

having its head on some mountain or high table land, passing under ground and springing through the outlet up to the height of its head. The force that drives a column of water up to an elevation of 1,800 feet, and with such rapidity as to supply 3,400,000 gallons in twenty-four hours; the force that shows itself to be variable, sometimes comparatively quiet, at others almost terrific in its violence, is thought to be volcanic, and to result from expansion within the inner crust of the earth—to be in fact a sort of explosive escape from an artificial value in an immense steam boiler on whose surface we live. When the well was first opened, and before the water was carried to its present height, vast quantities of mud came over, from which the height of the column now clarifies it. It is evident that the auger has pierced through the rocky exterior into the very interior, the soft central mass of the earth.

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AN EXCELLENT COW.

At our request, our neighbor, Mr. Obed Winter, has given us a statement of the produce of his fine native cow, which obtained the first premium at the Cattle Show of the Middlesex South Agricultural Society, in Sept. 1854.

It will be seen that this cow has generally had no grain, and it does not appear that her keeping has been more costly than that of many of our cows.

But Mr. W. has attended in person to her feeding and milking. This gives a most decided advantage to the owner of a cow. Kind and gentle treatment is of the utmost importance to induce a cow to yield all her milk, and regular feeding and watering aid the owner to realize a full product from a dairy cow.

The following is Mr. Winter's statement.

Framingham February 12th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—The cow I now own, I bought from a drove when she was two years old. She is now about nine. She calved on the 10th of last March. Her calf took only about one half the milk, and was sold for real.

The first week in June she gave 12½ qts. of milk; average 18½ qts. per day. Sold and made use of one-half the milk; the other half made 8½ pounds of butter, being 16½ pounds per week. The average weight of milk was 57 pounds per day.

The first week in September she gave 9½ qts.; average 13 quarts per day. One half the milk made 6½ pounds of butter, being 13 pounds per week. The milk used for butter was about the same proportion of night and morning milk. 7½ qts. of her milk on an average through the season yielded one pound of butter. She had no extra feed through the summer except the first week in June I gave her one quart of meal per day.

She gave some days in June 20 quarts. She is to calve again the 20th of next March.

The average quantity of her milk through May, was 16 quarts per day. In June, 18 quarts per day. July, 16 quarts per day. August, 14 quarts per day. September, 13 quarts per day. October, 11 quarts per day. In November, 8 quarts per day. In December, 7 quarts per day. In January 5½ quarts per day.

The whole number of quarts she has given from the 10th of March to February 10th, is 3650. I have realized from her milk 4 cents per quart. 3650 quarts of milk at 4 cents, amount to \$146. The calf was sold for \$10, making \$156.

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TREES AND TREE PLANTING.

The season is approaching for the planting of shade trees and others. The subject is one of great importance. The early settlers of New England used their axes quite too freely. If they had possessed that little poem, "Woodman, spare that tree," it would have been better for them, and for their posterity.

Once the islands of Boston Harbor were covered with trees, and furnished considerable wood for the inhabitants of Boston. How much better that some of those island trees should have been left to give their grateful shade at this day. How naked those islands now look in the summer for the lack of a few trees each.

It would pay the city well, to plant a row or two of trees on each island. The land would be enhanced in value much more than enough to pay all the expense. Besides, how much pleasure would be yielded to parties visiting the islands, and to all sailing past them for several months in the year. One half of the beauty of many towns of this Commonwealth is to be ascribed to their trees.

Take the town of Northfield, or rather the village, and by uprooting the trees of that graceful and beautiful street how would its attractiveness be diminished. How were those trees secured? The gentleman is now living in Boston, and not a very old person either, who originated the planting of those hundreds of shade trees. (two rows of maples and elms on each side of the street, much of the mile or more,) and how much pleasure he must find in sitting under the shade of trees planted by his forethought. How many thousands enjoy the grateful shade and sight of those trees annually.—What pleasures are so cheap, innocent and permanently enjoyable as those derived from one of God's best gifts, trees?

What is true of Northfield is, perhaps, more true of Framingham, particularly the centre of the town. How much of the beauty of that village would be gone forever, if deprived of its maples and elms for the summer, and its various evergreens to give variety and beauty to the long and gloomy winter. The trees of New Haven, Conn., have, next to its college, given celebrity to the city at home and abroad. Its graceful and intervening elms are celebrated over the

World. Indeed, it is often styled the "City of Elms".

What has been said of the above towns, is generally true of Concord, N. H. No one who was born in that city, or who spent his early days there, will remember any thing longer, unless it may be the old homestead and its inmates, than the big and branching elms on Main street.

We would impress upon our numerous readers the importance of the planting of shade trees during the coming months. In Chelsea, East Boston and other places, there are tree-planting associations whose objects are to promote the planting of shade trees on all their streets. Why may not there be such a society in every town until the beautiful work of ornamenting the streets with those true ornaments of nature is completed! We urge the formation of societies, because an enterprise of this kind may be done by associated effort when it would not be done by individuals.

But those who feel impelled to this good work, need not wait for societies. Each may act for himself on the principal of doing good to this and to coming generations. The gentleman is at our side who has planted 2000 trees within seven years, and all of them on the land of a relative, or in the public highway. That those owning country seats should not overshadow their dwellings with noble and shadowy trees is quite astonishing, since several elms and maples, or other shade trees of good size, would make the estate worth several hundreds of dollars additional to any intelligent buyer. Plant trees around your houses, and on public streets. If there is one who can do no other good, he can plant a tree.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

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HINTS ON GRAFTING.

Much is written in every horticultural journal upon grafting, and each treatise of fruits gives all the information desired, numerous illustrations with cuts. Yet a lamentable ignorance exists among farmers and many fruit culturists upon the subject.

It is not our intention to give the mode of the operation, but to say when it should be performed, and the stocks applicable to each kind. Any work on horticulture may inform sufficiently a novice who possesses an average amount of skill and care, so that he may be able to graft successfully.

The first step to be taken is to obtain scions of those varieties which are desired; they can be cut from bearing trees, or from young plants, if genuine, between which there can be no choice, only that the shoots should be well ripened. They may be cut during March or April, or at any time the buds commence to swell, indicating the approach of spring. They may be kept till wanted in a moist cellar, partly imbedded in sand.

There are only two forms practiced in ordinary grafting, viz. Stock grafting, and whip or tongue grafting. The first is