

to its increasing growth and strength, but always brought in at night. It should certainly be well fed on corn. To improperly limit this while he is growing is highly injurious, and the animal will bear the traces of this mistaken practice, and be much reduced in value. It is an old but most true axiom, if an animal does not pay for keeping, it does not for starving. To whatever cause may be attributed the decrease of useful horses in this country, whether poverty or want of knowledge on the part of breeders are separately or conjointly concerned, most certain it is, that a good horse may be bred, at a cost quite as low as one of an inferior description. Still we must regret the paucity of good horses that are now bred, and trust, by a more enlarged and comprehensive view of this important subject, that greater attention will be paid to the pure and proper selection of sire and dam, and a better adaptation of the one to the other. We shall then meet with fewer disappointments in finding so promising a mare with so faulty a foal, or the no less vexation that so promising a colt should grow into so weedy and useless a horse.—*W. G. Baker, in Veterinarian.*

SCHOOL GARDENS.—In the immediate neighbourhood of Nottingham are an immense number of small gardens, occupied and cultivated by all grades of society; and with a most laudable and praiseworthy feeling, and friends connected with the High-pavement Chapel Boys' Sunday School have purchased two of these enclosures, in each of which is a commodious summer-house. One of these gardens is cultivated by the elder boys, the other by the juniors. Each garden is subdivided into smaller allotments, which are assigned to their respective tenants, boys from ten to fourteen years old, who cultivate and crop them according to their own fancy, a small portion of each being devoted to flowers. The diligence and ability displayed by these youthful gardeners are really astonishing. We have inspected their crops during several past Summers, and with truth can say, we were highly delighted with them. The onions, lettuce, celery, carrots, potatos, &c., were excellent, and would vie with the productions of older and more experienced cultivators. Prize gooseberries are also grown; and this year, the crops of London, Companion, Gunner, Eagle, &c., were amongst the best we have ever seen, either at Nottingham or elsewhere; in fact, these boys always en-

deavour to obtain, either of seeds or plants, the best varieties possible. In connexion with these gardens, and to excite emulation, a vegetable and flower show is instituted. This is held in the school-rooms, at Nottingham, and prizes are given for the best productions in vegetables, as well as for stands of pansies, verbenas, collections, of annual and perennial flowers and nosegays, or bouquets, as they are called by some. These exhibitions of youthful skill and industry are well attended.—*Midland Florist.*

PREPARATION FOR PRESERVING WOOD.—Make a fire in the open air, put a gallon of linseed-oil, 1 lb. of resin, and 1 lb. of yellow ochre into a pot, and boil them for nearly an hour, when they will, by stirring well the ingredients during the operation of boiling, be well incorporated. Put the mixture on the wood while warm, with a brush in the same manner as paint is put on. Any wooden work, *rustic or plain*, out of doors, such as wooden-bridges, chairs, fences, &c., &c., will last several years longer when this is applied. The wooden work of a new house is preserved from cracking by using this, and it prepares the wood for painting, as one coat of paint then will go as far as three without the mixture. If it be put on the floor of a room up stairs, it prevents water getting to the ceiling of the room below. When applied to stone, it hardens the flags and prevents them from shelving off. It will be found to be a very good paint for preventing moss and lichens from growing on grave stones, &c. Another advantage is its cheapness, 3s. 6. being the cost of the above ingredients.

ENEMIES.—Have you enemies? Go straight on and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked, that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded with enemies, used to remark:—“They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves.” Let this be your feeling, while endeavouring to live down the scandal of those who are bit-