

could bury in a small piece of ground. We see by the above pleasant article, that the two ends of the string have'nt come together yet, and if our distinguished friend will be tempted to try such costly experiments as grading, they will get wider apart instead of coming closer together.

FARM JOURNALS.

It is an excellent practice to keep a journal of every-day matters on the farm, wherein are noted down accurate statistics with regard to the time and manner of planting, the kinds of crops put in, the time of harvesting, the success or failure of particular kinds of culture, the comparative benefit of various kinds of fertilizers, &c.

There is a great deal of information of this kind gained every year, by every intelligent farmer, but because it is not fixed it is lost; by the next year he cannot recollect the particulars with sufficient accuracy to make them of any practical advantage.

Now if he had a full journal to refer to, he would not have to learn his lessons twice over so often. A few remember them the first time, but the masses go on blundering year after year.

The home journal is a department which naturally falls to the farmer's sons or daughters. Usually there is one who, by common consent, is looked upon as the family secretary—one who has the letters to direct and, may be, the confidential ones to write sometimes. Let her be selected as the journal writer. Provide her with a nice blank book, with fair white pages, a bottle of Arnold's ink and an excellent pen, and you have done much toward making her task pleasant. Then give her the facts you wish to remember, day by day, and let her first note them down on a separate bit of paper; any notes of this sort are a great help to the writer. Indeed, writing is much like bread—all the better and smoother for being moulded over.

Let all the family take an interest in the journal, and encourage even the youngest to contribute its item of important news for its pages. Such a family history will be prized more than gold in future years, and perhaps dim eyes will sometimes turn to a tear-stained leaf, whereon are recorded the sayings of some sweet voice now hushed forever.

The writer herself will derive no little improvement from this practice. She will learn to express herself with ease upon paper, and will also take a more intelligent view of all about her. She will learn to see as well as to write. Many people go through this world almost as if they were blindfolded, and all because they were not taught to see in early life.

Of course all can appreciate the satisfaction it would be, when any discussion arose as to "the time when green peas or cucumbers first came on the table," to be able to turn to the journal and set everybody right. Try the experiment

for a year, and it will speak for itself.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

AN OUT-DOOR CELLAR.

The storing of roots and vegetables in a house cellar in large quantities is always objectionable. The temperature is necessarily increased by the fires kept up in the house during winter, and this favors decay, or commencement of growth in vegetables. Besides gaseous substances of an unpleasant odor usually pervade the dwelling, which are injurious to health. Serious illness frequently arises from these well stocked cellars. A safer plan is to have the cellar store-room by itself. The best location is in a sandy or gravelly hill side, that needs no drainage in the wettest season. If not dry it must be made so by artificial means. One half the depth of the cellar may be below the surface. A room ten feet square and eight feet high will hold about 640 bushels, and each additional foot of length will add 64 bushels to its capacity if filled full to the top. A narrow width is to be chosen on account of convenience in roofing. In a region of stone, this is the best material for the walls. Build them eight feet high and provide space for stairs and door at one end. Stone is also the best material for covering, if slabs twelve feet long can be procured to reach from wall to wall. In a granite or blue stone region these are easily procured from quarries by "gagging." Leave a man-hole at the top, large enough for ventilation and for pouring in roots from the cart. The sides, and top of the cellar should be covered with not less than two feet of earth, and neatly sodded. If on a side hill, it may be so arranged as to drive loaded teams on top. If stone for the covering is not convenient, a roof may be made by running up gable walls, putting on a log ridge pole and long rafters arranged like a common roof. The rafters should be placed near enough to touch one another, or nearly so, and be strong enough to hold the covering of earth. Batten the rafters with slabs and cover all with earth and sods. In a region where wood is plenty, and there is no stone, the whole wall may be made of logs. When finished it will be simply a log house under ground. It will serve a good purpose for many years. Concrete also make excellent walls, and this material may be laid in the form of an arch. If the cellar is made of stone it should be cemented to keep out all depredators.—*Am. Ag.*

FARM GLEANINGS.

The *Western Rural* observes that Horace Greeley, is improving in agricultural knowledge and produce. His turnips last year cost him only one dollar and twelve cents each. This year, by strict economy and improved methods of culture, he hopes to reduce the cost to one dollar for each turnip.