

of his art. The pyramidal form is assumed in the outline, and this is again repeated in the grouping of the children, without the slightest similarity of attitude, so that the elegant diversity of the lines which the figures assume are finely harmonized. The Journal says:—

The story of the design, so to speak, is soon narrated, though it tells its own tale so well as to require no description, the children are scrambling playfully for flowers, and their mother is gazing upon them with an expression of countenance that belongs only to a mother. The merits of this work lie as much in the individual features as in its entirety; in the admirable modeling of each of the playfellows, with their round, well developed limbs, manifesting health and vigour, as in the matured and delicate graces of the Mother.

In this number we have a continuation of Jacob Ruysdael, one of the Great Masters of Arts, with several of his beautiful landscapes, also a variety of useful information in connexion with the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the Societies of Water Colours. There are also some very excellent specimens of Relics of middle age art.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, July—New York; Leonard & Scott. Toronto: T. Maclear, Yonge Street.

The contents of this number are.—Policy of Protectionists—Five years in the West Indies—Fortune Hunting Extraordinary—Ferguson the Plotter—Carmina Lusoria—Scraps of Rhymes—Thoughts upon Dinners—Fragments of Poetry—The Great Question. As the world Billingsgate occurs occasionally in our Provincial Press, we extract a few lines explanatory thereof, given in Carmina Lusoria. The piece is headed the School of Rhetoric:

By London Bridge stands Billingsgate,  
Where nymphs, by men called Oyster Wenches,  
Bring Fish to sell and hold debate,  
Here students sit throated on benches,  
And argumints—sofisticate,  
Astrology sciences,  
Professors of the softer sex  
Pour out vocabulary vigour,  
In speech that Pindar would perplex  
Unlettered by grammatic rigour,  
Delyng all the law direct  
Of mood and figure.

Ye Oxford Tutors, Cambridge Dons  
Who empty heads are ever filling  
With paradoxical opinions,  
And classic stult, not worth a shilling,  
Having o'er the Asmorum Pons,  
By cramming, urging dots unwilling,  
To Mother Wis go take your sons  
And pass them through the Gate of Billing.

PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK, No. 23—New York. Harper & Brothers. Toronto. A. H. Armour & Co.

We have had frequent opportunity in the periodical appearance of this work to note its prevailing qualities, and to recommend it to general attention as a very animated biographical, traditional, incidental, and prettily illustrated sketch of the events of the revolution. The work is now near its termination, and will, when completed, form two handsome volumes. It is very tastefully got up and contains short notices and miniature portraits of the most conspicuous characters that took part in that great struggle for Independence.

LONDON LABOUR AND LONDON POOR, Part 19, By Mayhew—New York: Harper & Brothers. Toronto. A. H. Armour & Co.

This number of Mr. Mayhew's excellent cyclopædia will be found to contain a variety of

matter of the deepest importance in reference to the economy and division of labour. The subject is fully treated and is worthy of a careful perusal. In connection with all the statements made, not the least important consideration is the fact, that you have abundance of statistical materials to bear them out.

## Agriculture.

### JULY WORK TO BE DONE.

THE FARM.—Continue making manures as stated last month. Drain low grounds, and place the muck dug out in a position to be benefited by the action of the summer sun and the approaching winter's frosts. If you have any salt and lime mixture on hand, spread it thinly over the ditch bank as you throw out the drains, and by next spring it will be in order to be used in the compost heaps. Early crops taken off may be replaced with ruta baga turnips, if not north of New York, in the early part of this month; if farther north, the white globe turnip will succeed with later planting than the ruta bagas; and ground cleared in the latter part of the month may be sowed with strap-leaved red-top turnips with profit.

Root crops planted last month should be kept clear of weeds; those who have grain crops standing so late as the early part of this month, are referred to the direction for last month. As soon as potatoes are dug, use three bushels of fine salt broadcast to the acre, in addition to such other manures as your land may require, and plant turnips. Gather fallen fruit from the orchards and carry it to the hog pens, that the insects it contains may not be perpetuated. In the early part of the month destroy the second brood of caterpillars. Clean out haulms of peas and beans and throw it to the hogs. On dry days cut herbs in flower and secure for winter use. Keep your dung heaps free from weeds, or you will be spreading their seeds on the land. Inoculate such fruits as may be so treated this month.

Plant out stones or pits of fruits late in the month; if left until spring but few of them will vegetate as compared with those now planted.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—(Look to the direction for the farm, above.)—If not already done, transplant cabbages, cauliflower, broccoli; replant failing crops of beets, carrots, &c. Prepare trenches for celery beforehand, that they may receive the rains previous to planting. Plant cardoons, celery, endive, leeks, pepper plants, &c. Leeks and cabbages may be transplanted, even in dry weather, if the roots be dipped into a mixture of mud and water, but in such case, the ground must be perfectly turned over; but many harrow an hour before planting, and in such case, unless the ground be very moist, the plants may fail. Where ground has not been sufficiently sated to destroy grubs, the roots may be dipped in fish oil and then in plaster of Paris, which will not only protect them against the attacks of worms, but will also act as manure.

Grubs annoy plants less after the middle of July than before, but in most exposures this date is rather late for putting out the later kinds of cabbages.

Plant cucumber seeds for pickles, sow endive seeds and transplant former sowings. Peas may still be planted if soaked in water for a few hours before planting. Caulo rapas and ruta bagas may still be sown, and after July 25th, the other sorts of turnips may be sown. We continue to sow the strap-leaved red-top turnip as late as the ground is open, and as it becomes vacant, for even if sown in the latter part of the summer or even autumn, if the winter be very mild, they may perfect and be drawn out on mild days during the winter, for when turnips thaw in the ground they are seldom injured by having been frozen, and if the winter should

prove severe, the turnips, being plowed in during the spring ploughing, will improve the soil; they take so large a proportion of their constituents from the atmosphere that they act as an improving manure. Pot herbs should be cut this month. Winter and summer savory, Burnet, chervil, mint, parsley, fenel, sweet marjoram, tarragon, thyme, &c., will be ready for gathering.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—This month is the best time to prune fruit trees, as the wounds then heal over readily and do not canker.

Budding must be performed this month, and Downing tells us that "the proper season for budding is from the 1st of July to the middle of September, the different trees coming into season as follows; plums, cherries, apricots on plums, apricots, pears, apples, quinces, nectarines and peaches. Trees of considerable size will require budding earlier than the young seedling stocks, but the operation is always, and only, performed when the bark of the stock or parts separates freely from the wood, and when the buds of the current year's growth are somewhat plump, and young wood is growing firm. Young stocks in the nursery, if thrifty, are usually planted out in rows in the spring, and budded the same summer or autumn." Moderate doses of fine salt should be sprinkled around those fruit trees which are attacked by the curculio.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is the proper time for clipping evergreen hedges, before they commence their second growth; damp days are preferable, as they are not so liable to become brown or bruised by shearing as in dry hot weather. Buist objects strongly to trimming the tops and sides of hedges to exact right angles, but recommends that nature should be more closely imitated, and that the trimming should gradually taper towards the top. We presume that Mr. Buist, with his fine taste, dislikes straight, hard and unnatural lines. Hogarth, although not a gardener, deserves our thanks for his adage that the letter S is the line of beauty, or in other words, it is the greatest departure from a straight line. In field culture convenience requires that lines should be parallel and plots square, but in an ornamental flower garden nothing can be more tasteless than the usual parallelograms and their twin brothers, truncated squares. Why not lay out your beds in the beautiful forms suggested by nature? Take the forms of many of the leaves as patterns; and our word for it, the *tout ensemble* will be better than the eternal parallels as meaningless as ungraceful.

We copy the following from Buist's Flower Garden Directory:

"CARNATION AND PINKS.—In order to make the former flower well, if the weather is dry give them frequent waterings at the root, and let them up nearly to the rods. The criterion of a fine carnation is:—The stem strong and straight, from thirty to forty inches high, the corolla three inches in diameter, consisting of large, round, well formed petals, but not so many as to crowd it, nor so few as to make it appear thin or empty; the outside petals should rise above the calyx about half an inch, and then turn off in a horizontal direction, to support the interior petals, they forming nearly a hemispherical corolla. The interior petals should decline in size towards the centre, regularly disposed on every side; they should have a small degree of concavity at the lamina or broad end, the edges perfectly entire. The calyx above one inch in length, with strong broad points in a close and circular body. The colors must be perfectly distinct, disposed in regular long stripes, broadest at the edge of the lamina, and gradually becoming narrower as they approach the unguis or base of the petal, there terminating in a fine point. Those that contain two colors upon a white ground are esteemed the finest."

The Criterion of a double Pink.—"The stem about twelve inches, the calyx smaller but similar to a carnation; the flower two inches and a half