the power of legislation to add to the profits of his own by depressing the profits of other industries. All profits which are not won under the operation of the natural and legitimate laws which govern production and trade must be taken from the earnings and resources of others without rendering an equivalent in return. The ancient and honorable industry of agriculture should not stand in the false attitude of a public mendicant.

The Farmer's Garden.
[Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville.]

Every farmer ought to have one acre of garden fenced with woven wire and lath, or so the chickens will not trouble. That acre should be long, and all rows run the entire length of the ground, so that the horse can be used in cultivating. The site, if it can run over a knoll so as to give southern and northern slope, will prolong the fruiting season about ten days.

Plow deep, and after plowing put on from twenty to forty loads of well-rotted manure and harrow it in. Do not plow manure in, as you lose nearly one-half its value.

If the garden lays sixteen by ten rods north and south, take the east side, four feet from the fence, for a row of asparagus. Where this stands, if a dead furrow can be made deep and filled with good manure and six inches of earth plowed on before the plants are set, it is best, and the only case where I recommend burying manure. This row of asparagus will last a life-time, therefore put it on one side of the garden.

On the west side, six feet from the fence, plant a row of grapes eight feet apart. Set Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Brighton, Delaware, Pooklington, Niagara, Empire State, and if you use tobacco, plant a few Janesville's. These kind can be had at ten to fifty cents each.

Second row, eight feet from the grapes, currants and gooseberries three feet apart, Red, Dutch, White Grape and Fay's Prolific for currants, and Smith and Downing for gooseberries. These will cost from five to twenty cents each.

Third row, blackberries, eight feet by three feet. Lucretia Dewberry, Snyder, Stone's Hardy and Ancient Briton. These cost two cents each in quantity, except Lucretia, which are two dollars per dozen. This is the most productive trailing blackberry known, and as easily covered as strawberries, the others can be covered by loosening the earth beside the plant and with a fork on the bush and the foot at the base bend in root and cover with dirt.

Fourth row, eight feet by three feet, red raspberries. If you will keep down the suckers plant Turner, Marlboro and Cuthbert if not, plant Purple Cane, Philadelphia and Shafter's Colossal, the row of 82 plants will cost $1 to $2.50 according to kinds.

Fifth row, black raspberries. Tyler Souhegan and Gregg. Cost of plants two cents.

Sixth row, strawberries eight feet apart from the last and two feet in the row, in this row put only perfect blooming kinds. I will give a list embracing early and late, of excellent quality and productive, 25 May King, 25 Wilson, 25 Miner's Great Prolific, 25 Parry, 25 Mt. Vernon.

Seventh row, four feet from the last, and two feet apart: 25 Crescent, 25 Windsor Chief, 25 Manchester, 25 Jewel, and 25 Cornelia. The last row are all pistillate varieties, and must be planted near some variety with plenty of pollen. You may ask, why plant any pistillates? They are, when properly pollenezd, our best bearers, and by planting, as I have described, you can always find pure plants on the outside of each row; and you want to plant a new bed each year, and after two crops of strawberries plow under the old bed. This is the reason why the last rows are next the vegetable garden. The other rows may continue on the same land for ten to twenty years. Use white helibore or paris green on the currants as soon as the worm appears. One or two applications are sufficient.

The two rows of strawberries—250 plants—will cost you one cent each, unless you want all Jewell, but the prices given are when the kinds and quantities are taken. For instance, while Niagara grapes sold last spring for $2 each, I should not want to furnish many at 50 cents, but the kinds and quantity given can be furnished at stated, and the two rows of strawberries, well cared for, will yield, the following year, about 500 quarts of choice fruit, worth more than the whole investment for plants, and after the sec-
ond season all the rows, except the strawberries, will increase in value and production until you will have to set up nights to eat fruit, or let your wife or daughter have the surplus to sell. You, Brother Farmer, furnish the plants and let the wife and daughter furnish your table with all the fruit you want three times a day, on condition that they can have the surplus, and I will risk your having to buy sandy berries from Michigan.

Good land, well fenced, long rows, good plants true to name from some reliable nursery, not a traveling man, well tended, properly mulched in November, and you will be happy, have less doctor's bills and eat less pork.

Now a word about the vegetable garden. Plant potatoes or peas next to the strawberries, so the ground will be in good condition for your next two rows of strawberries, plant all rows through the whole length of the garden and wide enough so you can cultivate with a horse. Put in plenty of seed, tend well, thin out properly and then what room you have left plant to sweet corn or potatoes, and this acre of ground well cared for, will be the most profitable acre on the farm.

If you will save a little of your cigar money and buy a dozen Jessies and put them in your strawberry row, I have no doubt but what you will be pleased. I have named well tried and profitable kinds. I might have put in Sharpless but it is so tender in bud and blossom we lose the fruit three years out of four every time. If you want the latest novelty that is on the boom, plant Jessie.

County Roads.

[By Prof. L. D. Livermore, Beaver Dam, Wis.]

The age and respectability of this subject is enough to secure it our respectful consideration. First, let me say that I consider it a far greater mark of careful thought to be able to lead in a new or fitter way than to condemn as useless that thing or way, which is so nearly connected with the present as well as the past, as the improvement and use of county roads. You will agree with me when I say that there is no other thing in which such a degree of responsibility is incurred, that we have been so ready to engage in as the laying and opening of highways, and from this cause, if no other, arises much of the trouble.

Petitions for this purpose are circulated and signed with much the same feeling as a petition to congress. The responsibility of the matter is left with the one most interested because you see he might want a public road to our pasture. Some day I would need these same names. Or better still nearly all good fish ponds are back of some man's homestead. Now who would not sign a petition to divide the farm with a four rod lane provided our convenience and pleasure might at once be satisfied and at the public expense.

The pioneers of any country meet and must overcome obstacles which to late generations would seem insurmountable. In our hilly broken country it is a wonder how the early settlers ever found and located these now comfortable and productive homes. It was not then how may we by our united effort reach a certain point and make it possible to reach our neighbors with team and wagon rather than on horseback or on foot. In those days we often traveled forty miles to reach our nearest city market and return really only six miles distant.

Those were the days of extravagance, waste and poor results, for example: with a little over one-half mile of road to make across soft ground our town of Trempealeau has expended money enough to build the road and make it permanent for three times that distance and it is not completed half way across yet. Why? I take it we are here to tell some of our experience rather than to formulate a theory.

The highway referred to was through heavy timber. In the winters of '59 or '60 men and teams were at work and logs about sixteen feet long were laid down the whole distance, partly on ice sometimes, on a stump cut off close to the level of the ice. The holes between these logs were cinked with bits of wood. On top of this some sand was laid. Bridges were set on mud-sills resting on sand. This job was accepted and paid for as per contract and that before the frost went out. It needs no words of mine to tell the result of this experiment. It was never open to the public. About '65—another trial—it was graded with quick sand and muck thrown up from either side and, like the parable of old, the rains beat on