

orchard, and the winds may be impeded, by the hills, from visiting the orchard too roughly.

There has been great diversity of opinion upon the distance of planting trees from each other—some have contended that the distance should be four rods, that the sun and air may have full influence on every tree, and every part of it—others have contended that a distance much less is better. My own experience and observation is in favor of close planting, so that by the time trees have got to their usual size, the limbs of them shall meet and interlock each other, and the ground underneath will be perfectly shaded. Trees thus growing, will produce larger and finer fruit, and ground thus shaded, will not be likely to be sapped with the growth of grass or weeds, nor parched or dried by the sun.

A young orchard should always be kept under cultivation—it will make an excellent potato field for many years, provided it is well manured—and when it has become so shady that potatoes will not grow, then keep it for a summer retreat for your hogs. The hogs will keep in good health upon the poor apples that fall from the trees, and the worm that calculates on a resurrection in the form of a curculio, finds nought but annihilation in the jaws of swine. Therefore the result is, after a few years, fine fruit without wormy apples.

Although the last season was a very good one for fruit, yet there was not enough raised in our State to supply the demand, and 15,000 barrels were brought down on the western railroad to supply the demand in Boston.

We never need fear raising too much fine fruit—for when such a contingency happens, by the aid of steam we can seek a market in the islands of the ocean, or across the Atlantic, where American fruit is always cheerfully and well received.

**A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.**—Wishing, and sighing, and imagining, and dreaming of greatness, said William Wirt, will never make you great. But cannot a young man command his energies? Read Foster on decision of character. That book will tell you what is in your power to accomplish. You must gird up your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Hannibal scaling the Alps. It is your duty to make the most of talents, time and opportunities.

Alfred, King of England, though he performed more business than any of his subjects, found time to study.

Franklin, in the midst of all his labors, found time to dive into the depths of philosophy, and explored an untrodden path of science.

Frederick the Great, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, and on the eve of battle, found time to revel in all the charms of philosophy, and to feast himself on the luxuries of learning.

Bonaparte, with Europe at his disposal, with Kings at his ante-chamber, begging for vacant thrones, and at the head of thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books.

And young men who are confined to labor or business, even twelve hours a day, may take an hour and a half of what is left for study, and which will amount to two months in a year.

Is that nothing? Ask Elihu Burret. Ask Simpson, the great mathematician. Ask Herschel, the first of astronomers. Simpson worked at the weaver's loom, and Herschel was a poor fifer boy in the army. Ask the year 1844.

Let your own experiment of what can be done

in one year settle the question, whether to acquire useful information by regular and hard study, be practicable or desirable.

## THINGS TO BE AIMED AT ON A FARM.

1. To exhibit a considerable ambition to be esteemed a good farmer, to contribute all that can be done to the stock of human happiness, and which may be undertaken with profit to himself and benefit to the community.

2. To make a compost of one part of stable manure and two parts of earth, or other properly decomposed matter instead of using long manure from the stable, in its green state.

3. To use manure spread and ploughed in, and not to apply it green in the hill particularly with potatoes; as, by this practice, the crop suffer both in quantity and quality, especially in dry seasons.

4. Where a crop of grain is wanted from land to be laid down in grass, the better plan is to sow grass seed in September, after taking off the grain crop and ploughing in the stubble. Grass seed should be sown thick, from two to three pecks of timothy, and a bushel of red top, should be allowed to the acre.

5. All barns should, if possible, be provided with cellars—part for roots, and part for manure; and should be made warm and comfortable. This will operate as a saving of food. There should also be water at hand.

6. Improvements should be made on a farm on a good scale, and with a liberal outlay, if practicable, instead of laying out surplus funds in buying more land.

7. There should be a systematic course of culture of the land; there should be a plentiful planting of fruits and ornamental trees, and all the small fruits should be in abundance, at least for the useful insect destroying birds, if not for market.

8. Deep ploughing, good in general, should be resorted to as a remedy for the washing of land on hill sides—it absorbs the water that falls upon the surface.

9. To plant unproductive and waste lands with trees, such as locusts, for posts, &c.

10. Not to be alarmed at scientific, or what are more commonly called "book farmers," and "gentlemen farmers;" these are the greatest public benefactors, as their experiments often light upon some thing extremely valuable to the "stand still" farmers, who are often induced by them to move on and be improving in their practice.

11. To keep all tools in good order, and in their proper place when done with, and not in the furrow in mid-winter, nor the harrow turned up in a dangerous position against the fence, nor carts and wagons standing out at all times, and hoes, shovels and digging forks scattered here, there and everywhere.

12. To take one good agricultural and horticultural paper in the country in which they live, first, and then, if they want to extend their knowledge beyond that, the best general paper they can hear of at a distance. To do this with a view to a progressive improvement, and to learn what is going on in the way of the best culture, kinds and preparations of manures, good and new seeds, first rate varieties of fruits and vegetables, &c. so as to keep up to the best of their means, with their neighbours and the world at large.