

Be your own overseer and foreman. You are no longer an independent man as soon as there is an *indispensable* individual upon your farm. Be ready to part with the best, and to take his place. That will do away with exactions and impertinence.

Be kind, just, and fair, in dealing with your hands; but "keep up your hedges." In other words, don't let others interfere with your authority.

Let order be the farm's first law. Disorder and neglect are very expensive.

Have your cattle gently treated; you will save many a valuable animal, and prevent many a sad accident.

Take care of all the tools, and have the best ones; they are the cheapest after all.

Don't neglect good advice, but do not accept it readily from every one; and, chiefly, do not consult your helps; you are sure to spoil them. Keep up your authority, anyhow.

Keep a ledger of expense and profits; and, again, "*rise early in the morning.*"—*Horticulturist.*

DIRECTIONS FOR SUCCESS WITH FLOWER SEEDS.

If the following simple rules are attended to, success is almost certain in growing flowers from seeds. But if neglected, failure is almost equally certain.

1st. The seed should not be sown until about the time of planting cucumbers and putting out tomatoes. If sown too early, the frost will destroy the choicest varieties.

2nd. Cover the seed with very fine dirt; and only about one quarter of an inch deep as a general rule. Large seeds may be covered a half-inch.

3rd. Shade the bed with a board, or in some other way. Sprinkle on water every day, unless it rains, and keep the surface of the bed constantly moist until the plants come up. Then remove the shade and give them the sun. But still continue to sprinkle the bed every evening or early in the morning, until the plants get a little strength of root.

4th. In very dry weather, during the Summer, until they blossom, give them a showering occasionally. This should be done just before evening, or the sun will dry out the moisture too soon, and cause the ground to bake hard.

Failure is not because the seed is bad, as a general thing; but is caused, in most

cases, either by covering the little seeds so deep that the germ cannot reach the surface, or by the ground becoming dried below the point where the seeds are located; in which case the plant, with its roots, is destroyed. By following the above directions, these difficulties are avoided; and beautiful flowers will amply compensate for the care and labor bestowed.—*Charles D. Copeland, Lima, N. Y., in Western Rural.*

BEANS.

These grow best in warm, rich, mellow soil. The bush beans are planted in drills, about two inches deep, and two inches apart in the row. The drills may be from one foot to eighteen inches apart. When the plants are three or four inches high, the earth should be drawn up to the stems, and just before they begin to blossom they should be again earthed up with loose mellow soil. They require to be frequently hoed while growing, that the ground may be kept loose and free from all weeds.

The hardiest variety is the Early Mohawk. Frosts that often quite kill other varieties, do not injure this. It is a good bearer, with long pods.

The Early Valentine is a favorite sort. It is a great bearer, and continues in use for a considerable time. It has been the chief reliance of the market gardener.

The Wax or Butter Bean has become a prominent sort in our markets within the past few years. The pods are thick, solid, and tender, of a light waxy yellow color, and almost transparent. The ripe beans are black.

Pole or running beans are planted in hills, two by three feet apart, five or six beans to the hill, and covered about a couple of inches deep. It is of no use to plant until the soil has become warm. These beans need the support of a pole or rod, thrust deep enough into the ground to sustain the weight of the vines, usually about eighteen inches, and standing eight or nine feet high. Three healthy plants will be enough to grow in each hill.

The Speckled Cranberry is an excellent variety, and can be used either green or dry. It is productive and sufficiently hardy to grow and ripen well in our climate.

The Large Lima is the most delicious and buttery of them all, but requires a long season and dry, warm soil. It can be