romation of a Fish Pond

Having hal some experience as a landscape gardener, I offer a few hints respecting the formation of a tish pond, which may possibly prove useful It would be difficult to give a correct plan without some knowledge of the location The ground should be retentive--clay is the best; mark off the sites with pegs, then take off the top or surface soil, and remove it to some distance beyond the line; then dig out to any depth desired, gradually sloping from the edge to the centre, if a small one; if large, it may be carried at a level, after sloping to the desired depth. Any portion of the excavation not retentive, should be filled with publied clay-i. e , clay made of the consistency of putty, and well worked, by means of wooden rammers with rounded ends, not less than twenty inches in thickness.

Should the pond be on a lawn or level plateau, the soil excavated may be formed into an embankment, the slope of which should not be at a less angle than 45 deg. on the inside; that of the outside about 50 deg , and the top as level as possible, and well-defined edges. The surface soil may now be laid on the embankment, and well beaten or rolled. A small pond of this kind may be made both useful and ornamental. Numerous varieties of the hnny tribe would coubtless samee 1-the carp family paracularly

It may be used also as a convenient bath ing place, if the embankment is planted with shrubs, which will greatly heighten the effect. . On a small scale, the outline should be curvelinear, as sharp lines have always a harsh appearance to the eye. -(' ir. Southern ('a'. twator.

Thick vs. Thin Sowing and Hand vs Lrill Sowing.

StR,-Thin sowing is so strongly advocated by some favoured with a moister climate than ours that the results of a trial of it against medium and thick sowing will prove useful, and may serve to steady our opimons and practice upon that question. The following was tried last season upon Mr. Lawson's Blennerhasset farm, and the winter being a severe one, was well calculated to test the matter thoroughly. The severity of the season is well shown by the comparative smallness of the yield, the best not giving eight Carlisle bushels (a Carlisle bushel is three Imperial bushels) per acre. The field sloped gently to the north, and the soil was too light to be a good wheat soil, but was otherwise in fair condition. The previous crop was first year's hay. The land was well grubbed and ploughed in September, and the wheat sown Oct 22, in favourable weather.

The seed-Hallet's white pedigree, of two years' previous home growth-was well brined before sowing.

Each plot was two drill widths, and measured over a quarter of an acre, except the clay at a depth of four or five feet

hand sown plot	(broadcast),	w hich	was	one	
measured acre.					

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The results show that hand sowing is inferior to the drill. Of the drill sown plots, 14 bushels in six inch rows gave the best return, but taking the experiments as a whole, the eight-inch rows prove superior. For quantity of seed, two bushels per acre seems the best, and by analysing the results close. ly it will be found that any seed over that le-s-ns the crop.

Plots 6, 7, and S were sown at as near the same rate per acre as the drill would permit, Plots 2, 3, and S had the same quantity of seeds per row, giving of course different quantities per acre; plots 4 and 11, and 5 and 10had also same seeding per row.

From further analysis of these results some interesting facts might be deduced, but enough has been said for practical purposes .- Cor. Carlisle Journal

DURABILITY OF TIMBER .- Wooden water pipes were recently taken out in Woodward avenue. Detroit, laid there forty-three years ago. The wood is apparently as sound as ever, showing no signs of decay, even retaining the bark, and on cutting through it into the wood, the timber was found as bright and sound as ever. The pipes were made of tamarack logs, about sixteen feet in length, and eight or ten inches in diameter ; bore of log, three inches in diameter. The pipes were disconnected from the distribution pipes several years ago. They were embedded in fectly every year, though in favourable sea-

Wheat-Its Climatic I imit on this Continent.

In extensive districts in Florids, and in all parts where Sca Island cotton is cultivated, the atmosphere has too great humidity for wheat culture to be profitable as a regular farming operatio An excess of meisture in the air, which cannot be drained like a wet soil, combined with an excess of heat, forbids the cultivation of wheat as a staple in sections where rice, cotton and sugar-cane may be grown to much better advantage. A warm, damp atmosphere favours the multiplication of all parasitic fungi, like mildew, rust and smut on wheat, to an injurious extent, while that cereal is rich in aliment for the nourishment of all fungals. The elements being largely in their favour, they literally devour the planter's wheat.

Rising into a dryer and cooler atmosphere as we leave the sea, we find a wheat climate in central Georgia, Alabama, Missis sippi, and in large portions of Louisiana and Texas, west through Mexico to the Pacific. There are extensive areas in the southern part of the wide wheat zone on this continent, where irrigation is both needed and practicable There is reason to believe that the ancient inhabitants of Mexico practised irrigation far more extensively than is done by its present population. Preston, the historian, speaks of a canal some 500 miles in length, used for that purpose. With our present wonderfully rapid increase of consumption of wheat, reaching one hundred millions in thirty years, in the United States, it is easy to see in the future the melting snows of the Rocky Mountains watering land for wheat where many believe no wheat will ever grow. That the summer and winter temperature of California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Utah, and all that vast region, meets the requirements of this plant at the base of mountains and over extensivo plains, is a fact well settled. Strong alkaline soils need only a fair allowance of the water that forms such magnificent rivers as the Missouri to change them from barren wastes into wheat fields of uncommon fruitfulness. Farmers who cultivate impoverished wheat and corn fields east of the Mississippi river, will one day receive invaluable assistance from the alkalies of the West. When science, labour and capital shall combine and utilize the resources of this continent in the raw material for making wheat, with the climatic forces alike necessary to its production, one may fix its limit with some degree of certainty. Wheat grows far down Mackenzie's river, in British America ; Richardson states that "it is raised with profit at Fort Liard, lat. 60° 5 north, long. 122° 31 west, and 400 to 500 feet above the sea.' This locality, however, being in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, is subject to summer frosts, and the grain does not ripen per-Sons it gives good returns. July and August,