

five, four, three, two and one years' growth. Six of these branches, that is the five, four and three year old ones, will be loaded with fruit, the two years' growth may have some berries, and those of this year's growth will only be straight shoots. The bushes will now be as large as they should be, and the two five year old branches may be cut out as soon as the fruit is picked; and henceforth, by allowing still two new shoots to come up every year, and by cutting out the two oldest branches after the gathering of the fruit, the bushes will be kept young and bear fine fruit for many years more. Of course this is only meant to elucidate the general principle. The practical cultivator will know how to modify the above rule for every individual bush.

PRODUCTIVENESS.—In calculating the profits of a crop, great caution must be used, and casualties must not be forgotten. Although I have seen four-year old bushes that bore nine pounds of berries to each, I would not think it safe to put down to average yield of a full-grown, five-year old bush, trimmed as above, at more than six pounds. This would amount to 13,068 pounds to an acre. The price of common currants in the New York market, generally very small, sour little things, varies from four to seven cents per pound at wholesale, which certainly justifies the anticipation of six cents per lb. for cherry-currants for many years to come, and this would make the value of the crop per acre equal to \$784.

EXPENSES OF CULTIVATING AND GATHERING.—Half a day of ploughing and three days of hoeing, by one man, will clean and stir the ground of one acre most effectually, which at ordinary wages of men and horse, will cost \$3 50, which makes four ploughings and hoeings cost \$14. Picking 13,068 lbs., at one-third cent per pound (about 15 cents per bushel), will be \$43. If we allow \$27 for manure every year, the whole expenses per acre would sum up to \$84, leaving \$700 clear, of which only the cost of bringing them to market would have to be deducted.

MR. ROBINSON continued—Now, Sir, suppose you take this as a statement of an interested nurseryman—a man who is just beginning to make it his business to propagate this new, that is new in this country, it originated in France a few years ago—this new variety of currants. What then? Why simply this, truth is immutable, and no matter by who uttered, it is truth still. And so far as what I can say will encourage the propagation of this fruit I will do it by endorsing every word in that paper. Nay, I will do more; and here say that the statement is not exaggerated, it is below the fair estimate that would be made by any sensible man who has seen, as I have seen, the bushes in full bearing.—*Prescott Farmers Club.*

THE CULTIVATION OF TEA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office is making preparation to test the cultivation of tea in this country. The seed will be preserved in China specially for this purpose, planted in glass cases and shipped in October. By the time of their arrival here they will have sufficiently sprouted to be set out in beds. After being tested here, the plants, if successful will be distributed among the Southern States. An order for a great variety of seeds will also be sent to Egypt in a few days, through a house in London. This list includes wheat, barley, rice, clover, (*Trifolium Alexandrinum*,) &c., &c. Arrangements are also making to commence a nursery for the growth of ornamental trees for the public grounds of this and other cities. They can be supplied from a public nursery at one-twentieth their present cost. Such is the estimate of the Interior Department.