

how few of the items they can spare without inconvenience or loss; and the question will arise, how can we command so large an amount? We answer, Buy smaller farms—expend less in land, and more means to till it *well*. Much as we dislike running into debt, it is better to borrow money for the latter, than the far more common practice of borrowing money for land. For, by running in debt for land, followed by bad tillage, the young farmer will be long in extricating himself from a depressing load; while on the contrary, movable capital will enable him to perform everything at the right moment of time, and in the very best manner. He will not be too poor, to be economical, but will often save much by a little timely outlay.

A single example will show the economy of a prompt use of means. Two farmers had each sown a crop of rutea bagas. The first who was always enabled to take time by the fore-lock, hoed the young weeds when only an inch high, with very little labour, and the young plants grew vigorously. The other, being crowded in his work from deficient calculation, and consequently deficient help, was compelled to defer his hoeing ten days, when the weeds had grown six inches high, and had smothered his crop. The labor was more than triple the former, and the crop greatly inferior. We could multiply instances of all kinds bearing in the same direction, and showing that the farmer who in his eagerness to possess many acres, weakens his mean for present action, not only adopts the worst kind of economy, but compels himself to continue in this losing system for years to come.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

A great many valuable hints and suggestions for practice may be learned from agricultural papers. It is not uncommon to hear farmers remark that they have derived more pecuniary advantage from a single article, than the price of the paper for many years. But to prevent disappointment, farmers must always use their judgment; circumstances vary so greatly, that what is highly beneficial in one case may be ruinous in another. Great mischief is done by looseness, carelessness, or partiality in reporting experiments; a single trial of a crop, sown by guess-work, cultivated at random, and measured by a hasty glance of the eye, is often considered decisive by the inaccurate farmer. He sees a little, presumes a great deal, and jumps to a conclusion, when perhaps if he had taken the twenty other operating causes into the account, there would have been no conclusion at all. Opinions are sometimes formed and facts afterwards sought to support them; the report of such facts is not worth the ink that records them. It is no wonder that some, are disheartened by these, from all trials.

HARDY PEARS FOR THE NORTH.—Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Giffard, Virgalieu, Sheldon Lawrence, Winter Nelis; *on pear stocks*. Louise Bonne Jersey, Tyson, Angouleme Winkfield, Gisband's Summer, Glout Morceau, *on quince*.

APPLES FOR COLD REGIONS.—Red Astrachan, Sops of Wine, Early Joe, Gravenstein, Oldenburgh, Porter, St. Lawrence, Fameuse, Ribston Pippin, Baldwin, Jonathan, Peck's Pleasant, Pomme Grise.

APPLES FOR MICHIGAN.—At the recent meeting of the Michigan Fruit Grower's Association, the following apples were recommended for general cultivation in that state, viz: Swaar, Rambo, Yellow Bellflower, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Rhode Island Greening and Belmont Waxen. The Baldwin, although found to be variable, and often badly affected by dry rot, was on account of its many excellent qualities, also similarly recommended.

PEARS.—At the same convention the following pears were recommended for general cultivation:—Glout Morceau, Flemish Beauty, (for light soils,) Stevens' Genesee Dearborn's Seedling, Swan's Orange, (Onondaga,) and English Jargonelle. The latter must be picked and house ripened, or it rots at the core and becomes worthless.

MANURES FOR FRUIT TREES.—The best manure for fruit trees, under usual circumstances, are composts made of stable manure, turf, muck, or loam, with a small quantity of ashes, and still less lime. The addition of guano, bone manure, &c.; increase its value. The proportions may be one-third yard manure, over one-third turf, loam, or peat, and a tenth ashes, a twentieth guano or bone manure. The special manures applied separately, sometimes produce evil results, but not usually.