

three inches above the bottom, which is bored full of small holes to let the molasses drain through, which I keep drawn off by a tap through the bottom. I put on the top of the sugar in the box, two or three thicknesses of clean, damp cloth, and over that a board well fitted in, so as to exclude the air from the sugar. After it has nearly done draining, I dissolve it, and sugar it off again, going through the same process in clarifying and draining as before."

TENANT LABOR.

In many sections of our country, and particularly in the long settled portions, there is a complaint of the scarcity of laborers to secure the harvest. In our love for large farms and the possession of much land, we apprehend, lies the true source of this want; and it can only be remedied when means are provided by which this labor shall be retained in the country. A friend who is one of the most successful farmers in Western New York, having been for many years annoyed by the difficulty of securing good and efficient help in summer, has resorted to the plan of having what may be called "tenant labor." He has several small houses suitable for a laboring man and family, which he rents at a fair price per annum, on the condition that he shall have the first refusal of service at a stipulated price per day or month, as the case may be. In this way he is free from the care and trouble of providing for a large number of hired men on his own homestead, and his better half is not worn down and wearied out by the labor of cooking and washing for them. Mr. C. P. HOLCOMB, in his address before the Montgomery County (Md.) Agricultural Society, suggests the same practice, and we copy a portion of his address relating thereto:

"Let me now address you on a topic second, perhaps, to no other in connection with the occupation we follow — I mean labor

"Among the rules of the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain, setting forth its object, is the following:

"To promote the comfort and welfare of the laborers, and to encourage the improved management of their cottages and gardens."

"If I was called on to name or point out upon what agricultural success more depended than upon anything else, I should say, upon the labor of the farm — the farm hands, and the judicious direction of them.

"Good tillage, working crops well, and in season, will not always insure great production on all land, but the husbandman may undoubtedly so thoroughly cultivate, by 'pulverizing, pulverizing, pulverizing,' as JETHRO TULL has it, as to obtain the last particle of the phosphates and alkalis the earth contains, while the perfect tith of the surface thus exposed, will invite the rain and the dews in their descent to

dress his fields with a substitute for Peruvian guano.

"What, then, is the best kind of labor for us? Those who have them, and have them in sufficient numbers, may use their own domestic servants, which is undoubtedly good labor; but they are generally quite inadequate to the supply of the labor necessary in the now improved condition of our farms — an addition of fifty to one hundred per cent. more labor being now required in carrying on the system of high cultivation that has been, and is being, generally adopted, than before our agriculture was so improved. I speak particularly of the northern counties of Maryland and of Delaware.

"I believe that the English description of farm labor is the best we can have. I mean the labor of tenants — 'cottagers,' as they are called in England — living on the estate. What is the objection to our having this description of labor? These English cottagers come here; the German, the Swiss, and the French come. We have but to domiciliate them on our estates as they were domiciliated before they came. When first arrived, entertaining high expectations, it may be necessary to let them look about a while; but in the end, if a comfortable cottage, with its ample garden and neat surroundings of shade and water invites them, they are likely to settle down contented, and be satisfied with moderate wages, especially now since the price of produce is so advanced that the laboring man, even at city wages, or the price paid by manufacturers, finds it hard to feed his family out of city markets at retail prices, and will appreciate the advantages of a rural home, where the necessaries of life may be had so much cheaper. This state of things will probably continue, and the landed proprietor, who has so long been overbid by other interests, is likely to command an abundance of this description of labor.

"But to get a selection of the best of these laborers — those trained from their youth up in all the details of a careful and neat husbandry — it might almost justify a trip to Devonshire, where farm labor is said to be cheaper than in any other part of England. But I would not, by any means, confine the choice to foreigners. Our own countrymen, either white or black, when they could be had, would often be preferable.

We must take an interest in them, and make their homes comfortable. The English proprietor takes a great interest in his tenants — his 'cottagers,' as he calls them — and is proud to show you their neat, comfortable dwellings; and will take care, at the same time, to let the *gude* wife show you her neat, clean cottage, her ruddy children, and cupboards filled with crockery ware; the latter — the crockery ware — in the opinion of the owner of both, seeming, however, to challenge the most admiration!

"This tenant labor is what we, in Delaware, a good deal depend upon at present, especially among the larger cultivators. Twenty-five dollars a year is the price usually allowed the landlord for the rent of the house and garden; and fifty cents a day, and board, is paid for labor, furnishing regular work, all fair days, for nine or ten months. Sometimes through harvest, harvest wages are paid; or where the tenant is hired by the year, \$130, \$140, or \$150;