

But the length of this essay warns me that I must not indulge in arguments in favor of the advantages in form, but simply state the bare fact.

5th. The longevity of the tree is increased, and fruitfulness is extended over a much longer period. The Peach culture of the last few years has exemplified this most fully; few orchards are now planted with trunks of more than two feet.

6th. A much larger number may be planted on a given area. Instead of 40 Pear, 35 to 40 Apple, 80 Peach, &c., to the acre, 200 to 400 Pear and Apple, and 200 of the Peach, may for many years occupy the soil and yield their fruits, and if a future generation shall find them crowded, the trees have not cost it anything, and the proper number may be thinned out. If the said next generation should be disposed to find fault with the prodigality of its predecessor, it may find consolation in the fact, that the original cost and interest is reimbursed in fire wood; meanwhile the generation which planted has enjoyed the fruit of its labors, and was satisfied. It is easier to cut down a fruit tree that cost two shillings than it is to obtain it with fifteen years growth at ten dollars.

7th. Trees by their comparatively low stature are protected from blasting winds, and often preserve their fruit when the tall tree has cast her untimely blossoms.

8th. Pyramidal trees are less liable to wrenching, turning over by the roots or breaking off by the immense resistance of the sail-like expanse of foliage at the end of the long lever trunk. Having their widest diameter near the ground, they offer little resistance to the wind, and never exhibit the distorted leaning that characterizes thousands of orchards.

9th. The trunk is protected by the foliage from the parching sun-rays, and the sap reaches its destination just in the condition Nature provided in the roots, without concentration or travelling an unnecessary distance.

10th. The soil protected by the near foliage, not only brings forth no suffocating grass or weeds, but its juices are not dried up by the heat, and the roots stunted and starved in their nourishment. Whatever value attaches to mulching, the tree thus provides for itself.

Thus far, and only, can I tax your patience. A thousand curious and beautiful incidents of my own experience, with hundreds and thousands of trees, I dare not indulge myself with beginning to narrate. A Horticulturist's garrulity is only equalled by a parent dilating on a surprising child, and the sentiment which cultivation and care of trees engenders towards them in a genuine tree lover, is near akin to parental affection.

And now middle aged, elderly, and even old man, hesitate no longer to plant the tree you yearn to, because you may not eat the fruit thereof. A new fruit culture promises you that a little patience, a little skill to labor, an earnest watch of Nature, and a good deal of the letting alone of the young tree, will reward your keenest desires.

POINTS IN A GOOD HORSE.—In purchasing a good horse, sight, wind, feet and limbs must be the uppermost objects of inquiry, for nine horses out of ten are defective in one of these particulars. First, then, examine his eyes, and do this before he comes out of the stable; see that they are perfectly clear and transparent, and that the pupils or apples of the eye are exactly alike in size and color. Next examine his pipes; if good and sound, on being nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound like that from a bellows; but if his lungs are touched and he is broken winded, he will give vent to a dry, husky, short cough; look to his limbs also, and in passing your hands down his legs, if you find any unnatural protuberance, or puffiness, or if feeling first one leg then the other, you discover any difference between them, disease, more or less, is present; he may not be lame, but he is not clean upon his legs. If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to almost anything. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white upon him; many suppose that the particular horses belonging to circuses, shows, &c., are selected for their oddity; but it is on account of their docility and gentleness; in fact, the more kindly you treat horses, the better you will be treated by them in return.—*Spirit of the Press.*

POTATO YEAST.—Pare, boil, and mash fine, twelve potatoes; stir into these, one large cup sugar, and one quart of boiling water; when cool add one quart of cold water, and half a pint or less of yeast; keep it in a warm place about twelve hours when it will be ready for use. Shake it carefully before using. Always reserve a small quantity of old yeast for raising the new. Bread or cakes made with this yeast never need saleratus, and will rise very quickly. Housekeepers should adopt any new method that will dispense with the use of so unwholesome and article as saleratus.