

3. The collection of the refuse and waste of the house, &c., is easily done. The household servants place their portion of the refuse in a vessel provided for the purpose, and the cow-man or odd man removes it to the heap once or twice daily.

4. The distribution over the land is done by means of the drill, as any other manure of alike kind is spread.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

Hydropathy in the Garden.

We gave our readers some suggestions in a late number, on the importance of Irrigation in the growth of farm crops, and inviting further inquiry and experiment. We now wish to direct the same kind of inquiry to the management of the fruit and vegetable garden.

The application of water artificially appears to have a useful effect on all crops that grow better in moist than in dry seasons. Meadows, for instance, as every one is aware, produce the largest growth of grass when we have plenty of rains, and are light when the early part of the season—the period of most rapid growth,—is dry. Farmers are familiar with the fact that wet swales give a heavier crop of grass, than dry knolls. And some have witnessed examples where the streams from clear springs, flowing in a slow current downward over meadow land, have marked a heavy growth on this watered streak. Rain or spring water, clear or turbid water, will always increase the growth of grass, if not in excess. (Wet, cold, water-soaked places, are often observed to give little else than coarse or sedge grasses—and they furnish examples of the evils of excess.) An example is familiar on our own grounds, where a meadow lay between the fork of two large creeks—partly flats and partly upland. One stream was always very turbid at the time of high water, the other clear. That portion of the meadow washed by the former was uniformly the heaviest, yielding usually three tons of hay per acre, and often more; the other about two and a half. The higher land, similar in quality, but not overflowed, yielded rarely over half a ton, and the line of demarcation between them (the line between the flowed and unflowed,) was as distinct as possible. The whole proved conclusively the benefit of water alone, and the superior benefit of a thin deposit annually of simple mud, which had no fertility in itself greater than other soil.*

These remarks do not however apply to the subject in hand, further than to illustrate general principles. We may add, that discrimination is essential in watering different crops. The wet

* The same principle,—the benefit from a thin surface coating of soil on grass, has been proved by scattering fine soil over the surface artificially. Farmers are familiar with the strong and early growth of grass along the borders of corn and other cultivated fields, where earth has been scattered accidentally in turning the harrow or cultivator at the ends of rows.

swale, for example, which will afford the heaviest grass, may produce the poorest corn; yet there is still a certain amount, but much less quantity of moisture essential to corn, for it may be parched and dried by extreme drought.

All vegetables which will receive high manuring, are improved by irrigation—such for instance, as celery, asparagus, rhubarb and cabbages. But the amount must be determined by judgment or some experience, and vary with the nature of the season. All who are familiar with the culture of the strawberry and raspberry, will remember the reduced size and inferior quality of both these fruits when a severe drought has occurred during the time of their ripening. We have known a heavy rain at such time, to double the size of the ripening Franconia raspberries, in two or three days. We have also seen ripening strawberries, placed accidentally under the slow drip of a water cart, doubled in size in twenty-four hours. The artificial watering has this advantage over the irrigation of rains—in being accompanied with no exclusion of warmth and sunlight—an exclusion usually attendant on natural watering, and rendering some of these fruits sourer and less palatable in wet seasons. As a general rule, fruits of a high and concentrated flavor are rendered more pleasant by the diluting which they receive by irrigation; and seedy fruits, as some kinds of raspberries, are rendered more pulpy in the same way.

A late number of the Boston Cultivator contains an account of some experiments reported by Artemus Newell, of Needham, Mass., to the Norfolk Agricultural Society, on irrigating strawberries growing in a pear garden. A few acres of dry gravelly ridge were planted with dwarf pear, nine feet apart. Between each row, a bed for strawberries was formed, by back-furrowing very deep to the centre, thus making the bed three feet wide, with a furrow between each bed and row of trees, for the water to run in when needed. The water was let into a main channel which passed on the higher side and nearly at right angles to these rows. Between this channel and the rows a plank was placed, set on edge, with a hole bored for each furrow between the pear rows and strawberry beds. A cork placed in each hole regulated or excluded the water at pleasure. The water passed off at the lower side, and irrigated a meadow.

The results were, the pear trees made twice the growth of wood when well irrigated. The difference in the luxuriance of the trees could be seen at a long distance. "The best trees are where there is irrigation on the surface, and drain pipes laid directly under them, four feet below." We copy the statement of the mode of planting the strawberries, and the effects of the water upon them:—

"Strawberries I plant between the rows of pear trees, in deep, light beds three feet wide only. By this arrangement the soil is never