rain that renders the ground soft. Trees should be removed from the beds where they are raised from seed when they are one or two years old, and set out in nursery rows, which should be far enough apart to admit of running a narrow cultivator between them. In transplanting, their tap roots, if they have any, should be shortened. They can stand in the nursery rows and receive cultivation till they are of a size to place where they are to remain permanently.—*Chicago Times.*

HINTS ABOUT HORSES.

How to Care for Them at All Seasons of the Year.

It is foolish cruelty to make a horse work in the dust and hot sun for hours without water. In summer give water at least five times a day. If the horse is warm make him drink slowly. Give him all the water he wants before meals, none after—he will want none if his food is moistened. Money is made by giving water of an agreeable temperature, winter and summer. If the horse has been at hard work give no water until he is rested fifteen minutes, and no food for thirty minutes. Drive slowly the first hour after a meal. Allow the horse to roll on dry earth or saw dust once a day, at least. The evening is the best time. Then at once groom him thoroughly, and outside the stable. Thorough grooming cleanses the hide as well as the hair. A dry shampoo is best for a horse. Better use elbow grease than water. Bed liberally. The best horses are in dry, elevated regions. Pureness and dryness of air in the stable are secured by an elevated site (with tile drains under the walls of bank barns); keeping manure cleared up, and having the basement of the barn connected with cupolas by ventilating shafts. Fairly good ventilation is secured by holes under the eaves. Have windows on east, south and west. Light and dryness destroy fungous growths. Do not throw the bedding against the manger. Small stables are not economical. Earth (clay) or cement floors are best. Cleanliness in and about all things.

Bathe the shoulders with salt water each evening, beginning six weeks before spring work opens and continuing through the summer. Fit the harness to the horse. Better drive twenty miles to a good farrier than have a next-door botch put on the shoes. Blanket in winter in the open air (a blanket is to protect the lungs rather than the back); net in fly time; fasten green leaves to the top of the bridle when the sun is hot. Temper firmness with kindness. Cut the hay and grind the grain; feed them moistened and mixed. To feed the meal alone is wasteful and dangerous. For work horses, temporarily idle in cold weather, the best ration is clover hay and Indian corn, half of each by weight. Horses much idle in winter should be fed even less grain. Concentrated foods with inaction are apt to produce indigestion. Horses at work should have a ration of forty per cent. by weight of timothy hay, thirty per cent. of oats, twenty-five per cent. of corn, and five per cent. of oil meal. These rations are sanctioned by science; found best in practice by the street-car and omnibus companies of this country and England, and by many progressive farmers. In the proportions given the fibrous and concentrated foods are best digested, and the wants of the animal most economically supplied. Keep salt in one corner of the feed box. Give a teaspoonful of clean wood ashes on the feed every other morning.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

Statistics Showing the Importance of the Chicken Business.

The best statistics of the poultry industry of the United States are given in the census for 1880, from which we get the following:

	Number.	Average value.	Total value.
Barn-yard fowl	162,272,135	50c	$51,136,088
Other fowl	23,235,187	60c	13,941,112
Eggs, dozen	456,010,916	12c	54,829,316
Meat, lbs	200,000,000	10c	20,000,000
Total of all poultry products			$139,906,490

The census states, however, that these figures can not be expected to fully show the facts, as this was the first attempt at statistical enumeration of this character. Allowing for shortage on this account, we can yet hardly be justified in placing the actual annual value of the products at more than $200,000,000. That this is a very modest estimate no well-informed person will doubt; but there is no authority or basis for a poultry valuation of over $600,000,000, as estimated by Edward Atkinson. If, therefore, we accept our estimate of $200,000,000 as approximately correct, we may compare it with other interests (based on the census of 1880) as follows:

	Number.	Average value.	Total value.
Milch cows	12,443,120	$25.00	$311,078,000
Milk, gallons	590,129,755	.08	42,410,346
Butter, lbs	770,290,287	.15	115,537,543
Cheese, lbs	27,272,489	.07	1,909,074
Total dairy products			$470,934,997
Total poultry products			200,000,000
Sheep	35,192,674	$8.00	$175,960,370
Wool	155,681,751	.15	23,352,263
Total sheep husbandry			$199,312,633
Total of poultry industry			200,000,000
Orchard products			$59,376,154
Hay, tons	31,150,711	$10.00	351,507,116
Rice, lbs	119,131,373	.05	5,506,538
Tobacco, lbs	472,661,157	.08	37,812,891
Potatoes, bu	169,458,329	.30	50,837,502
Indian corn	1,754,391,676	.40	701,756,670
Wheat	459,483,137	.75	344,612,354
Cotton, lbs	2,532,423,960	.08	202,593,917

At the low estimate we have put upon the annual value of the poultry interest, it will be seen that it represents an annual production larger than that of the entire dairy industry (deducting a part of the value of the cows as not being an annual product). Poultry is larger than the whole sheep interest. The value of poultry and poultry products is four times as large as that of orchard products, almost two-thirds the value of the hay and of the wheat crops, five times the value of the tobacco crop, four times the potato crop, as large as the cotton crop and almost one-third the value of the entire corn crop of the country. Yet the poultry business is only in its infancy, and we do not begin to supply our own markets.—*Farm and Home.*

TO YOUNG EDITORS.

The Advice of a Journalist Who Has Wielded the Shears for Many Years.

My son, you wish to engage in an occupation through which the light of your noble genius will be shed broadcast throughout the land, reflecting credit on yourself and the glorious country which had the honor of giving you birth. After carefully considering the subject, you have concluded that the newspaper business is the thing, and in view of this fact, you wish the advice of one who has had a long and varied experience with free passes, delinquent subscribers and many other blessings which the editorial fraternity is heir to. Yes, you have struck the right shop. We are just boiling over with good and fatherly advice to give to a young man who is about to embark on the turbulent waters of the journalistic sea, and we will give it to you in plain colors; with no coating of flowery language or hifaluten phraseology to hide from you the great responsibility which will rest upon you after taking the most important step of your life. All you have to do is to heed our injunctions and you will be, so to speak, carried through your journalistic career on flowery beds of ease.

1.—When you start your paper be sure to have a fierce-looking picture up in the northeast corner, labeled, "Fighting Editor," coupled with the assurance that he is "always in," you have no idea what a pleasant effect this will have on persons of the John L. Sullivan frame of mind.

2.—Whenever a birth occurs represent the father as wearing a broad smile, and as being the happiest man in town, even though he may already have more children than he can feed and clothe properly. It is a time-honored custom and must be observed.

3.—If you have cause to speak of the meanest man in town, and the worst enemy you have, refer to him as our esteemed and highly respected citizen, etc. He will know that it is not so, and that you have lied, but he will like you the better for it, and may treat you with more consideration in the future.

4.—Never, O never, labor under the impression that you will be praised if you get up a readable paper, for should you do so you are but doomed to disappointment. Expect, however, to be abused if you do not please the most fastidious, and you will get what you are looking for just ninety-nine times out of a possible hundred. People never praise an editor for fear it will give him the big-head and make him unfit for his position.

5.—Always be prepared to write fluently on both sides of any question that may arise in your town. It will be expected of you, and you will incur the dislike of both parties should you fail to do so.

6.—When a death occurs, express yourself as full of sympathy and sadness, even though the deceased is somebody's mother-in-law, who he has been trying to get rid of for years, without avail.

7.—Marriage notices should always begin with the couplet:

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.

The couplet is not new, but it is good. Otherwise it could not have given such splendid satisfaction during the many years it has been in use, and it should, moreover, be respected for its age and the great number of marriage notices it has figured in.

8.—Always try to carry the impression that you are poor and need money. You won't get the money, but you will be respected for not blowing about the wealth which you will quickly accumulate.

9.—When a young lady visits your town, speak of her as the "beautiful and accomplished" Miss So-and-so, one of the society belles of such and such a place, even though she is as ugly as "home-made sin," and washes for a living. It will be sure to make her like you, and you will not only have gained her respect and admiration, but also the good will of her friends whom she is visiting. It is also probable that when she takes her leave, her friends will subscribe for your paper and send it to her for six months at least.

10.—When you wish your delinquents to pay up, don't abuse them, but speak to them kindly; tell them that you are in need of money, and that your pants are in such a condition (as they soon will be) that you are compeled to wear your coat all the time; picture to them the many wants of the editor, and ask them gently to pay up. They will never think of doing so, but you may get your reward in Heaven.

We might continue giving you advice for hours, but we refrain from doing so. Carefully follow the course laid down, and should success fail to crown your efforts, drop us a line, and we will ever be found willing to aid you in any way within our power.—*Peck's Sun.*

—Between the acts: She (reproachfully)—"Edward, you've been drinking." He—"Only a glass of milk, my dear." She—"But your breath smells horribly of whisky." He (with concern)—"Is that so? The cow must have been fed on distillery slops."—*Buffalo Express.*

—A young lady giving her experience in a dentist's chair, said it was hardly as agreeable as a box at the opera, but better than being run over by the cars.

—Polished granite is much more durable than hammered granite. Polishing the stone prevents the lodging of moisture and foreign particles on its surface.

NITROGEN MANURES.

Commercial Fertilizers and Their Economical Application to the Soil.

Most elaborate experiments are yearly made in Great Britain, in relation to commercial fertilizers and their economical application to the soil. In many localities the question of commercial fertilizers is an important one. Many farmers err in supposing that given a certain amount of commercial fertilizers available, farm-yard manure may be dispensed with. This, however, is not the fact. There is large available nutrition in most soils if it be not locked up. Among the other constituents furnished by barn-yard manure is the humus it furnishes to the soil, which under the action of heat, moisture and potash forms nitrates, the most costly material in agriculture. In relation to the importance of barn-yard manure: In the process of decay, a combustion of carbon and a formation of carbonic acid, with liberation of heat, takes place in the soil, analogous to that which occurs when the food of animals undergoes a similar change. The result of these changes in the organic nitrogen of the soil, is the separation of the carbon and nitrogen, and the combination of the latter with hydrogen, forming ammonia, and with oxygen, forming nitric acid.

This uniting with potash forms nitrate of potash (saltpeter), or with lime, nitrate of lime.

An English journal states that, "When Dr. Voelcker and Mr. Jenkins made their report of the farming of Belgium, they remarked on the too exclusive use of sewage, and recommended the economy of replacing it with an occasional dose of nitrate of soda; and it is quite in keeping with this advice that the farmers in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, who use a large amount of town dung and sell rye grass, have found nitrate of soda a very valuable manure, on account of the large quantity of unused minerals accumulated in the soil.

"Farm-yard manure yields minerals as well as nitrogen, and may be called on that account a universal manure. One hundred pounds of nitrate of soda contains about the same amount of nitrogen as a ton of good dung; but there is this difference between the two manures—the nitrate of soda, after yielding its nitrogen to the crop, only furnishes in addition soda, which has little value; whereas in the nitrification of the nitrogen in the dung, there are about sixty-two pounds of mineral set free, including twelve pounds of potash and eleven pounds of phosphoric acid. These figures are given by Sir John Lawes; but they vary according to the high or low feeding of the animals, the quantity of litter, and the fresh or rotten condition of the dung. Taking the case of ordinary farm-yard dung, Mr. Bernard Dyer finds that four loads, each weighing a ton, contain forty-five pounds of nitrogen, twenty-six pounds of phosphoric acid, and forty-five pounds of potash."—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

STORING CABBAGES.

The Right Way of Putting Them Away for Next Year's Use.

Every one thinks he can bury cabbages, and a good many of them *are* "buried" without any formality about it. Now, like every thing else, there is a wrong and a right way of doing this. Cabbages, carefully stored, will not lose any thing, and often gain much by being attended to in a proper manner.

I prefer pulling and storing on the same day. The general practice is to pull, turn over with roots up, and allow them time to "dry" before storing. Now, a cabbage, if it lies a day in a bright sun with the roots up, loses considerable of its moisture by evaporation, leaving it in a wilted condition, and if kept long in this state is unfit for use. By pulling on a dry day, about the second week in November, and storing at once, they have not had enough of frost to injure them, nor are they allowed to get dry and lose their succulent condition.

When pulling them, all hard heads are selected and kept by themselves, to be packed in trenches with the leaves carefully tucked around them, and roots up, using for a covering finely pulverized soil, packed closely around the heads. If the weather is warm at the time, only about an inch or two is put on, and more added as the severity of the weather demands.

The loose heads are kept by themselves and buried with roots down and heads up; in this condition they gain in solidity if not in size. They must never be allowed to get very dry, or have much of the soil shaken from the roots when planted. It takes a good deep furrow to get them suitably set in, with roots down, but it can mostly be done with the plow. Much of the covering can also be done by bringing the soil up against the plants with the plow, and then shoveling it around them as compactly as possible. If packed firmly they keep better, and mice are less likely to injure them by burrowing around and cutting them.

In order to get at them during winter, a covering of leaves or any rough material which will keep out the frost, is necessary.

When selecting a place to store cabbages, it is necessary to have ground where water does not stand, but passes off freely and quickly; stagnant water soons rots them, and they will not remain long in good condition where they are not kept dry.—*M. Milton, in Country Gentleman.*

Nothing is more appropriate for second-mourning wear than sard onyx lace pins, set in flower designs, with sprays of pearls.

QUAINT OLD TREATY.

An Indian Chief's Present to the Governor of Nebraska.

Three stalwart Indians clad in heavy woolen blankets, cast off tiles, and with the smell of a last year's tepee upon their garments, invaded the second story of the capitol building, and approached the open door to the Executive Department. For some reason every reservation Indian in Nebraska has taken a great liking to Governor Thayer, and the venerable appearance of the Governor has undoubtedly inspired the children of nature with the impression that he is the greatest chief that has ever held council in the State, and each band of traveling red men who come and sit upon the body brussels of the Executive office, undoubtedly return to their homes with complimentary reference to the great chief, that immediately starts others on a pilgrimage. The Governor has treated all these native visitors in the kindest manner, as is his custom with all visitors, and it has brought them out in force. Some days the reception room has appeared like a council of war, a dozen hearty bucks being seated on the floor, and they never make their visits short, for begging is generally good about the State-House. There is a smell that lingers for days after a visit from a delegation, and it requires the utmost vigilance of Captain Hill to get the rooms aired for the next delegation. The three who arrived the other day were of more than usual note, as ignorant of English as the wildest, and the chief drew from the breast pocket of his coat—an ancient broadcloth that had done society work in Omaha—a well-worn envelope that held an equally well-worn parchment, which, upon being unfolded, proved to be the written treaty made between the Government and the Omaha Indians in 1825. While the braves, disdaining the chairs proffered, seated themselves upon the floor, the newspaper men present examined the faded parchment, and it proved to be the original document well preserved for sixty odd years. A note to the Governor explained to that official that the chief wanted it copied, as it was worn so badly, and after many gyrations and gesticulations, the braves were made to understand that it would be done and that they should return on the following day. The treaty is an interesting one historically and remarkably well preserved. It was made at Fort Atkinson and bore date of attestation, October 6, 1825. This Fort Atkinson was at the point afterward designated as Fort Calhoun, in Washington County. The treaty, after reciting in a long preamble the mutual admiration each race had for the other, stipulated in detail what each party to the agreement should do. The white men were to establish a trading post, to assist them in protection from native enemies, and the Indians were to refrain from numerous depredations, the principal of which seemed to be horse-stealing. On the part of the Government the treaty was signed by Brigadier-General Atkinson and Benjamin O. Fulton, adjutant. Michael Burdeau made his mark as interpreter, and a long row of the names of chiefs with the meanings of their names followed. Some of these names and meanings are worth reproduction. For example Opatoga, the big elk; Ohoshingo, the man that cooks little in a small kettle Shongisca, the white horse; Tarvettee, the side of a buffalo; Mohpemanee, the man that lays on his arrows few, the number that pierce him. The old document would make a valuable addition to relics for the State Historical Society.—*Lincoln (Neb.) Letter.*

HOW TO BE A SAILOR.

Suggestions for Boys Who Have Decided to Be Navigators.

Having decided to be a navigator, if a boy has nothing else, let him at least start with the consent and blessing of his parents or guardians, and then go to work with the determination of becoming nothing else than the captain of a ship.

At the outset, it would be a good idea for a boy to go on one of the United States training-ships, where young Americans are trained to be seamen. He must be between fourteen and eighteen years of age, and will not be entitled to his discharge until he has gone through the whole course of instruction. If our would-be seafarer pursues this course, he will find it to his advantage should he start life on a European steamer. Still, he would be possessed of a great deal of knowledge in reference to naval warfare which, in that position, would be of no use to him, and there would be very much that he would have to learn, in addition to what he already knew.

Starting as an ordinary seaman, he would skip the drudgery of a ship's boy, and his promotion would be somewhat more rapid, though not remarkably so, for on the sea you have to be horoughly competent in one position before you can rise to a higher.

Of the four officers on an ocean steamship the senior officers keep the reckoning of the ship by observation, that is, by means of the stars, the moon, and the sun. The third and fourth, or two junior officers, keep the dead reckoning. By this is meant the calculation of the ship's position, independently of celestial observations.

The pay of the captain of an ocean steamer will be from two thousand five hundred to three thousand dollars a year. The first officer will receive about nine hundred dollars a year, the second seven hundred and twenty, the third and fourth four hundred and eighty dollars a year. This will be in addition to living expenses on board ship.—*George J. Manson, St. Nicholas.*

HOME AND FARM.

—To Adam paradise was home. To the good among his descendants home is paradise.—*Hare.*

—One of the most profitable ways of applying ashes is sowing them broadcast over newly seeded ground.

—When clothes have acquired an unpleasant odor by being kept from the air, charcoal, laid in the folds, will soon remove it.

—Kerosene excels for softening and cleaning out the gummed and hardened oil in the boxes of mowers, reapers and other farm machinery.

—Snow Drops: One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, whites of five eggs, one small cup of milk, three cups of prepared flour; flavor with vanilla and nutmeg. Bake in small, round tins.—*Boston Budget.*

—A handy closet for harnesses is made by simply boarding up the side of the stable, nailing the boards on the main beams, which are usually a foot wide. Thus you get a closet a foot deep, and can have it the full length of the stable. It will make the place warmer in winter and cooler in summer.—*Farm and Home.*

—Salmon Salad. To a can of salmon take eight or ten stalks of celery; cut the celery into small pieces and mix with the salmon, which should also be picked into small bits; sprinkle over a little salt and a very little pepper and pour on some good vinegar. A small onion may be added if desired.—*Exchange.*

—You can not restore rancid butter to a sweet, good article. It may be somewhat improved, however, by washing it first in new milk, and after that in cold water. Another plan is to beat up a quarter of a pound of good fresh lime in a pail of water, and after allowing it to stand for an hour, until the impurities shall have settled, pour off the clear portion and wash the rancid butter in that.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—According to Dr. Berillon, the well-known French specialist, the practice of sucking the thumb at night, to which so many children are addicted, and of which it is next to impossible to break them, can be put a stop to by a single hypnotization accompanied, of course, with the requisite suggestion. The child never by any chance returns to the habit again, though his memory retains no trace of the order or prohibition which operates so powerfully on his will.

Egg Timbales: Six eggs; half cup milk; four tablespoonfuls grated cheese; pepper and salt to taste; pinch of soda in the milk. Beat the eggs very light; add the milk, soda, pepper and salt, and last of all the cheese. Pour into small buttered patty pans, set these in a pan of boiling water and bake in the oven until the egg is firm. Turn out on a flat dish, stick a spray of parsley in the center of each and pour drawn butter around them. Eat very hot.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

SEEDING IN FALL.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Sowing Grass in Autumn.

Some prefer to sow whatever grass seed is to be sown in the fall, rather than wait until spring. There is one advantage about fall seeding. There is nearly always a better opportunity for doing the work. Of course there is always plenty do, and especially so when a crop of wheat is to be sown, as is the case generally in those sections where winter wheat is grown, and a good crop of corn is to be taken care of. It is essential that a good growth should be secured in the fall, so that the plants will be the better able to withstand the winter. And if for any reason this can not be done, a better plan would be to defer the seeding of grass until late in the winter or early in the spring.

It is very necessary that a good even stand of grass should be secured, and this can only be done when the conditions are reasonably favorable. Not only must the soil be prepared in a fine condition, but the seed must be of good quality, sown evenly and at a time when there is sufficient moisture in the soil to secure quick germination of the seed.

If there is not a sufficient amount of moisture in the soil to insure a rapid as well as a good germination of the seed, I consider it better not to sow. While, of course, we may have rain in a few days, yet we may not, and the seed may have to remain in the ground entirely too long. Seed left in the soil may germinate and grow even after lying for some time, yet there is more or less loss of vitality, and this will, to some extent, affect the growth and vigor of the plant. Then, when the conditions of germination are unfavorable, a per cent. of the seeds will, of course, fail to grow, and in this way a good even stand will not be secured.

When the fall work will admit of thorough preparation of the soil, as seeding down to grass demands, and there is a sufficient amount of moisture in the soil to induce a good germination of the seed, and a good vigorous start to grow, fall seeding will answer, but in addition to this I would consider it necessary that the seed should be sown sufficiently early for the plants to make a good growth before cold weather sets in. If this can not be done, a better plan is to wait until spring, rather than run the risk of securing a poor stand, or of having the plants injured by freezing. As a general rule, late sowing of grass seed is not desirable, or when the conditions necessary to securing a good start to grow are not favorable. Usually there is less risk in spring seeding, but often the work can not be as well done on account of other work.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*